December 30, 2014

**Summary report on the CIEWS Project**

**Report covers:** First Year (2014)

**Implementing Partner:** National Meteorological Agency

**Responsible Partners:** Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (HWQD), Ministry of Agriculture (DRMFSS)

1. Action 1.2.1 and 1.2.3: NMA has undertaken rapid re-assessment of location of installation and rehabilitation and conduct participatory consultations with local representatives including women to ensure local ownership of the 40 Automatic Weather Station (AWS) to be established and to identify equipment and elements to be rehabilitated at the 200 manual weather stations that will form the basis for intervention for the following years.
2. Complete Preparatory Activities
3. Set station automation selection criteria and select stations
4. Prepare site assessment instrument and standard reporting template
5. Prepare minimum standard awareness toolkits
6. Conduct capacity strengthening training for TT
7. Complete logistic arrangement (vehicle, DSA, Supplies and awareness kits etc.)
8. Undertake filed assessment and conduct consultations
9. 11 Task Team mobilized and deployed
10. Central Task Team supervises and quality control
11. Provide real time logistic and technical support by Central TT

1. Completion of filed assessment and reporting
2. 11 task team draft assessment report in standard template
3. Central TT compile the report
4. Debriefing and closing workshop held

2. NMA has assigned task team who is liaise with UNDP, follow-up on tax issues and receive and safely store the AWS and other goods and provide Good Receiving Note (GRN) to UNDP.

3. NMA has assigned task team who is liaise with UNDP, follow-up on tax issues and receive and safely store the mobile calibration unit and other goods and provide Good Receiving Note (GRN) to UNDP.

4. NMA has designed the document which enable to undertake assessment of the cost of rehabilitating the defunct radar station at Entoto, Addis Ababa. Draft TOR was prepared to recruit an international consultant

5. NMA has assigned task team who is liaise with UNDP, follow-up on tax issues and receive and safely store the upper air monitoring station goods and provide Good Receiving Note (GRN) to UNDP.

6. NMA has examined and identifies existing satellite receiving and analysis equipment, gaps and develop a detailed procurement plan for hardware and software to bridge the gap and identify training needs required to operate and maintain the equipment. TOR for the recruitment of international consultant was drafted and ready to submit for UNDP

7. NMA has examined and identifies Cost effective training opportunities both in country and abroad with an emphasis on South – South cooperation when possible and with a view of establishing basis for project intervention in the coming years. TOR for the recruitment of international consultant was drafted and ready to submit for UNDP.

8. **Action 1.1.4.** Procurement of identified equipment needed to establish hydrology gaging stations with telemetry facilities and establish the gaging stations. HWQD was prepared specification for the equipment and provided professional support during the evaluation of tender

9 **Action 1.2.1** NMA has undertaken rapid re-assessment of location of installation and rehabilitation and conduct participatory consultations with local representatives including women to ensure that local ownership and knowledge is taken into account for the installation and safety of the equipment

10. **Action 1. 2.2**. NMA fully involved in the preparation of specification and evaluation to procure 40 automatic weather stations including solar panels, batteries, data transmission software packages, networking facilities and weather fences in 40 priority districts/locations covering all eleven regions in the country.

11. Action 1. 2.3. NMA has conduct field re-assessment to identify equipment’s and elements to be rehabilitated at the 200 manual weather stations

12. Action 1.2.4. NMA submitted specification in the procure six complete meteorological mobile Calibration units and purchased compressive insurance.

13. Action 1.3.1. NMA prepared specification and evaluated tender for the procurement and installation of one upper air monitoring station along with training for operation and maintenance

14. Action 1.5.1 undertake Cost effective training opportunities identification both in country and abroad with an emphasis on South – South cooperation when possible (e.g. Options of using international experts to train the NMA staff will be explored). NMA has organized training workshop for all meteorological technicians currently based at first and synoptic meteorological stations on how to communicate real-time and historical climate information as well as early warning products to the local community. Meteorological technical were also received up-to-dated packages on how to safeguard and utilize proposed Automatic Weather Station to be install on their respective sites.

15. Action 2.5.1: NMA has conducted one project launching workshop with the participation of all key stakeholders including expected donors and service receivers.

16. Action 3.1.1 NMA has allocated one office to operationalize project management unit. Procurement of office furniture and recruitment of required staffs will be finalized in 2015.

17. Capacity building training to staff members of NMA, HWQD, and DRMFSS that will directly involve in the project t management has been accomplished.

18. Action 3.1.3 NMA has worked out and identified efficient and effective internal integration and coordination system for related initiatives.

19. NMA, MoWIE and DRMFSS established project technical committee

20. NMA has established eight task teams responsible for each activity that should be accomplished and continue to be undertaken in the first and second AWP.

21. National consultant, recruited by UNDP has produced guideline for the implementation of Integrated Project Management Unit

22. National consultant, recruited by UNDP, has organized number of capacity building training and retreat workshop for IP and RPs staff on how to implement, monitor and evaluate CIEWS project

**Challenges**

1. Lack of manpower, who is directly assigned for the project. Number of responsibilities given for NPC and focal persons both from government office and project created wide range of time constraints. Hence it is difficult perfume the project activities efficiently.
2. Time constraint to undertake Project activities in time due to pre-planned operational activities in each institutions
3. Information flow among Implementing partner and Responsible partners as well as UNDP country office is weak.
4. Limited working knowledge on the preparation of financial reports, particularly on FACE.
5. Difficult to differentiate UNDP’s and MOFED financial regulations, project management, monitoring and evaluation system.
6. Preparation of specification for equipment and its process became challenges for IP and RPS.