

Brief Description

The African Adaptation Programme – Ethiopia (AAP-E) will support the Ethiopian Leadership in the establishment of an integrated programme approach to Ethiopia's management of climate change opportunities and risks. It will align with other major initiatives underway or planned for implementation. It will be closely aligned with, and support, the strategic framework sponsored by the EPA to develop and sustain a Carbon Neutral, Climate Resilient economy ("CNCR-E"). It will also support the integration of climate change into the planning and implementation of PASDEF II by ensuring the continued integration of agriculture, energy, infrastructure, industry, tourism, transport, ecosystems, health and water sectors take into consideration the costs, opportunities and risks that climate change is likely to bring in the planning and implementation of their PASDEF provisions. The AAP-E will strengthen existing leadership for climate change adaptation at national and local levels, by developing the capacity of the Ministries and Regional States to develop technical advice on adaptation, the capacity of local managers for managing local adaptation planning, and improving the understanding of innovative approaches with adaptive practices that are informed by climate risk forecasting. Lessons emerging from these pilot interventions will feed into improving coordinated approaches for adaptation actions. Using the evidence and experience generated through the pilots the programme EPA, will, in collaboration with federal and regional public agencies, the private sector, community organizations and other actors and partners, will prepare a strategy to mainstream climate change at all levels and in all sectors as well as establish a mechanism that enables the transfer of technology and finance for the construction of a carbon neutral and climate resilient economy in Ethiopia.

<p>Project Title</p> <p>African Adaptation Program -Supporting Climate Resilient Sustainable Development in Ethiopia</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome(s):</p> <p>By 2011, the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to: a) Food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods, human and social assets ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development</p>	<p>Expected CP Outcome(s):</p> <p>By 2011 the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets, ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development</p>	<p>Project Objective</p> <p>To establish an integrated programme approach to Ethiopia's management of climate change risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities</p>	<p>Expected Output(s):</p> <p>1. Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced</p> <p>2. Leadership capacities and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels strengthened</p> <p>3. Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors implemented</p> <p>4. Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels</p> <p>5. Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels</p>	<p>Collaborating UN Agencies : UNDP, WFP, UNICEF</p>	<p>Implementing Partner</p> <p>EPA</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------

Project Document Template

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of acronyms..... 5

I. Situation Analysis..... 6

1.1 Introduction..... 6

1.2 Climate change impacts..... 6

1.3 Policy and Institutional Framework..... 9

II. Strategy..... 19

III. Results and Resources Framework..... 25

IV. Annual Work Plan..... 35

V. Management Arrangements..... 57

VI. Monitoring Framework And Evaluation..... 59

VII. Legal Context..... 68

VIII. ANNEXES..... 70

Annex 1. Risk Log..... 71

Annex 2: Key Roles and Responsibilities..... 73

Annex 3: Relevant Ongoing Programmes and Projects..... 76

Annex 4: Bibliography..... 80

Annex 5: LPAC minutes..... 81

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	African Adaptation Programme
AAU	Addis Ababa University
AEZ	Agro-ecological Zone
AfDB	African Development Bank
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
BoFED	(Regional) Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
EC	Environmental Council
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoJ	Government of Japan
LEAP	Local-level Environmental Action Plan
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MERET	Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to more Sustainable Livelihoods
MoARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOE	Ministry for Energy
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoW	Ministry of Water
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action
NCCF	National Climate Change Forum
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMA	National Meteorological Agency
NRE	Natural Resources and Environment
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty
PMT	Project management Team
PNRESOC	Parliamentary Natural Resource and Environment Sub-Committee
PSC	Project Steering Committee
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDAP	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organisation
WFP	World Food Programme

Other Definitions:

Woreda (also spelled **wereda**) is an administrative ward, or local government, of Ethiopia, equivalent to a district. Woredas are composed of a number of *kebele*, or neighbourhood associations, which are the smallest unit of local government in Ethiopia.

A **kebele** is the smallest administrative unit of Ethiopia. It is similar to a ward, a neighbourhood or a localized and delimited group of people. It is part of a *woreda*.

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. Problem and root causes

1.1 Introduction

In 2005, Ethiopia formulated its five-year MDG-based Medium-Term Development Plan entitled "A Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP 2005-2010)". PASDEP II is now in preparation (2010-2015). Progress towards PASDEP and its related MDG targets are encouraging, but PASDEP noted that "The different mechanisms hindering Ethiopia's progress are not independent, but rather interact with each other and constitute what can be seen as "poverty traps" – self-reinforcing mechanisms that prevent the country from breaking out from a combination of low income levels and low productivity growth". According to the most recent Human Development Report 2007-2008, the country stands at 169 out of 177 in rank. In spite of tremendous efforts and impressive achievements in the social sectors, around 26 million people out of a total of over 75 million lived below the poverty line by the end of 2006-2007.

A number of challenges and issues in the implementation of PASDEP and achieving the MDGs have been discussed in the recently issued Annual Progress Reports (2005/06 and 2006/07). Low level of per capita aid, unpredictability of aid, still low levels of productivity of agriculture, vulnerability to both external and domestic shocks, pressure on the Balance of Payments due to the recent oil price increase, inflationary pressure largely driven by food price inflation, and weak implementation capacity at Woreda level are some of the major outstanding challenges. In addition, there is a growing understanding that climate variability and change add a further challenge to sustaining development in Ethiopia.

Seventy percent of Ethiopia is arid, semi-arid, or categorized as dry sub-humid; all areas which are prone to desertification and drought (NAPA, 1998). In addition, the Ethiopian highlands are fragile because of over cultivation, overgrazing, erosion, and deforestation. The country is expected to experience changing patterns of rainfall, flooding and increased temperatures. The result will be elevated evapo-transpiration rates, leading to greater levels of land degradation, transmission of infectious diseases, and loss of hydro-electricity. Therefore, building resilience against the negative impacts of climate is a priority issue; it will require implementing both mitigation and adaptation measures and integrating climate change into development strategies.

National leaders have acknowledged the challenge climate change poses and have committed to facing it. International support to manage climate change risks and opportunities is growing and Ethiopia needs to strengthen the relevant institutions and mechanisms to enable this support to be delivered, should the international commitments materialise.

1.2 Climate change impacts

Ethiopia's contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions is negligible, but it is affected by the adverse impacts of climate change brought by the carbon-intensive development paths of rich countries over the past century. According to the country's First National Communications to the UNFCCC, temperature across the country could rise by between 0.5 and 3.6°C by 2070. The annual average temperature during 2070-2090 is projected to be 26.92°C, up 3.84°C on the 1960-90 average whilst average daily rainfall will reduce by 3.5% by the end of the century (Cline 2007). Ethiopia is hit harder than most countries by drought and its devastating consequences. Recurrent droughts have resulted in loss of life and property as well as the migration of people. Drought frequency is predicted to increase (Willenbockel, D *et al.* 2008), placing stress on already vulnerable production systems.

The mainstay of the Ethiopian economy is rain-fed agriculture, which is heavily sensitive to climate variability and change. The agriculture sector contributes 47 percent of the country's gross national product and more than 80 percent of its exports. It also employs about 85 percent of the country's population of more than 73 million people (CSA, 2007). With a current growth rate of about 2.8 percent per year, Ethiopia's population is expected to reach 129 million by 2030. Ethiopia's low level of economic

- development combined with its heavy dependence on agriculture and high population growth rate make the country particularly susceptible to the adverse effects of climate change.
- The IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (4AR) and national documents such as NAPA and PASDEP have put the sectoral impacts of climate change on the national development agenda. The priority sectors affected by climate change include agriculture and food security, water, health and energy. The major impacts of climate change supported with scientific evidence include the following:
- Ethiopia's natural resources base, its land, water, forests and trees are the foundation of any economic development, food security and other basic necessities of its people. The natural resources base (land, water and biodiversity) is under intense pressure from population growth and inappropriate traditional farming and management practices. There is a widespread problem related to intensive cultivation, overgrazing and deforestation and consequential soil erosion and soil fertility decline, water scarcity, livestock feed and fuel wood crisis. These factors often interact with one another resulting in a reinforcing cycle of "poverty, food insecurity and natural resources degradation". This problem manifests itself in recurrent drought and famine affecting millions of people, particularly in the Ethiopian highlands. The quality and management of land resources in the Ethiopian highlands has become an increasing matter of concern in recent years due to the additional stress of climate change. This has implications for efforts to attain national food security given that nearly half of the current population is classified as undernourished with a daily consumption per head of 1 765 kcal, well below the required energy supply level of 2 600 per day (FAO, 2001).
 - Unlike other parts of Africa (including south east Africa), Ethiopia does not expect to lose arable land as a direct result of climate change. However 79 percent of Ethiopia's land has a slope in excess of 16 percent, and at least one-third of this area has a slope of 30 percent or more. Torrential rains result in a heavy flush of water that washes away the soil. Crops that have not yet adequately rooted during the early part of the rainy season may also be washed away along with the soil. There is some indication that in many areas erosion exceeds soil formation¹. Soil erosion due to heavy rain is exacerbated by severe deforestation and traditional agricultural practices involving the cultivation of steep slopes without protective measures. The loss of forest cover, in turn, is generally associated with greater hydrological variability. These soil erosion problems are likely to be exacerbated by a rise in the frequency of extreme weather events.
 - Ethiopia is heavily dependent on rain-fed agriculture, and its geographical location and topography in combination with low adaptive capacity entail a high vulnerability to adverse impacts of climate change. The best available information on the likely evolution of climate for Ethiopia and the sub-region suggests high levels of uncertainty associated with climate change. Regional projections of climate models predict a substantial rise in mean temperatures over the 21st century. While regional models predict increases in rainfall, higher resolution analyses of Ethiopia suggest a range that spans both increases and decreases in overall rainfall averages. This also suggests an increase in rainfall variability with the potential for a rising frequency of both extreme flooding and droughts.
 - Both droughts and floods are already endemic in the country. Droughts destroy farmlands, and pastures, contribute to land degradation, cause crops to fail and livestock to perish. During the 1984-5 drought, GDP declined by around 10 percent and during the recent 2002-3 drought by over 3 percent. Drought is also severely affecting hydropower generation, Ethiopia's main source of electricity. Flooding in turn causes significant damage to settlements and infrastructure, livestock and animal health, and the water-logging of productive land undermines agriculture by delaying planting, reducing yields, and compromising the quality of crops, especially if the rains occur around harvest time (World Bank, 2006). In addition both droughts and flooding increase the stress on social institutions, and increase the vulnerability of households, particularly those living close to the poverty line, through loss of assets, impaired health, potential conflicts and animal disease with potential risk for humans.
 - Climate change affects human and livestock health directly through morbidity and mortality impacts of temperature extremes, vectors of infectious diseases, proliferation of non-vector-borne infectious diseases, air quality, floods and storms, and indirectly through impacts on food supply and water resources. Climate change creates a favourable environment for vector-borne diseases such as malaria and trypanosomiasis that are widespread in the country. Malaria and animal trypanosomiasis will expand their altitudinal range (The IPCC Fourth Assessment Report)

The rural poor will be disproportionately vulnerable to the effects of climate change in Ethiopia because of their greater dependence on agriculture and their lack of awareness of and lower ability to adapt new technologies. Still, in some areas farmers are already planting different crop varieties, changing planting dates and adapting practices to a shorter growing season. In spite of this, local peoples' traditional and other tried and tested coping strategies alone are no longer sufficient to cope with the intensity and frequency of current climate changes. They also see their adaptation possibilities and abilities hampered by limited resources, lack of technology and various legal and institutional barriers. Climate change magnifies existing problems and erodes local peoples' adaptive capacity and community resilience. This AAF project will aim to lay a foundation for systematic action across all levels of development planning and implementation (national, sub-national, local) to bring sustainable development in Ethiopia by integrating climate and development.

- Ethiopia faces the following challenges to managing climate change risks and opportunities:
- i) Current adaptation initiatives are limited in scope and scale, and their impacts are neither cohesive nor sustainable;
 - ii) Individual, institutional and systemic capacities to assess and manage climate change risks are not developed sufficiently to create an enabling environment, with corresponding political and social champions to support the formulation and implementation of efficient solutions to a problem that has complex multi-sectoral effects;
 - iii) Limited knowledge of the most appropriate adaptation policies and measures weakens the development of the right institutional capacities to support climate risk management;
 - iv) Limited financing options to sustain scaled-up adaptation is a constraint to testing and demonstrating possible solutions and developing the requisite institutional and technical capacities; and
 - v) It is difficult for different communities with different capacities to learn from each other about their experiences with different approaches to adaptation.

- Ethiopia is one of the richest countries in biodiversity owing to the land, soils, and climatic configuration. This richness is the source of economic and social well-being through direct provision of food, fibre, and fuel, as well as environmental services including regulation of climate, water, and health services. Therefore, continued attention (both locally and at regional level) to enhancing ecosystem services and close monitoring of climate impacts is key to ensuring the natural resources upon which much Ethiopia's agriculture and the livelihoods of most of its people depend. Many observations and analyses have confirmed that changes in climate over the last few decades of the 20th century have already affected biodiversity. According to the UNDP Human Development Report (2007), all predicted species extinction rates accelerate beyond the 2°C threshold increase of global temperature, with 3°C marking the point at which 20–30 percent of species would be at 'high risk' of extinction. Many species that are already vulnerable are likely to become extinct. Species with limited climatic ranges and/or with limited geographical opportunities (e.g. species restricted to Afro alpine ecosystems like Ethiopian Wolf, Valla ibex and Giant Lobelia), species with restricted habitat requirements and/or small populations are typically the most vulnerable.
 - Ethiopia has considerable hydropower potential. Ninety-five percent of national energy consumption is derived from fuel wood, dung, crop residues, and human and animal power while only 5 percent is from electricity, 90 percent of which is generated by hydropower. Climate change has impacted on the energy sector by causing a decrease in water resources which in turn brings electric energy shortage from hydropower. Global climate change affects developing countries like Ethiopia which are heavily dependent on biomass by reducing the growth and productivity of the biomass energy resources. According to World Bank (2006), only two percent of the country's economically feasible hydroelectric potential has been developed. Power interruption is common in years of severe drought when water shortages disrupt hydroelectric power generation. The 2002–3 droughts caused power interruptions that lasted for about four months with a one-day-per-week complete interruption throughout the country and every other day this year. According to estimates cited in World Bank (2006), a one-day interruption results in a loss of 10–15 percent of the GDP for the day. In the absence of preventive adaptation measures, the frequency of these losses will rise with an increase in the frequency of drought spells.
 - Ethiopia is one of the richest countries in biodiversity owing to the land, soils, and climatic configuration. This richness is the source of economic and social well-being through direct provision of food, fibre, and fuel, as well as environmental services including regulation of climate, water, and health services. Therefore, continued attention (both locally and at regional level) to enhancing ecosystem services and close monitoring of climate impacts is key to ensuring the natural resources upon which much Ethiopia's agriculture and the livelihoods of most of its people depend. Many observations and analyses have confirmed that changes in climate over the last few decades of the 20th century have already affected biodiversity. According to the UNDP Human Development Report (2007), all predicted species extinction rates accelerate beyond the 2°C threshold increase of global temperature, with 3°C marking the point at which 20–30 percent of species would be at 'high risk' of extinction. Many species that are already vulnerable are likely to become extinct. Species with limited climatic ranges and/or with limited geographical opportunities (e.g. species restricted to Afro alpine ecosystems like Ethiopian Wolf, Valla ibex and Giant Lobelia), species with restricted habitat requirements and/or small populations are typically the most vulnerable.
- and it is anticipated that other new human animal and plant diseases will also emerge and increase.

PASDEP has outlined six strategic goals towards the realization of the Environmentally Sound Development Vision of the country:

- Ensuring community-led environmental protection and the sustainable use of environmental resources for gender equity and improved livelihood;
- Rehabilitating affected ecosystems;
- Enhancing capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services, particularly biomass for food, feed and household energy;
- Removing the adverse impacts of municipal waste;
- Preventing environmental pollution; and,
- Ensuring proactively the integration of environmental and ethical dictates especially mainstreaming gender equity in development.

The UNFCCC calls for the specific needs and special situations of less developed countries (LDC) to be addressed in the form of Climate Change National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA), identifying, in a participatory process, who is vulnerable and to what extent. Central to the NAPA process is the integration of climate change adaptation activities with national development policies to ensure effective implementation of adaptation activities. The NAPA process in Ethiopia identified arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas of the country as being most vulnerable to drought; agriculture was identified as the most vulnerable sector; and in terms of livelihoods, small-scale rain-fed subsistence farmers and pastoralists are identified as the most at risk. The NAPA process has identified and prioritized eleven project areas that address the immediate climate change adaptation needs in the country, focusing on human and institutional capacity building, improving natural resource management, enhancing irrigation agriculture and water harvesting, strengthening early warning systems and awareness raising. However the implementation on the ground is far below expectation due to budget problems.

The Ministry of Water, which is the national lead agency for the NBI, secretariat of the Eastern Nile Subsidiary Action Program. The AAP programme should engage with the change vulnerability in the Nile Basin countries. Ethiopia is one of the nine Nile Basin countries and focal point for the UNCCD. The governance of the Nile Basin water resources are critical for climate Warming System have been developed under the auspices of this convention. The EPA is the national At an institutional framework level, the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission and the Early Warning System have been supported and linkage with the WFP-supported food security programme has been acknowledged. As part of its actions under UNCCD, a number of drylands management projects have been supported and linkage with the WFP-supported food security programme has been acknowledged. Initiative (NBI). Apart from the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC and detailed below) two of the most relevant are the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Nile Basin implementation mechanisms and fulfil obligations involving reporting, training, public education, and other activities. Ethiopia is signatory to a host of environmental agreements that require countries to develop specific

1.3 Policy and Institutional Framework

The Ethiopian Government has already put in place a number of policies, strategies and programmes aimed at enhancing the adaptive capacity and reducing the vulnerability of the country to climate variability and change. Such programmes include the Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty (PASDEP), the Environmental Policy, and the Agriculture and Rural Development Policy and Strategy. The Government have established a Strategic Investment Framework for sustainable land management (SLM) but the cost and capacity implications of climate change have yet to be built into this.

Well-designed, top-down approaches to adaptation can play a role in reducing vulnerability to climate change; yet they may fail to address the particular needs and concerns of women (CARE International). Gender dimensions of production and livelihoods increases the vulnerability of rural women to climate related risk: Climate change-related weather events claim between two and three times as many female as male victims, according to the Development Banks. As women usually focus on subsistence crop production, they have less access to market-based adaptation schemes. Where agro-ecology permits, the use of perennial crops and tubers would cushion communities in times of drought and famine.

The recent conflict with Eritrea has also increased the country's vulnerability to climate change, by reducing its spending on basic needs and services, distracting resources away from development. The fact that Ethiopia is now a landlocked country increases trade and import risks as goods need to be shipped through third countries.

Given the challenges outlined above, delivering an integrated response will require enhanced capacity for coordinating and leading 'joined-up' actions. New technologies, as well as current technologies used in new ways can support this response, but only if the appropriate enabling institutional and policy environment is in place to encourage joint working and embrace adaptive learning to take account of

farming and livelihoods. Information and practices, the scope for variability within these systems and the possibility of alternative management of impacts will need to be defined for each region based on the analysis of current impact will differ regionally, based on the bio-physical and socioeconomic situations within Ethiopia, the mitigate the impacts of climate change, where possible, and adapt to the situation where it cannot. As strategies for the country in the next PASDEP currently under preparation. Ethiopia will need to both important to inform policy makers and sector institutions aimed at promoting successful adaptation perceptions of climate change, ongoing adaptation measures, and the decision-making process is national and international. A better understanding of the impacts, costs, changes and communities and future development plans: adjustments and changes will be required at every level: community, historically impoverished those communities. Climate change will challenge the implementation of current Climate adaptation measures will need to address systemic weaknesses and vulnerabilities that have

2. Proposed response

advice from the relevant line-Ministries, through the secretariat. The Environmental Protection Agency is the secretariat of the EC. At present, the EC draws technical Chamber of Commerce. It is the highest-level decision-making body in government for the environment. Regional State presidents, representative of Trade Unions, Environmental NGOs, and the Ethiopian directives. The Prime Minister chairs this council. Members of the council are Federal Ministers (6), all established the Environment Council (EC) by proclamation to provide overall leadership in environmental policy and regulatory systems and to provide high-level oversight of Environmental standards and Recognizing the urgency and inter-sectoral nature of environment, the Ethiopian Government has

implementation. related to the management of natural resources, disaster management plans formulation and change. However, there remains low technical capacity and skills at the community levels, particularly strategic framework for Ethiopia that outlines the key strategic issues and actions for tackling climate change related issues amongst development practitioners. The NCCF is in the process of developing a Division) chairs the forum. NCCF provides a forum for sharing information and best practice on climate community early in 2009. Oxtam America is the Secretariat, and the Ministry of Agriculture (Extension A National Climate Change Forum (NCCF) has been set up with the support of the international

Kyoto Protocol. responsible for the drafting of the NAP and is the national UNFCCC Focal Point. NMSA is responsible (of the Ministry of Water Resources) are the focal institutions for Climate Change in Ethiopia. NMSA was The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and the National Meteorological Service Agency (NMSA)

The PASDEP proposed new developments to support development in the energy and water sectors; specifically the development of new dams for hydropower as well as for small-scale and area irrigation.

- Developing a federal strategy, standards and law to improve urban air quality;
- Developing a national strategy to enhance coping mechanisms regarding the adverse impacts of climate change; and
- Launching environmentally sound investments and other programmes that foster cleaner development mechanisms, including emissions trading.

environmental related health problems. Proposed intervention measures include: include weather variability, loss of pastureland, droughts, flood and thus food insecurity and other environmental and socio-economic problems. The impacts of climate change and atmospheric pollution PASDEP also identified that atmospheric pollution and climate change is the cause of considerable

ongoing uncertainties or new opportunities. The AAP can be seen as a programme that will set the stage for enabling a coherent up-scaling of climate change adaptation action in Ethiopia by ensuring the right policies, institutions and instruments are in place.

2.1 Dynamic long-term planning tools to manage inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced

The Ethiopian Government (Ministry of Finance and Economic Development) is currently drafting the next phase of its Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) which will run from 2011 to 2015. The need for incorporating climate change into "PASDEP II" has been recognised at the highest level in government and the strategic framework developed through the multi-stakeholder NCCF provides an important step on the way to this. This needs to be built on the commitment of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, the line Ministries and regional states needs to be strengthened through the planning cycle, from information gathering to planning, implementing and evaluation. While MoFED, line Ministries and the respective regional bureaux will be the implementing partners for the delivery of the outputs. The priority sectors are proposed to be Agriculture, Energy, Natural Resources (forest, wetlands, lakes, rivers, degraded lands), Waste management, Human and Animal Health and Water. UNDP will be responsible agency with UNICEF and WFP supporting field level planning capacity support.

a. National Planning Frameworks reflect sector plans for managing climate change: Effective national level planning for climate change and multi-sectoral engagement for implementation, requires that there is policy space to enable each key sector to assess climate change impacts on the sectors. A baseline survey to assess potential impacts is proposed as an initial activity. This initial baseline study will establish the current adaptation actions in key sectors, the gender-related dynamics of the responses, likely future adaptation costs (including abatement costs) and resource requirements to provide a basis for assessing AAP progress and for identifying priority actions.

It is envisaged that a set of focal points within each key sector will be identified and supported to be involved in the baseline study. These focal points will go on to form a technical working group to ensure relevant technical advice on climate change is provided to decision-making bodies in Government (see also Output 2). The baseline study will be also supported by a multidisciplinary technical team drawn from the relevant institutions.

The findings of the study will be presented to the Environmental Council and a series of sensitization workshops and capacity building activities will be carried out to open the policy space for climate change within key relevant institutions.

This baseline will be designed to leverage influence on national planning processes, through engagement with the PASDEP II drafting team and key sector Ministries. The baseline will stimulate further action across the AAP output areas and stimulate the development, by the end of the programme, of an action plan for supporting the delivery of PASDEP II in the context of the changing climate.

It is important that the dynamics of gender relations are considered in the adaptation measures implemented. The baseline will specifically assess the gender-related impacts of climate change in terms of risk and vulnerability, as well as opportunity. UNDP and UNICEF will support the baseline with their experience and expertise in disaster response and the vulnerabilities and responses of women and children to environmental change.

b. Key sectors engaged in coordinated regional and national climate change response

The baseline study will identify further areas of study and will enable the AAP project management team to refine and target the implementation of key policy measures that require testing and/or validating. A learning in action approach is proposed, meaning that ongoing actions of the AAP across all output areas will be monitored and learning consolidated so that, towards the end of the programme, a Climate Change Strategy – in effect an action plan for supporting PASDEP II implementation – can be developed by the Environment Council through its technical working group. MoFED and the priority line Ministries (through their focal points within the technical working group), will be supported to develop a sector plan for climate change that contributes to a national, cross-

sectoral, strategy. Of necessity, this will require engagement with related Ministries, particularly where collaboration and policy alignment is required.

c. Local capacity built for managing climate change risks and opportunities at local level
The Ethiopian government has a developmental focus on local (community-based) environmental planning: local level planning for climate change and the management of climate related risks and shocks (such as increased land degradation, loss of biodiversity, loss of soil fertility, flood and drought) support this focus. Adaptation must be mainstreamed in local level governance (Woreda and Kebele) systems in a transparent and gender sensitive participatory process involving stakeholders at all levels. Using action learning, the AAP will strengthen capacity for the local leadership and local community to plan and implement adaptation measures through local level environmental action plans (LEAP). Given the high priority placed by the Ethiopian Government on the engagement of women and youth in governance and development processes and the national scale support by the Ministry of Women and the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the AAP will support the involvement of women and youth in local level environmental planning. The approach to these planning processes under conditions of environmental change and climate uncertainty needs to be gender responsive and adaptive. By adopting a learning by doing approach within the context of planning, implementing and monitoring local adaptation interventions (through Output 3 of the AAP) Woreda-level planners from 50 Woredas will learn how to incorporate local-level adaptation into their local environmental plans, whilst lessons can be brought up to State and National levels for informing scale-up actions.

Achievements/Deliverables:

- Baseline study on climate change impacts and its response measures, resources and capacity needed for key actors and sectors with the objective of informing the formulation of PASDEP II and priorities for national Climate Change Strategy and Strategic Action Plan.
- Climate Change Strategy and Strategic Action Plans that will be mainstreamed and carry into effect during PASDEP II implementation.
- National (MoFED and Sector Ministries) capacity for managing climate change risks and opportunities enhanced.
- Local (Woreda) level planning, execution and evaluation capacity for managing climate change risks and opportunities enhanced in target areas.

2.2 Leadership capacities and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks/opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels strengthened.

At the national level, the AAP will seek to build strong institutions in key, strategic, areas for the effective leadership of the climate change agenda in Ethiopia. Those institutions are:

- The Parliamentary Natural Resources and Environment sub-committee
- The Environmental Council
- The EPA Secretariat
- Technical Working Group
- Regional Environmental Institutions
- National Climate Change Forum

It will also provide specialist advice for climate change to be mainstreamed in key line Ministries, including health, water, agriculture, energy, transport, education, youth and women's affairs. At the local level, the AAP will work to build capacity of the Woredas and municipalities leadership through the learning in action process of planning and implementing policy measures, and sharing of experiences between Woredas and municipalities. It is important that these institutional frameworks are gender-sensitive so that the access to advice and financing recognises the adaptation specificities of both men and women. UNDP will be the lead implementing agency for this Output, supported by UNICEF where it has comparative advantage (e.g. Health and Education sectors).

- Capacity of National Climate Change decision-making institutions, including the Environmental Council, strengthened.
- National institutional support structures (secretariat, technical and coordinating frameworks) strengthened to support adaptation planning and action.

Achievements/Deliverables:

Managing climate change will have profound impacts on the allocation of resources for development and an informed Parliament that understands the impacts of climate change and that can lend political support for some of the hard decisions that climate change will inevitably require government to take, will substantially strengthen leadership's ability to manage climate change. The AAP will support the development of climate change champions in the Parliamentary Natural Resources and Environment sub-committee so that climate change is an issue on the political agenda and so that MPs are able to understand the implications of it for their own local constituency.

c. Parliamentary NRE sub-committee able to effectively articulate CC issues at parliamentary and constituency level.

Ethiopia is continuing with its plan to decentralize power for local development planning and the AAP will support PASDEF and UN commitments to local level decision-making. Adaptation must be mainstreamed in local level governance (Woreda and Kebele) systems in a transparent and gender sensitive participatory process involving stakeholders at all levels. Through the TWG, technical support will be provided to strengthen capacity for the local leadership and local community to apply adaptation measures through local level environmental action plans (LEAP).

The National Climate Change Forum (NCCF) creates a platform for a broad stakeholder engagement and consultation on development planning, learning and sharing of best practice (this is covered by AAP Output 5). The programme will seek to support this institution by using it as forum for sharing lessons from the AAP and as a think tank for generating learning from the programme for broader application. The NCCF has external technical and funding support and will not receive direct support from AAP.

The EC should be able to draw on technical advice from its line Ministries and scientists when forming its opinions. Whilst the EC may be the decision-making body in the context of the Climate Change Strategy, it is the TWG that will be responsible for drafting of the Strategy. Through the Secretariat, research and studies may be commissioned by the TWG to support the development of the strategy (e.g. the Baseline Study, climate cost and risk assessments, financing options studies). In this way the AAP will build the capacity of this group as a central point in government for generating and using information and learning, and for forming technical opinions regarding the management of climate change.

b. Multi-sector technical group established to support Environment Council

The formulation of national positions on climate change will also need to occur at this level and the AAP can support the EC to gain advice on international issues so that it may inform national leadership in terms of international negotiations and planning meetings as well as Greater Horn regional planning. As the TWG is capacitated, it will provide technical elements of this, along side government scientists and researchers, but the AAP will also provide resources for the engagement of external expertise to support that.

For the EC to operate as an effective institutional structure, it will require a strong secretariat: the AAP will build the capacity of EPA to deliver an effective secretariat function to the EC and its technical working group (TWG). At the same time, EPA will be a core member of the TWG and as such its role in terms of Kyoto and post-2012 financing mechanisms, environmental regulation, planning and financing will be supported through Output 2 and 4.

It is important that the Environmental Council own the process of developing a national climate change strategic action plan, drawing on the advice of the line Ministries, the research institutions of government and the broader stakeholder community.

a. Environmental Council strengthened to take on leadership role for climate change adaptation

b. A set of integrated policy measures (adaptation approaches) tested in specific agro-ecological zones to deliver learning & best practice

The use of early warning information for short term preparedness planning is already in place, but high levels of uncertainty remain regarding climate projections for the Greater Horn of Africa Region. Capacity for improved climate projection and forecasting, and early warning development is required so that the quality of the data, the methods of communication and hence the degree of uptake of the information can be strengthened. Improving the observational network to provide feedback to NMA on the usefulness of its early warning information, how it is used and the accuracy of the forecast will, in turn, improve the quality of early warning forecasting. The AAP will seek to link local indicators and adaptation mechanisms and build these into local adaptation & environmental plans, and use the NMA's seasonal forecast information to improve local land use and agronomic planning (local preparedness) applied on a seasonal basis. Through facilitating feedback to NMA, better ways of communication can be explored, and the attribution of information from local interpretation will enhance the local meaning of forecasting. This two way interaction should strengthen the relationship between NMA and its clients which is critical if people are to trust and use early warning information as part of their climate risk management processes.

The potential for supporting local practice with new technologies can then be assessed as part of the process of identifying and demonstrating adaptation measures.

Target areas will have to be identified and the capacity needs of local (Woreda) leadership and its communities will have to be assessed so that technical support to the implementation and monitoring of the action-learning pilots can be planned and delivered. Specific attention to the different capacity needs of rural men and women will be given.

a. Available technologies & best practices on climate change adaptation identified

Local peoples must not be seen as passive and helpless victims of climate change. They observe, interpret and react to climate change impacts in creative ways, drawing on traditional knowledge and other technologies to find solutions. In planning for the piloting of integrated adaptation measures a review of national and international experience and best practice in local level adaptation and the use of technology will be undertaken to identify integrated measures of high potential. Building on the institutional mapping (Output 2), communication pathways for the communication and feedback of early warning information can be developed to help identify best approaches to the delivery of this technology to users.

Existing local adaptation practices can be enhanced through the use of new technology and integration with national planning information. At the same time, current measures (e.g. sustainable land management, conservation agriculture, water harvesting and management, energy planning, seasonal climate forecasting) are building the country's resilience to environmental change and climate shocks. The AAP will pilot approaches of linking the 'bottom up' and 'top down' adaptation measures in an action-learning approach to derive adaptation learning and to inform adaptation planning that is sensitive to local conditions and which support PASDEF outcomes. A costed set of responses that inform longer-term planning and budgeting needs will be developed based, on the capacity of local social and livelihood systems to understand building resilience. These pilot measures should be applied at a series of sites representing agro-ecological differences. It is proposed that up to 50 Woredas will be selected targeting the different agro-ecological zones and farming systems of the country. The selection of the Woredas will be carried out by the multi-sector technical committee that will be established from all relevant Ministries. Implementing partners who will take responsibility for the delivery of outputs will be MOARD, MOE, MOV and federal and regional EPAs, while the responsible agencies for certain activities will be the WFP and UNICEF.

2.3 Climate-resilient policies and measures in priority sectors implemented.

The approach taken under this output is to combine climate forecasting information with local ecological knowledge, sustainable natural resource management practices and environmental planning.

- In target areas, capacity of local leadership strengthened to manage climate change.
- Understanding of Parliament on climate change adaptation priorities improved.
- A set of at least three policy and three parliamentary briefings on climate change

c. An evidence base for refining policy measures and informing long-term planning generated The action-learning approach applied to the measures tested in target Woredas will be closely monitored, evaluated and documented. The outcome will inform the preparation of a strategy to scale up good practices through out the country.

Action learning approaches require the users themselves to be involved as part of learning by doing process. Research support will be provided to facilitate learning by local people and it is proposed that local youth be mobilised through school environmental clubs to monitor effectiveness of the integrated adaptation measures. Their engagement would enable young people's understand the nature of climate change, and its impacts as well as response measures.

The research support will be important to ensure sufficient credibility to the findings to support review of policy measures and the development of best adaptation practices for Ethiopia.

MERET

The WFP MERET was seen as the precursor for the conservation agriculture practices (or sustainable land management) currently promoted in Ethiopia. Whilst its mode of delivery (food for work) has aroused debate, valuable lessons were drawn from MERET's techniques in catchment management and its use of participatory planning that have resulted in its modification and application in non-food stressed areas of the country through a scaled-up sustainable land management programme.

The WFP supported Food for Work Project ('MERET' project, Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to more Sustainable Livelihoods) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development was initiated in 1974 in response to the then drought and famine. The programme which started in the form of relief gradually shifted to a development programme (integrated watershed management). Initially, the project was smaller in scope and scattered. However, by 1980, it was consolidated and marked the beginning of ETH-2488 project currently named MERET (Betru, 2006).

The number of project sites varied with the volume of the resource and estimated to swing between 600 and 800 sites called LLPAs (Local Level Participatory Planning Approach) sites. The number of the beneficiaries varied over the project phases for the same reason and the total number of participants varies from 125,000 to 250,000 (out of which 40% are women at the moment). The number of direct beneficiaries is estimated to be 1 to 1.5 million people every year (ibid).

Within the context of climate uncertainty, a 'business as usual approach' is insufficient for MERET (see box, below) to sustain its successes. MERET will need to support communities adapt to climate change through empowering local communities. Adaptive land or natural resources management will be promoted through the use of climate risk information. Rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, enhancing agricultural productivity, and diversifying livelihoods through income generation opportunities as well as environment-driven investment can be linked to adaptation. Schools under the school meals programme of WFP have both environmental and HIV/AIDS clubs; further the technologies of MERET are being introduced to these clubs and can be a potential triggering area for adaptation.

Under the AAP, the MERET areas will be used as pilots for testing the integrated adaptation measures: linking MERET sustainable land use practices with local adaptation knowledge, downscaled climate forecast information and local environmental planning. It is important that these pilots provide lessons and experiences in order to enhance shared efforts towards upscaling adaptation planning and implementation starting from the lowest administration unit.

The EPA (in collaboration with AAU) has developed a Local-level Environmental Action Plan (LEAP) model and tested it in a number of communities. This measure has been acknowledged in the PASDEP. LEAP provides the local planning platform to integrate top down climate information, technical land-use interventions and the bottom up local adaptation knowledge. In a sample of Woredas that are representatives of various agro-ecological zones, the AAP will build the capacity of rural communities to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate this integrated LEAP platform.

The AAP will support the EPA establish an investment facility to attract and house financing to support the climate change strategic action plan. The facility will be informed by the assessment of international funding actions, but may also seek to utilise funds domestically from revenue collection.

c. Approaches to accessing international climate change funds identified and tested
Given the scale of the problem, the full range of financing options needs to be utilized, including innovative financing mechanisms, private sources and public funding from developed (i.e. GHG emitting) countries. Sound agricultural and other land and water management practices that provide mitigation and/or adaptation benefits should be eligible for financial support through a variety of transparent mechanisms. Utilizing the substantial experience of UNDP, the AAP will support the financial planners and sector project planners to understand the scope and requirements for international funding opportunities that may support a scale up of adaptation actions. Using a learning in action approach, the programme will support, through the EPA, the development of financing proposals to targeted financial instruments.

b. Local Fiscal and Regulatory options for financing and incentivising climate change adaptation assessed
Households, farmers and industry invest in and manage key resources that affect the nation's capacity for addressing climate change (e.g. water, energy and land). Fiscal incentives and regulation influence the degree of investment in new technologies and the way natural resources are managed. The AAP will work with MoFED and EPA (the national environment regulator) to assess the current regulatory framework and identify opportunities for using current instruments to improve adaptation capacity, drawing on international best practice where relevant. If necessary, new options for improving resource use efficiency and for low carbon energy investments will be developed.

a. National budgeting systems incorporate climate-related implications on spending priorities
Building on current assessments of climate change costs, the AAP will establish the likely costs of climate change and mitigating actions under various scenarios, their trade offs and associated risks. This should be done as part of the baseline study as it will inform the programme as a whole and support national development planning. This evidence will be used to support MoFED work with priority sectors to develop options for adjusting national budgets to accommodate climate change.

The executing institutions for delivery of the outputs will be the Environmental Council, MoFED, TWG and EPA. The implementing agency will be UNDP.

- Explore the scope for realigning national and state budget allocations;
 - Assess options for fiscal and regulatory measures that incentivise adaptation and discourage maladaptation;
 - Identify relevant international funds that can support adaptation, test the accessibility of these international facilities
 - Support EPA to prepare an investment facility that will attract and house financing to support the climate change strategic investment facility.
- The costs of inaction, and the economic and social benefits of adaptation actions, call for increased and innovative financing (such as using taxes to incentivise early adaptation, improving energy efficiencies to access CDM funding). Improving capacity for adaptation and disaster risk reduction requires a substantial increase in financing, targeted towards measures that will reduce impacts on the most exposed groups. Building on ongoing assessments and the AAP-supported baseline, the AAP will assist the MoFED, EPA and the relevant line Ministries:

2.4 Financing options to meet national adaptation costs have been expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels.

- A set of integrated adaptation measures designed and tested in selected AEZ and evidence base developed to broaden adaptation learning in the country.
 - Local capacity for adaptation planning developed in target areas.
 - A costed set of integrated, gender responsive adaptation measures that inform longer-term planning and budgeting needs developed.
- Achievements/Deliverables:**

b. Climate Change Information Strategy established and implemented

Communication is the key to raising awareness, sharing knowledge and supporting a broader debate on indigenous knowledge and biodiversity, all of which are conducive to more effective policies and action programmes. To complement the knowledge management system, the AAP will support the EPA to develop a communication strategy for climate change information. This will not only disseminate the programme's work but build on this to stimulate the development of a broader communications programme that supports the adaptation actions of the line Ministries through the TWG. Much of the learning generated in Ethiopia will have relevance across the Greater Horn region and disseminating the best practices throughout the region would encourage greater regional co-operation and common practice. Innovative approaches that establish communication channels that will reach women and youth are required (e.g. use of folk media) to ensure their active involvement

Information for local adaptation must be improved, and must be considered a public good to be shared at all levels. The information currently available through global climate impact models needs to be refined to better support national and local actions to adapt to climate change. Ethiopia knows enough to act, but needs to reduce uncertainties by improving and sharing both data, context specific scientific and local knowledge, and good practices on climate change impacts and adaptations, in a form that can be widely disseminated and used by decision-makers at all levels. The programme will use the learning generated to:

- Improve the quality of climate information through feeding back local observational data;
- Develop a set of adaptation approaches with best practices (principles and standards) if relevant; Enhance the initial baseline data with more detailed case study information collected through the execution of action learning throughout the programme.

a. Build a detailed knowledge base on climate change impacts in priority sectors

The AAP supported baseline will provide the initial baseline information for the knowledge base that will then be built up throughout the action learning from the programme, to provide detailed case study information. Systems and protocols for organising and disseminating information and lessons learned will need to be established and implemented so that an effective knowledge management system operates to facilitate wide-scale adaptation learning. The UNDP have experience in setting-up climate change knowledge systems (the Adaptation Learning Mechanism - ALM) and this experience should be drawn on, whilst (as noted above) the NCCF provides a platform for building a community of practice on climate change in the country. The Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) is an established system used by UNDP for capturing and disseminating adaptation experiences and good practices. The ALM enables knowledge to be organised by location, by theme (e.g. water, health) and type (e.g. climate data, research, tools). The Ethiopia AAP component can benefit from the ALM, by compiling lessons learned for Ethiopia in a system where information is easily accessible to both the national and international community.

Output 5 builds on the learning and findings of the other four outputs of the AAP: implementing partners will therefore be those involved in these outputs: EC, TWG and EPA in developing effective national leadership; regional bureaus and Woreda administrators in developing effective local leadership; MoFED, EPA and line Ministries in adaptation planning; MoFED and EPA in the development of options for financing climate change; line Ministries and Woreda administrators in piloting adaptation measures. The EPA will be the partner responsible for coordinating knowledge development and transfer. UNDP will lead on the development of the knowledge system; WFP will lead on the development of best practices from the pilots; UNICEF will lead on the dissemination of information.

2.5 Knowledge on adjusting national and sub-national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks/opportunities generated and shared across all levels.

- Achievements/Deliverables:**
- Options for local fiscal and regulatory instruments for financing and incentivising adaptation presented to Environment Council as part of a financing plan for climate change adaptation.
 - A climate change investment facility managed by EPA to attract and house financing to support delivery of the climate change strategic action plan.
 - Guidelines on accessing international climate change financing mechanisms, including model applications for three sectors.

Capacity building is a central tenet of AAP and through the learning in action process, capacity will be built on, delivering adaptation action cooperatively, from federal through to local. Specific training – particularly on certain technical issues such as monitoring techniques or systems use – will also be delivered.

AAP Action

A major obstacle to integrating climate and development at local level stems from lack of capacity and institutions that coordinate and lead the local efforts. This is matched by a lack of technically skilled manpower nationally and at state level.

Capacity

Land-use planning will be a key part of the initial Baseline study. As part of the action learning process, the Woreda and regional bureau staff in the target demonstration sites will draw implications of this land-use planning gap and feed them up to the TWG, so that they are considered in the policy imperatives for adaptation.

AAP Action

Ethiopia does not yet have local land use planning in place. This acts as a barrier to effective local land-based planning for climate change.

Land-use Planning:

The recently established Environment Council, which draws its membership from federal Ministries and regional bureaus should work to improve this current lack of coordination with the support of the AAP and provide central leadership for climate change. The planned TWG will formally engage line departments in an action learning process that will support joint working. Disaster response mechanisms for rapid coordination are in place however, and there is learning that can be taken from the multi-sector institutional arrangements that are established to deal with disaster risk management.

AAP Action

Current activities related to climate and development are fragmented across institutions. There is lack of communication and joint decision-making among different agencies. This has resulted in redundancy and inefficiency. Organisations do not tend to work together in an integrated manner to deliver adaptation-relevant solutions. This is in part because there are only weak coordination mechanisms at the federal and regional levels and inadequate cross-sectoral links between Ministries and line departments.

Coordination:

The National planning documents PASDEP and NAPA outline the barriers Ethiopia faces in responding to and delivering its development and climate change priorities. The AAP will also be faced by these obstacles.

3. Barriers to proposed response

- Detailed knowledge base on climate change adaptation in Ethiopia established at EPA which serves as a climate change clearing house of information for the government.
- An increased awareness and understanding of climate change and what Ethiopia is doing to manage the associated risks and opportunities amongst the media and public.
- Community members and decision makers at all levels sensitized on climate change issues, informed of good practices and lessons learned, engaged in dialogue on climate change issues and mobilized to take necessary actions

Achievements/Deliverables:

and integration in adaptation activities. The considerable experience of UNICEF will be drawn on to support the communication work.

These all support key aspects of Ethiopia's sustainable development plan: PASDEF. In terms of good governance, this programme supports the UN's efforts to support the following PASDEF priorities or goals:

The UN has supported a broad-based campaign by the Government to entrench good governance systems and practices as integral and essential components of the Government's strategy to tackle endemic poverty. This programme is consistent with the UN's stated approach of improving performance and strengthening of Government institutions.

The AAP will contribute to the UNDAF's outcome "to strengthen capacities of the Government, communities and other relevant stakeholders to respond to situations that threaten the lives and well-being of a significant proportion of a population while enhancing their resilience to shocks, leading to food security and sustainable livelihoods"; by supporting priority sectors to test and implement policy measures for adaptation, building strong institutional structures and effective leadership.

- improving disaster response and recovery;
- improving governance; and
- building capacity.

areas:

The 2009 mid-term review of the UNDAF in Ethiopia underlined the threat that Climate change presents to a successful delivery of UNDAF. Moving ahead into the second half of the commitment period (2009-11), climate change will be more explicitly recognized as an issue that has to be dealt with for the UNDAF outcomes to be realised. This programme supports a number of UNDAF Ethiopia strategic

II. STRATEGY

Through a carefully orchestrated communications process that draws on evidence and experience from the field, and selected training/briefing sessions with key stakeholders, the AAP will support a process of building a greater understanding of climate change and the need for action within the country.

AAP Action

Information flows between data gathering for Woreda level actions and relevant agencies at regional and federal level are poor, which means awareness of local level actions and the learning potential for scale up actions is limited.

The understanding of climate change, its manifestation and its impacts is limited to a few experts and decision-makers. There is a need for a greater awareness of its implications for Ethiopian development so that space for engagement of the issue can be leveraged within priority sectors and planning institutions.

Understanding and Awareness

The AAP will target its action in selected Woredas, so that adaptation approaches can be piloted and prepared for larger scale delivery using the substantial climate change and development resources that will come in the future. The use of the Local Level Participatory Planning Approach from MERRET and the Local Environmental Action Plan of EPA, together with engagement of the youth in the initiatives will ensure local outreach in target areas.

AAP Action

There remains an inadequate outreach mechanism for environmental management for local communities and particularly to the most vulnerable. The need for differentiated support for men and women in the community; based on their roles and access to resources, social networks and information; needs to be factored in to outreach programmes so that gender-sensitive adaptation approaches are promoted.

Outreach

- Support Government implement the environmental program and support community-based environmental management with a major focus on combating desertification and reducing the effects of drought.
 - Building the capacity of MPs, Parliament and political institutions [to understand and articulate climate change, its impacts and implications for development in Ethiopia].
 - Enhance the shift from humanitarian assistance to longer-term development through harmonizing and coordinating the efforts of development partners and the scaling-up of best practice in this area.
- The AAP is therefore well placed to contribute to the strategic areas of UNDAF and enhance its support to Ethiopia's delivery of its PASDEP.
- 1. Outputs and activity results**
- Output 1: Dynamic, long-term planning tools/mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced.**
- ACTIVITY RESULT 1: National Planning frameworks reflect sector plans for managing climate change.**
- Action 1.1 Provide specialised technical expertise to build capacity of MoFED planning unit in planning for climate change.
- Action 1.2 Undertake a Baseline Study of climate change planning in key Ministries and an initial assessment of climate change adaptation costs.
- Action 1.3 An analysis for key sector Ministries of current budget plans in light of likely adaptation costs
- Action 1.4 Develop planning mechanism with sector Ministries for incorporate climate change into national planning processes.
- Action 1.5 Drawing on knowledge base (Output 5), financial impact assessments (Output 4) and action-learning experience (Output 3) develop long-term climate change strategy and action plans with budgets.
- Indicator 1: A Baseline Study of Climate Change that incorporates assessment of likely future adaptation costs and resource requirements to inform PASDEP II.**
- Indicator 2: Long-term climate change sector plans prepared by Water, Agriculture and Environment line Ministries and incorporated into national development planning processes.**
- ACTIVITY RESULT 2: Key sectors engaged in co-ordinated regional and national climate change response.**
- Action 2.1 Provide specialised technical expertise to build capacity of planning units at sector Ministries at Federal and regional level.
- Action 2.2 Building on findings of baseline study, support federal and regional sector agencies to engage in joint climate impact assessment exercises to incorporate climate change into sector planning.
- Action 2.3 Drawing on Output 5, Output 4 and Output 3, develop sector-level long-term climate change actions and budgets for regional implementation.
- Indicator 1: Number of sectors engaged as part of the baseline study team.**
- Indicator 2: Number of sector agencies engaged in joint climate change planning processes.**
- Indicator 3: Number of agencies completing long-term climate change plans**
- ACTIVITY RESULT 3: Capacity built for managing climate change risks and opportunities at local level.**
- Action 3.1 Generate awareness of implications of climate change in local leadership in target areas.
- Action 3.2 Identify capacity constraints for climate change planning at Woreda level and implement building capacity plan
- Action 3.2 Establish Woreda level LEAP (Link to Output 3).
- Indicator 1: Number of Woreda staff trained in climate change and local adaptation.**
- Indicator 2: Number of gender responsive local-level awareness campaigns and workshops conducted.**

Indicator 3: Number of gender responsive capacity building plans successfully implemented.

Output 2: Leadership capacities and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels strengthened.

ACTIVITY RESULT 1: Environment Council strengthened to take on leadership role for CCA.

Action 1.1: Executive master class training & visit series to maintain cutting edge knowledge on climate change adaptation.

Action 1.2: Keep EC members' up to date with international climate change policy and implications and support preparation of policy positions for international negotiations.

Action 1.3: Strengthen technical and administrative function of EC secretariat.

Indicator 1: Number of Environment Council members participating in Masterclass on climate change for leaders.

Indicator 2: Number of discussions held on climate change by Environment Council.

ACTIVITY RESULT 2: Multi-sector technical group established to support Env. Council.

Action 2.1: Establish multi-sector technical working group to provide technical leadership in climate change adaptation.

Action 2.2: Strengthen technical and administrative function of the TWG secretariat and leadership with technical advisory support.

Action 2.3: Support sector Ministry contributions to TWG with sector-relevant technical expertise for priority sectors.

Action 2.4: Undertake demonstration project monitoring and action learning visits and provide technical mentorship for Woreda leadership.

Action 2.5: Support TWG to oversee development of CCA knowledge base.

Indicator 1: Number of Technical working group meetings held.

Indicator 2: Number of line Ministries represented on the TWG.

Indicator 3: Number of TWG monitoring visits to field demonstration projects.

ACTIVITY RESULT 3: Parliamentary NRE sub-committee able to effectively articulate CC issues at parliamentary and constituency level.

Action 3.1: Facilitate links with international parliamentary groups on climate change.

Action 3.2: Keep NRE members' up to date with international & national climate change policy their implications.

Action 3.3: Technical support to strengthen interpretation and use of adaptation knowledge.

Action 3.4: Special parliamentary class series on climate change delivered.

Indicator 1: Number of MPs that attend Parliamentary Masterclass on climate change.

Indicator 2: Number of parliamentary meetings and consultations held concerning climate change.

Output 3: Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors.

ACTIVITY RESULT 1: Identify available technologies & best practices on climate change adaptation.

Action 1.1: Review of international best practice and gap analysis of current policy measures in practice.

Action 1.2: Assessment of technology needs and identify demonstration interventions in priority sectors.

Action 1.3: Identification of local adaptation capacity needs in selected Woredas.

Action 1.4: Identify and map communication pathways for delivery of and feedback on early warning information for improved seasonal responsiveness at local (Woreda) level.

² Analysis of climate change financing mechanisms to facilitate gender responsive climate change investment financing.

Output 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels²

Indicator 3: Number and quality of Policy and Planning Briefings prepared by EPA/TWG using the evidence base to inform planning and policy refinement.

Indicator 2: Number of lessons and results drawn from demonstration sites into knowledge management system.

Indicator 1: Number of local environmental clubs involved in monitoring action learning demonstrations.

- Draw out evidence for informing long-term planning processes
- Draw adaptation lessons and produce/revise best practice recommendations.
- Produce a detailed and budgeted programme plan to upscale early warning system to improve adaptive capacity.

Action 3.2 Using action learning evidence base:

Action 3.1 Local Environmental clubs mobilise the youth to monitor local level adaptation practices to build awareness of climate change.

ACTIVITY RESULT 3: Generate an evidence base for refining policy measures and informing long-term planning.

Indicator 5: Number of school learners trained in environmental monitoring

Indicator 4: Number of LEAP completed in a participatory manner.

Indicator 3: Number of pilot sites established to run integrated adaptation measures.

Indicator 2: Number of communities and farmers that act on the information provided by NMSA.

Indicator 1: Number of "early warning" forecasts provided by NMSA to Wordas in a format that they understand.

Indicator 1: Number of "early warning" forecasts provided by NMSA to Wordas in a format that they understand.

a platform for advocacy.

Actions 2.7 Support Regional and National youth fora to showcase media products on climate change as currently available in all Secondary Schools.

Action 2.6 Support production and airing of climate change related media programmes via Educational Mass Media which air radio programmes in primary schools and communities and Plasma Screens

Action 2.5 Establish environmental clubs in schools in action learning areas and inspire an interest in climate change and adaptation amongst school learners and their parents.

Action 2.4 Empower local communities to develop their environmental action plan.

Action 2.3 Assess local knowledge systems for environmental management in selected Wordas and integrate with best practices and climate information.

Action 2.2 Use demonstration sites as sample observational network by feeding back ground level weather and impact observation to NMSA to improve downscaling capacity and impact assessments.

Action 2.1 In selected sites integrate top-down climate (early warning) information with local level environmental planning to deliver climate resilient environmental and agricultural practices.

ACTIVITY RESULT 2: A set of integrated policy measures (adaptation approaches) tested in specific AEZ to deliver learning & best practice.

Indicator 3: Number of line Ministries participate in multi-sector action learning programme.

Indicator 2: Communication pathways for early warning information mapped

Indicator 1: Capacity needs assessment completed in target Wordas.

Action 1.5 Develop a multi-sectoral action learning programme and agree an integrated action plan with priority sectors.

ACTIVITY RESULT 1: National budgeting systems incorporate climate-related implications on spending priorities.

Action 1.1 Undertake financial risk assessments of climate change for priority sectors.
Action 1.2 Climate change budget implications for priority sectors assessed and tradeoffs measured.
Action 1.3 Develop options for adjusting domestic national budgets to accommodate CC adaptation needs, including trade-off scenarios.
Action 1.4 Development of a national investment facility for mobilising and managing funds for cross-sectoral climate change adaptation responses supported.

Indicator 1: Baseline study includes financial risk assessment for priority sectors.
Indicator 2: Number of options for adjusting domestic budgets presented to Environment Council for consideration.
Indicator 3: National climate change investment facility approved by MoFED and Environment Council.

ACTIVITY RESULT 2: Local Fiscal Regulatory options for financing and incentivising climate change adaptation assessed.

Action 2.1 Assess current regulatory framework, regulatory capacity and relevance of international best practices with the support of specialist technical expertise.
Action 2.2 Develop options for 'green taxes' and assess cost-benefit and capacity trade offs of options with the support of specialist technical expertise.
Action 2.3 Enhance the access to carbon trading mechanisms in different sectors for low-carbon climate change adaptation with the support of specialist technical expertise.

Indicator 1: Number of best practices of relevance and applicability to Ethiopia identified and assessed.
Indicator 2: Number of options for fiscal and regulatory instruments that incentivise adaptation presented to Environment Council for consideration.
Indicator 3: Guidelines for accessing carbon trading mechanisms prepared for three key sectors (Urban Waste, Cement and Energy).

ACTIVITY RESULT 3: Approaches to accessing international CC fund identified and tested.

Action 3.1 Increase awareness of financial planners, sector project developers and civil society networks to international adaptation funds and their accessibility, through UNDP support.
Action 3.2 Train sector institutions in the methods for developing projects for international climate change funding.
Action 3.3 Using action research sites and pilots, apply for funding from targeted international funds.

Indicator 1: Number of line Ministry representatives trained in project cycle management for international climate change funds.
Indicator 2: Number of successful applications to international climate change financing mechanisms.

ACTIVITY RESULT 1: Build a detailed knowledge base on climate change impacts in priority sectors.

Action 1.1 Knowledge management system established with advice of knowledge management specialists and shared with the ALM.
Action 1.2 Establish databank of all CCA projects and initiatives in Ethiopia.

³ To the extent possible, all knowledge products should strive to impact of, and challenges facing women and indigenous communities in managing climate change risks

These comparative advantages create a unique blend of competencies, but it is critical that this will lead to the integration of activities and efforts in a coordinated implementation process. Section V proposes management arrangements to deliver this.

- Comparative advantage**
- UNDP is best placed to assist with this initiative because of its experience in building national institutional and leadership capacities, capabilities in developing and using climate change related knowledge systems within the UN, and experience in the learning-by-doing approaches which play such a critical role in adaptation responses.
 - The UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) team support disaster risk management, early recovery and clear and effective linkages between humanitarian assistance and development activities. The bureau's CPR TASP project will provide complementary experience to strengthen the AAP knowledge base.
 - The UNDP Democratic Governance team both provide expertise and experience that will support the outcomes of the AAP in terms of building capacity of worda level governance and capacity development of MoFED and BoFEDs to ensure efficient allocation and utilization of resource. The Democratic Governance team also support the federal parliament which is relevant to the AAP.
 - The experience of WFP in practical actions that reduce vulnerability to climate related stresses will strengthen the technical actions that the programme is able to develop. WFP also supports Crisis Prevention and Recovery.
 - UNICEF brings expertise in monitoring and evaluation and communication that will directly assist the AAP technically, whilst its work on school based and youth-focused development and on Gender and Child Protection will provide experience to ensure the programme is sensitive to the needs of women and children and build on the capacities of children and youth as agents of change.

- ACTIVITY RESULT 2: Climate Change Information Strategy established and implemented**
- Action 2.1 Develop gender sensitive climate change Communication Strategy.
disseminated.
- Action 2.2 Prepare CCA Information management guidelines to ensure consistent messages
disseminated.
- Action 2.3 Disseminate Best Practice and Learning from the programme and sister programmes.
Action 2.4 Building on enhanced climate capacity, disseminate Climate Information to inform planning and investment programmes.
- Indicator 1:** Climate change communication strategy prepared by EPA.
Indicator 2: Number of information dissemination events held.
Indicator 3: Number of line Ministries distributing best practices as part of outreach programmes.
Indicator 4: Number of youth dialogues, women dialogues, media programmes via mass media.
- Indicator 1:** Knowledge management system running and containing all baseline information by end of operational year 1.
- Indicator 2:** Number of adaptation options prepared based on lessons and experience from demonstration sites.
- Indicator 3:** Number of best practices and guidelines disseminated.
- Action 1.3 Technical and financial support for the generation of evidence from target demonstration areas and risk assessments.
- Action 1.4 Assess and Extract adaptation learning for key sectors.
- Action 1.5 Document best practices developed from action learning in Output 3 and (where relevant) minimum standards developed.

III. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:

5. Parliament and Electoral Bodies (federal and regional) working in an effective manner so that they integrate priorities of the electorate including the vulnerable and marginalised groups
- 6c. The capacity of MoFED enhanced in the overall coordination, resource allocation and management, planning and external economic cooperation
11. By 2011 the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets, ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development.

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

- Outcome 5: Timely available parliamentary committee reports of debates and public consultations in draft laws
- Outcome 6c: Number of systems established/enhanced, manuals prepared
- Number of personnel trained in programme/project planning, implementation, negotiation and budgeting
- Quality of services provided
- Outcome 11: Extent of the mapping coverage of food security and agricultural initiatives as expressed by the number of line Ministres, development partners, regions and Woredas covered.
- Number of staff trained in coordination and harmonisation of food security initiatives
- Number of completed sets of guidelines/manuals on the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of environmental management plans
- Number of Woredas prepared their respective environmental management plan
- Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan):** Promoting adaptation to climate change
- Partnership Strategy**
- Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):** Supporting climate resilient sustainable development in Ethiopia
- Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan):** Promoting adaptation to climate change

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	MEANS OF VERIFICATION			RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>Output 1: Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced</p> <p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Targets (year 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline study completed and informs preparation of PADSEP II by end Year 1. - Targets (year 2) - Local Level adaptation planning Capacity Building Plan implemented by end year 2. 	<p>1. National Planning frameworks reflect sector plans for managing climate change</p> <p>Action 1.1 Provide specialised technical expertise to build capacity of MoFED planning unit in planning for climate change.</p> <p>Action 1.2 Undertake a Baseline Study of climate change planning</p>	<p>Quality Criteria</p> <p>A Baseline Study of Climate Change that incorporates assessment of likely future</p>	<p>Quality Method</p> <p>Baseline Study approved by Environment Council.</p>	<p>End of year 1</p> <p>End of year 3</p>	<p>MoFED, EPA, NMSA, relevant sector Ministers, Consultants, Environmental Council, UNDP, UNICEF</p>	<p>-Consultants, Technical Experts - - Equipment - Operational costs - Workshop and travel costs - Capacity Building costs - UN Staff Time</p> <p>\$1,166,166</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PASDEP 2010-2015 incorporates provisions for climate change adaptation National Climate Change Strategy developed and endorsed by EC Local Level adaptation plans completed in 50 selected Woredas <p>Baseline: PASDEP I has little emphasis on climate change</p> <p>No nationally owned Climate Strategy in Place</p> <p>Local level planning mechanisms have been developed but adaptation not yet integrated into these</p>	<p>Targets (Year 3)</p> <p>Multi-sector climate change strategy developed by end Year 3.</p> <p>Local level adaptation plans completed in 50 selected Woredas by end year 3</p>	<p>in key Ministries and an initial assessment of climate change adaptation costs</p> <p>Action 1.3 An analysis for key sector Ministries of current budget plans in light of likely adaptation costs</p> <p>Action 1.4 Develop planning mechanism with sector Ministries for incorporate climate change into national planning processes.</p> <p>Action 1.5 Drawing on knowledge base (Output 5), financial impact assessments (Output 4) and action-learning experience (Output 3) develop long-term climate change actions and budgets</p> <p>2. <u>Key sectors engaged in coordinated regional and national climate change response</u></p> <p>Action 2.1 Provide specialised technical expertise to build capacity of planning units at Sector Ministries at Federal and regional level.</p> <p>Action 2.2 Building on findings of baseline study, support federal and regional sector agencies to engage in joint climate impact assessment exercises to incorporate climate change into sector planning.</p> <p>Action 2.3 Drawing on Output 5, Output 4 and Output 3, develop sector-level long-term climate change actions and budgets for regional implementation.</p> <p>3. <u>Capacity built for managing climate change risks and opportunities at local level</u></p> <p>Action 3.1 Generate awareness of implications of climate change in</p>	<p>adaptation costs and resource requirements to inform PASDEP II.</p> <p>Long-term climate change sector plans prepared by Water, Agriculture and Environment line Ministries and incorporated into national development planning processes.</p> <p>Number of sectors engaged as part of the baseline study team</p> <p>Number of sector agencies engaged in joint climate change planning processes</p> <p>Number of agencies completing long-term climate change plans</p>	<p>Review of climate change adaptation content in sector planning documents for Water, Agriculture and Environment line Ministries</p> <p>Minutes of technical working group meetings and baseline study</p> <p>Review of technical working group meetings and NCCF meetings</p> <p>Review of long-term climate change plans from key sector agencies</p>	<p>End of year 1</p> <p>Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3</p> <p>Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3</p> <p>Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3</p>	<p>Research Institutions</p> <p>MoFED, EPA, relevant sector Ministers, Consultants, Environmental Council, UNDP</p> <p>Regional Bureaus</p> <p>EPA, Regional Bureaus, Sample Woredas, WFP, UNICEF Consultants</p>	<p>UNDP Costs \$737,116</p> <p>WFP Costs US\$ 294,560</p> <p>UNICEF Costs US\$ 134,490</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>Output 2: Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC provide communique to National Leadership on national CCA priorities • TWG High quality technical positions prepared 	<p>Targets (Year 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical Working Group established and advice to EC initiated. <p>Targets (Year 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agreement reached in EC to mainstream adaptation through integrated actions. <p>Targets (Year 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy Position Papers Prepared by EC to advise country Leadership on international climate change negotiations. <p>- Local leadership in selected Woredas understand climate change and the risks and opportunities it brings for</p>	<p>Local leadership in sample areas.</p> <p>Action 3.2 Identify capacity constraints for climate change planning at Woreda level and implement building capacity plan</p> <p>Action 3.2 Establish Woreda level LEAP (Link to Output 3).</p>	<p>Number of Woreda staff trained in climate change and local adaptation</p> <p>Number of gender responsive local-level awareness campaigns and workshops conducted.</p> <p>Number of gender responsive capacity building plans successfully implemented</p>	<p>Woreda Training reports</p> <p>Workshop Proceedings</p> <p>Capacity building reports and survey amongst Woreda staff in targeted areas</p>	<p>Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3</p> <p>Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3</p>	<p>Environmental Council, EPA, UNDP, Consultants Training Institutions</p>	<p>-Consultants, Technical Experts - - Equipment - Operational costs - Workshop and travel costs - Capacity Building costs - UN Staff Time</p> <p>\$1,411,583</p> <p>UNDP Costs US\$ 1,289,208 UNICEF Costs US\$ 122,375</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TWG provides results based monitoring reports incorporating local level evidence to EC. • Panel discussions and public hearings to discuss CCA organised by Parliamentary NRE sub-committee. <p><u>Baseline:</u> EC has only recently been established and deliberation on climate change yet to be initiated.</p> <p>No policy-level discussions on integrated approaches to climate change by EC yet.</p> <p>TWG not yet established</p> <p>No panel discussions and public hearings to discuss CCA.</p>	<p>local development.</p>	<p>technical working group to provide technical leadership in climate change adaptation</p> <p>Action 2.2 Strengthen technical and administrative function of the TWG secretariat and leadership with technical advisory support.</p> <p>Action 2.3 Support sector Ministry contributions to TWG with sector-relevant technical expertise for priority sectors.</p> <p>Action 2.4 Undertake demonstration project monitoring and action learning visits and provide technical mentorship for Woreda leadership</p> <p>Action 2.5 Support TWG to oversee development of CCA knowledge base</p> <p>3. <u>Parliamentary NRE sub-committee able to effectively articulate CC issues at parliamentary and constituency level.</u></p> <p>Action 3.1 Facilitate links with international parliamentary groups on climate change</p> <p>Action 3.2 Keep NRE members' up to date with international & national climate change policy their implications.</p> <p>Action 3.3 Technical support to strengthen interpretation and use of adaptation knowledge</p> <p>Action 3.4 Special parliamentary master class series on climate change delivered</p>	<p>Number of Technical working group meetings held</p> <p>Number of line Ministries represented on the TWG</p> <p>Number of TWG monitoring visits to field demonstrati on projects</p> <p>Number of MPs that attend Parliamentary Master-class on climate change</p> <p>Number of parliamentary meetings and consultations held concerning climate change</p>	<p>Minutes of TWG meetings</p> <p>Minutes of TWG meetings</p> <p>Monitoring visit reports compiled by TWG secretariat</p> <p>Masterclass training report and feedback from Participants</p> <p>Parliamentary meeting records and consultation briefings/ reports</p>	<p>Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3</p> <p>Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3</p> <p>Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3</p> <p>Year 2</p>	<p>EPA, Relevant Sector Ministries, Consultants</p> <p>UNICEF UNDP</p> <p>PNRESC, EPA, TWG, UNDP</p> <p>Consultants</p> <p>Training Institutions</p>	<p>-Consultants' Technical Experts - Equipment - Operational costs</p>
<p>Output 3: Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in</p>	<p>Targets (year 1) - Results based M&E system developed and implemented.</p>	<p>1. <u>Identify available technologies & best practices on climate change adaptation</u> Action 1.1 Review of International</p>	<p>Capacity</p>	<p>Review</p>	<p>End of year</p>	<p>MOARD, EPA, NMSA & other relevant Sector Ministries (energy,</p>	

<p>priority sectors</p> <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved uptake and feedback on NMSA early warning forecasting at local level. Meret programme incorporates climate adaptation measures. A set of integrated policy actions tested and costed for scale-up in priority sectors. <p>Baseline: Adaptation additionality of interventions made by priority sectors is not yet known. Integrated (multi-sector) responses to climate change are not yet known /implemented.</p>	<p>Action learning for integrated policy measures established in at least 50 demonstration Woredas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process for linking CCA programme results to Development planning in priority sectors agreed with MOFED by end year 1. <p>Targets (year 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two project learning cycles completed by month 24. <p>Targets (year 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence from projects generated, analysed and presented to TWG by month 33. <p>- Evidence from evaluation of Action Learning projects used to finalise a set of CCA policy measures by project end.</p>	<p>best practice and gap analysis of current policy measures in practice</p> <p>Action 1.2 Assessment of technology needs and identify demonstration interventions in priority sectors.</p> <p>Action 1.3 Identification of local adaptation capacity needs in selected Woredas;</p> <p>Action 1.4 Identify and map communication pathways for delivery of and feedback on early warning information for improved seasonal responsiveness at local (Woreda) level.</p> <p>Action 1.5 Develop a multi-sectoral action learning programme and agree an integrated action plan with priority sectors</p>	<p>needs assessment completed in target Woredas</p> <p>Communication pathways for early warning information mapped</p> <p>Number of line Ministries participate in multi-sector action learning programme</p>	<p>capacity needs assessment report</p> <p>Plan for early warning information communication to Woredas</p> <p>Review integrated action plan and stakeholder contributions to this plan</p>	<p>1</p> <p>End of year 1</p> <p>End of year 1</p>	<p>water etc)</p> <p>WFP, UNICEF</p> <p>Consultants</p> <p>Research Institutions</p>	<p>Workshop and travel costs</p> <p>Capacity Building costs</p> <p>- UN Staff Time</p> <p>\$3,058,166</p> <p>WFP Costs US\$ 2,423,933</p> <p>UNICEF Costs US\$ 634,233</p>
<p>2. A set of integrated policy measures (adaptation approaches) tested in specific AEZ to deliver learning & best practice</p>	<p>Action 2.1 In selected sites integrate top-down climate (early warning) information with local level environmental planning to deliver climate resilient environmental and agricultural practices.</p> <p>Action 2.2 Use demonstration sites as sample observational network by feeding back ground level weather and impact observation to NMSA to improve downscaling capacity and impact assessments.</p> <p>Action 2.3 Assess local knowledge systems for environmental management in selected Woredas and integrate with best practices and climate information.</p>	<p>Number of "early warning" forecasts provided by NMSA to Woredas in a format that they understand</p> <p>Number of communities and farmers that act on the information provided by NMSA</p>	<p>Sample farmer survey</p>	<p>Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3</p>	<p>MoARD, EPA, MoE, Education & other relevant Sector Ministers (energy, water), Woreda Administrations</p> <p>WFP, UNICEF Consultants</p> <p>Research Institutions</p>	<p>Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3</p>	
<p>Action 2.4 Empower local communities to develop their environmental action plan.</p> <p>Action 2.5 Establish environmental</p>	<p>Number of pilot sites established to run integrated adaptation</p>	<p>Survey of target Woredas</p>	<p>Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3</p>	<p>Research Institutions</p>	<p>Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3</p>		

		<p>clubs in schools in action learning areas.</p> <p>Action 2.6 Support local clubs to contribute to local environmental planning and action.</p> <p>Action 2.7 Train teachers to train club members to monitor local environmental plans and action research.</p> <p>Action 2.8 In the selected sites, use school learners to extend the lessons of climate change adaptation to their parents and carers.</p> <p>3 Generate an evidence base for refining policy measures and informing long-term planning</p> <p>Action 3.1 Local Environmental clubs mobilise the youth to monitor local level adaptation practices to build awareness of climate change.</p> <p>Action 3.2 Using action learning evidence base:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a detailed and budgeted programme plan to upscale early warning system to improve adaptive capacity. Draw adaptation lessons and produce/revise best practice recommendations. Draw out evidence for informing long-term planning processes 	<p>measures</p> <p>Number of LEAP completed in a participatory manner</p> <p>Number of school learners trained in environmental monitoring</p> <p>Number of local environmental clubs involved in monitoring action learning demonstrations</p> <p>Number of lessons and results drawn from demonstration sites into knowledge management system</p> <p>Number and quality of Policy and Planning Briefings prepared by EPA/TWG using the evidence base to</p>	<p>LEAP reports and Woreda survey</p> <p>Training reports and attendance records</p> <p>M&E reports from demonstration sites</p> <p>Updated Knowledge Management system</p>	<p>Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3</p> <p>End of years 2 and 3</p> <p>End of years 2 and 3</p> <p>End of years 2 and 3</p>	<p>MoARD, EPA, MoEducation & other relevant Sector Ministries (energy, water), Woreda Administrations</p> <p>WFP, UNICEF</p> <p>Consultants</p> <p>Research Institutions</p>	
--	--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

<p>Output 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels</p>	<p>Targets (Year 1) Initial assessment of climate change costs on key development sectors by end year 1.</p> <p>Targets (Year 2) Guidelines and procedures established for accessing international climate change funding mechanisms prepared through TWG.</p> <p>An position paper that outlines costs and benefits of possible fiscal regulatory options prepared by MoFED and EPA and presented to Env Council by end Year 2.</p> <p>Targets (Year 3) A set of options for meeting adaptation costs agreed and implementation plans prepared by MoFED.</p>	<p>1. National budgeting systems incorporate climate-related implications on spending priorities</p> <p>Action 1.1 Undertake financial risk assessments of climate change for priority sectors</p> <p>Action 1.2 Climate change budget implications for priority sectors assessed and tradeoffs measured</p> <p>Action 1.3 Develop options for adjusting domestic national budgets to accommodate Climate Change adaptation needs, including trade-off scenarios.</p> <p>Action 1.4 Development of a national investment facility for mobilising and managing funds for cross-sectoral climate change adaptation responses supported</p> <p>2. Local Fiscal Regulatory options for financing and incentivising climate change adaptation assessed</p> <p>Action 2.1 Assess current regulatory framework, regulatory capacity and relevance of international best practices with the support of specialist technical expertise.</p> <p>Action 2.2 Develop options for 'Green taxes' and assess cost-benefit and capacity trade offs of options with the support of specialist technical expertise.</p> <p>Action 2.3 Enhance the access to carbon trading mechanisms in different sectors for low-carbon climate change adaptation with the support of specialist technical expertise.</p>	<p>Inform planning and policy refinement</p> <p>Baseline study includes financial risk assessment for priority sectors</p> <p>Number of options for adjusting domestic budgets presented to Env. Council for consideration</p> <p>National climate change investment facility approved by MoFED and Environment Council</p> <p>Number of best practices of relevance and applicability to Ethiopia identified and assessed</p> <p>Number of options for fiscal and regulatory instruments that incentivise</p>	<p>Review of baseline study</p> <p>Proceedings of Environment Council meetings</p>	<p>End of year 1</p> <p>End of Years 2 and 3</p>	<p>MoFED Environmental Council TWG UNDP, Consultants</p> <p>MoFED, EPA Environmental Council TWG UNDP, Consultants</p>	<p>-Consultants, Technical Experts - - Equipment - Operational costs - Workshop and travel costs - Capacity Building costs - UN Staff Time</p> <p>UNDP Costs \$410,334</p> <p>\$8410,334</p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

		<p>3. <u>Approaches to accessing International CC fund identified and tested</u></p> <p>Action 3.1 Increase awareness of financial planners, sector project developers and civil society networks to international adaptation funds and their accessibility through UNDP support.</p> <p>Action 3.2 Train sector institutions in the methods for developing projects for international climate change funding</p> <p>Action 3.3 Using action research sites and pilots, apply for funding from targeted International funds</p>	<p>adaptation presented to Environment Council for consideration</p> <p>Guidelines for accessing carbon trading mechanisms prepared for three key sectors (Urban Waste, Cement and Energy)</p> <p>Number of line Ministry representatives trained in project cycle management for international climate change funds</p> <p>Number of successful applications to international climate change financing mechanisms</p>	<p>Review of guideline documents compared to carbon trading standards</p> <p>Training reports and survey of participants</p> <p>Project identification and design documents</p>	<p>Year 3</p> <p>Years 1 and 2</p> <p>Year 3</p>	<p>MoFED, EPA Environmental Council TWG UNDP, Consultants</p>	<p>-Consultants, Technical Experts - - Equipment - Operational costs - Workshop and travel costs - Capacity Building costs</p>
<p>Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and</p>	<p>Targets (year 1) Communication Strategy produced by end month 6. Knowledge management system in place by end year 1</p>	<p>1. <u>Build a detailed knowledge base on climate change impacts in priority sectors</u> Action 1.1 Knowledge management system established with advice of knowledge</p>	<p>Knowledge mgmt system running and containing</p>	<p>Review of baseline study and knowledge management</p>	<p>End of Year 1</p>	<p>EPA, NWSA, & Relevant Sector Ministries and Regional Bureaus</p>	<p>-Consultants, Technical Experts - - Equipment - Operational costs - Workshop and travel costs - Capacity Building costs</p>

<p><i>opportunities generated and shared across all levels</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator: Best practices for integrated adaptation planning and implementation prepared and disseminated Detailed knowledge base for informing adaptation policy and practice established and systems for its continued development in place <p>Baseline: No climate change adaptation best practices have been prepared by sector Ministries.</p> <p>Although the amount of research and development work on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) is growing in Ethiopia, there is no central mechanism for synthesising and sharing this information in place.</p>	<p>Targets (year 2) Information generated shared with relevant stakeholders through appropriate fora from beginning year 2 onwards.</p> <p>Targets (year 3) In depth case studies from action learning sites completed, results fed into knowledge base and disseminated</p> <p>Set of best practices prepared and disseminated for adaptation approaches</p>	<p>management specialists and shared with the ALM.</p> <p>Action 1.2 Establish databank of all CCA projects and initiatives in Ethiopia.</p> <p>Action 1.3 Technical and financial support for the generation of evidence from target demonstration areas for assessing the vulnerability of communities in different agro-ecological zones and climate variability and risk assessments.</p> <p>Action 1.4 Assess and Extract adaptation learning for key sectors</p> <p>Action 1.5 Document best practices developed from action learning in Output 3 and (where relevant) minimum standards developed.</p>	<p>all baseline information by end of operational year 1</p> <p>Number of adaptation options prepared based on lessons and experience from demonstration sites</p> <p>Number of best practices and guidelines developed.</p>	<p>Review of adaptation plans for priority sectors at federal and state level</p> <p>AAP technical progress reports</p>	<p>Month 36</p> <p>Month 36</p>	<p>Environment Council, TWG, Research Institutions, Consultants</p> <p>WFP, UNDP</p>	<p>- UN Staff Time</p> <p>\$436,500</p> <p>UNDP Costs US\$31,000</p> <p>WFP Costs US\$ 210,167</p> <p>UNICEF Costs US\$ 195,333</p>
<p>2. <u>Climate Change Information Strategy established and implemented</u></p> <p>Action 2.1 Develop gender sensitive Climate Change Communication Strategy</p> <p>Action 2.2 Prepare Climate Change Adaptation Information management guidelines to ensure consistent messages disseminated</p> <p>Action 2.3 Disseminate Best Practice and Learning from the programme and sister programmes</p> <p>Action 2.4 Building on enhanced climate capacity, disseminate Climate Information to inform planning and investment programmes</p>	<p>Climate change communication strategy prepared by EPA</p> <p>Number of information dissemination events held</p> <p>Number of line Ministries distributing best practices as part of outreach programmes</p> <p>Number of youth dialogues, women dialogues.</p>	<p>Communication Strategy Document</p> <p>Monitoring of Newspaper and broadcast media for reporting, EPA press release records</p> <p>Line Ministry progress reports, sample survey</p> <p>Monitoring of Newspaper and broadcast</p>	<p>End month 6</p> <p>Annually, end of years 1, 2 & 3</p> <p>Month 36</p>	<p>EPA, NMSA, & Relevant Sector Ministries and Regional Bureaus</p> <p>Environment Council, TWG, Research Institutions, Consultants</p> <p>UNICEF WFP</p>	<p>Environment Council, TWG, Research Institutions, Consultants</p> <p>UNICEF WFP</p>	<p>Environment Council, TWG, Research Institutions, Consultants</p> <p>UNICEF WFP</p>	

					media programmes via mass media.	media for reporting.				
--	--	--	--	--	----------------------------------	----------------------	--	--	--	--

Budget Summary

Agency	Output 1	Output 2	Output 3	Output 4	Output 5	Total (US\$)
UNDP	\$737,116	\$1,289,208		\$410,334	\$31,000	\$2,467,658
UNICEF	\$134,490	\$122,375	\$634,233		\$195,333	\$1,086,432
WFP	\$294,560		\$2,423,933		\$210,167	\$2,928,660
Contingency						
Total (\$US)	\$1,166,166	\$1,411,583	\$3,058,167	\$410,334	\$436,500	\$6,482,749

IV. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year 1:

EXPECTED OUTPUTS And baseline, indicators including annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List activity/ results and associated actions	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1 Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced <u>Indicators:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PASDEP 2010-2015 Incorporates provisions for climate change adaptation National Climate Change Strategy developed and endorsed by EC Local level adaptation plans completed in 50 selected Woredas Baseline: PASDEP I has little emphasis on climate change No nationally owned Climate Strategy in Place Local level planning mechanisms have been developed but adaptation not yet integrated into these	1. National Planning Frameworks reflect sector plans for managing climate change Action 1.1 Provide specialised technical expertise to build capacity of MoFED planning unit in planning for climate change. Action 1.2 Undertake a Baseline Study of climate change planning in key Ministries and an initial assessment of climate change adaptation costs. Action 1.3 An analysis for key sector Ministries of current budget plans in light of likely adaptation costs Action 1.4 Develop planning mechanism with sector Ministries for incorporate climate change into national planning processes. Action 1.5 Drawing on knowledge base (Output 5), financial impact assessments (Output 4) and action-learning experience (Output 3) develop long-term climate change actions and budgets 2. Key sectors engaged in coordinated regional and national climate change response Action 2.1 Provide specialised technical expertise to build capacity of planning units at Sector Ministries at Federal and	X	X	X	X	AR 1: MoFED, priority sector Ministries, Environment Council, TWG, EPA, Research Institutes, UNDP, UNICEF AR2: MoFED, priority sector Ministries, TWG, Environmental Council, UNDP, Regional Bureaus	AAP -Consultants, Technical Experts - Equipment costs -Operational costs Workshop Capacity Building costs - UN Staff Time	\$570,382	
		X	X	X	X				GOJ Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and

<p><i>Related CP outcome:</i></p> <p>6c. The capacity of MoFED enhanced in the overall coordination, resource allocation and management, planning and external economic cooperation.</p> <p>11. By 2011 the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets; ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development.</p>	<p>regional level.</p> <p>Action 2.2 Building on findings of baseline study, support federal and regional sector agencies to engage in joint climate impact assessment exercises to incorporate climate change into sector planning.</p> <p>Action 2.3 Drawing on Output 5, Output 4 and Output 3, develop sector-level long-term climate change actions and budgets for regional implementation.</p>	X	X	X	X	<p>AR3: EPA, NMSA Woreda administrators, research and training institutes, local planning experts</p>	GOJ	<p>research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	\$203,650
<p>Output 2 Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EC provide communiqués to National Leadership on national CCA priorities TWG High quality technical positions prepared TWG provides results based 	<p>3 <u>Capacity built for managing climate change risks and opportunities at local level</u></p> <p>Action 3.1 Generate awareness of implications of climate change in Local leadership in sample areas.</p> <p>Action 3.2 Identify capacity constraints for climate change planning at Woreda level and implement building capacity plan</p> <p>Action 3.3 Establish Woreda level LEAP (Link to Output 3).</p>	X	X	X	X	<p>AR1: EPA, Consultant expertise, training institutes</p>	GOJ	<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	\$233,683

<p>monitoring reports incorporating local level evidence to EC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panel discussions and public hearings to discuss CCA organised by Parliamentary NRE sub-committee. <p>Baseline: EC has only recently been established and deliberation on climate change yet to be initiated.</p> <p>No policy-level discussions on integrated approaches to climate change by EC yet.</p> <p>TWG not yet established</p> <p>No panel discussions and public hearings to discuss CCA.</p>	<p>2 <u>Multi-sector technical group established to support Env. Council</u></p> <p>Action 2.1 Establish multi-sector technical working group to provide technical leadership in climate change adaptation</p> <p>Action 2.2 Strengthen technical and administrative function of the TWG secretariat and leadership with technical advisory support.</p> <p>Action 2.3 Support sector Ministry contributions to TWG with sector-relevant technical expertise for priority sectors.</p> <p>Action 2.4 Undertake demonstration project monitoring and action learning visits and provide technical mentorship for Woreda leadership</p> <p>Action 2.5 Support TWG to oversee development of climate change adaptation knowledge base</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>AR2: EPA, TWG, Priority Sector Ministers, Consultant expertise, UNDP</p>	<p>GOJ</p>	<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	<p>\$91,389</p>
<p><u>Targets (Year 1)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Working Group established and advice to EC initiated. <p><i>Related CP outcome:</i></p> <p>5. Parliament and Electoral Bodies (federal and regional) working in an effective manner so that they integrate priorities of the electorate including the vulnerable and marginalised groups.</p> <p>6c. The capacity of MoFED enhanced in the overall coordination, resource allocation and management, planning and external economic cooperation.</p> <p>11. By 2011 the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets; ensuring a</p>	<p>3 <u>Parliamentary NRE sub-committee able to effectively articulate CC issues at parliamentary and constituency level.</u></p> <p>Action 3.1 Facilitate links with international parliamentary groups on climate change</p> <p>Action 3.2 Keep NRE members' up to date with international & national climate change policy their implications.</p> <p>Action 3.3 Technical support to strengthen interpretation and use of adaptation knowledge</p> <p>Action 3.4 Special parliamentary master class series on climate change delivered</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>AR 3: EPA, Parliamentary NRE sub-committee, consultants, training institutes, TWG</p>	<p>GOJ</p>	<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	<p>\$63,889</p>

smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development									\$440,667
Output 3 Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors	1. Identify available technologies & best practices on climate change adaptation Action 1.1 Review of international best practice and gap analysis of current policy measures in practice Action 1.2 Assessment of technology needs and identify demonstration interventions in priority sectors. Action 1.3 Identification of local adaptation capacity needs in selected Woredas; Action 1.4 Identify and map communication pathways for delivery of and feedback on early warning information for improved seasonal responsiveness at local (Woreda) level. Action 1.5 Develop a multi-sectoral action learning programme and agree an integrated action plan with priority sectors	X	X	X	X	AR1 MoARD, EPA, NMSA & other relevant Sector Ministries (energy, water etc), TWG, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF Consultants, Research Institutions	GOJ	Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.	
<p>Baseline: additionally of interventions made by priority sectors is not yet known.</p> <p>Integrated (multi-sector) responses to climate change are not yet known/implemented.</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved uptake and feedback on NMSA early warning forecasting at local level. Meret programme incorporates climate adaptation measures. A set of integrated policy actions tested and costed for scale-up in priority sectors. <p><u>Targets (Year 1)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results based M&E system developed and implemented. Action learning for integrated policy measures established in at least 50 demonstration Woredas. Process for linking CCA programme results to Development planning in priority sectors agreed with MoFED by end year 1. <p><u>Related CP outcome:</u></p> <p>11. By 2011 the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods</p>	2. A set of integrated policy measures (adaptation approaches) tested in specific AEZ to deliver learning & best practice Actions 2.1 In selected sites integrate top-down climate (early warning) information with local level environmental planning to deliver climate resilient environmental and agricultural practices. Action 2.2 Use demonstration sites as sample observational network by feeding back ground level weather and impact observation to NMSA to improve downscaling capacity and impact assessments. Action 2.3 Assess local	X	X	X	X	AR2: EPA, MoARD, & other relevant Sector Ministries (energy, water), MoEducation, Consultant expertise, training institutes Woreda Administrations WFP, UNICEF	GOJ	Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.	\$726,960

protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets; ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development	knowledge systems for environmental management in selected Woredas and integrate with best practices and climate information. Action 2.4 Empower local communities to develop their environmental action plan. Action 2.5 Establish environmental clubs in schools in action learning areas.			X	X	AR3: EPA, MoARD, MoEducation, Consultant expertise.	GoJ	Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Training & meeting budgets, Operational expenses.	\$31,250
Output 4 Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels Indicator: Financing Plan for climate change developed and presented to Ministerial Council by MoFED.	3 <u>Generate an evidence base for refining policy measures and informing long-term planning</u> Action 3.1 Local Environmental clubs mobilise the youth to monitor local level adaptation practices to build awareness of climate change. Action 3.2 Using action learning evidence base: - Produce a detailed and budgeted programme plan to upscale early warning system to improve adaptive capacity. - Draw adaptation lessons and produce/revise best practice recommendations. - Draw out evidence for informing long-term planning processes			X		AR1: MoFED Environmental Council, TWG UNDP, WFP, UNICEF Financial consultant expertise	GOJ	Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting &	\$18,812

<p>Indicator: Environmental Facility for enabling the integrated financing of climate change actions in place.</p> <p>Baseline: Current financial planning and fiscal mechanisms have taken limited consideration of the likely costs of climate change.</p> <p>Baseline: Some preliminary work on a facility have been started by EPA and the AAP will facilitate its completion.</p> <p>Targets (year 1)</p> <p>Initial assessment of climate change costs on key development sectors by end year 1.</p> <p>Related CP outcome:</p> <p>6c. The capacity of MoFED enhanced in the overall coordination, resource allocation and management, planning and external economic cooperation.</p> <p>11. By 2011 the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets; ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development.</p>	<p>2. <u>Local Fiscal Regulatory options for financing and incentivising climate change adaptation assessed</u></p> <p>Action 2.1 Assess current regulatory framework, regulatory capacity and relevance of international best practices with the support of specialist technical expertise.</p> <p>Action 2.3 Enhance the access to carbon trading mechanisms in different sectors for low-carbon climate change adaptation with the support of specialist technical expertise.</p>					<p>AR2: MoFED, EPA Environmental Council, TWG UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, Financial consultant expertise</p>	<p>GOJ</p>	<p>Operational expenses.</p> <p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants</p> <p>Office consumables</p> <p>Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	<p>\$25,612</p>
<p>3. <u>Approaches to accessing international CC fund identified and tested</u></p> <p>Action 3.1 Increase awareness of financial planners, sector project developers and civil society networks to international adaptation funds and their accessibility through UNDP support.</p>	<p>1. <u>Build a detailed knowledge base on climate change impacts in priority sectors</u></p> <p>Action 1.1 Knowledge management system established with advice of KM specialists and shared with the ALM.</p> <p>Action 1.2 Establish databank of all CCA projects and initiatives in</p>					<p>AR1: EPA, NMSA, & Relevant Sector Ministries and Regional Bureaus Environmental Council, TWG, Research Institutions, UNDP & WFP, Consultants</p>	<p>GOJ</p>	<p>Technical assistance, Research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	<p>\$109,945</p>
<p>Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels</p>									

<p>Indicator: Best practices for integrated adaptation planning and implementation prepared and disseminated.</p>	<p>Ethiopia. Action 1.3 Assess adaptation options for key sectors</p>		X	X			<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	\$60000
<p>Indicator: Detailed knowledge base for informing adaptation policy and practice established and systems for its continued development in place.</p>	<p>2. Climate Change Information Strategy established and implemented Action 2.1 Develop gender sensitive Climate Change Communication Strategy Action 2.2 Prepare CCA Information management guidelines to ensure consistent messages disseminated</p>	X	X		<p>AR2: EPA, NMSA, & Relevant Sector Ministries; Environment Council, TWG, UNICEF</p>	GOJ		
<p>Baseline: No climate change adaptation best practices have been prepared by sector Ministries.</p>		X	X					
<p>Baseline: Although the amount of research and development work on CCA is growing in Ethiopia, there is no central mechanism for synthesising and sharing this information in place.</p>								
<p>Targets (year 1) Communication Strategy produced by end month 6. Knowledge management system in place by end year 1</p>								
<p>Related CP outcome: 6c. The capacity of MoFED enhanced in the overall coordination, resource allocation and management, planning and external economic cooperation. 11. By 2011 the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets.</p>								
<p>TOTAL</p>								<p>\$2,178,749</p>

Year 2:

EXPECTED OUTPUTS And baseline indicators including annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List activity results and associated actions	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<p>Output 1 Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PASDEP 2010-2015 incorporates provisions for climate change adaptation National Climate Change Strategy developed and endorsed by EC Local Level adaptation plans completed in 50 selected Wordas <p>Baseline: PASDEP has little emphasis on climate change</p> <p>No nationally owned Climate Strategy in Place</p> <p>Local level planning mechanisms have been developed but adaptation not yet integrated into these</p> <p><u>Targets (Year 2)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Level adaptation planning Capacity Building Plan Implemented by year 2. <p><i>Related CP outcome:</i></p> <p>6c. The capacity of MoFED</p>	<p><u>1. National Planning frameworks reflect sector plans for managing climate change</u></p> <p>Action 1.1 Provide specialised technical expertise to build capacity of MoFED planning unit in planning for climate change.</p> <p>Action 1.4 Develop planning mechanism with sector Ministries for incorporate climate change into national planning processes.</p> <p>Action 1.5 Drawing on knowledge base (Output 5), financial impact assessments (Output 4) and action-learning experience (Output 3) develop long-term climate change actions and budgets</p> <p><u>2. Key sectors engaged in coordinated regional and national climate change response</u></p> <p>Action 2.1 Provide specialised technical expertise to build capacity of planning units at Sector Ministries at Federal and regional level.</p> <p>Action 2.2 Building on findings of baseline study, support federal and regional sector agencies to engage in joint climate impact assessment exercises to incorporate climate change into sector planning.</p> <p>Action 2.3 Drawing on Output 5, Output 4 and Output 3, develop sector-level long-term climate</p>	X	X	X	X	<p>AR 1: MoFED, priority sector Ministries, Environment Council, TWG, EPA, Research Institutes, UNDP, UNICEF</p>	<p>GOJ</p>	<p>-Consultants, Technical Experts - Equipment - Operational costs Workshop Capacity Building costs - UN Staff Time</p>	<p>\$30,850</p>
		X	X	X	X				

<p>enhanced in the overall coordination, resource allocation and management, planning and external economic cooperation.</p> <p>11. By 2011 the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets; ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development.</p>	<p>change actions and budgets for regional implementation.</p> <p><u>3. Capacity built for managing climate change risks and opportunities at local level</u></p> <p>Action 3.1 Generate awareness of implications of climate change in local leadership in sample areas.</p> <p>Action 3.2 Identify capacity constraints for climate change planning at Woreda level and implement building capacity plan</p> <p>Action 3.3 Establish Woreda level LEAP (Link to Output 3).</p>					<p>AR3: EPA, NMSA Woreda administrators, research and training institutes, local planning experts</p>	<p>GOJ</p>	<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	<p>\$167,150</p>
<p>Output 2 Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC provide communiqués to National Leadership on national CCA priorities • TWG High quality technical positions prepared • TWG provides results based monitoring reports incorporating local level evidence to EC. • Panel discussions and public hearings to discuss CCA organised by Parliamentary NRE sub-committee. <p><u>Baseline:</u> EC has only recently been established and deliberation on climate change yet to be initiated.</p>	<p>1. Environment Council strengthened to take on leadership role for CCA</p> <p>Action 1.1: Executive master class training & visit series to maintain cutting edge knowledge on climate change adaptation</p> <p>Action 1.2 Keep EC members up to date with international climate change policy and implications and support preparation of policy positions for international negotiations</p> <p>Action 1.3 Strengthen technical and administrative function of EC secretariat</p> <p><u>2. Multi-sector technical group established to support Env. Council</u></p> <p>Action 2.2 Strengthen technical and administrative function of the TWG secretariat and leadership with technical advisory support.</p> <p>Action 2.3 Support sector Ministry contributions to TWG with sector-relevant technical expertise for priority sectors.</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>AR1: EPA, Consultant expertise, training institutes</p> <p>AR2: EPA, TWG, Priority Sector Ministries, Consultant expertise, UNDP</p>	<p>GOJ</p> <p>GOJ</p>	<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p> <p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting</p>	<p>\$233,683</p> <p>\$210,895</p>

<p>No policy-level discussions on integrated approaches to climate change by EC yet.</p> <p>TWG not yet established</p> <p>No panel discussions and public hearings to discuss CCA.</p>	<p>Action 2.4 Undertake demonstration project monitoring and action learning visits and provide technical mentorship for Worera leadership</p> <p>Action 2.5 Oversee development of Climate change adaptation knowledge base</p>	X	X	X	X	X			<p>budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	
<p><u>Targets (Year 2)</u></p> <p>- EC agree a plan to mainstream CCA through integrated national and local action.</p> <p>- Parliamentary NRE sub-committee holds first panel discussion on CCA and first public hearing to discuss CCA.</p>	<p>3. Parliamentary NRE sub-committee able to effectively articulate CC issues at parliamentary and constituency level.</p> <p>Action 3.1 Facilitate links with international parliamentary groups on climate change</p> <p>Action 3.2 Keep NRE members' up to date with international & national climate change policy their implications.</p> <p>Action 3.3 Technical support to strengthen interpretation and use of adaptation knowledge</p> <p>Action 3.4 Special parliamentary master class series on climate change delivered</p>	X	X	X	X	X	<p>AR 3: EPA, Parliamentary NRE sub-committee, consultants, training institutes, TWG</p>	GOJ	<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	\$202,605
<p><i>Related CP outcome:</i></p> <p>5. Parliament and Electoral Bodies (federal and regional) working in an effective manner so that they integrate priorities of the electorate including the vulnerable and marginalised groups.</p> <p>6c. The capacity of MoFED enhanced in the overall coordination, resource allocation and management, planning and external economic cooperation.</p> <p>11. By 2011 the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets; ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development.</p>		X	X	X	X	X				
<p>Output 3 Climate-resilient policies and measures</p>	<p>1. Identify available technologies & best practices on climate change adaptation</p>									\$0.0

Implemented in priority sectors	2. A set of integrated policy measures (adaptation approaches) tested in specific AEZ to deliver learning & best practice						GOJ	Technical assistance, Short term	\$1,400,083
<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved uptake and feedback on NMSA early warning forecasting at local level. Meret programme incorporates climate adaptation measures. A set of integrated policy actions tested and costed for scale-up in priority sectors. <p>Baseline: Adaptation additionality of interventions made by priority sectors is not yet known.</p> <p>Integrated (multi-sector) responses to climate change are not yet known/implemented.</p> <p>Targets (Year 2) - Two project learning cycles completed by month 24.</p> <p>Related CP outcome: 11. By 2011 the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets; ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development</p>	<p>Action 2.1 In selected sites integrate top-down climate (early warning) information with local level environmental planning to deliver climate resilient environmental and agricultural practices.</p> <p>Action 2.2 Use demonstration sites as sample observational network by feeding back ground level weather and impact observation to NMSA to improve downscaling capacity and impact assessments.</p> <p>Action 2.3 Assess local knowledge systems for environmental management in selected Woredas and integrate with best practices and climate information.</p> <p>Action 2.4 Empower local communities to develop their environmental action plan.</p> <p>Action 2.5 Establish environmental clubs in schools in action learning areas.</p> <p>Action 2.6 Support local clubs to contribute to local environmental planning and action.</p> <p>Action 2.7 Train teachers to train club members to monitor local environmental plans and action research.</p> <p>Action 2.8 In the selected sites, use school learners to extend the lessons of climate change adaptation to their parents and carers.</p>	X	X	X	X	<p>AR2: EPA, MoARD, & other relevant Sector Ministries (energy, water), MoEducation, Consultant expertise, training institutes Woreda Administrations WFP, UNICEF</p>	GOJ	Technical assistance, Short term	\$87,500
<p>3 Generate an evidence base for refining policy measures and informing long-term</p>		X	X	X	X	<p>AR3: EPA, MoARD, & other relevant</p>	GOJ	Technical assistance, Short term	\$87,500

<p>Output 4 Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Environmental Facility for enabling the integrated financing of climate change actions in place.</p> <p>Financing Plan for climate change developed and presented to Ministerial Council by MoFED.</p> <p>Baseline: Current financial planning and fiscal mechanisms have taken limited consideration of the likely costs of climate change.</p> <p>Some preliminary work on a facility have been started by EPA and the AAP will facilitate its completion.</p> <p><u>Targets (year 2)</u> Guidelines and procedures established for accessing international climate change funding</p>	<p><u>planning</u></p> <p>Action 3.1 Local Environmental clubs mobilise the youth to monitor local level adaptation practices to build awareness of climate change.</p> <p>Action 3.2 Using action learning evidence base: Produce a detailed and budgeted programme plan to upscale early warning system to improve adaptive capacity. Draw adaptation lessons and produce/revise best practice recommendations. Draw out evidence for informing long-term planning processes</p>	X	X	X	X	<p>Sector Ministries (Energy, water), MoEducation, Consultant expertise, research institutions Woreda Administrations WFP, UNICEF</p>	GOJ	<p>consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	\$72,937
<p><u>Indicator:</u> Environmental Facility for enabling the integrated financing of climate change actions in place.</p> <p>Financing Plan for climate change developed and presented to Ministerial Council by MoFED.</p> <p>Baseline: Current financial planning and fiscal mechanisms have taken limited consideration of the likely costs of climate change.</p> <p>Some preliminary work on a facility have been started by EPA and the AAP will facilitate its completion.</p> <p><u>Targets (year 2)</u> Guidelines and procedures established for accessing international climate change funding</p>	<p>1. <u>National budgeting systems incorporate climate-related implications on spending priorities</u></p> <p>Action 1.1 Undertake financial risk assessments of climate change for priority sectors</p> <p>Action 1.2 Climate change budget implications for priority sectors assessed and tradeoffs measured</p> <p>Action 1.3 Develop options for adjusting domestic national budgets to accommodate CC adaptation needs, including trade-off scenarios.</p> <p>Action 1.4 Development of a national investment facility for mobilising and managing funds for cross-sectoral climate change adaptation responses supported</p>	X	X	X	X	<p>AR1:MoFED Environmental Council, TWG UNDP, WFP, UNICEF Financial consultant expertise</p>	GOJ	<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	\$59,762
<p><u>Indicator:</u> Environmental Facility for enabling the integrated financing of climate change actions in place.</p> <p>Financing Plan for climate change developed and presented to Ministerial Council by MoFED.</p> <p>Baseline: Current financial planning and fiscal mechanisms have taken limited consideration of the likely costs of climate change.</p> <p>Some preliminary work on a facility have been started by EPA and the AAP will facilitate its completion.</p> <p><u>Targets (year 2)</u> Guidelines and procedures established for accessing international climate change funding</p>	<p>2. <u>Local Fiscal Regulatory options for financing and incentivising climate change adaptation assessed</u></p> <p>Action 2.1 Assess current</p>	X	X	X	X	<p>AR2: MoFED, EPA Environmental Council, TWG UNDP, WFP,</p>	GOJ	<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office</p>	\$59,762

<p>mechanisms prepared through TWG.</p> <p>An position paper that outlines costs and benefits of possible fiscal regulatory options prepared by MoFED and EPA and presented to Env Council by end Year 2.</p>	<p>regulatory framework, regulatory capacity and relevance of international best practices with the support of specialist technical expertise.</p> <p>Action 2.2 Develop options for 'Green taxes' and assess cost-benefit and capacity trade offs of options with the support of specialist technical expertise.</p> <p>Action 2.3 Enhance the access to carbon trading mechanisms in different sectors for low-carbon climate change adaptation with the support of specialist technical expertise.</p>	X	X	X	X	<p>UNICEF, Financial consultant expertise</p>		<p>consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	
<p>Related CP outcome:</p> <p>6c. The capacity of MoFED enhanced in the overall coordination, resource allocation and management, planning and external economic cooperation.</p> <p>11. By 2011 the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets; ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development.</p>	<p>3. Approaches to accessing international CC fund identified and tested</p> <p>Action 3.1 Increase awareness of financial planners, sector project developers and civil society networks to international adaptation funds and their accessibility through UNDP support.</p> <p>Action 3.2 Train sector institutions in the methods for developing projects for international climate change funding</p> <p>Action 3.3 Using action research sites and pilots, apply for funding from targeted international funds</p>	X	X	X	X	<p>AR3: MoFED, EPA Environmental Council, TWG UNDP, WFP, UNICEF</p>	GOJ	<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	\$77,416
<p>Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels</p> <p>Indicator:</p>	<p>1. Build a detailed knowledge base on climate change impacts in priority sectors</p> <p>Action 1.2 Establish databank of all CCA projects and initiatives in Ethiopia</p> <p>Action 1.3 technical and financial support for the generation of evidence from target demonstration areas for</p>	X	X	X	X	<p>AR1: EPA, NMSA, & Relevant Sector Ministries and Regional Bureaus Environment Council, TWG, Research Institutions, Consultants</p>	GOJ	<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services,</p>	\$81,944

<p>Best practices for integrated adaptation planning and implementation prepared and disseminated.</p> <p>Indicator: knowledge base for informing adaptation policy and practice established and systems for its continued development in place.</p> <p>Baseline: No climate change adaptation best practices have been prepared by sector Ministries.</p> <p>Baseline: Although the amount of research and development work on CCA is growing in Ethiopia, there is no central mechanism for synthesising and sharing this information in place.</p> <p>Targets (Year 2) Information generated shared with relevant stakeholders through appropriate fora from beginning Year 2 onwards.</p> <p>Related CP outcome: 6c. The capacity of MoFED enhanced in the overall coordination, resource allocation and management, planning and external economic cooperation. 11. By 2011 the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets; ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development.</p>	<p>assessing the: vulnerability of communities in different agro-ecological zones and climate variability and risk assessments. Action 1.4 Assess and extract adaptation options for key sectors</p>			<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP & WFP</p>		<p>Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	
<p>Baseline: No climate change adaptation best practices have been prepared by sector Ministries.</p> <p>Baseline: Although the amount of research and development work on CCA is growing in Ethiopia, there is no central mechanism for synthesising and sharing this information in place.</p> <p>Targets (Year 2) Information generated shared with relevant stakeholders through appropriate fora from beginning Year 2 onwards.</p> <p>Related CP outcome: 6c. The capacity of MoFED enhanced in the overall coordination, resource allocation and management, planning and external economic cooperation. 11. By 2011 the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets; ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development.</p>	<p>3. Climate Change Information Strategy established and implemented Action 3.3 Disseminate BP and Learning from the programme and sister programmes Action 3.4 Building on enhanced climate capacity, disseminate Climate Information to inform planning and investment programmes</p>			<p>X X</p>	<p>X X</p>	<p>AR3: EPA, NMSA, & Relevant Sector Ministries and Regional Bureaus Environment Council, TWG, Research Institutions, Consultants UNICEF WFP</p>	<p>GOJ</p>	<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	<p>\$24,500</p>

TOTAL

\$2,671,750

Year 3:

EXPECTED OUTPUTS And baseline, indicators including annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List activity results and associated actions	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1 Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PASDEP 2010-2015 incorporates provisions for climate change adaptation National Climate Change Strategy developed and endorsed by EC Local Level adaptation plans completed in 50 selected Woredas. 	1. National Planning frameworks reflect sector plans for managing climate change Action 1.4 Develop planning mechanism with sector Ministries for incorporate climate change into national planning processes. Action 1.5 Drawing on knowledge base (Output 5), financial impact assessments (Output 4) and action-learning experience (Output 3) develop long-term climate change actions and budgets	X	X	X	X	AR 1: MOFED, priority sector Ministries, Environment Council, TWG, EPA, Research Institutes, UNDP, UNICEF	GOJ	-Consultants, Technical Experts - Equipment - Operational costs Workshop Capacity Building costs - UN Staff Time	\$55,833
		X	X	X	X				
Baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PASDEP I has little emphasis on climate change No nationally owned Climate Strategy in Place Local level planning mechanisms have been developed but adaptation not yet integrated into these. Targets (Year 3) Multi-sector climate change strategy developed by end Year 3. Local level adaptation plans completed in 50 selected Woredas	2. Key sectors engaged in coordinated regional and national climate change response Action 2.1 Provide specialist technical expertise to build capacity of planning units at Sector Ministries at Federal and regional level. Action 2.2 Building on findings of baseline study, support federal and regional sector agencies to engage in joint climate impact assessment exercises to incorporate climate change into sector planning. Action 2.3 Drawing on Output 5, Output 4 and Output 3, develop sector-level long-term climate change actions and budgets for	X	X	X	X	AR2: MOFED, priority sector Ministries, TWG, Environmental Council, UNDP Regional Bureaus	GOJ	Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.	\$2000
		X	X	X	X				

by end year 3	regional implementation.									
<p><i>Related CP outcome:</i></p> <p>6c. The capacity of MoFED enhanced in the overall coordination, resource allocation and management, planning and external economic cooperation.</p> <p>11. By 2011 the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets; ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development.</p>	<p>3. Capacity built for managing climate change risks and opportunities at local level</p> <p>Action 3.2 Identify capacity constraints for climate change planning at Woreda level and implement building capacity plan</p> <p>Action 3.3 Establish Woreda level LEAP (Link to Output 3).</p>	X	X	X	X		<p>AR3: EPA, NMSA Woreda administrators, research and training institutes, local planning experts</p>	GOJ	<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	\$50,000
<p>Output 2 Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EC provide communiqués to National Leadership on national CCA priorities TWG provides results based monitoring reports incorporating local level evidence to EC. TWG High quality technical positions prepared for EC Panel discussions and public hearings to discuss CCA organised by Parliamentary NRE sub-committee. <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EC has only recently been established and deliberation on climate change yet to be initiated. No policy-level discussions on integrated approaches to climate 	<p>1. Environment Council strengthened to take on leadership role for CCA</p> <p>Action 1.2 Keep EC members' up to date with international climate change policy and implications and support preparation of policy positions for international negotiations</p> <p>Action 1.3 Strengthen technical and administrative function of EC secretariat</p>	X	X	X	X		<p>AR1: EPA, Consultant expertise, training institutes</p>	GOJ	<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	\$123,183
	<p>2. Multi-sector technical group established to support Env. Council</p> <p>Action 2.2 Strengthen technical and administrative function of the TWG secretariat and leadership with technical advisory support.</p> <p>Action 2.3 Support sector Ministry contributions to TWG with sector-relevant technical expertise for priority sectors.</p> <p>Action 2.4 Undertake demon-</p>	X	X	X	X		<p>AR2: EPA, TWG, Priority Sector Ministries, Consultant expertise, UNDP</p>	GOJ	<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting</p>	\$187,215

<p>change by EC yet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TWG not yet established • TWG not yet established • No regular parliamentary panel discussions and public hearings to discuss CCA. 	<p>stration project monitoring and action learning visits and provide technical mentorship for Woreda leadership</p> <p>Action 2.5 Oversee development of Climate change adaptation knowledge base</p>	X	X	X				<p>budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	
<p><u>Targets (year 3)</u></p> <p>- A Policy Position Paper Prepared by EC to advise country Leadership on international climate change negotiations.</p> <p>- Parliamentary NRE sub-committee holds second panel discussion on CCA and second public hearing to discuss CCA.</p>	<p>3. Parliamentary NRE sub-committee able to effectively articulate CC issues at parliamentary and constituency level.</p> <p>Action 3.1 Facilitate links with international parliamentary groups on climate change</p> <p>Action 3.3 Technical support to strengthen interpretation and use of adaptation knowledge</p> <p>Action 3.4 Special parliamentary master class series on climate change delivered</p>	X	X	X	X	<p>AR 3: EPA, Parliamentary NRE sub-committee, consultants, training institutes, TWG</p>	<p>GOJ</p>	<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	<p>\$65,040</p>
<p><u>Related CP outcome:</u></p> <p>5. Parliament and Electoral Bodies (federal and regional) working in an effective manner so that they integrate priorities of the electorate including the vulnerable and marginalised groups.</p> <p>6c. The capacity of MoFED enhanced in the overall coordination, resource allocation and management, planning and external economic cooperation.</p> <p>11. By 2011 the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets; ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development.</p>	<p>1. <u>Identify available technologies & best practices on climate change adaptation</u></p>								<p>\$0.00</p>
<p>Output 3 Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors</p>	<p>2. <u>A set of integrated policy measures (adaptation approaches) tested in specific</u></p>					<p>AR2: EPA, MoARD,</p>	<p>GOJ</p>	<p>Technical assistance,</p>	<p>\$682,458</p>

<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved uptake and feedback on NMSA early warning forecasting at local level. Meret programme incorporates climate adaptation measures. A set of integrated policy actions tested and costed for scale-up in priority sectors. <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation additionality of interventions made by priority sectors is not yet known. Integrated (multi-sector) responses to climate change are not yet known/implemented. <p>Targets (year 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence from projects generated, analysed and presented to TWG by month 33. Evidence from evaluation of Action Learning projects used to finalise a set of CCA policy measures by project end. <p>Related CP outcome:</p> <p>11. By 2011 the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets; ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development</p>	<p>AEZ to deliver learning & best practice</p> <p>Actions 2.1 In selected sites integrate top-down climate (early warning) information with local level environmental planning to deliver climate resilient environmental and agricultural practices.</p> <p>Action 2.2 Use demonstration sites as sample observational network by feeding back ground level weather and impact observation to NMSA to improve downscaling capacity and impact assessments.</p> <p>Action 2.3 Assess local knowledge systems for environmental management in selected Woredas and integrate with best practices and climate information.</p> <p>Action 2.4 Empower local communities to develop their environmental action plan.</p> <p>Action 2.5 Establish environmental clubs in schools in action learning areas.</p> <p>Action 2.6 Support local clubs to contribute to local environmental planning and action.</p> <p>Action 2.7 Train teachers to train club members to monitor local environmental plans and action research.</p> <p>Action 2.8 In the selected sites, use school learners to extend the lessons of climate change adaptation to their parents and carers.</p>					X	X	X	X	X	<p>& other relevant Sector Ministries (energy, water), MoEducation, Consultant expertise, training institutes</p> <p>Woreda Administrations WFP, UNICEF</p>	<p>Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	\$89,250
<p>3 Generate an evidence base for refining policy measures and informing long-term planning</p> <p>Action 3.1 Local Environmental clubs mobilise the youth to monitor local level adaptation practices to build awareness of</p>						X	X	X	X	X	<p>AR3: EPA, MoARD, & other relevant Sector Ministries (energy, water), MoEducation, Consultant expertise,</p>	<p>GOJ</p> <p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables</p>	

<p>climate change.</p> <p>Action 3.2 Using action learning evidence base:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a detailed and budgeted programme plan to upscale early warning system to improve adaptive capacity. Draw adaptation lessons and produce/revise best practice recommendations. Draw out evidence for informing long-term planning processes 	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>research institutions</p> <p>Moreda Administrations WFP, UNICEF</p>	<p>GOJ</p>	<p>Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	<p>\$0.00</p>
<p>Output 4 Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financing Plan for climate change developed and presented to Ministerial Council by MoFED. Environmental Facility for enabling the integrated financing of climate change actions in place. <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current financial planning and fiscal mechanisms have taken limited consideration of the likely costs of climate change. Some preliminary work on a facility have been started by EPA and the AAP will facilitate its completion. <p><u>Targets (Year 3)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A set of options for meeting adaptation costs agreed and implementation plans prepared by MoFED. 	<p>1. <u>National budgeting systems incorporate climate-related implications on spending priorities</u></p> <p>Action 1.3 Develop options for adjusting domestic national budgets to accommodate CC adaptation needs, including trade-off scenarios.</p> <p>Action 1.4 Development of a national investment facility for attracting and managing funds for cross-sectoral climate change adaptation responses supported</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>AR1:MoFED Environmental Council, TWG UNDP, WFP, UNICEF</p> <p>Financial consultant expertise</p>	<p>GOJ</p>	<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	<p>\$94,375</p>
<p>2. <u>Local Fiscal Regulatory options for financing and incentivising climate change adaptation assessed</u></p> <p>Action 2.2 Develop options for 'Green taxes' and assess cost-benefit and capacity trade offs of options with the support of specialist technical expertise.</p> <p>Action 2.3 Enhance the access to carbon trading mechanisms in different sectors for low-carbon climate change adaptation with the support of specialist technical expertise.</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>AR2: MoFED, EPA Environmental Council, TWG UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, Financial consultant expertise</p>	<p>GOJ</p>	<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	<p>\$94,375</p>

<p><i>Related CP outcome:</i></p> <p>6c. The capacity of Mo/FED enhanced in the overall coordination, resource allocation and management, planning and external economic cooperation.</p> <p>11. By 2011 the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets; ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development.</p>	<p>3. Approaches to accessing international CC fund identified and tested</p> <p>Action 3.1 Increase awareness of financial planners, sector project developers and civil society networks to international adaptation funds and their accessibility through UNDP support.</p> <p>Action 3.2 Train sector institutions in the methods for developing projects for international climate change funding</p> <p>Action 3.3 Using action research sites and pilots, apply for funding from targeted international funds</p>					<p>AR3: MoFED, EPA Environmental Council, TWG UNDP, WFP, UNICEF</p>	<p>GOJ</p>	<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	<p>\$68,786</p>
<p>Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>Best practices for integrated adaptation planning and implementation prepared and disseminated.</p> <p>Detailed knowledge base for informing adaptation policy and practice established and systems for its continued development in place.</p> <p>Baseline: No climate change adaptation best practices have been prepared by sector Ministries. Although the amount of research and development work on CCA is</p>	<p>1. Build a detailed knowledge base on climate change impacts in priority sectors</p> <p>Action 1.2 Update databank of all CCA projects and initiatives in Ethiopia</p> <p>Action 1.3 Assess and extract adaptation learning for key sectors</p> <p>Action 1.5 Document best practices developed from action learning in Output 3 and (where relevant) minimum standards developed.</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>AR1: EPA, NMSA, & Relevant Sector Ministries and Regional Bureaus Environment Council, TWG, Research Institutions, Consultants UNDP & WFP</p>	<p>GOJ</p>	<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.</p>	<p>\$183,610</p>
	<p>3. Climate Change Information Strategy established and implemented</p> <p>Action 3.3 Disseminate BP and Learning from the programme and sister programmes</p> <p>Action 3.4 Building on enhanced climate capacity, disseminate Climate Information to inform</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>AR3: EPA, NMSA, & Relevant Sector Ministries and Regional Bureaus Environment Council, TWG, Research Institutions,</p>	<p>GOJ</p>	<p>Technical assistance, Short term consultants Office consumables Consulting and research</p>	<p>\$30,500</p>

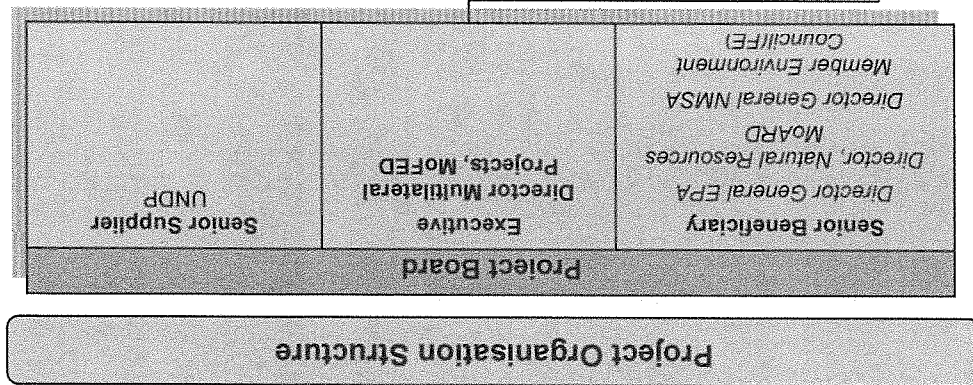
growing in Ethiopia, there is no central mechanism for synthesising and sharing this information in place.	planning and investment programmes	Consultants UNICEF WFP	services, Meeting budgets, Operational expenses.	
<p>Target: In depth study completed, results fed into knowledge base and disseminated</p> <p>Set of best practices prepared and disseminated for adaptation approaches</p>				
<p>Related CP outcome: 6c. The capacity of MoFED enhanced in the overall coordination, resource allocation and management, planning and external economic cooperation.</p> <p>11. By 2011 the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets, ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development.</p>				
TOTAL				\$1,632,250

Annual Budget Summary per Output

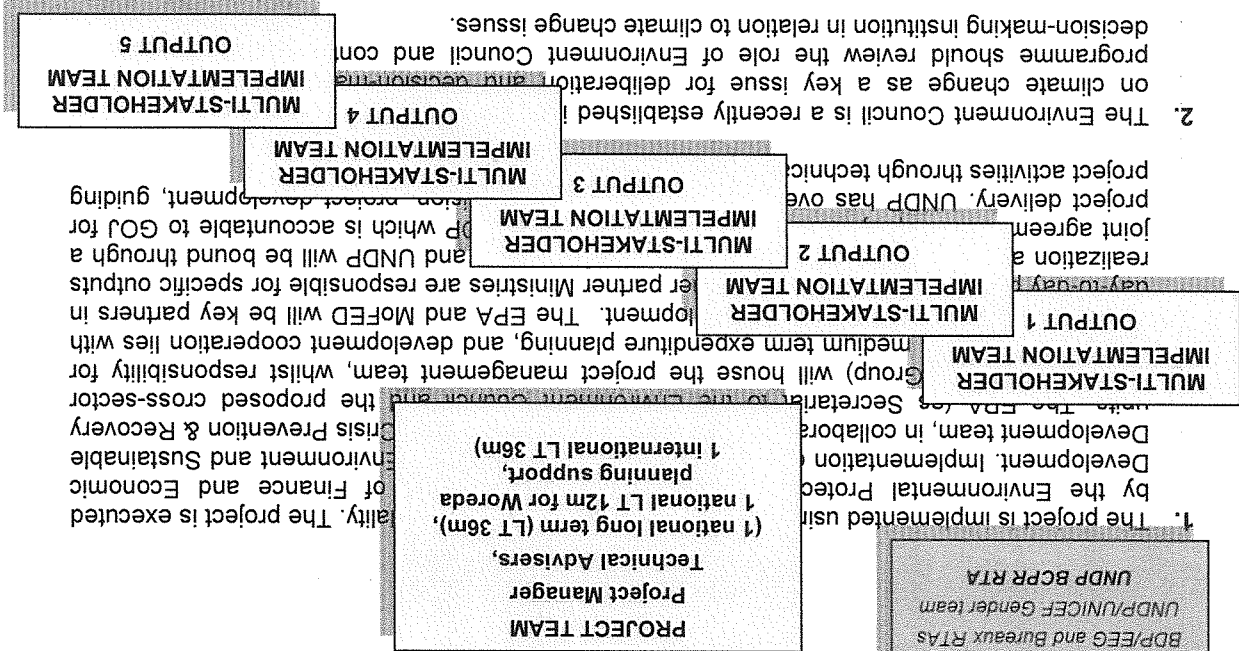
Year	Output 1	Output 2	Output 3	Output 4	Output 5	Total (US\$)
Year 1	\$827,542	\$388,961	\$798,877	\$47,424	\$115,945	\$2,178,749
Year 2	\$220,425	\$647,183	\$1,487,583	\$210,115	\$106,444	\$2,671,750
Year 3	\$107,833	\$375,438	\$771,708	\$163,161	\$214,110	\$1,632,250

Total (\$US)	\$1,155,800	\$1,411,582	\$3,058,168	\$420,700	\$436,499	\$6,482,749
--------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	-------------

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



1. The project is implemented using a multi-stakeholder approach. The project is executed by the Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development team, in collaboration with the EPA, the Secretary to the Environment Council and the proposed cross-sector (Group) will house the project management team, whilst responsibility for medium term expenditure planning, and development cooperation lies with the EPA and MoFED will be key partners in the project. The project is executed by the Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development team, in collaboration with the EPA, the Secretary to the Environment Council and the proposed cross-sector (Group) will house the project management team, whilst responsibility for medium term expenditure planning, and development cooperation lies with the EPA and MoFED will be key partners in the project.
2. The Environment Council is a recently established institution in relation to climate change issues. The project is implemented at the national and local/site levels. The Project management team is responsible for overall coordination of project activities, in particular, it coordinates national activities that are largely linked to policy and systemic and institutional capacities for
3. Within the first two months an initial 6-month baseline study should be commissioned so that information on climate change costs and actions can be rapidly generated and used as a basis for wider cross-sectoral engagement on adaptation action. Within the first 6 months a number of the first-step activities need to be undertaken: Establishment of Technical Working Group, M&E systems, communication strategy, a gender mainstreaming plan, knowledge management system.
4. Project activities are implemented at the national and local/site levels. The Project management team is responsible for overall coordination of project activities, in particular, it coordinates national activities that are largely linked to policy and systemic and institutional capacities for



- managing dynamic, long term planning mechanisms to manage inherent uncertainties of climate change that will be developed a part of the national climate change strategy action plan to be implemented through the Environment Council. The PMT is headed by a National Project Manager who is a seconded representative from EPA. It is also responsible for coordination and mainstreaming of lessons and experiences into government operations and has oversight and supervisory role for all project activities be they implemented by government or by the other sister UN agencies.
5. UNICEF and WFP are responsible for coordinating the execution of all local level activities as described in the results matrix, as the technical partners and assume accountability for financial management in respect of the activities.
6. MoFED, EPA, UNICEF, UNIDO and WFP will sign a Letter of Agreement (LOA) in accordance to a standard designated template customized and attached as Annex 2 in this project document. The LOA will detail the funds flow from UNDP to EPA through MoFED for government managed component in accordance to the UN Agencies execution modalities which provides for an approved work plan and disbursement schedule agreed on and included in the PRODOC. This details the resources and their movement/disbursement schedules.
7. The Project is guided and overseen by the Project Steering Committee (PSC), the highest decision making organ of the project. The PSC is housed within MoFED. The PSC is chaired by the Director of Multilateral Projects and is responsible for supervising project development, guiding project activities through technical backstopping and for contracting Short Term Expertise and PMU staff where necessary. UNDP co-chairs the PSC. The PSC members meet at least once in a year to discuss project progress and approve annual workplans. PSC comprises MoFED, EPA, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy, NMA, Ministry of Water. The National Project Manager (NPM) Officer is an ex officio member of PSC responsible for taking minutes.
8. The roles of the PSC are to:
- Supervise and approve the appointment of project staff and short term consultants
 - Supervise project activities through monitoring progress
 - Review and approve work plans, financial plans and reports
 - Provide strategic advice to the PCU for the implementation of project activities to ensure the integration of project activities with poverty alleviation and sustainable development objectives.
 - Ensure inter agency coordination through the TWG and NCCF
 - Ensure full participation of stakeholders in project activities
 - Provide technical backstopping to the project
 - Assist with organization of project reviews and contracting consultancies under technical assistance
 - Provide guidance to the PMT
9. The PMT is located within the EPA and is responsible for day-to-day oversight and coordination of implementation of project activities including supervision of activities contacted to consultants by Government. The NPM heading the PMT reports to the DDG of EPA and maintains liaison with UNDP. The NPM is assisted by a technical team comprising one long-term national and one long-term international full time consultant that support implementation for the project management team. One fulltime national local planning specialist will also be required for 1 year (month 7 to month 18) to support Woreda environmental planning. 40 months of national short-term and 13 months of international short term expertise will be necessary to support project implementation.
10. The NPM liaises directly with UNICEF, WFP and UNDP and receives reports and feedback from the sister agencies in order to prepare one project progress and financial report to the board and the donor.
11. The NPM manages activities of the PMT and ensures collaboration between institutions and other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the project. He/she is responsible for the preparation and presentation of reports to PSC and UNDP on a regular basis (including APR,

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below (to come).
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Programme Manager/National Project Managers to facilitate tracking and response of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Report (PPR) shall be submitted by the Programme Manager to the Project Board and the National Project Managers to the

Within the annual cycle

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the Programme will be monitored at the national levels through the following:

National-Level

This national project forms part of a selected number of national projects supported by UNDP under a targeted program of support, entitled "the Africa Adaptation Program". In this regard, monitoring will be undertaken within the broader context of learning and creating a platform for documenting and creating a platform for experience sharing.

Global/Regional-Level

VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

12. The Project is subject to at least two independent external evaluations during its lifespan. These are:
 - Mid-term Evaluation which is undertaken at the end of the second year to determine the progress being made towards achievement of outcomes and to institute corrective measures.
 - Terminal Evaluation which is undertaken three months prior to the terminal TPR meeting. The evaluation focuses on impact and sustainability of project results.
13. The MoFED, UNICEF and WFP will provide UNDP Country Office with certified periodic financial statements together with annual audits of the financial statements in accordance with the procedures set out in the Programming and Finance Manual. The audit will be conducted by the legally recognized auditors of their respective agencies and or by commercial auditors engaged by UNDP.
14. There will be budget reviews and mandatory budget re-phasing as required and when necessary through UNDP who will maintain ATLAS budget on behalf of other agencies. Funds will be sourced from the UNDP headquarters and directly sent to the headquarters of UNICEF and WFP based on an approved work plan and a progress report (technical and financial) at the country level and presented to PSC. All work plans will be approved by PSC and reporting modalities will follow UNDP procedures and rules of programming as stipulated in the Results Management Guidelines (RMG).
15. A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan will be implemented to monitor performance, process, objective and outcome achievement and environmental and socio-economic impacts. The monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with UNDP procedures using Log frame indicators and means of verification as benchmarks. The monitoring and evaluation process will rely heavily on active involvement of all project partners and collaborators. This will follow closely the provision discussed in section VI of this prococ.

EPA as implementing institute, should adopt a "Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation" is suggested which involves the regular collection of information on how effectively the project is performing and whether a project is achieving its stated outcomes and goals by the participating entities. To implement a

- *Annual Review Report.* An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Programme Manager and shared with the Project Board and the National Project Managers and shared with the Atlas Project Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- *Annual Project Review.* Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. The national review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcome(s). The regional review is driven by the Project Board.

Annually

allocated for these activities.

reporting on lessons learned. To this end a percentage of project resources will need to be UNDP-GEF shall provide a format and assist the project team in categorizing, documenting and contributions is a requirement to be delivered not less frequently than once every 12 months.

ongoing process, and the need to communicate such lessons as one of the project's central and implementation of similar future projects. Identification and analysis of lessons learned is an The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Identification and analysis of lessons learned is an

learned.

ii. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons

- The conditions for success (or failure), including replication and scaling up.
- The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned.
- Best practices in integrating adaptation into national and local development policy, and project design and implementation mechanisms.
- Lessons learned on removing the most common barriers to adaptation, with special attention to the roles of local partners, international partners, UNDP, and GEF in designing and implementing projects

i. The project will participate, as relevant and appropriate, in UNDP-GEF sponsored networks, organized for senior personnel working on projects that share common characteristics. The **Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)** will function as key electronic platform to capture project learning and adaptation impacts generated by the project. The ALM lessons learned template (to be made available by RTA) will be adapted for use by the project. To support this goal, adaptation-related activities from the project will contribute knowledge to the ALM, such as the following:

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through a number of existing information sharing networks and forums. In addition:

LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

- A Project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project.
 - A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.
- National Project Boards through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.

Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation the baseline data against the project indicators should be established when the baseline study is completed within 6 months after the commencement of the project.

Quality Management for Project Activity Results

OUTPUT 1: Dynamic, long-term planning tools/mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced	
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	National Planning frameworks reflect sector plans for managing climate change
Purpose	National sustainable development planning must incorporate the implications of climate change into planning mechanism to ensure objectives can be met
Description	<p>Action 1.1 Provide specialised technical expertise to build capacity of MoFED planning unit in planning for climate change.</p> <p>Action 1.2 Undertake a Baseline Study of climate change planning in key Ministries and an initial assessment of climate change adaptation costs.</p> <p>Action 1.3 An analysis for key sector Ministries of current budget plans in light of likely adaptation costs</p> <p>Action 1.4 Develop planning mechanism with sector Ministries for incorporate climate change into national planning processes.</p> <p>Action 1.5 Drawing on knowledge base (Output 5), financial impact assessments (Output 4) and action-learning experience (Output 3) develop long-term climate change actions and budgets.</p>
Quality Criteria	how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?
Quality Method	Means of verification, what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?
Date of Assessment	When will the assessment of quality be performed?
End of year 1	Baseline Study approved by Environment Council.
End of year 3	Review of climate change adaptation content in sector planning documents for Water, Agriculture and Environment line Ministries.
Long-term climate change sector plans prepared by Water, Agriculture and Environment line Ministries and incorporated into national development planning processes.	
Activity Result 2 (Atlas Activity ID)	Key sectors engaged in coordinated regional and national climate change response
Purpose	Joint responses to climate change require agencies to conduct joint planning processes
Description	<p>Action 2.1 Provide specialised technical expertise to build capacity of planning units at Sector Ministries at Federal and regional level.</p> <p>Action 2.2 Building on findings of baseline study, support federal and regional sector agencies to engage in joint climate impact assessment exercises to incorporate climate change into sector planning.</p> <p>Action 2.4 Drawing on Output 5, Output 4 and Output 3, develop sector-level long-term climate change actions and budgets for regional implementation.</p>
Quality Criteria	how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?
Quality Method	Means of verification, what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?
Date of Assessment	When will the assessment of quality be performed?
End of year 1	Minutes of technical working group meetings and baseline study
End of year 2	Review of technical working group
Annually end of years 1, 2	Number of sector agencies engaged in baseline study team
Number of sectors engaged as part of the baseline study team	Number of sector agencies engaged in

OUTPUT 1: Dynamic, long-term planning tools/mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced	
Activity Result 2 (Atlas Activity ID)	Key sectors engaged in coordinated regional and national climate change response
Purpose	Joint responses to climate change require agencies to conduct joint planning processes
Description	<p>Action 2.1 Provide specialised technical expertise to build capacity of planning units at Sector Ministries at Federal and regional level.</p> <p>Action 2.2 Building on findings of baseline study, support federal and regional sector agencies to engage in joint climate impact assessment exercises to incorporate climate change into sector planning.</p> <p>Action 2.4 Drawing on Output 5, Output 4 and Output 3, develop sector-level long-term climate change actions and budgets for regional implementation.</p>
Quality Criteria	how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?
Quality Method	Means of verification, what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?
Date of Assessment	When will the assessment of quality be performed?
End of year 1	Minutes of technical working group meetings and baseline study
End of year 2	Review of technical working group
Annually end of years 1, 2	Number of sector agencies engaged in baseline study team

Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)		Purpose	Description	Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Environment Council strengthened to take on leadership role for CCA		The Environmental Council needs to gain a strategic understanding of climate change, be regularly informed and supported to deliver leadership for climate change in the country	Action 1.1: Executive master class training & visit series to maintain cutting edge knowledge on climate change adaptation Action 1.2: Keep EC members' up to date with international climate change policy and implications and support preparation of policy positions for international negotiations Action 1.3: Strengthen technical and administrative function of EC secretariat	how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Means of verification: what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	When will the assessment of quality be performed?
Start Date: Month 7	End Date: Month 36					

OUTPUT 2: Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built

Activity Result 3 (Atlas Activity ID)		Purpose	Description	Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Capacity built for managing climate change risks and opportunities at local level		Capacity for local level adaptation planning will require support for Woreda planning and support to enable local community involvement	Action 3.1 Generate awareness of implications of climate change in local leadership in sample areas. Action 3.2 Identify capacity constraints for climate change planning at Woreda level and implement building capacity plan. Action 3.2 Establish Woreda level LEAP (Link to Output 3).	how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Means of verification: what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	When will the assessment of quality be performed?
Start Date: Month 7	End Date: Month 30					

OUTPUT 1: Dynamic, long-term planning tools/mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced

Number of agencies completing long-term climate change plans	Review of long-term climate change plans from key sector agencies	8 & 3
Joint climate change planning processes	meetings and NCCF meetings	8 & 3
		Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3

Number of discussions held on climate change by Environment Council	Proceedings of EC meetings	Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3
Number of Environment Council members participate in Masterclass on climate change for leaders	Training reports and survey of EC members	Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3
		Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3

OUTPUT 2: Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built	
Activity Result 3	Parliamentary NRE sub-committee able to effectively articulate Climate Change issues at parliamentary and constituency level.
Purpose	Support for climate change and the difficult tradeoffs that may be required for planning and financing adaptation will be required in the Parliament and the Parliamentary NRE sub-committee will act as champions for climate change within Parliament
Description	Action 3.1 Facilitate links with international parliamentary groups on climate change. Action 3.2 Keep NRE members' up to date with international & national climate change policy their implications. Action 3.3 Technical support to strengthen interpretation and use of adaptation knowledge. Action 3.4 Special parliamentary master class series on climate change delivered.
Quality Criteria	how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?
Quality Method	Means of verification: what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?
Date of Assessment	When will the assessment of quality be performed?
Activity Result 3	Start Date: Month 6 End Date: Month 36

OUTPUT 2: Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built	
Activity Result 2	Multi-sector technical group established to support Environment Council
Purpose	The EC requires advice from the technical Ministers and scientists in government to enable it to form opinions. An ad hoc arrangement currently exists.
Description	Action 2.1 Establish multi-sector technical working group to provide technical leadership in climate change adaptation. Action 2.2 Strengthen technical and administrative function of the TWG secretariat and leadership with technical advisory support. Action 2.3 Support sector Ministry contributions to TWG with sector-relevant technical expertise for priority sectors. Action 2.4 Undertake demonstration project monitoring and action learning visits and provide technical mentorship for Woreda leadership. Action 2.5 Support TWG to oversee development of CCA knowledge base.
Quality Criteria	how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?
Quality Method	Means of verification: what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?
Date of Assessment	When will the assessment of quality be performed?
Activity Result 2	Start Date: Month 3 End Date: Month 36
Purpose	The EC requires advice from the technical Ministers and scientists in government to enable it to form opinions. An ad hoc arrangement currently exists.
Description	Action 2.1 Establish multi-sector technical working group to provide technical leadership in climate change adaptation. Action 2.2 Strengthen technical and administrative function of the TWG secretariat and leadership with technical advisory support. Action 2.3 Support sector Ministry contributions to TWG with sector-relevant technical expertise for priority sectors. Action 2.4 Undertake demonstration project monitoring and action learning visits and provide technical mentorship for Woreda leadership. Action 2.5 Support TWG to oversee development of CCA knowledge base.
Quality Criteria	how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?
Quality Method	Means of verification: what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?
Date of Assessment	When will the assessment of quality be performed?
Activity Result 2	Start Date: Month 3 End Date: Month 36

OUTPUT 2: Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built

Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)		Activity Result 2 (Atlas Activity ID)		Activity Result 3: Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors	
<p>Purpose</p> <p>Before implementing policies and measures, current policies, policy instruments and approaches to adaptation should be identified to guide the design of the demonstration action-learning sites</p>		<p>Purpose</p> <p>By implementing an integrated set of actions that incorporate nationally and locally derived learning shared for planning wider scale-up</p>		<p>Purpose</p> <p>By implementing an integrated set of actions that incorporate nationally and locally derived learning shared for planning wider scale-up</p>	
<p>Description</p> <p>Action 1.1 Review of international best practice and gap analysis of current policy measures in practice. Action 1.2 Assessment of technology needs and identify demonstration interventions in priority sectors. Action 1.3 Identification of local adaptation capacity needs in selected Woredas. Action 1.4 Identify and map communication pathways for delivery of and feedback on early warning information for improved seasonal responsiveness at local (Woreda) level. Action 1.5 Develop a multi-sectoral action learning programme and agree an integrated action plan with priority sectors.</p>		<p>Description</p> <p>Action 2.1 In selected sites integrate top-down climate (early warning) information with local level environmental planning to deliver climate resilient environment-mental and agricultural practices. Action 2.2 Use demonstration sites as sample observational network by feeding back ground level weather and impact observation to NMSA to improve downscaling capacity and impact assessments. Action 2.3 Assess local knowledge systems for environmental management in selected Woredas and integrate with best practices and climate information. Action 2.4 Empower local communities to develop their environmental action plan. Action 2.5 Establish environmental clubs in schools in action learning areas. Action 2.6 Support local clubs to contribute to local environmental planning and action. Action 2.7 Train teachers to train club members to monitor local environmental plans and action research. Action 2.8 In the selected sites, use school learners to extend the lessons of climate change adaptation to their parents and carers.</p>		<p>Description</p> <p>Action 2.1 In selected sites integrate top-down climate (early warning) information with local level environmental planning to deliver climate resilient environment-mental and agricultural practices. Action 2.2 Use demonstration sites as sample observational network by feeding back ground level weather and impact observation to NMSA to improve downscaling capacity and impact assessments. Action 2.3 Assess local knowledge systems for environmental management in selected Woredas and integrate with best practices and climate information. Action 2.4 Empower local communities to develop their environmental action plan. Action 2.5 Establish environmental clubs in schools in action learning areas. Action 2.6 Support local clubs to contribute to local environmental planning and action. Action 2.7 Train teachers to train club members to monitor local environmental plans and action research. Action 2.8 In the selected sites, use school learners to extend the lessons of climate change adaptation to their parents and carers.</p>	
<p>Quality Criteria</p> <p>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</p>		<p>Quality Criteria</p> <p>Means of verification: what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</p>		<p>Quality Criteria</p> <p>Means of verification: what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</p>	
<p>Date of Assessment</p> <p>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</p>		<p>Date of Assessment</p> <p>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</p>		<p>Date of Assessment</p> <p>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</p>	
<p>Identify available technologies & best practices on climate change adaptation</p> <p>Start Date: Month 2 End Date: Month 8</p>		<p>A set of integrated policy measures (adaptation approaches) tested in specific Agro-Ecological Zones to deliver learning & best practice</p> <p>Start Date: Month 7 End Date: Month 34</p>		<p>Survey of target Woredas</p> <p>Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3</p>	
<p>Number of line Ministries participate in multi-sector action learning programme</p> <p>Communication pathways for early warning information mapped</p> <p>Capacity needs assessment completed in target Woredas</p> <p>Plan for early warning information communication to Woredas</p> <p>Review integrated action plan and stakeholder contributions to this plan</p> <p>End of year 1</p>		<p>Number of communities and farmers that act on the information provided by NMSA</p> <p>Number of "early warning" forecasts provided by NMSA to Woredas in a format that they understand</p> <p>Sample farmer survey</p> <p>Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3</p>		<p>Number of pilot sites established to</p> <p>Survey of target Woredas</p> <p>Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3</p>	

OUTPUT 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels	
Activity Result 1	(Atlas Activity ID)
Climate change will affect how domestic resources are allocated and prioritised and the AAP will support MoFED and priority sector Ministers develop options for how domestic budgets may be used to cover costs of adapting to climate change opportunities and risks.	
Purpose	
Description	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method
how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?
Date of Assessment	When will the assessment of quality be performed?
End of year 1	Review of baseline study
Baseline study includes financial risk assessment for priority sectors	Review of baseline study

OUTPUT 3: Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors	
Activity Result 3	(Atlas Activity ID)
Generate an evidence base for refining policy measures and informing long-term planning	Start Date: Month 18 End Date: Month 34
Purpose	
Description	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method
how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?
Date of Assessment	When will the assessment of quality be performed?
End of years 2 and 3	M&E reports from demonstration sites
Number of local environmental clubs involved in monitoring action learning demonstrations	Updated Knowledge Management system and Woreda reports
Number of lessons and results drawn from demonstration sites into knowledge management system	End of years 2 and 3
Number and quality of Policy and Planning Briefings prepared by EPA/TWG using the evidence base to inform planning and policy refinement	End of years 2 and 3
	End of years 2 and 3

run integrated adaptation measures	
Number of LEAP completed in a participatory manner	LEAP reports and Woreda survey
Number of school learners trained in environmental monitoring	Training attendance records
	Annually end of years 1, 2 & 3

OUTPUT 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels		Activity Result 3 (Atlas Activity ID) Approaches to accessing international CC fund identified and tested Start Date: Month 13 End Date: Month 35	Purpose Ethiopia will need to access external funds to supplement domestic resources to scale up adaptation efforts in the country	Description Action 3.1 Increase awareness of financial planners, sector project developers and civil society networks to international adaptation funds and their accessibility through UNDP support. Action 3.2 Train sector institutions in the methods for developing projects for international climate change funding. Action 3.3 Using action research sites and pilots, apply for funding from targeted international funds.	Quality Criteria how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured? Means of verification: what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Quality Method Means of verification: what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed? Years 1 and 2	Number of line Ministry representatives trained in project cycle management for international climate change funds Training reports and survey of participants
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

OUTPUT 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels		Activity Result 2 (Atlas Activity ID) Local Fiscal Regulatory options for financing and incentivising climate change adaptation assessed Start Date: Month 18 End Date: Month 30	Purpose If new fiscal or regulatory instruments can influence adaptation behaviours of the public, this may reduce the overall costs and impact of climate change in the long-run	Description Action 2.1 Assess current regulatory framework, regulatory capacity and relevance of international best practices with the support of specialist technical expertise. Action 2.2 Develop options for 'Green taxes' and assess cost-benefit and capacity trade offs of options with the support of specialist technical expertise. Action 2.3 Enhance the access to carbon trading mechanisms in different sectors for low-carbon climate change adaptation with the support of specialist technical expertise.	Quality Criteria how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured? Means of verification: what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Quality Method Means of verification: what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed? Year 2	Number of best practices of relevance and applicability to Ethiopia identified and assessed Review report on assessment of current regulatory framework and international best practice Proceedings of Environment Council meetings Years 2 and 3
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Number of options for adjusting domestic budgets presented to Environment Council for consideration.	Proceedings of Environment Council meetings End of Years 2 and 3
National climate change investment facility approved by MoFED and Environment Council	Proceedings of Environment Council meetings End of Years 2 and 3

Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Description		Action 3.1 Develop gender sensitive Climate Change Communication Strategy. Action 3.2 Prepare CCA Information management guidelines to ensure consistent messages disseminated. Action 3.3 Disseminate Best Practice and Learning from the programme and sister programmes. Action 3.4 Building on enhanced climate capacity, disseminate Climate Information to inform planning and investment programmes.	
Purpose		Making people aware of climate change and what they can do about it is a critical component of mobilising public support for adaptation. Communicating climate change requires consistent and clear messaging. The development of a climate change communication strategy and information management guidelines will enable an effective communications programme to be run.	
Activity Result 3 (Atlas Activity ID)		Climate Change Information Strategy established and implemented	Start Date: Month 2 End Date: Month 36
OUTPUT 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels			

Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Description		Action 1.1 Knowledge management system established with advice of knowledge management specialists and shared with the ALM. Action 1.2 Establish databank of all CCA projects and initiatives in Ethiopia. Action 1.3 Technical and financial support for the generation of evidence from target demonstration areas for assessing the: vulnerability of communities in different agro-ecological zones and climate variability and risk assessments. Action 1.4 Assess and Extract adaptation learning for key sectors Action 1.5 Document best practices developed from action learning in Output 3 and (where relevant) minimum standards developed.	
Purpose		The programme will generate tremendous knowledge on climate change adaptation in Ethiopia and the in-depth studies accompanying the action-learning will need to be organised as a knowledge base so that the information can be drawn on in developing the national climate strategy (output 1) and for improving practice.	
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)		Build a detailed knowledge base on climate change impacts in priority sectors	Start Date: Month 18 End Date: Month 36
Quality Criteria		Means of verification, what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met? Review of baseline study and knowledge management system Review of adaptation plans for priority sectors at federal and state level AAP technical progress reports	End of Year 1 Month 36 Month 36
OUTPUT 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels			

Number of successful applications to international climate change financing mechanisms	Project identification and design	Year 3
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--------

VII. LEGAL CONTEXT

National activities:

The project document shall be the instrument envisaged in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, attached hereto.

Agreements. Any additional agreements, such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the "executing entity") should be attached.

Special Clauses. In case of government cost-sharing through the project which is not within the CPAP, the following clauses should be included:

1. The schedule of payments and UNDP bank account details.
 2. The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the Government with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Government. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the project may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP. The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities. It may be amended to be consistent with the progress of project delivery.
 3. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.
 4. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.
 5. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the government on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Government shall use its best endeavors to obtain the additional funds required.
 7. If the payments referred above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with paragraph above is not forthcoming from the Government or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the project under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
 8. Any interest income attributable to the contribution shall be credited to UNDP Account and shall be utilized in accordance with established UNDP procedures.
- In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board:
- (a) [...]cost recovery for the provision of general management support (GMS) by UNDP headquarters and country offices

- 9. Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.
 - 10. The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.
- (b) Direct cost for implementation support services (ISS) provided by UNDP and/or an executing entity/implementing partner.

VIII. ANNEXES

1. Risk Log
2. Terms of Reference (roles and responsibilities) for Project Staff
3. List of Relevant UNDP Projects and related projects in Ethiopia
4. Bibliography
5. LPAC minutes



Project Title: Supporting climate resilient sustainable development in Ethiopia

Award ID:

Date:

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability (1-5)	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Natural Disasters: May disrupt project work for other national priorities	August 2009	Environmental	P = 3 I = 2	Engage with disaster response and recovery as part of adaptation process, focus on other project areas				
2	Leadership Lack of clear leadership institutions for directing and coordinating adaptation efforts	August 2009	Strategic	P = 1 I = 5	Focus on institutional capacity building during early stages and use existing institutions as programme partners to ensure buy-in				
3	Political will Parliament does not see value of longer-term adaptation planning beyond business as usual development prioritising	August 2009	Political	P = 2 I = 4	Work with Parliamentary NRE sub-committee to develop climate change champions that build awareness of need for adaptation planning				
4	Planning Ethiopia does not yet have local land use planning in place.	August 2009	Strategic	P = 4 I = 4	Assessing land-use planning needs will be a key part of the initial Baseline study and followed up in field pilots				
5	Coordination: Organisations to not tend to work together in an integrated manner to deliver adaptation-relevant solutions.	August 2009	Organisational	P = 2 I = 4	Use the Environment Council to improve coordination of adaptation responses.				
6	Gender Mainstreaming The adaptation approaches	August 2009	Other	P = 2 I = 3	Starting with the baseline study the programme will explicitly incorporate a recognition of the need to				

	developed are gender blind																		
7	Governance There remains an inadequate outreach mechanism for environmental management for local communities and particularly to the most vulnerable.	August 2009	Organisational	P = 2 I = 4	Through a learning-by-doing approach developing local environmental plans in target Woredas, outreach will be monitored and lessons fed into development of new approaches.														
8	Institutional/ Execution Capacity Lack of technical and organisational capacity for adaptive management approaches to management	August 2009	Organisational	P = 3 I = 2	Focus on institutional capacity building during early stages and use existing institutions as programme beneficiaries														
9	Local Engagement Communities unwilling to engage with technical information and use it to support locally-based use decision-making	August 2009	Environmental	P = 3 I = 3	Local-level engagement and participatory evaluation of policy measures to build up feedback loop and improve quality of decision-making information														
10	Project Management: Inadequate technical capacities in priority Sector Ministries for planning and delivering programme output	August 2009	Operational	P = 3 I = 4	Include Technical Advisors in project design and through MEMR engage at highest level to ensure resources are deployed to climate change														
11	Awareness The understanding of climate change, its manifestation and its impacts is limited to a few experts and decision-makers	August 2009	Other	P = 4 I = 4	Targeted training, briefing and communications, are used to build a greater understanding of climate change and the need for action within the country.														

Annex 2: Key Roles and Responsibilities

Project Manager

- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the initial quality criteria.
- Mobilize goods and services to initiative activities, including drafting TORs and work specifications;
- Monitor events as determined in the Project Monitoring Schedule Plan, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, using advance of funds, direct payments, or reimbursement using the FACE (Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures);
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified, submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the Project Risks Log;
- Be responsible for managing issues and requests for change by maintaining an Issues Log;
- Prepare the Project Progress Report (progress against planned activities, update on Risks and issues, expenditures) and submit the report to the Project Board and Project Assurance;
- Prepare the Annual Review Report, and submit the report to the Project Board and the Outcome Board;
- Prepare the AWP for the following year, as well as Quarterly Plans if required;
- Update the Atlas Project Management module if external access is made available.

Project Board

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the Project Manager;
- Provide guidance and agree on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on Project Manager's tolerances as required;
- Review the Project Progress Report and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Review Combined Delivery Reports (CDR) prior to certification by the Implementing Partner;
- Appraise the Project Annual Review Report, make recommendations for the next AWP, and inform the Outcome Board about the results of the review.
- Provide ad-hoc direction and advice for exception situations when project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Assess and decide on project changes through revisions;

b. Technical Advisors (2 FT 3 years)

- Provide technical expertise and guidance to all project components, and support the Project Manager in the coordination of the implementation of planned activities under the AAP project as stipulated in the project document/work plan.
- Specifically responsible for the technical input into the development of Programme Outputs; includes carrying out critical project activities with the project team and/or with the support of international specialists and national experts as appropriate.
- Ensure that technical contracts meet the highest standards; provide input into development of Terms of Reference for sub-contracts, assist with selection process, recommend best candidates and approaches, provide technical peer function to sub-contractors; provide training and backstopping where necessary.
- Provide technical inputs into the work of the Environment Council and TWG Secretariat other relevant institutions such as the NCCF.
- Give input into the development of technical training packages for all target groups and provide peer review function; in certain cases carry out selected training events.
- Support the engagement of Line Ministries through their respective TWG focal points. Serve in a mentoring and back stopping function to Line Ministry focal staff, as relevant.
- Contribute to the work of the Knowledge Management (Output 5) and serve in peer review function;

- Assist the Project Manager in the development of an effective project M&E plan and communication strategy; jointly design and implement M&E activities;
- Advise on key policy and legal issues pertaining to the project, e.g. revolving around the longterm planning of the national Climate Change strategy (Output 1) and up-scaling plan (Output 3) and investment facility (Output 4); engage on and contribute to policy dialogues on all levels, including the national level;
- Undertake regular reporting in line with project management guidelines.

c. Local Environmental Planning Expert (1 FT 12 months)

- Provide technical expertise and guidance to AAP Output 3, and support the PM and two long-term advisers to coordinate of the implementation of planned activities under this Output as stipulated in the project document/work plan.
- Specifically support the engagement of target Woredas and communities in the development of short-range planning and risk reduction actions.
- Support the development of a community-based monitoring system that enables action based research to deliver lessons for adapting planning processes locally, and for revising plans for future up scaling of actions.
- Ensure that technical contracts under Output 3 meet the highest standards; provide input into development of Terms of Reference for sub-contracts, assist with selection process, recommend best candidates and approaches, provide technical peer function to sub-contractors; provide training and backstopping where necessary.
- Provide technical inputs into the work of the TWG and other relevant institutions under the AAP framework pertaining to outcome 3.
- Give input into the development of technical training packages for all target groups and provide peer review function; in certain cases carry out selected training events, as relevant.
- Serve in a mentoring and back stopping function to MoARD and EPA staff, as relevant.
- Contribute to the work of the Knowledge Management (Output 5) and serve in peer review function; Advise on key policy and legal issues pertaining to Output 3; engage on and contribute to policy dialogues on all levels, including the national level.
- Contribute to lessons learnt generation.
- Undertake regular reporting in line with project management guidelines.

Senior Supplier: Usually a UNDP representative is the Senior Supplier, representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. He/she will provide guidance regarding technical feasibility and support to the project.

Executive: Represents project ownership and chairs the Project Board. Usually, this is the relevant government nominated official (usually Secretary of a relevant Ministry and directly involved in project execution.

Direct Beneficiaries: Representatives of other Agencies Involved with Project Implementation

Project Assurance

- Ensure that funds are made available to the project;
- Ensure that risks and issues are properly managed, and that the logs in Atlas are regularly updated;
- Assessment page in particular;
- Ensure that Project Progress Reports are prepared and submitted on time, and according to standards in terms of format and content quality;
- Ensure that financial reports are submitted to UNDP on time, and that CDRs are prepared and submitted to the Project Board;
- Perform oversight activities, such as periodic monitoring visits and "spot checks";
- Ensure that the Project Data Quality Dashboard remains "green"

Project Support

- Set up and maintain project files
- Collect project related information data
- Update plans
- Administer Project Board meetings
- Administer project revision control
- Establish document control procedures
- Compile, copy and distribute all project reports
- Assist in the financial management tasks under the responsibility of the Project Manager
- Provide support in the use of Atlas for monitoring and reporting
- Review technical reports
- Monitor technical activities carried out by responsible parties

UNDP Programme Manager (UNDP Resident Representative or delegated authority):

- Approve and sign the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Approve budget for the first year in Atlas.

Implementing Partner (authorised personnel with delegated authority):

- Approve and sign the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year;
- Approve and sign the Combined Delivery Report (CDR) at the end of the year.

Sign the Financial Report (FR) or the Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE)

Annex 3: Relevant Ongoing Programmes and Projects

EEG: Global Initiatives

Initiative 1: Community Based Adaptation. Project under implementation in Niger and Namibia. Project could potentially make available technical services, operational examples of community based projects, knowledge products) (contact: pradeep.kurukuliasuriya@undp.org)

Initiative 2: Capacity Development for Policy Makers to Address Climate Change. The project provides support from UNDP and international and regional centres of excellence, countries to undertake an assessment of investment and financial flows to address climate change (adaptation and mitigation). The project has technical support facilities (through a regional support centre, methodologies) (for assessing investment and financial flows for climate change) and knowledge facility. (contact: maria.netto@undp.org)

Initiative 3: Integrating climate change into Development. Initiatives at the national (tbc) and sub-national levels (in Morocco, Senegal, Mozambique and Uganda) are supported to integrate climate change risks into development planning and programming. Services provided by this initiative include regional/international experts, methodologies (for developing integrated climate change strategies, investment plans and related products) and technical support, knowledge products) (contact: pradeep.kurukuliasuriya@undp.org (national) or virginie.schwarz@undp.org (sub-national)).

Initiative 4: National Communications. Relevant services include methodologies, technical experts, assessments etc. Contact: yamill.bonduki@undp.org

National Projects

Sudan	Building Resilience in the Agriculture and Water Sectors to the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change (UNDP)
Ethiopia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe	Coping with Drought and Climate Change - Develop and Pilot a Range of Coping Mechanisms for Reducing the Vulnerability of Farmers and Pastoralists to Future Climate Shocks (UNDP)
Niger	Building Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of the Agriculture Sector to Climate Change (UNDP)
Eritrea	Adapting Livestock Management to Climate Change in the North Western Lowlands of Eritrea - Enhance Adaptive Capacity of Livestock Production Systems in the Kerkebet area (UNDP)
Malawi	Climate Adaptation for Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture (African Development Bank)
Zambia	Adaptation to the Effects of Drought and Climate Change in Agro-ecological Zone 1 and 2 (UNDP)
Benin	Integrated Adaptation Programme to Combat the Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Production and Food Security in Benin (UNDP)

Water

Sudan	Building Resilience in the Agriculture and Water Sectors to the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change (UNDP)
Cape Verde	Building Resilience in the Agriculture and Water Sectors to the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change (UNDP)
Mauritania	Reducing Vulnerability of Arid Casian Zones to Climate Change and Variability through Improved Watershed Management (UNEP)

Health

Kenya (and other non African countries)	Piloting Climate Change Adaptation to Protect Human Health (WHO, UNDP)
-----------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------

Disaster Risk Management

Mozambique	Integrating Adaptation to Climate Change within Disaster Risk Management Systems in the Buzi River Catchment Area and other regions of Southern Africa (GTZ)
Southern and Eastern Africa	Workshops on Adaptation and National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) in Southern and Eastern Africa (UNEP)
Malawi, Lesotho, Burundi	Enhancing National and Local Capacity in Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR))
Ghana, Algeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Kenya	Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in the Management of Urban Planning and Governance in Africa through the African Urban Risk Analysis Network (UNDP BCPR, IIED)
Senegal	

DRC , Rwanda	Inter-agency Cooperation for Disaster Reduction in the Goma North Kive area DRC (UNDP BCPR)
Mozambique	Strengthening Local Risk Management and Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDP BCPR)
Swaziland	Strengthening National and Local Resilience to Disaster Risks in Swaziland (UNDP BCPR)
Madagascar	Strengthening the Implementation of the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Strategy in Madagascar (UNDP BCPR)
Niger	Recovery Support and Long-term Development to Deal with the Humanitarian Crisis in Niger (UNDP BCPR)
Coastal Development	
Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau , Cape Verde	West African Shorelines - Develop Effective Coping Mechanisms for Reducing Impact of Climate Change Induced Coastal Erosion (UNDP)
Guinea	Increased Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Guinea's Vulnerable Coastal Zones (UNDP)
Financing	
Throughout Africa	Financing Framework for Meeting MDG Targets and Supporting Public Finance Frameworks to Integrate Adaptation Costs (UNDP Poverty Group)
Throughout Africa	Capacity Development Projects: Assessing and Developing Policy Options for Addressing Climate Change (UNDP)
Cross-cutting	
Niger, Morocco	Community-based Adaptation: Enhance Resiliency of Communities and/or the Ecosystems to Climate Change Impacts (UNDP)
Kenya	Coping with Drought and Climate Change (Kenya Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid Lands (KACCAL/WB))
Morocco, Madagascar, South Africa, Ethiopia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, DRC, Nigeria, Senegal	Climate Change Adaptation in Africa - Research and Capacity Development Program (DFID/ The International Development Research Centre (IDRC))
Mozambique, Rwanda, Kenya	Adaptation to Climate Change in Eastern and Southern Africa - Capacity Development, Institutional Strengthening, Mainstreaming (UNEP/Norway)
Nigeria, Ghana, Niger, Mali, Tunisia, Malawi, Kenya, Tanzania, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, South Africa	Advancing Capacity to Support Climate Change Adaptation - Mainstreaming into Poverty Reduction Strategies (UNITAR/NGOs)
Senegal, Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Uganda	Climate Change and Development - Adapting by Reducing Vulnerability - Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into Development Decision-making
Cape Verde	Mainstreaming Climate Change Risks into National Development Policies and UNDP Development Assistance
Tunisia	Climate Protection Programme for Developing Countries - Mainstreaming Climate into Development Activities (GTZ)
Burkina Faso	Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change (African Development Bank, UNDP)
Burundi	Enhancing Climate Risk Management and Adaptation (African Development Bank/UNDP)
Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia	Climate Change and Development: Recognizing the Role of Forest and Water Resources in the Climate Change Adaptation (Government of Finland, IUCN)
Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) : mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages (UNDP, UNEP)
Cape Verde, Malawi	Integrating climate change risks into national development processes (UNDP)

Throughout Africa	Climate for Development in Africa Programme (UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA))
Throughout Africa	Quantification of costs and benefits of adaptation (DFID)

National Projects Identified by Design Team for Ethiopia

Donor	Project	Key elements
Bilateral		
AFD	Contribution to the Initiative for the Nile Basin through the Trust Fund managed by the WB	to improve capacity building for environmental protection
AFD	Development of the horticultural sector	to select favourable production zones; introduce new varieties of fruits and veg; market development
AFD	Increased availability of drinking water in the capital Addis Ababa	to improve access to drinking water; improve production capacity and reduce leakage
AFD	Integrated management of waters of the Nile in Ethiopia	improve WRM; improve irrigation, hydropower capabilities and erosion control
AFD	Managing urban growth in Addis	building capacity in urban planning; improving quality of life
EC	Preservation of farm resources and improvement of food security for the vulnerable rural families of Damot Gale and Kacha Bira	improving community water supply, natural resource conservation and agricultural development as well as the promotion of reproductive health
EC	Food security and livelihood recovery in Eastern Hararhe zone of Oromia regional state of Ethiopia	rehabilitation and extension of water points in Gursum; community based water supply for enhanced health status in Gursum and Babile; promotion of food security and economic development in Babile; employment generation schemes and construction of relief food outlets; integrated food security programmes.
GTZ	Sustainable Use of Natural Resources for Food Security	
GTZ	Access to Modern Energy Services Ethiopia (AMES-E)	aims to provide sustainable access to modern energy services (hydro and solar electrification) for around 300 000 beneficiaries.
MFA Finland	Support To Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office (ENTRO)	River development
MFA Finland	Rural Water Supply and Environmental Programme in Amhara Region, Phase IV	Water resources policy and administrative management
Norad	Ethiopia-Sudan Power Systems Interconnection Project	Energy generation and supply
Norad	Hydropower Development Projects - Eastern Nile Subsidiary Action Programme	

Multilateral		
AFDB	Fisheries Resources Development Plan Study in Ethiopia	development of the fisheries sub-sector and aquaculture; seeks to come up with a Development Plan to contribute to poverty reduction through sustainable management of natural resources
AFDB	Agricultural Sector Support Program in Ethiopia	improve rural livelihoods and promote food security through the promotion of small-scale irrigation (SSI), rainwater harvesting, sustainable environmental conservation, and capacity development for stakeholders
DFID, KfW, EC, World Bank	Protection of Basic Services Programme	supplements government funding on education, health, agriculture, and water and sanitation
DFID, UN, Gov't of Ethiopia	Humanitarian Response Fund	Emergency food aid and humanitarian assistance
DFID, World Bank	Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme	ensures that 7.2 million of the poorest families get enough food and maintain a basic standard of living through the year, even during times of harvest failure
GEF/UNDP	Climate Change Enabling Activity (additional financing for capacity building in priority areas)	

GEF/UNDP	Renewable Energy Project	Promotes private-sector-led off-grid rural electrification with solar home systems and mini-grids based on small hydro.
GEF/UNDP	Coping with Drought and ClimateChange	To develop and pilot a range of coping mechanisms for reducing the vulnerability of farmers and pastoralists to future climate shocks.
GEF/UNEP	African Rift Geothermal Development Facility (ARGeo)	provide technical assistance for exploration and utilization of geothermal energy for power generation through a regional network, and financial incentives and risk mitigation for exploratory drilling
GEF/UNEP	Building Sustainable Commercial Dissemination Networks for Household PV Systems in Eastern Africa	stimulate increased rural sales of PV by increasing consumer awareness and by sharing experiences between commercial markets and projects in region
GEF/UNEP	Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment	provide solar and wind resource data and geographic information assessment tools to public and private sector executives who are involved in energy market development
World Bank	Sustainable Land Management Program	reduce land degradation in agricultural landscapes and to improve the agricultural productivity of smallholder farmers.
World Bank	Fertilizer Support Project in Ethiopia	support the food-insecure households and import critical agricultural inputs to minimize the risk of repeated food shortage in the Ethiopia
World Bank	Tana & Beles Integrated Water Resources Development	develop enabling institutions and investments for integrated planning, management, and development in the Tana and Beles Sub-basins to accelerate sustainable growth
World Bank	Eastern Nile Subsidiary Action Program - Watershed Project in Africa	Capacity building; address issues in sustainable land and water management (reforestation and restoration of vegetation, increasing agricultural productivity, restoring natural resource-based livelihoods, and reducing soil erosion and sedimentation)
WFP	MERET - food for assets	The Food for Assets and livelihood enhancement operation, known as 'MERET', currently reaches an average of 1.3 million beneficiaries in 600 different communities each year. It focuses on managing environmental resources to increase food productivity in food-insecure communities
WFP	Land Rehabilitation Programme	Part of Product Safety Net Programme aiming to improve food security in selection regions (Amhara, Tigray, SPNN).

Annex 4: Bibliography

- Central Statistical Agency [Ethiopia] 2007. Statistical Abstracts 2006, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: CSA.
- Cline, W. 2007. Global Warming and Agriculture. Centre for Global Development, USA.
- FAO 2001 Special Report: FAOWFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission to Ethiopia. FAO, Rome.
- GOE 2001. Initial National Communications to UNFCCC. NMSA, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of Ethiopia
- GOE 2004. National Adaptation Plan for Action. NMSA, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of Ethiopia
- UNDP 2007. Human Development Report 2007/08. UNDP, New York.
- Willenbockel, D., Robinson, S., Arndt, C. and Ahmed, H. (2008) 'A Country Study on the Economic Impacts of Climate Change: The Case of Ethiopia. Institute of Development Studies, UK.
- World Bank 2006. Ethiopia: Managing Water Resources to Maximize Sustainable Growth. Bank Netherlands Partnership Programme, World Bank.

Annex 5: LPAC minutes

African Adaptation Programme – Ethiopia Local Project Appraisal Committee

Minutes of Meeting

Date: 14 October 2009

Venue: UNDP Conference Room

Participants List:

1. Dr. Tewelde Birhan G. Egziabher, Director General of EPA
2. Mr. Kidane Assefa Director General of National Meteorological Agency
3. Mr. Shawi Girma, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
4. Mr. Fidele Sarassoro UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative
5. Mr. Ted Chaiban, UNICEF Representative
6. Mrs. Alessandra Tisot UNDP Country Director
7. Ms. Louise H. Danish Embassy
8. Mr. Abera Tola, Director, Oxfam USA
9. Mr. Roger Pearson, UNICEF
10. Mr. Michel Laverdiere, FAO
11. Mr. Paul Devril, UNICEF
12. Ms. Kerida McDonald, UNICEF
13. Mr. Million Alemayehu, WB
14. Mr. Ababu Anage, EPA
15. Mr. Getu Zegeye Ministry of Water Resources
16. Mr. Gebru Jember, National Meteorological Agency
17. Mr. Yacob Wondimkun, USAID
18. Mr. Arega Yirga, WFP
19. Mrs. Miyuki Koga, WFP
20. Anne Jupner, UNDP
21. Mr Dereje Dejene, UNDP
22. Mr. Valdemar Holmgren, UNDP
23. Verena Lahousen, UNCDF
24. Mrs. Kidanua Abera, UNDP
25. Mr. Girma Hallu, UNDP

Purpose

As per UNDP rules, a Local Project Appraisal Committee meeting was undertaken in the presence of key stakeholders of the initiative to provide a final opportunity to collectively discuss the AAP-Ethiopia. It is believed that the LPAC meeting strengthens ownership, pave the way for renewed commitment, and mobilize active support during implementation at the federal, regional and local levels.

Opening

- Mr. Fidele Sarassoro UNDP RR welcomed all to UNDP and highlighted the key elements of the African Adaptation Programme – Ethiopia by outlining the 5 Outcomes and the consultative processes that led to this draft AAP-E document.

- He finally invited a round of introduction in order to know who is who and ease interaction in the LPAC meeting.

Presentation

- Dr. Belay Simane, the national consultant of AAP made an extensive presentation on the content of the AAP – Ethiopia. He reiterated that the implementation of PASDEF is encouraging but "current adaptation initiatives are limited in scope and scale. Their impacts are neither cohesive nor sustainable."

- The \$6.5m Japanese Government grant is focused on adaptation and thus a framework adaptation programme needs to establish the pillars to continue to address climate change adaptation in poor

- The baseline study envisaged in the first outcome will further inform the directions to be taken in PASDEP II with a climate change angle. In the meantime, leadership capacity development focused on policy makers including the Environment Council and Parliamentary NRE Committee members; action-learning through WFP MERET in 50 selected woredas (districts) programme and UNICEF school environment clubs; financing options for climate change; and knowledge management systems to be more institutionalized and functional were all elaborated through a consultative process with the active engagement of the Ministries of Finance and Economic Development, Agriculture and Rural Development, Environmental Protection Authority and National Meteorological Agency.
- He continued with the budget breakdown by output and UN Agency coordination. Accordingly, Outcome 1 has \$1,173,050; Outcome 2 – \$1,411,583; Outcome 3 - \$3,058,167; Outcome 4 - \$410,333 and Outcome 5 – \$436,500. Out of the total budget of \$6,499,999 provided by the Government of Japan, the bigger share of the budget is allocated for the action/learning at the community level.
- On the institutional arrangements, he mentioned that the National Execution modality is applicable and the lead coordination role is played by the Environmental Protection Authority in collaboration with the relevant government institutions. The Environment Council, Technical Committees and National Climate Change Forum are some of the structures found to be useful for the implementation of AAP.
- Roles of Government and UN Implementing Agencies including UNICEF, UNDP and WFP have been presented.
- On monitoring and evaluation, the need for a result based M&E focused more on outcome and impact levels was underlined.

Discussion Highlights

- AAP is a continent wide - 21 countries including Ethiopia programme. And MERET is the action-learning activity at the local level of AAP following a prior agreement between GoJ and WFP;
- AAP as highly guide by prior agreement on the outcomes and budget allocation to UN participating agencies was a concern only leaving flexibility to articulate the relevant outputs in consultation with relevant GoE implementing institutions;
- CC adaptation cannot be complete without due consideration to mitigation. In line with the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's policy on decentralization, MERET needs to be time and geography compliant; need to focus on transhumance - pastoral agro ecology; and that EPA is ready to facilitate the multi sectoral efforts to better address climate change through the relevant multi level federal and decentralized governance systems;
- Although ambitious, AAP beneficiary woreda (50 MERET district) selection should have a clear criteria agreed among key stakeholders;
- The knowledge management does not cover the full spectrum of social, individual behavioral changes and strategies;
- Climate change is not a one institution agenda thus has global, national and local dimensions focusing on women and poverty triggering a broad based social movement;
- National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) and Technical Needs Assessment costed plan and studies respectively need to be visible and referenced in the AAP;
- The gap on global climate change negotiation processes/knowledge that could better inform the conceptual design of AAP and also the legal set up of the federal institutions with the statutory mandate was raised;
- Environment Protection Authority expressed its readiness to lead the AAP-E and ensure sustainability with a strong institutionalized coordination through the Environment Council;
- Since the AAP-E has limited scope and resource, it could be the basis for the comprehensive national climate change programme in Ethiopia, and
- Implementation of the AAP should be flexible in order to accommodate evolving climate related dimensions.

Outcome

- The following are the key outcome of the LPAC.
- AAP has to be flexible because of the global architecture that is evolving in relation to climate change;
 - AAP has to be linked with ongoing climate change and development related initiatives and programmes;

17 Oct 09 Girma Hailu

17 Oct 09 Girma Hailu

- Clarify institutional mandates through baseline studies and articulate roles and responsibilities of participating key implementing institutions;
 - Effective coordination through strengthened institutional structures that ensure sustainability;
 - Strengthen the Monitoring and Evaluation component with verifiable indicators, targets and baseline;
- Endorsement**
- As per the invitation of the Resident Coordinator and RR of UNDP, the LPAC endorsed the AAP with the minor amendments referred to in the outcome, as applicable.