

Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa)

African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC)

**Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs support to
ACPC work under ClimDev-Africa
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Final Report

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**United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa**

ACP^CC
African Climate Policy Centre

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Acronyms

ACC	Africa Climate Conference
ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
ACPC	African Climate Policy Centre
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGN	African Group of Negotiators
AGRHYMET	Regional Centre for Training Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology (AGRIculture, HYdrology and METeorology)
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on Environment
AMCOMET	African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology
AMCOW	African Ministerial Conference on Water
AUC	African Union Commission
CCDA-V	Fifth Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
ClimDev-Africa	Climate for Development in Africa Programme
CAHOSCC	Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change
CLIVAR	Climate and Ocean: Variability, Predictability and Change
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
COMIFAC	Central African Forests Commission
COP	Conference of Parties
CR4D	Climate Research for Development
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECMWF	European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ENACTS	Enhancing National Climate Services
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
IASM	Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology

ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre
ICTP	International Centre for Theoretical Physics
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IPEC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
MESA	Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa
MFEA	Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach
NCAR	National Center for Atmospheric Research
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEPAD	New African Partnership for Development
NMHS	National Meteorological and Hydrological Services
RCC	Regional Climate Centres
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADC-CSC	SADC Climate Services Centre
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SAFGRAD	Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
TERI	The Energy and Resources Institute (of India)
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy on Disaster Reduction
UNOSAT	UNITAR Operational Satellite Applications Programme
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNU-INRA	United Nations University - Institute for Natural Resources in Africa
WISER	Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

1. Summary and Context

This final report presents the activities and achievements of African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) from December 17, 2015 to June 30, 2018 - the implementing period of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) support to the work of ACPC under the Climdev-Africa. The programme was delivered, within the constraints of available resources, with a focus on convening spaces for policy influence and high level dialogue and strategies for mainstreaming climate change into development planning as well as providing guidance and technical support to member countries in the context of the Paris Agreement on climate change, the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, African Union's Agenda 2063, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and support to African Small Island Developing States (SIDS) under the framework of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. With regard to the Paris Agreement, ACPC activities have primarily focused on (i) assisting some countries with the preparation of their intended nationally determined contributions to climate action (NDCs) in preparation for the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP 21) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), (ii) assessing the implications of the Paris Agreement for Africa, (iii) assessing the level of coherence, ambition and readiness NDCs of African countries, (iv) evaluating renewable energy policy and regulatory frameworks for enhanced coherence of NDCs in Africa, (v) piloting assessments to evaluate how NDCs align to national development plans and the Sustainable Development Goals, and (vi) piloting application of climate, land, energy and water strategies (CLEWs) integrated approaches implementation of NDCs. In the context of the SAMOA Pathway and the Sendai Framework, ACPC's activities focused on enhancing the climate resilience of the SIDS, particularly with regard to the use of high resolution numerical weather prediction systems for early warning systems and disaster risk reduction. The interventions during the period capitalised on lessons learned from the first phase of the ClimDev-Africa programme

In addition to the support provided by the MFA, the outputs report in this report were also supported by other development partners, including the European Union and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development.

Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Programme

ClimDev-Africa initiative is a joint programme of the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB), mandated by the Summit of Africa's Heads of State and Government to bring to bear the collective efforts of these three key African institutions to foster a common and coordinated response to climate change throughout the continent. The programme, largely perceived as Africa's Climate Vision, achieves this mandate through promotion of better observation infrastructure that aims to hone the predictive capabilities of regional climate centres and national hydro-meteorological institutions, analytical work to inform policy and build a solid foundation for Africa's response to climate change impacts. . In ClimDev-Africa

the African Climate Policy Centre of the ECA serves as the Secretariat to the programme. The Centre is also responsible for generating knowledge and analytical inputs to shape policy and investment. The Africa Development Bank, through the ClimDev-Africa Special Fund, demonstrates return on investments in climate information to optimize new investments in climate information services. Additionally, the African Union, through its Climate Change and Desertification Unit, enables policy formulation and uptake at the highest level.

The first phase of the ClimDev-Africa programme was supported financially by the European Union, France, Norway, Sweden, the Department for International Development, the Nordic Development Fund and the United States Agency for International Development. Funding focused on supporting investments in physical infrastructure and human capacity for the generation and packaging of climate information and the development of climate information services, research and analysis to support policymaking on the continent and climate governance processes. This phase came to an end in 2016 with an increasing need for an extension and expansion of the programme to address the changing landscape of climate change and development contexts on the continent, within the overall post-2015 regional and global development agendas.

Now beginning its second phase, the programme is mobilizing partnerships to back African countries with climate resilient development planning and implementation.

The African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC)

The African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) is a centre for knowledge generation and delivery to influence, strengthen and enable the transition to climate-resilient, inclusive and sustainable development through responsive policies, plans and programmes towards transformed economies, healthy ecosystems and human wellbeing.

The ACPC, as a dedicated climate centre within the ECA aims at integrating climate change into the structural transformation agenda of the Commission in support of its social and economic development mandate, has a strategic and unique position both in terms of convening power and its pool of intellectual and scientific base to effectively support the transition of Africa's economies towards climate-resilient development.

Pursuant of its vision to make Africa's development sustainable, inclusive and climate-resilient, the ACPC has capitalized on experiences garnered from the implementation of the first phase of the ClimDev-Africa initiative (2010 - 2016), to retool and frame its new 5-year Programme Strategy (2017-2021) in ways that enhance the implementation of the Paris Agreement in Africa on the one hand, and; on the other hand facilitate the development and implementation of responses to the impacts of climate change on the continent.

The rest of this report is structured into nine (9) sections as follows:

- **Implementation highlights;**
- **Achievements per result area** i.e. (i) Result Area 1: Widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination; (ii) Result Area 2: Quality analysis for

decision support and management practice; and, (iii) Result Area 3: Informed decision-making, awareness raising and advocacy;

- **Budget, Finance and Human Resources;**
- **Monitoring and evaluation**
- **Challenges and overall achievement and lessons learned;**
- **Partnership;**
- **Looking to the future;**
- **Conclusions; and**
- **Annexes.**

2. Implementation highlights

- The Climate Change Strategy for Liberia has been completed and ratified by the National Assembly for ratification.
- The programme assisted Guinea Bissau and Cabo Verde to develop capacity and infrastructure to improve weather prediction and early warning systems through installation of a high resolution (1km) numerical weather prediction and early warning system that is currently being integrated into their operational infrastructure. The cloud-based system is accessible on line.
(<http://uneca.belgingur.is/map/panafrica.9.1.full/composite/2016-08-08T03:00+03:00>).
- A cloud – based continental 9km resolution numerical weather prediction system and early warning system was also deployed, with customized implementation in Gambia and Guinea-Bissau (<http://uneca.belgingur.is/map/panafrica.9.1.full/composite/2016-08-08T03:00+03:00>).
- Site characterization for deployment of wireless communication platforms was completed for the Seychelles.
- Capacity of African SIDS on “*New Frontiers in Internet of Things*” was built through a workshop jointly organised with The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), Italy and co-sponsored by International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and Internet Society. This constitutes a significant support towards its implementation in the African SIDS.
- Data connectivity, capacity, installation and training for Seychelles and Comoros to facilitate early warning for disaster risk management were provided.
- An induction workshop for 23 new national members of the Young African Lawyers Initiative appointed by their governments was conducted.

- As result of engagement with ministerial conferences and governance bodies, important decisions at Heads of State and ministerial level were taken including: ECA- African Union Commission (AUC) Joint Conference of Ministers (COM) (Ministerial statement E/ECA/CM/49/3- AU/STC/FMEPI/MIN/Res/3(II)¹, Declaration of the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) sixth special session held in Cairo², Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD) key messages, and the outcome of the African Union 26th ordinary session³.
- Three regional expert meetings that brought together policy makers, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), development partners and the private sector to assess the renewable energy components of the NDCs were implemented.
- The operationalization of the Africa Climate Resilient Investment Facility (Afri-Res) at the ACPC (in collaboration with the World Bank, the AUC and the AfDB) was initiated.
- The CR4D Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) finalized its governance structure.
- The CR4D SAC and the Oversight Board expanded the SAC membership from 15 to 19 to account for gender diversification and the inclusion of social science expertise in order to strengthen capacity to guide African climate research.
- The sixth edition of the Annual Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA) was convened in Addis Ababa. Key highlights of CCDA-VI included the launch of the inaugural Professor Patrick Obasi Memorial Lecture, to honour of the contributions of African scientists to the evolving climate change science and discourse, as well as CIS Day to recognize importance of climate information services (CIS) in Africa's development.
- A partnership between the African Trade Policy Centre and the ACPC on the capitalization of agricultural production and trade opportunities under climate change was fully operationalized.

¹ http://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/CoM/com2016/e1600585-_ministerial_statement.pdf

²http://web.unep.org/sites/default/files/amcen6/amcen_sixth_special_session_cairo_declaration_final.pdf

³http://www.au.int/en/sites/default/files/decisions/29514-assembly_au_dec_588_-_604_xxvi_e.pdf

- ACPC convened ministers and experts of trade to raise awareness and mainstream climate change into trade policies and the Continental Free Trade Zone.
- Community radio programmes reporting on climate change and development are now operational in Rwanda, Cabo Verde and Cameroon.
- At COP22, ClimDev-Africa partners; AUC, ECA and AfDB in collaboration with AUC's New Partnership for Development (NEPAD) availed the Africa Pavilion a convening space for visibility, advocacy and discussion on key climate change issues affecting Africa.
- ACPC in partnership with KTH, OpTIMUS, IDEP, University of Cambridge, IRENA, IAEA IEA, World Bank (ESMAP), NREL, University of Cape Town, University of Mauritius, launched the Energy Modelling Platform for Africa aimed at contributing to optimized investments for the energy transition in Africa for a low-carbon, inclusive and climate-resilient development on the continent by bringing together the energy planning and modelling community in Africa to share experiences, models and data.
- ACPC commissioned a research study on *“the status and Readiness for Implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to Climate Action in Africa”*. An Experts Group meeting (EGM) followed, reviewed the report and made recommendations for its improvement.
- ACPC organized the second Africa Climate Talks (ACTs) which introduced a critical dimension to the Talanoa dialogue by interrogating contextual questions which are typically silent in the UNFCCC process. In this broad context, the ACTs teased out debates over a range of issues that affect the implementation of the NDCs in Africa, and created a space for the identification of alternative pathways to the resolution of the climate (and development) crises facing the continent.
- Furthermore under the support to the implementation of Paris agreement, ACPC commissioned three research studies and has convened three EGMs to review and validate the reports; these include:
 - Research study on “Climate change as a component of sustainable development”;
 - Pilot country cases of tools and guidelines for integrated Climate, Land, Energy and Water strategies (CLEWs) approach to support the implementation of NDCs in Ethiopia and Sierra Leone.
 - Assessment and guidelines on renewable energy policy and regulatory frameworks for enhanced coherence of NDCs in Africa Three EGMs were organized and have reviewed and validated the three reports.

3. Status of implementation – achievements per result area

Result Area1: widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination

The ClimDev-Africa Programme's activities in Result Area 1 are helping to build national and regional capacities in generating and delivering climate information services through a robust science and observational infrastructure across Africa. During the period under review, ACPC made substantial progress in supporting capacity development for building, deploying and using numerical and seasonal prediction systems in selected African countries; It has also provided technical and advisory services for the deployment, engineering assistance for wireless communication platforms for climate information and services.

Under this result area two outcomes have been planned; four outputs have contributed to the achievements of outcome 1 and one main output has contributed to outcome 2 as follow:

Outcome 1.1: Improved Early warning and seasonal forecasting, including long term climate projections

Significant progress has been made through the development and deployment of high resolution continental numerical weather prediction and early warning systems, establishing a help desk for technical support and services, as well as providing assistance on wireless communication platforms for climate information and climate services delivery in Africa SIDS. During the period out of four forecast system to improve and operationalize, five have been supported in Mauritius, Seychelles, Comoros, Cabo Verde and Guinea-Bissau. Furthermore, a pan-African 9 km resolution analogue system is being developed for the continent to support the regional climate centres and mainland countries. **In** addition, a cloud-based high resolution 1km operational numerical weather prediction and early warning system to enable African SIDS manage weather and climate-related risks. The system which is based on open-source tools provides a cost-effective and comprehensive solution to operational weather forecasting. System that can be used by all Africa SIDs leading to a number beyond the target of four countries.

Five sub-outputs have been implemented as follow:

Output 1.1.1: Operational Capacity for Building, Deploying and Using Numerical Weather and Seasonal Prediction Systems in selected African SIDS implemented

ACPC has supported the deployment of a cloud-based high resolution 1km operational numerical weather prediction and early warning system to enable African SIDS manage weather and climate-related risks. The system which is based on open-source tools provides a cost-effective and comprehensive solution to operational weather forecasting compared to most existing license-based systems where high annual subscription fees renders them unsustainable. Forecasters from the African SIDS, ICPAC and a number of mainland countries have been trained on its use and management. A dedicated in-country system has been deployed in Seychelles, Cabo Verde and Guinea-Bissau.

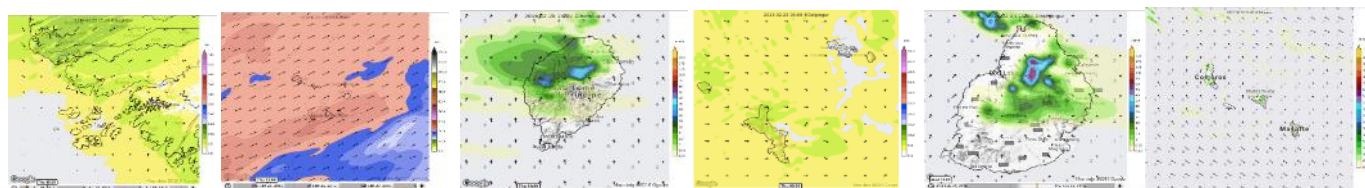


Figure 1: Weather and Seasonal Prediction Systems in African SIDS

Output 1.1.2: High Resolution Africa-Wide Continental Operational Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) and Early Warning System (EWS) implemented

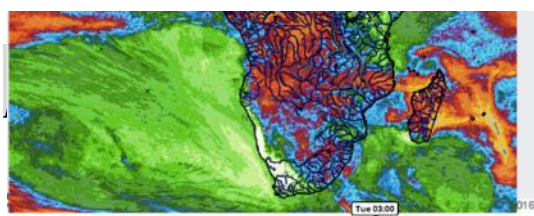
A pan-African 9 km resolution analogue system is being developed for the continent to support the regional climate centres and mainland countries. When fully operational, the system will significantly improve the generation and delivery of climate products and services (e.g. disaster management, health and agriculture). Currently, the system is being integrated into the Regional Climate Outlook Forum processes at ICPAC to build capacity in forecast verification with the goal of improving quality of forecast and economic utility of weather and climate forecasts in the IGAD region. The system was deployed, with customized implementation in Gambia and Guinea-Bissau.



Figure 2: Pan African NWP (Total rainfall)

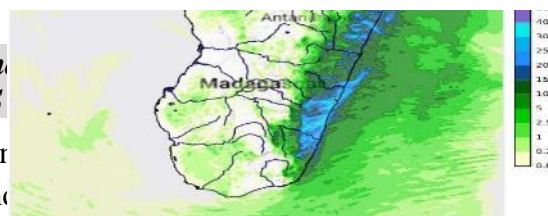


Figure 3: Madagascar NWP (Total rainfall)



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Participants were drawn from the African SIDS, Gambia, Ghana, Madagascar, Mauritius and ICPAC. ICTP presented solutions to the communication challenges faced by African Islands.

Output 1.1.3: Weather and seasonal prediction systems implemented in Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles

Under the agreement between ECA/ACPC and the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) of UNESCO the deployment of a cloud-based high resolution 1-km operational numerical weather prediction and early warning system which was started during the previous periods, was completed during the period under review. The system is now fully operational in Mauritius, Seychelles and Comoros. Forecasters from all three countries have been trained on its use and management. The systems, which are based on open-source tools, provide a cost-effective and comprehensive solution to operational weather forecasting compared with most existing license-based systems where high annual subscription fees render them unaffordable and unsustainable.

Main features and equipment deployed for the system are described below:

ai) *Mauritius*: The system in Mauritius connects the Meteorological Centre in Vacoas to the Bigara Tower and to some of the meteo stations that have poor GSM coverage. A RockBlock+ satellite modem is used to transfer meteorological data from remote islands to the Mauritius Meteorological Services (MMS) using the Iridium Low Earth Orbit Satellite service. The

system brings significant improvement of the data communication infrastructure for the Meteorological services and also for the university. The software is based on the TCP/IP suite of telecommunications protocols that will carry the meteo data as well as any other type of data or even voice. The equipment deployed includes: (i) five (5) UBNT PowerBeam AC 5 with antenna; four (4) UBNT AirGrid 5M HP with antenna; (iii) two (2) UBNT PicoStation 2 HP with antenna; and (iv) two (2) Modem for Weather Station RockBlock+.

aii) Seychelles (<http://syn.meteo.gov.sc>): The system deployed connects the Meteo office at Mahe airport to the Mahe telecommunication tower, from which a 45 kilometers link was installed with a repeater point in Praslin, and from there another link to the Praslin airport meteo station. Since the repeater site in Praslin does not have electrical power, a photovoltaic system with a battery bank was installed to provide power to the two radios there. As in Seychelles, the system brings significant improvement of the data communication infrastructure for the Meteorological services and also for the university. The software is based on the TCP/IP suite of telecommunications protocols that will carry the meteo data as well as any other type of data or even voice. The relay stations are completely autonomous and the one in Praslin is solar powered. The equipment deployed includes: (i) two (2) UBNT PBE 5AC-620 with power supplies; (ii) three (3) UBNT AirGrid 5 with power supplies; (iii) four (4) Rocket M 5 with power supplies; (iv) two (2) UBNT RD5G34 antennas; (v) two (2) UBNT 5 port ToughSwitch; (vi) four (4) UBNT Ethernet Lightning arrestor; (vii) one (1) solar panel 250 W and (viii) accessories.

aiii) Comoros: The installation connected the Meteo office ANACM to the meteo station at the Hahaya Airport and from there to a relay tower at an elevated position in Maweni that will be used to communicate with the meteo stations at Fomboni and at Ouani. Another branch was also installed from ANACM to the Lycee Meteo office. The system impact is significant improvement of the data communication infrastructure for the Meteorological services as well as capacity building that will improve the sustainability over long term. We worked closely with the local crew to this effect. The software is based on the TCP/IP suite of telecommunications protocols that will carry the meteo data as well as any other type of data or even voice at a high throughput. The equipment deployed include: (i) three (3) UBNT 30 dBi Antenna 95 cm; (ii) one (1) Pacific 30 dBi Antenna 94 cm; (iii) four (4) Netgear Ethernet switch; (iv) one (1) UBNT ToughSwitch 5 PoE; (v) three (3) UBNT AirGrid and POE; (vi) four (4) UBNT Rocket M5 and PoE; (vii) UBNT PowerBeam 5AC 500 and PoE; (viii) various accessories.



Seychelles

Comoros

Mauritius

Figure 4: Engineering Assistance on Wireless Communication

Output 1.1.4: The Pan-African Climate Research for Development (CR4D) initiative governance and implementation framework strengthened

Under this sub-output the following were achieved:

The programme received initial funding from the Department for International Development (DFID) under the Weather and Climate Information SERvices for Africa (WISER) Programme. WISER aims at improving the generation and use of the weather and climate information across Sub-Saharan Africa. The WISER, has two main parts: (i) A regional ‘pilot’ East African Component focusing on the Lake Victoria Basin and surrounding region (Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda) aimed at improving the quality and relevance of weather and climate information and supporting its uptake and use; (ii) A Pan-African Policy and Enabling Environment Component (PEEC) focusing on improvement of the governance and enabling environment for weather and climate services. This component is implemented by ECA through the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC).

In this context, DFID through its WISER project committed a seed money to operationalize the WISER funded CR4D Research Grant Management Framework. Once the CR4D 5-years strategy plan document (2018-2022) is finalized, such grant management framework will be expanded to accommodate other funding sources.

Furthermore two CR4D Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) meetings were held during the period and has achieved the following:

- A framework for the assessment of the impact of two degrees’ temperature rise on Africa was developed;
- A five-year CR4D Strategy first draft developed and being reviewed;
- Three major thematic priority research areas to consider under DFID research support were proposed as follow: (i) Foundational climate science: focusing on improved understanding of the underpinning drivers and dynamics of climate variability and change in Africa; improving forecast and climate prediction skills; developing robust climate change projections for Africa at multiple scale; and better prediction and attribution of extremes of climate and impacts; (ii) Impacts, information, translation, communication: focusing on enhanced added-value in sub-seasonal to seasonal predictions; enhanced understanding and communication of climate impacts across five priority GFCS areas {agriculture, water, health, DRR, and energy}, as well as migration, urbanization, marine and coastal zones, etc.; improved metrics and analytics for evaluation and validation of skills and uncertainties in forecasting and projecting future climate and impacts, including understanding communication theory, barriers and opportunities. (iii) Engagement with policy, development and decision communities: focusing on improved assessment of the uptake, application and user value of climate and impact information by stakeholders and enhanced capacity for co-production including trans disciplinary research.

Outcome 1.2: End-users are accessing and using timely and quality climate information services for development planning

Different training implemented during the period contributed to the outcome; these include : (i) Training and consultations on use and management of numerical weather prediction and early warning system in African SIDS under result area1; (ii) capacity of community radio stations and staff on climate change, development and analytical reporting in Cabo Verde, Rwanda and Cameroon; (iii) the three majors regional awareness raising and capacity building events; and (iv) all knowledge products published and widely disseminated. In addition as planned about sixty Young African Lawyers have benefited a training on climate negotiation.

Output 1.2.1: Training and capacity building of institutions, including government departments, legislative bodies and the private sector provided

Under this output as planned for the period, two legal mentors have been recruited and the African Young Lawyers (YAL) members trained. The overall objective of the mentors was to nurture and develop the skillsets of young and new negotiators member of YAL to continue to uphold the interests and aspiration of Africa in the climate negotiations and national implementation processes. The legal mentors have developed programmes of work as well as curricula for the implementation of the mentoring exercise.

The training and mentoring was held alongside the COP23 at Bonn. It started with inception workshop attended by 25 participants from 14 countries.

The participants received a presentation on the negotiations process, tips and tricks on how to be effective in the negotiations; as well as information on how to use science to trigger policy in order to ensure compliance with the Paris Agreement.

Participants were encouraged to consider Africa being the embodiment of the Paris Agreement in the near future. This is especially given that Africa is growing and developing fast, opportunity for avoiding carbon development while ensuring green growth are ample and that we should as the African continent be setting and driving the legal framework for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Therefore, building on inception workshop that provided them with a theoretical understanding of the process, the COP session aimed at strengthening the capacity of African legal experts in the negotiation process and providing legal support for the African Group of Negotiators, to effectively participate in shaping the outcomes of the Post-Paris negotiations that will underscore implementation of the agreement by African member states.

Activities undertaken by YAL include:

- Analyzing other parties' submissions and interventions and advising the APA lead coordinators on appropriate responses to ensure the interests of the group are reflected in the outcome.

- Briefing the Kenyan focal point and coordinators on the legal implications of negotiation and decisions.
- Drafting legal text for consideration by the AGN as and when requested.
- Liaising with other AGN group lawyers and other lawyers in offering general legal support to the AGN negotiators.
- Different participants followed various negotiation streams for example (a) APA agenda item 7: Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement (b) Article 9, Paragraph 5 of the Paris Agreement (c) Impact on the Implementation of Response Measures and Improved Forum under SBI agenda item 17 and SBSTA agenda item 9 and Modalities, (d) work programme and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response under SBI agenda item 17 (b) together with SBSTA agenda item 9 (b) just to mention a few.
- Attended a side event on adaption and climate finance by the Green Climate Fund (GEF) in some SADC countries, hosted by South, South North at Bonn Zone on 15 November 2017 @11:30.
- Attended (watched on screen) a High-Level Segment during My Minister's (Hon. Pohamba Shifeta, Minister of Environment and Tourism, Namibia) statement delivered on 16 November 2017 at Plenary Genf.
- More importantly, attended a training of YAL programme on 11 November 2017, at 14h00 to 15h00, and five follow up meetings.

The training report is attached as Annex 3

Result Area 2: Quality analysis for decision support and management practice

The objective of Result Area 2 is to enhance Africa's capacity to produce effective and quality policy-supporting analyses and utilize best practices at all levels. It focuses on linkages between the impact of climate change and policy response for effective development planning. During the period under review, ClimDev-Africa has thus initiated studies and analytical activities principally as part of its knowledge generation process, with others more specifically aimed at providing the empirical basis for policy recommendations. The overall implementation status is described below:

Outcome 2.1: Policymakers, private sector and development practitioners are using climate-informed analysis to design adaptation, mitigation and risk reduction programs

During the period three initiatives related to low carbon plans for NDC implemented and four analytical tools for climate-informed planning developed and tested are being used by policymakers, private sector and development practitioners to design climate actions.

Outputs 2.1.1: Advisory and technical support provided to member States in the implementation of their NDC

Different activities, knowledge products to support science informed decision-making process in all African countries were implemented as follow:

INDCs Support

For better understanding of the implementation of the NDCs, analyses of the actions and activities listed under various sectors of the African NDCs were conducted under the African Partnership Facility for NDCs. As a result publications on key thematic areas were produced to support countries.

Towards the implementation of Climate Smart-Agriculture within the framework of NDC implementation in Africa, under NEPAD and FAO collaboration, ACPC contributed to a high level panel discussion titled “*Transitioning from INDC to NDCs – How do African countries implement the agriculture components of the NDCs?*”. In addition, ACPC participated in the East African sub-regional workshop on Investments in Climate-Smart Agriculture in Kigali, Rwanda in November, 2016.

Survey to assess the status and readiness for implementation of NDCs to Climate Action in Africa

During the period, ACPC carried out NDCs survey with the aim of highlighting NDC readiness, concerns, opportunities to capitalize on. Eighteen (18) African countries have participated in this survey. Findings of the Survey include:

- 60 countries have a national climate strategy, while 40% of African countries did not have sectoral strategies to deal with climate changes; energy, transport, agriculture, waste.
- With regards to capacity needs’ assessments, 44% of surveyed countries have prepared capacity needs assessment; 50 percent% have prepared Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMAs), and only 13% have prepared National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) with agriculture, forestry, energy, transportation and waste being the major sectors.
- 80% of respondents have concerns with NDC and require financial support, technology transfer and capacity building.
- Only 31% of respondents stated that they have assessed the requirements needed for implementation of their NDCs.

Towards the Talanoa Dialogue 2018: A Consultative Workshop on the Status of Preparedness and Implementation of NDCs in African Countries

As a follow-up of the above survey, ACPC convened a two-day meeting (26-27 March 2018) to share findings of a survey with member States, development partners and other key stakeholders as well as to provide the opportunity for countries to share their experiences and challenges with NDC preparedness and preparations for the Talanoa Dialogue.

Were in attendance, the following African countries and Institutions namely from Algeria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Cote D’Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria (youth representative), Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal,

Seychelles Sierra Leone South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, and Zambia. Partners from the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Development Bank (AfDB), and IRENA.

Participants deliberated on the structural challenges, both in presentation and contextualization, of NDCs and the need to enhance readiness of implementation in light of the fact that they are significant outcomes from the undertaking of all parties to limit global warming to 2°C (if possible, 1.5 °C). The problematic nature of NDCs was highlighted: they are simply compliance mechanisms rather than projections; were not prepared in a fully consultative manner; some were not formulated through national expertise but reflected foreign thinking; many are not adequately costed posing funding challenges; most are not integrated into national development plans and are overly ambitious, left to rely almost exclusively on external funding; the mitigation-centric nature of available climate financing from Developed countries at the cost of alienating Africa's pressing adaptation related financing needs, among others.

Following the country presentations, participants deliberated on the NDC challenges countries faced. Key issues include: pre 2020 action; finance; and the 2nd amendment of the Kyoto protocol. It was noted that climate change was not a technical but a political issue and that strategic thinking is essential for good planning, prioritizing inter-sectoral coordination as renewables were an opportunity for countries to harness. African countries have not received the necessary support for NDC implementation. It was highlighted that most NDCs are ambitious and there is need to raise awareness amongst Developed countries that they have major contributions to make, particularly with regards to adaptation financing. Dr. Linus stressed that a lot of money is currently being spent on adaptation by African countries that is not being adequately captured. The importance of having indices of vulnerability was raised in this respect as well as the need to develop a good methodology for adaptation.

With regards to the issue of capacity building, there are serious capacity limitations with countries to formulate bankable projects. Projects cover just few areas whereas the impacts are wide; thus the areal coverage of projects should be increased. Local communities are important and their capacities should be enforced. Morocco has put a plan in place to identify key actors and build their capacity. It has projects on adaptation; climate fund, art 9 of the Paris agreement. Morocco has some solutions that they will share with other countries. For instance, they were able to secure funding from the GCF, structured projects and made them robust. Finally, concerns were raised on transparency and how to put into place MRV mechanisms.

The meeting also emphasized the need for coordination between ECA, IRENA and the AfDB on NDC implementation. It raised the need to identify key stakeholders to help with implementation as well as harnessing funds from the private sector. It noted that proper costing of NDCs are essential as costed implementation plans are more easily funded. Most plans are not well developed, which is affecting implementation efforts. The African NDC hub is currently coordinating between member countries, identifying capacity building needs, GHGs, is building capacity and supporting technology needs. It is designing a website that will show what other countries are doing, capacity needs and how to access funds. It will share a finance map for all African countries, the amount of financial resources taken, the gap and how to fill the financing gap.

The following key recommendations were adopted:

- Ensure the effective integrating or alignment of NDCs with national development strategies

- Promote stable, consistent and transparent enabling frameworks for renewables towards mobilizing private investments. In addition, using public finance more on risk mitigation instruments and structured finance mechanisms and less on direct financing (ie grants and loans)
- Advocate or prioritizing adaptation related investments as most support is mitigation-centric
- Update NDCs costing, implementation plan with clear milestone, indicators and means of verification as the current situation is impairing implementation efforts
- Provide technical and advisory services for resource mobilization and tapping into existing climate finance opportunities;
- Strengthen climate governance and institutions at national and subnational level;
- Build capacity and skills for mainstreaming climate change into development policies and practice;
- Develop platforms for knowledge sharing, information and best practices over the short, medium and long term
- Provide technical and advisory services for bankable projects development.

The survey report is attached as annex 4

Outputs 2.1.2: Analytical tools for climate-informed planning developed and tested

Under this output three tools and knowledge product were developed as follow:

Reports on regional studies on the nexus of climate change, agriculture, food security and trade

The studies reports were completed during the period and covered five (5) countries of the East African Community (EAC) and; fifteen (15) countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The studies explore the impacts of climate variability and climate change on agricultural production in the regions and how regional trade policies influence food security. The studies were also to assess how the trade policies could be enhanced to boost agricultural production and intraregional food trade for increased security in the commodity, in response to the impacts of climate change. In addition, the two studies contributed to building institutional and human research capacity of the sub regional implementing partners or individual contractors. For instance, KIPPRA has partnered with the World Meteorology Organization Regional office for East and Southern Africa, the University of Nairobi (Kenya), the Sokoine University of Agriculture (Tanzania), the University of Burundi, the Independent University of Kigali (Rwanda), and the Economic Policy Research Centre (Uganda). The World Meteorology Organization also worked with the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid-Tropics and national meteorology agencies in the respective countries. Similarly, UNU-INRA has engaged 16 individual consultants who undertook the study in the thirteen West African countries.

Thirteen scoping study reports for Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo were produced. The

report describes how climate change relates to agricultural production, trade and food security in each country. It reviews and assesses national agricultural production patterns and trends with a focus on priority commodities to be considered at regional level. It also analyses national trade patterns and trends in agricultural commodities and generates data and information to inform regional analysis and modelling. All these knowledge products will serve as science-informed decision-making tools in member States.

In capitalizing on the findings of the nexus of agriculture production, climate change, the project will still continue bringing in aspects of crop suitability mapping following the shifts in agroecological zones due to climate change. This will target the six priority crops identified by the African heads of states under the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CADAAP) under NEPAD.

Building on the lessons and strategic relevance of the nexus approach, a new inter-divisional project has been developed that incorporates energy in the nexus.

Furthermore, a high level policy dialogue was organised in the African Pavilion at UNFCCC COP22 in Marrakesh, Morocco, and at the Africa Trade Week in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to raise awareness and mainstream climate change into trade policies.

Detailed reports are attached from annex 5 to 13 for the Study in East Africa Community Annex 14 for the study in ECOWAS

First Energy Modelling Platform in Africa (EMP-A) launched

Attaining Africa's transformation for sustainable and inclusive development – as framed by the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – will require secure, adequate and reliable access to huge amounts of modern energy forms and services for livelihoods and industrialization, while being resilient to the shocks posed by climate change. Energy access and planning is very critical for African countries considering the very ambitious renewable energy plans in their Nationally Determined contributions (NDCs), and with the approach of the stock take for the Paris Agreement.

From the 29 – 30th January 2018, The African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) in Partnership with KTH, OpTIMUS, IDEP, University of Cambridge, IRENA, IAEA IEA, World Bank (ESMAP), NREL, University of Cape Town, University of Mauritius hosted the inaugural a two-day launch of the Energy Modelling Platform for Africa, followed by three days of capacity building on (i) on-grid electrification planning, and (ii) spatial planning for off-grid electrification. Participants came from countries including Ethiopia, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Mauritius, Uganda, Swaziland and Ghana.

The overall objective of the Energy Modelling Platform for Africa (EMP-A) was to contribute to optimized investments for the energy transition in Africa for a low-carbon, inclusive and climate-resilient development pathway for the continent.

The role of models and its linkage to the policy making process were discussed. Energy models and electrification models for Africa including, 'Energy for all' model by IEA, SPLAT model by IRENA, the Geospatial Planning for Electricity by the World Bank Group, TEMBA-

OSeMOSYS, Open Source Spatial Electrification Tool (ONSSET) models by KTH, TEMPO models, Reference Electrification Model (REM), RLI electrification tools were reviewed. Also, capacity building with medium to long-term system models including; modelling with the RETScreen software, MAED and the MESSAGE software, the Long Range Energy Alternative Planning (LEAP), software, LEDs Model and the Jobs and Economic Development Impact tool (JEDI) were discussed.

The meeting concluded with the following key recommendations:

- Involve Universities in Energy curricula development process;
- Integrate energy models in planning and policy development for better investment;
- Energy modelling tools should be readily available for institutions and research centres, as well as member states in Africa;
- Reflect and support sub-regional and regional partnerships for EMP-Africa.

Detailed report is attached as annex 15

Pilot models for open source Climate, Land-use, Energy and Water strategies (CLEWs) tool for energy investment and follow-up Experts Group Meeting (EGM)

ACPC commissioned a study to assess the suitability of opensource tools to support the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to climate action of under the framework of the Paris Agreement through a nexus approach that also captures the socio-economic benefits of NDCs and to demonstrate the application of one of such tools in selected pilot countries in Africa. The KTH Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm, Climate, Land, Energy and Water strategies (CLEWs) model was customized and tested in Sierra Leone and Ethiopia.

The CLEWs model is an appropriate open source tools for assessing the nexus and climate change for strategic investment and planning for multiple benefits of energy access, emissions reduction, land-use management, and adaptation. It provides valuable insights between conflicting uses of natural resources and underscores potential trade-offs and synergic solutions to overcome them.

Its application to the two countries has demonstrated that it provides efficient resource management and cross-sectoral approaches for policymakers in resource security, effective mitigation as well as adaptation measures.

In Ethiopia the CLEWs model was implemented together with the Ethiopian Committee, it reflects the country situation to an extent. The data was provided by the Ethiopian country representative and gives a closer picture of the country's CLEWs perspective in their Growth and Transformation plan (GTP II).

As a follow-up of these studies an Experts Group meeting (EGM) was convened by ACPC to review the two applications and the relevance of the model.

The discussion was highly focused on the Sierra Leone case study since the modelers did not consult country representative and wanted a concrete input.

The following were the prominent issues raised in the countries' presentations and which were requested to be reflected in the model:

- Liaise with the ministry for updated and accurate data
- The model should provide good illustration of planning and implementation
- There's a need to include the issue of women; capacity building approach
- The generation cost does not reflect the tariff cost of the consumer (concerning the assumption that people close to grids use the grid rather than other sources of energy)
- Socio Economic Benefits (SEBs) of the CLEWs model especially with regards to employment of youths through various Renewable Energy mechanisms to be considered
- Animal rearing needs to be included, as it is an upcoming important aspect of development
- Efficiency parameter need to be used in all sectors for example, in the case of agricultural land encroachment into forest; Different levels of intensification can be used for production
- Cost of solar and other technologies are dropping; this needs to be reflected in the model

Recommended actions by the meeting include:

- Partnership of Sierra Leone and KTH to figure out the total energy potential
- Sierra Leone looking forward to provide data needed to fine-tune model. And encourage better communication with universities which can be used to help research in Climate Change
- Sierra Leone to provide the 5 scenarios of the socio-economic pathway
- Identification of ways of income that integrates development approach for cross sectorial partnership
- Creation of a Steering committee within sierra Leone that cuts across sectors to use model in the NDCs of the country

The meeting was engaging and participants were impressed on the fruitful exchanges, on the cross sectorial approach and provided valuable inputs for better improvement of the model that reflect on country specific situation. The model is impressive and highlights the need and importance of political will in the integration of the energy, land, water into NDCs process. Participant further indicated the need in CLEWs model training courses to build capacity.

Annex 16: Application of CLEWs Models to Sierra Leone – executive summary

Annex 17: Application of CLEWs Models to Ethiopia – executive summary

Annex 18: Report of EGM on CLEWs

Report on Renewable Energy Policy and Regulatory Frameworks for Enhanced Coherence of Nationally Determined Contributions in Africa and follow-up Experts Group Meeting (EGM)

ACPC commissioned a study to assess national renewable energy and energy efficiency policies of selected African countries and to identify good practice for enhancing the enabling

environment for enhanced private sector investments, as well as identify areas for greater coherence and ambition in renewable energy and energy efficiency components of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to climate action of African countries.

A comprehensive report finalised, reviewed by an Expert Group Meeting including the following features:

- All-inclusive analysis of renewable energy and energy efficiency components of NDCs of selected African countries and levels of enhanced ambition over and above those stated in NDCs;
- Compendium (in Excel) of national renewable energy and energy efficiency policies, targets and indicative required investments;
- Guidelines document on good practices for enhancing coherence of NDCs in terms of energy actions and related areas, as well as for promoting effective policies and regulatory frameworks for accelerated deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency programmes in member States;
- Recommendations to ECA its Partners and Member States for promoting effective policies and regulatory frameworks for accelerated deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency programmes in member States;

Annex 19 : Report on Renewable Energy Policy and Regulatory Frameworks for Enhanced Coherence of Nationally Determined Contributions in Africa

Annex 20 : Report on the EGM on Renewable Energy Policy and Regulatory Frameworks for Enhanced Coherence of Nationally Determined Contributions in Africa

Report on climate change impacts on Africa's economic growth

ACPC in collaboration with AfDB, UNEP Regional Office for Africa, jointly commissioned a study looking at climate change impacts on Africa's Economic Growth and implemented by Climate Analytic. The study was completed and the final report submitted in May 2017.

This report assesses the economic growth, and the development risks and opportunities for African countries in two scenarios of future climate changes: a low, Paris Agreement (well below 2°C) scenario and a high warming (2°C by 2050, exceeding 4°C by 2100) scenario. It highlights the risks to which African countries are exposed and the benefits of mitigation on economic growth and development.

The report finds that African countries will be severely hit by climate change and weather extremes. Stringent mitigation action would mean that - from as early as 2030, African regions would start experiencing reduced macroeconomic losses.

The report is aimed at providing African decision-makers with more accurate macro-economic indicators and future economic growth trends that take into consideration climate change in adjusting short-term GDP forecasts and long-term projections.

The findings will be useful in informing African countries' national and international processes related to both the implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Annex 21: Highlights Report on climate change impacts on Africa's economic growth

Stocktaking of Africa's journey in the UNFCCC Negotiations

After over two decades of the UNFCCC negotiations, sound analyses of Africa's space and place in the climate change negotiations and decisions under the UNFCCC processes constitute critical tools in order to safeguard long-term economic growth, and matching a global scope negotiation with regional interests. Furthermore, following the increasingly changing climate risk profile of Africa, it is important to map out global decisions emerging from the UNFCCC negotiations that are tailored to support regional and national response efforts, and trigger initiatives to address climate risks in Africa.

Therefore, ACPC commissioned a comprehensive study involving different authors to take stock of the cumulative impacts of the global climate governance regime on Africa, document milestone decisions in the evolution of the UNFCCC, and contribute to identifying pathways for more effective representation of African interests and perspectives in the Convention.

The report includes seven documents: one overarching document on the UNFCCC process, and six with thematic focus defined along the negotiations pillars.

This stocktaking of Africa's participation at the UNFCCC will guide strategic positioning in future negotiations, and inform the way forward with compliance and operationalization of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) decisions. The study assessed gains and losses made either as an African Block or in alliances under the key pillars of the negotiation.

The stocktaking which started end of 2015 has been completed during the period; its submission to appropriate publisher is on-going. It will then be widely disseminated to all member States, Universities, Partners and also the contributing authors who are luckily, national focal points predominantly.

The stocktaking reveals that Africa's journey over the last twenty years has been largely characterized by peaks and troughs of the negotiations, and painfully slow progress on key issues critical for Africa's development, not least technology transfer, climate finance and capacity building. However, the need for a legally binding and fair treaty remains the crest and crowning on which climate finance, capacity building and technology transfer must ride. The region that has contributed the least to the current environmental problem, has little choice, but position itself to harness growth and rebuild its natural capital to support social and economic transformation.

Nonetheless, African states have been very active in the global efforts to govern climate change. All African states are signatories to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate

Change (UNFCCC), and they have participated regularly in all the annual Conferences of the Parties (COP).

The ability of Africa countries to achieve their development priorities continues to be at risk of being derailed by the pace, magnitude and severity of climate change. The continent and its people are in the front line and continue to be exposed to climate change impacts, as vulnerable people look for new coping strategies and tools.

African countries need to invest in the global negotiations process to ensure better returns on investments and to strategically identify partnerships that will further leverage Africa's position on a number of seemingly intractable problems, not least climate finance, technology development and capacity building. Investments should be reflected in strategy, institutional structures that support Africa efforts within the global climate process and demand for relevant funding to build and retain capacity of negotiators as they continue to defend Africa's interests.

The political debate has been largely marked by vested interests, power differentials and uneven distribution of climate impacts. Africa has consistently argued for adaptation as a response strategy of choice, principally due to the continent low adaptive capacity, but also linked to its negligible carbon footprint compared to the rest of the world, in particular, industrialized nations. Strategically, Africa needs to keep the adaptation argument at the heart of its response strategy. However, it is equally important that African leaders are open to mitigation opportunities that will bring technology innovations much closer to their development agenda.

Indeed, capacity building is one of the major deficiencies affecting Africa ability to compete equally and effectively within the global climate governance. Africa needs cleaner technologies that will enable the continent to transform its agricultural sector and open new avenues of hopes and productivity to millions of vulnerable populations struggling to break even with poverty. Technology is strongly correlated with many of Africa's response strategies and across several sectors. It remains a key tool within the negotiating tool box, and constitutes a strong weapon in Africa's climate 'arsenal' to steer the continent towards sound investments in key climate sensitive sectors that will translate into sustained growth, fit for purpose infrastructure, resilient energy and agricultural sectors and lay the foundation for climate resilient pathway.

Africa has taken its rightful place within the climate negotiations. It has the potential to lead the world on climate resilient development, and to play a pioneering role in low carbon development technologies. Africa's transformation is a journey, and climate change provides news opportunities for Africa to reach its destination, and to design current architectures, provide bankable proposals, and stand tall within global negotiators to demand for a legally binding and equitable agreement that will keep present and future generations ahead of the climate change conundrum.

The publication will be completed and disseminated a renowned publisher.

Result Area 3: Informed Decision-making, Awareness and Advocacy

Under this result area, ACPC contributed to policy dialogue and supported African climate change and development policymaking processes at the continental, subregional, national and local levels. It is key in influencing policy processes of stakeholders through capacity development, convening forums, distribution of relevant materials and building a consensus on vital issues and common positions. Three key results are planned under this result area during the period and include: *(i) African communities use of climate information in the development and implementation of inclusive and equitable policies at national, regional and global levels improved; (ii) Improved the access and share of climate information, services and applications by Policymakers and development practitioners through innovative platform; and (iii) Improved the access and use of climate information and knowledge products by Policy communities and civil society organizations.* The following paragraphs enumerates significant achievements per outcome of the Centre during this period.

Outcome 3.1: African communities use of climate information in the development and implementation of inclusive and equitable policies at national, regional and global levels improved;

Six (6) outputs have been implemented and towards supporting policy process at national and sub-regional levels have been implemented as follow:

Output 3.1.1 : Liberia climate change policy, strategy and plan developed

In supporting the Liberia government to develop national policy and response strategy in climate change, ACPC supported the development and drafting of Liberia Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan. This concluded a series of activities carried out in Liberia to help the country mainstream climate change into development and enhance their capacity to build resilience against its adverse impacts. The conclusion of this climate change strategy provides an opportunity to integrate climate change into the national development programmes in domesticating the Paris Agreement and its alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as the Agenda 2063.

Output 3.1.2: Policy dialogues to underscore the importance of climate change in Africa's growth and development convened

During the annual joint conference of ministers, the following two policy dialogues were convened to underscore the importance of climate change in Africa's growth and development:

- The greening Africa's industrialization dialogue provide space for advocating that Africa should adopt the green pathway towards sustainable and inclusive development.
- The "After Paris: Implications for green growth in Africa" dialogue discussed climate finance, transparency and accounting mechanisms, loss and damage, technology transfer, growth and industrialization. It also emphasized the importance of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) towards limiting global warming to well below 2° Celsius.

Output 3.1.3: Capacity of community radio stations and staff on climate change, development and analytical reporting built in Cabo Verde, Rwanda and Cameroon

ACPC built the capacity of community radio stations and staff on climate change, development and analytical reporting in Cabo Verde, Rwanda and Cameroon. These stations produced more than 160 radio programmes as well as dozens of seedlings to better inform citizens on the issue of climate change.

- In Cameroon, Bonakanda Community Radio in Buea and Menji produced and broadcast radio programs that enhanced: (i) community-based solutions to the water problem. These include the formation of more than two dozen water management committees and activities aimed at protecting water catchments; (ii) increase in irrigated vegetable farms through augmented rain water harvesting activities; and (iii) increase in beekeeping activities to support community livelihoods on the slopes of Mount Cameroon.
- In Rwanda, Radio Huguka and Radio Ishingiro produced and aired a series on “Our Environment, Our Future” which contributed to the campaign to keep plastics out of the country campaign. In addition, in Gicumbi DRP raised public awareness on sanitation which led to biogas production initiatives as a way to achieve sustainable sanitation solutions.
- In Cabo Verde, three stations (Bubista Radio, Sodade FM and Espargos Radio) helped the island nation to share information on environmental issues relevant to the communities including the threat and eradication strategies of the Zika virus. The Cabo Verde weekly Bulletins have also put greater emphasis on farming, fishing, trash collection, beach erosion, water resources, dam management as well as deforestation.

Output 3.1.4: Major regional awareness raising and capacity building events implemented

The following three major regional awareness raising and capacity building events have been organised:

The 6th Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa

This meeting brought together at least 300 participants who urged Africa to engage fully in the Paris Agreement. The Africa conference also requested the African Climate Policy Centre to support countries in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions to ensure proper alignment with national and regional developmental goals. The conference was held at the United Nations Conference Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 18-20 October 2016.

A number of side events were organized alongside the international policy dialogues to bring Africa’s climate and development issues to the fore and infuse Africa’s perspectives in discussions at international fora. The side events were major promotional avenues for previously researched materials that the ClimDev-Africa Secretariat published as intellectual contributions to the climate change discourse.

Africa participation at the UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP) – 22 & 23

A number of side events were organized alongside the international policy dialogues to bring Africa’s climate and development issues to the fore and infuse Africa’s perspectives in discussions at international fora. The side events were major promotional avenues for previously researched materials that the ACPC published as intellectual contributions to the climate change discourse.

In this regard, during COP22, the Africa Pavilion, the Africa Day and Diner Dialogues, were major side events that ACPC coordinated. Specific objectives of the pavilion were to provide (1) a forum for discourse and debates that pinpoint Africa relevant climate change issues; (2) a platform to enhance the thinking and critical debate on the linkages between available information and knowledge, technical services and policy directions for climate change in Africa; (3) create opportunities for knowledge sharing among decision makers and practitioners, the research community and negotiators; and (4) identify opportunities for Africa from climate change. The number, quality and high attendance of side events at the pavilions was a clear testimony that Africa is a solutions provider and positioned the continent to take strong initiative on tackling the global challenges of climate change. Guinean President Alpha Condé presided over Africa Day during COP 22. Also in attendance were the presidents of Botswana, Ian Khama; Liberia, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf; Togo, Faure Gnassingbe; several African ministers; heads of Pan-African institutions, among them the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, and development partners. COP22 was also an opportunity for the Economic Commission for Africa to present development partners the five-year business plan of the tri-partite partnership of Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Programme, jointly implemented by the ECA, the African Union and the African Development Bank.

At COP23 apart the Young African Lawyers meeting led by the Centre, as a secretariat of ClimDev-Africa, ACPC as coordinated resource mobilization event.

Output 3.1.5: Climate change as a component of sustainable development

ACPC commissioned a study on '*Climate change as a component of sustainable development*' to review and evaluate the governance systems that are being put in place by the African governments to ensure that the commitments to the Paris Agreement, the NDCs, are integrated into development policies and programmes, and particularly into national and subnational programmes that are designed to achieve Sustainable Development Goals.

The study report presents findings of a desk study on the mainstreaming or integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, articulated as Nationally Determined Contributions under the UNFCCC's Paris Agreement of 2015, in national development processes especially national and subnational programmes meant to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Africa's Agenda 2063. This involved the review of literature on purposively selected African countries, namely Ethiopia, Liberia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. These countries were chosen on the basis of their geographical spread i.e. Liberia in West Africa, Ethiopia in East Africa and Zimbabwe and South Africa in Southern Africa and engagement in global processes on climate change and sustainable development.

In this regard, climate actions transcend science and draw into their compass social, political and economic issues that are at the heart of national and subnational governance and the attainment of the 17 SDGs and Agenda 2063. Whereas sustainable development policies, programmes and actions may deliver on both reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and enhanced resilience to climate impacts, climate policies and measures for both mitigation and adaptation can also advance sustainable development goals. In consequence, climate change

and the United Nations and African Union's sustainable development agendas are deeply entwined in ways that are not only mutually beneficial but also mutually reinforcing. Despite the growing recognition of these linkages, there are gaps in understanding the: specific governance arrangements in African countries that are being put in place to incorporate NDCs into sustainable development processes; mechanisms that have been developed for integrating NDCs, across sectors, into national and subnational development programmes; mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of NDCs and associated challenges; and the support that could be provided to ensure that climate change is fully integrated into national development processes.

Main findings and recommendations include:

- The four countries have policies and programmes at national and subnational levels that seek to grow green economies at the same time reducing poverty (SDG 1 and Goal 1 of Agenda 2063) and making renewable and reliable modern energy accessible to the majority of the national populations (SDG 7 and Goal 7 of Agenda 2063), building climate resilient infrastructure and sustainable and innovative industries (SDG 9 and Goal 5 of Agenda 2063). However, it should be noted that existing policies and programmes were installed before these countries committed themselves to the NDCs submitted to UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement;
- NDCs of the four countries provide opportunities for taking actions to reduce GHG emissions from key sectors such as the energy, industrial and agricultural sectors (SDG 13 and Goal 7 of Agenda 2063). There are also specific initiatives aimed at enhancing adaptation to the negative impacts of climate change which may contribute to reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change through interventions promoting resilience in a whole range of sectors including agriculture, infrastructure, industry and building sectors, to name but a few.
- However, there are gaps in knowledge on the actual in-place implementation of climate change related policies, strategies and programmes and indicators of performance and progress.
- There are also challenges of insufficient public budgets for mainstreaming climate change into national development processes, lack of access to affordable international finance, inadequate capacity to monitor, report and verify climate emissions and mitigation measures as well as adaptation actions, and inadequate capacity to identify and adopt new climate smart technologies essential for greening the economies of the selected countries;
- The four countries have put in place varying governance arrangements that could, if appropriately adapted, support the implementation of NDCs and these include economic growth and climate policies, strategies and programmes that either cut across sectors or are specific to particular sectors. The four countries also have diverse institutional and organisational structures that could support the implementation of NDCs but as already noted, there are challenges with respect to mobilising domestic and international financial resources and building technical capacities to implement the well-intentioned climate policies and programmes.
- Mechanisms that have been developed which could help to ensure that NDCs are integrated across sectors and into national and subnational development programmes include: 1)

identifying and engaging stakeholders; 2) raising awareness strengthening policies, institutions and organisational structures; 3) implementing pilot activities; and 4) monitoring and evaluating performance indicators.

- The Paris Agreement established a universal and harmonised *measurement, reporting and verification* (MRV) mechanism for *emissions, mitigation actions* and *support* but currently, there is no comparable system for adaptation to the impacts of climate change.
- African countries require technical support for mobilising financial resources and climate finance tracking; strengthening climate governance and institutions at national and subnational levels; building capacity and skills for mainstreaming climate change into development policies and practice; and defining, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the mainstreaming of technology transfer policies into national development processes.
- ECA/ACPC, working in partnership with selected African governments, could provide technical support on:
 - Strengthening the coordination and implementation of NDCs in order to fulfil commitments under the Paris Agreement at the same time meeting national development objectives;
 - Strengthening the legal frameworks on climate issues;
 - Research on the implementation of NDCs embedded in development policies;
 - Enhancing strategic communication on NDCs;
 - Mobilising and tracking the financing of NDCs;
 - Capacity and skills development for climate mainstreaming;
 - Establishment and/or strengthening of robust monitoring and evaluation of performance in implementing NDCs; and
 - Transfer of green technologies.
- Annex 22: Report on Climate change as a component of sustainable development
- Annex 23 : EGM on Report on Climate change as a component of sustainable development

Output 3.1.6: The 2018 Africa Climate Talks

The ACPC in collaboration with Addis Ababa University convened the second round of the African Climate Talks (ACT!) at the Intercontinental Hotel in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on the 22-23rd March 2018. The event attended by more than 170 participants representing government officials, parliamentarians, climate researchers, scientists, students, negotiators, representatives of regional economic communities, development banks, civil society, the private sector, and other stakeholders.

The ACTs-II introduced a critical dimension to the Talanoa dialogue by interrogating contextual questions which are typically silent in the UNFCCC process. In this broad context, the ACTS teased out debates over a range of issues that affect the implementation of the NDCs in Africa, and created a space for the identification of alternative pathways to the resolution of the climate (and development) crises facing the continent.

The main outcome of the Talk was a contribution to the UNFCCC led Talanoa Dialogue process, which is attached as Annex 24

Outcome 3.2: Improved the access and share of climate information, services and applications by Policymakers and development practitioners through innovative platform;

The main output planned as a prerequisite to improve continuous and reliable access to climate information and services by policymakers and development practitioners, is the production of technical specification for the Africa Open Access Climate Resource and Information Service Platform (ACRIS). ACRIS will serve as an open architecture one-stop go-to place for quality and timely climate data, climate information services, open-source climate-related modelling tools and an online advisory services, learning and capacity development resources and help desk for stakeholders, as well as an online convening and community forum for regional climate researchers and development.

Output 3.2.1: An integrated Internet portal for climate information and climate information service established

The performance indicator of this output is to ensure that a specification and design for the open access architecture resource platform produced.

In this regard ACPC commissioned a feasibility study to : (i) conduct a supply mapping to establish the supply landscape, needs and gaps; (ii) conduct a survey to establish potential and interested partners for the platform; (iii) provide the ICT and service specifications for the proposed platform partnership and service provision; (iv) evaluate the ICT infrastructure, quality, standards and services of existing climate and resource ICT-based institutions related to the UN Economic Commission for Africa - such as the African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD) and the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) – to establish needs and gaps; (v) rank and recommend at least three qualifying potential service providers; and (vi) provide procurement recommendations and guidelines for full implementation of the proposed platform and information service.

The survey carried out on the institutional capacity and readiness for climate information services noted the following:

Data

The study noted that there are huge amounts of data available at the institutional level. Furthermore, more data is received on a daily basis. Some of the data domains available that are critical for climate services are rainfall, temperature, satellite derived, hydrological to name a few. With such huge availability of data, the main challenge is data dispensing to end users and storage facilities. There is presence of data in archive disks that has not been accessed for a couple of years. For climate information services to be effective, this data has to be made available to interested stakeholders.

ICT Infrastructure

The study found that there has been a huge investment in ICT for the institutions in the previous strategic term periods. However, the institutions have not been able to keep up to date with the

latest ICT trends. There is need to reduce input to physical equipment but invest to future proof technologies. RCMRD has 10% of its services running on cloud while ICPAC is yet to adopt the technology.

Human Capacity

Human capacity being the core of any climate Information Service provider. The technical expertise determines the level of usage of the ICT infrastructure in place. The study note obtained Information indicating presence of ICT staff that undertake all the available duties. Its paramount to segregate the duties from development to infrastructural support. Having a developer support ICT infrastructure reduces the quality of the output application.

Proposed Solution

To help mitigate the drawbacks in climate data delivery and integration, ACRIS has been developed on the framework below:

Legal and institution: to be implemented at a continental level by support of ACPC through policy development, knowledge and data exchange, infrastructure development, research, training and the provision of services to meet agreed requirements; ensuring access to data and knowledge products, tailoring information to user requirements, ensuring effective routine use of information in planning and management along with developing sustainable capacities. Users to access information from a range of available global, regional and national sources.

1. Technological Infrastructure: The overall IT infrastructure is adapted from the WMO Climate Services Information System (CSIS). The ACRIS System Architecture is as below:

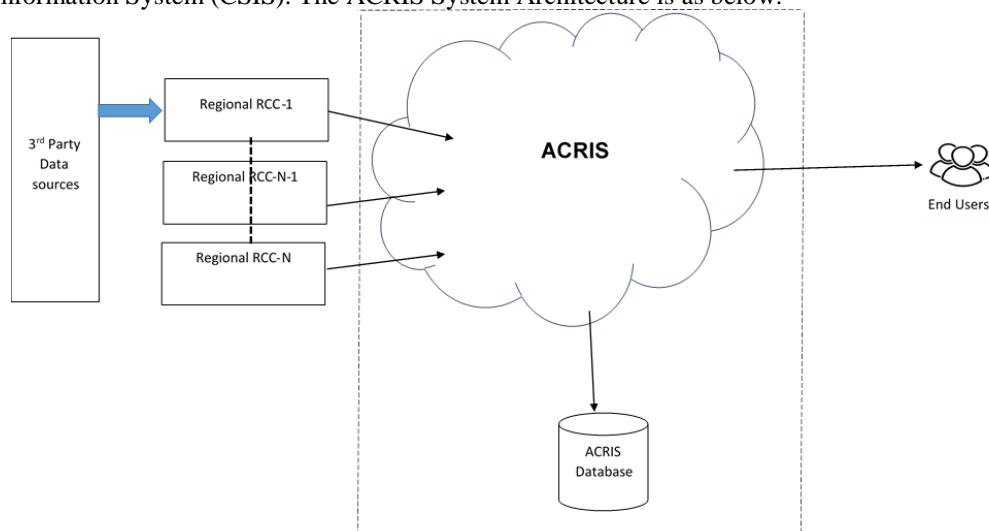


Figure 5 - ACRIS System Architecture

2. Data: Data is to be pulled from different participating Regional Climate Centres. This will ensure data gaps are easily identified and assist in managing user expectations. As well as ensuring ACRIS is the highest level of user interaction to the continents climate services.
3. Human Capacity: For ACRIS to succeed, the in charge ICT staff have to be trained on climate information services management as well as have a high level expertise to manage the coordination of ACRIS between the RCCs.

Recommendation

ACRIS will take advantage of existing infrastructure and resources to work as a go between the user and any access to climate Resource Information in Africa. The data will be accessed from the existing WMO Regional Climate Centres. This is to create a central landing database for all the regions.

The implementation to take place in phases:

- Phase 1: being the ground breaking phase, all legal and policy issues to be handled. The portal development that involves centralization of the resources through links and landing pages.
- Phase 2: Tools development and adaptation. Most of the tools already developed by partner institutions to be presented at a central access point on the ACRIS platform with support on the same.
- Phase 3: Suite development of ACRIS. This will involve packaging all the items created in phase 1 and 2 to enable ACRIS be a solutions provider for climate services.

Detailed report is attached as annex 25

Outcome 3.3: Improved the access and use of climate information and knowledge by policy community and civil society organisation

Output 3.3.1–: Knowledge products and other Publications produced and widely disseminated

During the period ACPC has published more than 53 knowledge products as listed in Annex ...

Web engagement

New content is regularly posted on the [ClimDev-Africa](#) and [ACPC](#) websites, including new documents, stories and event information. Below are highlights of recent engagement:

- Dissemination of ClimDev-Africa outputs continued on social media during the reporting period with; (i) Number of Twitter followers increasing by ~~400~~117% from 791 to ~~2000~~1721; (ii) The number of likes holding steady at 6000 on Facebook.
- ~~324~~8 press releases were produced and posted on the ClimDev-Africa website, while more than 40 stories were posted on the ACPC subsite on the ECA website.-

4. Secretariat, Human Resource, Budget and Finance

Secretariat functions

The ACPC continued to serve as the Secretariat to the ClimDev-Africa Programme in addition to carrying out programmatic and analytical activities. It facilitated continuous consultation between the consortium members and joint planning of major events by preparing and convening regular Joint Secretariat Working Group (JSWG) Meetings. It also coordinated the planning and organization of the ClimDev-Africa Steering Committee (CDSC).

During the period under review three Joint working group meetings and one retreat were held discussed the following items: (i) review the Phase-II business plan; (ii) adopt a framework and strategy for resource mobilization; (iii) planning for the 9th ClimDev-Africa Steering Committee meeting; (iv) planning for joint CDSF-ACPC-CCDU missions; ClimDev-Africa first phase impact assessment and ClimDev-Africa website; (v) ClimDev-Africa technical backstopping to CDSF investment; (vi) planning for CCDA-VII, COP23, UNCCD and COP13. Relevant action items and action plan were adopted and fully implemented during the period.

ACPC Human Resource status

The ACPC human resource status has changed slightly during the period under review, three staff members, the Senior Climate Science Expert (P5), the senior Adaptation Expert (P5), the Climate Science OFFICER (P4) and the Communication Officer (P4) left the centre for new opportunities. The profile of the current ACPC staff is presented by the table 1 below.

Table 1: Profile of Current ACPC I Staff

N°	Level	Title/Responsibility
1	P-5	Senior Climate Change Expert (Political), Officer-in-charge
2	P-5	Senior Programme Management Officer
3	P-5	Senior Climate Adaptation Expert
4	P-5	Senior Natural Resources Expert (Forestry)
5	P-5	Senior Natural Resources Expert (Energy & Climate)
6	P-3	Information Management officer
7	NOC	National Programme Officer
8	G-7	Research Assistant
9	G-7	Administrative Assistant
10	G-6	Senior staff Assistant
11	G-5	Staff Assistant
12	G-5	Staff Assistant
13	G-4	Staff Assistant

Budget and Finance

Agreements between ECA and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)

It is worthy to recall that prior to the current agreement, the ECA has requested the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to support climate related outputs and outcomes in support to ACPC work under the Business Plans of 2007 to 2009 and 2010 to 2010. A total sum of NOK 53,000,000.00 (Norwegian Kroner fifty-three million) was allocated for the establishment of ACPC and the implementation of agreed outputs and outcomes from 2007 to 2015.

The current report will refer to the agreement signed in December 2015 for a total amount of NOK 20,000,000.00 (Norwegian Kroner twenty million) for a period from December 2015 to December 2017 which has been extended to June 2018.

As per the terms of Articles III and VI of the agreement, the different installments transferred to ECA Bank account in New-York in Norwegian Kroner, and the equivalents in US Dollars based on the currency rate of the period are as follows:

- Pre-financing, received on 17/12/205 : NOK 6,000,000 (US\$681,926.67)
- Second instalment received on 29/07/2016 : NOK 5,000,000 (US\$737,100.74)
- Third instalment received on 07/06/2017 : NOK 2,900,000 (US\$341,383.83)
- Final payment received on 27/11/2017 : NOK 6,100,000 (US\$625,199.21)

Financial performance

The following financial analysis describes the utilization of funds from all partners that have contributed to the implementation of the ACPC work plan during the period from January 1st 2016 to 30th June 2018. Even though the first tranche was received in ECA bank account at New-York on December 17, 2015, its use started only in 2016 as per referred by the certified financial statement of Norway as of December 31, 2015 in Annex I which presents a balance of only US\$1,478.17.

Therefore, the opening date to consider here is 01st January 2016 which corresponds to an opening balance of US\$1,345,075.21 as presented in the table 2. During the period an additional resource amounting to US\$3,633,492.25 was received including US\$1,703,683.78 from Norway and US\$599,846.03 from the European Union and a total bank interest of US\$18,180.70. Out of this amount a total amount of US\$3,257,314.63 was spent leading to an overall utilisation rate of 90%.

Table 2: ACPC Funds received and expenditure between 01st January 2016 to June 30, 2018*

Partner	Opening balance at 01/01/16 (US\$)	Additional resources (US\$)	Bank Interest	Total resources (US\$)	Expenditure	Closing Balance at 30/06/18 (US\$)	Fund utilisation rate
DfID	33,293.47	-33,293.47	0.00	0	0	0	0%
Norway + Interest	681,926.67	1,703,683.78	7,177.09	2,392,787.54	2,016,609.92	376,177.62	84%
EU + Interest	629,855.07	599,846.03	11,003.61	1,240,704.71	1,240,704.71	0.00	100%
Total	1,345,075.21	2,270,236.34	18,180.70	3,633,492.25	3,257,314.63	376,177.62	90%

* Refer to certified financial statements in annexes

5. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

During the period, the measurement of the program performance was informed by the monitoring framework and evaluation approach developed by ACPC in the context of phase 1 of ClimDev-Africa as well as the corporate performance monitoring tools including the Integrated Monitoring and Document Information System (IMDIS) and the executive dashboard. Indicators, milestones are captured under the logical framework presented in Annex I of the implementation plan.

- *Monitoring*: Monitoring activities were undertaken following UN guidelines and include the following: (i) Measurement against the indicators in the results-based matrix in Annex I; (ii) Annual financial reports; (iii) Annual progress reports, including on the use of funds; and (iv) “Traffic light” reports, highlighting risks to goal achievement.
- *Evaluation* : The Centre is subjected to annual internal self-evaluations.
-

6. Challenges

The ACPC has encountered several challenges as part of the ClimDev-Africa programme and related to its own operations.

As a new initiative, the ClimDev Africa programme got off to a slow start. Coordination of inputs from three institutions was initially problematic, the theory of change guiding the design of the programme was faulty, and a key component of the programme, the CDSF, only became operational in the final stages of Phase 1. Other challenges included recruitment, procurement, as well as the weak institutional capacity of the programme beneficiaries was a major challenge.

The main direct challenge faced during the period is related to sustainable funding mechanism: Insecure funding against increasing requests for support presents challenges to the Centre’s ability to support member states and regional economic commissions, effectively. The Centre had restructured its work programme to align to multiple global and regional development frameworks, that is the African Union’s Agenda 2063, Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, and the Paris Agreement which have significant resource implications for delivery. Furthermore, this lack of sufficient resources did not also allow the Centre to fully implement approved workplan by its steering committee; in addition it hinders some major activities to sustain pilot systems in some countries including the (i) Early Warning System (EWS) Numerical Weather and Seasonal Prediction Systems and the (ii) Wireless Communication Platforms for Climate Information and Climate Services Delivery.

In this regards, agreements signed with two different implementing partners were not fully implemented. and Many challenges that led to this ongoing work and include: (i) the weak capacity of the programme beneficiaries. While the programme is well placed to support the generation of climate products and deliver climate information services to support African decision-makers in framing and implementing economic and development decisions, limited institutional capacity of the programme’s beneficiaries meant more capacity-development initiatives and more time for the implementation which sometimes goes beyond the agreement

period. For instance, one of the partner was not able to implement the wireless system in all the selected African SIDS due to weak capacity and lack of appropriate infrastructure on ground and subsequently request an extension of the agreement duration that goes beyond the funding partner agreement period.

This absence of medium to long term strategic investments in the ACPC has resulted in a situation where increasingly the centre has turned to project type interventions to meet its strategic objectives. This has reduced the Centres comparative advantages and ability to maintain its position as a leading African Centre of analysis and innovation on climate change policy and practice, capable of generating and retailing alternative evidence based ideas on climate change and sustainable development to critical policy contexts.

Furthermore, the staffing situation did suffer a few “wrinkles” as a result of high turnover of staff. Five departures during the period were to varying degrees related to unsafety due to lack of sufficient resources, staff seeking job mobility or simply desiring better work-life balance. Undoubtedly, continuous high staff turnover will have implications for programmatic work, and if not handled properly can also impact on commitments for which the programme is held accountable.

7. Overall achievements and Lessons Learned

Table A.1 of the outputs and indicators for the work programme under the agreement gives a summary of the achievements/results attained by the programme. Overall the programme has been impactful in several ways and areas:

An ambitious programme for a climate-informed development agenda for Africa

The design of the ClimDev-Africa programme and ACPC was based on the assumption that there would be widespread demand for and readiness to use climate information and services for climate-resilient development planning in Africa. Therefore, the programme initially emphasized the rescue, generation and collection of improved climate information, with less emphasis on the policy uptake of climate information and its integration into development processes. However, experience with the implementation of the programme demonstrated that supporting the generation and packaging of climate information alone was not sufficient to stimulate demand and uptake in policy and planning processes.

An established and highly-valued brand: the annual Climate Change and Development in Africa Conference

Through this conference series led by ACPC, ClimDev-Africa has established an annual dialogue platform that assembles Africa’s practitioners, stakeholders, academics, researchers and civil society representatives to discuss their views on climate and development challenges, share scientific knowledge and generate innovative solutions to the challenges. The outcomes of the Climate Change and Development in Africa conferences generally inform overall ClimDev-Africa programming, enabling it to provide comprehensive strategic policy guidance on managing climate risks and opportunities in Africa.

The Climate Research for Development (CR4D) programme

One of the significant outcomes the Climate Change and Development in Africa discourses catalysed is the Climate Research for Development (CR4D), an African-led initiative supported by a partnership among ACPC, the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and the Global Framework for Climate Services. ClimDev-Africa has established a leadership role in African climate research and applications, preparing the ground to explore opportunities for cross-fertilization and bridging the gap between climate science and policy to understand how operational work on the ground can inform and be informed by research. CR4D, which aims to strengthen the links between climate science research and climate information needs in support of development planning in Africa, is already operational, with a Scientific Advisory Committee and a functioning secretariat at the African Climate Policy Centre.

Research, knowledge products and capacity-building for increased awareness and understanding of climate change and its impact on development

In addition to building capacity and delivering of on-demand advisory services, the Centre produced a number of key knowledge products—special reports, policy briefs, issues papers, and information products on climate change and its impact on development in Africa—that were widely disseminated.

Strengthened African participation in the global climate and environmental negotiations

ACPC has supported the African Group of Negotiators in improving their negotiation capacity and contributions to the development of the global climate governance framework. Among the outcomes of this support was the Group's contribution to the Warsaw Decision on Loss and Damage. ACPC's support to the Group in 2015 helped strengthen Africa's voice in the negotiations leading up to COP21, influencing such key outcomes as the recommendation by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice of the UNFCCC for a decision on the non-carbon benefits of REDD+ at COP21, COP22 and COP23.

Programmes for the capacity development of future African climate negotiators

To strengthen African negotiators' long-term capability to engage, fully, in climate governance negotiations, ACPC launched a Young Lawyers Initiative. The initiative aims to empower these lawyers to engage with the legal texts on the UNFCCC and create opportunities for them to use their knowledge and skill to support African negotiators and promote the development of business portfolios around climate investments.

Democratization of climate change and development discourse

With a growing ability to broker strategic partnerships and create space for critical dialogues, in the run-up to COP, ACPC launched Africa Climate Talks. The talks were an initiative to democratize the scientific narrative on climate change, amplify civil society voices and distill a set of robust messages to support African negotiators. The first Africa Climate Talks meeting, held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, brought together government ministers, parliamentarians,

climate researchers and negotiators, regional economic communities (RECs), development banks, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders in climate policy to debate pertinent issues on the road to COP21. The dialogues informed subsequent discussions at the 5th Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa as well as inputs into the Africa Pavilion at the COP21 in Paris. The second was held in Addis Ababa and contributed to Tanoa Dialogue.

Support for development of a policy environment for uptake and use of climate information and services

ClimDev-Africa engaged with the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change, the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, and the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology. As a result, key declarations acknowledged the work of the ClimDev-Africa programme and called on ClimDev-Africa to make further contributions to specific areas of importance to Africa's development. For example, the African Union Summit Declaration Assembly/AU/Dec.538 (XXIII) no.14 requested the AUC, UNECA/ACPC, AfDB, UNEP, UN Women and other partners to support the implementation of the decision.

Strategic partnerships to support programme delivery

Over the seven years of its existence, ACPC has built strategic partnerships with a broad spectrum of partners—implementing and funding partners, research institutions, private sectors and the civil society—that remain key to its programme delivery.

Systematic dissemination of research findings and outputs of activities to member states, RECs and other stakeholders

The Centre has helped to enhance the knowledge base in Africa on climate change and related issues through research analysis, publications and training. The programme's interventions have enhanced the negotiating capacity of African governments through evidence-based and analytical research work disseminated through training and in publications such as newsletters and policy briefs. Over 3,000 subscribers are registered in the Africa Climate Knowledge Network. The ClimDev-Africa website⁴ continues to be very active: user spaces have been created, including "Climate and Sustainable Development" and "Climate and Gender"

⁴www.climdev-africa.org; www.uneca.org/acpc.

networks. The website contains links to a continuously updated inventory page on African climate institutions and new publications.

8. Partnership

ACPC Financial Partners

During the period, ACPC received substantive financial support from the following development partners: The European Union Commission, under the programme of Global Climate Change; the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom; and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA).

ACPC Programme Implementing Partners

During the implementation of the ClimDev-Africa Programme, partnerships have been established with a number of credible institutions and agencies. These include:

International Partners

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- United Nations Environment Programme.
- The World Bank on the issue of enhancing the climate resilience of Africa's infrastructure.
- World Meteorological Organization.
- International Institutes for Environment and Development.
- World Climate Research Programme.
- Global Framework for Climate Services.
- Global Climate Observing System.
- Climate Analytics.

Regional and Sub-Regional Partners

- The Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change.
- African Ministerial Conference on the Environment.
- African Ministerial Conference on Water.
- the African Group of Negotiators.
- New Partnership for Africa and Development.
- Regional Economic Communities.
- The African Centre for Meteorological Applications for Development, the Agro-meteorology and Hydrology Regional Centre (AGRHYMET), the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre.
- The SADC-Climate Services Centre.

Partnerships with African countries and specialized government agencies

The Africa Climate Policy Centre has established partnerships with hydromet services in the pilot countries of Ethiopia, Gambia and Rwanda. This work has grown rapidly in the three countries, which have been able to use equipment the Centre has procured to strengthen the utility of climate information. Other types of partnerships developed with government specialized agencies are related to climate research and development, institutional and human capacity development with the following countries:

- Rwanda: technical and advisory support to develop Climate change vulnerability index.

- In the Economic Community of West Africa States (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo; in East Africa Community (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda): commission national assessments on the nexus of climate change on agriculture, food security and trade.
- Liberia, Senegal: Support to the development of national and sectorial climate change strategies.
- Cameroon, Liberia, Malawi and Swaziland: Support to the formulation of intended nationally determined contributions, under the Paris Agreement. Cabo Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, São Tomé e Príncipe, and Seychelles: Support to African SIDS and other islands in preparing their national adaptation plans and enhancement of early warning systems for communications of climate data.

Research and capacity-building partnerships

Research partnerships developed with climate specialized agencies, aimed at generating knowledge, demonstrating the linkages between the impact of climate change and policy response for effective development planning; providing the empirical basis for policy recommendations.

Under this category of partnerships with specialized research and climate institutions fourteen agreements have been signed, these include:

- Agreement with the Kenya Institute for Public Policy and Research Analysis (Centre for Environment) “on assessment of agricultural sector policies and climate change in Kenya-the nexus between climate change-related policies, research and practice”.
- Agreement with the Institute of Environment and Agricultural Research in Burkina Faso to “conduct a case study of the drought climate-related inducing loss and damage in the livestock sector in northern Burkina Faso”.
- Agreement with Climate Analytics Germany to prepare technical and analytical paper on “Loss and damage in support to the African Group of Negotiators and the socioeconomic impacts of climate change”.
- Developing Radio Partners US-based Institution on “building the capacity of community radio stations and their staff on climate change, development and analytical reporting”.
- International Institute for Environment and Development on “creating evidence and policy base for climate resilient economies and societies in Africa and to collaborate with ClimDev-Africa partner representatives on monitoring and evaluation framework and build research capacity”.
- Institute for Economic Development and Planning “on capacity strengthening and development on climate change”.
- The Abdus Salam Centre for Theoretical Physics of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in support of “capacity-building for deployments and direct engineering assistance on wireless communication platforms for climate information and services delivery in Cabo Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, São Tomé e Príncipe, and Seychelles”.
- The Iceland Geo Survey to support implementation of a project on “establishing operational capacity for building, deploying and using numerical weather and seasonal prediction systems in small island states in Africa”.

- The Climate Research for Development—an African-led initiative is a partnership between ACPC, the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology, World Meteorological Organization, and Global Framework for Climate Services—with the aim to strengthen links between climate science research and climate information needs and thus enhance integrating climate change into policy and development planning.
- United Nations International Strategy on Disaster Reduction - on climate change and natural disaster risk management.

9. Looking to the future

The Centre has developed a new five-year programme strategy as well as detailed plans for the implementation. Climate information services have been and will be the entry point and launch pad for ACPC to achieve climate-smart investments in Africa. However, since its inception, the climate change landscape and the accompanying global climate governance are becoming increasingly complex. Hence, the ACPC five-year strategy plan realizes the need for refocusing its programmes to better align with the emerging issues in global and regional climate and other development frameworks. The ACPC strategy has, therefore, identified six focus areas including the programme management to drive the realization of climate-smart investments in four climate-sensitive sectors such as water, energy, agriculture and transport. These sectors were selected as they have strong coalescing capacities for integrated responses with sectors including health, tourism, land use change and waste management. The implementation of the following focus areas will contribute to the realization of Africa's economic, social and environmental aspirations under the Agenda 2063, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement. The five-year strategy focuses on the following areas:

Focus area 1: *Research and analysis in support of climate-informed sustainable development*

ACPC will work closely with ECA divisions and other networks and partners in undertaking research and analysis to support climate-smart development in Africa. Furthermore, ACPC will strengthen its analytical contributions to key issues linking climate change and sustainable development in the context of, inter alia, Agendas 2030 and 2063, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Paris Agreement on climate change.

Focus area 2: *Advisory services and technical assistance for the implementation of the Paris Agreement to enhance climate-smart development*

ACPC continues to provide responsive advisory services to member States and other stakeholders on climate policies and strategies, the implementation of nationally determined contributions, capacity building, and other climate related investments in support of the agreement.

Focus area 3: *Develop human and institutional capacities for climate-smart investment in member States*

ACPC will take advantage of ECA's knowledge delivery and capacity-building mechanisms and approaches to contribute to building, enhancing and strengthening the capacity of institutions and key stakeholders at various levels. Target beneficiaries will include national

meteorological and hydrological services, regional climate centres, policy-makers and legislators, youth, civil society, media and the private sector.

Focus area 4: Spaces for science, policy and practice dialogues to catalyse common positions in support of Africa's development agenda

ACPC, through its experiences in policy research and analysis, will continue to support climate actions through convening dialogue and exchange, explore new frontiers of knowledge that enhance Africa's development in a changing climate, and ensure a robust African contribution to the global climate response.

Focus area 5: Support generation, packaging and dissemination of knowledge products to key constituencies for climate-smart development

ACPC will support the generation, packaging and dissemination of knowledge on climate change to advance the integration of climate change into development policies, strategies, plans and applications.

Focus area 6: Value for money in programme management, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning

Implementation of the ACPC strategy will be guided by a performance operational model designed to ensure value for money from efficient programming and synergy with other programmes within and outside of ECA.

10. Conclusions

The funding Partners contribution, particularly that of the Norway has helped to make substantial progress in the transitory year. It has also assisted the centre to assume its secretariat role for the ClimDev-Africa and to benefit from skilled human resource, who are efficiently contributing to the implementation of its programs. The contribution of Norwegian funds to staff costs has ensured some level of stability and predictability of the staffing situation, and also enabled the Centre to engage with external experts in support of the implementation of the NDCs and the Paris Agreement generally in Africa. It is anticipated that continuing flexible support from Norway will further enhance this contribution to the entrenchment of climate change in the continent's development agenda.

Going forward, there is an urgent need for a strategic plan for institutional support for the mobilization of resources for the effective implementation of the Centre five-year strategy implementation plan. With additional resources, ACPC will increase analytical research in climate and development, address emerging climate-related development challenges, and solidify its position as the primary "go-to place" for strategic support on climate and development issues in Africa.

The Centre programmes will continue to:

- Create enabling spaces for policy influence on key issues related to climate change and development, giving voice and agency to marginalized groups;
- Be a growth pole for developing business cases for climate information and services;

- Be a support mechanism for relaying credible evidence through research (such as CR4D) to user groups such as the AGN, AMCEN, AMCOW, AMCOMET and CAHOSCC;
- Be a responsive and demand-driven facility to support the emerging post-Paris climate framework; use a multi-tiered approach to shape a new African narrative, focusing on opportunities and investments.
- Promote the use of climate information to enhance disaster preparedness.

11. Annex I : ACPC Achievements vs Work plan: November 2015 - December 2017

Outcome	Performance indicator	Outputs	Activities	Deliverables	Status of Implementation
Result Area I: Widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination					
Early warning and seasonal forecasting, including long term climate projections (1.4)	Up to four forecasting systems improved or operationalized	<i>Cluster I: Investment in Climate Information and Climate Information Services</i>			
		Weather and seasonal prediction systems implemented in Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles	Establish Operational Capacity for Building, Deploying and Using Numerical Weather and Seasonal Prediction Systems in Africa SIDs-LOA already signed	Report on the implementation of weather and seasonal prediction systems in Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles	Cape-Verde, Comoros, Mauritius systems installed and operational. The Implementing Partner which is here UNESCO-ICT raised concerns and proposed to suspend the installation of wireless systems in the remaining countries including Capo-Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome Principe - They faced a number of challenges which will require more time and even resources than planned. These challenges include: the weak e telecommunication infrastructure which has to be upgraded and the low
			In collaboration with ISOR and ICTP and agreed timelines with countries, submit implementation plan in the pilots countries i.e. Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles		
			Deploy weather and seasonal prediction systems in the countries and get progress , financial and assessment impact reports		
			Provide oversight		
			Develop communication products		
			Capacity Building, Deployments and Direct Engineering Assistance on Wireless Communication Platforms for Climate Information and Climate Services Delivery within ClimDev-Africa Project- LOA already signed with ICTP		

			<p>In collaboration with ICTP and agreed timelines with countries, submit joint implementation plan with ISOR in the pilots countries i.e. Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles</p> <p>Deploy wireless communication platform in the countries and get progress , financial and assessment impact reports</p> <p>Provide oversight</p>		<p>response from the beneficiaries; any solution will require more time and funding. The balance of US\$63,000.00 will be returned to Norway. However the second Implementing Partners Iceland-ISOR was able to deploy a cloud-based high resolution 1km operational numerical weather prediction and early warning system to enable African SIDS manage weather and climate-related risks. The system which is based on open-source tools provides a cost-effective and comprehensive solution to operational weather forecasting. Systems that can be used by all African Small Island Developing States.</p>
End-users are accessing and using timely and quality climate information services for development planning	Training and capacity building of institutions, including government departments, legislative bodies and private sector	Number of youth trained	Provide capacity building support to the Young African Lawyers - Contract for 2 legal mentors	Report of training and mentoring provided by Young African Lawyers (YAL)	Implemented report attached as Annex xx
Upgrade Meteorology and Hydrology	Number of people trained to operationalize	Training reports	Complete the upgrade of Meteorology and Hydrology Equipment for Ethiopia, Rwanda and the Gambia	Training reports.	As recommended by the ClimDev-Africa steering committee – all investments

Equipment in member States and RCCs (1.2)	installed equipment.		Supervise the delivery and installation of equipment		activities that ACPC has started due to the delay of the launching of the ClimDev-Africa Special Funds have been handed over to CDSF/AfDB. A joint mission AfDB/ACPC/CCDU was planned to various beneficiaries countries mainly the three pilot countries including Ethiopia, the Gambia and Rwanda. The mission aims to assess the implemented components of the system and develop a comprehensive plan and budget to complete the investment. The training will be part of the revamping. Not implemented
			Supervise training on installed equipment		
			Develop communication and knowledge products		
Result Area II : Quality analysis for decision support and management practice					
Support member States in the implementation of their INDC framework (2.5) Or Policymakers, private sector and development practitioners are using climate-informed analyses to design adaptation,	Number of member states supported on INDC Or Number of knowledge products developed	Support the implementation of NDCs and natural resource management provided	Cluster I: Institutional strengthening and support:	Report related to technical and advisory support or knowledge products towards supporting the implementation of NDCs	The Planned output is Implemented as detailed above under achievements of result area II.
			Assist member States with the development of their INDC framework implementation		
			Evaluate level of ambition of African INDCs		
			Develop a government framework for implementation of INDCs		
			Develop projects/programme proposals for implement of INDCs		
			INDCs implementation cost estimates		
			Review sectoral orientation of INDCs		

mitigation and risk reduction programs			Develop MRV framework		
			Undertake cost benefit analysis		
			Hold validation workshop		
			Produce communication and knowledge products		
			Establishment of a knowledge platform		
			Evaluate the relationship between SDGs and INDCs implementation		
Food Security: Suitability maps for climate change adaptation in Africa (2.8)	Food Security: Suitability assessment report	Cluster II : Climate Vulnerability , Adaptation and Resilience of Ecosystem and Society			
		Food Security: Suitability assessment report	Food Security: Suitability maps for climate change adaptation in Africa	Food Security: Suitability assessment report	Not implemented due to lack of resource
			Develop suitability maps for priority crops		
			Conduct systematic review for three crops for adaptation to climate change, enhance resilience and improve livelihood		
			Prepare a presentation for the 6th and 7th conferences on Climate Change and Development in Africa		
			Conduct 4 regional workshops for result dissemination and adoption		
			Develop communications and knowledge products		
Tracking Adaptation in Development & establishing a national framework for M&E for climate change (2.12)	Number of member states supported to develop their M & E framework	TAMD sub-regional and national framework	Develop regional tracking adaptation and measuring development (TAMD)	TAMD sub-regional and national framework	Not implemented due to lack of resource
			Establish partnerships		
			Develop conceptual framework		
			Capacity dev of regional economic commissions		
			Regional pilots		

			Develop communication and knowledge management products		
Ecosystem framework for Adaptation in Trans-boundary Systems - Regional Approach (2.13)	Strategy document on trans-boundary ecosystem adaptation	Trans-boundary ecosystem adaptation regional framework	<i>Ecosystem framework for Adaptation in Transboundary Systems - Regional Approach</i>	Trans-boundary ecosystem adaptation regional framework	Not implemented due to lack of resource
			Establish partnerships		
			Adaptation of major watersheds		
			CIS for agro-ecological management		
			Participatory scenario planning approach for multiple services		
			CIS for hydrological management		
			Develop communication and knowledge products		
		Cluster III : Energy and Technology			
Climate change challenges and opportunities for low-carbon energy systems (2.14)	Up to five country analysis conducted over two years	Pilot models for open source Climate, Land-use, Energy and Water strategies (CLEWs) tool for energy investment analysis conducted in Sierra Leone and Ethiopia	Assessment of the climate mitigation, adaptation and other co-benefits of various renewable energy and energy efficiency technology options in all end user sectors (residential, commercial, industrial and transportation) in selected countries	Pilot models for open source Climate, Land-use, Energy and Water strategies (CLEWs) tool for energy investment analysis conducted in Sierra Leone and Ethiopia	Implemented : Pilot CLEWs models tested in two countries (Ethiopia and Sierra Leone) with guidelines developed for application to all other African countries
			Prepare the concept note organize consultative mission		
			Recruit consultants		
			Organize inception meeting		
			Provide oversights and draft report		
			Organize review meetings		
			Organize validation meetings		
			Develop communication and knowledge products		

Policy and regulatory frameworks for enhanced deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures (2.15)	Up to four policy dialogues organized to share the best practices identified	Reports on Policy dialogue on policy and regulatory frameworks for enhanced deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency	Evaluation and promotion of best practices in policy and regulatory frameworks for mainstreaming low-carbon energy strategies into national development plans and catalysing private sector investments in renewable energy deployment in Africa	Reports on Policy dialogue on policy and regulatory frameworks for enhanced deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency	Two regional expert meetings that brought together policy makers, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), development partners and the private sector to assess the renewable energy components of the NDCs were implemented.
			Prepare a concept note and consultants TOR		
			Recruit consultants		
			Provide oversight, meetings with partners and stakeholders, draft analyses results		
			Organise EGM to validate initial results		
			Finalise analyses and reports		
			Develop communication and knowledge products		
Energy systems and business models for African islands (2.16)	Number of technical experts trained in all African SIDS	Report on the training of SIDs' Experts on the Energy Models.	Promotion of the replication and scale up of renewable energy and energy efficiency systems and business models for the sustainable development of African Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	Report on the training of SIDs' Experts on the Energy Models.	Representatives from Mauritius and Madagascar attended Energy Modelling Platform for Africa investment and policy dialogue – More dialogues are planned once resources are available
			Prepare a concept note and consultants TOR		
			Recruit consultants		
			Provide oversight and draft report		
			Organise EGM for validation of report		
			Finalise report		
			Dissemination and outreach		
			Develop communication and knowledge products		

Build capacity for energy planning	Number of people trained	Training report	Capacity Building on energy planning with increased shares of renewables in the energy mix of African countries and regions	Training report	Implemented Capacity building on using model for open source tools for energy investment planning and analysis implemented – one on on-grid electrification planning (OSeMOSYS) and the other on spatial planning for rural electrification (OnSSET). 30 participants (out of which 11 were female) from ten African countries benefitted from the training
			Prepare the concept note, identify regional partners		
			Identify Experts		
			Organise various training workshops		
			Develop communication and knowledge products		
Sustainable bioenergy strategy and framework (2.17)	Guideline on the transition from the use of traditional biomass to modern bioenergy produced and disseminated	Guideline produced and widely disseminated	Strategies, opportunities and frameworks for the transition from traditional use of biomass to modern bioenergy	Guideline produced and widely disseminated	Not implemented because of lack of timely resources
			Prepare a concept note and consultants TOR		
			Recruit consultants		
			Provide oversight and draft report		
			Organise EGM for validation of report		
			Finalise report		
			Dissemination and outreach		
			Develop communication and knowledge products		
Support to global energy and climate initiatives	Number of global initiative supported	Report on support provided to Global Energy and climate initiatives	Support to the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4AL) initiative, the Africa Clean Energy Corridor, the African Union's Renewable Energy Initiative, and Energy Africa	Report on support provided to Global Energy and climate initiatives	ACPC supported and attended various SE4ALL events, including a high level roundtable at the second SE4ALL Global Forum that held in New York in 2015. ACPC (in collaboration with RITD) led the production of the SE4ALL regional inputs for the global tracking framework

					and also launched with SE4ALL the Africa Bioenergy Data Initiative.
Develop best management practices on agriculture, trade and food security sectors	A report on the nexus climate change, trade, food security per region	Cluster IV: Building Climate sensitive sectors resilience to climate change i.e. agriculture, energy, water and health			
		Reports on the nexus climate change, trade food security in ECOWAS and in East Africa Community sub-regions	Regional study on agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade and food security in ECOWAS	Reports on the nexus climate change, trade food security in ECOWAS and in East Africa Community sub-regions	Implemented. Reports attached as annexes
			Ensure the finalisation of Countries and sub-regional reports		
			Coordinate Country based national validation workshops		
			Coordinate the mid-term review workshop		
			Ensure timely delivery of the first draft report and organise a stakeholders validation workshop		
			Impacts assessment of climate change on agricultural production and food security		
			Final report		
			Production of outreach material i.e. policy briefs, journals, articles,		
			Regional and national dissemination workshop		
			Develop communication and knowledge products		
			Regional study on agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade and food security in EAC		
			Ensure the finalisation of Countries and sub-regional reports		
			Coordinate Country based national validation workshops		

			Coordinate the mid-term review workshop Ensure timely delivery of the first draft report and organise a stakeholders validation workshop Impacts assessment of climate change on agricultural production and food security Final report Production of outreach material i.e. policy briefs, journals, articles, Regional and national dissemination workshop Develop communication and knowledge products		
Assessment of the socio-economic and environmental impacts of climate change in Africa .	Book on Climate Change Impacts on Africa's Economic growth	Book on Climate Change Impacts on Africa's Economic growth	Elaboration of a book on “Climate Change Impacts on Africa’s Economic growth” (in collaboration with UNEP-AfDB). Draft LoA with climate Analytic for ECA contribution provide oversight for the implementation (output 1 to 4) Organise stakeholder validation workshop Submit the final report Develop communication and knowledge products	Book on Climate Change Impacts on Africa's Economic growth	Implemented- Book being published- summary attached as annex xx
Result Area III: Informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy					
Assessment of the socio-economic and environmental impacts of climate change in Africa (3.1)	The assessment report	Cluster I: Climate Governance, Social Integration, Human Capital and Security			
		Ref above	Economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change in Africa	Ref above	Refer above
			Prepare a concept Note Identify technical partner and sign agreement		

			Assessment of climate change impacts on Africa and translation into implications for development		
			Provide oversight		
			Organise mid-term review		
			Organise stakeholder validation and dissemination		
			Develop communication and knowledge products		
Develop knowledge on Climate Governance in Africa	Climate Governance report	Climate Governance report : Research study on “Climate change as a component of sustainable development”;	Climate Governance Framework Report in Africa Prepare a concept Note Identify technical partner and sign agreement Provide oversight Organise mid-term review of the report Organise stakeholder validation and dissemination Develop communication and knowledge products	Climate Governance report : Research study on “Climate change as a component of sustainable development”;	Implemented – report attached as annex XX
Support to countries in the implementation of outcomes of COP21, DRR, SDGs and AAAA	Number of countries supported	Report of technical and advisory provided to country	Integration of climate change and implementation of COP21 outcomes into policies of DRR, SDGs, AAAA Study on linkages between the different frameworks Four regional post Paris ACTs events Capacity building for integration of climate change aspects of DRR, SDGs, AAAA and Paris framework into national planning processes Evaluation of means of implementation Study on prioritization of SDGs at continental level,	Report of technical and advisory provided to country	Postponed for next program due o insufficient budget

			guided by agenda 2063		
			Capacity building for parliamentarians, civil society, private sector		
			Develop communication and knowledge products		
Assessment of responses to climate change in Africa	Report of responses to climate change in Africa	Report of responses to climate change in Africa	Status report of responses to climate change in Africa	Report of responses to climate change in Africa	Postponed for next program due o insufficient budget
			Develop concept note		
			Recruit consultant		
			Consultation workshop		
			Develop and publish report		
			Develop communication and knowledge products		
Assessment of institutional arrangements for climate change mainstreaming	Report on institutional arrangement	Report on institutional arrangement	Review of institutional arrangements for climate change mainstreaming in African development policy	Report on institutional arrangement	Postponed for next program due o insufficient budget
			Develop concept note		
			Recruit consultants		
			Consultative workshop		
			Produce a report		
			Develop communication and knowledge products		
Support to member States in building Countries' Climate resilient Economy (3.6)	Number of countries supported	Cluster II: Country, Regional Economic Community and other stakeholders demands			
		Report on technical and advisory services provided and climate change policy and	Support to the Government of Benin to building the Country's Climate resilient Economy	Report on technical and advisory services provided and climate change policy and	Postponed for next program due o insufficient budget
			Oversight of the implementation of remaining outputs according to the MOU		

strategic framework developed	Organise review missions and meetings	strategic framework developed	
	Follow-up with progress reports		
	Facilitate stakeholders review meetings where need be		
	Review of the Final performance and project report		
	Validation of final report		
	Develop communication and knowledge products		
Report on technical and advisory services provided and climate change policy and strategic framework developed	Support to the Government of Senegal to building the Country's Climate resilient Economy	Report on technical and advisory services provided and climate change policy and strategic framework developed	Implemented – various institutional and human capacity building activities implemented and climate change strategy document developed.
	Oversight of the implementation of remaining outputs according to the MOU		
	Organise review missions and meetings		
	Follow-up with progress reports		
	Facilitate stakeholders review meetings where need be		
	Review of the Final performance and project report		
	Validation of final report		
	Develop communication and knowledge products		
Report on technical and advisory services provided and climate change policy and strategic framework developed	Implement the agreement signed with the Government of Liberia.	Report on technical and advisory services provided and climate change policy and strategic framework developed	Implemented – National Climate change policy and strategy document developed
	Recruitment of main consultant and three national consultants		
	Prepare questionnaire, collect data, undertake baseline study for the formulation of climate change policy and strategy (coordinate by the Lead Consultant)		
	Install National Climate Change Task Force		

			Analytical research on Climate change impact on key sector Organize National Task Force (EGM) meeting to review the study Organize stakeholder validation workshop & finalize policy document Print and widely disseminate the Policy Framework Organize training of Member of Parliament Organize training of various stakeholders Organize three months Media Campaign Develop communication and knowledge products		
Support Africa's sustainable forest management	Number of countries supported	Report of technical and advisory services provided and climate change strategy document supported	Institutional support in climate change response in the countries of the Congo Basin Forest Commission study to analyze REDD+ social and environmental safeguards in the Congo Basin Conduct studies to assess the state of the Congo declaration to promote REDD+ Organise regional exchange workshops on issues linked to REDD+ and non-carbon benefits Commission Climate vulnerability and adaptation in especially for indigenous communities in the Congo Basin Organise reports review meetings Print and disseminate final reports	Report of technical and advisory services provided and climate change strategy document supported	Postponed for next program due o insufficient budget

			Develop communication and knowledge products Africa's sustainable forest management programme Review the strategy Identify stakeholders at sub-regional level Undertake and oversight of the study Organise a regional stakeholder validation meeting Organise communication strategy, prepare a policy brief Develop communication and knowledge products		
Support to the African Small Island and island Developing States - Implementation of recommendations of the reconnaissance Missions Outcomes (under the framework of SAMOA pathway.	Number of countries supported.	Report of technical and advisory services provided and climate change strategy document supported	Support to the African Small Island Developing States and Islands - Implementation of reconnaissance Missions Outcomes Prepare a comprehensive project document for the support to African SIDs which can be submitted to various Partners Select countries for joint support (In partnership with UN Agencies) Prepare in consultation with countries a concept note per country, including expected results, outputs, indicators and risk analysis Develop MOUs with selected African SIDs or direct interventions Identify local consultant or Institution for monitoring and evaluation	Report of technical and advisory services provided and climate change strategy document supported	Postponed for next program due o insufficient budget

			Implement the priority activities outlined in the agreements		
			Develop communication and knowledge products		
			Strengthen existing climate institutional platforms		
			Develop communication and knowledge products		
Technical and legal support to African Climate Negotiations	Number of report of technical support provided	Cluster III: Policy Dialogue, awareness raising and capacity building			
		Report on technical and advisory services provided to the African Group of Negotiators (AGN)	Technical support to African Climate Negotiations (AGN)	Report on technical and advisory services provided to the African Group of Negotiators (AGN)	Implemented – ACPC provided support in facilitating AGN participation in meetings continued, during this reporting period it supported AGN participation in the UNFCCC Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) in Bonn and other COP negotiation processes at COP22 and 23
			Review of institutional support		
			Develop a support framework for AGN post 2015		
			Implement the plan for support		
			Develop communication and knowledge products		
Policy-makers', officials' and negotiators' knowledgeable on climate change issues with links to development increased.	Number of policy-makers, officials and negotiators trained.	Report of the training and capacity building activities	Implementation of Pan-African Capacity Building Program	Report of the training and capacity building activities	Implemented - More than 100 policy-makers attended various training and capacity building activities implemented during the period including :mainstreaming climate information and climate information services in development planning, training for policy
			Working session on the fellowship programme: TOR formulation to define profile, number, hosting Institution and call modality		
			Launch of Fellows vacancies		
			Selection and training of fellows		
			Appointment of fellows to various Institutions		

			Provide oversight to the programmes Organise recognition event Fellows assesment Develop communication and knowledge products Capacity Development for African Parliamentarians & Civil Society on Climate Change Training sessions on Climate Change Diplomacy and Negotiation Training sessions on Climate Change Policy and Development Planning (iii) Two training of trainers in Climate Policy formulation, analysis, research and mainstreaming in development Agendas Report on the mapping of capacity building development Institutions and capacity building and development needs Develop communication and knowledge products		makers, private sector, river basin organisations and power pools was conducted during the Second African Climate Resilient Infrastructure Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, awareness raising and training during the second African Climate Talks (ACTs-II)
. Develop and implement the Young African Lawyers Program; and ClimDev-Africa Youth Program	Number of young African trained	Report on training and capacity building of African Young Lawyers.	Young African Lawyers Program Convey consultative meetings and adopt action plan Provide oversight Coordinate briefing and reports Develop communication and knowledge products ClimDev-Africa Youth Program Organise inception meeting	Report on training and capacity building of African Young Lawyers.	Implemented -- two legal mentors was recruited to nurture and develop the skillsets of young and new negotiators to continue to uphold the interests and aspiration of Africa in the climate negotiations and national implementation processes. The legal mentors have developed programmes

			Provide oversight for the implementation of the Action Plan		of work as well as curricula for the implementation of the mentoring exercise.
			Prepare performance report		
			Develop communication and knowledge products		The training and mentoring was held alongside the COP23 at Bonn. Attended by 25 participants from 14 countries.
Policy communities, civil society organizations are accessing and using climate information and knowledge products	Number of communication products	Knowledge products produced and widely disseminated	Communication, Knowledge Management and Publications	Knowledge products produced and widely disseminated	A part research outputs that also constitute science informed knowledge products, the Centre has published and disseminated more than fifty three (53) knowledge products during the period (refer to annex
			Finalize the ClimDev-Africa Communication Strategy		
			Ensure effective implementation of the strategy		
			Finalise and adopt ACPC's Publication strategy		
			Ensure the effective implementation of the strategy		
			Developing Radio Partnership to assist in empowering rural Africans with information on the causes of climate change		
			Organize field missions in beneficiaries countries		
			Undertake capacity building for community radio		
			Strengthen the linkages between community radio and CIS		
			Develop communication and knowledge products		
			African media initiative		
Improved convening of the	Report and resolutions of	Report and resolutions of the second African	Annual conference Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA)	Report and resolutions of the second African	Implemented

Annual CCDA Conference (replaced by second Africa Climate Talks-ACT-II)	the annual CCDA Conference	climate Talks	Update the ClimDev-Africa stakeholders database	climate Talks	ACPC organized the second Africa Climate Talks (ACTs) which introduced a critical dimension to the Talanoa dialogue by interrogating contextual questions which are typically silent in the UNFCCC process. In this broad context, the ACTS teased out debates over a range of issues that affect the implementation of the NDCs in Africa, and created a space for the identification of alternative pathways to the resolution of the climate (and development) crises facing the continent.
			Facilitate ClimDev-Africa Joint Working Group on CCDA		
			Identify CCDA Partners and establish various committees		
			Plan and organize CCDA		
			Assess the Conference Impacts		
			Follow-up on recommendations implementation		
			Convey key resolutions to African Union Head of State Summit for adoption		

12. Annex II: Certified financial statements

December 31, 2015 -Norway

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
AS AN EXECUTING AGENCY
Semi Final Statement on Project Expenditure, Expressed in United States Dollars
for the period from 16 December 2009 to 31 December 2015

Donor: Norway
Project Title: African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC)
Project Number: NOR/09/050-J
Internal Reference: HDO-7568-0850/1570
Grant Number: M1-32HDM-000052/R1-32HDM-000158
Substantive Office: 13632
WBS element: SB-003280/SB-003280.01/SB-003280.02

Budget Line	Descriptions	Total Budget	Disbursements					Unliquidated Obligations	Total Expenditures	Unencumbered Balance
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014			
010	Staff and other personnel costs	1,529,777.05	-	33,756.35	158,565.59	170,850.25	606,888.88	559,718.00	1,529,777.05	-
120	Contractual Services	184,322.22	-	45,683.67	31,880.19	78,897.50	4,452.86	6,428.00	184,322.22	-
125	Operating and Other Direct Costs	5,270.63	808.70	1,137.38	3,169.54	155.01	-	-	5,270.63	-
145	Grants Out	1,197,720.87	994.68	45,000.00	(9,043.52)	281,166.79	693,877.87	185,725.05	1,197,720.87	-
160	Travel	2,680,282.02	154,258.89	598,472.28	717,297.57	292,437.12	540,563.57	377,253.19	2,680,282.02	-
	Sub-Total	5,577,373.39	156,062.27	724,049.68	901,849.37	821,506.67	1,845,783.16	1,128,122.24	5,577,373.39	-
155	Programmed Support (13%)	725,058.54	20,288.10	94,126.46	117,240.42	106,795.87	239,951.81	146,655.89	725,058.54	-
	Grand Total	6,302,431.93	176,350.37	818,176.14	1,019,089.79	928,302.54	2,085,734.97	1,274,778.13	6,302,431.93	-

FUNDS FLOW SUMMARY AS AT 31 December 2015

Transferred from Government of Norway on 11/12/2009	1,372,212.69
Transferred from Norway Unallocated on 27/05/2011	1,245,267.98
Transferred from Norway Unallocated on 11/03/2012	1,294,420.19
Transferred from Government of Norway on 31/07/2012	1,227,656.65
Transferred to HDO-7769 on 07/03/2013	(293,800.00)
Transferred from HDO-7769 on 22/08/2013	293,800.00
Transferred to HDO-7783 on 19/09/2013	(180,800.00)
Transferred from Norway Unallocated on 05/11/2013	745,152.59
Transferred from HDO 7671 on 25/04/2014	600,000.00
Total	6,303,910.10
Less Funds applied	6,302,431.93
Funds available	1,478.17

Prepared by: NEO 22 Apr 2016
Neo Masisi, Finance Officer
Finance Section

Approved by: [Signature] 25/04/2016
Saviour Kuzhinapurathu, Chief
Finance Section

December 31, 2015 -EU

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
AS AN EXECUTING AGENCY
Statement on Project Expenditure, Expressed in United States Dollars
for the period from 25 March 2013 to 31 December 2015

Donor: EUROPEAN UNION
Project Title: African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC)- ClimDev Africa
Project Number: EU013014-O
Internal Reference: HBZ-7766-0850/1570
Grant Number: M1-32HDM-000158 / R1-32HDM-000151
Substantive Office: 13632
WBS element: SB-003577 /SB-003577 .01/SB-003577 .02/SB-003577 .03/SB-003577 .04

Budget Line	Descriptions	Total Budget	Disbursements			Unliquidated Obligations	Total Expenditures	Unencumbered Balance
			2013	2014	2015			
010	Staff and other personnel costs	2,760,796.57	-	210,972.77	1,381,806.54	557,872.53	2,150,651.84	610,144.73
120	Contractual Services	83,712.36	-	53,314.30	302,432.06	140,510.12	496,256.48	(412,544.12)
125	Operating and Other Direct Costs	37,048.71	-	37,048.71	2,580.88	-	39,629.59	(2,580.88)
135	Equipment Vehicles and Furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Transfers and Grants Issued to Imp Part	919,796.96	-	-	186,472.51	563,701.45	750,173.96	169,623.00
145	Grants Out	566,269.58	-	499,378.91	36,890.67	30,000.00	566,269.58	-
160	Travel	2,069,259.92	65,701.46	366,915.56	1,055,394.48	390,693.28	1,878,704.78	190,555.14
	Sub-Total	6,436,884.10	65,701.46	1,167,630.25	2,965,577.14	1,682,777.38	5,881,686.23	555,197.87
155	Programme Support(7%)	450,581.89	4,599.10	81,734.12	207,590.40	117,794.42	411,718.04	38,863.85
	TOTAL	6,887,465.99	70,300.56	1,249,364.37	3,173,167.54	1,800,571.80	6,293,404.27	594,061.72

FUNDS FLOW SUMMARY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

Received from European Union on 07/03/2013	1,696,668.33
Received from European Union on 19/09/2014	2,581,800.00
Received from European Union on 30/12/2015	2,608,997.65
Interest Income	35,793.36
Total	6,923,259.34
Less funds applied	6,293,404.27
Funds available	629,855.07

Prepared by: Neo Masisi 13 Apr 2016
Neo Masisi, Finance Officer
Finance Section

Approved by: Saviour Kuzhinaparamba 15.4.2016
Saviour Kuzhinaparamba, Chief
Finance Section

December 31, 2016 -Norway

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
AS AN EXECUTING AGENCY
Statement on Project Expenditure, Expressed in United States Dollars
for the period from 13 October 2015 to 31 December 2016

Donor: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Project Title: Support of African Climate Policy Center (ACPC)
Account Number: M1-32HDM-000186 /R1-32HDM-000183 - B
Substantive Office: 13631
WBS Element: SB-005451

Budget Line	Descriptions	Total Budget	Disbursement 2016	Unliquidated Obligations	Total Expenditures	Unencumbered balance
010	Staff and Other Personnel costs	906,692.61	617,841.31	11,520.80	629,362.11	277,330.50
120	Contractual Service	10,000.00	4,889.30	-	4,889.30	5,110.70
125	Operating and Other Direct Costs	15,000.00	29,275.66	-	29,275.66	(14,275.66)
140	Transfers and Grants Issued to Imp Part	210,000.00	-	210,000.00	210,000.00	-
160	Travel	114,083.86	78,460.14	8,039.00	86,499.14	27,584.72
	Sub-Total	1,255,776.47	730,466.41	229,559.80	960,026.21	295,750.26
155	Programme Support Cost (13%)	163,250.94	94,960.63	29,842.77	124,803.41	38,447.53
	Grand-Total	1,419,027.41	825,427.04	259,402.57	1,084,829.62	334,197.79

FUNDS FLOW SUMMARY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

Funds provided:	
Transferred from Norway	681,926.67
Transferred from Norway	737,100.74
Interest Income	3,521.98
Total	1,422,549.39
Less funds applied	1,084,829.62
Funds available	<u>337,719.77</u>

Prepared by: Neo Masisi
Neo Masisi, Finance Officer
Finance Section

Approved by: Saviour Kuzhinapurathu 25.4.2017
Saviour Kuzhinapurathu, Chief
Finance Section

December 31, 2016 – EU

**UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
AS AN EXECUTING AGENCY
Statement on Project Expenditure, Expressed in USD
for the period from 25 March 2013 to 06 February 2017**

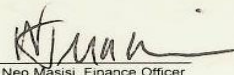
Donor: EUROPEAN UNION
Project Title: African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC)- ClimDev Africa
Project Number: EU013014-S
Internal Reference: HBZ-7766-0850/1570
Grant Number: M1-32HDM-000158 / R1-32HDM-000151
Substantive Office: 13632
WBS element: SB-003577 /SB-003577 .01/SB-003577 .02/SB-003577 .03/SB-003577 .04

Budget Line	Descriptions	Total Budget	Disbursements					Unliquidated Obligations	Total Expenditures	Unencumbered Balance
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
010	Staff and other personnel costs	3,181,404.58	-	210,972.77	1,381,806.54	1,276,047.09	40,741.99	33,908.77	2,943,477.16	237,927.42
120	Contractual Services	790,690.41	-	53,314.30	302,432.06	116,444.83	5,676.87	2,665.47	480,533.53	310,156.88
125	Operating and Other Direct Costs	86,097.53	-	37,048.71	2,580.88	61,597.94	261.00	4,571.76	106,060.29	(19,962.76)
130	Suppl Com Mater	-	-	-	-	-	130.00	-	130.00	(130.00)
135	Equipment Vehicles and Furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Transfers and Grants issued to Imp Part	1,040,323.96	-	-	186,472.51	278,651.45	-	575,188.00	1,040,311.96	12.00
145	Grants Out	558,648.89	-	499,378.91	36,890.67	19,379.31	-	3,000.00	558,648.89	-
160	Travel	1,340,322.50	65,701.46	365,915.56	1,055,394.48	(13,375.65)	1,066.00	29,962.11	1,505,663.96	(165,341.46)
	Sub-Total	6,997,487.87	65,701.46	1,167,630.25	2,965,577.14	1,738,744.97	47,875.86	649,296.11	6,834,825.79	362,662.08
155	Programme Support(7%)	489,824.15	4,599.10	81,734.12	207,590.40	121,712.15	3,351.31	45,450.73	464,437.81	25,386.35
	TOTAL	7,487,312.02	70,300.56	1,249,364.37	3,173,167.54	1,860,457.12	51,227.17	694,746.84	7,099,263.60	388,048.43

FUNDS FLOW SUMMARY AS AT 06 FEBRUARY 2017

Received from European Union on 07/03/2013	1,696,668.33
Received from European Union on 19/09/2014	2,581,800.00
Received from European Union on 30/12/2015	2,608,997.65
Received from European Union on 30/12/2016	599,846.03
Interest Income	35,793.36
Total	7,523,105.37
Less funds applied	7,099,263.60
Funds available	423,841.77

Note: This interim financial statement is subject to change as 31 December 2016 closing is in progress.

Prepared by: 
Neo Masisi, Finance Officer
Finance Section

Approved by: _____
Saviour Kuzhinapurathu, Chief
Finance Section

December 31, 2017 – Norway

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
AS AN EXECUTING AGENCY
Statement on Project Expenditure, Expressed in United States Dollars
for the period from 13 October 2015 to 31 December 2017

Donor: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Project Title: Support of African Climate Policy Center (ACPC)
Account Number: M1-32HDM-000186 /R1-32HDM-000183/P1-33HDM-000026 - D
Substantive Office: 13631
WBS Element: SB-005451

Budget Line	Descriptions	Total Budget	Disbursement		Unliquidated Obligations	Total Expenditures	Unencumbered balance
			2016	2017			
010	Staff and Other Personnel costs	1,386,621.45	617,841.31	462,604.60	45,396.00	1,125,841.91	260,779.54
120	Contractual Service	76,968.00	4,889.30	16,424.12	14,768.81	36,082.23	40,885.77
125	Operating and Other Direct Costs	55,552.00	29,275.66	1,341.13	-	30,616.79	24,935.21
140	Transfers and Grants Issued to Imp Part	210,000.00	-	147,000.00	63,000.00	210,000.00	-
160	Travel	382,018.24	78,460.14	43,817.29	4,126.06	126,403.49	255,614.75
	Sub-Total	2,111,159.69	730,466.41	671,187.14	127,290.87	1,528,944.42	582,215.27
155	Programme Support Cost (13%)	274,450.76	94,960.63	87,254.33	16,547.81	198,762.77	75,687.99
	Grand-Total	2,385,610.45	825,427.04	758,441.47	143,838.68	1,727,707.19	657,903.26

FUNDS FLOW SUMMARY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

Funds provided:		
Transferred from Norway 17/12/2015		681,926.67
Transferred from Norway 27/09/2016		737,100.74
Transferred from Norway 7/06/2017		341,383.83
Transferred from Norway 27/11/2017		625,199.21
Interest Income		7,177.09
Total		2,392,787.54
Less funds applied		1,727,707.19
Funds available		665,080.35

Prepared by: Tsehay Kifle 02 May 2018
Tsehay Kifle, Finance Officer
Finance Section

Approved by: Saviour Kuzhinapurathu 9.5.2018
Saviour Kuzhinapurathu, Chief
Finance Section

June

30,

2018

—

Norway

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
AS AN EXECUTING AGENCY
Statement on Project Expenditure, Expressed in United States Dollars
for the period from 13 October 2015 to 30 June 2018

Donor: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Project Title: Support of African Climate Policy Center (ACPC)
Account Number: M1-32HDM-000186 /R1-32HDM-000183/P1-33HDM-000026 - D
Substantive Office: 13631
WBS Element: SB-005451

Budget Line	Descriptions	Total Budget	Disbursement			Unliquidated Obligations	Total Expenditures	Unencumbered balance
			2016	2017	2018			
010	Staff and Other Personnel costs	1,386,621.45	617,841.31	462,604.60	96,660.37	34,896.00	1,212,002.28	174,619.17
120	Contractual Service	76,968.00	4,889.30	16,424.12	33,707.42	3,867.00	58,887.84	18,080.16
125	Operating and Other Direct Costs	55,552.00	29,275.66	1,341.13	19,449.99	13.15	50,079.93	5,472.07
135	Equipment Vehicle and Furniture	-	-	-	420.97	944.81	1,365.78	(1,365.78)
130	Supply, Commodity, material	-	-	-	78.00	-	78.00	(78.00)
140	Transfers and Grants Issued to Imp Part	210,000.00	-	147,000.00	-	-	147,000.00	63,000.00
160	Travel	382,018.24	78,460.14	43,817.29	182,750.23	10,169.06	315,196.72	66,821.52
	Sub-Total	2,111,159.69	730,466.41	671,187.14	333,066.98	49,890.02	1,784,610.55	326,549.14
155	Programme Support Cost (13%)	274,450.76	94,960.63	87,254.33	43,298.71	6,485.70	231,999.37	42,451.39
	Grand-Total	2,385,610.45	825,427.04	758,441.47	376,365.69	56,375.72	2,016,609.92	369,000.53

FUNDS FLOW SUMMARY AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

Funds provided:

Transferred from Norway 17/12/2015	681,926.67
Transferred from Norway 27/09/2016	737,100.74
Transferred from Norway 7/06/2017	341,383.83
Transferred from Norway 27/11/2017	625,199.21
Interest Income	7,177.09
Total	2,392,787.54
Less funds applied	2,016,609.92
Funds available	376,177.62

Prepared by:

Tsehay Kifle, Finance Officer
Finance Section

Approved by:

Saviour Kuzhinapurathu, Chief
Finance Section

13. Annex III: Publications

Jan 2016 – June 2018

No	Title	URL
1.	Policy brief 17: Trade can induce climate-resilient reforms for food security in Africa - English	https://www.uneca.org/publications/policy-brief-17-trade-can-induce-climate-resilient-reforms-food-security-africa
2.	Driving change in climate information to spur Africa's development (WISER brochure) - English	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/images/wiser_driving_change_in_climate_information_to_spur_africas_development.pdf
3.	Climate information services SEB and VfM in Africa (information brief)	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/images/the_economic_case_for_climate_information_services.pdf
4.	Training and tools to boost CIS uptake across Africa (information brief) - English	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/images/climate_information_services_training_and_tools_to_boost_uptake_across_africa.pdf
5.	Nurturing innovations in climate information services to drive uptake (information brief) - English	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/images/nurturing_innovations_in_climate_information_services_to_drive_uptake.pdf
6.	Knowledge Management as an enabler of co-production, uptake and use of climate information services (information brief) - English	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/images/knowledge_management_as_an_enabler_of_co-production_uptake_and_use_of_climate_information_services.pdf
7.	ACPC Programme Strategy 2017-2021 - English	http://www.climdev-africa.org/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/ACPC%20Programme%20Strategy%202017-2021_Final.pdf
8.	Policy Brief 16 - Transforming Africa's Transport Sector with Implementation of INDCs - English	http://www.climdev-africa.org/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Policy%20Brief%2016%20-%20Transforming%20Africa%E2%80%99s%20Transport%20Sector%20with%20Implementation%20of%20INDCs%20FR.pdf

No	Title	URL
9.	Conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development - English	http://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/images/conservation_and_sustainable_use_of_the_oceans_seas_and_marine_resources_for_sustainable_development_en.pdf
10.	Conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development - French	http://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/images/conservation_and_sustainable_use_of_the_oceans_seas_and_marine_resources_for_sustainable_development_fr.pdf
11.	ACMAD Assessment - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%201_ACMAD%20Assessment.pdf
12.	AGRHYMET Assessment - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%202_AGRHYMET%20Assessment.pdf
13.	ICPAC Assessment - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%203_ICPAC%20Assessment.pdf
14.	Consolidated RCC Report - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%204_Consolidated%20RCC%20Report.pdf
15.	Meteorological Strategic Plan Template - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%205A_Strategic%20Plan%20Template.pdf
16.	WMO Integrated Meteorological Strategic Planning Guide - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%205B_WMO%20Integrated%20Strategic%20Planning%20Guide.pdf
17.	National Meteorological Strategic Plan for Burundi - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%206_National%20Strategic%20Plan_Burundi.pdf

No	Title	URL
18.	National Meteorological Strategic Plan for Kenya - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%207_National%20Strategic%20Plan_Kenya.pdf
19.	National Meteorological Strategic Plan for Rwanda - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%208_National%20Strategic%20Plan_Rwanda.pdf
20.	National Meteorological Strategic Plan for Tanzania - English - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%209_National%20Strategic%20Plan_Tanzania.pdf.pdf
21.	National Meteorological Strategic Plan for Uganda - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%2010_National%20Strategic%20Plan_Uganda.pdf
22.	SEB Modeling Guidance Materials - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%2011_SEB%20Modeling%20%20Guidance%20Materials.pdf
23.	WISER brief abstracts - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%2012-16_WISER%20brief%20abstracts.pdf
24.	Tools and Approaches for Capacity Building for Legislators in Mainstreaming CIS - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%2017_Tools%20and%20Approaches%20for%20Capacity%20Building%20for%20Legislators%20in%20Mainstreaming%20CIS%20Final%20EN.pdf
25.	Training Workshop for Parliamentarians and CSOs Main Report EN - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%2018_Training%20Workshop%20for%

No	Title	URL
		20Parliamentarians%20and%20CSOs%20Main%20Report%20EN.pdf
26.	Knowledge management 16-17 Oct workshop report - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%2019_Knowledge%20management%2016-17%20Oct%20workshop%20report.pdf
27.	Knowledge management strategy DRAFT 13 May - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%2020_Knowledge%20management%20strategy%20DRAFT%2013%20May.pdf
28.	Fellowship Report Climate Adaptation on Agriculture and Trade - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%2021A_Fellowship%20Report_Climate%20Adaptation%20on%20Agriculture%20and%20Trade.pdf
29.	Fellowship Report Energy - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%2021A_Fellowship%20Report_Energy.pdf
30.	Communications stakeholder mapping of institutions - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%2021B_Communications%20stakeholder%20mapping%20of%20institutions.pdf
31.	CR4D_SAC_First meeting - English □	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%2022_CR4D_SAC_First%20meeting.pdf
32.	CR4D_RCRP for East Africa - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%2023_CR4D_RCRP%20for%20East%20Africa.pdf
33.	CR4D_RCRP for Southern Africa - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%2023_CR4D_RCRP%20for%20Southern%20Africa.pdf

No	Title	URL
		ents/Annex%2024_CR4D_RCRP%20for%20Southern%20Africa.pdf
34.	CR4D_Oversight Board and SAC meeting - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%2025_CR4D_Oversight%20Board%20and%20%20SAC%20meeting_final.pdf
35.	Mapping of institutions, initiatives, and experts - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%2026_Mapping%20of%20institutions%2C%20initiatives%2C%20and%20experts.pdf
36.	CR4D_Five Year Strategic Plan_ToR - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%2027_CR4D_Five%20Year%20Strategic%20Plan_ToR.pdf
37.	CR4D_Regional pilot project on S2S in central Africa - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%2028_CR4D_Regional%20pilot%20project%20on%20S2S%20in%20central%20Africa.pdf
38.	CR4D_S2S training workshop - English	http://climdev-africa.org/wiser/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Annex%2029_CR4D_S2S%20training%20workshop.pdf
39.	Online module for training policy makers on CIS uptake - English	https://unccelearn.org/course/view.php?id=32
40.	Impulser le Commerce Alimentaire de L'Afrique Dans le Contexte du Changement Climatique (information sheet)	http://www.climdev-africa.org/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Food%20trade%20in%20Africa%20in%20the%20context%20of%20climate%20change%20FR_0.pdf
41.	African Partnership Facility for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) (information sheet)	http://www.climdev-africa.org/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Africa%20Partnership%20Facility%20for%20NDC%20EN.pdf
42.	Climdev-Africa Youth Platform	http://www.climdev-

No	Title	URL
	Empowering African Youth for Climate Change Dialogue and Response Actions (information sheet)	africa.org/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/African%20Youth%20climate%20change%20FR_0.pdf
43.	Non-carbon Benefits of REDD+: The Case for Supporting Non-carbon Benefits in Africa (Technical Paper)	http://www.climdev-africa.org/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/Non-carbon%20benefits%20of%20REDD%2B%20EN.pdf
44.	ClimDev-Africa Annual Report 2015 - Supporting Africa's Response to Climate Change & Building momentum for impactful climate action	http://www.climdev-africa.org/sites/default/files/DocumentAttachments/ClimDev-Africa%202015%20Annual%20Report.pdf
45.	Policy Brief No. 15 - The Paris Agreement: The future relevance of UNFCCC-backed carbon markets for Africa	http://www.climdev-africa.org/system/files/ccda3documents/Policy%20brief%2015%20-%20The%20Paris%20Agreement%20-%20The%20future%20relevance%20of%20UNFCCC%20backed%20carbon%20markets%20for%20Africa%20-%20EN0.pdf
46.	Working Paper on Climate Change Policies nexus between Policy research and Practice - English	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/wp20_climate_change_policies_nexus_between_policy_research_and_practice_.pdf
47.	Working Paper on Impact on Household Welfare - English	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/wp27_impact_on_household_welfare.pdf
48.	Working Paper on Downscaled Climate Changes Scenarios - English	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/wp21_downscaled_climate_changes_scenarios.pdf
49.	Working Paper on Synthesis Climate Change and Agric_ Production - English	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/wp26_synthesis_climate_change_and_agric_production.pdf
50.	Scoping Paper - Assessment of Rwanda's agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade -	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/wp23_scoping_paper_rwanda.pdf

No	Title	URL
	English	
51.	Scoping Paper - Assessment of Tanzania's agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade - English	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/wp22_scoping_paper_tanzania.pdf
52.	Scoping Paper - Assessment of Uganda's agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade - English	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/wp25_scoping_study_uganda_0.pdf
53.	Scoping Paper on Burundi's agricultural production - English	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/wp24_scoping_paper_burundi.pdf

About ClimDev-Africa

The ClimDev-Africa Programme is an initiative of the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB). It is mandated at the highest level by African leaders (AU Summit of Heads of State and Government). The Programme was established to create a solid foundation for Africa's response to climate change and works closely with other African and non-African institutions and partners specialised in climate and development.



Contacts

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