

ClimDev-Africa Interim Annual Report
January- December 2015

*Supporting Africa's Response to Climate Change:
Building momentum for impactful climate action*



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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.

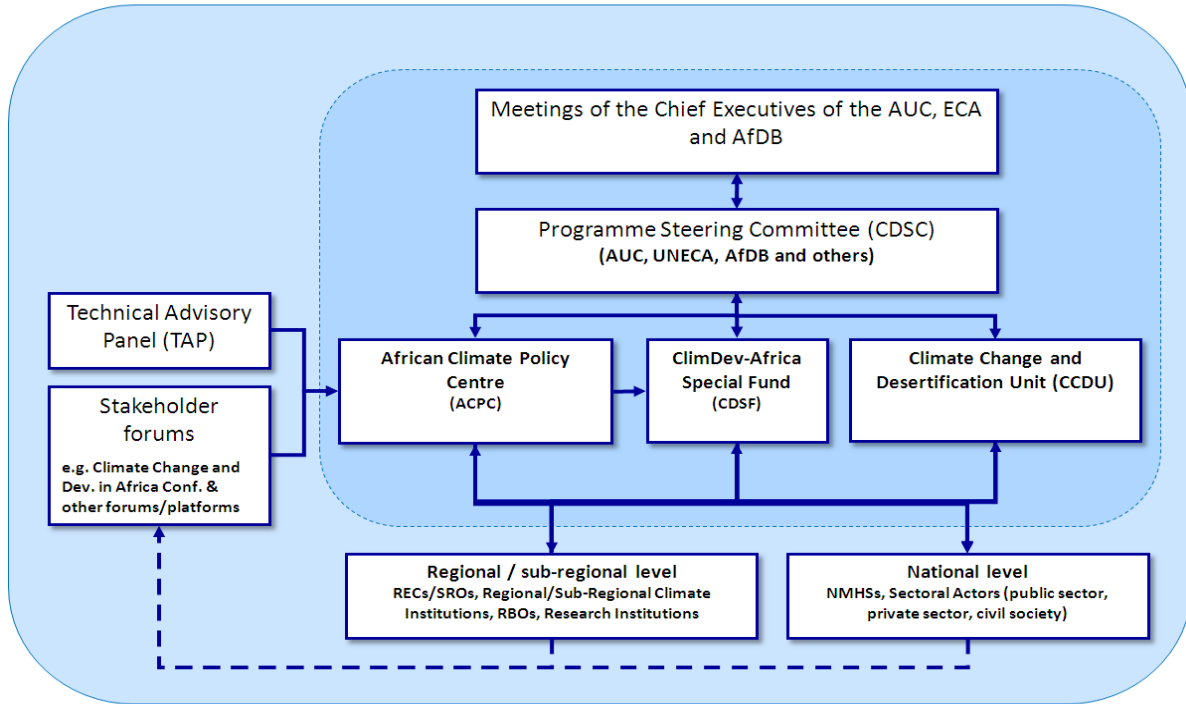
The Programme draws its strength and strategic value from the comparative advantage that each of the partners brings on board. The political leadership of the partnership lies within the purview of the African Union Commission (AUC). The AUC, in addition to its political leverage, is also responsible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



ClimDev-Africa Development Partners:



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

2015 can be described as a year of transition and abundant opportunities. The Third International Conference on Financing for Development concluded successfully in Addis Ababa in July 2015 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. The United Nations General Assembly adopted in September the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which includes Goal 13 on climate change. The world's attention is focused on the forthcoming 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in Paris, in December 2015. Momentum is building on whether humanity at large will seize the challenge to reduce its carbon footprint and open avenues for low carbon resilient economies. There is warranted enthusiasm for an equally momentous event i.e. the World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference in Nairobi in December 2015. These events and potential agreements will form the historical and political calendars of current and future generations given their collective scope to define and shape our common future for the next few decades. However, one constant remains: we have fallen into bankruptcy with our earth system and have used up a considerable part of our reserves to the extent that the window of opportunity that we have to avoid dangerous climate catastrophe is rapidly closing. Hence, unless we step on the ladder of global action, we will miss the rungs of opportunity for impactful action that can enable our sprint towards economic growth, poverty and climate resilient development.

ClimDev-Africa has been actively engaged in seizing the windows of opportunity and creating the spaces to support Africa's response to climate change.

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 Steering Committee in May and June 2015 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 page 22) 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 primary go-to place for strategic support on climate and development issues in Africa.

Africa has contributed the least to global greenhouse gas emissions but stands to suffer the most from the adverse impacts of climate change. This is particularly so for the African Small Islands Developing States (SIDS). In 2014, ClimDev-Africa conducted country assessments to review their vulnerabilities to

climate change adverse effects, and to devise robust response strategies. As a follow-up, ClimDev-Africa convened a meeting of the SIDS to provide the space for determine the climate priorities for each country and develop a support work programme, in line with the SAMOA Pathway, to turn climate challenges to resilient development opportunities and better preparedness for disasters. Implementation of the work programme has already begun in all the six countries, including the deployment of an High Resolution Numerical Weather Prediction and Early Warning Systems as well as direct engineering assistance on wireless communication platforms for climate information and climate services delivery.

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 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. 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 of 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.

To strengthen the long-term capability of African negotiators to fully engage with climate governance negotiations, the Young Lawyers Initiative was also launched. 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 other market mechanisms.

Creating spaces for African voices on global climate governance in 2015 continued with the organization of the 5th 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.

In preparation for the COP21, ClimDev-Africa’s core partners, together with NEPAD, are making preparations for the Africa Pavilion. In addition to its own events that will include the Africa Day, over 120 side events have been received from a wide variety of organization, including the World Bank, African countries, private sector, civil society organizations, and various international organizations and bilateral partners.

The new climate agreement framework has transitioned from the top-down “cap and trade” approach of 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. During the year the 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 the ClimDev-Africa programme provided technical assistance for the INDC preparations for Cameroon, Liberia, Malawi and Swaziland.

Although Africa’s contribution to anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions is relatively insignificant less than 5%, 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.

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 reduce considerably 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 the appointment of a coordinator and establishment of a secretariat based at 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 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

2015 was a very busy year for the ClimDev-Africa Programme, the highlights below feature some of the programme's key activities: key

3. Highlights

- ✓ 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 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, the event 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 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?**”, 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** in the lead up to the COP 21.
- ✓ In preparations for the **Africa Pavilion at COP21**, over **130 side events** have been received from a wide variety of proposers, including multilateral, private sectors, and many civil society organizations.
- ✓ 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)**.
- ✓ To further **strengthen the long-term capability** of African negotiators to fully engage with climate governance negotiations, the **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 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. **Speakers** included, inter alia, **Mr. Achim Steiner**, Executive Director, **UNEP**; **Ms. Hela Cheikhrouhou**, Executive Director, **Green Climate Fund**; and **Mr. Solomon Asamoah**, Vice President, **AfDB**.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ 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**¹. 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, five² 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.

¹ 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.

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



High level side event 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



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 Result Areas (For a detailed Result Area table please refer to **Annex 1**)

Result Area/Cluster/Output		
Result Area I: Widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination	Result Area II: Quality analysis for decision support and management practice	Result Area III: Informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy
Cluster I: Investment in Climate Information and Climate Information Services	Cluster I: Institutional strengthening and support	Cluster I: Climate Governance, Social Integration, Human Capital and Security
Establish the resources and systems for technical support & services at ACPC (Output 1.H)	Assist member States with the development of their INDC framework (Output 2.F, 2.H)	Economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change in Africa (Output 3.A)
Upgrade Meteorology and Hydrology Equipment for Ethiopia, Rwanda and the Gambia (Output 1.C, 1.F and 1.D)		Climate Governance Report in Africa (Output 3.A)
CDSF investment in observational network, climate information and services		
Cluster II: Technical Assistance to RCC and countries to access and use climate data for decision-making process	Cluster II: Climate Vulnerability, Adaptation and Resilience of Ecosystem and Society	Cluster II: Country, Regional Economic Community and other stakeholders demands
Technical Assistance to RCCs and Countries to access and analyse climate data and apply climate products and services in decision making (Output 1.G)	Food Security: Suitability maps for climate change adaptation in Africa (Output 2.D Output 2.C)	Support to the Government of Benin to building the Country's Climate resilient Economy (Output 3.A)
	Produce Climate Resilient Infrastructure Framework (Output 2.D)	Support to the Government of Senegal to building the Country's Climate resilient Economy (Output 3.A)
	Tracking Adaptation in Development & Establishing a national framework for M&E for climate change (Output 2.D)	Institutional support in climate change response in the countries of the Congo Basin Forest (Output 3.A, 3.C)
	Ecosystem framework for Adaptation in Trans-boundary Systems - Regional Approach (Output 2.D)	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
Cluster III: Climate Research for Development (CR4D)	Cluster III: Energy and Technology	Cluster III: Policy Dialogue, awareness raising and capacity building
Climate research for sustainable development (CR4D). (Output 1.F, 1.G, 1.H)	Prospects for scaling up renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions for the sustainable development of African SIDS (Output 2.E, Output 2.I)	9th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation (CBA9) (Output 3.E)

Management of CR4D Grant and Research proposals	Regional analyses of prospects and planning with renewables for the African Clean Energy Corridors (<i>Output 2.D, 2.E, 2.I</i>)	Working Visits of International Students from Kings University College, Canada (<i>Output 3.E</i>)
Co-production of Climate Research advanced and Climate Information Services	Mapping and assessment of the landscape of renewable energy and energy efficiency policies and regulatory frameworks in Africa	Technical support to African Climate Negotiations e.g. AGN (<i>Output 3.B</i>)
	Capacity Building on energy planning with increased shares of renewables in the energy mix of African countries and regions	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 (<i>Output 3.B</i>)
		COP21 Preparation activities
		COP21 Africa Participation (<i>Output 3.E</i>)
		Implementation of Pan-African Capacity Building Program
		Capacity Development for African Parliamentarians & Civil Society on Climate Change (<i>Output 3.E</i>)
		Implementation of Great Green Wall for the Sahel and Sahara Initiative - Capacity building of national focal points
		Young African Lawyers Program (<i>Output 3.E</i>)
		ClimDev-Africa Youth Program (<i>Output 3.E</i>)
		Communication, Knowledge Management and Publications
		Developing Radio Partnership to assist in empowering rural Africans with information on the causes of climate change
	Cluster IV: Building Climate sensitive sectors resilience to climate change i.e. agriculture, energy, water and health	Cluster IV: Planning, Management, Governance and Secretariat Function
	Regional study on agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade and food security in ECOWAS (<i>Output 2.G</i>)	Fifth Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-V)
	Regional study on agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade and food security in EAC (<i>Output 2.G</i>)	
	Elaboration of a book on "Climate Change Impacts on Africa's Economic growth" (in collaboration with UNEP-AfDB). (<i>Output 2.G</i>)	

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

ClimDev-Africa fortified the climate science and research foundation for an appropriate Africa's response 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 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 financing³. 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, five⁴ 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 to 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 (SIDS).

Significant progress has been made within a relatively short time through developing and deploying high resolution continental Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) and Early Warning Systems, establishing helpdesk for technical support and services, and providing assistance on wireless communication Platforms for Climate Information and Climate Services Delivery in Africa 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.

³ 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.

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



Capacity development for weather prediction and early warning systems in African SIDS



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 as the legal context, and Adaptation and Loss and Damage.

Other support included:

- a. 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 elaboration as a landmark and reference document coming out from this meeting.
- b. 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.
- c. 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*)
- d. 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*)
- e. 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 get 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.

Guest speakers are occasionally invited to provide training and seminal talks to the group. In this regard, Dr. Dan Bondi, the current chief legal adviser of the UNFCCC Secretariat, was a guest speaker and training in the inaugural capacity building workshop of the programme.

YAL members participated in the UNFCCC negotiation sessions under the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) I and SBSTA 1-11 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. AnyaaVohiri "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"



For more information please refer to **Annex 4** (Liberia INDC)

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, 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

There are currently many debates and discussions across the continent in preparation for to the Paris COP. 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.



His Excellency Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania Mr. Mohamed Gharib Bilal addressing participants at ACT

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.

Reviewing the performance of the climate governance regime under the Kyoto protocol and preparing for a post-Kyoto climate response framework: the **5th Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-V)**. Since its inception, four CCDA conferences have been convened by the Secretariat and its implementing partners the African Development Bank and the African Union Commission. The 5th conference scheduled for October 28-30 in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe is extremely significant, given the fact that we are racing towards the Paris Climate Conference, and the potential for a successor treaty to Kyoto that will usher in a new global climate governance framework at COP 21 in December.

Under the theme “Africa, climate change and sustainable development: what is at stake at Paris and beyond”?, CCDA-V will convene 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

For Africa, such a reflection needs to focus on an assessment of the impacts of climate change on the development trajectory thus far, model future development trajectories on the basis of the different climate scenarios, and, on the basis of these assessments, contribute to the design of a post Kyoto framework that would be capable of delivering the objectives of Article 2. Demonstrating the increasing importance of CCDA and the significance attached to CCDAS-V in particular, more than 700 proposals for paper and poster presentations have been 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 have been scheduled for presentation at the conference, projected to attract more than 400 participants from Africa and beyond.

The meeting will be organized into 6 themes to address climate change and development issues on the continent: climate governance, climate science, climate finance, sustainable development, energy and gender. There will also be a Solutions Forum where different African solutions to climate change issues will be discussed.

Preparing for Africa’s participation in COP 21 in Paris: The African Pavilion

In preparations for the **Africa Pavilion at COP21**, over **130 side events** have been received from a wide variety of proposers, including multilateral, private sectors, and many civil society organisations.

The Pavilion will provide the physical, networking space which will serve as convergence point for better co-ordination and strategic discussions on the correlations between Africa’s economic and social transformation and the management of climate change impacts. Symbolically, it will represent an Africa that is increasingly confident in its contribution within the world economy and the imperative that its current growth story is maximized through climate change opportunities in energy, forestry, agriculture and the health sectors.

Table 2: Typology of Requests Received

Result Area	Request	Source country, institution or forum
Result Area 1: Widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance in climate information services and adaptation projects 	Benin, Senegal, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Mali, Mauritius, Seychelles, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and Comoros
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a Regional Climate Model 	RCCs (AGRYMET, ICPAC and ACMAD)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for The Development Multi-Sectorial Early Warning Systems 	Atlantic & Indian Ocean African SIDS and Pilot Countries (Ethiopia, the Gambia and Rwanda)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a Protocol For Data Sharing at The Regional Level 	Atlantic & Indian Ocean African SIDS , Pilot Countries (Ethiopia, the Gambia and Rwanda) and RCCs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of Hydrological and Meteorological Data Networks 	Atlantic & Indian Ocean African SIDS , Pilot Countries (Ethiopia, the Gambia and Rwanda) and RCCs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Hydroclimatic and Marine Observational Networks for Monitoring Extreme Weather, Climate, Storm Surge and Marine Ecosystems) 	Atlantic & Indian Ocean African SIDS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Support to Help Strengthen Coordination With Other Ministries/Agencies 	Guinea Bissau and the Republic of Mauritius
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the implementation of DRR 	Republic of Mauritius
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to Setup mobile (GPS / Internet) based weather and climate disseminating systems. 	Rwanda
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to enhance forecasting capacity 	Rwanda
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for building Hydrological and Meteorological Observation Networks 	Guinea Bissau
Result Area 2: Quality analysis for decision support and management practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requests to support African SIDS in responding to climate change challenges and opportunities 	Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Saõ Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support for the development, mainstreaming, implementation and scaling up of sustainable consumption and production programmes and projects in the region 	AMCEN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ClimDev-Africa and partners should develop a protocol for tracking and monitoring the transition to an inclusive green economy 	CCDA-IV
Result Area 3: Informed decision-making,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	AGN

awareness and advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ClimDev-Africa requested to intensify work on fashioning the best outcome for Africa in the Paris climate agreement 	Africa Day, COP20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a Young African Lawyers programme to mentor young lawyers on the global climate change negotiations 	Swaziland

5. Partnership

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) 10th 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

ClimDev-Africa Human Resource status

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;

During the period under review, out of thirty one (31) professional and sixteen (16) administrative support staff planned, to respond to the complexity and uncertain nature of climate change, fifteen (15) professional and nine (9) are on board as follow: ACPC(10- professionals and 7 -admin), CCDU (4 prof., 1-admin), CDSF (1,professional and 1 admin). Particularly in 2015 seven (7) new staff joined ClimDev-Africa. These include a communication officer and senior energy expert and three administrative staff at ACPC; CDSF coordinator and its admin staff.

Furthermore the recruitment of three (3) professionals and one (1) administrative support staff at CDSF, reported last period is well advanced and expected to conclude this year. At ACPC the recruitment processes of the Coordinator and additional nine (9) Professionals staff specialised in climate change and water, agriculture, economy, gender, monitoring and evaluation, have been frozen due to lack of financial resources.

With regard to CCDU; the main challenge related to the guarantee of employment security for permanent staff that will be fully assigned to the implementation of the ClimDev-Africa program. The lack of sustainable funding led to the use of existing human capital in the same department. The complexity of the sector and the fact that the only EU financial agreement does not allow to earmarked salary for at least two years, have not enable the recruitment of permanent CCDU staff.

As reported during the past period the following recruitment are on-going at ACPC and CDSF levels:

Table 3: Profile and Recruitment Status of Future ACPC Staff:

N°	Level	Title/Responsibility	Status
1.	P-6	ACPC Coordinator	Classification finalized, approved by UN Headquarter, recruitment suspended due to lack of financial resources
2.	P-5	Senior Economic Affairs Officer	Position to be re-advertised for greater gender parity. The process has resumed, but suspended due to lack of sufficient financial resource
3.	P-5	Senior Natural Resources Expert (Water)	Lack of financial resource.
4.	P-5	Senior Climate & Agriculture Specialist	Suspended due to lack of financial resource.
5.	P-4	Climate Change and Gender specialist	Suspended due to lack of financial resource.
6.	P-3	Climate Change and Environment Policy	Suspended due to lack of financial resource.
7.	P-3	Climate Change Political Affairs Officer (Legal and Governance)	Suspended due to lack of financial resource.
8.	P- 3	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist	Suspended due to lack of financial resource.

CDSF human resource status

The Bank appointed the Coordinator for the CDSF 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 four staff members recruited as follows:

- Chief Climate Policy Expert: assumes duty in December 2015
- Principal Climate Disaster Risk Management Expert: in place
- Senior Finance and Administration Officer: assumes duty in December 2015
- Team Assistant: in place

CDSF also hired two consultants, climate change specialists, who are currently working with CDSF team on the implementation of ClimDev-Africa Special (CDSF) activities (Technical and Management support). The Fund expects four full time staff to report to duty during the fourth Quarter of 2015 to join forces with the two consultants already on duty. This will significantly boost the Fund's capacity to deliver on the 2015/2016 work program.

Table 4: AUC/CCDU staff list

	Level	Title	Period	Percentage	Status
Staff recruited for CCDU					
1	P3	Senior Policy Officer Climate Change			Regular staff (from AU budget)
2	P3	Senior Policy Officer Forestry and Land Management			Regular staff (from AU budget)
3	P3	Senior Policy Officer Climate Change and Desertification Control	1 November 2012 to present	60%	Short term staff (from AU budget)
4	P2	Policy Officer Climate Change and Desertification control	June 2012 – to March 2015		Short term staff (ClimDev budget)
Staff from Environment Division Supporting/complementing CCDU activities					
5	P3	Senior Policy Officer Environment and Water Resources/Ag. Head of Division ECCWLM			Regular staff (AU Budget)
6	P2	Communication			Short term staff
7	P4	Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative Coordinator			Short term staff
8		DRR Consultant			Seconded staff by UNISDR
	Level	Title	Period	Percentage	Status
Staff recruited for CCDU					
1	P3	Senior Policy Officer Climate Change			Regular staff (from AU budget)
2	P3	Senior Policy Officer Forestry and Land Management			Regular staff (from AU budget)
3	P3	Senior Policy Officer Climate Change and Desertification Control	1 November 2012 to present	60%	Short term staff (from AU budget)
4	P2	Policy Officer Climate Change and Desertification control	June 2012 – to March 2015		Short term staff (ClimDev budget)
Staff from Environment Division Supporting/complementing CCDU activities					
5	P3	Senior Policy Officer Environment and Water Resources/Ag. Head of Division ECCWLM			Regular staff (AU Budget)
6	P2	Communication			Short term staff
7	P4	Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative Coordinator			Short term staff (AU Budget)
8		DRR Consultant			Seconded staff by UNISDR

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 agreement with DFID ended on the 30th of September 2015 while that with Norway ended on the 30th of June 2015. Discussions with DFID (UK), Norway and Sweden for new agreements are ongoing. Initial support from the latter ended at the end of 2013 while the current support from the EU will come to an end in June 2016.

Table 5 shows the summary of the financial statement for ACPC from 1st of January to 31st 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, bringing the total available resources for 2015 to US\$8,508,070.51

The total expenditure as of 19 October 2015 was US\$5,727,551.54, representing a disbursement rate of 67.32%. The breakdown of this spending based on main categories of objects of expenditure is given in Table 6 and Figure 2.

Table 5: Income and expenditure analysis for ACPC in 2015

Project	Agreement Year Start/End	Opening balance on 1 st of January 2015 (US\$)	Additional Income in 2015 (US\$)	Total resources in 2015 (US\$)	Expenditure to 19 October 2015 (US\$)	Available at 19 October 15 (US\$)	Commitments to 31 December 2015 (US\$)	Balance to 31 December 2015 (US\$)
DFID-HGC-7525	2009/2015	2,738,641.83	0.00	2,738,641.83	2,738,641.83	0	0	0
EU-HBZ-7766	2012/2016	2,747,611.89	2,608,997.65	5,356,609.54	2,618,333.09	2,738,276.45	1,672,898	1,065,378.45*
Norway-HDO-7568	2009/2015	412,819.14	0.00	412,819.14	412,819.14	0.00	0	0
Total (US\$)		5,899,072.86	2,608,997.65	8,508,070.51	5,769,794.06	2,738,276.45	1,672,898	1,065,378.45

* The commitment amount represents staff cost and programmatic activities for 2 months to end of December

Based on exchange rate of 1 EUR = 1.134 USD as of 19 October, 2015

Figure 2: 2015 Expenditures Analysis per group object

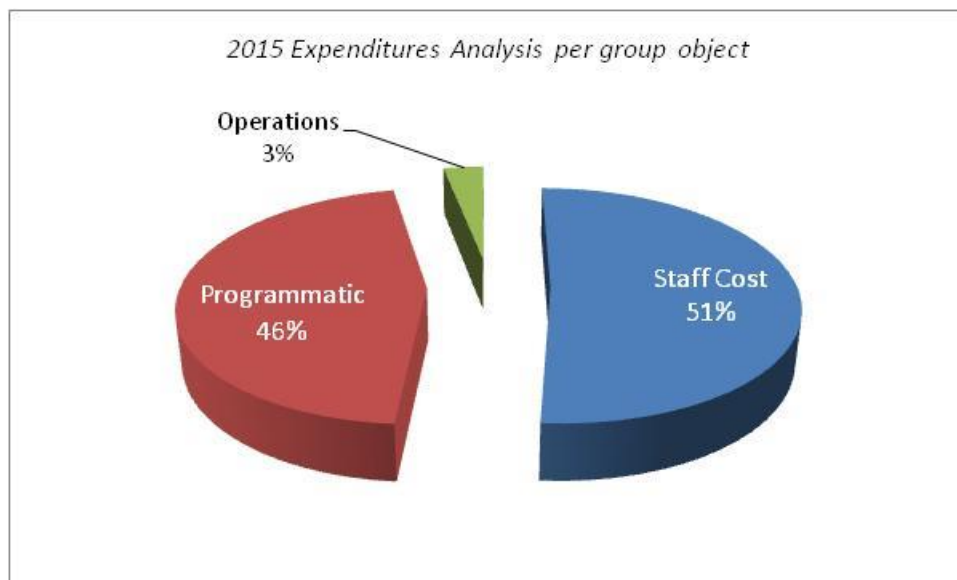


Table 6: Breakdown of Expenditure for ACPC to 19 October 2015

Area of expenditure	Amount (US\$)	Percentage
Programmatic	2,654,105	46
Human Resource	2,942,595	51
Operations	173,094	3
TOTAL	5,769,794	100

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.

As mentioned earlier, discussions are currently ongoing with Norway, DFID and Sweden on new funding agreements. The last installment expected under the agreement with the EU, which will end on 13 June 2016, amounts 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 of US\$ 1,066,379.45 gives a total of US\$ 1,348,418.10 (Table 1), which will contribute to staffing and programmatic activities for 2016. Therefore the funding gap for 2016 is US\$ 8,390,031.90.

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.

B. The Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU)

As shown in Table 7, 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 19 October 2015. This gives a balance of US\$ 821,371.73 as of 19 October, 2015.

Table 7: 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 19 October 15 (US\$)	Commentary
EU-HBZ-7760	2012/2016	210,495.29	793,002.35	1,003,497.64	182,125.91	821,371.73	The EU Installment came while the report was being finalised.
Total (US Dollars)		210,495.29	793,002.35	1,003,497.64	182,125.91	821,371.73	

Based on exchange rate of 1 EUR = 1.134 USD as of 19 October, 2015

Figure 3: CCDU Incomes and Expenditure analysis in 2015

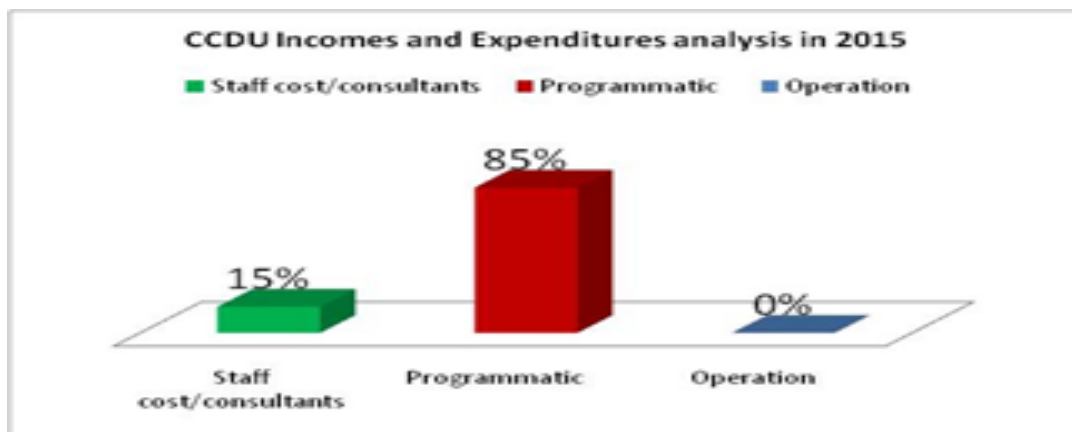


Table 8: Breakdown of Expenditure for CCDU to 19 October 2015

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

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 19th 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.

C. 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 9.

Table 9: 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
TOTAL		11,605,783

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 ¾ 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 (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. These two projects will receive their first tranche of funding before the end of 2015. 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 in 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.

7. 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 3rd 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).

8. 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.

9. 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.