

**United Nations Development Programme**  
**Regional Bureau for Africa**  
**Project Document**



<b>Project Title:</b>	<b>Africa Climate Adaptation and Food Security</b>
<b>UNDP Strategic Outcomes:</b>	National and local governments and communities have the capacities to adapt to climate change and make inclusive and sustainable environment & energy decisions benefitting in particular under-served populations
<b>RBA Regional Programme Outcome(s):</b>	Enhanced capacities of regional and sub-regional institutions to deliver both environmental and energy services Participation of African governments in environmental finance
<b>Regional Programme Outputs:</b>	Regional mechanisms for managing shared environmental resources
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa, Regional Bureau for Arab States
<b>Principal Beneficiaries:</b>	Member States and regional institutions involved in climate change

**Brief Description**

Climate change presents a daunting challenge to Africa. Sustaining the region's economic growth will be made more difficult, and existing development challenges are already being exacerbated due to the region's low adaptive capacity and high social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities. As a result, climate change brings huge economic costs to Africa, on top of existing poverty reduction and development needs. Climate resilience for food security has been identified as one of the most urgent priorities for climate change adaptation in Africa. While various adaptation initiatives including the Africa Adaptation Programme have helped countries in the region to integrate climate adaptation issues into development plans and measures, critical capacity gaps remain in many African countries to effectively address complex climate change adaptation challenges across different sectors. This project aims to enhance the capacity of African countries to adapt to current and projected impacts of climate variability and change that affect food security and other development priorities, by strengthening climate risk management and pursuing climate-resilient development paths. More specifically, this project will provide targeted support to the following areas: 1) improving climate information systems for informed decision-making and integrated planning approaches; 2) testing and scaling up climate risk management measures including weather index insurance and community based adaptation measures, while also enhancing the capacity to access and manage climate finance. This project will ensure maximum synergies with existing initiatives and partnership structures at country and regional levels. The project will be implemented in close consultation and coordination with UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States and central bureaux, donor partners, government counterparts, regional mechanisms, other UN agencies and relevant CSOs to leverage extensive knowledge and expertise to address the critical climate-related challenges in the region.

Project Period:	2013 – 2014*
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan)	Environment and Energy
Atlas Award ID:	00074692
Start date:	July 2013
End Date	June 2014
Virtual PAC Meeting Date	22-29 April 2013
Management Arrangements	DIM
*This project will be rolled over into the new Regional Programme cycle (2014 to 2017)	

Total resources required: USD 4,200,000
Total allocated resources: USD 4,200,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular</li> <li>• Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Donor</li> <li>○ Government</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Japan
Unfunded budget:
In-kind Contributions: TBD

<b>Agreed by:</b>	<b>Name/Title</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
UNDP RBA:	_____	_____	_____
UNDP RBAS:	_____	_____	_____

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## I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Climate change represents an existential threat to African countries and people, as recognized at the 14th Session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment. Africa is one of the most vulnerable continents to climate change<sup>1</sup>. The region's temperatures indicate a greater warming trend since the 1960s with higher rainfall anomalies and more intense and widespread droughts and recurrent floods. Sustaining the region's economic growth will be made more difficult, and existing development challenges are being exacerbated due to its low adaptive capacity and high social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities. As a result, climate change will bring huge economic costs to Africa. Estimates for such adaptation costs range from 20 billion to 30 billion a year, on top of existing poverty reduction and development needs. Under a scenario of temperature increase of 4°C in 2100, Africa's climate costs as a percentage of GDP are higher than any other regions in the world<sup>2</sup>. Nonetheless, adaptation is not receiving priority attention, as adaptation projects have only received 28% of climate related funding approved since 2003 and the current level of funding for adaptation falls far short of the estimated financing needs.

As indicated in the Africa Consensus Statement on Rio+20, African leaders have recognized that climate change is significantly altering Africa's development pathway. They have committed themselves to addressing this critical challenge and reiterated their call to the international community to support Africa's efforts to address climate change.

Several new global processes are now being set in motion, which increase the urgency and necessity of adaptation, particularly in Africa. The introduction of the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF) in 2010, agreed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), outlines activities that are crucial for achieving effective and sustainable adaptation. National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), a core component of the CAF, provides an incentive for developing countries to establish a strategic framework for implementing adaptation action. Further, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) provides a new opportunity for delivering on such plans and associated strategies, making it essential for countries to already begin preparation to ensure they will benefit from what the GCF has to offer. In addition, work related to the issue of "reducing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including impacts related to extreme weather events and slow onset events" has emerged in the past few years as a critical issue discussed under the UNFCCC.

At the same time, an expansive range of stakeholders are discussing the Post-2015 Development Agenda which is meant to outline a way forward to address development challenges. Threatening to both negatively impact the lives of millions of citizens and undo development progress to date, climate change will play a critical role in any post-2015 agreement. In this context, it is even more important for countries to be able to define, substantiate and act on the way climate change will impact current and future development trajectories.

The need to strengthen adaptive capacity and enhance resilience to climate variability and change in Africa is recognized by the Japanese Government under the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD). Under TICAD V, the expected Yokohama Declaration and associated Yokohama Action Plan will set the platform for TICAD partners from 2013-2018. Environment and climate change issues are prioritized as key elements contributing to the overarching agenda toward "a Robust and Sustainable Economy, an Inclusive and Resilient Society, and Peace and Stability." The Strategy for Low-Carbon Growth and Climate-Resilient Development also to be put forth under TICAD V this year, provides another opportunity for countries to strengthen low-emission and climate-resilient development.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.ipcc.ch/publications\\_and\\_data/ar4/wg2/en/ch9s9-es.html](http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg2/en/ch9s9-es.html)

The Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP), launched by UNDP under TICAD IV with financial support from the Government of Japan, has been an important contribution to addressing Africa's climate challenges. AAP has helped establish the foundation for long-term capacity for climate adaptation. The programme provided much needed biophysical and socio-economic information and evidence on the impacts of climate change, and supported the integration of climate change into development planning and budgeting processes at national and local levels. Many AAP countries have enhanced access to and analysis of national climate data and established information management systems to facilitate informed decision-making. Countries strengthened their long-term planning and decision-making capacity through cross-sectoral and integrated planning approaches. National and local leadership and institutional capacity to deal with climate change has increased through development of inter-sectoral institutional coordination mechanisms and leadership skills. The level of awareness and understanding of climate change adaptation priorities within national development context has increased among political leaders and community members.

Through the experiences under AAP, many African countries have made an important progress in developing technical capacity, institutional mechanisms and policy frameworks, which set the foundation for climate-resilient development. **Nonetheless, there are still limited systems and capacities in place to take full advantage of emerging global and regional opportunities, and ensure inclusive and effective adaptation actions.**

In terms of specific impacts on development and livelihoods in Africa, climate change is projected to severely affect the food security situation in the continent. Negative impacts of climate change on agricultural yields are greater in Africa than any other region in the world. Projected reductions in yield in some countries could be as much as 50% by 2020, and crop net revenues could fall by as much as 90% by 2100, with small-scale farmers being the most seriously affected. Weather related risks and climate shocks are critical constraints for the rural poor who are engaged in agricultural activities or whose livelihoods depend heavily on the agriculture sector. Weather-related risk and climate shock often limit the capacity of the chronic poor to escape poverty. Gender inequalities are also affected by climate change. Over two thirds of women in Africa are employed in the agriculture sector and they play a vital role in food production, food distribution and food utilization and support agricultural development. Yet, women have limited access to productive inputs, assets and services. Climatic stresses on agricultural production make women particularly vulnerable to food insecurity.

Of the 20 countries participating in AAP, 17 referenced agriculture and/or food security as a key vulnerability in their National Communication, with two more referencing fisheries. Of the nine countries that have produced a National Adaptation Plan of Action, all nine identified reduced agricultural production or food security as a main human vulnerability and livelihood impact. The 2012 African Union Summit declared 2014 a 'Year of Agriculture and Food Security', demonstrating that food security is indeed considered one of the top development priorities for Africa. UNDP's Africa Human Development Report entitled, "Towards a Food Secure Future," which was also dedicated to food security, called for explicit efforts to build resilience to both climate and environmental risks in order to break cycles of vulnerability and avoid irreversible setbacks to development from adverse events.

In addressing these food security challenges and other development priorities in Africa, one of the main obstacles is the lack of adequate climate data and information as well as low level of expertise in climate science. Climate resilience for food security requires robust climate information to inform timely and adequate policy measures and adaptation practices. Needs for capacity building in climate science, data and information have been reported through many relevant documents and programmes including the Africa Adaptation Programme. African leaders and development partners have called for stronger support to improve the provision and use of appropriate climate information to promote climate resilient development.

The UNFCCC Article 4.8 references "insurance" as one of the important means of response to the adverse impacts of climate change (along with funding and transfer of technology) and recent discussions on Loss and Damage have provided further support for using risk transfer approaches to reduce losses and damages caused by adverse effects of climate change. Insurance can

indeed be an effective climate risk management tool when combined with other measures such as early warning systems, risk information, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. One such effort is index-based risk transfer products such as weather index insurance which has emerged as a potentially effective climate risk transfer mechanism for rural poor. UNDP's Africa Human Development Report on Food Security also suggests that weather index insurance can help address the market failures that prevent sub-Saharan Africa's poor farmers from accessing private insurance. Weather index insurance pays indemnities based on realizations of a weather index that is highly correlated with actual losses. Several successful pilots on index insurance exist mainly in Eastern and Southern Africa and some pilot programmes outside and within Africa have shown the potential for weather index insurance to become an effective risk transfer mechanism for rural poor under certain circumstances. Due to limited international experience to date, it is difficult to draw general conclusions on the long-run sustainability of weather index insurance in rural areas in low-income countries in Africa. Further analyses and empirical evidence are needed to assess its effectiveness for risk management and poverty reduction and to facilitate uptake of proven approaches at a larger scale in Africa.

This project targets six countries that participated in the AAP. Each of these six countries has expressed explicit need, throughout the AAP and in follow up consultations, for support on generating, analysing and utilizing climate information to inform decision-making. They also indicated the need for strengthening climate risk management measures related to food security and the capacity to effectively access and manage climate finance.

**Burkina Faso** is a least developed country, situated in the heart of West Africa in the transitional area at the border of the Sahel desert and the more tropical central Africa to South. 69% of national territory is classified as arid and semi-arid zone whilst more than 90% of rural community's livelihood depends on agro-sylvo-pastoral sector. The majority of the population is therefore highly exposed to the negative effects of climate change. In order to address these impacts, a number of urgent and immediate action plans for adaptation have been implemented within the framework of the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) adopted in 2007, under the leadership of Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Animal Resource. The AAP was jointly implemented with NAPA follow up projects, and has contributed to enhancing capacity for long term adaptation at all levels. Key achievements of AAP Burkina Faso include i) setting up E-infrastructure, ii) financing for adaptation, iii) multi-sectoral adaptation evaluation through systems dynamic modeling, and iv) elaboration of different tools for mainstreaming climate adaptation. Although considerable efforts have been made, challenges remain in the up-scaling of these efforts initiated under AAP to ensure the long-term institutional framework for climate change adaptation.

Like other countries in the Sahel region, **Niger** was facing climate variability for many years, and this will be continuing in the future. Climate change has already contributed to food security and water resources crises in Niger, one of the world's poorest countries. The biggest impact of climate change observed in Niger is an increase in the frequency of droughts, resulting in a decrease in agricultural production, a concomitant increase in grazing pressure on pastoral ecosystems, and consequently soil erosion on a large scale. A reduced food supply and income from agriculture as a result of climate change will increase the incidence of malnutrition and starvation across the country. Additional socio-economic impacts of reduced agricultural yields as a result of variable climatic factors include effects such as reduction in income streams, exacerbation of land conflicts and the deepening of rural poverty. UNDP has supported national adaptive capacity of Niger through a number of initiatives, including the AAP and the PANA-Résilience project within the framework of the 2006 NAPA which aims at strengthening the adaptive capacity of the agricultural and water sectors. UNDP has been also supporting the Nigerien government to implement a coherent disaster risk management and climate change adaptation strategy ensuring stakeholder engagement. There is a need to strengthen the results of the AAP's work in the country especially in the area of climate information systems, climate risk management measures and climate finance as well as in institutional capacity building through partnerships with Universities, the National Meteorological Direction and regional organizations such as Agrhyment and ACMAD.

In **Malawi**, over 80% of the population depends directly on natural resources for livelihoods and 99.7% depend on biomass for energy. Above 80% of Malawi's population live in rural areas and 95% are involved in subsistence agriculture characterized by low productivity, rain-fed maize production, and declining soil fertility. An agricultural input subsidy programme pursued since 2005 has resulted in strong growth in smallholder agriculture and improved national and household food security. With historic vulnerability to natural disasters, the likely impact of climate change will erode MDGs gains by a combination of increased vulnerability to drought and floods, and a weak and uncoordinated national response. This was already the case in 2012, where localized dry spells in the South of the country affected the 2011-12 harvest, leaving some 2 million people food insecure. With 15% of the population living in or on the fringes of flood-prone areas, and with the frequency and severity of natural disasters likely to increase under the influence of climate change, disaster risk management is an increasing development priority in the country.

**Mozambique** is among the most vulnerable countries to natural disasters and climate change due in part to its geographic location (in the Intertropical Convergence Zone), downstream of nine shared international river basins, its 2780km of coast line and the existence of large areas below sea-level. The country's high poverty levels (54.7%<sup>3</sup> population living below the national poverty line), low access to social services such as health and sanitation, poor social protection mechanisms and high levels of food insecurity (42% of all rural households are food insecure), weak infrastructures and low technical capacity are also factors contributing to Mozambique's high vulnerability and low adaptive capacity to climate change. Future climate scenarios clearly indicate an increase in frequency and magnitude of extreme weather-related events (e.g. more unpredictable and intense floods, and more frequent and persistent droughts), desertification, saline intrusion and sea level rise, as a result of climate change. Even in the most conservative scenarios, the impact of climate change alone on GDP is considerable (averaging 3.5%), but its impact on the most vulnerable groups of the population is manifold, continuously threatening the livelihoods of the rural poor that are heavily dependent on climate and environmental conditions.

Climate change is a significant development challenge for **Tanzania** considering its impacts and enormous potential economic costs. The most vulnerable sectors include agriculture, tourism, infrastructure, health, forestry, water, and energy. Agriculture is especially critical since it forms the backbone for Tanzania's economy. Tanzania is also faced with other environmental challenges including water scarcity, land degradation, loss of biodiversity and deforestation. Environment and climate change is one of the most serious challenges for economic growth ambitions in Tanzania. The country has a large existing adaptation deficit that requires urgent action. Despite all the efforts in developing policies and establishing various initiatives to address the issues, implementation has not yet progressed far and coordination of various initiatives needs to be strengthened. Tanzania also lacks capacity to make climate change information readily available and understood by the general public especially rural communities. Traditional climate adaptation strategies are not properly documented and made known to the majority of Tanzanians. There is inadequate knowledge and capacity on climate change impacts and vulnerabilities for policy and decision makers.

**Morocco** is a country located at the extreme north-west of Africa. The country is highly vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, mainly due to its large reliance on agriculture as a source of income (15% of GDP) and employment (40%). Climate change scenarios indicate that there is a high probability of temperatures increasing in the whole country. Estimated annual temperature could increase by 0.6°C; 1.8°C and 3.2°C, for 2015, 2045 and 2075, respectively. Heat waves are expected to increase in frequency and severity across the country. For the annual average rainfall, projections announce a decrease of 6%, 13% and 19% for 2015, 2045 and 2075 (SNC) respectively. Declining average annual rainfall and severe droughts will have adverse effects on the survival and yield of crops. This situation is particularly severe in arid oases, covering 15% of Morocco's territory, as decreasing rainfall constitutes an immense threat to the livelihoods of more than 1.7 million people living around these agro-ecosystems. AAP supported the following actions to strengthen the resilience of the oases: conducting a vulnerability study

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<sup>3</sup> National Poverty Line (under 18MZN/day): 3<sup>rd</sup> national poverty assessment (MPD 2010)

using downscaling methods; identification of a set of adaptation actions in these areas; incorporation of climate change into local planning processes; and implementation of pilot projects at community level. These actions need to be sustained with concrete follow-up measures to produce lasting results in the adaptive capacity of these areas.

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## II. PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

UNDP has been supporting the adaptive capacity of over 30 countries in Africa through a number of climate adaptation related initiatives, including the Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP) and various projects funded by the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund. UNDP has also worked with more than 100 countries across the world to support the development of National Communications, and 31 countries to prepare and submit their National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to the UNFCCC, with financing from the LDCF. Climate adaptation has also been integrated into other streams of UNDP's work such as its biodiversity portfolio promoting ecosystem based adaptation, the Poverty Environment Initiative integrating climate change considerations into national development planning and budgeting processes, and disaster risk reduction initiatives promoting climate risk reduction and risk management support.

Extensive lessons have been learned through this wide range of UNDP's work in climate and environment portfolio.

A recent report on lessons learned from the preparation of National Communications<sup>4</sup> identified some key needs related to capacity for addressing climate change impacts, which are highly relevant to African countries. These needs include support for:

- developing systematic observation and environmental monitoring systems in compliance with national and international requirements; creating centres to observe climate change specific regions; training personnel in the collection and analysis of data from meteorological observation;
- training staff and the public in appropriate climate adaptation technology or climate risk management measures and fostering the use of traditional and indigenous knowledge;
- assessing economic impacts in multiple economic sectors, developing market mechanisms and economic incentives to move towards low-emission climate resilient development, involving the private sector in the implementation of adaptation measures;
- training farmers to use locally adapted agriculture technologies;
- improving institutional cooperation among national and regional agencies to share statistical data; developing national systems and platforms for integrated climate information; involving vulnerable groups in planning climate adaptation responses;
- incorporating training and skills development into climate change response measures;
- Awareness raising and communication on climate change.

These needs have been substantiated by the experiences under the Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP).

Climate change has historically been seen as an environmental issue, dealt with primarily by the Ministry of Environment or Department of Meteorology; yet this is changing. The AAP worked with participating African countries to ensure climate change was increasingly treated as a development and a cross-cutting policy issue. While it is important to build technical capacity and engage in the technical process through the provision of scientific information and evidence, it was evident that it is equally important to understand the **wider political and institutional context** and effectively influence the core development process. Establishment of an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism has proven important to engage Finance or Planning and relevant sectoral Ministries, and to put climate change in the national political agenda beyond the technical level. The AAP experience in Burkina Faso, for example, showed the effectiveness of a sector wide approach to the formulation of a long-term adaptation strategy led by multi-institutional

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<sup>4</sup> [http://ncsp.undp.org/sites/default/files/National%20Communications\\_Lessons%20Learned.pdf](http://ncsp.undp.org/sites/default/files/National%20Communications_Lessons%20Learned.pdf)

partnerships. In particular, partnership with the Department of Meteorology assured access to a long series of historical data for the Ouagadougou University task team to conduct climate tendency, modeling, and assessment of vulnerability. These results were used to undertake the multi-sector dynamic simulation provided by Threshold 21, involving focal points from 10 different ministries. This process of joint research and generating evidence for planning has helped to forge ownership over the adaptation process at the national level.

With regards to overall project management and implementation, AAP experience has also shown that there are often too many projects in the system for them to be effectively implemented. This is exacerbated by limited capacities to manage and implement multiple projects at the same time, with limited project management skills, particularly regarding monitoring and evaluating. It is difficult to bring coherence to initiatives and provide other technical support when projects are managed and implemented (often by the same Ministry) as separate initiatives with no perceived connections. As such, there is an **obvious need for a strategic framework** under which discrete projects can be implemented and specific components of projects coordinated and streamlined.

Beyond the need for strategic and integrated planning, there is recognition that many countries require access to and a deeper understanding of **climate-related information and data** in order to make evidence-based decisions on climate change. Under the AAP, country teams gained access to datasets as well as training on analysis and application of such datasets. However, there is still work to be done to ensure that this information can be analyzed and is used by policy- and decision-makers. From AAP experience, climate change policy makers proved to be most receptive to a combination of science-based information, socio-economic analysis and vulnerability assessments. Existing data is also often not shared between stakeholders, and inter-sectoral coordination is critical to improve climate data management, accessibility and availability across sectors and connecting providers and users of climate data in both public and private sectors.

Following on these lessons, it is clear that the engagement of a wide range of **stakeholders** including civil society organisations, academic institutions, research institutes, private sector actors and media is crucial for effective climate adaptation. For instance, in Malawi, the mid-term review of the 2008/11 Country Programme (CP) and the 2010 Assessment of Development Results (ADR) concluded that close working relations with the Government and civil society have enabled UNDP to support new policy frameworks in Disaster Risk Management, aid effectiveness and management, climate change, the environment-poverty nexus and others. In Morocco, four commune-level resilient plans were developed and endorsed by these communes through the AAP project. In addition, the creation of a Network integrating politicians, NGOs, and representatives of various institutions for the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Oasis will strengthen advocacy for oases and ensure the sustainability of AAP results.

Further, all 20 AAP countries expressed explicit need to develop capacity to plan, access, deliver and monitor, report and verify **climate finance**. These four elements, presented to countries as a “framework for climate finance readiness” resonated well with national government representatives, who expressed a desire for specific capacity development. Through AAP, dialogues took place between the public and private sector representatives and there was also interest in generating new sources of finance, either through private sector engagement or other innovative mechanisms. Another area of support in climate finance is to strengthen and use country systems of public budgeting and expenditure management. Experiences from the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews undertaken in Asia and the Pacific demonstrated the importance of integrating climate change in the budget system such as budget call circular and screening guidelines.

Building on this work, it is clear that capacity needs assessment at different levels, going beyond climate finance to include both technical and functional capacities at the organisational and individual level should be given more attention at the design stage of climate adaptation initiatives. Information on existing capacity development efforts need to be systematically captured, for instance, through a dataset of trained national staff. The dependency on external consultancies can lead to lack of **sustainability of capacity development** and thus particular attention should be paid to ensuring ownership and sustainability of capacity development efforts.



There was also a strong message from all 20 AAP countries that national partners found it extremely useful to share information and learn from experiences in other countries. Implementation of multiple regional conferences and workshops under AAP always led to additional requests for more information sharing within the continent and at a sub-regional level. There is clearly a need for promoting **cross-country sharing** of knowledge, information and technology as well as cooperation for trans-boundary resources management. The international community can further support the development and application of tools, guidelines and methodologies on climate adaptation that are adapted to national and local contexts, while enhancing the institutional capacity at the regional level by providing targeted support to regional and sub-regional institutions.

Finally, **monitoring and evaluation** of climate adaptation initiatives needs to be further strengthened and used as an instrument for project management, rather than mere reporting tools. Improved systems of monitoring and evaluation is seen as a critical issue for successful implementation, especially for the new scope of adaptation programming that is difficult to assess progress that normally spans more than 5 to 10 year timeframes. Adequate resources need to be allocated to monitoring and evaluation and national agencies require support to develop the skills and knowledge on what to collect, how to manage the information, and how to analyse and use it to provide policy relevant information to policy makers.

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### III. STRATEGY

In response to the emerging global and regional context and drawing on the lessons learned from recent programme implementation, this project aims to **enhance adaptive capacity of African governments, communities and regional institutions to address climate change impacts on food security and other development priorities**. The project's goal will be achieved through the following two outputs, namely, output 1 on climate information system for informed and integrated decision-making and output 2 on climate risk management measures and financing.

Due to limited resources available and its short time-frame, six countries were selected to participate in the project, namely, Burkina Faso and Niger from West Africa, Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania from East and Southern Africa and Morocco from North Africa. These target countries have been identified based on the achievements of AAP national projects, feasibility for effectively delivering the project's outputs in a short timeframe by linking with existing initiatives and the potential for demonstrating good practices and lessons learned in the areas of climate information and risk management that could be replicated in other African countries. Catalytic and strategic interventions at the regional level are also identified to complement the country level efforts, foster regional level cooperation for climate adaptation and promote information and knowledge sharing between countries in the region.

#### **Output 1: Climate information systems enhanced for informed and integrated decision-making**

Through the AAP, supported by the Government of Japan, UNDP has assisted 20 African countries to establish climate data and information management systems and to access and analyse data generated by these systems in order to ensure climate change is an integral part of development planning and budgeting processes. For instance, in Burkina Faso, the Department of Meteorology has set up 16 weather stations and is training farmers to maximize the usage of locally produced climate data to improve their yield. In Mozambique, the Climate Change Knowledge Management Center was established and is now included in the National Climate Change Strategy. Countries have requested UNDP's continued support for developing in-country skills and expertise in climate information systems and services.

This project will build on AAP results in the six participating countries to further establish effective climate data and information systems that provide climate services across sectors. This will also help to improve coordination and collaboration between different stakeholders by connecting climate information providers and users. This component will particularly focus on building sustained in-country capacity through training of local staff in key national and sub-national

agencies so that they can use the climate information infrastructure set up through the AAP to address challenges related to vulnerability assessments and adaptation measures. This includes deficiencies in data collection, quality control, archiving, retrieval, analysis and use of data. In selected local areas, local capacity building efforts will be undertaken to make climate information, including seasonal and weekly forecasts, available to poor farmers in a useable form with a comprehensive package of information and support for their better planning and adaptation measures.

The project will also support countries to identify and apply integrated planning approaches to ensure climate change issues are incorporated in development planning and implementation processes, especially for food security. Integrated planning draws together sectorally-focused planning and implementation practices and optimises use and allocation of limited resources. This approach helps deal with issues of uncertainty across climate-related sectors, while streamlining efforts to ensure strategic approaches to climate-resilient development.

AAP has helped to increase the institutional and technical capacity for longer-term planning for climate adaptation but its focus has mainly been on the initial stages of the planning cycle. In order to pursue effective implementation of these policies and plans, this component will provide targeted support for more advanced stages of the planning process. Different types of tools including those for data and information provision, decision-support, process guidance and knowledge sharing will be identified according to the needs and capacity of participating countries, building on the work initiated under AAP.

Another feature under this component will focus on strengthening regional capacity and systems for climate services through strategic partnerships. UNDP will partner with relevant regional institutions to enhance the the regional-level climate information services and informed decision-making and planning. This will build on various data generated at the national level under AAP to provide cross-boundary information on sub-regional and continent-wide trends and evidence-based insights for coordination.

## **Output 2: Selected climate adaptation and risk management measures tested and scaled-up including weather index insurance**

This component of the project will build on the data and information generated and systems established under output 1 to test the effectiveness of innovative climate risk management approaches.

Based on adequate knowledge and evidence, this output will support scaling-up proven index insurance schemes and complementary climate risk management approaches. This support will be aligned with UNDP's policy advisory services to help mainstream climate risk management principles into food security policies, rural development programs, social protection programs and livelihood strategies of poor farmers, building on the vulnerability assessments and mapping done through AAP and other initiatives. This project will help national and regional partners systematically use climate information in planning and decision making at different levels, use climate-relevant technologies to reduce climate vulnerabilities and apply climate-informed interventions that can reduce, share and transfer risks from vulnerable populations.

In Burkina Faso and Niger, appropriate index-based insurance schemes with varying features (such as livestock or crop, individual or cooperatives, rainfall indices) will be piloted. The pilot will focus on assessing effectiveness of weather index insurance on altering poverty and rural development dynamics. The climate information systems established in outcome 1 will help improve availability of sufficient and accurate historical weather data and technical skills to ensure an accurate measurement of index. The project will support national capacity in dealing with other challenges in weather index insurance including the existence of basis risk, need for effective education and market regulation as well as the targeting of most appropriate markets.

Support for weather index insurance will need to be provided as a complementary measure for climate risk management. Innovative adaptation and climate risk management approaches will be identified as package of services. This output will draw on the data, lessons learned and

knowledge from the climate risk assessments undertaken by UNDP's Climate Risk Management Technical Assistance Support Project (CRM TASP) and measures piloted through AAP and other initiatives. Specific climate adaptation and risk management measures and technologies related to food security will be considered in the areas of water, soil, crop varieties, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, forest, disease and pests.

To ensure sustainability of climate risk management approaches and measures developed under many different climate adaptation initiatives, it is critical to secure long-term financing of these measures by enhancing national capacity for climate financing. In Burkina Faso, Niger and Malawi, this project will contribute to development of national capacities to plan for, access, deliver and monitor and report on climate finance, international and domestic, public and private, in ways that are catalytic and fully integrated with national development priorities and achievements of the MDGs.

Regional level analysis and cooperation is an important element to ensure the sustainability of climate change adaptation and climate risk management measures developed at the country level. UNDP will work with regional centers and institutions to enhance regional climate services and to inform regional policy frameworks relevant to climate change. Regional analysis and knowledge sharing activities on climate risk management and climate finance readiness will be undertaken engaging relevant regional institutions.

### **Maximizing synergies with existing initiatives and collaborating with partners**

Where possible, the project implementation modality will be established in ways that can minimize the administrative burden and transaction costs, while contributing to more strategic impact of existing initiatives. This will be done by joining up with existing programmes and projects supported by UNDP and other UN agencies and development partners. Seeking synergies with other relevant initiatives is also critical for ensuring the sustainability of the results achieved by this project.

- In Burkina Faso, this project will be implemented in synergy with the NAPA follow-up project on strengthening adaptation capacities and reducing the vulnerability to climate change. This project will build on NAPA BKF experiences and aims to upscale on-going climate adaptation related initiatives such as innovative financial option via Direct Access, the use of locally generated weather observatory data to improve production system at community level, and promotion of dynamic multi sectorial simulation tools to assure the integration of climate issues at different levels.
- In Niger, this project will complement other on-going and new climate adaptation initiatives including the PANA-Resilience (LDCF-funded) and the 3rd National Communication development process as well as a new proposal to scale up community based adaptation. It will also enhance the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation issues into the development agenda.
- In Mozambique, the project will be anchored in the UNDP's Green Human Development project and provide direct support to the implementation of the National Climate Change Strategy flagship program on community climate resilience.
- In Malawi, this project will be implemented to specifically contribute to the UNDAF and CPD (2012-2016) outcome on climate change, environment, natural resources and disaster risk management, focusing on improved coordination, investment planning, mainstreaming and knowledge management at the national and district levels to ensure a low emission and climate-resilient development. This is supporting existing national coordination structures that were set up and strengthened during the 1<sup>st</sup> phase Climate Change Programme from 2010-2012, supported by the AAP. This project will be implemented as part of the 2nd phase climate change programme, which will operationalize and implement the Climate Change Policy, Investment Plan, Capacity Development Plan, and Communication Strategy that were developed during the 1<sup>st</sup> phase Climate Change Programme, supported by the AAP.
- In Tanzania, this project will be implemented through the on-going project on mainstreaming environment and climate adaptation in the implementation of national policies and development plans.

- In Morocco, the activities outlined in this project will be implemented through an existing climate change project in the country.

In all participating countries, this project will also collaborate with other on-going and planned projects to ensure a more programmatic and strategic approach to climate-related activities in country. Collaboration with key actors in climate resilience will also be actively sought and the project implementation will support further awareness raising and engagement of government, private sector and civil society.

### **Promoting gender sensitive climate adaptation efforts**

This project will integrate gender considerations in its activities by building on the AAP's work which supported gender mainstreaming tools and gender analyses. The tools for gender mainstreaming developed under the AAP will be applied and considered where relevant in the project's outputs on climate information systems, climate risk management measures and climate financing. In particular, this project will seek to enhance synergies with on-going UNDP projects on gender and climate change in the various target countries. For example, in Burkina Faso, gender mainstreaming is currently supported through the project "Consolidation of Local Environmental Governance"; in Niger a gender analysis of the national climate change and environment policies and related sectors is under-way; in Malawi a national gender and climate finance readiness study is being undertaken; and in Mozambique there is an initiative to integrate gender in national climate change, disaster risk reduction, and environment, which includes development of guidelines on how to increase women's membership and participation in local management committees. The regional level activities of this project will also seek to incorporate gender dimensions into its knowledge products, advocacy work and partnership activities.

## IV. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

**Intended Outcome:**  
**African countries enhanced adaptive capacity to climate change impacts on food security and other development priorities by strengthening climate risk management**

- Outcome indicators:**
- Improved collection, analysis and use of climate data and information for policy and decision-making (baseline and targets tbc)
  - % of farmers and communities with increased understanding of weather data and climate projections to make farming and livelihood decisions (baseline and targets tbc)
  - Number of farmers and communities adopting climate risk management practices and technologies to better cope with climate variability and extremes (baseline and targets tbc)

**Applicable Key Result Area:** Environment and Energy

**Partnership Strategy:** This project will ensure maximum synergies with existing initiatives and partnership structures at country and regional levels. This project will build strategic partnerships with key regional and international institutions promoting cross-country lessons learning and knowledge sharing. The project will be implemented in close consultation and coordination with UNDP RBAS and central bureaux, donor partners, government counterparts, regional mechanisms, other UN agencies and relevant CSOs to leverage extensive knowledge and expertise to address the critical climate related challenges in the region.

**Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):** Africa Climate Adaptation and Food Security Project

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<b>Regional level</b>				
<p><b>Output 1: Climate information system enhanced for informed and integrated decision-making</b></p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At the regional level, generally poor spatial coverage of data for analysis of extreme climate indices and technical capacity gap in collection of daily time series of observations, quality control, extreme value analysis and dissemination of results</li> <li>- Regional centers have capacity needs in maintaining observation networks, managing data and making forecasts at different spatial and temporal scales. Their inter-disciplinary coordination</li> </ul>	<p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least one user-specific climate information product disseminated at the regional level</li> <li>- At least two best practices identified and promoted for scale-up</li> </ul>	<p>1.1. Regional climate services enhanced through strategic partnerships with regional and sub-regional institutions</p> <p>1.1.1. Collaborate with regional centers to strengthen and disseminate climate information products that are tailored to the specific needs of users through use of multi-sectoral data and inter-disciplinary coordination at the sub-regional or regional level (for example, developing climate impact studies on agriculture; or contributing to the establishment of regional food security outlook forums to enhance the use of climate information for food security analysis and information exchange; etc.)</p> <p>1.1.2. Identify and promote application of lessons</p>	<p>UNDP, Regional institutions (potentially, ACPC, AGHRYMET, ACMAD, ICPAC)</p>	<p>1.1: \$250,000</p>

<p>remains very weak making it difficult to transfer essential information for the needs of users.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional centers have made progress in organizing the Regional Climate Outlook Forums (RCOF) across Africa but there is lack of appropriate platforms, tools and methods for effective communication and dissemination of climate products and services for specific user groups.</li> <li>- AAP country projects have piloted the establishment of climate information systems and various decision support tools but no comprehensive analysis of their approaches and experiences at the regional level is undertaken.</li> <li>- AAP has supported ACMAD in the implementation of the AfriClimServe/ClimDev-Africa initiative and the dissemination of climate products in ACMAD with the existing e-infrastructure deployed in AAP countries.</li> </ul> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of user-specific climate information products and services produced and disseminated at the regional level (with gender disaggregated data where possible)</li> <li>- Number of best practices in climate information and decision support tools promoted for scale-up</li> </ul>		<p>learned and best practices from the AAP experiences in generating robust climate information for decision making and applying tools and methodologies to inform climate resilient development strategies in partnership with regional institutions (for example, gender-sensitive vulnerability assessment methodologies; or system dynamics model; or Climate Action Intelligence; or Integrated Planning Frameworks, etc.).</p>		
<p><b>Output 2: Climate adaptation and risk management measures tested and scaled-up</b></p>	<p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least 1 regional knowledge product produced and disseminated</li> </ul>	<p>2.1. The effectiveness of weather index insurance on altering poverty and rural development dynamics tested and the development of weather index insurance facilitated</p> <p>2.1.1. Undertake and disseminate results of a regional</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>2.1: \$140,000</p>

<p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pilots on index insurance exist mainly in Eastern and Southern Africa</li> <li>- AUC climate change strategy is expected to be finalized by late 2013</li> <li>- Climate finance readiness studies to be undertaken in Kenya, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Zambia, Lesotho, and Tanzania through ODI and RBA environment project.</li> <li>- 17 AAP countries participated in climate finance readiness workshops in 2012 to identify key climate finance readiness needs</li> </ul> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of regional workshops and knowledge products on weather index insurance and climate risk management that incorporate gender issues</li> <li>- Number of officials from Finance and Planning ministries participating in regional and international knowledge sharing activities on climate finance</li> </ul>	<p>and 1 regional workshop organized on weather index insurance and climate risk management with participants from at least 6 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Officials from Planning and Finance Ministries from at least 6 countries participated in regional and international knowledge sharing activities on climate finance</li> </ul>	<p>or sub-regional analysis of weather index insurance and promote implementation and scale-up at the sub-regional or regional level, in partnership with key regional and international actors active in weather index insurance</p> <p>2.1.2. Identify and promote up-take of best practices from AAP experiences and other initiatives in climate risk management measures that incorporate gender issues in partnership with regional institutions and informing global processes (e.g. UNFCCC)</p>		
		<p>2.2. Regional level lessons learned and knowledge generated and disseminated on climate finance readiness</p> <p>2.2.1. Undertake regional level advocacy and knowledge sharing activities to inform regional policy frameworks such as the African Union Commission's Climate Change Strategy and to promote the application of lessons learned from climate finance activities and studies supported through relevant initiatives, in partnership with key regional institutions</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>2.2: \$70,000</p>
<p><b>Regional total: \$460,000</b></p>				
<p><b>Country level: Burkina Faso</b></p>				
<p><b>Output 1: Climate information system enhanced for informed and integrated decision-making</b></p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- AAP funded procurement of 16 weather stations to improve the national meteorological network. There is still a strong need to advance the technical skills for DM BKF to assure</li> </ul>	<p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minimum 3 senior officers that have advanced skills on data management and transmission</li> <li>- System for transmission of real time data is operational</li> <li>- Climate change mainstreaming tools is</li> </ul>	<p>1.1. Develop the skills in managing the equipment (meteorological stations and high performing server) within the agencies in charge of operationalizing the climate data sharing system</p> <p>1.1.1. Establish the climate information infrastructure at METEO to ensure the transmission and sharing of real time data across all the existing stations (synoptic, automatic, agro-met).</p>	<p>DCIME, University Ouagadougou, METEO</p>	<p>1.1: \$39,000</p>
		<p>1.2. Organize trainings for different users of climate</p>	<p>SP/CONEDD,</p>	<p>1.2 : \$122,000</p>

<p>the real time dissemination of weather data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Departments of Evaluation and Planning (DEP), that are responsible for supervising the investment project cycle, do not have the mandate, information and tools for integrating climate change. The data available for monitoring the climate change is out-of-date and incomplete. There is insufficient capacity to analyse the data and prepare managerial information.</li> <li>- Under AAP, multi-sector dynamic simulation tool, T21 was used for long term planning tool for adaptation. There is however insufficient institutional framework to institutionalize the climate research task force initiated.</li> </ul> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of staff at DM BKF who have advanced technique for transmission of data</li> <li>- Number of officers in DEP trained on tools for climate change</li> <li>- Number of training sessions conducted for the use of climate change data</li> <li>- Number of inter-ministerial sessions organized</li> <li>- Number of decree of to formulate inter-ministerial collaboration for long term adaptation</li> <li>- Number of key actors trained for T21 model</li> </ul>	<p>available and actively used in the planning process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Updated climate change data setting is available</li> <li>- Inter-ministerial decree for climate change joint research is established</li> <li>- Existence of intensive course related to integrated planning tool</li> </ul>	<p>and environmental data at national and sub-national level</p> <p>1.2.1. Provide technical and financial support for the organisation of trainings at national and local levels for the use of climate data to improve the system of agro-silvo-pastrol production incorporating gender dimensions</p> <p>1.2.2. Implement the roadmap of the capacity development plan for the Department of Evaluation and Planning (DEP) personnel of different ministries</p>	<p>PANA</p>	
		<p>1.3. Establish different terms of collaboration at the national and regional levels in terms of exchange of climate and environmental data and information</p> <p>1.3.1. Develop different types of partnerships</p> <p>1.3.2. Establish a fund for the promotion and implementation of different partnerships and collaboration</p>	<p>SP/CONEDD, PNUD, University Ouagadougou</p>	<p>1.3: \$50,000</p>
<p><b>Output 2: Climate adaptation and risk management measures tested and scaled-up</b></p>	<p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weather index based insurance is elaborated,</li> </ul>	<p>2.1. Develop climate index</p> <p>2.1.1. Conduct a feasibility study to identify and develop climate indexes</p> <p>2.1.2. Share the results and validate a roadmap for the application of climate indexes involving key</p>		<p>2.1: \$50,000</p>



<p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Based on agro-weather stations placed under the GEF follow up pilot village, farmers are trained on the use of locally generated weather data. There is however absence of knowledge on weather index based insurance.</li> <li>- To diversify sources of funding for adaptation, under AAP, SP/CONEDD has benefited from capacity development activities to optimize the modality of direct access through NIE to secure the Adaptation Funding. Although SP/CONEDD has finalized the NIE accreditation process, there is insufficient capacity in formulating, monitoring and evaluating adaptation projects.</li> <li>- With T21, cost of adaptation has been estimated for following sectors; Agriculture, Environment, Energy, Animal resource, health, infrastructure, etc. As for climate finance readiness, AAP BKF has conducted a climate institutional assessment, which resulted in the identification of the National Implementing Entity (NIE) for direct access.</li> </ul> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of weather index based insurances elaborated</li> <li>- Number of training sessions conducted</li> <li>- Number of tools elaborated</li> <li>- Number of participating farmers</li> <li>- Number of lobbying/high level consultations organized</li> <li>- Number of adaptation projects formulated</li> </ul>	<p>practiced and lessons learned and experiences are catalyzed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tools for the weather index based insurance for insurance companies as well as farmers are elaborated</li> <li>- SP/CONEDD's capacity for its function NIE is improved</li> </ul>	climate insurance actors		
		2.2. Train key climate insurance actors on climate index		2.2: \$90,000
		2.2.1. Provide targeted training to private sector, insurance companies, agro-business and farmers in climate index based insurance		
		2.2.2. Raise awareness and advocate for the concept of climate insurance		
		2.2.3. Collaborate with different projects on climate insurance		
		2.3. Apply climate insurance in NAPA pilot sites		2.3: \$80,000
		2.3.1. Determine the actors and pilot zones to test the application of a climate insurance in NAPA pilot sites		
		2.3.2. Financial and technical support to undertake pilot climate insurance activities		
		2.3.3. Evaluate the pilot activities, capture lessons learned and develop an inventory of climate insurance pilots in NAPA pilot sites		
		2.4. Operationalize the function of the National Implementing Entity (NIE) of the Adaptation Fund by strengthening the capacity of SP/CONEDD (Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable)		2.4 \$230,000
		2.4.1. Train staff of SP/CONEDD on the design, monitoring and evaluation of adaptation projects to be submitted to different sources of financing including the Adaptation Fund, with focus on food security		
		2.4.2. Help the SP/CONEDD to develop a financing strategy for the functioning of the NIE and organize coordination, advocacy and workshops to promote the adaptation projects including food security initiatives for National Adaptation Plan		

**Burkina Total: \$661,000**

**Niger**

<p><b>Output 1: Climate information system enhanced for informed and integrated decision-making and planning</b></p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data has been collected but not integrated into a database and used by all stakeholders</li> <li>- No knowledge platform in place and used by all stakeholders</li> <li>- Limited partnerships are established with key stakeholders including regional and sub-regional research centers</li> <li>- Initial discussions took place under AAP on the development of an integrated policy framework</li> </ul> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Level of coordination between stakeholders through the established database and an information system</li> <li>- Number of information and knowledge materials disseminated through the knowledge platform</li> <li>- Number of staff at national institutions trained on climate data and information system</li> <li>- The degree of hazard (frequency, severity, magnitude and spatial extent of the climatic drought) is performed by means of drought indicators (allowing the creation of detailed maps of drought risk)</li> </ul>	<p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A drought monitoring forecasting and early warning system in place</li> <li>- At least 2 MoU are signed with regional and sub-regional institutions</li> <li>- The Adaptation Unit created and trained in AAP has a renewed membership (including DGRE and DNPGCCA) and its capacity built to cooperate with the SE/CNEDD</li> <li>- Staff of at least 5 institutions are trained on the climate and hydrological data and information system as well as the knowledge platform</li> </ul>	<p>1.1. Climate and hydrological records and remote sensing images system is established</p> <p>1.1.1. Develop a GIS database</p> <p>1.1.2. Train staff to collect data and run the system</p> <p>1.1.3. Explore data and information sources including both ground-based and satellite data</p> <p>1.1.4. Conduct an integrated risk assessment, including the physical hazard and the vulnerability of different systems to drought (following a multi-scale approach)</p> <p>1.1.5. Organize comprehensive training sessions for all relevant stakeholders on the use of the system</p>	<p><i>CNEDD, DGRE</i></p>	<p>1.1 \$100,000</p>
		<p>1.2. The institutional capacity and systems for climate services is strengthened through strategic partnerships</p> <p>1.2.1. Conduct an assessment of institutional capacities and key actors to be trained</p> <p>1.2.2. Enhance the partnership between CNEDD, DGRE and DNPGCCA</p> <p>1.2.3. Establish a knowledge platform and partnerships with regional and sub-regional centers</p> <p>1.2.4. Organise comprehensive training sessions for all relevant stakeholders on the use of the platform</p> <p>1.2.5. Produce a lessons learned review report and make it available on WikiAdapt, the ALM and www.cnedd.ne</p> <p>1.2.6. Develop a regular training curriculum on climate information services and conduct adequate training sessions at selected Universities and the National Meteorological Department</p>	<p><i>CNEDD</i></p>	<p>1.2: \$135,000</p>

<p><b>Output 2: Selected climate adaptation and risk management measures tested and scaled-up including weather index insurance</b></p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No study has been conducted and no weather index insurance in place</li> <li>- Climate risks have been identified by various studies (incl. a study by the World Bank on agricultural risks in Niger) but climate risk management is insufficiently integrated into development planning and livelihood strategies of farmers</li> <li>- A national climate strategy and its action plan exists but need to be revised to be aligned with the national climate policy</li> <li>- The national mechanism for crises and natural disaster prevention is in place but needs further integration of climate risks</li> <li>- Climate adaptation pilot projects to strengthen food security in rural areas are implemented in 8 municipalities of the UNDP PANA-résilience project and in 38 municipalities of the PAC-RC project of the World Bank.</li> </ul> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of farmers subscribed to the pilot scheme (with gender disaggregated data)</li> <li>- Number of outreach products disseminated to increase awareness and promote best practice</li> <li>- Level of alignment of the national action plan with the national climate</li> </ul>	<p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least 2 pilot projects are implemented to assess the effectiveness of weather index insurance in rural areas.</li> <li>- The national climate strategy and its action plan are revised and are aligned with the national climate policy and promote climate integration in all sectors</li> <li>- The staff of at least 5 relevant institutions involved in food security are trained to integrate climate risks into their strategies, programmes and plans.</li> <li>- The national mechanism for crisis and disaster prevention and management includes climate risks.</li> <li>- At least 2 areas for climate finance readiness identified with follow-up plans</li> </ul>	<p>2.1. The effectiveness of weather index insurance is tested and a scheme with complementary measures is developed</p> <p>2.1.1. Identify pilot sites and conduct a feasibility assessment of weather index insurance</p> <p>2.1.2. Develop a pilot weather index insurance scheme incorporating gender dimensions in selected sites and identify a set of complementary measures required for comprehensive risk management and sustainability of the insurance scheme</p> <p>2.1.3. Implement the pilot insurance scheme and complementary climate risk management measures</p> <p>2.1.4. Assess the effectiveness and sustainability of the scheme and design a follow-up strategy for scale-up or improvement of the scheme</p> <p>2.1.5. Document, promote and disseminate best practices</p>	<p>CNEDD</p>	<p>2.1: \$220,000</p> <p><i>International and national consultants</i></p> <p><i>Travel</i></p> <p><i>Training</i></p> <p><i>Reporting</i></p> <p><i>Communications</i></p> <p><i>Grants</i></p>
		<p>2.2. The national strategy and its action plan are aligned with the national climate policy and its implementation initiated</p> <p>2.2.1. Integrate disaster risk reduction into the national strategy on climate change and its action plan</p> <p>2.2.2. Provide training to policy-makers, decision-makers and legislators on integrating climate risk management approaches into core development policies and planning and budgeting processes</p>	<p>CNEDD</p>	<p>2.2 \$30,000</p>
		<p>2.3. National disaster management policy or mechanism integrates climate risks</p> <p>2.3.1. Provide technical support to integrate climate risks into a national disaster risk reduction policy</p> <p>2.3.2. Support for local and regional authorities and community mechanisms for reducing climate</p>	<p>CNEDD</p> <p>SAP</p>	<p>2.3 : \$50,000</p>

<p>policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate related disasters integrated into the national mechanism</li> <li>- Number of Ministry and Government staff trained to integrate climate risks into strategies, programmes and plans.</li> <li>- Number of areas for capacity development for climate finance readiness identified</li> </ul>		<p>related risk impact and for recovering rapidly afterwards</p>		
		<p>2.4. Capacity of key stakeholders in financial and planning institutions strengthened to mobilise funding to support nation-wide climate change adaptation.</p> <p>2.4.1. Identify key capacity gaps, in consultation with stakeholders, for i) expanding or realigning existing funds and ii) designing climate resilient investment plans.</p> <p>2.4.2. Build technical skills of key stakeholders to develop proposals that will diversify funding sources for adaptation activities.</p> <p>2.4.3. Inform national investment flows towards adaptation activities.</p>	<p>CNEDD</p>	<p>2.4: \$75,000</p>
<p><b>Niger Total: 610,000</b></p>				
<p><b>Country level: Malawi</b></p>				
<p><b>Output 1: Climate information system enhanced for informed and integrated decision-making and planning</b></p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multi-disciplinary team trained in Climate Action Intelligence methodology and tools, and began steps to establish a data repository</li> <li>- 7 District Climate Centers established</li> <li>- National networks and servers for data sharing between 6 departments established</li> </ul> <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of people using updated climate information in planning their</li> </ul>	<p><b>Target:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- +100% of target communities</li> </ul>	<p>1.1. Establish effective climate data and information systems</p> <p>1.1.1. Develop a national Climate Change M&amp;E system</p> <p>1.1.2. Support production and dissemination of Climate Change Hazard and Vulnerability maps</p> <p>1.1.3. Support Climate Action Intelligence database maintenance and its sustainability</p> <p>1.1.4. Support maintenance of GIS and ICT infrastructure for management of climatic data and information</p> <p>1.1.5. Promote media campaigns and the national climate change website to ensure programme raises relevant CC issues at relevant times of year</p> <p>1.1.6. Review, develop and disseminate appropriate knowledge materials for district information</p>		<p>1.1 \$415,000</p>

livihoods activities (with gender disaggregated data) -		centres incorporating gender dimensions 1.1.7. Work with DoCCMS (Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services), rural radio stations, land users and fishermen to develop and implement provision of tailored regular (daily or weekly) weather forecasts – including approaches to explain reliability of forecasts to land users 1.1.8. Train Extension workers/farmers to maximize usage of locally produced climate data		
<b>Output 2: Selected climate adaptation and risk management measures tested and scaled-up</b>  Baseline: - Climate change adaptation demonstrations at community level piloted and best practices distilled  Indicators - Number of communities / households using risk management measures	Target: +20% of target communities	2.1. Integrate climate risk management principles into social protection programs and livelihood strategies of poor farmers 2.1.1. Review existing climate risk management approaches 2.1.2. Develop climate risk management guidelines for food security		2.1 \$150,000
		2.2. Support national capacity for climate finance readiness 2.2.1. Build capacity for implementing the National Investment plan 2.2.2. Support food security activities under National Climate change investment plan		2.2 \$100,000
<b>Malawi total: \$665,000</b>				
<b>Mozambique</b>				
<b>Output 1</b> <b>Climate information system enhanced for informed and integrated decision-making</b>  Baseline: - INAM's web-based platform, established under AAP, has been recently established but no capacity at	Targets: - At least two extension officers/ community radio staff in each of the 3 targeted provinces/districts able to communicate updated climate information to communities using	1.1. Help establish effective climate data and information systems that provide climate services across sectors and improve coordination and collaboration between climate information providers and climate service users 1.1.1. Equip and train extension officers at the district level and/or community radio staff, as well as local management committees, on the use of the platform and DSS developed by INAM	INAM	1.1 \$ 229,050

<p>the local/community level has been developed yet on its use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Country needs in-situ meteorological stations at 9 locations to complete its national network.</li> </ul> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of extension officers/community radio staff able to use effectively INAM's climate information platform to assist communities</li> <li>- Number of meteorological stations established to strengthen the network</li> </ul>	<p>INAM's platform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 4 meteorological stations set up in 2 of the 3 targeted provinces (filling all network gaps in those 2 provinces: Gaza and Cabo Delgado)</li> </ul>	<p>(through the AAP-Moz project) to help communities access climate information. [This includes additional participation of INAM in regional trainings on CVCA, contributing to develop capacity at the province and district level.]</p> <p>1.1.2. Install new/modernized meteorological stations in districts from the three targeted provinces: Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado (this will cover existing gaps in the network of meteorological stations in these provinces)</p>		
<p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local CVCA are not yet used by communities to support their development planning options. Some work has started in Angoche and a few other communities, but has not yet been systematically conducted nor reflected in government planning and budgetary frameworks)</li> </ul> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of community climate vulnerability and capacity assessments conducted</li> <li>- Number of approved 2014 PESODs integrating low carbon adaptation measures defined by communities in the respective districts</li> <li>- Number of activities included in 2014 PESOD in pilot communities that directly benefit women of those communities</li> <li>- Number of partnerships mobilized through discussions/ awareness</li> </ul>	<p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3 community climate vulnerability and capacity assessments conducted</li> <li>- 3 approved 2014 PESODs integrating low carbon adaptation measures defined by communities</li> <li>- At least 1 activity included in 2014 PESOD per pilot community</li> <li>- 2 partnerships mobilized on the ENAMMC and PACV</li> </ul>	<p>1.2. Identify and apply adequate integrated planning tools to ensure climate change issues and concerns are incorporated in development planning and implementation processes, especially for food security</p> <p>1.2.1. Conduct workshops at Central and Regional level in phase 1 to develop capacity in conducting Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments, developing local adaptation plans and integrating them into the annual planning and budgetary processes</p> <p>1.2.2. Conduct Training of GIIMC and UAs</p> <p>1.2.3. Provide technical assistance to pilot communities to conduct local assessments (CVCAs) and the development of local low carbon adaptation plans, with identification of priority measures to be included in 2014 PESODs. This also includes meetings to exchange experiences between participant communities and support to the start of implementation of PESOD in 2014 (after its approval).</p> <p>1.2.4. Regional Meetings on ENAMMC and the Roadmap on Green Economy to raise awareness for these discussions, as part of the</p>	<p>MICOA</p>	<p>1.2 \$410,950</p>

<p>raising events focusing on the ENAMMC and PACV</p>		<p>capacity development effort, and develop partnership for their implementation.</p> <p>1.2.5. Production and dissemination of knowledge regarding the process of formulating community adaptation plans</p>		
<p><b>Mozambique Total: 640,000</b></p>				
<p><b>Tanzania</b></p>				
<p><b>Output 2: Selected climate adaptation and risk management measures tested and scaled-up</b></p> <p>Baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meteorological Authority's capacity to downscale regional climate models were strengthened through AAP. GEF funded projects and World Bank funded projects are planning to help the establishment of weather stations across the country.</li> <li>- Basis was set for the mainstreaming of climate change in planning and investment instrument of state institutions with the formulation of guidelines and toolkits on climate change and gender mainstreaming.</li> <li>- Four pilots were implemented in different agro-ecological settings and solved serious and immediate water supply problems at several villages in four districts. The time frame for the pilot interventions, however, did not permit the timely documentation and dissemination of lessons learned in the policy making cycle.</li> </ul> <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Best practices and lessons for the sustainability of pilot projects identified and disseminated to inform planning</li> </ul>	<p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lessons from the pilots incorporated into at least one national or local level planning or budgeting instrument</li> <li>- At least one decision-support tool applied</li> </ul>	<p>2.1. Support scaling up of community based adaptation pilot projects</p> <p>2.1.1. Document and share best practices and lessons from the pilot projects and inform the key plans and budgets (e.g. mid-term expenditure framework at district level)</p> <p>2.1.2. Develop specific replication and up scaling guidelines for the pilots, including the development of appropriate financing mechanisms.</p>	<p>VPO-DOE, PMO-RALG, MEM, MLDF, MOWI, MAFC,</p>	<p>2.1 \$100,000</p>
		<p>2.2. Integrate climate risk management principles into food security policies, rural development programs, social protection programs and livelihood strategies</p> <p>2.2.1. Identify entry points in the national planning and budgeting processes for integrating climate risk management</p> <p>2.2.2. Strengthen the information and evidence base for informing climate change and food security policy making</p> <p>2.2.3. Apply adequate decision-support tools for integrating climate resilient development into planning and budgeting processes at different levels (building on the mainstreaming tools developed under AAP and other projects)</p>	<p>VPO-DOE, PMO-RALG, MEM, MLDF, MOWI, MAFC,</p>	<p>2.2 \$100,000</p>

<p>and budgeting processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of decision-support tools applied to a specific policy or planning/budgeting instruments</li> </ul>				
<b>Tanzania total: \$200,000</b>				
<b>Morocco</b>				
<p><b>Output 1</b> <b>Climate information system enhanced for informed and integrated decision-making</b></p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A national observatory and regional environmental observatories exist in Morocco but their teams are not specialized in the field of adaptation to climate change.</li> <li>- A team of journalists was formed on CC issues during the AAP project.</li> <li>- A network integrating mayors of the oases communes Of Morocco was created at the end of the project AAP-Morocco</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of functional teams within the national environmental observatories collecting, analysing and disseminating information related to adaptation to climate change.</li> <li>- Number of media (television, radio and newspaper) trained and media materials released.</li> <li>- Number of advocacy initiatives initiated by the network of oases Mayors.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3 functional teams</li> <li>- At least 15 media (television, radio and newspaper) are trained and at least 50 articles and programs are released.</li> <li>- At least 15 advocacy initiatives with the government and parliament are initiated by the network of oases Mayors.</li> </ul>	<p>1.1. The National observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development (NOESD) and two Regional Observatories (ROESD) have the capacity, knowledge and tools to manage information and data related to climate change and food security and support planning and decision making processes.</p> <p>1.1.1. Undertake needs assessment of NOESD and 2 ROESD and design a capacity development plan</p> <p>1.1.2. Support the implementation of the capacity development plan of the NOESD and 2 ROESD in terms of data and information management related to CC adaptation and climate risk management and food security (including training, tools and software and hardware equipment)</p> <p>1.1.3. Develop and strengthen the network of NOESD and 2 ROESDs connecting data and information providers, keys partners and users, universities, medias and CSOs.</p> <p>1.2. Media Meteorological Teams have the capacity to manage and broadcast information and data related to CC adaptation, Climate Risk management and food security.</p> <p>1.2.1. Develop and implement a capacity development plan for targeted media groups, particularly the Media Meteorological Teams to strengthen communication of meteorological data linked to</p>	<p><i>UNDP / Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment</i></p>	<p>\$250,000</p>

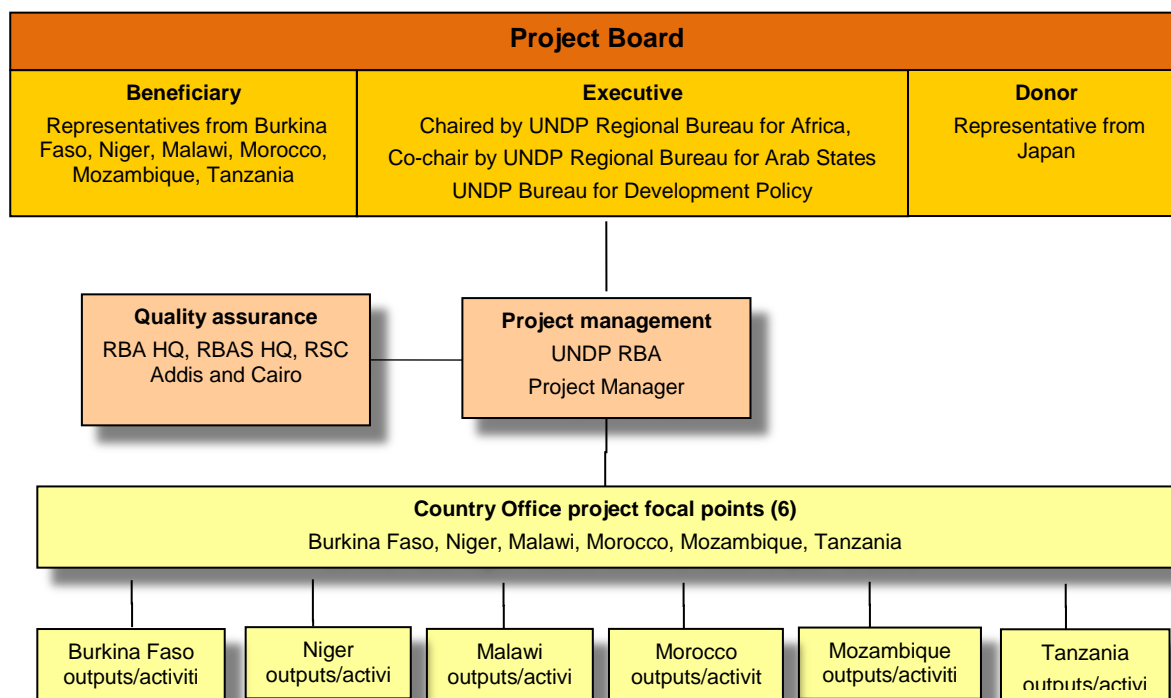


		<p>climate change, dissemination of meteorological data and information including the results of climate scenarios</p> <p>1.2.2. Organize field visits for media and journalists and support development of documentaries, interviews and newspaper articles.</p>		
		<p>1.3. Network of Mayors is strengthened for advocating for oases conservation to tackle risks related to climate and food security.</p> <p>1.3.1. Support the institutional capacity of the network of oases mayors.</p> <p>1.3.2. Develop and implement an advocacy plan for conserving oases from climate change.</p> <p>1.3.3. Produce communication tools for advocacy about the oases conservation in the context of climate change.</p>	<i>UNDP / Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment</i>	
<p><b>Output 2</b></p> <p><b>Climate adaptation and risk management measures tested and scaled-up</b></p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate data are produced by the National Directorate of Meteorology but are not very accessible to a wide audience.</li> <li>- An analysis of Morocco's vulnerability was made on the occasion of the Second National Communication but it dates back to 2008 and requires updating and dissemination of data.</li> <li>- A guide to integrating climate risks into local planning was carried out in the AAP project at four communes but it has not been widely distributed and generalized to all oases communes.</li> <li>- Innovative initiatives related climate risk management initiated at</li> </ul>	<p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3 publications weather information related to climate change are developed for three different target audiences (Agricultures, decision makers, civil society).</li> <li>- 120 copies of the guide translated into Arabic, adapted and distributed to all oases communes.</li> <li>- At least 5 local institutions</li> </ul>	<p>2.1. Data related to Morocco's vulnerability to climate changes is continuously updated and shared with Communities of Practice.</p> <p>2.1.1. Undertake analysis of problems related to the communication of climate change meteorological data</p> <p>2.1.2. Design a system extension and dissemination of meteorological data</p> <p>2.1.3. Provide media with relevant meteorological information</p> <p>2.1.4. Support the creation of a community of practice network to share data, information and analyses on climate adaptation and risks</p> <p>2.1.5. Communicate climate scenarios data on Morocco's vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>2.2. Innovative initiatives related to climate risk management are recorded, capitalized and disseminated.</p> <p>2.2.1. Organize trainings about the Guide for the actors involved in local development and local</p>	<i>UNDP / Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment</i>	\$150.000

<p>community level in 6 communes during the AAP project</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of publications on weather information related to climate change</li> <li>- Number of oases communes with access to the guide translated in Arabic.</li> <li>- Number of institutions adopting innovative initiatives</li> </ul>		<p>planning.</p> <p>2.2.2. Ensure wide distribution of the guide to all oases communes and policy makers.</p> <p>2.2.3. Record and document 10 success stories and ensure wide dissemination</p> <p>2.2.4. Support at least 5 institutions to replicate and adopt innovative initiatives</p>		
<b>Morocco Total \$400,000</b>				
<p><b>Project Management Cost</b> (Direct Support Cost for project oversight, quality control, coordination, M&amp;E, communications, contingency)</p>			\$290,000	
<p><b>Indirect Support Cost (GMS)</b></p>			\$274,000	
<p><b>Project Total</b></p>			<b>Total: \$4,200,000</b>	

## VI. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Figure: Project Organisation Structure



To oversee the project, UNDP will establish a Project Board chaired by its Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA) and co-chaired by Regional Bureau for Arab States (RBAS). Representatives from the six participating countries will participate in the Board as members and the Government of Japan will also be invited to participate in the Board. The Board will provide oversight and strategic guidance during implementation of the project. The Board will meet three times during the period of the project implementation, first at the inception of the project and then at the mid-term to review progress reported to it and finally at the final stage of the project to close it and ensure the sustainability of the project's results. Additional meetings may be called as required.

The project will be managed by a project manager in UNDP's Regional Bureau for Africa. The project manager will draw support and guidance from relevant existing staff in UNDP's RBA and RBAS and Regional Service Centers as well as from BDP and BCPR. The UNDP Country Offices in Burkina Faso, Niger, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique and Tanzania will be responsible for managing the effective and timely delivery of the country-based outputs and activities for which they receive funding, while the RBA project manager will be responsible for delivering the regional component. Each Country Office will designate an overall focal point for the project, who will communicate directly with the project manager. Inception and quarterly teleconference meetings will be held between all six focal points, the project manager, Regional Bureaus, Regional Centers, and relevant staff from other Bureaus (e.g. BDP, BCPR) in order to share information about implementation and progress of country-based outputs and activities. The project manager will draw on expertise from global and regional policy advisors and technical specialists in UNDP as appropriate and provide technical support to target countries to help them apply the lessons learned and best practices from various initiatives on climate change including the AAP. The project will be implemented in a strategic manner, such that the small funds available are used to yield long-term development impacts. This will be done by ensuring that a robust plan is in place from the start of the project, whereby the

specific activities to be implemented are considered in the context of broader strategic and policy goals of the national stakeholders.

This project will be implemented through the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). However, the country level components will be implemented through most appropriate implementation modalities to be determined by respective countries. The project implementation will ensure maximum synergies with existing initiatives and partnership structures at country and regional levels. This project will be implemented in partnership with regional and international institutions promoting cross-country lessons learning and knowledge sharing and strengthening the regional capacity. The project will be implemented in close partnership and coordination with UNDP BDP and other central bureaux as relevant, donor partners, government counterparts, regional mechanisms, other UN agencies and relevant CSOs to leverage extensive knowledge and expertise to address the critical climate related challenges in the region.

The use of interest and balance from the project shall be discussed and agreed upon with the donor in accordance with the Japan/UNDP partnership fund guidelines. Any substantive revision of the project (extension, and substantive budget reallocation) shall be consulted with the donor.

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## VII. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

The project will apply UNDP's result-based programming and monitoring systems to ensure that activities are carried out effectively and efficiently and to optimise the achievement of results. In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored in the following way during the annual cycle of work:

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment will record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods.
- An Issue Log will be activated in the Atlas software and updated by the project manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, a Risk Log will 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, the project manager will submit a quarterly Project Progress Report to the Project Board, using the standard report format available in the 'Executive Snapshot'.
- A project 'Lessons Learned Log' will be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organisation at the end of the project.
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan will be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.

Drawing information from the Country Office project focal points and using appropriate monitoring approaches to monitor the project, the project manager will prepare quarterly reports on project implementation and provide these to the Project Board before the end of the second, third and final quarter.

A final project review will be carried out at the end of the final quarter and the report will be presented to the Project Board. Its purpose is to assess the performance and success of the project. It should look at sustainability of the results and will also review lessons learned and recommendations that might improve design and implementation of other UNDP-funded projects. The final project review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required.

At the country level, each country office will prepare a detailed annual work plan (AWP) once the project is funded. To ensure local oversight, the UNDP country office will organise regular project management meetings with relevant implementing partners. Minutes of these meetings including a complete and signed list of participants will be forwarded to the project manager and used as evaluative material by the Project Board at HQ level.

UNDP will submit to the Government of Japan a final report (both narrative and provisional financial reports) upon the completion of the project. The final financial report will be submitted once the project is financially closed.

Where possible, the project will promote and support visibility of the donor and participating partners.

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## VIII. LEGAL CONTEXT

1. This document, together with the relevant UN Development Assistance Frameworks and UNDP Country Programme Documents (approved by the UNDP Executive Board), and UNDP Country Programme Action Plans (signed by governments and UNDP) constitute the 'Programme Document' as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement which UNDP has with each country covered by this project (Burkina Faso, Niger, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique and Tanzania). All Country Programme Action Plan provisions apply to this document.
2. This project will be executed by UNDP in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.
3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

## IX. ANNEXS

### Annex 1: Risk Log

<b>Project Title: Africa Climate Adaptation and Food Security Project</b>	<b>Award ID:</b>	<b>Date:2013-2014</b>
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\	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability (1-5)	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
	<i>Enter a brief description of the risk</i>	<i>When was the risk first identified</i>		<i>Describe the potential effect on the project if this risk were to occur</i>  <i>Enter probability &amp; Impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high)</i>	<i>What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk</i>	<i>Who has been appointed to keep an eye on this risk</i>	<i>Who submitted the risk</i>	<i>When was the status of the risk last checked</i>	
1	Political uncertainties and instability and escalation in conflict at country or sub-regional and regional levels	2013	Political	P=2 (low) I=4 (medium high)	Outbreaks of violent conflict might make it necessary for UNDP to temporarily withdraw staff from affected areas; however national and local partners would be likely to maintain their presence and operations except in extreme circumstances. UNDP will reallocate resources to geographical areas where implementation is not obstructed, if the project's target areas are affected. Political developments and governance issues will be monitored closely and discussed with partners in each country for taking specific measures as needed.	Project Board	Project Board	2013	No change
2	Implementation delays	2013	Operational	P=3 (medium) I=4 (medium high)	Unexpected delays may affect the whole implementation schedule of the project, especially, given its short duration, as requested by the donor. To address this risk, the project board will assess the implementation progress and may seek no-cost extension in consultation with the donor during the 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter.	Project Board	Project Board	2013	No change
3	Low willingness of regional and national partners to	2013	Political	P = 2 (low) I = 5 (high)	Carry out advocacy and lobbying throughout the programme to highlight relevant issues, identify and work with champions and build coalitions at all levels.	Project Board	Project Board	2013	No change

	implement commitments and prioritize issues of climate adaptation and food security								
4	Poor harmonization with on-going interventions on climate change and food security	2013	Organizational	P = 3 (medium) I = 4 (medium high)	Ensure adequate tracking of on-going interventions on climate and food security, support harmonization and synergies with key related initiatives and improve the effectiveness of coordination mechanisms on climate change in each country	Project Manager	Project Manager	2013	No change
5	Inadequate project management arrangements	2013	Organizational	P = 2 (low) I = 5 (high)	Ensure adequate provisions are made for dedicated personnel to oversee project implementation and define clear accountability and responsibility between different parties involved in the project oversight and implementation. Adjust management arrangements as needed during the implementation cycle in consultation with implementing parnters.	Project Board	Project board	2013	No Change