



# **Phase I of the ClimDev-Africa (CDA) Programme (2011-2021)**

## **Impact Evaluation**

**Final Draft Report**



United Nations  
Economic Commission for Africa



Evaluation carried out by:

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## Table of Contents

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<b>List of Tables .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>List of Figures .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>Acronyms and Abbreviations .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>viii</b>
Key Findings .....	ix
Key Recommendations .....	xiii
<b>Highlights of CDA Phase 1 Case Studies.....</b>	<b>xv</b>
Rescue of historical data and Enhancing National Climate Services (ENACTS) .....	xv
Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in Ethiopia.....	xvi
Satellite Based Water Monitoring and Flow Forecasting System in Niger River Basin.....	xvii
Building African Small Island Developing States (SIDS) hydrometeorology services capacity ..	xvii
Flood Disaster Risk Reduction in Bunyala, Busia County, Kenya.....	xviii
CDA Fellowship Programme.....	xix
Young African Lawyers (YAL) initiative.....	xix
<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 History and Rationale of CDA Programme.....	1
1.2 Scope and Objectives of the Evaluation.....	2
1.3 Overview Approach and Methodology .....	3
1.4 Data Quality Control and Analysis Strategy.....	4
<b>2. Institutional and Implementation Framework.....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Tripartite Implementation Arrangements.....	6
2.2 Means and Mechanisms of Implementation.....	8
2.2.1 Financial Resources.....	8
2.2.2 Human Resources.....	10
2.2.3 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting.....	10
<b>3. Evaluation Findings .....</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1 CDA Phase 1 Outcomes.....	11
3.1.1 Enhancing Meteorological and hydro-meteorological infrastructure for Climate Information and Services .....	11
3.1.2 Historical Data Rescue and Enhancing Climate National Services.....	11
3.1.3 Enhancing Capacities of Continental and Regional Climate Centers.....	12
3.1.4 Support to African Small Island Developing States (SIDS).....	13
3.1.5 Contribution to emerging national, regional and global climate change policies, strategies, and initiatives.....	13
3.2 Awareness, Advocacy, and Outreach.....	14
3.2.1 CCDA Conferences.....	14
3.2.2 Africa Climate Talks.....	14
3.2.3 Youth and Gender Initiatives .....	14

3.2.3 Knowledge Products & Publications .....	15
3.2.4 Direct Engagements and co-hosting events with Member States .....	16
3.2.5 Strategic Climate Research and Knowledge Partnerships .....	16
3.3 Policy Engagements and influence.....	16
3.3.1 Development of INDCs and implementation of NDCs .....	16
3.3.2 Support to African Group of Negotiators (AGN).....	17
3.3.3 Tailored training for Legislatures .....	17
<b>4. Lessons Learned.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>5. Partnerships .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>6. Sustainability of CDA programme .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>7. Challenges and Limitations of the Evaluation .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>7. Conclusion and Recommendations .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>ANNEXES.....</b>	<b>23</b>
Annex 1: Terms of Reference (TOR) .....	23
Annex 2: List of Persons Interviewed and consulted during the Evaluation.....	31
Annex 3: Evaluation Questions (CDA Partners).....	33
Annex 4: Survey Questionnaire (CDA Phase 1 Implementing Partners).....	36
Annex 5: Summary of Key Achievements for the ACPC, 2019-2021 .....	40
A5.1 Delivering Climate Resilient Development Policies in Africa .....	40
A5.2. AFRI-RES.....	40
A5.3. Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa.....	40
A5.4. Publication Highlights .....	41
Annex 6: Summary of Operations and Key Achievements for the CDSF 2019-2021 .....	43
A6.1 Introduction .....	43
A6.2 Fund Management .....	43
A6.3 Fund Portfolio Management .....	44
A6.4 Fund Execution .....	44
A6.5 Fund Administration.....	44
A6.5 Key Achievements 2019-2020 .....	44
A6.6 Challenges in implementation leading to delays in operations .....	46
A6.7 Fund Audit .....	46
A6.8 Resource Mobilization.....	46
A6.8 A second Mandate for CDSF. ....	47
A6.9 Communications and Visibility. ....	47
Annex 7 List of Documents and References Consulted during Desk Review for this Impact Assessment Report.....	48
Annex 8: Bibliography of CDA Phase 1 Publications and Knowledge Products .....	49

## List of Tables

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Table 1: Milestones in the design and implementation of Phase 1 of CDA programme .....	1
Table 2: African Climate Policy Centre: income and expenditure as of 31 December 2013, by donor ....	9
Table 3 Climate Change and Desertification Unit: income and expenditure as of 31 December 2013 ....	10

## List of Figures

---

Figure 1: Scenario 1: Evaluation of Theory of Change (ToC), based on evolution of projects outputs/outcomes/impacts over the CDA Phase 1 implementation period, in terms of achievement of results targets.....	5
Figure 2: Scenario 2: Evaluation of Theory of Change (ToC), based on possible influence of national, regional, and global policy changes on projects outputs/outcomes/impacts (and vice versa) during implementation of CDA Phase .....	5
Figure 3: The structure of the ClimDev Africa Programme including stakeholders and key partners (ACPC 2011 Progress Report (25 January 2012)).....	7
Figure 4: ClimDev Special Fund Structure (CDSF Operational manual, 2012) .....	8
Figure 5: CDA Phase 1 funding contributions by individual donors (2009-2013 .....	9
Figure 6: Contributions by individual donors to CDSF .....	9
Figure 7: Regional distribution of CDSF projects approved as of December 2016. All 14 projects at different implementation stages.....	13
Figure 8: Regional Distribution of CDSF Investments in RCCs (Enhancing CIS and DRM).....	13

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

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AAS	African Academy of Sciences
ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development
ACP	African Caribbean Partnership
ACPC	Africa Climate Policy Centre
AfDB	African Development Bank
Agenda2063	Strategic Socio-Economic Transformation Framework for Africa (2014-2063)
AGRYHMET	Agro meteorology and Hydrology Regional Centre
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AMCOMET	African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology

ATPS	African Technology Policy Studies
AUC	African Union Commission
AWS	Automatic Weather Station
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CCAP	Climate Change Action Plan
CCDU	Climate Change and Desertification Unit
CDA	ClimDev-Africa
CDSC	ClimDev-Africa Programme Steering Committee
CDSF	ClimDev-Africa Special Fund
ClimDev-Africa	Climate for Development in Africa
CLAYP	ClimDev Africa Youth Platform
COP	Conference Of Parties
CR4D	Climate Research for Development in Africa initiative
CSC	Climate Services Center
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DFID	Department for International Development
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ENACTS	Enhancing National Climate Services
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
INDCs	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
IRI	International Research Institute for Climate and Society
JSWG	Joint Secretariat Working Group (ClimDev-Africa)
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NBA	Niger Basin Authority
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMA	National Meteorological Agency
NMHS	National Meteorological and Hydrological Services
NDF	Nordic Development Fund
PIDA	Programme for Infrastructural Development in Africa (PIDA)

RCCs	Regional Climate Centres
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RBO	River Basin Organizations
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAWIDRA	Satellite and Weather Information for Disaster Resilience
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
UK	United Kingdom
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNU	United Nations University
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WISER	Weather Information and Services for Africa
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
YAL	Young African Lawyers

## Executive Summary

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This is the final report of the impact evaluation of Phase 1 of ClimDev Africa (CDA) Programme. The evaluation covered the programme's implementation period from January 2010 to December 2017. The evaluation was commissioned by CDA Joint Secretariat Working Group. The evaluation took 12 weeks, from 8<sup>th</sup> August to 1<sup>st</sup> November 2018. Because the evaluation covers the period 2010-2018, Annex 5 and 6 provide additional achievements that the ClimDev institutions achieved from 2019-2021

Responding to the urgent challenge that climate variability and change posed to the achievement of Africa's sustainable development objectives, the CDA Programme was conceived in 2006 and officially launched in 2010 as a joint initiative of the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB). CDA implementation was through a tripartite arrangement and facilitated within the framework of a joint Secretariat ('ACPC') based at the UNECA, and in collaboration with development partners.

The primary financing mechanism for the CDA programme and projects was through CDA Special Fund (CDSF), a pooled funding modality. However, prior to CDSF becoming fully operational in 2014, CDA programme and projects were funded through programmatic (demand-driven) modality by the secretariat. CDA Phase 1 started in 2010 through 2015, but extended to 2017 due to the delay in the operationalization of CDSF.

The specific objectives of the evaluation were to: (i) assess critical evidence of CDA Phase 1 programme's contributions to policy and development planning outcomes at national, sub-regional and regional levels, (ii) document key outputs, outcomes and impacts (potential impacts) of the projects and activities implemented under CDA Phase 1, (iii) assess the relevance and effectiveness of the CDA programme within the rapidly changing narrative and context of climate change and response strategies, especially with respect to the Paris Agreement and implementation of NDCs, Agenda2063, SDGs, and related national, regional and global initiatives, (iv) identify success stories and lessons learned in CDA Phase 1 that can inform the design of Phase 2, (v) evaluate CDA programme's preparedness and strategic positioning for financial and operational sustainability, and (vi) make recommendations on key legacy achievements and challenges, that should be considered in developing Phase 2 of the programme.

Two independent consultants, with different but complimentary expertise and backgrounds in climate change science and applications as well as in climate change adaptation and agro-ecosystems, jointly conducted the evaluation. Hereafter referred to as 'Evaluator-1<sup>1</sup> and Evaluator-2<sup>2</sup>'. The evaluation was organized into two phases;- (i) Inception Phase, and (ii) Data Collection, Quality Control and Analysis

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<sup>1</sup> Evaluator-1: Richard Anyah: [http://nre.uconn.edu/Faculty\\_and\\_Staff/Anyah.php](http://nre.uconn.edu/Faculty_and_Staff/Anyah.php)

<sup>2</sup> Evaluator-2: Paul Mapfumo: <http://www.uz.ac.zw/index.php/departments/42-soil-science/staff/244-professor-paul-mapfumo>



Phase. The inception phase included planning, scoping, inception meeting, design and development of data collection protocols and instruments, including development of survey questionnaire, selection criteria of key informants and respondents, and field visits to a sample of projects. A final Inception report was submitted on September 12 2018. The Data collection and analysis phase consisted of: comprehensive desk review and analysis of core CDA programme documents provided by CDSF and CDA Secretariat, field visits and phone interviews with 8 project coordinators, administration of survey questionnaires to 15 stakeholders and implementing team members of different CDA Phase 1 projects, activities, and initiatives.

Evaluator-1 also participated in the CCDA-VII conference in Nairobi, Kenya (8-12 October 2018) and conducted face-to-face interviews with a number of beneficiaries of the CDA Phase 1 programme as follows:- (i) 2 members of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN), (ii) 1 member of CDA Youth Platform (CLAYP), (iii) 1 former CDA Fellowship recipient, (iv) 1 member of the CDA Steering Committee (CDSC), and (v) 1 mentor of the CDA Young African Lawyers Initiative (YAL).

Preliminary findings of the evaluation were presented to the CDA Joint Secretariat Working Group (JSWG) on October 12 2018, on the margins of CCDA-VII conference in Nairobi, Kenya. Feedback from the CDA JSWG following the presentation by the evaluation team have been incorporated into the final report. However, responses to follow up questions/questionnaire sent the CDA partners after the presentation were not received by the time of completing the report, at the end of the evaluation period.

## Key Findings

### Relevance

1. In terms of the *relevance*, the overall assessment and conclusion by the evaluation team is that CDA Phase 1 programme, to a large extent, advanced and facilitated the “establishment of robust climate and climate change science and knowledge platform, that enabled some significant contribution to Africa’s response to climate change impact as well as building of resilience at national, sub-regional and regional levels”. For, instance, the programme responded to emerging national, regional and global climate change response needs and priorities and, at the request of member states, provided support for the procurement, enhancement and upgrading of weather and climate data collection station networks in three pilot countries (Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Gambia).
2. The CDA Phase 1 projects were well distributed across Africa. In 2017, twenty (20) CDSF funded projects were approved by the ClimDev-Africa Steering Committee (CDSC), of which fifteen (15) are already at various implementation stages. Through these projects, the evaluation concluded that CDA investment priorities were progressive and enduring, in terms of relevance and effectiveness as they also involved partnering with other relevant national, regional and continental institutions with various mandates on the generation and dissemination of climate information and services

3. The two CDA partners (AU and AfDB) have developed separate/parallel Climate Change and response strategies/plans, with a number of overlapping components to CDA programme areas. For, example, some components of Four Pillars of the 2016-2020 AfDB Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP), especially Pillar1: Boosting adaptation and climate-resilient development in Africa. In addition, Goal 12 (Climate Information Services) of the Draft Africa Union Strategy on Climate Change-2015 (draft) focuses on “*Providing support for the development of GFCS system in Africa and strengthen National Meteorological and Climate Services*”. However, based on interviews with CDA secretariat staff the evaluation team concluded that these strategies appear to have not been well synchronized with the CDA programme to develop necessary synergies. This might have likely lead to either double dipping on same pool of human and capital resources or competing funding requests to same development partners. Hence, the evaluation team concluded that this may undermine or lead to negative perception on the relevance of the CDA as joint programme of the three institutions (UNECA, AfDB, AU)

### **Effectiveness and Efficiency**

4. The evaluation concluded that CDA Phase 1 made significant progress towards achieving results targets, based on its three core result areas, which the assessment used to measure *effectiveness* of CDA implementation. The programme contributed in making climate information widely available by investing in the procurement and enhancement of weather and climate information collection infrastructure/instrumentation within the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) in three pilot countries (Result Area 1). What was not apparent in documents reviewed and interviews conducted particularly with CDA secretariat staff is whether there was any data-sharing and sustainability arrangements agreed on with the pilot countries that received CDA support to enhance hydro-meteorological networks?
5. The evaluation found overwhelming evidence that prior to 2014 there was a big challenge for CDA to recruit and retain critical technical and professional personnel who could effectively lead and oversee projects awarded to various implementing partners. It is apparent this affected the *effectiveness* and *efficient* implementation; monitoring and evaluation of some CDA projects, in addition to impacting the absorption of funding during the early stages of the programme. In one instance, a development partner had requested that part of their unused contribution be reallocated to none CDA related projects. Specifically, according to CDA2012-2013 Annual Report (February 2013), in 2013 \$2.7 million had to be reallocated to the Food Security and Sustainable Development Division of UNECA from CDA kitty. However, the fund utilization rate significantly improved after 2013.
6. As from 2014 CDSF established projects appraisal procedures that enabled effective selection of projects that integrate across the three CDA result areas. However, the evaluation found from a plurality of implementing partners interviewed that it took too long (sometimes more than 2 years) for the review, appraisal, approval, and disbursement for the successful grantees under first CDSF call-for-proposals. The evaluation concluded that two main factors contributed to this: (i) inadequate CDSF

staffing levels, (ii) some beneficiaries took long to review and sign grant agreements, leading in some cases to long delays between project approval and implementation start dates

7. The evaluation team concluded that procurement process was generally problematic especially at the beginning (2010-2014) since the secretariat had to navigate rather complex and lengthy UN procurement procedures (also consistent with finding of EU CDA evaluation-2015). But, whereas this was somehow remedied once CDSF was operationalized in 2014, the evaluation found from a plurality of projects visited and interviews with coordinators that a new factor that led to delays in procurement was as a result of different (sometimes mismatching) regulations and procedures on procurement by implementing institutions and AfDB. In most projects reviewed, where procurement of large amount of equipment and project materials was involved, it is evident this affected the timeliness of implementation-thus efficiency and effectiveness
8. The evaluation team established that CDSF disbursements process is very slow. For a number of 2-year projects approved and agreements signed in December 2016, only one installment had been disbursed, sometimes accounting for less than 10% of total funding. This particularly affected the first CDSF projects (awarded to Maseno University-Kenya and Ethiopia-National Meteorological Authority). This lead to some implementing partners going through long stretches of time before receiving the next installment of funding, likely affecting the *efficiency* of project implementation as well as costs of procuring project materials.
9. The projects' progress reporting from most implementing partners were generally on schedule, but CDA did not undertake many mid-term reviews of projects, though this seemed to have improved with the projects that started after 2015. For, example, interview with project coordinator at KIPPRA indicated that despite submitting progress reports within schedule, there was no mid-term review nor feedback on the progress reports that were submitted.
10. The 2012 CDA Theory of Change (ToC) that anticipated how desired changes would occur was used as the basis for designing CDA outcome areas (three results areas) and the identification of risks and assumptions built into the initial Logframe. However, there is no evidence whether the ToC framework was ever used, and if not why? Rather an outcome-oriented M&E system used used, with monitoring, evaluation and reporting mostly dependent on annual work plans, and not on a master Logframe.
11. The response to the first CDSF call for proposals was very high, but the apparent tailoring of a large fraction (>50%) of funding to RCCs could have left out some more competitive proposals/projects unfunded. Instead, a more effective way of distributing funding to the RCCs should have focused on a sample of pilot cases and expand to others later

## **Partnership**

12. Whereas the CDA Institutional Framework was well set up, through the tripartite agreement involving AU, UNECA, and AfDB and a joint Secretariat at UNECA (ACPC), the delay in the operationalization of the CDA Special Fund (CDSF) and CCDU until late 2014 resulted into "less than clear" roles and contributions from CDSF and CCDU during 2010-2014. In addition, interviews with the secretariat

staff (CDA Senior Programme Manager) and the annual reports (2011-2016), during this period (2010-2014) funding of CDA projects was decided on a programmatic or demand-led basis, following requests from member states. However, the process of vetting and appraisal of projects was unclear. Furthermore, it was not clear whether the Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) that was anticipated to play key role in vetting projects during this period was ever established, as no records (minutes) of their meetings and resolutions was available.

13. Through *Strategic Partnership* with different national, sub-regional and regional institutions, the CDA Phase 1 programme built synergy with other climate-related institutions in delivering its target results. The partnership between CDA, WMO, AMCOMET and GFCS to jointly launch CR4D initiative in 2014 is a good example. However, in these partnerships CDA should fully seize (and not cede) its critical role of “Enabling Environment for policy uptake of climate information and services (CIS)” Since some of these institutions have established record and mandate on CIS, CDA needs to clearly pursue such a unique niche to avoid a “tag-along” type of partnerships that could put its relevance in doubt.
14. A number of CDA documents reviewed lists NEPAD as one of the key CDA partner. However, the CDA-NEPAD nexus in that partnership is less than clear. This is rather surprising since NEPAD has a broad mandate as a think tank facilitating and coordinating the implementation of continental and regional priority programmes and projects on behalf on AUC. The ideal relationship should see CDA significantly responsible in leading NEPAD climate-related areas, especially with regard to policy orientation and mainstreaming of CIS into signature AU initiatives like Agenda2063, CAADP, PIDA, among others.
15. Interviews conducted with a cross section of CDA beneficiaries and stakeholders who had participated in two (2) or more of prior CCDA conferences (at the CCDA-VII conference: 10-12 October 2018, Nairobi-Kenya), revealed that CCDA conference series remains a very popular platform, cutting across government, non-governmental, civil and community based organizations. However, a number of participants in the earlier CCDA series that were interviewed sounded less enthused with the changes in the structure of the conference. The format of the earlier conference series that had thematic sessions covering the breadth of climate science-policy-practice landscape was more preferred. Also, for majority of those interviewed, the fact that the recent CDA conferences narrowed the focus that seemed opportunistic to only take advantage of ongoing (ad hoc) hot issues like Paris Agreement, resulted in having many participants who were either ill-prepared or less-updated on the pertinent issues, thus limiting informed dialogue and recommendations from breakout and plenary sessions

## Impact

16. The CDA Phase 1 supported rescue of hydro-meteorological data records previously in papers and chart formats by digitalizing the data and establishing information management systems in Ethiopia, Rwanda and the Gambia to improve access. In partnership with IRI, through the Enhancing National Climate Services (ENACTS) project, investments were also made for reconstruction and gap-filling,

and rescue of historical data records in these three countries. Furthermore, CDSF has also approved another climate data rescue project, “*Climate data rescue and database enhancement for improved climate information services in NMHSs in Djibouti, Swaziland, Uganda and Zambia*” The project will be executed in partnership with WMO representative for Eastern and Southern Africa, in collaboration with FAO and AMCOMET, and seeks to improve climate data availability for climate change analysis and adaptation for improved climates services and food security in the four countries.

17. Upon operationalization in 2014, CDSF continued to support and enhance capacities of regional and Pan-African institutions to generate reliable and high-quality climate information for development in Africa. Through the support under the EU–ACP DRM Program, CDSF has invested more than €18 million in four regional climate centers [East Africa:ICPAC, West Africa: AGRHYMET, Southern Africa: SADC CSC, Central Africa:ECCAS) and one Pan-African center(ACMAD)], to enhance capacities in disaster risk management and resilience to climate and extreme weather related natural hazards
18. Preceding the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change, the evaluation found that the CDA programme expanded its portfolio to include technical assistance to a number of member states on development of INDCs. Towards this goal, CDA Phase 1 developed a methodological framework for preparing INDCs, which was endorsed by the AGN and made widely available to member states. Based on specific requests from member states, CDA provided technical assistance for the INDC preparations to Cameroon, Liberia, Malawi and Swaziland. However, no records were available to measure the level of CDA input into the final NDCs for these countries.
19. The two-year CDA fellowship programme initiated in 2013 aimed at benefiting young African postgraduates, with fellows engaging in research and fieldwork in areas of their expertise while guided by CDA climate change adaptation experts in specific sectors was viewed as very important in building appropriate capacity. Interview conducted with one of the former CDA fellows and ‘google’ tracking of other fellows confirmed that this was a very well-conceived and successful initiative. Most of the fellows continued on to very important public and research careers (e.g. One fellow is currently a senior advisor to the Ethiopian Minister for Water, irrigation and Electricity; and another fellow is currently serving as the Director of Weather and Climate Forecasting in Madagascar). However, after the first cohort of 10 fellows recruited in 2013, the programme did not continue and no records were available for the evaluation team to conclusively determine the reason why?

## Key Recommendations

1. **Recommendation 1:** CDA needs to solidify its competitive and comparative advantage against other national, regional, and international partners/players (institutions) mandated and/or leading response to climate change, adaptation and mitigation strategies in order to remain *relevant* going into the future. Based on several strings of evidence available during this evaluation, with its unique tripartite mandate from three premier pan-African institutions, CDA should fully seize control of its apparent “niche” on facilitating and creating *enabling environment for mainstreaming Climate Information*

*and Services (CIS) into policy & development.*

2. **Recommendation 2:** To remain viable and relevant into the future, CDA partners need to consolidate their approach on co-production of CIS and tailoring the uptake of CIS into key development planning. The evaluation team highly recommend that CDA should only make substantial investments in enhancing production ( research and analysis) of CIS with a view to meeting the knowledge and information gaps ( clearly identified and vetted) that would enhance uptake of CIS into policy and development planning. Other national (NMHSs), regional (RCCs) and global (WMO) have longstanding records and mandate in producing CIS and CDA partnerships with such organizations should be on the basis of co-producing robust CIS that can increase uptake into sector-specific development planning processes.
3. **Recommendation 3:** The CDA-NEPAD nexus and partnership should be enhanced. CDA should establish closer and stronger working relationship with NEPAD and significantly lead climate-related areas, especially with regard to mainstreaming CIS into signature AU initiatives like Agenda2063, CAADP, PIDA, among others
4. **Recommendation 4:** CDA programme needed a long-term strategy and implementation plan that is in synergy with individual climate change strategies and action plans developed separately by AfDB and AU, and defining clear areas of joint implementation of activities by the CDA partners
5. **Recommendation 5:** It is important for CDA programme to work with reputable local institutions to lead climate policy analysis studies. In most cases such institutions like KIPPRA(East Africa) and UNU-INRA were already working as think tanks on national/regional policies in partnership with national governments and RECs and thus trusted agents or conduits for mainstreaming climate change policies at national, regional and continental level
6. **Recommendation 6:** CDA should continue to promote strategic partnership with member states to co-host knowledge sharing events and climate policy dialogues/platforms such as CCDA and African Climate Talks (ACTs). This can encourage member states' ownership of the programme and can enhance cost sharing and uptake of CDA policy related outcomes.
7. **Recommendation 7:** The three CDA partners need to synchronize their individual climate change response and policy strategies. Each partner could still develop individualized strategies, but a clear portfolio and mandate for CDA should be defined since CDA is well positioned to rally integrated demand-driven climate research, analysis and advocacy that feeds into a unified African climate change negotiations at the UNFCCC. That is, AfDB Climate Change Action Plan and AU's Strategy on Climate Change should build synergy with CDA programme
8. **Recommendation 8:** A harmonized financial and fiduciary management framework should be put in place, and CDSF or any appropriate body be fully in charge on behalf of all partners. This will allow effective implementation of a single funding modality for projects and activities
9. **Recommendation 9:** Overall coordination of CDA should be well defined, and should possibly be decoupled from CDA secretariat responsibilities. Under the existing tripartite implementation arrangement the secretariat was primarily expected to play the convening role, but due to delay in

CDSF operations the secretariat initially played a lead role in projects approval and funding. But, with a fully operational CDSF, the evaluation team concluded that coordination of CDA programme should be integrated into CDSF programming to streamline funding, monitoring, and evaluation and reporting. This was actually anticipated in the CDA and CDSF framework documents that provided CDSF with the mandate of management of project cycle activities from identification to completion.

- 10. Recommendation 10:** Procurements required by all CDSF approved projects should be centralized to avoid delays occasioned in most cases by the mismatch between procurement procedures and requirements between UNECA (ACPC)/AfDB and the implementing partner institutions. Internal procurement processes within the implementing partner institutions should be vetted thoroughly before funding approval

## Highlights of CDA Phase 1 Case Studies

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### Rescue of historical data and Enhancing National Climate Services (ENACTS)

- The CDA programme collaborated with the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) to improve the availability, access and use of climate information at the national level, starting with three member states (Ethiopia, Rwanda and Gambia), and piloted the initiative on “Enhancing National Climate Services (ENACTS)”
- From documents reviewed (Annual Reports) and interviews conducted with the CDA Secretariat staff as well as analysis of online questionnaire responses, the ENACTS project was well received by the NMHSs and led, variably, to the rescue and reconstruction (by filling data gaps) of historical data records in the three countries. But, as also noted in an earlier independent evaluation of CDA in 2015, commissioned by the donors (European Union), vide [*ClimDev Evaluation 2015 – Final Report v2.0 (4 December 2015)*] no documentation was available during the evaluation on how CDA contributed in the implementation of ENACTS in Ethiopia and Rwanda. Several efforts to secure phone interviews with the ENACTS CDA project beneficiaries in Rwanda did not succeed, so was getting questionnaire responses.
- However, in the Gambia the only report available to the evaluation team showed that 10-day data for temperature and precipitation were successfully reconstructed for 1983-2012 and 1961-2013, respectively. But, the implementation was disrupted due to the health restrictions following the Ebola outbreak. But, no other reports were available to show whether the project was eventually completed later on, as no response on questionnaires sent to Gambia was received.
- However, whereas no reports were available on the ENACTS efforts in Rwanda during CDA Phase 1, from 2016 the scope of implementation of ENACTS programme in Rwanda has expanded, through UK DfID funded WISER programme and support from USAID, leading to successful reconstruction of historical station data, and development of a user-friendly, customizable, climate data and derivatives visualization (map rooms);

<http://maproom.meteorwanda.gov.rw/maproom/>). However, it was apparent that CDA did not remain an active player as the ENACTS initiative expanded.

### **Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in Ethiopia**

- This was the very first project to be approved following operationalization of CDSF in 2014 and the first call-for-proposals. The project was approved in December 2014 for a total budget of €1,000,000, with an implementation period of 24 months (2 years). The primary implementing institution is Ethiopian National Meteorological Agency (NMA)
- The overall project goal was to strengthen climate information and early warning systems in Ethiopia. Besides, the project aims at building and enhancing capacity of NMA to develop effective strategies for managing climate and extreme weather related risks. To achieve this additional 18 automatic weather stations were to be installed as well as improving communication between NMA head office and other line ministries ( Agriculture, Water/Irrigation/Energy), as well as with 11 NMA regional service centres through video communication networking.
- Whereas no field visit to the project was conducted by the evaluation team due to scheduling constraints, a comprehensive review of the progress report and key findings of mid-term review conducted by the CDSF technical staff on 7 May 2017 was performed.
- The evaluation analysis concluded that that was prolonged delay in the start date for the implementation of the project occasioned by two main factors:- (i) Delay in signing the contract agreement, (ii) delay in constitution of the Project implementation Unit (PIU). Therefore, the project implementation is way behind schedule and this necessitated no cost-extension, which has been granted until end of 2018.
- The assessment of the implementation status and attainment of results target by the project so far revealed:-
  - Completion of, (i) the development of Numerical Weather Predictions forecast and verification methodology, (ii) users need assessments, (iii) development of GIS-based agro-meteorological early warning and advisory support tool
  - The installation of 20 Automated Weather Stations (AWS) and 7 mobile calibration units for real time weather monitoring has not been completed since these had not been procured by the time of mid-term review in May 2017.
  - Video communication networking of 11 NMA sub-regional offices and the NMA head office also stalled due to two main reasons:-
    - ✓ the current building where NMA headquarter is located has been identified to be faulty and needed to be demolished, and so there is no permanent place to host the video conference center
    - ✓ The total funds required to carry the video conference network has been found to be much higher than the 50,000 euro initially allocated. The estimate is over



600,000 Euro, and so CDSF approved the reallocation of the initial budget of 50,000 euro to other activities (e.g. additional AWS)

### **Satellite Based Water Monitoring and Flow Forecasting System in Niger River Basin**

- This is a CDSF funded project for a total of €1,000,000 and was approved in December 2016. It is being implemented by Niger Basin Authority (NBA) in Niger, for a period of 36 months. It covers all the nine Niger Basin countries (Benin; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Côte d'Ivoire; Guinea; Mali; Niger; Nigeria; Chad).
- The project goal is to provide data and information on hydrology, climate variability and environment changes using Geostationary Meteorological Satellites.
- The project coordinator and two project members were interviewed over the phone on 5 October 2018, and also provided detailed response to evaluation questions/questionnaire
- Through phone interview and responses to the online questionnaire, the evaluation findings of the major project outcomes so far included;-
  - Organization of nine (9) national end-user training workshops for 270 water stakeholders in the 9 NBA member countries
  - Conducted joint mission with the project team in Nigeria for the measurement of flows at 19 hydrometric stations from 18 September to 6 October 2017 to validate calibration curves. The flow measurement operations made it possible to enhance water resources and data collection, monitoring and dissemination of climate information in the Niger Basin
  - Performed maintenance for 12 Data Collection Platforms (PCD) and 4 hydrometric stations equipped with GSM limnigraph.
- The project coordinator also identified procurement difficulties (due to lengthy internal NBA procurement processes to be fulfilled in compliance with the CDSF rules and regulations). This has led to delay in acquiring some of the key project equipment ( 1 server, 50 Desktops, 50 printers, 13 Laptops)
- But, overall the project is delivering on its targets very well so far. However, the progress report and mid-term reviews were not available during this evaluation

### **Building African Small Island Developing States (SIDS) hydrometeorology services capacity**

- In 2014, CDA secretariat launched an initiative to support the African Small Island Developing States (SIDS), comprising of Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Mauritius, Saõ Tomé and Príncipe and the Seychelles. The secretariat organized assessments of the countries' climate change adaptation and mitigation needs and priority interventions needed for building resilience to climate change and addressing loss and damage.

- After the needs assessment, two countries of Guinea Bissau and Cabo Verde were piloted and received assistance and technical support to develop capacity and infrastructure to improve weather prediction and early warning systems.
- Due to limited time, the evaluation team could not visit any of the SIDS, but extensively reviewed CDA reports on the investments on the SIDS. From the CDA 2016 annual report, a high resolution (1km) numerical weather prediction and early warning system was installed in Cabo Verde. This is reported to be a cloud-based system accessible on line, via (<http://uneca.belgincur.is/map/panafrika.9.1.full/composite/2016-08-08T03:00+03:00>). However, the link no longer works, and therefore it was not possible to ascertain the operational status of the early warning system based on the reports available to the evaluation team. Request for additional documentation from the secretariat was not met by the end of the evaluation period.

### **Flood Disaster Risk Reduction in Bunyala, Busia County, Kenya**

- This is also one of early CDSF projects funded following the first call for proposals in 2014. The project was approved on May 7 2015 for a total of €1,000,000, with an implementation period of 24 months (2 years).
- The objective of the project was to “Enhance the capacity of Busia County Government institutions, community organizations and other stakeholders to better manage risks and disasters associated with floods”
- Field visit and in-person interviews with the project coordinator and the geospatial expert responsible for developing Integrated Disaster Flood Risk Management database for the county government of Busia, indicated that albeit delays in the implementation and completion of the project, there were significant achievements. Evaluator #1 conducted the field visit and interviews with the two project team members (including the coordinator). A data base for Flood Risk Management has been produced and is in the process of being operationalized. Training workshops have been conducted to the county and local community stakeholders, which also included participants from neighboring Siaya County. But, there was no access to any web portal to confirm the status of the database. In addition, request for mid-term review and progress reports from CDSF Eastern Africa Projects’ coordinator were not responded to.
- The project also has a component on capacity development of expertise in Flood Risk Management through support to 2 graduate students at Maseno University, training on flood management and early warning systems. One of the students was reported to have submitted the MS proposal to the University Graduate School for examination. The second student was reported to have had studies delayed due to illness during the first year of the project, but has now fully resumed and would submit thesis proposal within two weeks as at the time of field visit on 22 August 2018. However, no evidence was produced to authenticate the status of the MS graduate students’ thesis proposals and completion time lines.

- The project was reported to have faced major challenges in procurement that resulted in delay in implementing and completing all project activities on schedule. That delay already led to two no-cost extensions and necessitated a request for the third no-cost extension, at the time Evaluator#1 conducted the interview on 22 August 2018.

### CDA Fellowship Programme

- The CDA fellowship programme was initiated in 2013 with a goal to build a critical mass of climate scientists and analysts, and to expose young African climate change scientists to regional and global trends in climate research and response. The two-year fellowship programme was aimed at benefiting young African postgraduates, with fellows engaging in research and fieldwork in areas of their expertise, guided by CDA climate change adaptation experts, in specific sectors.
- The first cohort of 10 fellows was recruited by ACPC in 2013. The fellows paired with relevant CDA experts worked on different research themes in climate change and water development, climate science, governance and institutional development, hydrology and climate change, low carbon development and agriculture
- Interview conducted with one of the former CDA fellows by Evaluator#1 confirmed that this was a very well received programme and successful in many ways. All the fellows who went through the programme continued on to very important public and research careers. One of the fellows is now a senior advisor to the Ethiopian Minister for Water, irrigation and Electricity. Another fellow is currently serving as the Director of Weather and Climate Forecasting in Madagascar. But, only one of the fellows (interviewed during CCDA-VII) has continued to work on the CDA programme as a researcher/coordinator of the CR4D initiative launched in 2015 through a joint partnership of CDA, WMO, AMCOMET, GFCS.
- However, one of the shortcoming in the implementation of the fellowship programme was lack of planning for fellows to get internships in other relevant institutions as was anticipated in the designing of the programme

### Young African Lawyers (YAL) initiative

- The CDA Young African Lawyers Programme (YAL) established in 2014 with an overarching goal of building the expertise of young African Lawyers on climate change in order to provide necessary legal support national UNFCCC focal points and AGN. YAL was under the guidance of two seasoned lawyers experienced in Multilateral Environmental Agreements who acted as mentors. Dr. Seth Osafo, former senior legal adviser of the UNFCCC Secretariat, was the Lead Mentor, supported by Mr. Matthew Stilwell, a climate change expert and legal adviser to the African Group of Negotiators.
- Based on interviews with the YAL Lead mentor on the margins of CCDA-VII in Nairobi (10-12 October 2018), the Young Lawyers Initiative was well designed with clear goal of building capacity of young African Lawyers (one from each country-nominated by UNFCCC focal points)

on the fundamental rules and procedures guiding climate change negotiations so that during COPS they would provide technical backstopping to AGN and their country-based delegations. In addition, a mentorship arrangement for the young lawyers was well developed so that senior lawyers within the AGN would provide requisite training for them for 1-2 weeks at UNECA prior to COPS and/or other UNFCCC negotiations. Each year a different cohort of trainees were trained and inducted, starting with 12 during the first training and the number rose to 23 during the third year of training. However, from the interview with the lead mentor for the programme, after 3 years the CDA support for YAL ceased.

# 1. Introduction

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This is the final report of the impact evaluation of Phase 1 of ClimDev Africa (CDA) Programme. The evaluation covered the programme's implementation period from January 2010 to December 2017. The evaluation was commissioned by CDA Joint Secretariat Working Group. In responding to the urgent challenge that climate variability and change posed to the achievement of Africa's sustainable development objectives, the CDA Programme was conceived in 2006 and officially launched in 2010 as a joint initiative of AUC, UNECA and AfDB. CDA Phase 1 implementation was through a tripartite arrangement within the framework of a joint Secretariat ('ACPC') and joint planning, in collaboration with development partners.

## 1.1 History and Rationale of CDA Programme

The table 1 below shows the key milestones in the development and implementation of CDA Programme.

*Table 1: Milestones in the design and implementation of Phase 1 of CDA programme*

<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Effective date of implementation</b>
Proposal of an "Action Plan for Africa" for AUC, AfDB and UNECA to develop and implement CDA programme	April 2006
Endorsement of the Action Plan by AU Eight Ordinary Session	January 2007
Approval of Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	April 2007
Approval by the 12 <sup>th</sup> session of AMCEN	June 2008
AMCEN request to, and acceptance of, AfDB to establish CDSF to administer CDA resources	June 2008
Launch of CDA Secretariat (ACPC)	2009
Launch of CDA Programme	2010
Start of the implementation of CDA programme	2011
Operationalization of CDSF	2014

The vision for CDA programme was "*Sustainable attainment of poverty reduction and other Development Goals in Africa through policies and decisions on practices in Africa that take full account of climate change risks and opportunities at all levels*" The overarching mission of the programme was "creation of a strong climate and climate change science and knowledge hub that can inform Africa's response to climate change impacts and thus contribute to building of resilience at national, sub-regional and regional levels". The CDA programme drew its mandate from Africa's

Ministers of Finance, Planning, Economic Development, and Environment as well as African Heads of State and Government.

The programme aimed at creating and strengthening of knowledge frameworks to support and integrate the actions required for mainstreaming climate change into development planning. CDA's intended immediate beneficiaries were policy makers, including: Regional Economic Communities (RECs); River Basin Organizations (RBOs); National governments (including National Meteorological and Hydrological Services-NMHSs); Parliamentarians; African Climate Change Negotiators; and boundary organizations, comprising of diverse organizations and institutions that support such policy makers with knowledge, decision support and recommendations.

## 1.2 Scope and Objectives of the Evaluation

The overall objective of this independent evaluation was to take stock of performance, results and outcomes of Phase 1 of CDA programme. Hence, the primary evaluation criteria and questions focused on the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, partnerships, impacts, lessons learned and sustainability as well as overall progress Phase 1 made towards achieving results during January 2010 to December 2017, implementation period. The assessment also included whether results and outputs were transformative and inspired changes in policy at national, sub-regional and regional levels. Based on a two-scenario reconstruction of the Theory of Change (figure 1), the impact of the CDA programme was evaluated in terms of; (i) *scenario 1*: evolution of the programme/project goals over the 2010-2017 period with respect to target results, outcomes and impacts; (ii) *scenario 2*: response to changing landscape of national, regional, and global climate change response plans, strategies, policies, agreements, narratives and actors.

The evaluation was commissioned by CDA Joint Secretariat Working Group (JSWG). Two independent consultants (evaluators 1 and 2), with different but complimentary expertise and backgrounds (climate change science and adaptation in agro-ecological systems), jointly conducted the evaluation. The evaluation was organized into two main phases;- (i) Inception Phase, and (ii) Data Collection, Quality Control and Analysis Phase. The inception phase included planning, scoping, inception meeting, design and development of data collection protocols and instruments, including development of survey questionnaire, selection criteria for key informants and respondents, and field visits to a sample of projects. It lasted for 3 months from 8 August to 1 November 2018.

The primary objectives of the evaluation were;-

- (i) Assessing critical evidence of the results of CDA Phase 1 and its contributions to policy and development outcomes at national, sub-regional and regional levels,
- (ii) Documenting key outputs, outcomes and impacts (as well potential impacts) of the projects and activities funded under CDA-1 programme,
- (iii) Assessing whether results achieved can be attributed to CDA Phase 1 interventions

- (iv) Assessing the relevance of the CDA Programme within the rapidly changing narrative and context on climate change response strategies, especially with respect to the Paris Agreement and implementation of NDCs, and success stories and lessons learned in CDA Phase 1
- (v) Making recommendations to be taken on-board during the design of Phase 2 of the programme
- (vi) Evaluating CDA programme's preparedness and strategic positioning for financial and operational sustainability, based on a robust fiduciary management framework and member states' ownership

### 1.3 Overview Approach and Methodology

Overall, the evaluation was conducted through a combination of three methods, namely, (i) desk review and analysis, (ii) inception and progress meetings with, and feedbacks from, the CDA Joint Secretariat Working Group (JSWG), and (iii) key informant interviews based on both online and mail-in evaluation questions/questionnaire surveys. The detailed evaluation questions/questionnaires administered to CDA partners and implementing partners are provided in annex 3 and annex 4, respectively.

The evaluation questions/questionnaire were developed following the guidelines given in the TOR, and specifically sought opinions and answers from CDA Secretariat staff, implementing partners, and other participants and stakeholders of CDA Phase 1 projects and activities. The questions were divided into two categories; (i) Online or Mail-in questionnaire for CDA implementing partners (Annex 4), (ii) Focused Discussion questions for CDA founding Partners and Secretariat staff (Annex 3). But, in both cases the questions focused on:

- *Relevance*: The extent to which the CDA programme design and content matched key development priorities at national, sub-regional, regional and pan-Africa levels
- *Effectiveness*: The extent to which the programme interventions generated desired results and, therefore, led to the achievement of set objectives (such that observed outcomes and outputs can be largely attributable to the programme interventions and results).
- *Efficiency*: The extent to which resources (financial and otherwise) and time commitments were managed to achieve 'more with less' in terms of results/outputs and outcomes
- *Impact*: The extent to which programme activities triggered/generated intermediate changes that can leverage longer-term transformations and put African countries, institutions and peoples on the path to addressing climate change problems and challenges.
- *Partnerships*: The extent to which the programme 'cultivated' new forms of partnerships and collaboration, fostering new roles and responsibilities among different actors as they realize opportunities to leverage organizational mandates, priorities and limited resources.
- *Lessons learned*: The extent to which the programme provided case studies that yielded replicable or scalable outputs and/or processes, and in a manner that can inspire participating



and collaborating partners to adopt improved products, tools, approaches, processes and knowledge.

- *Sustainability*: preparedness and strategic positioning for financial and operational sustainability

A comprehensive review and analyses of CDA Phase 1 Programme core documents, including founding proposals, logframe, implementation frameworks, project reports, publications and other knowledge products was conducted. The consultants worked closely with both CDSF and CDA Secretariat (ACPC) to obtain all the relevant key programme documents, evidences of the programme knowledge products, policy engagements and/or interventions during the implementation of CDA Phase 1. The review of these core programme documents were analyzed to put into perspective;-

- (i) The programme's objectives and envisaged approaches, methods, activities and anticipated results/outcomes/impacts at inception.
- (ii) The programme's alignment to/with national and regional policies, strategies and plans on climate and development, and whether there was reasonable scope in the design of the programme to meet the expectations of key stakeholders in the context of current development priorities
- (iii) Characterization of programme body of evidence: key results, evidence of outcomes and impacts, as well as, linkages and partnerships with other critical players/partners that arose or built from implementation of CDA Phase 1 programme.

As part of the data collection and analysis strategy, the evaluation team also conducted field visits and phone interviews with project implementing teams (coordinators), and face-to-face interviews with CDA projects Coordinator for Eastern Africa, CDA Secretariat (ACPC) staff, among others (see annex 2). The evaluation criteria outlined in the ToR and feedback gathered during the inception meeting between the evaluation duo and the CDA JSWG guided selection of respondents. The respondents included projects' coordinators (focal points), CDA Secretariat technical experts and representatives of beneficiary organizations or communities. Evaluator#1 also attended the 7<sup>th</sup> CCDA conference in Nairobi, and conducted face-to-face interviews with 6 CDA stakeholders and beneficiaries of a number of CDA initiatives, including;- (i) 1 member of CDA Youth Platform (CLAYP) (ii) 1 former CDA Fellowship programme recipient, (iii) 2 members of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN), (iv) 1 senior mentor of the CDA Young African Lawyers (YAL) initiative to support AGN during UNFCCC negotiations, and (v) 1 member of the CDA Steering Committee (CDSC).

#### **1.4 Data Quality Control and Analysis Strategy**

To ensure data accuracy and technical rigour of the evaluation, the two consultants took the following steps;- (i) frequent exchange and communication between the consultants to ensure data collected by each, from specific projects or stakeholders are consistent with other programme documents and



reports, (ii) interactions with CDA secretariat and CDSF evaluation facilitators throughout the assessment period, (iii) constant cross-checking of information and field data collected with other programme/project documents and reports, and where necessary reconfirm with interviewees and project coordinators

With respect to the assessment of the qualitative and quantitative indicators, outcomes and impacts of CDA Phase 1, the data and information collected have been fitted (qualitatively) into two scenarios:-

**Scenario 1:** A somewhat simplified reconstruction of Theory of Change (ToC)-based on evolution of projects' outputs/outcomes/impacts over the CDA Phase 1 implementation period (Figure 1). This scenario was used to analyze how different outputs and outcomes were realized over time from inception to implementation of CDA projects/activities.

**Scenario 2:** The second is a Scenario of ToC-based on possible influence of national, sub-regional. Regional, global policy changes on the implementation pathways of projects and outputs/outcomes/impacts during implementation of CDA Phase 1 (Figure 2)

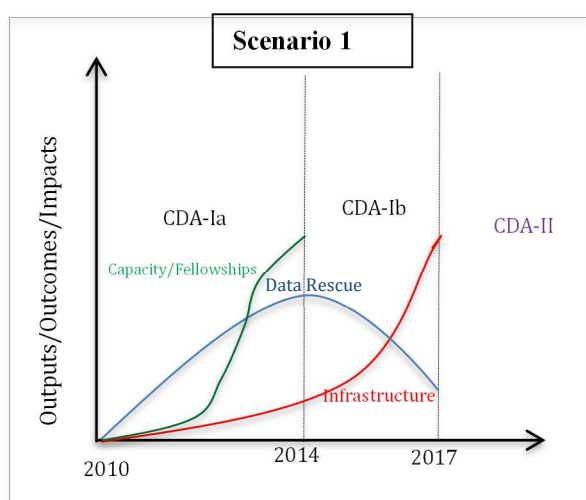


Figure 1: Scenario 1: Evaluation of Theory of Change (ToC), based on evolution of projects outputs/outcomes/impacts over the CDA Phase 1 implementation period, in terms of achievement of results targets

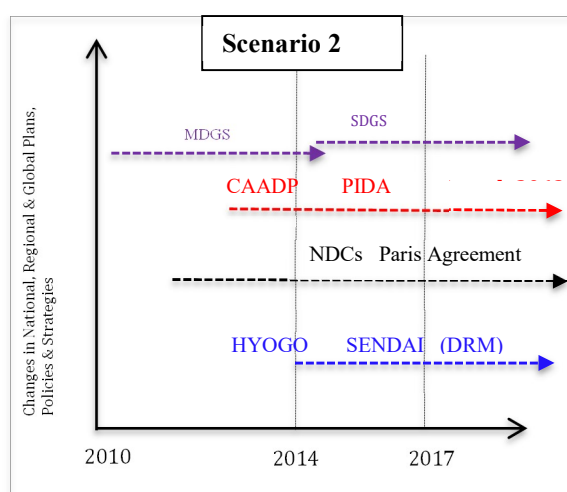


Figure 2: Scenario 2: Evaluation of Theory of Change (ToC), based on possible influence of national, regional, and global policy changes on projects outputs/outcomes/impacts (and vice versa) during implementation of CDA Phase

## 2. Institutional and Implementation Framework

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### 2.1 Tripartite Implementation Arrangements

The implementation of CDA Phase 1 was through a tripartite arrangement among the three founding partners; UNECA, AUC and AfDB, with the African Climate Policy Center (ACPC), within the framework of a joint Secretariat (ACPC), based at the UNECA, and in collaboration with development partners. Through this tripartite governance arrangement, ACPC (“The Secretariat”) oversaw the implementation of CDA through joint planning with Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU) based at AUC, and ClimDev Special Fund (CDSF), based at the AfDB. Thus ACPC, CCDU and CDSF were the effective and direct CDA programme delivery units.

To fulfill its mandate, CDA Phase 1 programme implementation focused on three result areas:-

- ❖ **Result Area 1:** Making climate information and knowledge widely available, packaged and disseminated;
- ❖ **Result Area 2:** Perform quality analysis for decision support and management practice, and
- ❖ **Result Area 3:** informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy

A brief overview of the individual, but complimentary roles, of the three programme delivery units:

- **African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC):** Aside from serving as CDA Secretariat ACPC’s main function is (was) to deliver on the policy component of the programme and spearhead Africa’s preparation and participation in global climate negotiations. ACPC was (is) in charge of research and analytical work, while serving as a hub for demand-led knowledge generation on climate change and supporting member states in mainstreaming climate change concerns into development policies and planning.
- **Climate Change Desertification Unit (CCDU):** CCDU supported the climate change and desertification nexus and provided political leadership to the CDA programme. Its also provided policy and political guidance, and led in the coordination and harmonization of African activities and efforts toward response to climate change. Thus CCDU’s role in CDA implementation also entailed ensuring effective engagement of the continent’s political leadership at all levels, using the African Union’s structures. Among the first contribution of CCDU in the early stages of launching CDA programme was role played in convening of two CAHOSCC meetings in July 2011 (Malabo, Eq. Guinea), and November 2011 (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) that provided guidance to AMCEN and AGN on Africa’s preparation to global climate change negotiations ( i.e 2011 CCDU Progress Report (Feb. 2012)

- **ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (CDSF):** Managed by AfDB, the CDA Special Fund provides financial resources and grants to the CDA programme and projects. The goal of the fund is to pool resources for sustainable development and, in particular, poverty reduction, by preparing and implementing climate-resilient development programmes that mainstream climate change information at all levels in Africa. One of its primary goals is to strengthen the institutional capacities of national and subregional bodies in formulating and implementing effective climate-sensitive policies, in specific areas of intervention. CDSF became operational in August 2014.
- **CDA Programme Coordination and Technical Advisory**

The coordination of the CDA Phase 1 programme implementation was performed by a ***Joint Secretariat Support Office (JSSO)***. JSSO had representatives from the three CDA delivery units (CCDU, ACPC and CDSF). In addition, ***CDA Steering Committee (CDSC)*** provided the principal oversight of the programme, and reported, twice yearly, to the Chief Executives of AUC, UNECA, and AfDB. However, according to the CDA reports reviewed a Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) included in the governance structure (Figure 2a,b) was apparently not formally constituted during CDA Phase 1.

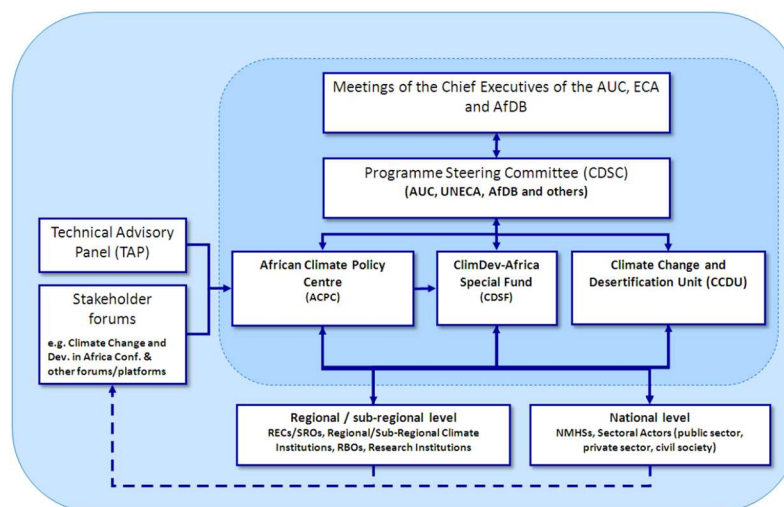


Figure 3: The structure of the ClimDev Africa Programme including stakeholders and key partners (ACPC 2011 Progress Report (25 January 2012))

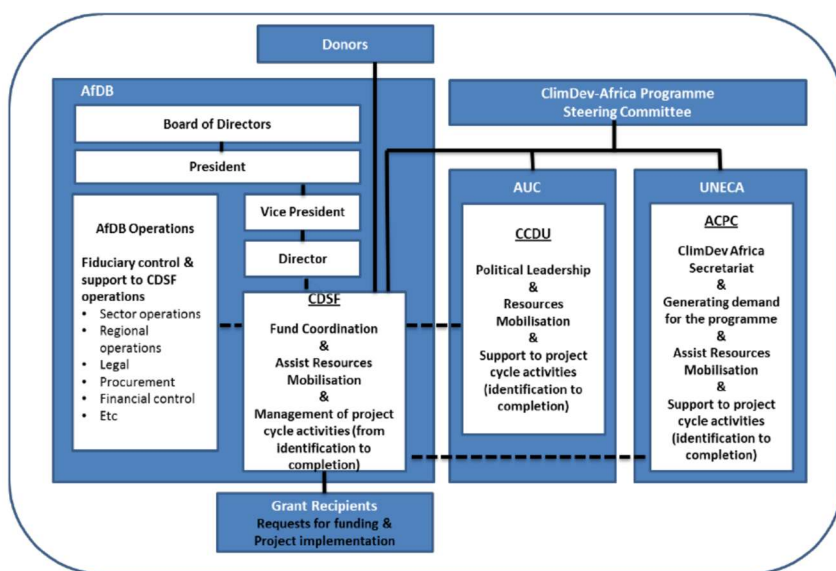


Figure 4: ClimDev Special Fund Structure (CDSF Operational manual, 2012)

## 2.2 Means and Mechanisms of Implementation

### 2.2.1 Financial Resources

- The European Union (EU), France, Norway, Sweden, UK-Department for International Development (DfID), the Nordic Development Fund (NDF) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) were the key development partners that provided financing for CDA programme.
- But, other partners include the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of countries under the tenth European Development Fund Intra-ACP programme, and the Nordic Development Fund. However, the three founding partners (AfDB, AUC and UNECA), also provided significant financial and logistical support for the daily operations of the programme, including administrative support services to the CDA secretariat.
- The funding mobilized from development partners for implementation of CDA Phase 1 focused on mainly supporting investments in;-
  - ❖ physical infrastructure and human capacity for the generation and packaging of climate information,
  - ❖ the development of climate information services,
  - ❖ research and analysis to support policymaking on the continent and climate governance processes
- CDA Phase 1 projects were mostly funded through a blend of two Funding Modalities;
  - (1) Programmatic/Demand-Led: Funding mechanism was demand-driven following requests from member states. This was employed from the time CDA Phase 1 was launched in

2009/2010 until 2014/2015( *i.e CDA Phase 1a*), before CDSF became fully operational in August 2014.

(2) Pooled Special Fund: Finding through CDA Special Fund (CDSF) (*i.e CDA Phase 1b*)

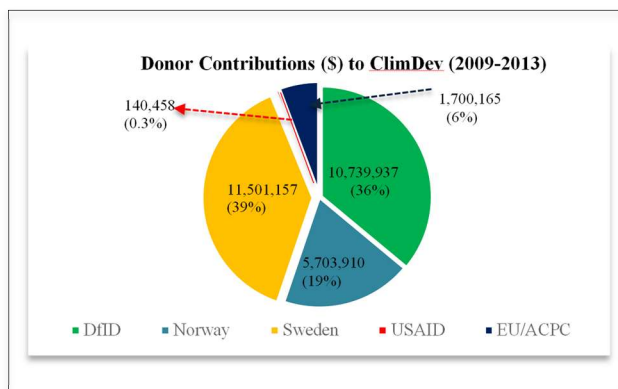


Figure 5: CDA Phase 1 funding contributions by individual donors (2009-2013)

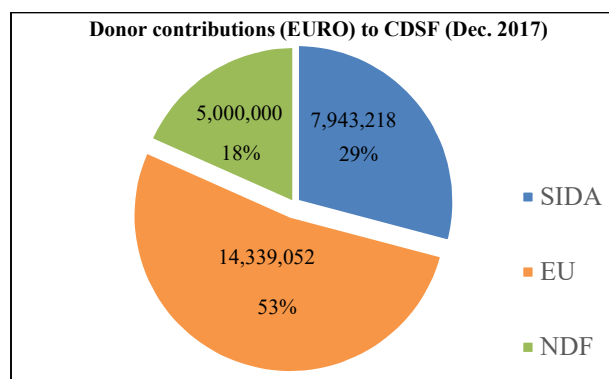


Figure 6: Contributions by individual donors to CDSF

Table 2: African Climate Policy Centre: income and expenditure as of 31 December 2013, by donor

Description	Project start date	Income (US\$)	Disbursement (US\$)	Obligation (US\$)	Expenditure (US\$)	Available balance (US\$)	Fund utilization rate
<b>DfID</b>	21/05/09	10 739 937.46	7 045 844.10	380 095.56	7 425 939.66	3 313 997.80	69.14%

<b>Norway</b>	17/12/09	5 703 910.10	3 167 181.45	1 732 789.37	4 899 970.82	803 939.28	85.91%
<b>Sweden</b>	03/08/13	11 501 157.59	7 174 634.65	646 258.42	7 820 893.07	3 680 264.52	68.00%
<b>USAID</b>	04/02/13	140 458.24	74 700.87	72 380.00	147 080.87	(6 622.63)	104.72%
<b>EU/ACPC</b>	05/03/13*	1 700 165.83	71 893.83	22 760.98	94 654.81	1 605 511.02	5.57%
<b>Total</b>		<b>29 785 629.22</b>	<b>17 534 254.90</b>	<b>2 854 284.33</b>	<b>20 388 539.23</b>	<b>9 397 089.99</b>	<b>68.45%</b>

*Source: ECA Division of Administration/ Finance Section: \* March 2013 refers to an effective start date of expenditures*

*Table 3 Climate Change and Desertification Unit: income and expenditure as of 31 December 2013*

Description	Project start date	Income (US\$)	Disbursement (US\$)	Obligation (US\$)	Expenditure (US\$)	Available Balance (US\$)	Fund utilization Rate
<b>EU/CCDU</b>	13/02/13	1 390 787.50	576 745.17	148 750.73	725 495.90	665 291.60	52%

### **2.2.2 Human Resources**

The design and implementation of CDA Programme anticipated a critical mass of technical staff, with a mix of complementary expertise especially in Climate Information Services, Climate Policy Analysis, Programme management, Monitoring and Evaluation, sector-based Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, among others.

However, CDA Phase 1 faced challenges of slow recruitment process, fail recruit the right mix of experts, as well as high turnover rates of those recruited. This hindered the implementation of the programme to its full capacity. This is confirmed from the review of the CDA Annual Report (2011 ACPC Progress Report (25January 2012)

### **2.2.3 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting**

M&E framework was developed for CDA Phase 1 programme, through collaboration and with support of the International Institute for the Environment and Development. The execution of the M&E anticipated clear tracking of how activities lead to outputs, and outputs to outcomes (basis for the 2012 ToC), for all of the programme operations. However, the application was very inconsistent as programme implementation in most cases relied on annual work plans to measure the achievements of result targets, based on individualized logframe indicators. Therefore, the evaluation concluded that the M&E framework was not fully integrated within the programme delivery. This finding is also consistent with the EU Evaluation that was completed in December 2015.

Besides, whereas CDA annual and a number of projects' progress reports were available for review during the evaluation, there were no mid-term independent evaluation of CDA Phase 1 programme, nor CDA secretariat's mid-term reviews of particular projects. However, EU evaluation in 2015, and CDA secretariat responses to the evaluation team questions were provided to the evaluation team.

## 3. Evaluation Findings

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### 3.1 CDA Phase 1 Outcomes

#### ***3.1.1 Enhancing Meteorological and hydro-meteorological infrastructure for Climate Information and Services***

- CDA Phase 1 programme provided support for the procurement and enhancement of weather and climate data collection and rescue infrastructure/instrumentation within the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs), for *effective* generation and archiving of climate data.
- During CDA Phase 1a (2010-2015), the programme invested in the digitization of historical data records and upgrading of meteorological and hydrological observation networks and infrastructure in three member states (Ethiopia, Rwanda and Gambia).

#### ***3.1.2 Historical Data Rescue and Enhancing Climate National Services***

In an effort to boost continuity of historical meteorological and hydrological data, CDA Phase 1 invested in climate data rescue, reconstruction of missing station data records, and improving quality and usefulness of the sparse station data by merging them with satellite and reanalysis data, to create high resolution gridded data. In partnership with IRI through the 'Enhancing National Climate Services (ENACTS)' initiative, CDA invested in historical data rescue and enhancement in the same three pilot countries, to simultaneously improve data availability, access and use of climate information at the national level.

- From documents reviewed, including project progress reports as well as analysis of online questionnaire responses, the ENACTS project was well received by the NMHSs and led to rescue and improvement of historical data in Ethiopia, in particular. In the Gambia the project was disrupted due to public health restrictions following the Ebola outbreak. However, this happened after ten-day (decadal) data for temperature and precipitation had been reconstructed for 1983-2012 and 1961-2012, respectively. However, no reports were available to confirm if the project in Gambia continued after the public restriction was lifted.
- No reports on the ENACTS accomplishments in Rwanda during CDA Phase 1 were available during the evaluation. Request for a field visit to Rwanda as well as the survey questionnaire sent to the Rwanda Meteorological Services (Project coordinator) were not responded to. But, the evaluation team was able to review documents showing that from 2016 the scope of

implementation of ENACTS project in Rwanda was expanded under the support Dfid WISER project, leading to successful reconstruction of historical station data, and development of a user-friendly climate data access platform/visualization (maprooms). But no evidence was available to show that CDA remained directly engaged in the ENACTS projects, in Rwanda and ICPAC. The evaluation team thus concluded that this is one of example where CDA apparently did not capitalize on strategic partnerships and its comparative advantage in enhancing availability and use of climate information for decision-making in critical economic sectors.

- However, CDSF has approved data rescue project, **“Climate data rescue and database enhancement for improved climate information services in NMHSs in Djibouti, Swaziland, Uganda and Zambia”** The project will be executed by the WMO representative for Eastern and Southern Africa, in collaboration with FAO and AMCOMET, and seeks to improve climate data availability for climate change analysis and adaptation for improved climates services and food security in the four countries.

### ***3.1.3 Enhancing Capacities of Continental and Regional Climate Centers***

- CDSF invested significant resources to enhance the capacities of the African Center of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD) and four regional climate centers (*AGRHYMET, ICPAC, SADC/CSC, and ECCAS*) in generating and disseminating forecasts and other climate-related information and services. Interviews conducted with project coordinators of the three centers (AGRHYMET, ICPAC and ACMAD) showed significant progress in the implementation of the projects and they were at different stages of implementation. However, no records were available to show progress of the SADC/CSC and ECCAS, though the latter (ECCAS) apparently faced delays in the signing of grant agreements (CDSF 2017 annual report) as well as being a newly established RCC with incomplete administrative, operational and staffing requirements.
- With support from the EU–ACP DRM Program, CDSF invested more than €18 million in the four regional climate centers (East Africa:ICPAC, West Africa: AGRHYMET, Southern Africa: SADC-CSC, Central Africa:ECCAS) and one Pan-African center(ACMAD), towards enhancing capacities to build climate disaster risk management and resilience to climate and extreme weather related natural hazards. These funds were shared among the institutions as in Figure 4b. However, a total of 14 projects including the five awarded to RCCs have been approved or disbursed by CDSF. The regional distribution of all projects is as in diagram (Figure 4a)



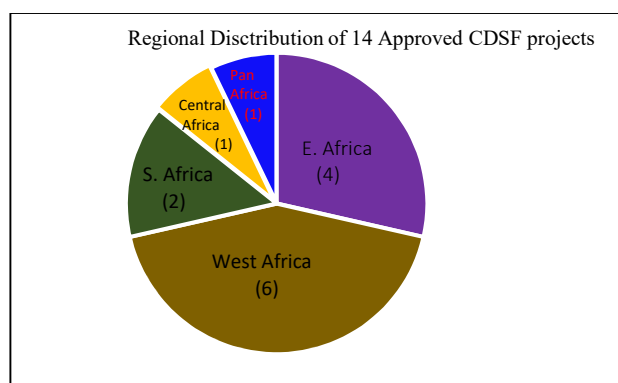


Figure 7: Regional distribution of CDSF projects approved as of December 2016. All 14 projects at different implementation stages

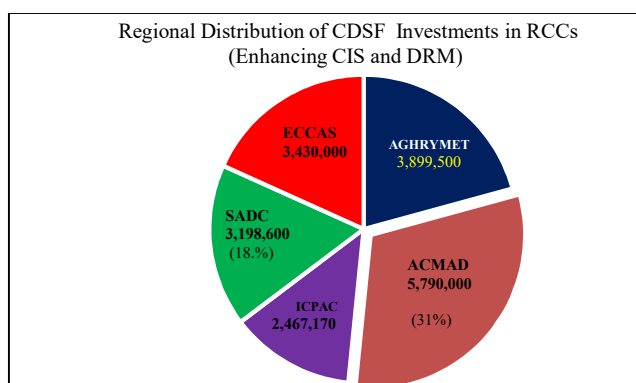


Figure 8: Regional Distribution of CDSF Investments in RCCs (Enhancing CIS and DRM)

### 3.1.4 Support to African Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

- Based on CDA 2016 Annual Report, in 2014, the CDA secretariat (ACPC) launched an initiative to support the African Small Island Developing States (SIDS) **enhance** their hydro-meteorology services capacity. Initial needs assessment was done Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Mauritius, Saõ Tomé and Príncipe and the Seychelles. After assessing the countries climate change adaptation and mitigation needs priority interventions for building resilience to climate change and addressing loss and damage from climate disasters, two countries: Guinea Bissau and Cabo Verde got assistance and technical support to develop capacity and infrastructure to improve weather prediction and early warning systems. With support from ACPC in collaboration with technical consultants from ICTP (Italy) and Iceland, a high resolution (1km) numerical weather prediction and early warning system was installed to serve the two countries.
- Due to limited time, the evaluation team could not visit the any of the SIDS, but extensively reviewed CDA reports on the investments on the SIDS. From the CDA 2016 annual report, a high resolution (1km) numerical weather prediction and early warning system was installed in Cabo Verbo.
- This is reported to be a cloud-based system accessible online, via (<http://uneca.belgingur.is/map/panafrica.9.1.full/composite/2016-08-08T03:00+03:00>). However, the link is no longer working, and there was no information provided to indicate that the web-hosting for the site has changed.

### 3.1.5 Contribution to emerging national, regional and global climate change policies, strategies, and initiatives

- Preceding the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change (COP21), the programme expanded its support to include technical assistance in the preparation of INDCs to 4 member states ( Malawi, Cameron, Liberia, Swaziland)

- Offshoot Programmes/Projects based on CDA Phase 1 lessons or “trigger support”- ENACTS, WISER, CR4D, etc also attest to the programme’s enduring relevance

## 3.2 Awareness, Advocacy, and Outreach

### 3.2.1 CCDA Conferences

- The CDA annual CCDA conference series remain a popular and to a large extent very successful platform for climate science-policy-practice dialogue, based on conference feedbacks from several participants randomly interviewed by Evaluator-1 during CCDA-VII (10-12 October 2018). The same conclusion was arrived at by the previous EU commissioned assessment in 2015, which analyzed feedback from participants attending CCDA-V (Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe).
- During this evaluation, Evaluator-1 participated in CCDA-VII and interviewed 6 participants who have attended at least 2 previous CCDA events. There was consensus among those interviewed that CCDA remains a valuable forum. But the interviewees also echoed the need for CCDA to focus on specific critical themes that can ensure adequate interactions and knowledge sharing among the climate science, policy and practitioners drawn from academia, research, government, CSOs, NGOs, and CBOs.
- Participants of earlier CCDA conferences that were interviewed also sounded less enthused with the changes in the organizational structure of the conference. Directly quoting one participant interviewed during the last CCDA-VII, “ The structure of earlier CCDA (2-4) conferences had thematic sessions covering the breadth of climate science-policy-practice landscape, but recent conference narrowed the focus that seemed to only take advantage of ongoing(ad hoc) hot issues like Paris Agreement, but with many participants either ill-prepared or poorly-informed of pertinent issues for informed dialogue and recommendations from breakout and plenary sessions”-*member CDA Youth Platform*

### 3.2.2 Africa Climate Talks

- Themed along the same pattern as CCDA, the CDA secretariat (ACPC) initiated ACTs just before the 2015 Paris Climate Conference.
- However, there were no detailed reports about ACTs made available for the evaluation team to assess its contribution and value that is not possible to achieve through CCDA conferences. Whereas ACTs may be more focused on climate change governance issues, the evaluation team concluded that this should be incorporated into the policy-oriented components/sessions/pre-events/workshops within the same platform that CCDA already provides. This would also be useful and effective way for optimization of resources needed to organize the two events as opposed to when they are decoupled.

### 3.2.3 Youth and Gender Initiatives

- During Phase 1, ClimDev Africa Youth Platform (CLAYP) and ClimDev Young Lawyers Initiative were started, to build capacity and cater for specific interest of early career and young scientists in the climate change discourse and negotiations.
- Based on interviews by representatives of both initiatives, this assessment concluded that specific objectives for CLAYP were never well defined nor integrated into CDA work plans.
- However, the Young Lawyers Initiative was well designed with clear goal of building capacity of young African Lawyers (one from each country-nominated by UNFCCC focal points) on the fundamental rules and procedures guiding climate change negotiations so that during COPS they would provide technical and legal backstopping to AGN and national delegations. In addition, a mentorship arrangement for the young lawyers was well developed so that senior lawyers within the AGN would provide requisite training for them for a week or two at UNECA. Each year a different cohort of trainees would be inducted. However, interviewers with one of the mentors for the programme, indicated that after 3 years the CDA support to the initiative ceased.

### ***3.2.3 Knowledge Products & Publications***

- Overall, the evaluation team found significant evidence that the CDA Phase 1 programme and projects generated several useful knowledge products and publications (including policy briefs, conference presentations, press releases, and blogs). The core CDA documents reviewed supported this finding. A number of these were accessible online (both in English and French) through a public web portal <http://www.climdev-africa.org/knowledge-products?page=2>. The bibliography of the knowledge products and publications (English versions) is also included as Annex 6
- However, the CDA annual reports and web portal above does not have clear and complete documentation of different types of publications produced during Phase 1 of the CDA programme, some of which are cited or listed in different progress and annual reports
- There was no consistent online tracking of the hits on the portal to at least glean the extent to which these knowledge products were being accessed or viewed by specific stakeholders or users
- Based on CDA core documents reviewed and CDA web portal the following types and quantities of publications resulted from CDA projects and activities
  - 28 Policy briefs/briefings
  - 13 Technical papers
  - 61 Grey Literature Reports ( including Conferences and Project reports)
  - 1 Handbook (Blue Economy)

**Note:** *This list may not be complete. The exact record or repository of all knowledge products and publications during Phase 1 of CDA programme requested from the secretariat was not made available to the evaluation team*

#### **3.2.4 Direct Engagements and co-hosting events with Member States**

- As one of the important outreach to member states, CDA initiated a co-hosting arrangements for the CCDA conferences with member states, in 2014. The assessment concluded that such strategic partnerships and collaborations have the potential to encourage deeper engagements with member states' and can give a deeper sense of ownership of the CDA programme thereby potentially improving policy influence of CDA. Morocco (2014) and Zimbabwe (2015) co-hosted CCDA-IV and CCDA-V, respectively. CCDA-VII conference was co-hosted with Kenya. In addition, the first African Climate Talks was co-hosted with Tanzania.

#### **3.2.5 Strategic Climate Research and Knowledge Partnerships**

- In 2014 CDA secretariat entered into a partnership with WMO, AMCOMET and GFCS and created Climate Research for Development (CR4D) initiative, following recommendations from the 2013 African Climate Conference, that were also endorsed during CCDA-III conference.
- The CR4D initiative goal is to harness expertise, strengths and comparative advantages of different institutions and stakeholders to enhance demand-driven research and analysis and improve co-production of CIS for development planning.
- Based on interviews with CDA secretariat staff and CR4D researcher/coordinator at ACPC, additional funding support of ~\$3 million has been negotiated and pledged from UK DfID for implementation of CR4D grants. ACPC has partnered with the African Academy of Sciences (AAS) to run the CR4D calls for grant proposals and co-manage the delivery of the research component.

### **3.3 Policy Engagements and influence**

#### **3.3.1 Development of INDCs and implementation of NDCs**

- At the request of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN), CDA secretariat organized a series of workshops to jointly develop a methodology in support of member states for their INDCs
- From the CDA annual report of 2015, four member states (Cameroun, Liberia, Malawi and Swaziland) received technical support to develop their INDCs. However, the evaluation team could not find additional documentation on what level of support each country received.

### ***3.3.2 Support to African Group of Negotiators (AGN)***

- A review of the early CDA reports (e.g. 2011 Progress Report-December 2011), support to AGN was one of the key outcomes.
- At the request of the AGN, ACPC prepared four analytical papers on short-term finance, African agriculture, the Kyoto Protocol, and the shared vision towards COP17.
- Until COP21 in 2015, the interviews conducted with AGN members and CDA reports reviewed, show that this support was consistent and productive. Thereafter, the support was ad hoc and AGN members mostly received support either directly through AU, UNDP or development partners.

### ***3.3.3 Tailored training for Legislatures***

- Tailored Training on Climate Change and Climate information services for Legislators was first undertaken by the CDA secretariat on the margins of CCDA-VI conference, October 2016.
- In 2015/2016 the secretariat, with support from the UK DfID funding support through WISER initiated tailored workshops and trainings for representatives of Members of Parliament across several African countries. Although, the WISER project was not directly funded as part of CDA Phase 1 programme, the evaluation concluded that the implementation infrastructure for WISER built on the momentum of CDA Phase 1, and hence considered in this evaluation as one of the offshoot projects of CDA Phase1
- Given that the legislators are in a position of advantage to advocate and develop laws that effectively incorporate impacts of climate change and weather extremes into development planning, the evaluation team finds this a very useful engagement.
- Several stakeholders interviewed on the margins of the CCDA-VII conference concurred that the importance of CDA engaging legislators given the chronic underinvestment in climate services' infrastructure by many member states, a situation that hampers establishment of optimal climate data collection station network-further compromising quality of climate data and dissemination.

## **4. Lessons Learned**

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- **Lesson 1:** The three CDA partners need to synchronize their individual climate change response and policy strategies. Each partner could still develop individualized strategies, but a clear portfolio and mandate for CDA should be defined since CDA is well positioned to rally integrated demand-driven climate research, analysis and advocacy that feeds into a unified African climate change negotiations at the UNFCCC.
- **Lesson 2:** Overall coordination of CDA programme and/or projects should be well defined,

and should possibly be decoupled from CDA secretariat responsibilities

- **Lesson 3:** The delay in the operationalization of the CDA Special Fund (CDSF) until late 2014 resulted into conflicting roles of the CDA secretariat and CDSF in the implementation of the Phase 1 of the programme and apparent lack of smooth transition between projects funded through ACPC (CDA Phase 1a: 2010-2014) and those projects funded through CDSF (CDA Phase 1b: 2015-2017). Hence, the project overseeing roles of CDSF and the secretariat need to be well defined
- **Lesson 4:** Importance of CDA partnering with reputable local institutions to lead policy studies. Institutions (e.g KIPPRA, UNU-INRA) have credibility ( and in most cases already working as think tanks on national/regional policies) and can become essential agents for creating the necessary conduit for policy dialogue at the national, regional and Continental level
- **Lesson 5:** Some beneficiaries delayed in signing grant agreements with the AfDB/CDSF as a result of need to fulfill lengthy requirements in their institutions. This resulted in delays in beginning implementation of a number of projects.
  - **Lesson 6:** The CDA fellowship programme was very important in bridging partnerships with Governmental and other key policy making players and institutions, as most of the fellows ended in key government climate-related policy jobs
  - **Lesson 7:** Some beneficiaries and projects implementing partners did not submit their progress reports within schedule, leading to delays in disbursement of subsequent installments of the project funds
  - **Lesson 8:** Procurement of hydro-meteorological instruments and related software delayed mostly because of the mismatch between procedures and requirements between UNECA (ACPC)/AfDB and the implementing partners' institutions
  - **Lesson 9:** There was apparently no clear recruitment and retention strategy for technical and professional experts that was required to competently oversee the implementation of CDA Phase 1 projects, based on evidence of slow recruitment and high turnover rate

## 5. Partnerships

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The three CDA partners bring very unique and complementary strengths (political goodwill+resource mobilization+ technical and policy analysis) to effectively lead climate change agenda and needs for policy and development planning at the Pan-African level. This should be the basis of CDA partnerships with other actors/institutions engaged in climate change and related activities/initiatives at the national, regional, and global level. But, the evaluation found the following:-

- In a number of cases each of the CDA partners separately led the implementation of some activities, initiatives and projects, without a common monitoring and reporting strategy that would have built the necessary synergy. From the programme documents reviewed and interviews with a cross section of stakeholders, CDA Phase 1 also lacked a clear strategy and implementation roadmap that takes into account the fact that there is emergence of a myriad of players in climate change and related issues. Such a strategy could have been useful in identifying with whom or which players the programme could form valuable synergies. This could have also ensured CDA's vintage position in partnering with other national, regional, and global players and stakeholders in the climate-change arena, as well as with other donor-driven term-limited climate projects and initiatives.
- In addition, CDA partners did not seem to have a common or consolidated approach on co-production of CIS and tailoring the uptake of CIS into key development initiatives at Pan-African level-in liaison with country-level implementing institutions. This should have guided CDA to strategically, and only make substantial investments in the infrastructure for enhancing production (research and analysis) of CIS with a view to meeting the knowledge and information gaps (clearly identified and vetted) that would in turn enhance uptake of CIS into policy and development planning. Other national (NMHSs), regional (RCCs) and global (WMO) have longstanding records and mandate in producing CIS and CDA partnerships with such organizations should have been on the basis of co-producing robust CIS that can increase uptake into sector-specific development planning processes. The evaluation found that whereas CDA cultivated a number of partnerships with (e.g. WMO, AMCOMET, NMHSs, etc)-the partners seemed to have been driving the direction of the activities and outcomes.

## 6. Sustainability of CDA programme

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To build on the achievements, lessons and strategic partnerships developed during Phase 1 of the CDA programme, there is need for a robust plan for the programme's sustainability. From the evidence gathered through field visits, interviews and survey questionnaires, sustainability of the CDA programme will require refocusing of the programme's strategic goals and directions. This is necessary for CDA programme to remain relevant and responsive to the critical climate information needs for policy making and development planning by member states, especially with the fast and ever changing landscape of local, national, regional and global climate issues and players. Some of the adjustments and modifications that could ensure sustainability of the next phase of the programme, with regard to institutional, operational and fiscal frameworks, include:-

- ***Institutional Framework:*** Although the tripartite implementation agreement among the three premier Pan-Africa Institutions is very critical for CDA programme moving



forward, the disparate nature of roles and responsibilities by CCDU, CDSF and ACPC need to be harmonized and coordination of the programme more consolidated.

- Overall coordination of CDA programme and projects should be well defined, and should possibly be decoupled from CDA secretariat responsibilities. With a fully operational CDSF, the evaluation team concluded that coordination of CDA programme could be more effective if it is integrated into CDSF programming in order to streamline funding, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.
- CDA-NEPAD nexus should be strengthened into a more structured partnership given NEPAD's broad mandate as a think tank facilitating and coordinating the implementation of continental and regional priority programmes and projects on behalf on AUC, such as Agenda2063, CAADP, PIDA, among others.
- **Operationally,:**
  - The three CDA partners need to synchronize their individual climate change response and policy strategies. Each partner could still develop individualized strategies, but a clear portfolio and mandate for CDA should be defined since CDA is well positioned to rally integrated demand-driven climate research, analysis and advocacy that feeds into a unified African climate change negotiations at the UNFCCC.
  - CDA programme should establish a sustainable system and conducive terms of service that can enable the programme to recruit and retain technical experts and professionals who could effectively lead and oversee implementation of projects
- **Financial and fiduciary management framework:** A harmonized financial and fiduciary management framework should be put in place. CDSF or any appropriate body should be fully in charge on behalf of all partners. This will allow effective implementation of the programme through unified funding modality for projects and activities

## 7. Challenges and Limitations of the Evaluation

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- Both evaluator #1 and evaluator#2 had limited expertise in financial analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the CDA Phase 1 activities. However, this limitation was somehow remedied by reviewing CDSF audit reports to evaluate the cost-efficiency of projects and activities. In addition, the earlier independent report of the EU evaluation (4 December 2015) and response to audit queries was also reviewed since it had significant focus on the financial management and expenditures of the CDA programme
- Limited Time to complete evaluation. This lead to fewer field visits, which even after being complemented by phone interviews and online questionnaires, it was not possible



- to reach and interview other important players-especially representative of development partners
- A number of critical documents were not made available, especially mid-term review reports of some of the ongoing CDSF funded projects
- Some project implementing teams did not respond to request for either field visits or phone interviews (e.g. Rwanda)
- Interruption of field visits after the second evaluation consultant was recalled to home as result of government appointment to a senior administration position

## 7. Conclusion and Recommendations

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Based on these key findings, some of the **key recommendations** include: -

- **Recommendation 1:** CDA needs to solidify its competitive and comparative advantage against other national, regional, and international partners/players (institutions) mandated and/or leading response to climate change responses, adaptation and mitigation strategies at those levels, in order to remain *relevant* going into the future. Based on several strings of evidence available during this evaluation, with its unique tripartite mandate from three premier pan-African institutions, CDA should fully seize control of its apparent “niche” on facilitating and creating *enabling environment for mainstreaming Climate Information and Services (CIS) into policy & development*.
- **Recommendation 2:** To remain viable and relevant into the future, CDA partners need to consolidate its approach on co-production of CIS and tailoring the uptake of CIS into key development initiatives at Pan-African level-in liaison with country-level implementing institutions. CDA should only make substantial investments in enhancing production (research and analysis) of CIS with a view to meeting the knowledge and information gaps (clearly identified and vetted) to enhance uptake of CIS into policy and development planning.
- **Recommendation 3:** The CDA-NEPAD nexus and partnership should be enhanced. CDA should be work more closely with NEPAD to lead climate-related areas, especially with regard to mainstreaming CIS into signature AU initiatives like Agenda2063, CAADP, PIDA, among others
- **Recommendation 4:** CDA programme needed a long-term strategy and implementation plan that is in synergy with individual climate change strategies and action plans developed separately by AfDB and AU
- **Recommendation 5:** It is important for CDA programme to work with reputable local institutions to lead climate policy analysis studies, since in most cases such institutions like

KIPPRA(East Africa) and UNU-INRA were already working as think tanks on national/regional policies and can become essential or trusted agents or conduits for mainstreaming climate change policies at national, regional and Continental level

- **Recommendation 6:** CDA should continue to promote strategic partnership with member states to co-host knowledge sharing events and climate policy dialogue fora and/or platforms such as CCDA and African Climate Talks (ACTs). This can encourage member states' ownership of the programme and can enhance uptake of CDA policy related outcomes.
- **Recommendation 7:** The three CDA partners need to synchronize their individual climate change response and policy strategies. Each partner could still develop individualized strategies, but a clear portfolio and mandate for CDA should be defined since CDA is well positioned to rally integrated demand-driven climate research, analysis and advocacy that feeds into a unified African climate change negotiations at the UNFCCC.
- **Recommendation 8:** A harmonized financial and fiduciary management framework should be put in place, and CDSF or any appropriate body be fully in charge on behalf of all partners. This will allow effective implementation of a single funding modality for projects and activities
- **Recommendation 9:** Overall coordination of CDA should be well defined, and should possibly be decoupled from CDA secretariat responsibilities. Under the existing tripartite implementation arrangement the secretariat was primarily expected to play the convening role and lead the policy uptake, but due to delay in CDSF operationalization the secretariat initially played a lead role in projects approval, funding, and implementation. But, with a fully operational CDSF, the evaluation team concluded that coordination of CDA programme could be integrated into CDSF programming to streamline funding, monitoring, and evaluation and reporting. This was actually anticipated in the CDA and CDSF framework documents that provided CDSF with the mandate of management of project cycle activities from identification to completion
- **Recommendation 10:** Procurement for approved CDA projects should be centralized to avoid delays occasioned in most cases by the mismatch between procurement procedures and requirements between UNECA (ACPC)/AfDB and the implementing partner institutions

# ANNEXES

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## Annex 1: Terms of Reference (TOR)

### I. Background and Context

<b>Programme Title</b>	Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa)
<b>Programme Duration</b>	2010-2016
<b>Total Approved Budget</b>	USD 70.159 million
<b>Funding Partners</b>	EU, DFID, SWEDEN, SIDA, NDF, USAID
<b>Themes</b>	Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) First Phase
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Final Evaluation (FE)
<b>Time period covered by the assessment/evaluation:</b>	January 2010– December 2017
<b>Geographical coverage of the evaluation:</b>	Africa

The Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Programme is a joint initiative of the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB), mandated at the highest level of African political leadership (AU Summit of Heads of State and Government) to create a solid foundation for an appropriate response to climate change. African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Environment also underscored the potential role of ClimDev-Africa in building resilience to the impacts of climate change in the region. The Programme is an integrated undertaking with inter-linkages between programmatic activities delivered through the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) and the Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU), and investment activities delivered through the ClimDev Special Fund (CDSF). While ACPC (under the guidance of ECA) co-ordinates and strengthens the policy response to climate change by building the capacities of sub-regional and national organizations and guiding policy formulation, the AUC has used its political weight and convening power to fortify Africa's position within global climate negotiations. The ClimDev Special Fund (CDSF), managed and operated by the AfDB, will finance climate change projects consistent with the Programme's overall objectives.

The ClimDev-Africa vision is to position Africa at the frontier of knowledge in ways that 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.

Over the last five years, ClimDev-Africa has contributed significantly towards raising the profile of climate change as an important issue for Africa development. As a result, climate change has become an increasingly recurrent agenda item in most African development meetings and several governments now have a climate change unit. ClimDev-Africa contributions came through growing interest to climate science, sustained advocacy, research, knowledge generation and dissemination, technical backstopping, awareness as well as capacity building during annual conferences on Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDAs) and at different global climate change events. The programme has contributed towards a radical transformation with new demands from African countries reflecting their more mature knowledge of their current and future needs, for example, regarding energy efficiency, loss and damage and climate resilient agriculture. There has also been increased attention on how countries can harness gains from blue and green economies, particularly in African Small Island Developing States (SIDS). These rising demands have made ClimDev-Africa more relevant, and changed its status from supply-driven to the “first port of call” and the programme of choice for most matters related to climate change. This transformation occurred during the first phase of ClimDev-Africa from 2012 to 2016.

It is therefore an opportune time to conduct an independent evaluation to assess the performance, results, and impacts of the first phase of the ClimDev-Africa.

Therefore the CDSF proposes to recruit a high level consultant with knowledge and expertise in the areas of project management and to assist in the evaluation of the first phase on Climdev-Africa.

## **I. JUSTIFICATION AND PURPOSE OF THE ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION**

The overall objective of this independent Assessment is to take stock of the performance, results and outcomes of the first phase of the ClimDev-Africa programme against its respective objectives, result framework, performance indicators as described in its logical framework. It will be focused as a strategic reflection on the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and progress made towards achieving results.

It is anticipated that the Assessment/Evaluation will also provide critical evidence of the results of ClimDev-Africa programme and its contributions to policy and development outcomes at national, sub-regional and regional levels. Hence and when feasible, the evaluation will look at whether results achieved can be attributed to ClimDev-Africa interventions.

In addition to the above, the Assessment/evaluation will provide recommendations to be taken on-board during the second Phase of the programme.

## **II. SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION**

The assessment/evaluation will undertake a comprehensive review of the ClimDev-Africa programme for the period January 2010- December 2017. It will address the extent to which the project was successful in reaching the overall established objective and expected accomplishments/outcomes of the three result areas. Based on the findings, the assessment/evaluation shall also make recommendations for future commitments. In doing so, the evaluators should seek to assess whether these result areas of the ClimDev Programme have been implemented and outcomes achieved in accordance with the plan, or if there have been constraints / bottlenecks that have limited the successful implementation and the effective achievement of the expected outcomes. To this end both external and internal factors should be analyzed including the implementing partnership of the AUC, ECA and AfDB. The evaluation has four evaluation criteria and will cover a set of key evaluation questions, specified below.

### **III. ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION CRITERIA AND KEY ASSESSMENT OR EVALUATION QUESTIONS<sup>3</sup>**

**Relevance:** Were the objectives (as stated in the logical framework) consistent with member States, RECs and the continent's specific policies, strategies and plans?

*Sample questions:*

- Objective/ rationale / logical framework: are they relevant to the achievement of expected outcomes, given national and regional priorities?
- Were the logical framework indicators appropriate and of sufficient quality to assess performance?
- Were the sub programmes well designed and do they fit the framework of national and regional strategies for development in the various thematic area?
- Has a “gender approach” been considered in the programme design?
- Have the objectives remained valid and relevant throughout implementation?
- What are the implementation tools and mechanisms? Are they appropriate for the smooth and timely implementation of key outputs?

**Effectiveness:** How **effective** have the interventions carried out been in terms of achieving the targeted results?

*Sample questions:*

- To what extent have the objectives been achieved?
- What have been the (quantitative and qualitative) effects of the intervention?
- To what extent do the observed effects correspond to the objectives?
- To what extent can these changes/effects be credited to the intervention?
- What factors influenced the achievements observed?
- To what extent did different factors influence the achievements observed?

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<sup>3</sup> These are indicative only, to be further expanded and refined by the evaluators

**Efficiency:** How **efficient** has the overall effort been in terms of management of resources, time committed *vis – a- vis* results achieved

*Sample questions:*

- Were activities cost-efficient?
- Were objectives achieved at the least cost?
- Were the interventions implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternative ways?

**Progress towards intended Impact:** To assess how well the programme delivered quality outputs that contribute towards achieving desired outcomes (intermediate changes) in line with the approved log frame (the MFEA). The evaluation will attempt to measure such changes, which include influence, leverage, and learning, as evidence of progress towards impacts.

**Partnerships:** This evaluation criterion on partnerships and cooperation is related to the evolving nature and complexity of the climate change landscape, financing and development architecture, which has called for greater specificity of the climate change on the livelihood of the most vulnerable across the member states.

How in a wider constellation of actors did provide clear deliverables, maximize collective results and fully capitalize on the momentum built by the project. It will explore comparative strengths aiming at leveraging respective organizational mandates and resources to work collectively to deliver results, including strengthening partnerships and cooperation that goes beyond physical borders and to what extent have roles and responsibilities in terms of partnerships and cooperation been clearly defined, realistically set up and fulfilled.

**Lessons learned:** Lessons learned are a key component of any knowledge management system and they are important for continuously improving the performance of ClimDev-Africa consortium and its partners. Sometimes these lessons will be derived from success and sometimes they will be derived from areas where there is room for improvement. The purpose of a lesson learnt is to see what works and what does not. Lessons can be success stories that should be repeated or they can be areas in which change towards improvement is to take place. They can offer advice on how to improve processes (how things were done) or products (outputs)

#### **IV. ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION METHODOLOGY**

The consultant will design the assessment/evaluation methodology. He/She is also expected to propose refined and specific evaluation questions to be included in the Inception Report.

The consultant is expected to propose a suitable evaluation design and methodology for addressing the evaluation questions:

Desk Review/secondary data collection will involve;

- A thorough review of the ClimDev-Africa major documents and related Log Frames, progress reports, final reports and assessments.

- Document review including analysis of previous reviews and evaluations and key reports and reference documents.
- Field work/Primary data collection: **This will include visits to selected countries for field data collection.** Consultants are expected to:
  - Determine an appropriate evaluation methodology including number of countries needed to assess the agreed evaluation questions
  - Develop sampling criteria for:
    - Selecting countries for field data collection. Criteria for selecting countries will include but not limited to:
    - Sub regional representation
    - Sub programme and/or countries where there is significant investment of ClimDev-Africa
    - Selecting respondents. Criteria for selecting respondents will include, but not limited to:
      - Focal points from selected countries – ministries and institutions.
      - Focal points from Partners and AUC, ECA, AfDB staff
  - Develop Data collection protocols
  - Define data collection techniques to be used for different respondents. Technique will include but not limited to:
    - Key informant interviews with selected line office experts, including AUC, ECA, AfDB staff, beneficiaries from selected member States; and representatives funding Partners, and other partners and stakeholders
    - Direct observation: Field missions to selected countries
    - Survey questionnaire: Administer questionnaire to stakeholders that are not interviewed

#### V. **TENTATIVE TIMEFRAME AND DELIVERABLES**

The evaluation is scheduled to take place from April 2018<sup>4</sup>.

Sr #	Activity	Time Frame
1	Desk review & inception meeting & finalization of draft inception report	First Week
2	Finalization of evaluation instruments: interview protocols, questionnaires, data collection instruments etc.	First Week

3	Finalization of Inception report and Field work	Week 2 – Week 4
4	Finalization and submission of draft report	Week 6
5	Preparation of reporting visuals by evaluation team while ClimDev-Africa & partners review draft report and submit feedback / comments	Week 6 to 8
6	Submission and presentation of Final Report	Week 8 to 10

## **VI. Duration of Assignment and Timelines**

The consultancy and the activities involved will be conducted over a period of ten working-weeks with a first executive summary submitted 6 weeks after commencement of the consultancy.

## **VII. Qualifications and Experience**

Experience and skills required:

- Advanced university degree (Masters and equivalent) in Climate Studies, Sustainable development, Development studies, Economics, International relations, or related field;
- Required expertise in field of Climate Change and Climate/Environment and/or Rural Development Project Evaluations;
- 8-10 years of relevant professional experience (with minimum five years at international level) is highly desirable, including previous substantive involvement in evaluations and/or reviews;
- Excellent knowledge of the UN and/or AfDB system;
- Specialized experience and/or methodological/technical knowledge, including specific data collection, analytical skills and data visualization;
- Knowledge of climate and development challenges in African countries;
- Excellent written and spoken English with knowledge of French;
- Excellent report writing skills as well as communication and interviewing skills and
- Awareness and sensitivity to enable working with people of various cultural backgrounds.

## **VI. Other Competencies**

- **Professionalism:** Understanding of the functions and organization of regional program, research and analytical skills; ability to apply good judgment in the context of assignments given; discretion, resourcefulness and ability to deal proactively and tactfully with offices throughout the organization;



- **Planning and Organizing:** Ability to plan one's own work, to work effectively under stress, and to prioritize and handle multiple tasks within tight deadlines
- **Technology Awareness:** Fully proficient in computer use, including Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, Microsoft PowerPoint, Email, Internet Browsing and Scanning
- **Communication:** Excellent communication skills, including an ability to prepare documents/reports, briefing/debriefing notes, correspondence
- **Teamwork:** Good interpersonal skills and ability to establish and maintain effective working relations in a multi-cultural, multi-ethnic environment with sensitivity and respect for diversity

## **VII. MANAGEMENT OF EVALUATION PROCESS**

The evaluation consultants will report to CDSF and the ClimDev-Africa Secretariat and will be based in Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire.

The ClimDev-Africa Joint Working Group supported by external experts will act as an interface between the ClimDev-Africa secretariat and the external evaluation team, and will:

- Review and approve inception report;
- Review and provide input to the evaluation methodology
- Review and provide input to final evaluation report

The ClimDev-Africa secretariat will support the evaluators by:

- Identifying and providing all documents related to the programme;
- Providing substantive and technical oversight and backstopping;
- Liaising with the inter-office and intra-office data gathering;
- Facilitating the logistical arrangements;
- Ensuring oversight and tracking progress during fieldwork;
- Facilitating exchanges with members of reference group;
- Collating and transmitting feedback from reference group to the evaluator and
- Sharing final report with the ClimDev-Africa principal partners and donors.

## **VIII. CONSULTANCY FEES, PAYMENT MODALITIES & OTHER ADMISSABLE EXPENSES**

The consultant fees will be negotiated and agreed with the respective selected Consultant according to rules and regulations of the Bank taking into account the background and experience of the

consultant. The consultants during the course of the field will receive DSA rate applicable for the city/country of visit.

Rates are pre-set by the Bank. Cost of air tickets will be covered by AfDB/CDSF, travel will be through most economical route in economy class.

The consultants will receive the payment both fee and advance DSA through Electronic Financial Transfer (EFT) into their respective bank accounts. Final payment will be on the basis of an approved assessment/evaluation report.

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## Annex 2: List of Persons Interviewed and consulted during the Evaluation

#	Name	Institution/Organization	Role
1	Fatima Denton	UNECA/UN-INRA	Director
2	James Murombedzi	UNECA/ACPC	Officer-in-Charge of ACPC
3	Thierry Amoussougbo	UNECA/ACPC	Senior Programme Manager
4	James Kinyangi	AfDB/CDSF	Chief Climate Change Policy
5	Justus Kabyemera	AfDB/CDSF	Coordinator CDSF
6	Linus Mofor	UNECA/ACPC	Senior Energy and Climate Expert
7	Charles Muraya	UNECA/ACPC	Information and Knowledge officer
8	Zackary Atheru	ICPAC	Coordinator CDSF ICPAC-SAWADIRA Project
9	Onesmus Maina	AfDB, Country Office-Kenya	East Africa CDSF Projects Coordinator
10	Solomon Ngoze	AfDB/CDSF	Senior Consultant, CDSF
11	Leonard Kimotho	ICPAC	Computer Specialist on CDSF Project
12	Steve Otieno	ICPAC	M&E Expert
13	Ms. Hafsa Mohamed	ICPAC	Hydrologist (Seconded on CDSF project from Sudan NMHS)
14	Abubakr Salih Babiker	ICPAC	Regional Climate Modeler
15	Abdullahi Hussein	ICPAC	Procurement Officer
16	Moussa Mbaye Gueye	ENDA	Director Member CDSC
17	Yosef Amha	N/A	CDA Fellow ( first cohort)
18	Seth Osafo	N/A	Former AGN Chair/ Mentor for Young

			Lawyers Initiative
19	George Wamukoya	N/A	AGN Member
20	Denis Opondo	Maseno University	CDSF Project Coordinator
21	Denis Masika	Maseno University	GIS and DRM Database Expert
22	Nancy Laibuni	KIPPRA	CDA Project Coordinator
23	Rose Ngugi	KIPPRA	Center Director
24	Ibrahim Ceesay	AYICC/CLYAP	Chairman
25	Nicholas Ozor	ATPS	Center Director, CDSF Project Coordinator
<b>Phone Interviews</b>			
26	Bachir Tanimoun	Niger Basin Authority	Project Coordinator
27	Leon Razafindrakoto	ACMAD	CDSF SAWIDRA Project Coordinator
28	Seydou Traore	AGRHYMET	Project Coordinator
29	Tinni Halidou Seydou	AGRHYMET	Project team member

### Annex 3: Evaluation Questions (CDA Partners)

**General Question:** What was the Gap CDA programme intended to fill?

#### 1. Relevance:

- How did CDA programme align itself or respond to and/or change with respect to shifts in National, Regional, and Global policies/policy discourses/initiatives?
- What were the MAIN criteria used to select projects and decide level of funding under CDA Phase 1? State whether there was competitive bidding?
- What was the criteria or processes used to identify and support projects/activities under ClimDev Phase1 programme?
- What are some of the key achievements and success stories of ClimDev to date?
- Can you outline the role of your organization in the implementation of CDA & which projects were/are being overseen by your Organization?
- What were/are some of the key adjustments made to the CDA programme between 2010 and 2017?
- What key challenges did the CDA-1 programme experience during:
  - (i) inception phase
  - (ii) implementation phase
  - (iii) completion/closing phase
- How were the challenges addressed? What were the mechanisms for resolving challenges and escalating risks along the Implementation oversight chain?
- Were/Are there successful case studies/pilot projects that are:
  - Replicable
  - scalable?

#### 2. Effectiveness:

- CDA was first conceived as 10-year programme, was there any Long term Strategic Plan and/or Implementation Plan developed?
- What were the major interventions taken to ensure specific projects and activities delivered on the targeted results during:
  - i. Inception phase
  - ii. Implementation phase
  - iii. Completion phase
- What type of technical support did the CDA provide to specific implementing Partners ( or member states)?
- What key challenges did the ClimDev programme experience during the following phases?
  - i. Inception

- ii. Implementation
  - iii. Completion
- How were the challenges addressed?
- Were there any adjustments made? If so, what were the major adjustments made during each of the following phases?
  - i. Inception
  - ii. Implementation
  - iii. Completion
- Was there technical support available to implementing partners throughout the project(s) cycle?
- How could the CDA programme have been implemented differently, based on the challenges?
- Were the requisite progress reports by implementing partners prepared and submitted on schedule?
- Were the requisite progress reports by ClimDev Secretariat prepared and submitted on schedule, to CDSC and other stakeholders?

### **3. Efficiency:**

- How would you describe the projects under ClimDev in terms of '*value for money*'?
- Are ALL the projects funded under ClimDev Phase 1 completed/closed? Give breakdown of number of those projects completed and those which are not completed
- What was the average time frame for implementation of the CDA Phase 1 funded projects?

### **4. Partnerships:**

#### **ClimDev Africa Partnership**

- Has the joint implementation of ClimDev-Africa Phase 1 programme led to:
  - i. Increased or improved partnership/collaboration within ClimDev Programme partners (AUC (CCDU), UNECA (ACPC), AfDB(CDSF)
  - ii. Improved linkages, collaborations and communications between ClimDev Africa and other national, sub-regional, regional and global programmes/initiatives
  - iii. Improved linkages, collaborations and communications with and within regional organizations (RECS, RCC, RBOs, etc) implementing similar or related projects under ClimDev
- Were there any cost-sharing arrangements with any implementing partners ? If so, how?
- Are there any new partnerships, networks and resources that were enabled through the CCDA platform?

### **5. Impacts of ClimDev-Africa Phase 1 Programme**

- In which areas do you consider the CDA Phase 1 programme to have delivered the MOST Impact? :-
  - Policy (Engagement and Awareness at all levels)
  - Climate Information Services ( CIS)
  - Capacity Strengthening and/or development
  - Infrastructure
  - Gender and Youth inclusion
  - Dialogue/Negotiations
  - Other (specify)
- Are there any traceable offshoot projects by implementing agencies ( and or ClimDev Partners) that resulted ( or designed from lessons learned) from initially CDA funded projects?

### **5.1 Infrastructure and information services support**

- What type of infrastructure and related tools/equipment did ClimDev support? And How was such equipment prioritized and chosen?
- How many projects received infrastructure support, to enhance CIS, under ClimDev?

### **5.2 Policy Engagement:**

- What policy-making break through(s) did ClimDev achieve in relation to its three result areas
- What do you primarily attribute these achievements to?
- How did ClimDev programming change in response to any named shifts in:
  - National policies/policy discourse
  - Regional policies/policy discourse
  - Global policies/policy discourse
- If the program were to continue, how would the policy influencing focus of ClimDev change?

### **5.3 Specific Questions on Relevance of CCDA Process and Conferences with respect to overall relevance of CDA Phase 1**

- How valuable have been the CCDAs' to ClimDev? Can you outline the progression of CCDAs over time and how this (in your) opinion helped in the successful implementation, and achievement of outcomes of ClimDev?
- What specific lessons can be learnt from the outcomes of the CCDAs?
- Were/Are there any new partnerships, networks and resources that the CCDAs platform provided that enriched specific CDA-1 programming activities?
- How can the CCDA process/conference be improved or enhanced, going into the future?

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## Annex 4: Survey Questionnaire (CDA Phase 1 Implementing Partners)

### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### CONTACT DETAILS

NAME:

INSTITUTION:

TITLE/POSITION:

CDA PROJECT

EMAIL:

PHONE No:

### 2. RELEVANCE

- Can you name which project(s) supported by ClimDev-Africa you implemented or participated in?
- How did you learn about the ClimDev-Africa/CDSF funding opportunity?
- What was the total amount of funding requested in your project proposal?
- How much funds were awarded for implementation of your project?
- How would you rate the process of the ClimDev/CDSF Call for Proposals, from Announcemnet, Submission, Review and Award (or notification of the decision)?

Excellent   Very Good   Good   Not Sure   Poor

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- What was the overall objective(s) of the named project(s)?
- Can you list, to the best of your knowledge, the main activities undertaken by you (and your team) during the implementation of the project(s)?
- Can you highlight, in your opinion, the MAJOR outputs/outcomes of your project(s)?
- How would you describe gender and youth participation in your project(s)?
- List and explain factors (not more than THREE) that, in your opinion, primarily led to successful achievement of your project(s) objectives and desired outcomes?
- Can you list some of the KEY LESSONS learnt from the project(s)?
- In your opinion, how did your project(s) contribute to any or all of the following ClimDev-Africa Workstreams or result or output area(s)?

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



- Name any specific strategy or policy developed or under review as a result of the influence, input or contribution of/from your project(s)?

### 3. EFFECTIVENESS

- In your opinion, how would you describe the success of your project(s)?
- Which of the following can you attribute to the success of your project(s)? Mark ALL that apply
  - 1 Timely disbursement of funds by CDSF/ACPC
  - 2 Technical support (independent experts sub-contracted by project or by Secretariat)
  - 3 Effective communication among project team members
  - 4 Effective communication with, and from, ClimDev-Africa
  - 5 Support from Secretariat
  - 6 Improved access to information and knowledge,
  - 7 Access to improved infrastructure and tools for implementing the project(s)
- What were the major interventions taken to ensure specific projects and activities delivered on the targeted results, during :
  - (i) Inception Phase
  - (ii) Implementation Phase
  - (iii) Completion Phase
- What key challenges did your project(s) experience during the following phases?
  - (i) Inception Phase
  - (ii) Implementation Phase
  - (iii) Completion Phase
- How were the challenges addressed ?
- Were there adjustments made? If so, can you list the major adjustments made during the implementation?
- Were the requisite progress reports prepared and submitted on schedule?

### 4. EFFICIENCY

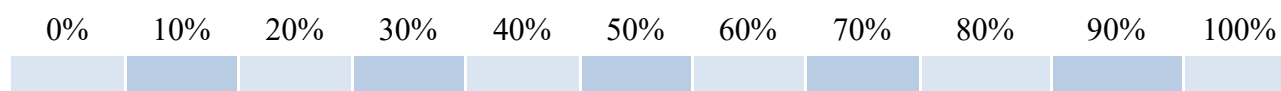
- What was the time frame for implementation of your project(s)?
- When did the implementation of your project start?

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017

- Has your project come to a completion and closing/final report submitted to ClimDev-Africa Secretariat?

NO	YES

- If your answer to the above is 'NO', to the best of your knowledge, can you indicate status of the implementation of the project?



- Did your project need no-cost extension(s)? Was the no-cost extension granted? If YES, how long?
- Can you list NOT more than THREE reasons why your project needed no-cost extension?
- How could the implementation of ClimDev projects be done more efficiently in the future? List not more than 3 ways

## 5. PARTNERSHIP

- Were there collaborating partners in the implementation of your project? List the Main Collaborators only
- Were there any cost-sharing arrangements with these partners and/or collaborators? If so, what kind or type?
- As a result of your ClimDev-Africa project, can list any evidence that demonstrate;
  - (i) Increased or improved partnership/collaboration with ClimDev Programme or its partners (AUC (CCDU), UNECA (ACPC), AfDB(CDSF)
  - (ii) Improved linkages, collaborations and communications with other ClimDev implementing national and regional organizations (RECS, RCC, RBOs, etc)

## 6. IMPACTS

- In your opinion, can you list, NOT more than three (3) areas where your project(s) had the most impact?
- How many capacity strengthening events were held for your project(s)? State 'type' and 'Number of participants'
- In what areas of project implementation did the capacity training/strengthening provided to project staff resulted in notable roles and effectiveness of the staff?
- Are there any new project(s) that you are currently implementing or developing as a result of your ClimDev-Africa project(s)? List all, including those not necessarily funded by ClimDev-Africa

## 7. CCDA CONFERENCE SERIES

- Have you participated in any of past CCDA conferences?
- List any 3 lessons and any specific information that you gained as a result of your participation in CCDA processes and/or conferences?
- Specifically, can you list any new partnerships, networks and resources that you gained as a result of your participation in CCDAs?
- In your opinion, How can the CCDA process/conferences be improved going into the future? List not more than THREE

## 8. INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS

- Was your project a recipient of any infrastructure support from ClimDev?

- Which of the following infrastructure and related tools/equipment did you procure through ClimDev support ? Mark ALL that apply
  - 1 Computers ( state type and number)
  - 2 Hydro-meteorological Instruments (state type and number)
  - 3 Climate/Weather instruments (state type and number)
  - 4 Computer Software or Decision Support Tools (state type and number)
  - 5 Any other (specify)

#### **9. CLIMDEV FELLOWSHIPS**

- Did any member of your project receive any fellowship from ClimDev-Africa partners (UNECA (ACPC), AUC (CCDU) and AfDB (CDSF)?

#### **11. LESSONS**

- Can you list ALL the key LESSONS learnt from your project, at inception, implementation and completion phases?
  - What type of adjustments would you make in implementing similar or related projects in future, given the lessons learnt from your ClimDev project?
-

## **Annex 5: Summary of Key Achievements for the ACPC, 2019-2021**

*This Short Note is prepared to cover the period 2019- 2021 and provide an update of the key achievements of the Africa Climate Policy Center that followed the end of the ClimDev-Africa Phase I Evaluation for the period 2010-2018.*

### ***A5.1 Delivering Climate Resilient Development Policies in Africa***

In 2019, ECA launched a four year Sweden funded project on “Delivering Climate Resilient Development Policies in Africa”. The objectives of the project are to support African governments, the private sector and communities to respond to the impacts of climate change by enhancing the integrated implementation of the NDCs, mainstreaming gender, strengthening climate resilience, addressing climate induced insecurities and supporting knowledge management and coordination.

Building on the INDCs framework produced in 2015, ACPC developed an NDC revision methodological framework in 2019 to support countries to meet the 2020 deadline for submitting revised NDCs to UNFCCC. The framework has subsequently been utilized in supporting Liberia, Zimbabwe, Eswatini and Burkina Faso in their NDC revision process.

More info: <https://www.uneca.org/delivering-climate-resilient-development-policies-in-africa>

### ***A5.2. AFRI-RES***

ECA in partnership with AUC, the World Bank and the AfDB teamed up to establish the Africa Climate Resilient Investment Facility (AFRI-RES), with initial funding from the Nordic Development Fund (NDF). AFRI-RES brings to bear the comparative strengths of each of the partners to integrate long term climate resilience in investments in climate-sensitive sectors. More info: <https://www.uneca.org/Afri-Res>

### ***A5.3. Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa***

#### Social Economic Benefits of CIS

In the past, there have been only limited available data demonstrating the tangible benefits of investing in climate information services. A new framework developed by ECA in collaboration with the Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa (WISER) programme, enables stakeholders to accurately assess the social and economic benefits resulting from the incorporation of data provided by climate information services in planning and development activities.

#### Tailored training for Legislatures

Following the development of a climate information services (CIS) online learning module by ECA in partnership with UNITAR, ECA trained over 120 members of parliament drawn from the Pan-Africa Parliament, Uganda and Sierra Leone legislatures on the uptake of CIS for development planning.

#### Enhancing Capacities of Continental and Regional Climate Centres

In 2018, ECA convened several meetings of African RCCs, WMO and a few selected RECs and established an African RCOFs knowledge exchange partnership. Regional experts participating subsequently drafted an African Regional Climate Outlook Forums (RCOFs) best practices document which is now published and circulated to WMO and RCCs as a reference document, under the auspices of the Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa (WISER) programme, policy and enabling environment component (PEEC). More info on WISER: <https://www.uneca.org/wiser>

#### Strategic Climate Research and Knowledge Partnerships

Following the launch of the CR4D initiative and creation of a secretariat hosted by ECA and WMO, the initiative established an oversight board (made up of ECA and WMO), an institutional collaboration platform (ICP) and a Scientific Advisory Committee consisting of 17 eminent climate scientists drawn from the region.

With support from FCDO, in May 2019, the CR4D initiative awarded 21 climate research grants (12 females and 9 males) to postdoc research fellows, out of 180 full submissions, on priorities to contribute towards bridging the gap between climate research and development in Africa. More info: <https://www.uneca.org/cr4d>

### ***A5.4. Publication Highlights***

#### State of Climate Change in Africa 2019 Report

ACPC contributed to the production of “The State of the Climate in Africa 2019” report, a multi-agency publication coordinated by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) which provided a snapshot of current and future climate trends and associated impacts. ECA’s contribution highlighted the nexus between climate change and development, and emphasised building forward better from the COVID-19 pandemic requires a development approach that is green, sustainable and climate resilient.

#### Building Forward for an African Green Recovery

After the outbreak of COVID-19, ECA launched this publication which proposes pathways for a green recovery for Africa's economies. As part of this Building Back Better initiative, the TCND is completing a study elaborating policy guidance and investments that have the most impact in terms of gross added value and job creation to respond simultaneously to the COVID crisis and the climate crisis. This includes case studies of a limited number of countries.

#### Other Knowledge Products & Publications

Since 2018, ACPC has produced the following knowledge products:

- 7 Policy briefs/briefings/FAQs
- 11 Technical papers
- 50 Grey Literature Reports (including Conferences and Project reports)

More information on ACPC achievements: <https://www.uneca.org/acpc>

## Annex 6: Summary of Operations and Key Achievements for the CDSF 2019-2021

*This Short Note is prepared to cover the period 2019- 2021 and provide an update of the key achievements of the Climate and Development Africa Special Fund that followed the end of the ClimDev Phase 1 Evaluation for the period 2010-2018.*

### **A6.1 Introduction**

The Climate and Development Africa Special Fund (CDSF) is borne out of the Bank's work to increase climate and weather observation networks and support the delivery of early warning systems in Africa. Over the last 10 years, the Fund has provided **approximately US \$ 74 million in technical assistance grants, including the recent GCF approval of US\$ 10 million for the Climate Early Warning Project for Liberia.**

In line with the Instrument Establishing the CDSF, the fund became effective in February 2015 when the equivalent of UA 20 million<sup>5</sup> was pledged by donors. The amount pledged to date is approximately UA 29.4 million (about Euros 35.9 million) from three donors, namely, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) (SEK<sup>6</sup> 105 million equivalent to Euros 10.9 million), the European Commission (EC) (Euros 20 million), and the Nordic Development Fund (NDF) (Euros 5 million).

### **A6.2 Fund Management**

2.1 The CDSF is the financing facility of the ClimDev-Africa Programme. The facility was established to provide resources to bridge the gap in climate and weather observations systems, where it is estimated that 54 per cent of the continent's surface weather stations and 71 per cent of its upper-air weather stations are unable to capture and report data accurately.

2.2 The Bank manages the Fund in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Bank's Establishment Agreement. The ClimDev Steering Committee retains the programmatic oversight, approving the Fund Work Plan and Budget before forwarding for consideration by the Bank's Board. However, the First Phase of ClimDev Africa ended in 2017 and the First Phase of the ClimDev Fund will end in 2021. Both the Program and the Fund are now in transition period and due to COVID, the Programme Steering Committee has not met to consider the End of Program Evaluation for Phase 1 and the Business Plan for Phase 2. There has been consultations to hold the Steering Committee in Q3 of 2021

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<sup>5</sup> UA (Units of Account) 1 = EUR 1.268

<sup>6</sup> SEK (Swedish Krona) 1 = EUR 0.108

### ***A6.3 Fund Portfolio Management***

3.1 The CDSF Secretariat provides regular and high-quality monitoring and support to ensure that ongoing projects achieve the desired results and that Project Completion Reports (PCRs) are prepared accordingly. Planned activities include Appraisal missions, launching missions, desk and field supervisions, mid-term reviews, project completion missions, and project financial audits. Lessons learned are systematically captured through mission aide memoires and project completion reports

### ***A6.4 Fund Execution***

The Fund had disbursed Euros 6.2 million for the year 2020, bringing cumulative disbursements to Euros 20.9 million out of the Euros 26.9 million in committed Funds for projects. This translates to a cumulative disbursement rate of 84% for projects. In total, Euros 26 million executed from Euro 34 million approved bringing the total Fund execution to 76%

### ***A6.5 Fund Administration.***

5.1 The CDSF currently has a project staff complement of three (3) people. This includes a Principal Disaster Risk Reduction Specialist, a Senior Finance and Administration Officer, and a Team Assistant. A senior M&E Officer departed in May 2021 and the Chief Policy Officer position falling vacant in 2019 has not been filled

5.2 The Coordinator is a regular Bank staff appointed to manage the CDSF. The Fund also relies on support from specialized consultants, as needed.

5.3 The Fund also draws on support from regular Bank Staff in Operational complexes. The staff mainly assist in the management of the projects' activities as well as support appraisals, supervisions, and mid-term reviews, including from the Financial Management and Fiduciary Divisions of the Bank to ensure compliance with the Bank's financial and procurement regulations.

### ***A6.5 Key Achievements 2019-2020.***

6.1 The CDSF has made a total of EUR 26.9 million in grant finance directly to twelve countries, four institutions and five regional climate centers that serve twenty-seven countries. The grants strengthen data capacities, address weaknesses in the delivery of climate and weather services and reduce loss and damage from extreme weather events. The grants are also used to support disaster risk & contingency planning to mitigate climate-induced public expenditure displacement in Africa.

Among some of the achievements:

Strengthened the capacity of Africa's regional climate centers to predict severe weather events to reduce economic damage and loss of human life and property



- a. Establishment of the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) into a state-of-the art, fully solar-powered hub for East Africa's climate information services, serving 10 countries and protecting 200 million people exposed to severe drought and locust invasion in the region.
- b. Procured and installed High Performance Computers (HPC) in xxx regional centres. The HPC are capable of running detailed models that can accurately predict severe weather events like hurricanes and floods
- c. Installed the MESA-PUMA 2015 station at the *Centre d'Application et de Prévision Climatologique de l'Afrique Centrale* (CAPC-AC), the Regional Climate Center for the Central African Region. The newly established and operationalized station (with support from the CDSF) will develop immediate forecasts short and medium ranges with high resolution for the region
- d. Procured and installed power storage for the operationalization of the HPCs in view of the energy shortages faced by the four regional centres many of the centers

Enhanced the capacity of African climate specialists in weather forecasting by setting up early warning systems that reduce human and material loss from disasters.

- a. Training in weather forecasting provided by the Regional Climate centers for more than 200 new generation scientists and specialists from 25 countries.
- b. Scholarships in hydrology provided for 17 young men and women. The students graduated in October 2019.
- c. In-depth training (4 to 6 months) in Numerical Weather Prediction, weather research forecasting, modelling and meteorological service systems provided by the RCCs to more than 50 African climate experts

Reduced climate-related risks and supported sustainable development in critical sectors, including agriculture and transport.

- a. Improved the capacity for weather observation in 17 countries; Procured and installed more than 130 Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs) and two (2) Automatic Message Switching Systems (AMSS) which contribute to improve weather forecasting and climate observation systems in Africa.
- b. Procured and installed 4 regional satellite data retransmission stations ensuring that for the first time Africa has access to earth observation data from EUMETSAT low polar orbiting satellites. The data will be used by countries for numerical weather prediction, in order to provide accurate forecast of extreme events

#### ***A6.6 Challenges in implementation leading to delays in operations***

The challenges faced by the Fund are currently related to the global lockdown due to the COVID 19 pandemic, which has significantly impacted the ability of CDSF funded projects to effectively implement their activities and achieve expected results.

The risk assessment revealed expected delays in the procurement, installation and testing of critical equipment needed for accurate weather prediction, including the Satellite Retransmission stations, the High-Performance Computers and the Automatic Weather Stations. The Fund was ultimately able to deliver all the equipment before the end of 2020. However, the installation and testing of some of the equipment had to be carried over into 2021.

In addition, due to lockdowns, the Fund is unable to undertake important missions for project identification, supervision, audits, midterm reviews, and completion. It was also unable to conduct planned resource mobilization missions which are critical to securing funds to underpin the second phase for the CDSF, following expected closure of the first phase in 2021.

#### ***A6.7 Fund Audit***

A 2020 Audit by the Banks Office of the Auditor General (PAGL), found that based on its rating criteria that the CDSF's internal controls were *Partially Effective*. However, that the controls are generally adequate, appropriate, and effective to provide reasonable assurance that risks are adequately managed and that objectives should be met.

Other CDSF External Audits conducted from 2015 to 2019 registered clean opinions (unqualified opinions). In addition, the European Union donor commissioned an on-going EU Audit conducted by the Court of Auditors which started in December 2020. In this regard, for EUR 1,996,321.65 audited, a discrepancy of EUR 91,148.13 was detected, but with respect to explanation, and supporting project documentation, has been provided.

#### ***A6.8 Resource Mobilization.***

Resource mobilization efforts are ongoing. A total of US\$ 11 million has been secured from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for Liberia. With the Alliance for Hydromet partners, we have designed a Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) to mobilize US \$400 million. Under this Facility, the CDSF will serve as the access entity for African countries. Through one the pillars of the Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP), we are in consultation to raise additional resources that will leverage US \$100 million for Digital Climate Advisory Services in 25 countries.

Under the new business plan of the ClimDev Program, an additional US \$100 million will be raised from direct donor outreach for the CDSF. At the Bank's level, seven countries in the Horn of Africa

have also committed their ADF-15 resources worth US \$10 million to improve climate and weather information services. The Fund will leverage these commitments from countries to raise an additional US\$ 40 million for the region.

#### ***A6.8 A second Mandate for CDSF.***

The CDSF was approved for 12 years as per the Article 8 of the Bank's Instrument establishing the Fund in May 2010 and its mandate will end in 2022. Therefore, 2022 is its last operational calendar year. For the Fund to continue operations, the Steering Committee will need to consider, approve and forward to the Bank a request for extension as per the guidelines stipulated in the Instrument establishing the Fund. Allowing the Fund to seek a further mandate from the Bank Board of Directors and the Board of Governors in 2022.

#### ***A6.9 Communications and Visibility.***

11.1 The CDSF has published several blogs that acknowledge the work of the ClimDev partners, including web articles and share these widely within the Bank and among its partners. Here are 3 examples but others can be located on the Fund web page: <https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/climate-for-development-in-africa-climdev-africa-initiative>

- Satellite-Based Flow Forecast Enhances the Sustainable Use of Water Resources in Nine Countries in the Niger River Basin
- ClimDev Fund Delivers a Data-Driven Response to Deadly Floods in Abidjan.
- How seasonal weather information is helping farmers in Ethiopia

## **Annex 7 List of Documents and References Consulted during Desk Review for this Impact Assessment Report**

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7. 2012-2013 ClimDev Progress Report ( Feb. 2013)
8. 2013 ACPC Annual Report (25 September 2014)
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12. 2015 ClimDev Annual Report
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