

# ClimDev-Africa Annual Report 2015

*Supporting Africa's Response to Climate Change*



This full year ClimDev-Africa report for 2015 is an extended version of the document submitted to the Steering Committee in October 2015 and includes reports on activities and developments that happened between October and December 2015.

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*Supporting Africa's Response to Climate Change*



[www.climdev-africa.org](http://www.climdev-africa.org)

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## Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Programme

ClimDev-Africa is a joint initiative of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Development Bank (AfDB), mandated at the highest level of Africa's political leadership (AU Summit of Heads of State and Government) to create a solid foundation for an appropriate response to climate change. ClimDev-Africa's 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.

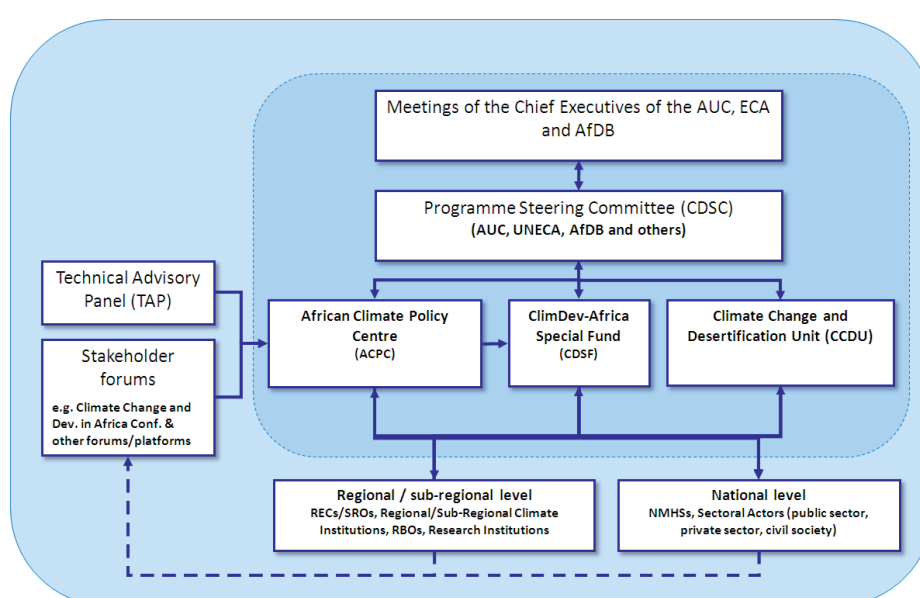
The Programme draws its strength and strategic value from the comparative advantage that each of the partners brings on board. The political leadership of the partnership lies within the purview of the African Union Commission (AUC). The AUC, in addition to its political leverage, is also responsible for implementing programmes under the Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU).

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

The ACPC, part of ECA, co-ordinates and strengthens the policy response to climate change by undertaking high impact research that will establish the policy basis for strategic investments in climate change-related opportunities in key sectors. The ACPC also serves as the Secretariat for ClimDev-Africa.

The ClimDev-Africa Programme engages in a broad range of partnerships to help deliver on its activity areas. It is supported by the European Union Commission (EUC) under the Global Climate Change programme; the Department for International Development (DfID) of the United Kingdom; the Government of Sweden; the Government of Norway and; the Government of France.

**Figure 1: Organization Structure of ClimDev-Africa Programme**



## ClimDev-Africa Partners:



United Nations  
Economic Commission for Africa



## ClimDev-Africa Development Partners



NORDIC  
DEVELOPMENT  
FUND

## About the Partners

### The African Union Commission (AUC)/Climate Change and Desertification Control Unit (CCDU)

The AUC is the Secretariat of the Africa Union and serves as the strategic policy platform to galvanise the sustainable development policy responses of African countries. The AUC uses its political leverage for policy action in the face of emerging trends and threats, including those related to climate change. The AUC's Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU) is responsible for the climate change and desertification nexus with an overall objective to provide policy and political guidance, enhance coordination and harmonization of Africa's activities in the field of climate change.

### The African Development Bank (AfDB)/ ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (CDSF)

The AfDB is a multi-lateral development finance institution established to contribute to the economic development and social progress of African countries. The AfDB is responsible for implementing the ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (CDSF) the goal of which is to strengthen the institutional capacities of national and sub-regional bodies to formulate and implement effective climate-sensitive policies.

The CDSF is a demand-driven fund and supports projects that are aligned to the objectives of the ClimDev-Africa Programme.

CDSF supports African institutions to implement activities in the following three (3) Result Areas:

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

## The Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) African Policy Centre (ACPC)

The African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) the hub for knowledge generation on climate change of the Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) addresses the need for climate information and use in decision making by improving analytical capacity, knowledge management and dissemination activities. The ACPC serves as ClimDev-Africa Programme's secretariat. Its main function is to mainstreaming climate change concerns into development policies and frameworks, and guide and facilitate the implementation of ClimDev-Africa field operations that respond to African needs and priorities.

The ACPC has three broad activity areas around which its current work programme is arranged. These are:

- Knowledge generation, sharing and networking that consist of research, knowledge management and peer learning, and outreach activities;
- Advocacy and consensus building; and
- Advisory services and technical cooperation, which comprise capacity mobilization, capacity building and technical assistance.

The ClimDev-Africa 2015 Annual Report provides an overview of the ACPC, CCDU and CDSF implementation achievements and challenges. The report contains **1. Introduction** **2. Overview**, **3. Programme Implementation Highlights**; **4. Result Area Snapshot and Achievements** (i) Result Area 1: Widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination; (ii) Result Area 2: Quality analysis for decision support and management practice; and, (iii) Result Area 3: Informed decision-making, awareness raising and advocacy **5. Partnership** **6. Budget, Finance and Human Resources**; **7. Governance and Secretariat Functions**; **8. Looking to the Future** and; **9. Conclusion**.

## 1. Introduction

The year 2015 can be described as a groundbreaking year of unprecedented global cooperation, transition and opportunity. The world's attention was focused on pivotal 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Paris, in December. There, the world stood together to seize the challenge to reduce its carbon footprint and open avenues for low carbon resilient economies. Africa's positive and tireless commitment throughout the historic COP 21 negotiation process successfully demonstrated the continent's weight in the global climate negotiating arena.

Africa came to the negotiations with determination and commitment and reminded the world that as fifty-four countries, Africa is a considerable force – and, without the buy-in of its member countries, there would have been no global agreement. Africa laid out a clear set of issues and left the conference with a sense of satisfaction, having put these issues firmly on the table.

The historic conclusion of the Paris Agreement represents the first time that world leaders came to a consensus to decouple fossil fuel from development. For Africa, the Agreement presents an enormous opportunity to create and implement inspired strategies that utilize new approaches, technologies and foster unprecedented regional cooperation that would enable the continent to follow a green growth path.

Earlier in the year, the Third International Conference on Financing for Development concluded successfully in Addis Ababa in July with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) as the outcome that defines how global capital will be leveraged to finance development, including climate change, for the next 15 years.

In September, The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which includes 17 goals and 169 targets to wipe out poverty, fight inequality and tackle climate change (Goal 13) over the next 15 years. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon hailed as a universal, integrated and transformative vision for a better world. An agenda, to end poverty in all its forms – an agenda for the planet, our common home.

Given their collective scope, these events will define and shape our common future for the coming decades. The ground work has been laid impactful action that can enable the global community to transition towards economic growth, poverty and climate resilient development.

## 2. Overview: Supporting Africa's Response to Climate Change and Building momentum for impactful climate action

The 2015 transition work programme that was presented to the ClimDev Steering Committee in May, June and October consisted of bridging activities linking the first phase of the ClimDev-Africa programme, which ended in 2014, with the new strategic direction of the second phase, scheduled for 2016-2020. The work programme was structured along the traditional result areas of the programme, namely: (i) widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination; (ii) quality analysis for decision support and management practice; (iii) informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy; and a new result area; (iv) ClimDev-Africa programme governance and secretariat function. This work programme represented a transition from push to pull as ClimDev-Africa became fully operational and increasingly sought after (see table 2: Typology of Requests Received) by Member states as a result of a deliberate strategy to stimulate demand for climate information services for climate governance and development planning.

ClimDev-Africa has become a high profile and ambitious programme in the rapidly evolving landscape providing climate information and services in Africa and supporting a range of innovative climate strategies and impactful action. It is also increasing the confidence of African engagement in the global climate governance framework. ClimDev-Africa is steadily solidifying its position as the partner of first choice for strategic support on climate and development issues in Africa.

As a demonstration of its growing ability to broker strategic partnerships and create space for critical dialogues, ClimDev-Africa, in the run up to COP21, launched the Africa Climate Talks (ACT!), an initiative which sought to democratize the scientific narrative on climate change, amplify civil society voices and distil

*Creating spaces to amplify the voices of African stakeholders in global climate governance*

a set of robust messages to support African negotiators in UNFCCC Paris Conference of Parties (COP). The first Africa Climate Talks! was held in Dar es Salaam, 3– 5 September 2015. The event, which was co-organised by ClimDev-Africa and the University of Dar es Salaam, and opened by the Vice President of Tanzania, brought together government ministers, parliamentarians, climate researchers and negotiators, representatives from Regional Economic Communities, development banks, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders in climate policy to debate pertinent issues on the road to COP21. The ACT! will become a regular feature of the ClimDev-Africa programme to provide a neutral, multi-stakeholder space to discuss topical climate change issues.

The ACT! also fostered the Solutions Forum, a space to showcase innovative local solutions to long standing challenges and opportunities posed by climate change and discuss ways of scaling-up or scaling-out such innovations.

Given its enthusiasm to widen its reach to critical stakeholders, the programme is increasingly cognizant of the importance of African voices in the fight against climate change. Creating the spaces for engagement in global climate governance was also achieved through the establishment of the ClimDev-Africa Youth Platform on Climate Change (ACLYP). The platform, aims to effectively engage the youth in climate solutions by harnessing their ideas, drive and enthusiasm and bringing them to the fore as mainstream actors. The platform also aims to be the space for amplifying the voice of the youth and articulating their priorities, as well as understanding the process of the climate negotiations through a closer linkages with the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) to ensure that their contribution to the global climate action does not become peripheral.

Increasingly acting as the vehicle for galvanizing Africa's vision on climate change, ClimDev-Africa is providing the spaces for the expression of the evolving African narrative on climate change. African voices, such as those of the AGN, have been very strong in the negotiations leading up to COP21 supported by ClimDev-Africa. The Programme stepped up its support to the AGN to ensure that a potential Paris agreement will not lock Africa and its people out of a deal thus potentially undermining food security, economic growth as well as compromising the aspirations for a clean energy transition. Hence, a book was commissioned to assess and evaluate Africa's journey in the climate negotiations and the programme initiated a set of events that triggered the co-production of knowledge between eminent African scientists and negotiators to understand the evolution of Africa within the global climate negotiations since Kyoto. The key findings of the assessment, embodied in a Summary for Policy Makers was launched during COP21 in Paris High Level event attended by **President Boni Yayi**, the then President of the Republic of Benin and chaired by AUC Commissioner, **H.E. Madam Rhoda Peace Tumisiime**.

As the confidence of the AGN grew in 2015 they were able to drive some key outcomes of the negotiations, including the recommendation made on the non-carbon benefits for REDD+ by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice of the UNFCCC, at its forty-second session, for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-first session in Paris, December 2015. These accomplishments also emphasize the need to build on critical "soft skills" that will constitute important tools within the overall toolbox of the AGN. All these ultimately contributed to Article 5 of the Paris Agreement on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, which reaffirms the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forest.

To strengthen the long-term capability of African negotiators to fully engage with climate governance negotiations, the Young Lawyers Initiative was also launched. The goal of the programme is to establish a framework and networks of African lawyers capable of supporting African climate change agenda in all fronts and forms. It aims to empower

young African lawyers and create the opportunity for them to use their knowledge and skills to support African negotiators as well as promote the development of business portfolios around climate investments such as the carbon market and other market mechanisms. The young lawyers played important roles during the buildup processes of the global climate negotiation that culminated with the adoption of the Paris Agreement during COP21 in Paris. Its members diligently reviewed and debated each clause of the draft negotiation text before crafting and proposing amendments to the lead negotiators to ensure that Africa's core interests were always safeguarded.

Creating spaces for African voices on global climate governance in 2015 continued with the organization of the 5<sup>th</sup> Climate Change and Development in Africa Conference (CCDA-V) held from 28-30 October, 2015 at the Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe. Under the theme "Africa, climate change and sustainable development: what is at stake at Paris and beyond?" the conference will bring together over 400 scientists, policy makers and civil society to review the performance of the UNFCCC Kyoto protocol and to inform the post-Kyoto framework which is rapidly concretizing in the lead up to the COP 21.

ClimDev-Africa's core partners, together with NEPAD, coordinated the Africa Pavilion where over 130 side events were held by a wide variety of organizations, including the World Bank, African countries, the private sector, civil society organizations, and various international organizations and bilateral partners.

*Support mechanisms for effective implementation of national development priorities*

The new climate agreement framework has transitioned from the top-down approach of binding targets for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol in controlling anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by developed countries to a bottom-up "pledge and review" mechanism by all Parties to the Convention. This new regime is operationalized through Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), which indicate each Party's national climate ambition and contributions to lowering emissions. ClimDev-Africa developed a methodological framework for preparing INDCs which was endorsed by the AGN and made widely available for Member states to use and provided. On request, technical for the INDC preparations was provided for Cameroon, Liberia, Malawi and Swaziland.

The INDCs provide an opportunity for African countries to focus their mitigation ambition on increased deployment of renewables as a way to leapfrog the transformation of their economies to low-carbon and climate resilient pathways. This requires substantive investments, mainly from the private sector. In this context, during the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, ClimDev-Africa organized a high level side event unlocking transformative financing for renewable energy and climate resilience in Africa, building on lessons learned from renewable energy deployment in countries such as South Africa, Ethiopia, Kenya and Rwanda, among others. The event aimed to frame a replicable policy and regulatory framework blueprint that African countries could use to develop strategies for unlocking and catalyzing public-private partnerships, domestic resources, foreign direct investment and climate finance for renewable energy deployment in support of sustainable and inclusive development on the continent beyond 2015. The high level speakers included, among others, Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director, UNEP; Ms. Hela Cheikhrouhou, Executive Director, Green Climate Fund; and Mr. Solomon Asamoah, Vice President, Infrastructure, Private Sector & Regional Integration, AfDB.

*"Africa's INDCs, including specific proposals on how it intends to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, were the most ambitious of all. These proposals run alongside concrete plans of how the continent intends to drive forward its economy with the development of sectors such as energy, forestry and agriculture. With clear climate action plans that are carefully aligned with national development strategies, Africa has done much valuable work in charting the pathway going forward."*

*Fatima Denton, Director ECA Special Initiatives Division*

However, attracting investments for renewable energy infrastructure is not enough; these investments have to be proofed against climate uncertainties. In 2015 ClimDev-Africa and the World Bank completed work on the project on enhancing the climate resilience of Africa's infrastructure. The resulting report was launched during the Africa Resilient Infrastructure Summit hosted by the African Union Commission in May 2015. The study showed that proper integration of climate change in the planning and design of infrastructure investments can considerably reduce the risk posed by the climate of the future to the physical and economic performance of hydropower and irrigation investments. The study, which developed a robust modeling framework for further improvement as climate information becomes increasingly available for Africa, also emphasized the importance of identifying an adaptation strategy that balances the risk of inaction with the risk of wrong action. The World Bank and ClimDev-Africa have now started preparatory work on the establishment of a facility aimed at improving the data and modelling, as well as strengthening the capacity of African institutions (including technical experts in relevant ministries, river basin organizations, Regional Economic Communities, power pools, among others) to plan, design, and implement investments in selected sectors, so as to increase their resilience to climate change.

The study on enhancing the climate resilience of Africa's infrastructure demonstrates clearly the importance of linking climate research with development planning. The multi-stakeholder Climate Research for Development (CR4D) programme was established to address this linkage. CR4D establishes the space for research and policy to come together in ways that are responsive to users' needs. CR4D provides an opportunity to show the relevance of climate information to users' needs and for addressing capacity building needs required for this to happen. 2015 was a start-up year for CR4D, the coordination functions have started with the establishment of a Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC), which will hold its first meeting at CCDA 5. The programme became operational in 2015 with a secretariat housed within the ACPC.

Substantive investments are needed to enable the generation and translation of climate information and services for development planning. With the operationalization of the ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (CDSF) in September 2014, the ClimDev-Africa programme created the investment platform for climate information services. The first launch of the call for proposals for the CDSF resulted in 132 submissions, 82 of which were evaluated as bankable by the ClimDev Joint Working Group. Ten projects were selected for funding, building on the pilot investments made in the first phase of the ClimDev-Africa programme that demonstrated case for investment in the generation of climate information. Building on the experiences and lessons learned in the first phase of the ClimDev-Africa programme that concluded in 2014, as well as the many programmatic activities in the transition year of 2015, a new business plan for the second phase has been concluded for feedback and subsequent approval by the ClimDev-Africa Steering Committee.

AUC through Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU) provided support to about twenty members of the African Group of Negotiators for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to attend the preparatory meeting for the UNCCD COP 12 held in Pretoria, South Africa in September 2015.

The African Union Commission, in collaboration with UNFAO and NEPAD organized an African Pavilion and an Africa Day at the XIV World Forestry Congress which took place in Durban, South Africa. A Technical Cooperation project has been secured from the FAO to develop the regional forestry framework. The African Group of Negotiators (AGN) during the 42nd Subsidiary Body for Technology and Scientific Administration (SBSTA) successfully submitted 'Views on Methodological Issues related to Non-Carbon Benefits resulting from the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16 Paragraph 70 for consideration at COP 21

### 3. Implementation Highlights

- The ClimDev-Africa partners convened and coordinated the **Africa Pavilion at COP21**, where over 100 side events were held by a wide variety of proposers, including multilateral, private sectors, and many civil society organizations and attended by Heads of State and other dignitaries as well as broad stakeholder participation.
- The key findings as Summary for Policy Makers of the study on Africa's journey in the global climate negotiations was launched at the Africa Pavilion at a High Level event attended by **BoniYayi**, the then President of the Republic of Benin and chaired by AUC Commissioner, **H.E. Madam Rhoda Peace Tumisiime**.
- The **ClimDev-Africa Dinner Dialogue** was also held as part of the Africa Pavilion events where guests deliberated on measures and mechanisms that could be employed to strengthen National Hydro Meteorological Services (NMHSs) and to build partnerships to expand and sustain the provision of climate services for Africa's resilience and transformative development.
- The 5th Climate Change and Development in Africa Conference, **CCDA-V**, which is to be held from the 28-30 October, 2015 at the Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, under the theme "**Africa, climate change and sustainable development: what is at stake at Paris and beyond?**", brought together over 400 scientists, policy makers and civil society to **review the performance of the UNFCCC Kyoto protocol and to inform the post-Kyoto framework** in the lead up to the COP 21.
- The first the **Africa Climate Talks (ACT!)** held in Dar es Salaam, 3 – 5 September 2015. Opened by the **Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania** H.E Mohamed Gharib Bilal, brought together over 300 government ministers, parliamentarians, climate researchers and negotiators, representatives from Regional Economic Communities, development banks, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders in climate policy to **debate pertinent issues on the road to COP21**.
- The **ClimDev-Africa Youth Platform on Climate Change (ACLYP)** was established to promote **effective engagement** of the youth in climate solutions by harnessing their proficiency and bringing them to the fore as mainstream actors and to understand the process of the climate negotiations through a rapprochement with the **African Group of Negotiators (AGN)**.
- **Young Lawyers Initiative** was launched to **empower young African lawyers** and create the opportunity for them to **support African negotiators** as well as **promote** the development of **business portfolios around climate investments**.
- ClimDev-Africa's support to the AGN in 2015 helped strengthen Africa's voices in the negotiations leading up to COP21, resulting in the influence on key outcomes, including the recommendation by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice of the UNFCCC for a COP decision on the non-carbon benefits of REDD at the COP21.
- ClimDev-Africa programme developed a **methodological framework for preparing INDCs**, which was endorsed by the AGN and made widely available for Member states to use. Through specific requests from countries, the ClimDev-Africa programme provided technical assistance for the **INDC preparations for Cameroon, Liberia, Malawi and Swaziland**.
- With **INDCs** providing an **opportunity** for African countries to focus their **mitigation ambition on increased deployment of renewables**, a **high level** side event was held during the Third International Conference on Financing for Development to frame a replicable policy and regulatory framework blueprint that African countries can use to unlock transformative financing for renewable energy and climate resilience in Africa.

- A Decision on Africa's engagements in the Global Climate Negotiations was adopted by the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in June 2015 which among other items endorses the report of the CAHOSCC Coordinator. The CAHOSCC meeting that was held in September 2015 on the Margins of the UN General Assembly endorsed Key Recommendations for COP 21.
- Through the CCDU, technical support and input was provided to the **African Group of Negotiators** on Climate Change (AGN) in their **preparatory meeting for COP 21**.
- A **12 year roadmap** (2016 – 2027) for the Implementation and **Resource Mobilization Plan on the Integrated African Regional Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services)** for effective mainstreaming of meteorology into sub-regional and national development plans was adopted by the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET) in February, 2015. AMCOMET also endorsed a Regional Climate Centre in Central Africa in implementation of the January 2013 Decision of the Executive Council.
- For the first time **African Small Islands Developing States (SIDS)** were convened under one framework provide the **space for identifying the climate priorities for each country** and develop a **support work programme**, in line with the SAMOA Pathway.
- An **Operational High Resolution Numerical Weather Prediction and Early Warning Systems** is being developed Africa-wide with specific focus on African SIDS. Capacity development in the islands has been conducted and pilot countries selected. Deployment in Cape Verde has been completed with good performance in predicting the trajectory of Hurricane Fred and associated storm surge as well as dispersion of volcanic eruptions of the Fogo Mountains over Cape Verde.
- A capacity building, deployment and direct engineering assistance on wireless communication platforms for climate information and climate services delivery has been established for the African SIDS and pilot countries. Capacity development in the islands, AGRHYMET and pilot countries has been conducted with current deployments in Mauritius. This initiative trains countries to cost-effectively establish and maintain ICT infrastructure for climate information services delivery and consolidating ClimDev-Africa investments in observing systems and ICT infrastructure.
- Deployment of Flood Early Warning Systems Infrastructure, Data rescue infrastructure, ENACTS data portal, ICT infrastructure, data and information management systems and associated capacity development has been successfully completed in the pilot countries. A Community of Practice on generation, packaging and dissemination of climate information services has been established in African SIDS. This will be scaled up to include the RCOFs.
- The CDSF's new portfolio pipeline consists of **92 bankable operations** against a target of 10 set for 2015. They include projects that were identified from the first call for proposals made in October 2014 and those that were part of the pipeline at the time of effectiveness. A total of **132 proposals** were received from the call out of which **82 were found to be viable for financing**<sup>1</sup>. However, the Fund will only finance 10 project proposals valued at about 3.6 million considering the level of funding available. For the existing portfolio of 10 operations, five<sup>2</sup> were endorsed by the Steering Committee in May 2014 to support national meteorological and hydrological agencies and five were endorsed in 2015 to support regional climate centres (RCC) in Africa under the EU-ACP disaster risk reduction financing.
- In partnership with the Africa Progress Panel chaired by H.E. Kofi Annan, ACPC contributed in conceptualising and elaborating the Africa Progress Panel Report 2015, on Power, People and Planet.

<sup>1</sup> This figure includes 39 projects that were inadvertently left out during the first evaluation carried out in February 2014. The projects have since been evaluated and will be presented to the SC meeting in October.

<sup>2</sup> One of the projects will support local government and communities in flood risk and disaster management.

- The submission by the AGN to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice of the UNFCCC, at its forty-second session on non-carbon benefits in REDD+, contributed to Article 5 of the Paris Agreement on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, which reaffirms the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forest.



**Figure 2: High level side event during the 3rd Conference on Financing for Development on unlocking transformative financing for renewable energy and climate resilience**



**Figure 3: The ClimDev-Africa Youth Platform on Climate Change (ACLYP) established to promote effective engagement of the youth in climate solutions**

## 4. Result Area Achievements

The ClimDev-Africa Programme is operationalized under three Result areas:

- Result Area1: 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

**Table 1: Snapshot of Work Plan by Result Areas (Achievements per Result Area are in Annex 1)**

<b>Result Area I: Widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination</b>	<b>Cluster I: Investment in Climate Information and Climate Information Services</b>
	Establish the resources and systems for technical support & services at ACPC (Output 1.H)
	Upgrade Meteorology and Hydrology Equipment for Ethiopia, Rwanda and the Gambia (Output 1.C, 1.F and 1.D)
	CDSF investment in observational network, climate information and services
	<b>Cluster II: Technical Assistance to RCC and countries to access and use climate data for decision-making process</b>
	Technical Assistance to RCCs and Countries to access and analyse climate data and apply climate products and services in decision making (Output 1.G)
	<b>Cluster III: Climate Research for Development (CR4D)</b>
	Climate research for sustainable development (CR4D). (Output 1.F, 1.G, 1.H)
	Management of CR4D Grant and Research proposals
	Co-production of Climate Research advanced and Climate Information Services

<b>Result Area II: Quality analysis for decision support and management practice</b>	<b>Cluster I: Institutional strengthening and support</b>
	Assist member States with the development of their INDC framework (Output 2.F, 2.H)
	<b>Cluster II: Climate Vulnerability, Adaptation and Resilience of Ecosystem and Society</b>
	Food Security: Suitability maps for climate change adaptation in Africa (Output 2.D Output 2.C)
	Produce Climate Resilient Infrastructure Framework (Output 2.D)
	Tracking Adaptation in Development & Establishing a national framework for M&E for climate change (Output 2.D)
	Ecosystem framework for Adaptation in Trans-boundary Systems - Regional Approach (Output 2.D)
	<b>Cluster III: Energy and Technology</b>
	Prospects for scaling up renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions for the sustainable development of African SIDS (Output 2.E, Output 2.I)
	Regional analyses of prospects and planning with renewables for the African Clean Energy Corridors (Output 2.D, 2.E, 2.I)
	Mapping and assessment of the landscape of renewable energy and energy efficiency policies and regulatory frameworks in Africa
	Capacity Building on energy planning with increased shares of renewables in the energy mix of African countries and regions
	<b>Cluster IV: Building Climate sensitive sectors resilience to climate change i.e. agriculture, energy, water and health</b>
	Regional study on agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade and food security in ECOWAS (Output 2.G)
	Regional study on agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade and food security in EAC (Output 2.G)
	Elaboration of a book on “Climate Change Impacts on Africa’s Economic growth” (in collaboration with UNEP-AfDB). (Output 2.G)

<b>Result Area III: Informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy</b>	<b>Cluster I: Climate Governance, Social Integration, Human Capital and Security</b>
	Economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change in Africa (Output 3.A)
	Climate Governance Report in Africa (Output 3.A)
	<b>Cluster II: Country, Regional Economic Community and other stakeholders demands</b>
	Support to the Government of Benin to building the Country's Climate resilient Economy (Output 3.A)
	Support to the Government of Senegal to building the Country's Climate resilient Economy (Output 3.A)
	Institutional support in climate change response in the countries of the Congo Basin Forest (Output 3.A, 3.C)
	Implement the agreement signed with the Government of Liberia. (Output 3.A)
	Prepare and sign agreement with the Government of Mali (Output 3.A)
	Support to the African Small Island Developing States - Implementation of reconnaissance Missions Outcomes (Output 3.A)
	Africa's sustainable forest management programme
	Draft Africa's Climate Change Strategy
	African Meteorological Strategy
	Regional Technology Center
	<b>Cluster III: Policy Dialogue, awareness raising and capacity building</b>
	9th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation (CBA9) (Output 3.E)
	Working Visits of International Students from Kings University College, Canada (Output 3.E)
	Technical support to African Climate Negotiations e.g. AGN (Output 3.B)
	AU Support to AMCEN and CAHOSCC
	Support the establishment Regional Climate Change Centres
	Consultative meeting Semi-Arid Food Grains Research and Development and CCDU
	Desertification and Land Management awareness raising and training workshop
	Legal support to African Climate Negotiations in preparing texts for the negotiations (Output 3.B)
	COP21 Preparation
	COP21 Africa Participation (Output 3.E)
	Implementation of Pan-African Capacity Building Program
	Capacity Development for African Parliamentarians & Civil Society on Climate Change (Output 3.E)
	Implementation of Great Green Wall for the Sahel and Sahara Initiative - Capacity building of national focal points
	Young African Lawyers Program (Output 3.E)
	ClimDev-Africa Youth Program (Output 3.E)
	<b>Communication, Knowledge Management and Publications</b>
	Developing Radio Partnership to assist in empowering rural Africans with information on the causes of climate change
	<b>Cluster IV: Planning, Management, Governance and Secretariat Function</b>
	Fifth Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-V)

The following narrative sets out the main accomplishments of the programme as achieved by the respective partners (*Please refer to Annex 1 for the detailed status of implementation*)

## Result Area I: Widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination

Climate observations are vital for understanding and planning for climate change at all scales. ClimDev-Africa has fortified Africa's climate science and research foundation for appropriate responses to climate change. In addition, it's paved the way for accelerating translation of climate science knowledge into effective policies for a climate resilient and sustainable development future.

### CDSF

The Fund's new portfolio pipeline consists of 92 bankable projects against a target of 10 set for 2015. They include projects that were identified from the first call for proposals made in October 2014 and those that were part of the pipeline at the time of effectiveness. A total of 132 proposals were received from the call out of which 82 were found to be viable for financing<sup>3</sup>. However, the Fund will only finance 10 project proposals valued at about 3.6 million considering the level of funding available for the existing portfolio of 10 operations, five<sup>4</sup> were endorsed by the Steering Committee in May 2014 to support national meteorological and hydrological agencies and five were endorsed in 2015 to support regional climate centres (RCC) in Africa under the EU-ACP disaster risk reduction financing.

For these 10 projects, nine are contributing to focus area one of the Fund that is, *investing in climate data, analysis and information management*. Only one is supporting adaptation and flood risk and disaster management at the local government and community level.

Detailed description of the status of preparation, processing and approval are in CDSF Annex 1.

### ACPC

#### Scaling- up pilot Programmes in Small Island Developing States

Although initial focus of ClimDev-Africa programme in providing widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination has long been to support development of credible observational hydro-meteorological infrastructures and implementation of flood early warning systems and climate information platforms in three pilot countries (Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Gambia), this reporting year has seen a shift towards scaling up the programme's effort to the six African Small Island Developing States (SIDSs). In addition, a unique needs assessment exercise was conducted for African SIDS in an integrated and comprehensive manner- meeting recommendations from the SAMOA Pathway commitments.

Implementation highlights include:

- The establishment of a High Resolution Continental Numerical Weather Prediction and Early Warning System for Africa (9km) with special focus on African SIDS (1km)

<sup>3</sup> This figure includes 39 projects that were inadvertently left out during the first evaluation carried out in February 2014. The projects have since been evaluated and will be presented to the SC meeting in October.

<sup>4</sup> One of the projects will support local government and communities in flood risk and disaster management.

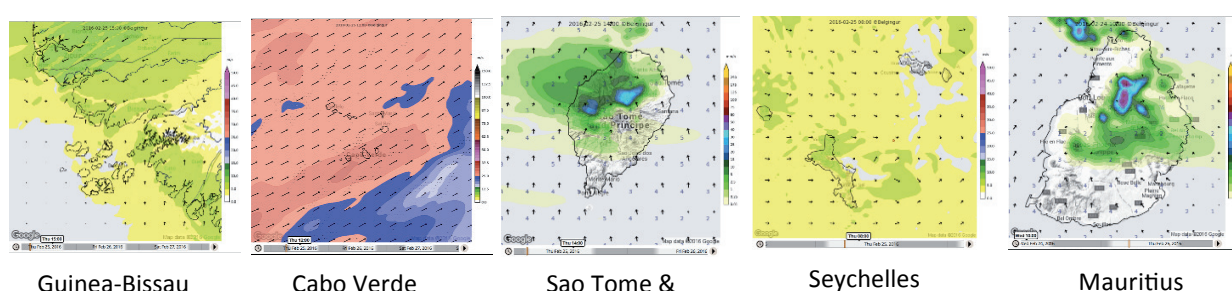
- Capacity Building, Deployments and Direct Engineering Assistance on Wireless Communication Platforms for Climate Information and Climate Services Delivery in African SIDS (Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles) with particular focus on Mauritius.
1. Establishing Climate Services Information Systems Africa-Wide to make climate information and services widely available
  2. Train existing and next generation of climate scientists and technicians to consolidate investments in climate information services (observing networks, e-infrastructure, early warning systems and data and information management systems)

The details of implementation and results are provided in the ensuing sections.

#### *New Operational Numerical Weather Prediction and Early Warning System for African Small Island Developing States (SIDS)*

A new **High resolution 1 km** Operational Numerical Weather Prediction and Early Warning System for African SIDS has been established. Current systems are based on models at **resolutions of 50km to 150km that are** unable to predict fine **scale extremes**. The plots below show specific deployments in five of the six African SIDS. The deployment for Comoros is under development and envisaged to be available early 2016.

**Figure 4: Climate data in African SIDS**

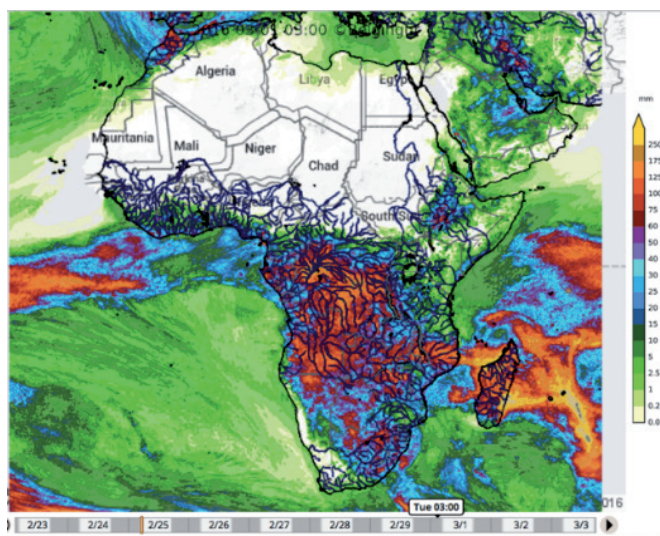


This is the **first time** such a system has been widely deployed across African SIDS and will revolutionize weather forecasting in Africa SIDS. With this in place, African SIDS will now be able to generate **robust climate products and services** to meet their unique needs at the **appropriate scales**.

#### *New African Continental –wide High Resolution Operational Numerical Weather Prediction and Early Warning System*

With the successful implementation of the SIDS model, a scaling up of the SIDS model was developed for the entire continent of Africa at 9km resolution. The plot below shows the continental scale deployment which covers also covers the Arabian Peninsula.

This is the first time such a high resolution system has been widely deployed across Africa. Initial results show very impressive results and further testing are currently on-going at the RCCs (ICPAC, ACMAD, AGRHYMET and



**Figure 5: Accumulated precipitation from the High Resolution 9 Km African Continental Operational Numerical Weather Prediction and Early Warning System.**

SADC-CSC). Envisaged to significantly improve the generation and delivery of climate products and services (e.g. disaster management, health and agriculture)

*Capacity Building, Deployments and Direct Engineering Assistance on Wireless Communication Platforms for Climate Information and Climate Services Delivery in African SIDS with specific focus on Mauritius*

Preparatory work for effective technical support and services to the African SIDS was the main focus for the period. This included the establishment of a Helpdesk for technical support and services leading to putting in place the resources and systems.

Beyond the preparatory work, a mission to Mauritius was undertaken to test concepts and deploy systems and learn from the experience to enable further support to remain SIDS. The objective of the mission were:

1. To improve the Campus network at University of Mauritius by establishing state of the art wireless links inside the campus, teach students and the IT department staff about planning and installations of wireless data networks as well as the requirements for successful sensor networks deployments.
2. To improve the connections between the Meteorological Data Centre in Vacoas with some of the stations that are currently facing communications problems.
3. Provide the relevant equipment for implementation of communications platform for climate information services delivery in Mauritius.

A training workshop was organized for the research team, engineers and technicians at the University of Mauritius, ministry of Agro-business and the Mauritius Meteorological Services. The lectures covered wireless data communications, antenna, transmission lines, sensor networks, TV white spaces and Internet of Things (IoT). Additionally, lectures on site survey and network planning was provided with a follow up visit to each of the sites to verify their compliance requirements. Hands-on exercises for the lab sessions included demonstrations and development of prototype device configurations for data connectivity and transfer.



**Figure 6: Capacity development for weather prediction and early warning systems in African SIDS**

The Mauritius meteorological service is a major partner and recipient of the technical support and services provided to the Republic of Mauritius. Its staff participated in the African SIDS workshop in Trieste and the local training provided at University of Mauritius. The MMS operates a complete collection meteorological instruments of different technologies and brands with a new focus on deployments of automatic weather stations.

It is envisaged that the training and equipment provided will be sufficient to ensure the deployment of automated observing networks and data communications platforms to support research and the effective delivery of climate information services in Mauritius.

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

ClimDev-Africa has also carved a leadership role in African climate research and applications, preparing the ground to explore opportunities for cross fertilizations and bridging the gap between climate science and policy to understand how current operational work on the ground can inform research or vice versa. CR4D is an African-led initiative supported by partnership between African Climate Policy Center (ACPC) of UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) with the aim to strengthen links between climate science research and climate information needs in support development planning in Africa. Key achievement during the reporting year include: appointment of the CR4D Coordinator, setting up of the Secretariat and Scientific Advisory Committee, and working closely with partner institutions to establish the governance and operational frameworks.

## **Result Area II: Quality analysis for decision support and management practice**

### **ACPC**

#### **Support to the AGN**

ACPC, has been providing demand-driven logistical, technical and financial support to the African Group of Negotiators. In addition to logistical support in facilitating their participation and representation in critical meetings during and after the regular UNFCCC Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and COP negotiation processes, ACPC provided three technical consultants to regularly backstop and advise the AGN members on a range of issues such the legal context, and Adaptation and Loss and Damage. ACPC provided research supports to the AGN in strengthening and substantiating their negotiating positions on issues such as agriculture, gender and non-carbon benefits in REDD+.

Other support included:

- A stocktaking workshop on Africa's participation in the UNFCCC negotiation process in the past twenty years, was organized on 25 -27 January 2015. This brought over 60 present and previous African negotiators as well as university and research scholars together to provide strategic orientation in key areas of interest for Africa in the negotiations. A book volume is under development as a landmark and reference document coming out from this meeting. A summary for policy makers on the key issues was launched at COP21 (see Implementation Highlights in Section 3 above)
- Organization of a workshop for legal review and streamlining the text for the negotiation on the Geneva text after COP20, (20 – 24 April 2015). The workshop brought together about fifteen legal experts involved in the UNFCCC process to review the overlaps and duplications in the negotiating text prepared by the UNFCCC secretariat organized an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on 'Agriculture and Land Use in the negotiation text' on 6 -8 April 2015. The EGM drafted AGN submission to SBSTA 42, clarifying the meaning of the term 'gender-responsive climate policy' and gender-responsive climate policy with a focus on mitigation action and technology development and transfer from the African perspective. Furthermore, a common position on how to negotiate land use and gender in the emerging 2015 International Climate Change Agreement was derived.
- In response to a request from the AGN for a technical paper on non-carbon benefits (NCBs) from REDD+ activities to inform and support its position during SBSTA 42 in June 2015, an Expert Group Meeting as organized for the Validation of the Non-Carbon Benefit for REDD+ technical papers on 27 – 29 April. (For more information please refer to Annex 3)
- The African Group of Negotiators (AGN) during the 42nd Subsidiary Body for Technology and Scientific Administration (SBSTA) successfully submitted 'Views on Methodological Issues related to Non-Carbon Benefits resulting from the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16 Paragraph 70 for consideration at COP 21. (For more information please refer to Annex 3)
- Organisation of the AGN Lead Coordinators/Strategy Group Meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 3-5 May 2015. This meeting brought together all the AGN members to review their activities and revise their plans in moving forward.

#### **Young Lawyers Programme**

The Young African Lawyers Programme (YAL) whose aim is to strengthen African's negotiating position in order to gets the best possible deal under the UNFCCC process provides capacity building opportunities on climate change issues to support African countries with their national responses to climate change through the formulation of policies, strategies and laws.

It currently has a membership of 12 lawyers drawn from nine countries (Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda and Zambia) under the guidance of two seasoned lawyers experienced in Multilateral Environmental Agreements who act as mentors.

YAL members participated in the UNFCCC negotiation sessions under the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) I and SBSTA1-11 June 2015, and 26 August – 03 September 2015 respectively in Bonn, Germany. Both focused on the design and negotiation of a new legally binding international climate agreement building on the Geneva text. YAL members were directly assisted the Lead coordinators of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) providing legal advice to ensure that Africa's interests are reflected in the agreement. YAL will continue to assist African Lead coordinators and African countries post-2015 in the multilateral and national response to address climate change.

### **Support to Member States for the Development of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)**

Following on implementation of the Decision of the Lima Call for Climate Action during COP20 requesting parties to prepare and declare their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) as part of the global process in keeping global temperature below 2 °C, African countries requested technical and financial support in preparing their INDcs. Building upon the requests received, ACPC provided support to four countries directly; Malawi and Swaziland in the Southern, and Liberia and Cameroon in the West and Central Africa regions and; indirectly to many others. Other activities included the following:

- a. Two expert group meetings (national expert group meeting 10-11 April 2015, and International expert group meeting (30 April – 01 May 2015) improve understanding of INDC.
- b. The elaboration of a methodological framework for INDC development to adapt to national circumstances.
- c. Recruitment of two international experts for in-country support such as the organization and facilitation of national INDC multi-stakeholder inception workshops and national validation workshops for the approval of the INDcs by cabinet and parliament.
- d. ACPC expert team reviewed and provided substantive content to the national INDcs before submission to the UNFCCC Secretariat.
- e. Indirect support primarily constituted technical support that included training on INDC and the use of the methodological framework for the preparing the INDC; for example, Mali and Ghana. Meanwhile, the four countries that received full and direct technical and financial support included

#### *Quotes from the Liberia INDC meeting*

*The Executive Director of Liberia Environment Protection Agency (EPA), Dr. Anyaa Vohiri: "The need to develop a National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Plan cannot be over emphasised. Let me say Thank you again for all that you have done and continue do in helping us develop a framework for addressing issues that Liberia is facing or will encounter in the future due to climate change"*

*The Chairman on National Climate Change Task Force and Deputy Minister at the Ministry of Finance and Planning; Jeremiah G. Sokona: "This is a significant milestone in Liberia's quest to strengthen its institutional framework, build capacity and enhance the nations resilience to the impacts of climate change – Thank you"*



**Figure 7: INDC formulation support in Liberia**  
For more information please refer to **Annex 4** (Liberia INDC)

### A joint study on 'Climate Change Impacts on Africa's Economic Growth'

ACPC, in partnership with the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Regional Office for Africa of UNEP, and Climate Analytic, undertook a pioneering study on '*Climate Change Impacts on Africa's Economic Growth*' that allows for the adjustment of GDP forecasts following climate change considerations. The overall objective of the study was to provide African decision-makers with more accurate macro-economic indicators and future economic growth

trends that integrate climate change, by adjusting short-term GDP forecasts and long-term projections, as well as other development indicators, based on projected climate change impacts and variability on key economic sectors.

### Regional studies on the nexus of climate change, agricultural production, food security and trade

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

These two regional studies on agriculture, food security and trade and climate change started in the last reporting period and are expected to be completed the second quarter of 2016. These studies delayed due to the termination of the agreements between ECA and the Implementing Partners on the one hand and the termination of the agreements between ECA, DFID and Norway which were contributing to this process. EU is the only remaining funding partner and all expenditures cannot be allocated to the EU budget. Additional resource will be required to finalize these studies.

## Result Area III: Informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy

### CCDU

The activities implemented by the Climate Change and Desertification Control Unit (CCDU) are mainly clustered around (i) Natural Resource Management to enhance resilience to climate change and combatting desertification and (ii) Policy advocacy and coordination on strategies and outreach programmes to enhance adaptation and mitigation to climate change and desertification.

The Commission has continued to provide support to the Committee of African Heads of States and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) a key outcome of which is a Decision on Africa's Engagements in the Global Climate Negotiations adopted by the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in June 2015 which among other items endorses the report of the CAHOSCC Coordinator. The CAHOSCC meeting that was held in September 2015 on the Margins of the UN General Assembly endorsed Key Recommendations for COP 21. (*For more information please refer to Annex 5*)

In the area of forestry, the CCDU provided support to about 20 members of the African Group of Negotiators for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to attend the preparatory meeting for the UNCCD COP 12 held in Pretoria, South Africa in September 2015.

## Key achievements in the area of desertification control and forestry

- Provided negotiators an opportunity to examine the agenda of COP12 to identify priority issues for Africa and to develop negotiation strategies and positions. A key outcome of the preparatory meeting included the creation of **Africa Regional Coordination Mechanism** to build negotiators' capacity to effectively implement the Ten Year Strategy of the Convention.
- The newly adopted negotiators were also provided the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the Sustainable Development Goals especially Goal number 15 with a Land Degradation neutrality as a target.
- The African Union Commission, in collaboration with UNFAO and NEPAD organized an African Pavilion and an Africa Day at the XIV World Forestry Congress which took place in Durban, South Africa.
- At the Africa pavilion, several side events were organized by African countries and development partners. The pavilion served as a center for African stakeholders to exhibit their information materials to showcase their experiences, opportunities and challenges.
- A key highlight of the pavilion was the Africa Day event, which will include high level and expert segments. Several key partners including UNECA, AfDB, IUCN, UNEP, and FAO will take part in the Africa Day. The Day underscored the political leadership of the African Union Commission and her partners in promoting sustainable forest management in Africa.
- A consultation with the FAO and COMIFAC was undertaken to develop the African Regional Framework on Sustainable Forest Management as mandated by the African Union Assembly in July 2014. This Framework will serve as a continental guideline for AU Member States and Regional Economic Communities in reviewing or developing their national and regional forest strategies to capitalize on the enormous potential of the forestry sector to sustainable development in Africa.
- A Technical Cooperation project has been secured from the FAO to develop the regional forestry framework has been approved.
- The MESA project contributed to the ClimDev-Africa Initiative through the implementation of the Climate Services for Disaster Risks Reduction Thematic Action whose implementation is done by Regional Climate Centres (i.e. AGRHYMET Regional Centre, IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), and the SADC Climate Services Centre) with the leadership of ACMAD which is responsible for implementation at continental level. MESA also contributes through monitoring of droughts and floods in the SADC region and drought monitoring across the continent – implemented by ACMAD. MESA is not funded by ClimDev-Africa but supports its objectives.

## CDSF

Result area three has two domains ;(i) climate change information factored into development policy, and (ii) support to dialogue among government institutions, private sector, civil society & vulnerable communities. During the reporting period, the Fund participated in eight bilateral, regional and global policy and coordination meetings and conferences.

## ACPC

During the reporting period, ACPC efforts towards supporting the African Climate response have focused on three approaches:

- Supporting dialogue between different African stakeholders on key issues in the lead up to COP 21;
- Reviewing the performance of the climate governance regime under the Kyoto protocol and preparing for a post-Kyoto climate response framework; and
- Preparing for Africa's participation in COP 21 in Paris.

### Supporting dialogue between African Stakeholders on Climate Change: the Africa's Climate Talks

In the lead up to COP 21, there were many preparatory debates and discussions across the continent. In recognition of this and the need to create appropriate spaces to support and enrich these discussions by scaling up and out, the ACPC has undertaken a number of key meetings with partner and research institutions. The first was the **Africa Climate Talks (ACT!)** held from September 3-5 for East and Southern Africa, jointly convened with the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. The meeting convened multi-stakeholder discussions that included government ministers, parliamentarians, senior researchers and negotiators, representatives of RECs and Development Banks, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders in climate policy to debate pertinent issues on the road to Paris. The ACT objective was to mobilize the engagement of Africans from all spheres of life, increase public awareness of climate change and to elicit critical reflection on the UNFCCC process among Africans. The ACT thematic sessions were designed to define an African narrative in the run-up to COP21.

The main themes of the Dar es Salaam talks were i) Africa's role in global climate governance, ii) climate finance and other means of implementation, iii) climate science and development policy linkages in Africa. In addition, the ACT also convened a Solutions Forum to discuss solutions to all the climate and development challenges for Africa.



**Figure 8: His Excellency Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania Mr. Mohamed Gharib Bilal addressing participants at ACT!**



**Figure 9: Participants at the ACT! in Dar es Salaam**

The Solutions Forum is a recognition of the fact that many African institutions are at the forefront of developing local solutions to climate change. The Forum is a platform to showcase solutions to long standing challenges and opportunities posed by climate change and offers an opportunity to share and learn from new ideas and ways of scaling-up or scaling-out such innovations.

The Fifth Climate Change for Development in Africa (CCDA-V) provided another unique platform for reviewing the progress of past negotiations, anticipating the outcomes of COP21 and exploring approaches Africa's success influencing the Paris agreement.

CCDA-V held in October 28-30 in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe was an extremely significant platform for the exchange of ideas in the lead up to the Paris Climate Conference.

Under the theme "Africa, climate change and sustainable development: what is at stake at Paris and beyond"?, CCDA-V brought together African scientists, policy makers and civil society to review the performance of the UNFCCC-Kyoto protocol with reference to the achievement of its goal as stated in Article 2 of the convention

Demonstrating the increasing importance of CCDA and the significance attached to CCDA-V in particular, more than 700 proposals for paper and poster presentations were received by ACPC, in addition to proposals for pre-events and side events from a large number of partners in Africa and beyond. From these, 9 pre-events, 8 side events and 120 presentations were presented at the conference, which attracted more than 400 participants from Africa and beyond.

The meeting was organized 6 themes to address climate change and development issues on the continent: climate governance, climate science, climate finance, sustainable development, energy and gender.

### **Africa's participation in COP 21 in Paris: The African Pavilion**

ClimDev-Africa partners jointly organized and coordinated the **Africa Pavilion at COP21**, hosting over **100 side events** that addressed critical themes and fundamental questions central to the climate change negotiation process, as well as the most pressing climate-related issues in relation to Africa's development agenda.

Covering diverse themes from climate-smart agriculture to energy access, REDD+ to climate finance, the Pavilion provided a platform to share knowledge and experience from a uniquely African perspective as well as a unique networking hub for researchers and policymakers, scientists and civil society.

Symbolically, the Pavilion also represented an Africa that is increasingly confident in its contribution within the world economy.

Significant achievements in the area of communication were recorded during the reporting period with noteworthy communication and outreach undertaken for 3 landmark events Africa Climate Talks, CCDA V and COP21. Results include ongoing media relations including press releases and media advisories; information briefs and Q&As were produced; videos; interviews and event synopses.

Communication was integral in the planning for The Africa Pavilion at COP 21 where there was daily media coverage by French and English journalists; interviews conducted by key international media (television and print); a series of publications produced for COP21; social media coverage and a full-fledged website on the Countdown to COP 21 as well as during the Conference. The Africa Pavilion collaborative effort by the AUC, AfDB and the UNECA resulted in significant communication, outreach and advocacy success with more than 100 well-attended side events on topical issues, extensive media coverage, and high profile participation.



Some of the success metrics and highlights include:

Social Media: twitter followers jumped from 450 to 1159 during the performance period, an increase of 257%.

- 26 videos and animated info graphics covering COP21 and the African Voices on climate change series were posted on YouTube.
- 30 stories were posted on the ClimDev-Africa, AfDB, UNECA and AUC websites. The stories were further disseminated via social media and the ClimDev-Africa electronic newsletter.
- ClimDev-Africa created a profile on both Google+ and LinkedIn

## **Publications**

- At the Africa pavilion during COP21 in Paris, UNECA launched a publication entitled ‘Africa’s Journey in the Global Climate Negotiations - Summary for policy makers’
- A policy brief on the Interface of REDD+ and INDCs in the New Climate Agreement: Implications for Africa
- Africa, sustainable development and climate change; the role of climate research - information sheet
- INDCs: instruments to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change - information sheet
- Is global climate change governance working for Africa?- Information sheet
- Q&A: Supporting INDCs in Africa
- Q&A: Climate information services: supporting Africa’s development
- ACPC deploys a high resolution weather prediction system to enable better weather prediction and planning in Africa information sheet
- Produced a paper on “The Promise of Paris – A critical Inquiry into the Issues, Challenges and Prospects of a Post Kyoto Climate Framework for Africa”;
- Video on key issues emerging from the Africa Climate Talks (ACT!) held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania from 3-5 September 2015.

Table 2: Typology of Requests Received

Result Area	Request	Source country, institution or forum
Result Area 1: Widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination	• Assistance in climate information services and adaptation projects	Benin, Senegal, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Mali, Mauritius, Seychelles, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and Comoros
	• Development of a Regional Climate Model	RCCs (AGRYMET, ICPAC and ACMAD)
	• Training and capacity building to enhance Climate/ Hydrological Information Services - Equipment and Software for Collecting, Monitoring, Forecasting and Dissemination.	Atlantic & Indian Ocean African SIDS and Pilot Countries (Ethiopia, the Gambia and Rwanda)
	• Support for The Development Multi-Sectorial Early Warning Systems	Atlantic & Indian Ocean African SIDS and Pilot Countries (Ethiopia, the Gambia and Rwanda)
	• Developing a Protocol For Data Sharing at The Regional Level	Atlantic & Indian Ocean African SIDS , Pilot Countries (Ethiopia, the Gambia and Rwanda) and RCCs
	• Assessment of Hydrological and Meteorological Data Networks	Atlantic & Indian Ocean African SIDS , Pilot Countries (Ethiopia, the Gambia and Rwanda) and RCCs
	• Regional Climate Observation Centre Under the Auspices of The IOC to Enhance Capacity of The Islands in the Region	Indian Ocean Africa SIDS lead by the Republic of Mauritius
	• Regional Climate Observation Centre for the Portuguese Speaking Countries Under the Auspices of The Climate Change Center in Cabo Verde to Enhance Capacity of The Islands in the Region	Atlantic Ocean Africa SIDS led by Cabo Verde
	• Establishment of Hydroclimatic and Marine Observational Networks for Monitoring Extreme Weather, Climate, Storm Surge and Marine Ecosystems)	Atlantic & Indian Ocean African SIDS
	• Technical Support to Help Strengthen Coordination With Other Ministries/Agencies	Guinea Bissau and the Republic of Mauritius
	• Support for the implementation of DRR	Republic of Mauritius
	• Support to Setup mobile (GPS / Internet) based weather and climate disseminating systems.	Rwanda
	• Support to enhance forecasting capacity	Rwanda
	• Support for building Hydrological and Meteorological Observation Networks	Guinea Bissau
Result Area 2 Quality analysis for decision support and management practice	• Requests made to ECA that led to support to Liberia, Swaziland, Cameroon and Malawi in the formulation of INDCs	Liberia, Swaziland, Cameroon, Malawi, Mali and Botswana
	• Requests to support African SIDS in responding to climate change challenges and opportunities	Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles
	• Provide support for the development, mainstreaming, implementation and scaling up of sustainable consumption and production programmes and projects in the region	AMCEN
	• ClimDev-Africa and partners should promote the rebranding and repackaging of agriculture and agribusiness as a profitable career to encourage youth participation and investment.	CCDA-IV
	• ClimDev-Africa and partners should develop a protocol for tracking and monitoring the transition to an inclusive green economy	CCDA-IV

Result Area	Request	Source country, institution or forum
<b>Result Area 3</b>  Informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AGN sought ACPC assistance to produce a technical paper on non-carbon benefits (NCBs) from REDD+ activities to inform and support its position during SBSTA 42 in June 2015</li> </ul>	AGN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ClimDev-Africa requested to intensify work on fashioning the best outcome for Africa in the Paris climate agreement</li> </ul>	Africa Day, COP20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a Young African Lawyers programme to mentor young lawyers on the global climate change negotiations</li> </ul>	Swaziland

## 5. Partnerships

The ClimDev-Africa Programme draws its strategic value from the comparative advantage that each of the consortium partners brings on board. These strengths are political leverage and leadership (AUC), the policy basis for strategic investment (ACPC) and investments in (AfDB). The idea is to help African governments transition from climate vulnerability in sensitive sectors to climate resilient pathways, use climate science advances and development as a twin agenda to bring credible climate data and research to the fore in ways that will lead to positive developmental impacts and outputs – through strong productive partnerships within and outside Africa.

Current funding partners include: the European Union Commission (EUC), the UK Department for International Development (DfID), the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the African Caribbean Pacific (ACP) 10<sup>th</sup> EDF Intra-ACP and the Nordic Development Fund (NDF).

ClimDev-Africa also draws on external partnerships to mobilise expertise, extend the reach and delivery of activities. ACPC has formalised strategic partnerships with 28 organisations. Some partnerships are internal to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and intended to support implementation particularly in the realms of economic impacts, agriculture resilience and gender dimensions of climate change.

This year two agreements have been signed between ECA and the Abdus Salam Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in support of “capacity building deployments and direct engineering assistance on wireless communication platforms for climate information and services delivery in Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Sao-Tome and Principe, and Seychelles”, and between the ECA and the Iceland GeoSurvey (ISOR) to support implementation of a Project on “Establishing Operational Capacity for Building, Deploying and Using Numerical Weather and Seasonal Prediction Systems in Small Island States in Africa (SIDs)”.

Realizing the emerging strategic and operational landscape for weather and seasonal prediction systems in support of climate risks preparedness and decision making for Africa’s development agenda; ClimDev has opted for a joint undertaking that involves financial support with the ISOR and ICTP so as to provide the required technical assistance to enhance Africa’s SIDs operational capability in deploying, using, and managing state-of-the-art numerical weather prediction models, interpreting model results and forecast verification, and wireless communication for improving decision-making on the time scale of days to weeks.

Furthermore, partnership has been strengthened with the World Bank on the issue of enhancing the climate resilience of Africa’s infrastructure (ECRAI), to demonstrate that proper integration of climate change in the planning and design of infrastructure investments can reduce considerably the risk posed by the climate of the future to the physical and economic performance of hydropower and irrigation investments.

By positioning the continent at the frontiers of climate knowledge, the ClimDev-Africa partners are creating an enabling environment for the full uptake of climate information as a resource to strengthen key sectors such as hydro-electric infrastructures, transport and agriculture.

## 6. Human Resources, Budget and Finance

The year 2015 has seen a substantial progress in the identification and establishment of a range of skills across many sectors and professions in ClimDev-Africa. The new staffing mix enables ClimDev-Africa to deepen its understanding, undertake analytical research and provide better technical support on issues related to:

- investment in climate information, and climate information services; climate change adaptation;
- building resilient ecosystem and economies;
- governance, human and institutional vulnerability of climate change impacts;
- political economic dimensions of climate change and assess how political interests, stake and perceptions can orient policy pathways;
- ecosystems approach in regard to climate change adaptation and mitigation in energy sector in Africa
- climate science and climate change modeling , supporting the development of climate modeling and analysis and climate change scenario;
- Communication and knowledge management

The status of the ClimDev-Africa human resource status has changed slightly: to date out of thirty one (31) professional and sixteen (16) administrative support staff planned, Nineteen (19) professional and nine (9) administrative support staff are on board: ACPC (9- professionals and 7 -administrative), CCDU (6 professional, 1- administrative), CDSF (4- Professional and 1team assistant) .

With regard to CCDU; the main challenge relates to the guarantee of employment for permanent staff that would be fully assigned to the implementation of the ClimDev-Africa program. The lack of sustainable funding led to the secondment of staff from the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture to work for CCDU. The complexity of the sector and the fact that the only financial agreement is with EU does not allow earmarking of salaries for a period of at least two years. This has hampered the recruitment of permanent CCDU staff.

The CDSF appointed the Coordinator in February 2015 and has completed the recruitment of four additional staff to the CDSF Administrative Unit. The Coordinator heads the CDSF administrative unit that is responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the CDSF including the project cycle and liaises with the ClimDev-Africa Secretariat.

The CDSF has a total of six staff positions; with four to be recruited initially and the remaining staff complement to be recruited when the Fund is fully operational. The four staff are already on board since the end of 2015 as indicated in the table 5 below. Considering the number and spread of its operations, the Fund will continue to engage Bank Staff in the Agriculture and Agro-Industry Department to support the appraisal and implementation of its operations. Support will continue to be solicited from both the Financial Management and Fiduciary Divisions of the Bank to ensure the financial and procurement credence of its operations.

**Table 3: Profile of Current ACPC Professional Staff**

N°	Level	Title/Responsibility
	D1	SID Director and Acting Coordinator
	P-5	Senior Programme Management Officer
	P-5	Senior Climate Adaptation Expert
	P-5	Senior Climate Change Expert (Political)
	P-5	Senior Natural Resources Expert (Forestry)
	P-5	Senior Natural Resources Expert (Energy & Climate)
	P-5	Senior Climate Science Expert
	P-4	Communications Officer
	P-4	Climate Science Specialist
	P-3	Information Management officer
	NOC	National Programme Officer

**Table 4: Profile and Recruitment Status of Future ACPC Staff**

P-6	ACPC Coordinator	Classification finalized, approved by UN Headquarters, recruitment suspended due to lack of financial resources
P-5	Senior Economic Affairs Officer	Suspended due to lack of financial resources
P-5	Senior Natural Resources Expert (Water)	Suspended due to lack of financial resources.
P-5	Senior Climate & Agriculture Specialist	Suspended due to lack of financial resources.
P-4	Senior Water Resources and Climate Specialist	Suspended due to lack of financial resources.
P-4	Climate Change Specialist (Governance & Public Administration Officer)	Suspended due to lack of financial resources.
P-4	Climate Change and Gender Specialist	Suspended due to lack of financial resources.
P-3	Climate Change and Environment Policy	Suspended due to lack of financial resources.

**Table 5: Current and Projected Staffing for CDSF**

N°	Description	Current status
1	Coordinator	
2	Chief Climate Policy Expert	Assumed Duty – December 2015
3	Principal Disaster Risk Reduction Expert	Assumed Duty – September 2015
4	Senior Finance and Administrative Officer	Assumed Duty – End of December 2015
5	Team Assistant	Assumed Duty – August 2015
1	Principal Climate Adaptation Expert	Pending full operationalization of CDSF
2	Senior Climate Finance Expert (Changed to M&E Expert)	Pending full operationalization of CDSF

**Table 6: Current Staffing for CCDU**

N°	Level	Title	% of contribution to CCDU activities	Commentary
	P3	Senior Policy Officer Forestry and Land Management	60%	Regular staff (from AU budget)
	P3	Senior Policy Officer Environment and Water Resources/Ag. Head of Division ECCWLM	60%	Regular staff (AU Budget)
	P3	Senior Policy Officer Climate Change and Desertification Control	50%	Short term staff (from AU budget)
	P2	Communication	20%	Short term staff
	P4	Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative Coordinator	20%	Short term staff
	P3	Senior Policy Officer Climate Change	10%	Regular staff (from AU budget)
		DRR Consultant	10%	Seconded staff by UNISDR

## 7. Financial Analysis

In 2015, the ClimDev-Africa programme became fully operational with the launch and implementation of the ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (CDSF), substantial recruitment at the ACPC, increased visibility and requests for support from Member states and RECS. As a result, the programme implementation and disbursement increased significantly against a limited financial flows to the programme.

The present financial performance analysis provides a narrative outlining the financial results achieved by ClimDev-Africa partners, i.e. the Africa Climate Policy Center (ACPC), the Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU) and the ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (CDSF). It also outlines the enabling factors and challenges faced during the year.

### The African Climate Policy Center (ACPC)

During the year, funding ACPC came from the United Kingdom (UK) government, the European Union (EU) and the Government of Norway. The first agreement with DFID ended on the 30<sup>th</sup> of September 2015 while that with Norway ended on the 30<sup>th</sup> of June 2015. The total fund received during the year was US\$5,137,240.75 consisting of US\$2,608,997.65 from European Union, US\$681,926.67 from Norway and US\$1,846,316.43 from DFID. However, the DFID additional funds are earmarked to specific activities of a new Pan-African programme called the Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa (WISER).

Table 7 shows the summary of the financial statement for ACPC from 1<sup>st</sup> of January to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015. At the beginning of the year the opening balance was US\$5,899,072.86. In October 2015, the ACPC received the third installment of EU funding amounting to US\$2,608,997.65, in December 2015 the ACPC received new funds from Norway and DFID as follow: US\$681,926.67 from Norway and US\$1,846,316.43 from DFID bringing the total available resources for 2015 to US\$11,036,313.61

The total expenditure as of 31 December 2015 was US\$7,914,008.79, representing a disbursement rate of 72.00%. The breakdown of this spending based on main categories of objects of expenditure is given in Table 8 and Figure 10.

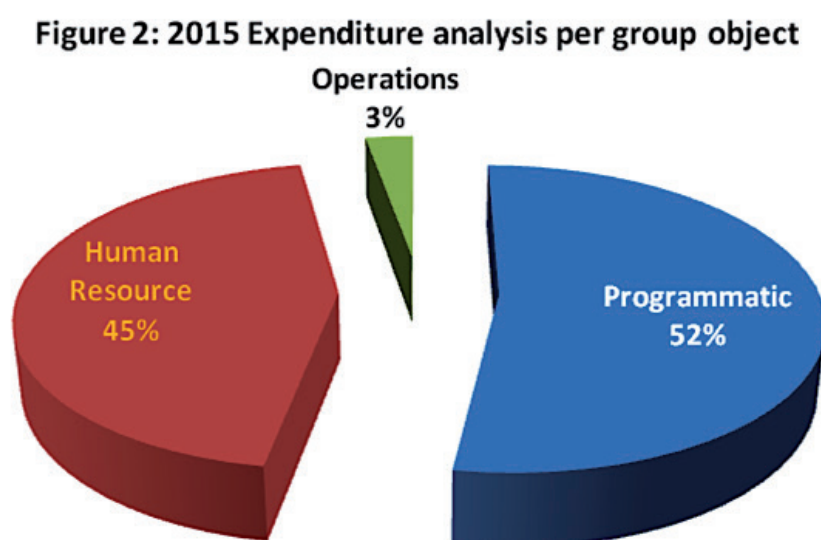
**Table 7: Income and expenditure analysis for ACPC in 2015**

Project	Agreement Year Start/End	Opening balance on 1st of Jan 2015 (US\$)	Additional Income in 2015 (US\$)	Total resources in 2015 (US\$)	Expenditure to 31Dec 2015 (US\$)	Balance at 31 Dec 2015 (US\$)
*DFID-HGC-7525	2009/2015	2,738,641.83	0.00	2,738,641.83	2,738,641.83	0.00
DFID-WISER	2016/2017	0.00	1,846,316.43	1,846,316.43	0.00	1,846,316.43
**EU-HBZ-7766	2012/2016	2,747,611.89	2,608,997.65	5,356,609.54	4,762,547.82	594,061.72
Norway-HDO-7568	2009/2015	412,819.14	0.00	412,819.14	412,819.14	0.00
Norway-New	2016/2017	0.00	681,926.67	681,926.67	0.00	681,926.67
<b>Total (US\$)</b>		<b>5,899,072.86</b>	<b>5,137,240.75</b>	<b>11,036,313.61</b>	<b>7,914,008.79</b>	<b>3,122,304.82</b>

Figures in above table are based on exchange rate of 1 EUR = 1.134 USD as of 19 October, 2015.

\*=US\$33,293.47 was returned to DFID

**Figure 10: Expenditure apportionment**



\*\*The opening balance include bank interest of US\$21,079.62

**Table 8: Breakdown of Expenditure for ACPC up to 31 December 2015**

Area of expenditure	Amount (US\$)	Percentage
Programmatic	4,159,801	52.56%
Human Resource	3,531,114	44.62%
Operations	223,094	2.82%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,914,009</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### Enabling factors for the year's financial performance

The year 2015 was characterised by a large number of climate change-related events and initiatives, which framed the programmatic priorities in addition to increased demand from stakeholders. Furthermore ongoing recruitment was boosted by the appointment of a Senior Climate Change and Energy Expert and a Communication Officer. Consequently, disbursement has increased against a backdrop of limited financial flows to the programme. This has necessitated prioritization and deferral of some planned activities.

### Financial forecast for ACPC in 2016

The financial forecast for ACPC for 2016 is US\$ 9,738,450, consisting of US\$1,791,000 for activities under Result Area 1, US\$ 1,705,100 for Result Area 2, US\$ 4,020,150 for Result Area 3, and US\$ 2,222,200 for Result Area 4 on governance.

The last installment expected under the agreement with the EU, which will end on 13 June 2016, amounts to US\$621,896.8. Out of this amount, US\$ 339,858.15 will be allocated to CCDU, leaving a balance of US\$ 282,038.65. This amount, together with the end of year balance taking into account funds from EU and Norway which is US\$ 1,275,988.39 gives a total of US\$ 1,558,027.04, which will contribute to staffing and programmatic activities for 2016. Therefore the funding gap for 2016 is US\$ 8,390,031.90.

The above gap analysis takes into account only the EU and Norway funds which will support the 2016 ACPC workplan submitted to the steering committee. DFID new fund is allocated to the implementation of the Weather Information Services for Africa (WISER) program which was not included in the workplan.

In addition to this funding gap, it is anticipated that as a result of the many challenges for global climate governance that will arise post-COP21 and the implementation requirement of the 2030 Development Agenda, the demand for support for Africa's preparedness and response strategies within the different sectors will intensify the work of ClimDev-Africa. This will require additional resources for the programme. Therefore the availability and predictability of the flow of resources to the programme would be crucial, and hence the need for a resource mobilisation strategy.

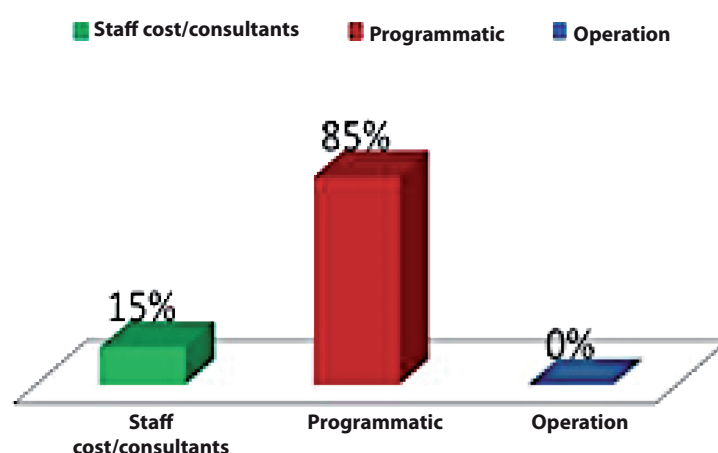
### The Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU)

As shown in Table 9, at the beginning of the year the available balance for CCDU was US\$210,495.29. In October 2015 the third installment of EU funds was received, from which the sum of US\$793,002.35 was allocated to CCDU, bringing the total income for the year to US\$ 1,003,497.64. During the year CCDU's expenditure on ClimDev-Africa work was US\$182,125.91 as of 31 December 2015. This gives a balance of US\$ 821,371.73 as of 31 December, 2015.

**Table 9: Income and expenditure analysis for CCDU in 2015**

Project	Agreement Year Start/End	Available 31st December 14 (US\$)	Income in 2015 (US\$)	Total resource in 2015	Expenditures in 2015	Available at 31 December 15 (US\$)
EU-HBZ-7760	2012/2016	210,495.29	793,002.35	1,003,497.64	182,125.91	821,371.73

Above figures are based on an exchange rate of 1 EUR = 1.134 USD as of 19 October, 2015

**Figure 11: CCDU Incomes and Expenditure analysis in 2015****Table 10: Breakdown of Expenditure for CCDU to 31 December 2015**

Area of expenditure	Amount (US\$)	Percentage
Programmatic	154,807.02	85
Human Resource	27,318.89	15
Operations	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>182,125.91</b>	<b>100</b>

### Financial forecast for CCDU in 2016

The financial forecast expenditure for CCDU of US\$ 1,161,229.88 is based on the available balance of US\$ 821,371.73 as of the 19<sup>th</sup> of October 2015 and the remaining amount of US\$ 339,858.15 due from the fourth funding installment from the EU. The expenditure will consist of US\$ 883,748.13 for programmatic activities in Result Area 3 and the balance, US\$ 277,481.75, for staffing, operational and programme support costs.

### The ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (CDSF)

The CDSF reached the threshold required to be operational in September 2014, following the disbursement of funds from Sweden, the EU and the Nordic Development Fund as shown in Table 11.

**Table 11: Status of Donor Contributions**

Donors	Amount pledged	Amount received (EUR)
Sweden	SEK 75,000,000	3,230,005
European Commission	EUR 27,380,000	5,875,778
Nordic Development Fund	EUR 5,000,000	2,500,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11,605,783</b>

The CDSF selected 20 projects to be funded in phase one and the projected budget is EUR 29,333,023. Of this, EUR 22,896,290 (78% of the budget) will support 9 projects that are aligned to the result area one of ClimDev-Africa Special Fund, which focuses on generation, dissemination and use of reliable and high quality climate information for development in Africa. The projects will be implemented in the following countries: Niger, Kenya, Botswana, Cameroon, Congo, Egypt and Zimbabwe.

EUR 2,999,409 equivalent of 10% of the budget will support three projects in Ethiopia, Mali and Senegal focusing on result areas one and three: Generation, Wide Dissemination and Use of Reliable and High Quality Climate Information for development in Africa, and Implementation of pilot adaptation practices that demonstrate the value of mainstreaming climate information in development planning and practices, for subsequent awareness raising and advocacy to inform decision-making.

CDSF will disburse 2,807,452 Euros (approximately 9.6% of the budget) to six (6) projects, focusing on result area two of ClimDev-Africa Special Fund: Capacity enhancement of policy makers and policy support institutions through the generation of quality analysis and evidence on climate change and its implications for Africa, for use in development planning and actions. These projects will be implemented in Kenya, Congo Brazzaville, Eritrea, Tanzania, Ivory Coast and Benin.

Lastly, 2% of the budget (629,872 Euros) will support implementation of 2 projects in Botswana and Morocco. These two projects are aligned to result area three, which focuses on Implementation of pilot adaptation practices that demonstrate the value of mainstreaming climate information in development planning and practices, for subsequent awareness raising and advocacy to inform decision-making. Annex I shows projects selected for initial CDSF funding categorized by Result Areas and their budget projections.

From the first call for proposals, the CDSF will disburse EUR 400,000 to each one of the 10 selected projects. CDSF expects to conclude the appraisal and approval of these projects in the first half of the 2016 and thereafter disbursement of the first tranche of funding will follow. About Euro 300,000 will be disbursed to each project immediately funding is approved to facilitate the project startup. To ensure the smooth running of the projects, remaining amounts will be disbursed 8-12 months after the first disbursement.

CDSF received five proposals from the African regional climate centers to enhance their capacity to generate and disseminate widely available relevant climate-related information to stakeholders. These centers are: The African Centre for Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD); The Agro meteorology and Hydrology Regional Centre (AGRHYMET); IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC), CEEAC Regional Climate Centre and SADC/Climate Service Centre. CDSF will disburse between Euro 3.4 million and 3.8 million to each one of four regional centers and Euro 5.8 Million to ACMAD (continental center). A significant portion of the funds will be utilized at the project startup phase for the purchase and installation of weather/climate data collection, analysis and dissemination equipment, which are pricy. Therefore, CDSF will disburse almost  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the funds in the first tranche of funding. So far, three projects have been appraised and approval for funding is in progress, and two projects will be appraised before the end of this year. The first tranche of funding is expected to be disbursed in the first half of 2016. To ensure the smooth running of the projects, the remaining funding ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) will be disbursed 18 months after the first disbursement.

CDSF selected five (5) national projects for CDSF funding, with each receiving between Euro 900,000 and 1 million. As of October 14, 2015, two projects (Kenyan-“Flood Disaster Risk Reduction in Bunyala, Busia County, Kenya” and Ethiopian-“Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning”) had already been appraised, approved for funding and launched. Three other projects: Niger-“Satellite Based Water Monitoring and Flow Forecasting System in Niger River Basin”; Mali- “Meteorological Observation Network Improvement in Mali for Climate Change Resilience” and Senegal- “Improved Climate and Weather Information to Increase Resilience of Senegal Communities” have been appraised and are awaiting approval for funding. The first tranche of funding for these projects are expected to be disbursed before the end of 2015.

### **Financial forecast for CDSF for 2016**

The operational budget for 2016 is projected EUR 19.5 million, for which EUR 17 million will be direct funding for selected projects and the balance for staffing, operational and programme support costs. This calls for an urgent need for resource mobilization to refinance the fund. The traditional funders of the CDSF i.e. the EU, SIDA and the Nordic Development Fund have pledged to continue supporting the Fund depending on its performance. The Fund is striving hard to ensure it meets its operational financial projections to justify additional funding from the development partners. The planned Resource Mobilization Strategy will facilitate the Funds mission for increasing its financial resource package during 2016 and beyond.

## **8. Governance and Secretariat Functions**

The Governance and Secretariat Functions has recently been designated as Result Area 4 to enable effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the coordination of the partnership.

For a programme such as ClimDev-Africa, it is crucial to have a credible and effective outcome-oriented monitoring and evaluation system to streamline activities and enhance result-based management. ClimDev-Africa is committed to further developing the Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach (MFEA) that began in phase one of the Programme. The system aims to enable continuous learning and decision making to improve the focus and management of the programme during implementation, and more particularly after the completion of each cycle. (Please refer to Annex 6 for more information)

As the Secretariat to the ClimDev-Africa Programme, the ACPC continues to carrying out programmatic activities and facilitate ongoing consultation between the consortium members and joint planning of major events by preparing and convening regular Joint Secretariat Working Group (JSWG) Meetings. It also coordinates the planning and organisation of the ClimDev-Africa Steering Committee (CDSC).

During the period under review two Joint working group meetings were held to prepare the sixth ClimDev-Africa Steering Committee (CDSC6) meeting and its follow-up which were organized in Abidjan and Addis Ababa. The secretariat worked with AUC and AfDB on consolidating and reporting for the CDSC.

The CDSC6 meeting was held at the African Development Bank in Abidjan, Cote-d'Ivoire from 12 to 13 May 2015. The CDSC6 follow up meeting was held at the United Nations Conference Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on the 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2015. The African Development Bank joined the meeting by video conference from Abidjan.

The limited number of JSWG meeting was due to the on-going preparation for Conference of Parties (COP21) for which a Task Force was established involving the three ClimDev-Africa Partners other AfDB department and NEPAD. More than ten meetings were already organized to plan for the Africa Pavilion, side-events, Africa Day and Diner Dialogue. The Task Force is also busy with resource mobilization for the Pavilion.

The Secretariat will facilitate a ClimDev-Africa Steering Committee meeting on the margins of the Fifth Climate Change and Development in Africa conference (CCDA V).

## 9. Looking to the Future

As phase I of the ClimDev-Africa programme is coming to an end, 2016 will constitute the first year of the implementation of the second phase. Looking to the future phase II of the programme will be selectively ambitious as the gaps on the continent are enormous and the demand are so high from member states. Therefore the Programme's strategic direction will reflect lessons from implementation and respond to the implications and challenges of the new climate agreement post COP 21 while continuing to strengthen ongoing work.

Specifically, the programme will continue to strengthen its work on high-level political dialogues and other key ministerial conferences. ClimDev-Africa will consolidate its work in the provision climate information services, which includes observing networks, e-infrastructure, producer-user-platforms, generation, packaging, managing and dissemination.

Other areas will include frontier Research on Climate Research for Development, fund mobilization and strengthening of the CDSF, upscaling work in other member countries, and the African SIDS programme. The annual flagship (CCDA) Conference, the African Climate Talks (ACT) and the Solutions Forum will remain to be a democratic space for dialogue on climate change and development issues.

The CDSF also envisages the development of a Resource Mobilization Strategy aligned to the ClimDev-Africa Phase II Business Plan. These two documents will provide the basis for building new business and attracting additional resources to the Fund.

## 10. Conclusion

The impact of ClimDev-Africa's work for the period has been significant as a result of strategic alignment and increased momentum across the core areas of the programme. New areas of strength are beginning to emerge as the Programme actively engages member states and the broader African society in collectively identifying challenges and developing effective solutions.

The outlook for the future is to consolidate and build on the gains we have achieved to date by developing innovative strategies that will comprehensively address the existing and emerging challenges of climate change and development in Africa. We will capitalize on our strengths and form strategic partnerships with institutions whose areas of expertise are outside our remit to create the "go to place" for addressing Africa's challenges on climate change and development.

To realize this objective, the ClimDev-Africa programme will provide robust and timely climate information and services to inform the decision and policy making processes that will provide the right trajectory for attainment of Africa's transformative agenda.

Strategic partnership will continue to be an operational priority to meet increasing demand for the Programme's services, however this will be a challenge in the absence of predictable funding.

## Annex I: Program Performance

### **Result Area I: Widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination**

Responding to climate change challenges in Africa requires taking effective steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, particularly through embarking in new low-carbon development pathways and energy technologies, while at the same time adapting to unavoidable climate change whose affects are expected to worsen in decades to come. This implies developing climate-informed policy, planning, and practices at local-to-regional levels which are based on credible climate information and advanced science knowledge – for ensuring climate-resilient economic development, seize climate opportunities and minimise risks and costs. The work done in Result area 1 has gathered momentum and helped fortify the provision of robust climate information across Africa, as indicated by Table 1.

# Key: C/P/D: Completed, Partially completed, Deferred

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	C/P/D	Partnerships
Cluster 1: Investment in Climate Information and Climate Information Services							
Output 1.H : Interpretation and packaging of climate data, information for understanding by users, general public and policy makers, through the establishment of resource center and systems support at ACP	Establish the resources and systems for technical support & services at ACP	<p>A technical support and services Helpdesk established at ACP</p> <p>Partnership with the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) and ISOR established to support implementation of the EWS/DRR project.</p> <p>Letter of Agreement completed and signed with the two Partners:</p> <p>ISOR: Establishing Operational Capacity for Building, Deploying and Using Numerical Weather and Seasonal Prediction Systems in Small Island States in Africa (SIDs)"</p> <p>ICTP: "Capacity Building, Deployments and Direct Engineering Assistance on Wireless Communication Platforms for Climate Information and Climate Services Delivery in Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles"</p> <p>A draft proposal for further work has been developed to integrate DRR (Disaster Information Management System) as part of implementation of the two LoAs in partnership with UNU-ITC and on-going CDSF DRR project with the RCCs</p>	Indicator 1.H "Number of climate information products disseminated"	1	<p>Establish a technical support &amp; services Helpdesk at ACP to address country and regional requests/needs.</p> <p>Establish Climate Services Information System (CSIS) for CI &amp; CIS delivery</p> <p>Establish an e-infrastructure for climate modeling and analysis in partnership with CR4D</p> <p>Partner with ICTP, ISOR, NCAR, UK Met and WMO/GFCS to design and deploy e-infrastructure *</p>	<p>O</p> <p>O</p> <p>O</p> <p>O</p>	<p>International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), ISOR (Iceland GeoSurvey), UNU-ITC, WMO, RCMRD, UNOSAT, NCAR, NOAA, African SIDS</p>

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	C/P/D	Partnerships
Output 1.C : Audit of current status of the upgrade telecom, observation and data collection systems for upper air and surface network made. Telecommunication facilities for the collection and exchange of climate data improved. Stations in GCOS upper air and surface networks upgraded in the three pilot countries i.e. Ethiopia, the Gambia and Rwanda	Upgrade Meteorology and Hydrology Equipment for Ethiopia, Rwanda and the Gambia (Output 1.C, 1.F and 1.D)	Technical specification finalized. Procurement processes for Meteorological instrument for the Gambia and Rwanda finalised  Completion of the Enhancing National Climate Services (ENACTS) project in the Gambia and Rwanda  Effective procurement management plan developed; Over 80% of procurement of specialized infrastructure completed; Recruitment of CSIS expert to support in-country implementation of e-infrastructure completed	Indicator 1.C "# of countries supported as per international standards"	3	Produce country reports for the 2014 pilot countries	O	Rwanda, Ethiopia and The Gambia
					Finalize procurement of meteorological equipment. Supervise implementation of procured systems Ethiopia	C	
					Supervise implementation of contracts awarded for the procurement of meteorological, hydrological and information systems-Rwanda and Gambia	C	
CDSF investment in observational network , climate information and services (activities planned here will contribute to many outputs as listed in the first column)							
Output 1.F : Improved Methods and systems for timely early warnings on droughts, floods and other extreme climate related events and seasonal climate forecasts further developed and in operation	Upgrading meteorological Observation Network in Mali toward building economy resilient to climate change	CDSF processing proposals for funding under the European Union-Africa Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (EU-ACP) DRR program for Sub-Saharan Africa	Indicator 1.f Number of forecasting systems improved or operational			N	Mali
Output 1.F : Improved Methods and systems for timely early warnings on droughts, floods and other extreme climate related events and seasonal climate forecasts further developed and in operation	Satellite based water monitoring and flow forecasting system project in the Niger River in Niger	At planning stage	Indicator 1.f Number of forecasting systems improved or operational			N	Niger

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	C/P/D	Partnerships
Output 1.F : Improved Methods and systems for timely early warnings on droughts, floods and other extreme climate related events and seasonal climate forecasts further developed and in operation	Satellite based water monitoring and flow forecasting system project in the Niger River in Niger	At planning stage	Indicator 1.f Number of forecasting systems improved or operational			N	Niger
Output 1.H Interpretation and packaging of climate information for understanding by users, general public and policy makers. Provide interpretation of climate data for sectoral , local, community and individual needs	Climate and weather information to increase resiliency of Senegal communities to climate change and variability		Indicator 1.h Number of climate information products disseminated			O	Senegal
Output 1.F : Improved Methods and systems for timely early warnings on droughts, floods and other extreme climate related events and seasonal climate forecasts further developed and in operation	Report on the building of disaster resilience to natural hazards in West Africa, East Africa, Central Africa and Southern African Countries and Communities via ACMAD, AGRYMET, ICPAC, CEEAC and SADC	At planning stage	Indicator 1.h Number of climate information products disseminated			N	ACMAD, AGRYMET, ICPAC, CEEAC, SADC Climate Services Centre
<b>Cluster II : Technical Assistance to RCC and countries to access and use climate data for decision-making process</b>							
Output 1.G : Regional, sub-regional and further downscaled climate projections and climate change scenarios made through assistance to RCCs and countries to access and analyse climate data and apply climate products and services in decision making	Technical Assistance to RCCs and Countries to access and analyse climate data and apply climate products and services in decision making (Output 1.G)	Workshop for identification of the needs of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Climate services information system; technical specifications and strategy for in-country deployment developed.  Training materials for workshop with focus on the analysis of extremes and climate model projections finalised  Training materials for workshop with focus on deployment, use and management of e-infrastructurefinalised  Technical specification and training programme on deployment and use of Numerical Weather Prediction Systems in Africa developed (with specific focus on SIDS)  Toolkits, data and infrastructure requirements established.  Training on climate extremes organized for staff of Cape Verde Climate Change Centre	Indicator 1.G "Number of projections systems improved or operational"		Conduct further needs assessments in RCCs and countries using online platforms (in collaboration with partners)	O	RCCs (ICPAC, SADC-CSC, AGRHYMET and ACMAD), Senegal, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Gambia, WMO, CCI and GFCS
					Monitor implementation in RCCs and countries	O	
					Support RCOF processes in RCCs (ICPAC, SADC-CSC, ARC and ACMAD)	O	
					Organize climate modeling and analysis workshops in Africa-SIDS and priority countries	O	
					Deploy wireless communication platforms in priority countries to support CIS delivery	O	
					Organize a technical meeting with WMO CCI and GFCS to establish quality standards for CIS	N	

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	C/P/D	Partnerships
		<p>Preliminary work on-going in collaboration with The World Meteorological Organization, The Climate Change Initiative, and the Open Panel of CCI Experts (OPACE 5)</p> <p>Training workshop in Cape Verde on the use of e-infrastructure in climate services delivery</p> <p>Training workshop on deployment of wireless communication platform for African SIDS, RCCs and pilot countries held.</p> <p>Working with WMO and the Climate Change Initiative to promote quality management systems in Africa</p> <p>Assessed ClimDev-Africa Disaster Risk Reduction project for RCCs in Africa</p> <p>Letter of Agreement (LoA) developed with Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Adaptation Centre to build capacity on seasonal flood and hydrological disaster forecasting as part of The Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum/Regional Climate Outlook Forums</p> <p>Collaborating with Regional Centre For Mapping Resource For Development (RCMRD) and UN-ITC University- Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation to build capacity in DRR, marine and land resource mapping, loss and damage assessment</p> <p>Developed proposal in collaboration with UNU-ITC and RCMRD for the establishment of Disaster Information Management for African SIDS</p> <p>Technical needs assessment report for the Cabo Verde Climate Change Centre being finalized</p> <p>Technical report on comprehensive and integrated approaches to e-infrastructure deployment in countries being finalized</p> <p>Workshop on climate modelling for the Cabo Verde Climate Change Centre</p> <p>Technical support and services to Cape Verde, Rwanda and Mauritius on the establishment of data and information management system finalised</p> <p>Data and information management platform for African SIDS established (and hosted at the University of Mauritius)</p>					

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	C/P/D	Partnerships
<b>Cluster III: Climate Research for Development (CR4D)</b>							
ClimDev Africa secretariat Functioning: Servicing of ClimDev Africa Programme meetings (i.e. Steering Committee, ClimDev Joint Secretariat Working Group) and the Programme	<b>Report on establishment of the Climate Research for Sustainable Development (CR4D)</b>	Establishment of governance structure for CR4D (secretariat, scientific advisory committee) and recruitment of Coordinator  Paper co-authored in Nature Climate Change on: How can climate change information support long term development objectives  Paper co-authored in Climate dynamics on "Sensitivity of systematic biases in monsoon simulations to regional climate model domain size and implications for downscaled regional process studies"  Report co-authored on "Scoping, Options Analysis and Design of a 'Climate Information and Services Programme' for Africa (WISER)"			Review ECA-WMO MOU the Marrakech outcome and formulate appropriate roadmap	C	WMO, AMCOMET, GFCS
					Establishing a joint secretariat with AMCOMET	O	
					Establishment of the science advisory committee (SAC)	O	
					Co-production of climate science research advances with the global and regional research communities	O	
					Coordination of the CR4D research activities	O	
					Identification of partner Institutions and modality for the implementation of key CR4D pillars through a Letter of Agreement	O	
					Official launch of CR4D in Cape Verde	C	
					Prepare collaboration agreement between ACPC and implementing Institutions	O	
					Oversee implementation of agreements	O	
					Selection of Science Advisory Committee	C	
Output 1.F "Methods and systems for timely early warnings on droughts, floods and other extreme climate events and seasonal climate forecasts further developed and in operation"	<b>Management of CR4D Grant and Research proposals and Co-production of Climate Research and Climate Information Services</b>	Exploring the mechanisms for managing CR4D grants (contacted Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), Department for International Development (DFID) and global change System for Analysis, Research and Training (START).	Indicator 1.F "Number of forecasting systems improved or operational"		Identify Grant management Institutions	O	IDRC
					Establish partnership with Grant management Institutions	O	
					Coordinate grant management scientific committee	N	
					Ensure the oversight of the grant disbursement	N	
					Identify key priority research areas and Research Centers of Excellence	N	
					Establish agreement	N	
					Implementation	N	
					Mid-term review	N	
					Validation	N	
Output 1.H "Interpretation and packaging of climate data, information for understanding by users, general public and policy makers, through the establishment of resourcecenter and systems support at ACPC"			Indicator 1.H "Number of climate information products disseminated"				
Output 1.G : Regional, sub-regional and further downscaled climate projections and climate change scenarios made through assistance to RCCs and countries to access and analyse climate data and apply climate products and services in decision making			Indicator 1.G "Number of projections systems improved or operational"				

## Result Area II: Quality analysis for decision support and management practice

Key: C/P/D: Completed, Partially completed, Deferred

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	C/P/D	Partnerships
Cluster I: Institutional strengthening and support:							
Output 2.H Policy options developed for implementation of international climate change agreed agenda	Development of National Adaptation Plans (NAP) and strategies	Established partnership UNEFCCC secretariat on National Adaptation Plans (NAP) Participated in NAP Expo organized by The Least Developed Countries Expert Group	Indicator 2.H "Number of reports on policy options produced"				UNFCCC
Output 2.H Policy options developed for implementation of international climate change agreed agenda	Assist member States with the development of their INDC framework	Received request from countries for development of the methodological Framework	Indicator 2.H "Number of reports on policy options produced"	3	Organise awareness raising on INDC	O	Ethiopia, Liberia, Senegal, AGN
					Organise stakeholders consultation meeting in pilot countries	O	
					Identify partners	O	
					Implement INDC in selected countries	N	
					Review technical first draft	N	
					Promote the adoption of the framework	N	

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	C/P/D	Partnerships
Cluster II : Climate Vulnerability , Adaptation and Resilience of Ecosystem and Society							
<b>Output 2.D</b> Decision support tools for policymaker and adaptive management use, capable of answering "what if" questions, developed for climate sensitive sector application on different levels  <b>Output 2.C</b> "Assessment of risk, vulnerability, impact of climate change in key development sectors at national and regional levels (RECs) undertaken"	<b>Food Security: Suitability maps for climate change adaptation in Africa (Output 2.D Output 2.C)</b>	Partnership established with Biodiversity  Prepared concept note and work plan to guide implementation  Organization of consultation workshop with representatives of African SIDS	<b>Indicator 2.D</b> "Number of decision support tools developed"  <b>Indicator 2.C</b> "Number of risk and vulnerability assessment reports produced"	0	Develop suitability maps	N	Biodiversity
					Conduct systematic review for three crops for adaptation to climate change, enhance resilience and improve livelihood	N	
					Prepare a presentation for the 5th conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa	N	
					Conduct 4 regional workshop for result dissemination and adoption	N	
<b>Output 2.D</b> Decision support tools for policymaker and adaptive management use, capable of answering "what if" questions, developed for climate sensitive sector application on different levels	<b>Produce Climate Resilient Infrastructure Framework (Output 2.D)</b>	Implementation ongoing	<b>Indicator 2.D</b> "Number of decision support tools developed"	0	Background paper on climate resilient infrastructure	C	World Bank
					A review of the MDBs PPCR projects in Africa	O	
					Pilot studies on developing cost-estimates for climate-proofing different categories of infrastructure investments	O	
<b>Output 2.D</b> Decision support tools for policymaker and adaptive management use, capable of answering "what if" questions, developed for climate sensitive sector application on different levels	<b>Tracking Adaptation in Development &amp; Establishing a national framework for M&amp;E for climate change (Output 2.D)</b>	A workshop organized in Malawi  Consultations with the Ministries of Planning and Economic Development, and the Ministry of Environment of Malawi	<b>Indicator 2.D</b> "Number of decision support tools developed"		Pilot studies on tracking adaptation in development in Malawi	C	Malawi
					Organise inception workshop with national stakeholders	C	
					Conduct baseline studies	C	
<b>Output 2.D</b> Decision support tools for policymaker and adaptive management use, capable of answering "what if" questions, developed for climate sensitive sector application on different levels"	<b>Ecosystem framework for Adaptation in Trans-boundary Systems - Regional Approach (Output 2.D)</b>	Joint consultation meeting with UNEP on the development of a concept note for accounting for ecosystem services in green economy	<b>Indicator 2.D</b> "Number of decision support tools developed"		Adaptation of major watersheds	N	UNEP
					CIS for agro-ecological management	N	
					Participatory scenario planning approach for multiple services	N	
					CIS for hydrological management	N	
<b>Output 2.C</b> Assessment of risk, vulnerability, impact of climate change in key development sectors at national and regional levels (RECs) undertaken	<b>CDSF Support to Flood Disaster Risk Reduction in Budalangi, Busia County, Kenya</b>	Implementation ongoing	<b>Indicator 2.C</b> "Number of risk and vulnerability assessment reports produced"		Project appraisal (Submitted for Approval)	O	Kenya

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	C/P/D	Partnerships
Cluster III : Energy and Technology							
Output 2.E Current policies affecting climate sensitive sectors analysed as to gaps, overlaps and implementation efficiency, and policy areas for improvement identified	Prospects for scaling up renewable energy and efficiency solutions for the sustainable development of African SIDS (Output 2.E; Output 2.I)	Assessment framework completed and data collection commenced  Energy intervention areas for the immediate and medium terms determined with SIDS and work plan developed	Indicator 2.E Number of policy dialogues conducted based on policy review  Indicator 2.I Degree of user satisfaction with provided information		Prepare the concept note organise consultative mission  Co-organize SIDS needs assessment meeting and develop ClimDev-Africa SIDS work program on sustainable energy  Recruit consultants  Organise inception meeting  Provide oversight and draft report  Organise validation meeting  Organise African SIDS sustainable energy event for dissemination and outreach  Linkages with SIDS Lighthouses Initiative and further outreach	C  C  O  O  O  N  N  N	African SIDS, IRENA, GIZ
Output 2.I Best practices, policy options and other analytical results disseminated to end users at all levels using publications, online information, seminars, workshops, media communication and participation in international conferences and other media outlets.							
Output 2.D Decision support tools for policymaker and adaptive management use, capable of answering "what if" questions, developed for climate sensitive sector application on different levels"	Regional analyses of prospects and planning with renewables for the African Clean Energy Corridors (Output 2.D, 2.E,2.I)	Scoping assessment of capacity status and development needs initiated  Joint ECA and International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) event on establishing needs and prospects for Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) countries, to be completed by the end of July 2015	Indicator 2.D "Number of decision support tools developed"    Indicator 2.E Number of policy dialogues conducted based on policy review  Indicator 2.I Degree of user satisfaction with provided information		Discussion with IRENA  Prepare a concept note and consultants TOR  Recruit consultants  Provide oversight, meetings with partners and stakeholders, draft analyses results  Organise EGM to validate initial results  Finalise analyses and reports  Dissemination and outreach	O  O  N  O  N  N  N	IRENA
Output 2.E Current policies affecting climate sensitive sectors analysed as to gaps, overlaps and implementation efficiency, and policy areas for improvement identified							
Output 2.I Best practices, policy options and other analytical results disseminated to end users at all levels using publications, online information, seminars, workshops, media communication and participation in international conferences and other media outlets.							

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	C/P/D	Partnerships
Output 2.E Current policies affecting climate sensitive sectors analysed as to gaps, overlaps and implementation efficiency, and policy areas for improvement identified	Mapping and assessment of the landscape of renewable energy and energy efficiency policies and regulatory frameworks in Africa	Two scoping studies completed for Ethiopia and Mali in collaboration with International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	Indicator 2.E Number of policy dialogues conducted based on policy review		Prepare a concept note and consultants TOR	C	Ethiopia, Mali, IIED
					Recruit consultants	N	
					Provide oversight and draft report	O	
					Organise EGM for validation of report	O	
					Finalise report	O	
					Dissemination and outreach	N	
Output 3.A Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development	Report on capacity Building on energy planning with increased shares of renewables in the energy mix of African countries and regions	Implementation ongoing	Indicator 3.A "Number of policy makers trained or supported with capacity development and knowledge products"		Prepare the concept note, identify regional partners	O	
					Identify Experts	O	
					Organise various training workshops	N	

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	C/P/D	Partnerships
Cluster IV: Building Climate sensitive sectors resilience to climate change i.e. agriculture, energy, water and health							
Output 2.G Report on best management practices for climate sensitive sectors developed for all levels, taking risks and uncertainties into consideration including from Pilot Adaptation Projects	Regional study on agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade and food security in ECOWAS (Output 2.G)	Organized a workshop in Ghana to bring together the implementing partners (United Nations University Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU-INRA) & Kenya Institute of Public Research and Analysis (KIPRA) for the consolidation of the methodological approach for targeting the nexus of climate change, agricultural trade and food security. Organized a workshop in Ghana bring together the implementing partners (UNU-INRA & KIPRA) for the consolidation of the methodological approach for targeting the nexus of climate change, agricultural trade and food security.	Indicator 2.G "Number of best practice reports produced."		Ensure the finalisation of reports	O	UNU-INRA
					Coordinate Country based national validation workshops	O	
					Coordinate the mid-term review workshop	N	
					Ensure timely delivery of the first draft report and organise a stakeholders validation workshop	N	
					Impacts assessment of climate change on agricultural production and food security	O	
					Final report	O	
					Production of outreach material i.e. policy briefs, journals, articles, Regional and national dissemination workshop	O	
Output 2.G Report on best management practices for climate sensitive sectors developed for all levels, taking risks and uncertainties into consideration including from Pilot Adaptation Projects	Regional study on agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade and food security in EAC (Output 2.G)	Completed the conceptual framework of the study and identification of country case studies	Indicator 2.G "Number of best practice reports produced."		Ensure the finalisation of reports	O	KIPRA, WMO
					Coordinate Country based national validation workshops	O	
					Coordinate the mid-term review workshop	N	
					Ensure timely delivery of the first draft report and organise a stakeholders validation workshop	N	
					Impacts assessment of climate change on agricultural production and food security	O	
					Final report	O	
					Production of outreach material i.e. policy briefs, journals, articles, Regional and national dissemination workshop	O	
Output 2.G Report on best management practices for climate sensitive sectors developed for all levels, taking risks and uncertainties into consideration including from Pilot Adaptation Projects	Elaboration of a book on "Climate Change Impacts on Africa's Economic growth" (in collaboration with UNEP-AfDB). (Output 2.G)	Establishment of LoA with Climate Analytic, involved with the implementation Organization of an inception workshop with all partners and country representatives Drafted concept note	Indicator 2.G "Number of best practice reports produced."		Draft LoA with climate Analytic for ECA contribution	C	UNEP, AfDB
					Provide oversight for the implementation (output 1 to 4)	O	
					Organise stakeholder validation workshop	N	
					Submit the final report	N	

# Result Area III: Informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy

## Key: C/P/D: Completed, Partially completed, Deferred

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related Indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	C/P/D	Partnerships
<b>Cluster 1: Climate Governance, Social Integration, Human Capital and Security</b>							
<b>Output 3.A</b> Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development	<b>Economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change in Africa (Output 3.A)</b>	Draft concept note completed	<b>Indicator 3.A</b> "Number of policy makers trained or supported with capacity development and knowledge products"		Prepare a concept Note	O	IUCN, WRI
					Identify technical partner and sign agreement	O	
					Assessment of climate change impacts on Africa and translation into implications for development	N	
					Provide oversight	O	
<b>Output 3.A</b> Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development	<b>Climate Governance Report in Africa (Output 3.A)</b>	Initial draft concept completed in partnership with IUCN. Workshop scheduled for 2nd quarter  Established relationship with World Resources Institute Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	<b>Indicator 3.A</b> "Number of policy makers trained or supported with capacity development and knowledge products"		Organise mid-term review	N	
					Organise stakeholder validation and dissemination	N	
					Prepare a concept Note	C	IUCN
					Identify technical partner and sign agreement	O	
<b>Output 3.A</b> Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development	<b>Climate Governance Report in Africa (Output 3.A)</b>	Initial draft concept completed in partnership with IUCN. Workshop scheduled for 2nd quarter  Established relationship with World Resources Institute Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	<b>Indicator 3.A</b> "Number of policy makers trained or supported with capacity development and knowledge products"		Provide oversight	O	
					Organise mid-term review of the report	N	
					Organise stakeholder validation and dissemination	N	

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	CPID	Partnerships
Cluster II: Country, Regional Economic Community and other stakeholders demands							
Output 3.A Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development	Support to the Government of Benin to build the Country's Climate resilient Economy (Output 3.A)	Needs assessment completed. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Benin and ECA finalized and signed.	Indicator 3.A "Number of policy makers trained or supported with capacity development and knowledge products"		Finalisation of the MOU and signature	C	Benin
					Preparation of LoA for monitoring and evaluation of the effective and timely implementation of the agreement	N	
					Identification of Institution and sign LoA for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Agreement	O	
					Organise implementation strategy meeting involving the Government-the M&E Institution and ECA/ACPC	N	
					Working session for the preparation of the working documents of the first disbursement and for planning for the requirements for the second milestone. (Disbursement not honoured due to lack of funds).	O	
					Follow-up of the planning and effective delivery of outputs and background documents related to the second instalment	N	
					Strategic meeting for planning the delivery of the third milestone	N	
					Implementation of the third milestone	N	
					Partners' Mid-term review and Quality Control	N	
					Submission of periodic progress report	O	
					Stakeholders mid-term review meeting for national framework	N	

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	C/P/D	Partnerships
Output 3.A Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development	Support to the Government of Senegal to building the Country's Climate resilient Economy (Output 3.A)	Needs assessment completed. The MOU finalized and signed between the Government of Senegal and ECA.	Indicator 3.A "Number of policy makers trained or supported with capacity development and knowledge products"		Finalisation of the MOU and signature	C	Senegal
					Preparation of LoA for monitoring and evaluation of the effective and timely implementation of the agreement	O	
					Identification of Institution and sign of LoA for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Agreement	O	
					Organise implementation strategy meeting involving the Government-the M&E Institution and ECA/ACPC	N	
					Working session for the preparation of the working documents of the first disbursement and for planning for the requirements for the second milestone	O	
					Provide oversight planning and effective delivery of outputs related to the second instalment	O	
					Provide oversight, planning and effective delivery of outputs related to the third instalment	O	
					Partners' Mid-term review and Quality Control	N	
					Provide oversight on planning/ effective delivery of outputs related to 4th instalment	N	
					Submission of periodic progress report	N	
					Stakeholders mid-term review meeting for national framework	N	

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	C/P/D	Partnerships
Output 3.A Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development  Output 3.C : Capacity building of and support provided to regional institutions/ indicator "Number of Regional Institutions supported"	Institutional support in climate change response in the countries of the Congo Basin Forest (Output 3.A, 3.C)	At planning stage	Indicator 3.A "Number of policy makers trained or supported with capacity development and knowledge products"  Indicator 3.C "Capacity building of and support provided to regional institutions."		Provide technical support to COMIFAC during preparatory meeting for SBSTA/SBI 42 and COP21	N	COMIFAC
					Analyze REDD+ social and environmental safeguards in the Congo Basin. (Put on hold due to limited funding will resume once new funds are received)	N	
					Conduct studies to assess the state of the Congo declaration to promote REDD+. (Put on hold due to limited funding will resume once new funds are received)	N	
					Organise regional exchange workshops on issues linked to REDD+ and non-carbon benefits. (Put on hold due to limited funding will resume once new funds are received)	N	
					Climate vulnerability and adaptation in especially for indigenous communities in the Congo Basin. (Put on hold due to limited funding will resume once new funds are received)	N	
Output 3.A Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development	Implement the agreement signed with the Government of Liberia. (Output 3.A)	Climate Change National Taskforce established in Liberia Terms of Reference for International Consultants done (recruit stalled due to Ebola) 3 National Consultants recruited Journalist Training workshop on Media, Environment and Climate Change	Indicator 3.A "Number of policy makers trained or supported with capacity development and knowledge products"		Recruitment of Lead external consultant and three national consultants	O	Liberia
					Prepare questionnaire, collect data, undertake baseline study for the formulation of climate change policy and strategy (coordinate by the Lead Consultant)	N	
					Install National Climate Change Task Force	C	
					Analytical research on Climate change impact on key sector	N	
					Organize National Task Force (EGM) meeting to review the study	N	
					Organize stakeholder validation workshop & finalize policy document	N	
					Print and widely disseminate the Policy Framework	N	
					Organize training of Member of Parliament	N	
					Organize training of various stakeholders	N	
					Organize three months Media Campaign	N	

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	C/P/D	Partnerships
<b>Output 3.A</b> Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development	<b>Prepare and sign agreement with the Government of Mali (Output 3.A)</b>	Implementation ongoing	<b>Indicator 3.A</b> "Number of policy makers trained or supported with capacity development and knowledge products"		Identify priority domains as result of the reconnaissance mission	C	Mali
					Prepare the concept note and draft of the MOU	C	
					Share the draft of the MOU with the country	O	
					Submit the updated MOU to ECA's internal review	N	
					Identify local Institution for the monitoring of the agreement implementation	N	
					Organise working session for the delivery of outputs related to the first instalment	N	
					Provide oversight on the implementation	N	
					Ensure regular progress report	N	
<b>Output 3.A</b> Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development	<b>Support to the African Small Island Developing States - Implementation of reconnaissance Missions Outcomes (Output 3.A)</b>	African SIDS needs assessment completed and validation workshop organized to consolidate and rank needs support in priority order.	<b>Indicator 3.A</b> "Number of policy makers trained or supported with capacity development and knowledge products"		Organise a regional planning workshop (bringing together representatives of African SIDs and UN sister Agencies involved in SIDS)- Agree/fine tune regional and national frameworks needs	O	
					Prepare a comprehensive project document for the support to African SIDs which can be submitted to various Partners	O	
					Select pilot countries for joint support (ECA with UN Agencies which may want to be involved)	C	
					Prepare in consultation with countries a concept note per country, including expected results, outputs, indicators and risk analysis	N	
					Design first draft of MOUs with pilot African SIDs	N	
					Engage with countries for the MOUs review and modality	N	
					Submit MOUs for internal review	N	
					Identify local consultant or Institution for close monitoring and evaluation	N	
					Agree on detailed disbursement plan with clear milestones	N	
					Implementation process	N	
					Organise six-months mid-term review	N	
					Ensure the regular submission of progress report	N	

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	CIP/D	Partnerships
<b>Output 3.A</b> Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development	<b>Africa's sustainable forest management programme</b>	At planning stage	<b>Indicator 3.A</b> "Number of policy makers trained or supported with capacity development and knowledge products"		Review the strategy	O	
					Identify stakeholders at sub-regional level	N	
					Organize a regional stakeholder validation meeting	N	
					Widely disseminate the strategy	N	
<b>Output 3.A</b> Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development	<b>Draft Africa's Climate Change Strategy</b>	At planning stage	<b>Indicator 3.A</b> "Number of policy makers trained or supported with capacity development and knowledge products"		Widely disseminate the draft for review	O	
					Identify national regional focal points	N	
					Convey regional meeting for the national focal points to review and finalize the draft Africa Climate Change strategy	N	
<b>Output 3.A</b> Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development	<b>African Meteorological Strategy</b>	At planning stage	<b>Indicator 3.A</b> "Number of policy makers trained or supported with capacity development and knowledge products"		Organise regional meeting to harmonise national strategy with African Strategy on meteorology (weather and climate services) and Global Climate Framework Services	N	
<b>Output 3.A</b> Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development	<b>Regional Technology Centre</b>	At planning stage	<b>Indicator 3.A</b> "Number of policy makers trained or supported with capacity development and knowledge products"		Prepare the TOR	O	
					Recruit consultant	N	
					Review the study findings and organise stakeholder validation meeting	N	

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related Indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	C/P/D	Partnerships
<b>Cluster III: Policy Dialogue, awareness raising and capacity building</b>							
<b>Output 3.E</b> "Impact, building networks, international collaboration in support of climate change and development"	9th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation (CBA9) (Output 3.E)	Provided technical support for the organization of the conference	<b>Indicator 3.E</b> "Number of categories supported" or "number of events convened" or "Number of global forum initiatives we play an active role in"		Provide technical support the organisation of the workshop in Kenya	C	ICCCAD
					Support the participation of African delegates to showcase and share their experiences	C	
<b>Output 3.E</b> "Impact, building networks, international collaboration in support of climate change and development"	Working Visits of International Students from Kings University College, Canada (Output 3.E)	Provided information about climate change response in Africa, and ClimDev-Africa youth programme	<b>Indicator 3.E</b> "Number of categories supported" or "number of events convened" or "Number of global forum initiatives we play an active role in"		Provide information about climate change response in Africa and the role of ClimDev-Africa	C	Kings University
					African Youth activities on climate change	O	
<b>Output 2.H</b> Policy options developed for implementation of international climate change agreed agenda	Harmonizing the elaboration of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to Emission Reduction	INDC Workshop (April 2015) to assist countries in the best approach of implementing their INDCs	<b>Indicator 2.H</b> "Number of reports on policy options produced"				
<b>Output 3.B</b> Capacity building and knowledge support provided to the AGN	Technical support to African Climate Negotiations e.g. AGN (Output 3.B)	Organised the following Expert Group Meetings: Stocktaking of Africa's participation in UNFCCC Negotiations Land use in the negotiation text Validation of non-carbon benefits of REDD+ Capacity building for AGN Legal Experts	<b>Indicator 3.B</b> "Degree of satisfaction with support provided"		Stocktaking workshop	C	AGN, COMESA
					Developing knowledge products on the pillars of the negotiations	O	
					Support -meetings workshop	O	
					Facilitate National and Regional consultations	O	
					Facilitate African Common Position Forums	O	
<b>Output 3.C</b> Capacity building of and support provided to regional institutions.	AU Support to AMCEN and CAHOSCC	Participated in the 15th session of The African Ministerial Conference on the Environment in Cairo	<b>Indicator 3.C</b> "Capacity building of and support provided to regional institutions."		Contribute to the concept note and overall planning of various sessions	O	AMCEN, CAHOSCC
					Provide technical backstopping	O	
					Widely disseminate the outcomes	N	
					Organise and implement two CAHOSCC sessions	N	
					Establish and implement of a CAHOSCC Women and Gender Programme	N	
					Support CAHOSCC stakeholder Networks Programme on Climate Change	N	

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	C/P/D	Partnerships
<b>Output 3.C</b> Capacity building of and support provided to regional institutions.	<b>Support the establishment of Regional Climate Change Centres</b>	At planning stage	<b>Indicator 3.C</b> "Capacity building of and support provided to regional institutions."		Contribute to the concept note	O	
					Participate in meeting to establish Regional Climate Change Centres	N	
<b>Output 3.C</b> Capacity building of and support provided to regional institutions.	<b>Consultative meeting on Semi-Arid Food Grains Research and Development and CCDU</b>	At planning stage	<b>Indicator 3.C</b> "Capacity building of and support provided to regional institutions."		Develop a concept note and identify areas of collaboration between SAFGRAD and CCDU	N	SAFGRAD
					Organise consultative meeting	N	
					Widely disseminate the outcomes	N	
					Provide support to African Group of Negotiators at UNCCD COP12 and CRIC sessions	N	
<b>Output 3.D</b> Outreach to all levels  Population at large, including CC-exposed population groups and socio-economic groups, informed about CC impacts, opportunities and best practices	<b>Desertification and Land Management awareness raising and training workshop</b>	At planning stage	<b>Indicator 3.D</b> "Percentage of African population regarding itself well informed on climate change matters via CC-press releases"		Organize a pre-COP meeting of the UNCCD African Group of Negotiators to examine the programme of the COP12 and develop strategies for negotiation.	C	UNCCD, AGN
					Constitute and convene the meeting of the African Working Group on Desertification	N	
					Update the ClimDev-Africa stakeholders database	O	
					Facilitate ClimDev-Africa Joint Working Group on CCDA-V	O	
					Identify CCDA-V partners and establish various committees	O	
					Plan and organise CCDA-V	O	
					Assess the Conference Impacts	N	
					Follow-up on recommendations implementation	N	
					Convey key resolutions to African Union Head of State Summit for adoption	N	
					Develop and disseminate climate information as well as communication and advocacy materials for CCDU	N	
<b>Output 3.A</b> Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development	<b>Fifth Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-V)</b>	CCDA-V convened from 28-30 October 2015 in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, on the theme "Africa, climate change and sustainable development: What is at stake at Paris and beyond?" It was attended by 400 participants, including the Vice President of Zimbabwe, H. E. Hon. Emmerson D. Mnangagwa.	<b>Indicator 3.A</b> "Number of policy makers trained or supported with capacity development and knowledge products"				AUC, AfDB
<b>Output 3.d</b> Outreach to all levels  Population at large, including CC-exposed population groups and socio-economic groups, informed about CC impacts, opportunities and best practices		CCDA-V provided an important platform for Africa's preparations for the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 21).	<b>Indicator 3.D</b> "Percentage of African population regarding itself well informed on climate change matters via CC-press releases"				

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	C/P/D	Partnerships
<b>Output 3.B</b> Capacity building and knowledge support provided to the AGN	<b>Legal support to African Climate Negotiations in preparing texts for the negotiations (Output 3.B)</b>	At planning stage	<b>Indicator 3.B</b> "Degree of satisfaction with support provided"		Identification of 10 legal experts across the continent familiar with the UNFCCC process	C	UNFCCC
					Organize training workshops to build their analytical capabilities	O	
					Organize pre-session meetings of the legal experts to prepare draft negotiation text	O	
					Establishment of a legal helpdesk to backstop AGN during COP21 in Paris	O	
					Organize four regional talks on the road to Paris COP21	O	
<b>Output 3.D</b> Outreach to all levels  Population at large, including CC-exposed population groups and socio-economic groups, informed about CC impacts, opportunities and best practices	<b>COP21 Preparation activities</b>	Regional talks (Africa Climate Talks (ACT)) in progress. Concept note finalized, partnership negotiated with University of Dar-es-Salaam and first forum scheduled for 2nd quarter.  Side event convened at Africa Ministers of Finance Conference and report compiled	<b>Indicator 3.D</b> "Percentage of African population regarding itself well informed on climate change matters via CC-press releases"		Take stock of Africa's participation to UNFCCC Negotiation since Kyoto	O	University of Dar es Salaam, NEPAD, AfDB, UNECA, AUC
					Arrangement for wide media coverage	O	
					Identification and invitation of High Level Panels for the discussions	N	
					Arrangement for Co-hosting with regional institutions	O	
					Contribute to AGN activities toward UNFCCC COP21	O	
<b>Output 3.E</b> "impact, building networks, international collaboration in support of climate change and development"	<b>COP21 Africa Participation (Output 3.E)</b>	An Africa Pavilion at COP21 was created, following a mandate given by the African Heads of State and Government. The Pavilion was a collaboration of The African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency and the African Development Bank (AfDB). The four partner organisations joined forces to convene the successful and well-attended Africa Pavilion and jointly hosted many of the side events that took place at the Pavilion. Lastly, the ACP led the Africa Energy Day at the Pavilion.	<b>Indicator 3.E</b> "Number of categories supported" or "number of events convened" or "Number of global forum initiatives we play an active role in"		Support Climate Diplomacy focusing on Diplomatic Missions	O	French government
					Plan and implement Africa Pavilion	O	
					Ensure effective AUC participation at UNFCCC COP21 including organizing side events and contribute to African Pavilion	O	
					Provide oversight	O	

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	C/P/D	Partnerships
<b>Output 3.A</b> Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development	<b>Implementation of Pan-African Capacity Building Program</b> Capacity Development for African Parliamentarians & Civil Society on Climate Change ( <i>Output 3.E</i> )	Partnership discussion with START	<b>Indicator 3.A</b> "Number of policy makers trained or supported with capacity development and knowledge products"		Working session on the fellowship programme: TOR formulation to define profile, number, hosting Institution and call modality	C	IDEP, START
					Launch of fifteen Fellows vacancies	N	
					Selection and training of fellows	N	
					Appointment of fellows to various Institutions	N	
					Mid-term assessment of fellows	N	
					Training sessions on Climate Change Diplomacy and Negotiation	N	IDEP
<b>Output 3.D</b> Outreach to all levels Population at large, including CC-exposed population groups and socio-economic groups, informed about CC impacts, opportunities and best practices	<b>Young African Lawyers Program (<i>Output 3.d</i>)</b>	Prepared a conceptual framework Identified a team of mentors	<b>Indicator 3.D</b> "Percentage of African population regarding itself well informed on climate change matters via CC-press releases"		Training sessions on Climate Change Policy and Development Planning	N	
					(iii) Two training of trainers in Climate Policy formulation, analysis, research and mainstreaming in development Agendas	N	
					Report on the mapping of capacity building development Institutions and capacity building and development needs	N	
					Implementation of Great Green Wall for the Sahel and Sahara Initiative - Capacity building of national focal points	N	
					Convene consultative meeting and adopt action plan	N	
					Provide oversight	N	
<b>Output 3.D</b> Outreach to all levels Population at large, including CC-exposed population groups and socio-economic groups, informed about CC impacts, opportunities and best practices	<b>ClimDev-Africa Youth Program (<i>Output 3.d</i>)</b>	Organized an inception workshop Prepared a draft work plan	<b>Indicator 3.D</b> "Percentage of African population regarding itself well informed on climate change matters via CC-press releases"		Coordinate briefing and reports	N	
					Organise inception meeting	C	
					Provide oversight for the implementation of the Action Plan	O	
					Organise review meeting	N	

MFEA outputs programmed and for which actions and activities have results	2015 Output	Progress at output level	MFEA related indicators at Output level	Planned for 2015	Activities	C/P/D	Partnerships
<b>Output 2.1</b> Best practices, policy options and other analytical results disseminated to end users at all levels using publications, online information, seminars, workshops, media communication and participation in international conferences and other media outlets.	<b>Communication, Knowledge Management and Publications (Output 2.I)</b>	At planning stage	<b>Indicator 2.1</b> Degree of user satisfaction with provided information		Finalise the ClimDev-Africa Communication Strategy	O	Institute of Development Studies
					Ensure effective implementation of the strategy	O	
					Finalise and adopt ACPC's Publication strategy	O	
					Ensure the effective implementation of the strategy	O	
					CCDA book	O	
<b>Output 2.1</b> Best practices, policy options and other analytical results disseminated to end users at all levels using publications, online information, seminars, workshops, media communication and participation in international conferences and other media outlets.	<b>Developing Radio Partnership to assist in empowering rural Africans with information on the causes of climate change (Output 2.II)</b>	At planning stage	<b>Indicator 2.1</b> Degree of user satisfaction with provided information		Submit the draft of the LoA for internal review	C	Developing Radio Partners (DRP)
					Solicit input from the service provider and finalise the LoA signature process	C	
					Organise inception workshop with beneficiaries	O	
					Organise field mission in beneficiaries countries	N	
Cluster IV: Planning, Management, Governance and Secretariat Function							
Governance and programmatic Functions	<b>Annual and CDSC reports, resource mobilization strategy produced</b>	Two joint working group meetings held  Concept note on resource mobilization completed			Establish Microsoft Programme Management Tool	C	
					Train Staff on effective use of the tool	N	
					Produce a weekly programme implementation tracking chart	C	
					Ensure regular ClimDev-Africa Joint Working Group Meetings	C	
					Facilitate ClimDev-Africa Steering Committee (CDSC) meeting	C	
					Organise ClimDev-Africa partners meeting	O	
					Ensure continuous information flow between ClimDev-Africa Partners	C	
					Develop ClimDev-Africa Partnership framework	O	
					Develop ClimDev-Africa Resource Mobilisation	O	
Implement ClimDev-Africa Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach	O						