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MULTINATIONAL: INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO AFRICAN CLIMATE INSTITUTIONS PROJECT

PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT

Date: August 2009

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Currency Equivalents

As of July 2009

Currency Unit	=	US Dollars
1 UA	=	USD 1.46736

Fiscal Year

January 1st – December 31st

Weights and Measures

1 metric tonne (t)	=	2,205 lbs
1 kilogramme (kg)	=	2.205 lbs
1 metre (m)	=	3.281 ft
1 kilometre (km)	=	0.621 mile
1 square kilometre (km^2)	=	0.386 square mile
1 hectare (ha) = 0.01 km^2	=	2.471 acres

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACMAD	:	The African Centre for Meteorological Applications for Development
ACPC	:	African Climate Policy Centre
AGRHYMET	:	The Agro-meteorology and Hydrology Regional Centre
AfDB	:	African Development Bank
AUC	:	Commission of the African Union
CBFF	:	Congo Basin Forest Fund
CIFs	:	Climate Investment Funds
CRMA	:	Climate Risk Management and Adaptation
ClimDev-Africa Program	:	Climate for Development in Africa Program
DFID	:	UK Department for International Development
DMC	:	Drought Monitoring Centre, Gaborone, Botswana
GEF	:	Global Environment Facility
GCOS	:	Global Climate Observing System
ICPAC	:	IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre
IPCC	:	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LDCs	:	Least Developed Countries
MDGs	:	Millennium Development Goals
NAPA	:	National Adaptation Program of Action
NEPAD	:	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NMHS	:	National Meteorological and Hydrological Services
PPCR	:	Pilot Program on Climate Resilience
RECs	:	Regional Economic Communities
RMCs	:	Regional Member Countries
UNFCCC	:	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNECA	:	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
WMO	:	World Meteorological Organization

PROJECT BRIEF

Client Information

RECIPIENT:

The African Centre for Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD)

***EXECUTING AGENCY*:**

African Centre for Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD)

Financing Plan

Source	Amount (UA Million)	Instrument
ADF	20.00	ADF Grant
Beneficiary Agencies	4.23	Grant
Total Cost	24.23	Grant

ADF Key Financial Information

Grant Currency	USD
IRR, NPV (baseline scenario)	N/A
ERR (baseline scenario)	N/A

Time frame – Key stages (expected)

Approval of Concept Note	February 2008
Project Approval	November 2009
Effectiveness	January 2010
Last Disbursement	September 2013
Completion	March 2013

PROJECT SUMMARY

I. PROJECT OVERVIEW

1.1 The institutional support to African climate institutions project will support the first component of the ClimDev-Africa program, which is to enhance the capacity of African climate centers to generate and make widely available relevant climate-related information to end users. These centers are: the African Centre for Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), the Agrometeorology and Hydrology Regional Centre (AGRHYMET), IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) and the Drought Monitoring Centre (DMC). It will also enhance the capacities of selected African scientists to generate appropriate climate-relevant information and disseminate these through appropriate channels to intended end-users.

1.2 Expected outputs from the project include trained and knowledgeable African climate scientists; climate related tools and data such as early warning systems, climate information systems, downscaled climate models and scenarios, and overall skills improvement of end users to use climate information in development planning. The project will be implemented over a three year period, from 2010 to 2012 at a cost of UA 24.23 million, made up of UA 20 million from ADF XI resources and UA 4.23 from the recipient institutions.

1.3 The Bank will sign a grant agreement with ACMAD, which shall serve as the Executing Agency on behalf of the four regional climate centers. The project beneficiaries are the four regional climate centers (ACMAD, ICPAC, AGRHYMET and DMC), African climate scientists, practitioners in health, water, agriculture and other climate sensitive sectors who would require climate information for their operations, and an estimated population of about 480 million people in 25 countries who directly depend on climate sensitive sectors in Africa. The climate information will be disseminated to these end-users through the use of existing networks, NGOs/CVOs, the print and electronic media including community radio stations broadcasting in local languages.

II. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

2.1 African policy and decision makers are increasingly recognizing the challenges posed by a changing climate. However, few regional or national economic and development policies directly incorporate climate variability or change, even in strongly climate sensitive sectors like agriculture and water resources. Attempts to improve climate practices in sectoral institutions are undermined by the inability of Africa's climate centers to generate the required policy-relevant data and information. Reasons for this include: (a) declining climate observation networks in Africa (b) limited technical expertise to generate appropriate policy-relevant climate information, and (c) poor-packaging of available climate information to be useful to end users.

2.2 This project aims at addressing these problems by providing substantial financial resources to strengthen the capacities of four regional climate centers to provide appropriate climate services to support development efforts. One of the institutions, ACMAD, with continent-wide mandate will serve as the implementing agency and coordinate project implementation in the other three recipient institutions.

2.3 The project is fully in line with a proposed multi donor ClimDev Fund to be hosted by the Bank and to be submitted for Board consideration that will finance demand led interventions aimed at strengthening the capacity of policy makers and policy support institutions to integrate climate change into developmental processes; and support implementation of local-level adaptation projects that demonstrate the enhanced value of climate information in achieving sustainable development. The overall expected outcome of the proposed Fund is that development policies in Africa take full account of climate risks and opportunities at all levels. The project will thus pave the way for national level adaptation activities to be implemented on a sustainable basis through the climate information that this project will generate and the capacity of experts that it will strengthened.

III. BANK'S ADDED VALUE

3.1 The Bank's Medium Term Strategy (2008-2012) identifies climate change as a cross cutting threat that can affect the Bank's goal of supporting poverty reduction and sustainable development in the continent. The Bank's Climate Risk Management and Adaptation Strategy (CRMA) sets out strategies to address climate change risks in Regional Member Countries, but the lack of appropriate climate-related information could hinder the implementation of these strategies. Strengthening the capacities of Africa's regional climate centers will ensure that no part of the continent remains disadvantaged by the lack of climate data and will also ensure that Bank policies and plans that integrate climate change concerns are addressed.

3.2 Although the Bank has little experience in designing and implementing climate change projects, it has ample experience in the implementation of projects that similarly contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable development. The Bank also has experience in implementing capacity development projects and all these experiences have provided the Bank with the required core competencies to implement this project. Best practices obtained from the implementation of this project will guide the implementation of similar projects in the continent.

IV. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

The project will generate knowledge products that include: (i) climate risk assessments of vulnerabilities and impacts in the continent; (ii) improved regional climate forecasts and outlook forums; (iii) downscaled climate scenarios and projections appropriate for development at continental, regional, national and sub-national scales; (iv) early warning reports; (v) strategies for packaging and dissemination of climate data. The project recognizes that awareness and training are important for any uptake of climate change initiatives and includes a comprehensive climate change awareness raising program for key stakeholders including the media. The interaction of different users and providers of climate services through the various Climate Outlook Forums that will be supported by the project will also provide an excellent platform for sharing knowledge and building stronger networks.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO AFRICAN CLIMATE INSTITUTIONS PROJECT

HIERARCHY OF OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS	BENEFICIARIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS / SOURCE & METHODS	INDICATIVE TARGET / TIMEFRAME	RISKS and ATTENUATION MEASURES
I. GOAL:	**LONG TERM: beyond 2015**				
1. Contribute to poverty reduction by implementing climate-resilient development programs that mainstream climate change information in key economic sectors at all levels in Africa.	1.1 Increased efficiency and effectiveness in policy-making that seeks to reduce vulnerability to climate change by mainstreaming climate change adaptation into developmental practices in key economic sectors 1.2 Increased access to financial resources to address the adverse impacts of climate change in Africa 1.3 Reduced vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change in Africa	About 60% of the population of the continent that directly depend on climate sensitive sectors for their livelihoods.	1.1.1 No. of countries that have mainstreamed adaptation to climate change into development policies and plans in key economic sector 1.2.1 Adaptation to climate change is internalized with resources allocated from national budgets to address its adverse impacts.. 1.3.1 Percentage reduction in vulnerability to climate change from baseline (prior to project implementation).	1.1.1.1 Adaptation to climate change is mainstreamed into all national development policies, strategies and plans of action in Africa by 2020. 1.2.1.1 Adaptation to climate change is reflected in national budgets in at least 75% of all African countries by 2020 1.3.1.1 A 75% reduction in climate change vulnerability by 2020, from 1999 baseline..	**Assumption**: Anticipated increases in climate variability and change will not overwhelm attempts to integrate adaptation to climate change into sensitive sectors. **Risk**: African policy makers do not have access to resources to enable them address the adverse impacts of climate change. **Attenuation Measure**: Sustained awareness creation on the need to mainstream climate change into national development and support to African negotiators to negotiate a favourable agreement that will generate additional resources for climate change in Africa.
II. PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	**MEDIUM TERM (2012 - 2015)**				
2. Strengthen the capacities of African regional meteorological centers to generate and make widely available relevant climate information to support development planning processes in the continent.	2.1. Climate-relevant data are produced by regional climate institutions 2.2 Relevant climate data and information are made widely available by regional climate centers and are accessible to end-users.	ACMAD, ICPAC, AGHRYMET, DMC and the populations in the countries they serve; policy makers selected from ECOWAS, ECCCAS, SADC, EAS, COMESA and MAGHREB Union, African negotiators	2.1.1 Number of relevant climate data and information products that are created and disseminated. 2.2.1 Number of end-users that have access to climate information and are routinely using them.	2.1.1.1 Regional downscaled climate scenarios developed for each of the regions in Africa - West, Southern, Eastern, Central and Northern. 2.1.1.2 Further downscaled climate scenarios and decision-support systems at national and sub-national levels available in at least 25 countries in Africa. 2.2.1.1 Number of policy makers in key economic sectors that have access to relevant climate data and information 2.2.1.2 Number of climate information dissemination campaigns that are carried out by regional climate institutions	**Assumption**: Governments and institutions at regional, national and local levels commit to work together to address the challenges of climate change. **Risk**: Brain drain within Africa's regional climate centers, to institutions in more developed countries **Attenuation Measure**: Significantly equip and modernize the regional institutions to continue to support African scientists and provide job satisfaction

HIERARCHY OF OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS	BENEFICIARIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS / SOURCE & METHODS	INDICATIVE TARGET / TIMEFRAME	RISKS and ATTENUATION MEASURES
III. INPUTS / ACTIVITIES:	**SHORT TERM (2010 - 2012)**				
3. PRODUCTION OF CLIMATE-RELATED INFORMATION - TOTAL COST: UA 11.56 MILLION					
3.1.1 Improved access to climate observation networks	3.1.1.1 Regional climate centers are strengthened to increase access of end users to existing and new climate data from climate observation networks	ACMAD, ICPAC, AGHRYMET, DMC and the populations in the countries they serve, national meteorological agencies, development partners seeking reliable climate information on Africa.	3.1.1 1 Number of regional climate centers that meet international standards in climate data generation and management.	3.1.1.1.1 At least three (3) African regional climate centers meet international standards by 2012. 3.1.1.1.2 At least 50% increase in access to climate observation networks by end-users by 2012, against 2009 baseline. 3.1.1.1.3 Rehabilitation of 8 ground met stations in 8 countries in the IGAD region by 2012. 3.1.1.1.4 Rehabilitation of 7 upper air stations in IGAD region and 10 in Southern Africa by 2012.	**Assumption**: African countries show sufficient interest in climate change issues and generate enough demand for climate data and information **Risk**: Lack of agreement cooperation between national meteorological centers who own the climate networks and data and the regional meteorological centers who add value and widely disseminate such data. **Attenuation Measure**: Provisions have been made to ensure that although this first phase of the project targets regional institutions, the programs will be jointly implemented with the national institutions and the second phase will target national institutions.
3.1.2 Operationalization of climate information systems	3.1.2.1 Climate Information Systems, including decision support systems are designed and implemented to serve the needs of end users, particularly policy makers.		3.1.2.1.1 Number of countries where climate information systems are operational and are used in routine planning purposes, particularly in sectors that are sensitive to climate change	3.1.2.1.1 At least one (1) well-functioning sub-regional early warning system implemented in each region (West, North, Central, East and Southern Africa) by 2012. 3.1.2.1.2 Decision support systems developed and implemented in at least 5 African countries by 2012	
3.1.3 Downscaling global climate data and scenarios	3.1.3.1 Climate scenarios are downscaled at regional, national and sub-national levels and made available to end-users.		3.1.3.1.1 Number of appropriate downscaled climate projections and scenarios that are developed by regional meteorological centers and are being used by end users.	3.1.3.1.1 At least two (2) African climate centers are able to develop regional and sub-regional climate projections and scenarios by 2012. 3.1.3.1.1 A 50% increase in the number of end-users that can use the downscaled projections and scenarios in decision-making by 2012, against 2009 baseline.	
3.1.4 Dissemination strategy development and implementation	3.1.4.1 Reliable, comprehensive and understood climate data and information are better packaged and disseminated to ensure increased access to and use by end users.		3.1.4.1.1 Number of climate information products in traditional languages (newspaper articles, brochures, radio programs) that are regularly disseminated to end users.	3.1.4.1.1 50% increase in community radio stations that regularly broadcast climate information. 3.1.4.1.2 Fifty percent increase in the number of policy makers (pro-rated by gender) that have access to climate information the continent. 3.1.4.1.3 Enhanced capacity of women to use climate-related information for agric purposes	

HIERARCHY OF OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS	BENEFICIARIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS / SOURCE & METHODS	INDICATIVE TARGET / TIMEFRAME	RISKS and ATTENUATION MEASURES
3.2 INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING – TOTAL COST: UA 8.59 MILLION.					
3.2.1 Physical infrastructure in regional and national meteorological centers strengthened	3.2.1 Improved physical infrastructure in regional climate centers to create a conducive environment for work.	ACMAD, AGRHYMET, ICPAC, DMC, African Universities and research Institutions, National meteorological centers, national sectoral ministries and civil society organizations.	3.2.1.1 Number of new physical infrastructure built and or renovated	3.2.1 1. New office/laboratory building built in ACMAD, DMC and ICPAC by 2012. 3.2.1.2 Implementation of renewable energy program to ensure uninterrupted power supply to ACMAD, DMC and ICPAC by 2012	**Assumption:** The selected regional climate centers are still operational and the respective regional governments that established them continue to support the centers. **Risk**: Recipient institutions are unable to implement the project using Bank rules and procedures **Attenuation Measure**: A procurement expert that is very familiar with Bank rules and procedures will be recruited at ACMAD and there will also be a training for all recipient institutions on Bank procurement rules and project implementation strategies before the commencement of the project.
3.2.2 Enhancement of Capacities of Scientists.	3.2.2 The capacities of African climate scientists in Regional and National Meteorological Centers and Universities are enhanced to enable them generate climate relevant data and information.		3.2.2.1 Number of African scientists trained through formal and informal programs	3.2.2.1 100 additional African climate scientists, pro-rated by gender are trained at ACMAD, ICPAC, AGRHYMET and DMC by 2012. 3.2.2.2 At least 3 regional climate centers are able to integrate indigenous knowledge into climate forecasts and in their Regional Climate Outlook Forums.	
3.2.3 Climate Impact Assessments	3.2.3 Regional, national and sub-national level assessment of the economic impacts and opportunities of climate change are assessed.		3.2.3.1 Number of climate-related assessments carried out	3.2.3.1 More appropriate gender-sensitive methodologies are developed to assess the impacts of climate change in Africa and tested in at least 2 countries by 2011. 3.2.3.2 Regional climate economic assessments are carried out in the 5 regions – north, west, east, central and southern Africa – by 2012. 3.2.3.3 National and sub-national level assessments are carried out in at least 30 African countries and feed into the UNFCCC national communications by 2012.	
3.2.4 Student and Professional Training	3.2.4 Professional trainings are continuously provided for students and other professional staff in sectoral ministries and NGOs to keep abreast with current climate change issues		3.2.4.1 Number of students receiving training as interns in regional centers and number of development professionals receiving hands-on training on mainstreaming climate change into developmental policies.	3.2.4.1.1 At least 500 students, pro-rated by gender receive professional training on climate change related issues from ICPAC, ADMAD, DMC and AGRHYMET by 2012. 3.2.4.1.2 At least 200 relevant staff, pro-rated by gender, from sectoral ministries and civil society organizations receive professional development training on mainstreaming climate change into development policies by 2012. 3.2.4.1.3 At least 50 journalists and media operators receive professional development training on effective reporting of climate change issues in Africa by 2012.	

HIERARCHY OF OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS	BENEFICIARIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS / SOURCE & METHODS	INDICATIVE TARGET / TIMEFRAME	RISKS and ATTENUATION MEASURES
3.4 PROJECT COORDINATION. TOTAL COST: UA 4.08 MILLION					
3.4.1 Program Management	3.4.1 Implementation, monitoring and technical and financial supervision in accordance with Work Plan and Bank rules.	ACMAD, ICPAC, ACMAD, AGRHYMET, DMC and the Bank	3.4.1.1 Computerized Administrative, Accounting and Financial Management System developed, using a Procedures Manual; 3.4.1.2 Monitoring/evaluation system put in place; 3.4.1.3 Annual program budget implemented; 3.4.1.4 Technical, financial and audit reports submitted on time; 3.4.1.5 Agreements with partner organizations monitored; 3.4.1.6 Supervision missions organized and followed up; 3.4.1.7 Mid-term review (MTR) report Approved 3.4.1.8 Program completion report approved	3.4.1.1.1 A Computerized Administrative, Accounting and Financial Management System, based on a Procedures Manual, is installed by mid-2010; 3.4.1.1.2 A monitoring/evaluation system is put in place by end-2010 ; 3.4.1.1.3 Annual program budgets are executed at least 90% within prescribed timeframes; 3.4.1.1.4 Technical, financial and audit reports are submitted within prescribed times; 3.4.1.1.5 Agreements and contracts with partner organizations, consultants, contractors and suppliers are regularly monitored at least twice yearly; 3.4.1.1.6 AfDB supervision missions are organized every 6 months and followed up; 3.4.1.7 The mid-term review mission report is produced and approved in 2011; 3.4.1.8 The program completion report is produced and approved latest by end of September 2013.	**Assumptions**: Regular mobilization of Beneficiaries' counterpart funds. **Risks**: Vastness of intervention zone/management bottlenecks **Mitigation:** Greater awareness is created in participating countries to mobilize financial and political support to mainstream climate change into national development plans and processes.
PROGRAMME TOTAL COST: UA 24.23 MILLION	(UA Million) ADF Grant: 20.00 Beneficiary Agencies 4.23		**Sources of Information** Annual Reports of ACMAD, ICPAC, DMC and AGRHYMET; National Development Plans and PRSPs, Reports of Regional Economic Communities, Reports of the African Union and ECA.		

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO AFRICAN CLIMATE INSTITUTIONS PROJECT

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

N°	ACTIVITES	PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION YEARS
		2009 / 2010 / 2011 / 2012 / 2013
1.	Negotiations, Board Approval of ADF Grant	
2.	Signature of Grant Protocol Agreement	
3	Preparation of 1st annual budget	
4	Authorization of 1st Disbursement	
5	Approval of 1st Competitive Bidding & SL	
6	Invitation to Bid	
7	Reception and Evaluation of Bids	
8	Improved access to climate observation networks	
9	Operationalization of climate information systems	
10	Downscaling global climate data and scenarios	
11	Dissemination strategy development and implementation	
11	Development of physical infrastructure	
12	Enhancement of Capacities of Scientists.	
13.	Climate impacts assessments	
14	Student and professional training	
18	Mid-term Review of Project	
19.	Project completion	
20	ACMAD Completion Report	
21.	Bank Completion Report	
22.	Audits	

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ADB GROUP TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON A PROPOSED ADF GRANT OF UA 20.00 MILLION TO FINANCE THE INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO AFRICAN CLIMATE INSTITUTIONS PROJECT

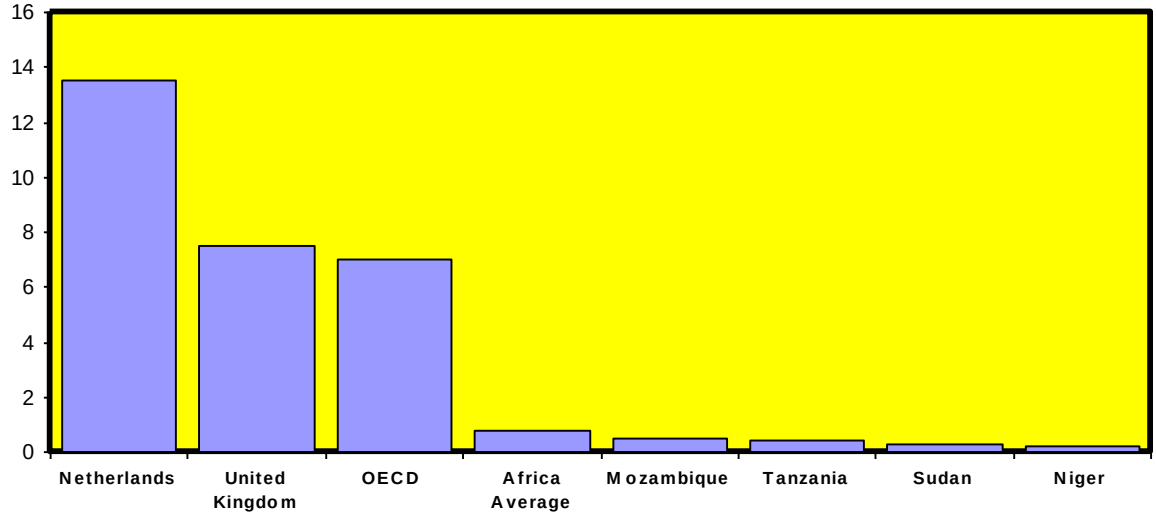
Management submits the following Report and Recommendation on a proposed Grant for UA 20.00 million to finance the Institutional support to African climate institutions project.

I. STRATEGIC THRUST AND RATIONALE

1.1 ClimDev-Africa Program

1.1.1 The Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change indicates that Africa is very vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. Recent scientific reports also note that climate change is a threat to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Africa. The impact of climate change on the achievement of the MDGs is presented in **Annex 1**. The Bank's Medium Term Strategy (2008-2012) identifies climate change as a cross cutting threat that can affect the Bank's goal of supporting poverty reduction and sustainable development in the continent. The strategy calls for proactive efforts to reduce the risks that climate change poses to Bank investments and to Regional Member Countries (RMCs). The Bank's Climate Risk Management and Adaptation Strategy identifies two pillars through which these climate change risks will be addressed: climate-proofing Bank project portfolio; and enhancing the capacity of Regional Member Countries to proactively address their climate change risks. Implementing this strategy is hindered by two main factors: (i) the lack of appropriate climate-information, exemplified by the fact that Africa has one of the lowest densities of meteorological stations in the world (Figure 1.1), and (ii) the limited capacity to integrate available climate information into development processes. The implementation of the objectives of the Bank's Clean Energy Investment Framework could also be hindered by the lack of climate information as climate change poses a formidable threat to the achievement of energy security in the continent.

Figure1: Number of Meteorological Stations per 10,000 Km^2



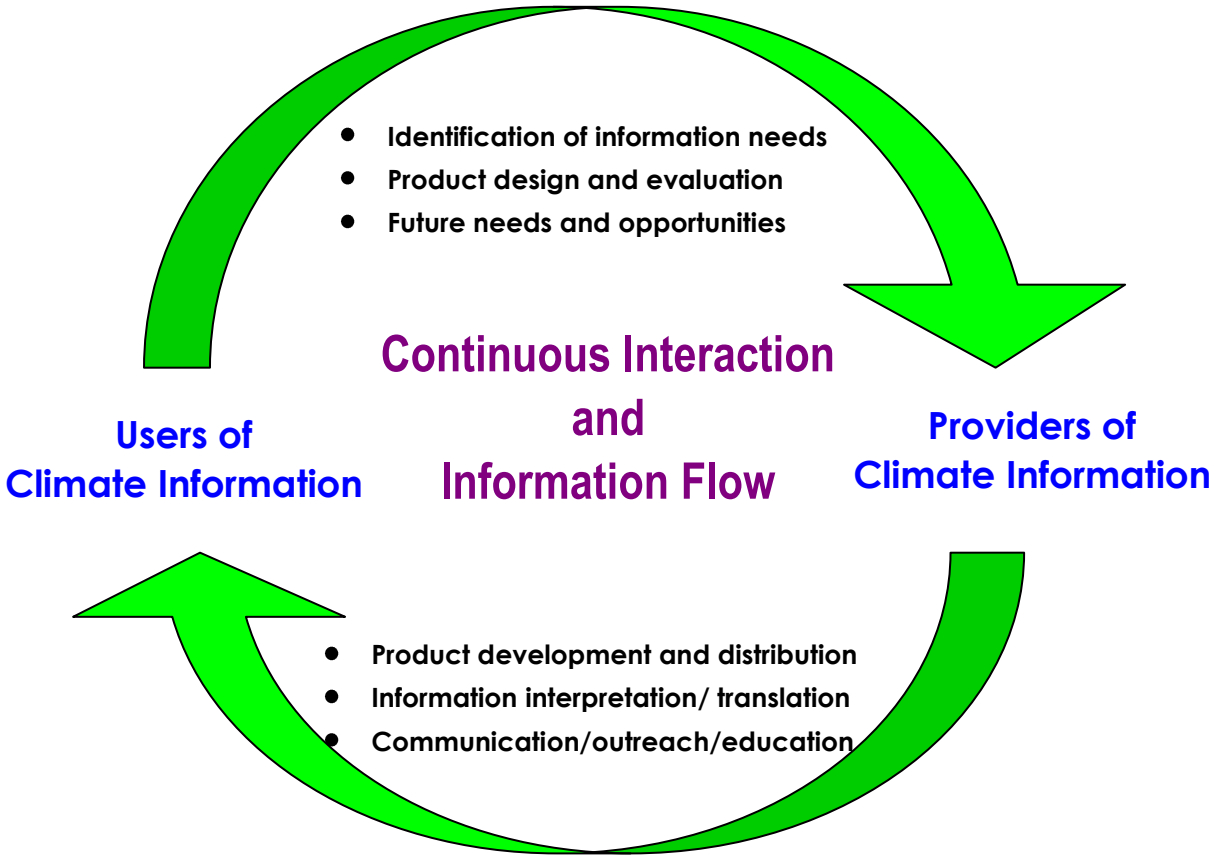
Source: United Nations Human Development Report (2007)

The current situation in the continent is such that government institutions, development practitioners and service providers engaged in climate sensitive sectors are unable to effectively manage climate risks as they would want to, and rarely connect climate change to development. For a continent where so many lives, livelihoods and even whole national economies depend on climate-sensitive sectors, it

is improper that so little use is made of climate information, where such exists, to guide management decisions in climate sensitive sectors.

1.1.2 The ClimDev-Africa Program initiated by the African Development Bank, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the Commission of the African Union (AUC), is a response to this situation. The program is a continent-wide intervention that seeks to engage providers of climate information, such as the regional and national meteorological and hydrological services and developmental agencies with a view to bridging the gap between climate services and development priorities. The program aims to establish a continuous flow of information between providers and users of climate information in the continent (Figure 1.2).

Figure 1.2: Climate and Development through the ClimDev-Africa Program



1.1.3 The goal of the ClimDev-Africa program is to strengthen the institutional capacities of national and sub regional bodies to formulate and implement effective climate-sensitive policies to achieve climate-resilient development. The ClimDev-Africa program has received strong political endorsement from the African Union Heads of State and Government, Ministers of Finance, Development and Environment and the International Community (**ANNEX II**).

1.1.4 The ClimDev-Africa program is designed to be implemented at a total cost of about US $135.00 Million. The activities to be implemented by the program are grouped into three components:

- ***Component 1: Generate and widely disseminate reliable and high quality climate information in Africa***. This is to ensure that reliable, useful and useable climate-related data are generated and made widely available to end-users.

- ***Component 2: Enhance the capacity of African policy makers and policy support institutions to integrate climate change information into developmental programs***. The goal of this component is to ensure that climate change information is mainstreamed into developmental plans in the continent.

- ***Component 3: Implement adaptation practices that demonstrate the value of mainstreaming climate information into development***. The goal of this component is to support the implementation of adaptation projects and to provide lessons to African countries and communities.

1.2 The Institutional support to African climate institutions Project

1.2.1 This project will support the first component of the ClimDev-Africa program, which is to enhance the capacity of African climate centers to generate and make widely available relevant climate-related information to end users). The project seeks to strengthen the capacities of selected regional climate centers (ACMAD, AGRHYMET, ICPAC and DMC) to generate and widely disseminate useful and usable climate information to end-users. Brief information on these institutions are provided in the paragraphs that follow with greater details presented in the Technical Annex. These centers were selected because of their mandates to generate development-relevant climate data, their regional coverage and reach, their request to the Bank for support and the urgency with which they require the support. The cost of implementing the project is estimated at UA 24.23 million. The Bank is committing UA 20 million while the beneficiary regional climate centers (ACMAD, ICPAC, AGRHYMET, and DMC) would contribute about UA 4.23 million to the project. The details of what will be funded by the UA 24.23 million is listed Section 2.2 and in the Technical Annex.

1.2.2 The African Centre for Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD) was created in 1987 by the Conference of Ministers of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). It has a continental mandate; it is composed of the 53 African countries and is headquartered in Niamey, Niger. ACMAD aims to contribute to the sustainable development of the socio-economic sectors of Africa by integrating climate concerns through: (i) development and transfer of tools and technologies to national meteorological hydrological services; (ii) dissemination of meteorological and climate information to users; (iii) capacity building on climate related issues.

1.2.3 The Agrometeorology and Hydrology Regional Centre (AGRHYMET) was established in 1974 and became a specialised institution of the Inter-state Permanent Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel Region (CILSS) in 1993. Its main objectives are to contribute to food security and improved agricultural production in CILSS member countries and to help improve natural resource management in the West African Sahel. It is based in Niamey, Niger.

1.2.4 The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), formally the Drought Monitoring Centre-Nairobi was created in 1989 and is headquartered in Nairobi. In 2003 the centre became an IGAD specialised centre that covers 7 member countries: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda as well as Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania. The main objective of ICPAC is to provide climate information and prediction products and services for early warning and related applications to reduce climate related risks for disaster management, environment management and poverty reduction in support of sustainable development efforts of the member countries. It also aims at providing support in capacity building and scaling up of good practices, lessons and examples.

1.2.5 The Drought Monitoring Centre – Gaborone, Botswana (DMC) is a specialised institution of SADC created in 1989, which covers member countries. Its mandate consists of providing climate information and prediction services for enhanced application of such products to reduce climate and

weather-related risks to food security; water resources; energy; health and disaster management for sustainable development in the SADC countries.

1.2.6 ACMAD will serve as the Project Executing Agency and will enter into a grant agreement with the Bank and subsequently sign MOUs with AGRHYMET, ICPAC and DMC on the implementation of the project. Details of the project implementation strategy are elaborated in Section 4 of this appraisal report. ACMAD is uniquely placed to respond to the objectives of the ClimDev-Africa program and has been assessed to have the mandate, competencies and experience to implement the program having satisfactorily executed several donor funded programs in the recent past. ACMAD has received funding from WMO, USAID, NOAA, START and MEDIAS-France, French Cooperation Agency, UNECA, SIDA, IRI, UKMO, ECMWF and EUMETSAT, AEMet, ABN, Meteo France and The World Bank. COFs have enabled ACMAD to provide seasonal climate forecasts and establish a network of African meteorologists with climate forecasting expertise and contribute to improvement of Climate Models outputs and setting up of infrastructure of Global Predictions Centers.

1.3 Rationale for Bank's Involvement

1.3.1 The Bank attaches high priority to addressing the threats of climate change in Africa. The Bank's Medium Term Strategy (2008-2012) identifies climate change as a cross cutting threat that can affect the Bank's goal of supporting poverty reduction and sustainable development in the continent. The Bank currently has very limited experience in implementing climate change projects and this project would provide useful lessons as well as the necessary data and information that could be integrated into the development of regional and national strategy papers.

1.3.2 The Bank's recently approved Climate Risk Management and Adaptation Strategy seeks to: (i) enhance Bank capacity to address the climate change challenge in Africa through adaptation and climate-proofing; and (ii) foster partnerships in the area of climate change and use its convening role to identify regional opportunities, solutions and co-operation. An important component of this strategy is the need to mainstream climate risk and adaptation into national development policies and plans and this project provides the platform to implement this pillar by providing the necessary climate data and building capacities of end-users to use the data.

1.3.3 Africa's regional climate centers are under-funded and, therefore, unable to provide climate services to users. Currently, the existing climate centers are sustained by short-term donor-funded projects, through which purchase of equipment is made possible. The Bank, through the institutional support to African climate institutions project is adopting a holistic programmatic approach to strengthen both institutional and individual capacities of scientists in meeting their renewed mandates to support developmental efforts based on institutional needs assessment. By addressing the needs of the regional climate centers, climate data will be easily accessible throughout the continent and these centers shall in turn be able to provide technical support to national climate centers.

1.3.4 The project is in line with ADF guidelines on financing of multinational operations, and Bank policy on economic cooperation and regional integration. This project will help foster regional integration in the continent as elaborated in the Vision of NEPAD by getting all the regional institutions to work together towards a common goal of reducing Africa's vulnerability to climate change. This further strengthens regional integration in line with Bank's Policies on Regional Integration. It is also in conformity with the objectives of ADF XI and the strategic visions of NEPAD and the regional economic communities such as ECOWAS, SADC and IGAD. The project also meets the criteria of Regional Public Goods (ANNEX III).

1.4 Donors Coordination

1.4.1 Considering the importance of addressing the challenges of climate change in the continent and the vital role that data and information play in achieving this goal, several donors have signaled intentions to support the ClimDev-Africa Program. At the program level, the African Climate Policy Center of the UNECA will serve as a secretariat for coordination of donor support to the ClimDev-Africa program through a proposed Fund to be submitted for Board consideration and will be supported by a steering committee.

1.4.2 The project is fully in line with a proposed multi donor ClimDev Fund to be hosted by the Bank and to be submitted soon for Board consideration. The proposed Fund will finance demand led interventions aimed at strengthening the capacity of policy makers and policy support institutions to integrate climate change into developmental processes; and support implementation of local-level adaptation projects that demonstrate the enhanced value of climate information in achieving sustainable development. The overall expected outcome of the proposed Fund is that development policies in Africa take full account of climate risks and opportunities at all levels. The project will thus pave the way for national level adaptation activities to be implemented on a sustainable basis through the climate information that this project will generate and the capacity of experts that it will strengthened.

1.4.3 At the project level, a list of all donor-funded projects in the recipient climate centers has been compiled (Table 1.1) to avoid duplication of activities. Some activities that were earlier scheduled to be funded through this project and have been identified to be funded by other donors have been removed from the project activities. There exists a donor coordination mechanism at ACMAD through representation in its Executive Board that meets annually to review progress in the implementation of programs as well as provide oversight into governance and strategic planning. Such coordination mechanisms also exist in DMC, ICPAC and AGHRYMET.

Table 1.1: Donor Coordination

INSTITUTION	PROJECT TITLE AND DURATION	AMOUNT	DONOR
ACMAD	Hydrological forecasting on Niger Basin, **2008 - 2010**	1.3 million Euros	ACP
	Climate scenarios for 2025 in Niger Basin, **2008-2009**	72.760 Euros	AFD
	RANET-Afrique	800.000 Euros	Spain
	African Early Warning and Advisory Climate Services (EAWACS) **2009-2012**	4.0 million Euros	AFD, AFDB, FFEM
	AMMA (Multidisciplinary Analysis of the African Monsoon) **2005-2009**	11,7 million Euros	EU
AGRHYMET	AMMA (Multidisciplinary Analysis of the African Monsoon) **2005-2009**	11,7 million Euros	EU
	VGT@work **2008-2009**	111. 000 Euros	EU
	Response to climate change in water sector in West Africa, **2007-2009**	300.000 USD	IUCN/World Bank
	RIPIECSA, **2009-2010**	80.000 Euros	MAEE, France
	AMESD (African Monitoring of Environment for Sustainable Development) **2008-2012**	1.8 million Euros	EU

INSTITUTION	PROJECT TITLE AND DURATION	AMOUNT	DONOR
	Hydrological forecasting on the Niger Basin,	443.520 Euros	EU/ACP
ICPAC	Capacity Building on Early warning of hydro-meteorological disasters, **2007-2009**	600,000 USD	USAID
	Monitoring of environment for sustainable development in Africa, **2009-2011**	1.8 million Euros	EU
	Network on knowledge sharing for climate change adaptation in Africa, **2008- 2010**	GPB 156,368	IDRC (International Development Research Centre)
	Integrating indigenous knowledge to climate and weather forecast, **2008- 2010**	CAD 315, 000	IDRC (International Development Research Centre)
	Building capacity of ICPAC in climate prediction, **2009-2011**	USD 2,5 million	(KOICA) Korea International Cooperation Agency
	Organisation of regional workshops on climate change indices, **2009-2011**	USD 399,800	The World Bank

1.4.4 The project has also reviewed the activities of other partners in the continent such as the World Bank, UNEP and UNDP to ensure that there is no duplication in funding activities and that this project complements theirs. To continually ensure this non-duplication of efforts, representatives of UN organizations will be represented in the project steering committee that is described in the Implementation Arrangement.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Objectives

2.1.1 The objective of this project is to strengthen the capacities of African regional climate centers to generate and disseminate climate information to support economic development in the continent. To achieve this, the project will comprise the following components:

Table 2.1 Project Components

No.	Component	Cost (UA million)	Description
1	Production of climate related information	**11.56**	1.1 *Improved access to observation networks*: (i) construction of infrastructures, such as, ground & upper air meteorological stations, Technological parks / demo observatories, agro-meteorological & hydrological observatories; (ii) procurement of automatic meteo stations, data collection platforms, Network access & processing systems, data rescue systems, now casting and forecasting technological packages, etc.; and (iii) Training on new technological packages, Expertise in IT and Database management; (iv) support to Global Humanitarian Forums PPP to install weather stations on cell phone masts; undertake baseline studies 1.2 *Operationalization of Climate Information Systems*: (i) Procurement of statistical package; and (ii) Seasonal forecasting workshops, Expertise in forecasting and in Climate Application 1.3 *Downscaling Global Climate Data and Scenarios*: (i) procurement of technological packages; (ii) Training on technological packages;

No.	Component	Cost (UA million)	Description
			(iii) Regional workshops on generation of climate scenarios; (iv) Expertise in climate Scenarios generation & in climate modeling; and (v) production of climate change indices; 1.4 *Dissemination strategy development and implementation*: (i) procurement of computer-assisted publication systems; (ii) Strengthening existing media networks; (iii) workshops for medias, communicators and rural radio agents; and (iv) Updating of existing meteorological agencies' Websites.
2	Institutional Strengthening	**8.59**	2.1 *Enhancement of capacity of scientists:* (i) Rehabilitation of meeting and workshop rooms; (ii) On-job training, training of trainers, series of workshops on Costal & marine forecast, water resources & food security, health & climate, and sensitization for legislators; (iii) implementation of scientists in-residence and fellowship programs; and (iv) participation of scientists international conferences. 2.2 *Climate Impacts Assessments*: (i) Vulnerability and impact assessment study; (ii) Climate assessment validation workshops; (iii) Expertise for consolidation of sub-regional assessment & in assessment of risk and vulnerability; and (iv) scholarships in miscellaneous fields. 2.3 *Technical and professional training*: (i) construction or rehabilitation of lecturing facilities; (ii) Workshops for parliamentarians sensitization, negotiators' & civil society training; and (iii) participation international conferences.
3.	Project Coordination	**4.08**	3.1 *Capacity strengthening*: (i) Rehabilitation of existing offices and construction of new facilities; (ii) Procurement required equipment to implement and coordinate project physical activities; (iii) procurement of project administrative, financial and accounting software for project financial resources management; (iv) training staff in project cycle management; (v) recruitment of additional staff in critical areas, such as, financial management & monitoring & evaluation; and (iv) provision of technical assistance to ensure project implementation in accordance with good tasks management practices; 3.2 *Prepare and submit the required reports*: (i) undertake annual external audit; (ii) submit quarterly progress reports; (iii) undertake project supervisions every (09) months and a mid-term review; and (iv) prepare a project completion reports; 3.3 *Monitor agreements with partner institutions AGHRYMET, ICPAC and DMC*: ensure that MOU with partner institutions are implemented in accordance with agreed work program.
	TOTAL	**24.23**	**Overall Project**

2.2 Technical solution retained and other alternatives explored

The project targets regional climate centres first as they are fewer in number and have regional mandates, except ACMAD that has a continental mandate. These regional institutions will subsequently used to provide Technical Assistance in strengthening the capacities of the national climate centers. Although it is a regional project, it will be implemented using an existing African regional institution, ACMAD, as an Implementing Agency. This is a more coordinated approach and removes the bureaucracy that could be associated with entering into contract directly with each regional institution. It also builds the capacity of ACMAd to be able to manage a project of this magnitude and coordinate the activities in other African regional climate centres.

Table 2.2 Alternatives Considered and Rejected

ALTERNATIVE NAME	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	REASONS FOR REJECTION
Continent-wide program activities	Attempt to implement the project activities simultaneously in all areas at both regional and national levels in Africa	The complexities of such an approach, its prohibitive cost and the level of current knowledge on best practices in adaptation suggest phasing project implementation as a more rational approach, where this first phase focuses on regional institutions and the second phase focuses on national level institutions.
Outsourcing of project activities	Contracts given to more established non-African institutions to generate and disseminate climate information in Africa	This would not strengthen the capacities of the African institutions and the project would not be sustainable
Directly fund each climate centre to provide climate services	The Bank enters into contract and directly funds each regional climate centre.	Implementing this would be very cumbersome on the bank and less effective. It would require substantial efforts in coordinating the activities of each of the institutions

2.3 Project Type

The project is a continent-wide project centered on the provision of regional public goods through regional cooperation to promote the wide availability and use of climate related information in developmental plans and processes in the continent. It is part of the larger ClimDev-Africa program that is jointly implemented by the AUC, UNECA and the AfDB. It is largely a capacity building project that will involve the strengthening of institutional capacities through the provision of relevant software and hardware that will enable them operate as regional centers of excellence, professional and technical training to climate scientists on the generation of climate models and scenarios, targeted training to various user groups (policy makers, NGOs/CSOs, other community groups including women, farmers, etc.). The project will also benefit from supported that will be provided by the Bank, such as through training on procurement and financial management) and other specialized partner organizations that will be contracted to deliver specialized Technical Assistance to the recipient institutions.

2.4 Project Cost and Financing Arrangements

2.4.1 The total cost of the project is estimated at UA 24.23 million, net of taxes and based on 2009 prices, comprising UA 19.87 Million or 82.00 % of the total cost in foreign cost and UA 4.36 Million or 18.00 % in local costs. This cost is inclusive of physical and price contingencies estimated at average rates of 4% and 1 %, respectively. The price contingencies were estimated on the basis of actual and projected levels of local and foreign inflation rates of about 3.0 % and 2.0 % per annum, respectively. The physical contingencies are estimated from 0 to 10.0 %, based on common practices. A summary of the project cost estimates by components and expenditure accounts is shown in Tables 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 below, while details are provided in the Technical Annex.

Table 2.3: Estimated Summary Costs by Component

COMPONENTS	US$ '000			UA '000			% F. E	% Base Cost
	Local Currency	Foreign Exchange	Total	Local Currency	Foreign Exchange	Total		
PROD. CLIMATE-RELATED INF	**3 370,44**	**13 802,43**	**17 172,87**	**2 177,22**	**8 916,01**	**11 093,23**	**80**	**48**
Improved Access to Obs°. Network	827,98	3 906,10	4 734,08	534,85	2 523,24	3 058,09	83	13
Operationaliz. of Climate Info. Sys.	956,89	3 712,20	4 669,09	618,13	2 397,99	3 016,11	80	13
Downscaling Global Climate Data & Scenarios	475,12	2 030,76	2 505,88	306,91	1 311,82	1 618,73	81	7
Dissemination Strateg. Dev.& Impl.	1 110,45	4 153,37	5 263,82	717,32	2 682,97	3 400,29	79	15
INST.STRENGTHENING	**2 033,73**	**10 512,78**	**12 546,51**	**1 313,74**	**6 790,98**	**8 104,72**	**84**	**35**
Enhancement of Capacity.	1 120,73	6 104,26	7 225,00	723,97	3 943,19	4 667,16	84	20
Climate Impact Assessment	413,33	1 499,38	1 912,71	267,00	968,56	1 235,56	78	5
Professional & Technical Training	499,66	2 909,14	3 408,80	322,77	1 879,23	2 202,00	85	10
D. PROJECT COORDINATION	**1 064,89**	**4 972,36**	**6 037,25**	**687,89**	**3 212,02**	**3 899,91**	**82**	**17**
Total Baseline Costs	6 469,06	29 287,57	35 756,63	4 178,84	18 919,01	23 097,85	82	100
Physical Contingencies	237,23	1 267,05	1 504,27	153,24	818,48	971,72	84	4
Price Contingencies	50,94	198,04	248,98	32,91	127,93	160,83	80	1
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	**6 757.23**	**30 752.66**	**37 509.89**	**4 364.99**	**19 865.42**	**24 230.41**	**82**	**105**

Table 2.4: Estimated summary costs by Expenditures Accounts

EXPENDITURES ACCOUNTS	US$ '000			UA '000			% F.E	% Base Cost
	Local Currency	Foreign Exchange	Total	Local Currency	Foreign Exchange	Total		
I. INVESTMENT COSTS	**6 022,43**	**28 285,17**	**34 307,60**	**3 890,33**	**18 271,49**	**22 161,82**	**82**	**96**
CIVIL WORKS	**616,54**	**5 548,83**	**6 165,37**	**398,27**	**3 584,40**	**3 982,67**	**90**	**17**
GOODS	**569,54**	**5 125,88**	**5 695,42**	**367,91**	**3 311,18**	**3 679,09**	**90**	**16**
Vehicles	78,49	706,38	784,86	50,70	456,30	507,00	90	2
Equipment	491,06	4 419,50	4 910,56	317,21	2 854,88	3 172,09	90	14
SERVICES	**4 836,35**	**17 610,47**	**22 446,82**	**3 124,16**	**11 375,90**	**14 500,06**	**78**	**63**
Training	2 732,63	6 376,13	9 108,75	1 765,21	4 118,81	5 884,02	70	25
Technical Assistance	224,79	4 270,92	4 495,71	145,21	2 758,91	2 904,11	95	13
Studies	208,59	1 182,03	1 390,63	134,75	763,56	898,31	85	4
Contract. Services	1 310,35	5 241,38	6 551,73	846,45	3 385,80	4 232,24	80	18
Audit	360,00	540,00	900,00	232,55	348,83	581,38	60	3
II. RECURRENT COSTS	**446,63**	**1 002,40**	**1 449,03**	**288,51**	**647,52**	**936,03**	**69**	**4**
Operation & Maintenance	**132,98**	**531,93**	**664,91**	**85,90**	**343,61**	**429,52**	**80**	**2**
General Operat. Charges	**313,65**	**470,47**	**784,12**	**202,61**	**303,91**	**506,52**	**60**	**2**
Total Baseline Costs	6 469,06	29 287,57	35 756,63	4 178,84	18 919,01	23 097,85	82	100
Physical Contingencies	237,23	1 267,05	1 504,27	153,24	818,48	971,72	84	4
Price Contingencies	50,94	198,04	248,98	32,91	127,93	160,83	80	1
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	**6 757,23**	**30 752,66**	**37 509,89**	**4 364,99**	**19 865,42**	**24 230,41**	**82**	**105**

Table 2.5: Expenditure Schedule by Component (in '000 UA)

No.	Components	2010	2011	2012	Total
1	**Production of climate related information**	**5 132,21**	**3 490,69**	**2 938,13**	**11 561,04**
1.1	Improved Access to Observation. Networks	1 900,06	888,28	413,60	3 201,94
1.2	Operationalization of Climate Information System	1 341,70	896,13	897,99	3 135,82
1.3	Downscaling Global Climate Data & Scenarios	541,28	599,33	544,94	1 685,55
1.4	Dissemination Strategy Development.& Implem.	1 349,18	1 106,95	1 081,60	3 537,72
1.5	**Institutional Strengthening**	**6 301,55**	**1 388,80**	**899,81**	**8 590,16**
2	Enhancement of Capacity.	3 707,45	697,77	563,07	4 968,29
2.1	Climate Impact Assessment	634,80	404,23	252,50	1 291,52
2.2	Technical/Professional Training	1 959,30	286,80	84,24	2 330,34
3	**Program Management**	**2 271,72**	**1 033,63**	**773,86**	**4 079,22**
Total Project cost		**13 705,48**	**5 913,12**	**4 611,81**	**24 230,41**

2.4.2 The project will be jointly financed by the African Development Fund (ADF) and the recipient climate centers (Table 2.6). The Bank will provide financial assistance to the tune of UA 20.00 million from ADF XI resources, representing 82.50 % of the project cost, excluding taxes and customs duties. The ADF financing will be in the form of a grant, and will cover different expenditure categories in only ADF countries. The contributions from the beneficiary climate centers are estimated at UA 4.23 million and will be cash financing or in-kind contribution. The contribution of each center is determined, in accordance with the respective amounts allocated for their activities under the project. The breakdown of financing for the project is presented in the Table 2.6 below.

Table 2.6: Financing Plan of the project

FINANCING SOURCES	US$ '000			UA '000			Financing (%)
	Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total	
ADF GRANT	5 392,26	25 568,74	30 961,00	3 483,26	16 516,74	20 000,00	82,5
ACMAD	335,65	1 280,84	1 616,49	216,82	827,39	1 044,21	4,3
ICPAC	268,89	1 258,64	1 527,54	173,70	813,05	986,75	4,1
AGRHYMET	374,73	1 307,23	1 681,96	242,07	844,44	1 086,51	4,5
DMC	385,68	1 337,21	1 722,89	249,14	863,80	1 112,94	4,6
TOTAL	**6 757,23**	**30 752,66**	**37 509,89**	**4 364,99**	**19 865,42**	**24 230,41**	**100,0**

2.5 Project Target Area and Beneficiaries

2.5.1 The primary beneficiaries of the project will be ACMAD, AGRHYMET, ICPAC and DMC which are regional climate centers based respectively in Niger, Kenya and Botswana, and an estimated population of about 480 million people in 25 countries who directly depend on climate sensitive sectors in Africa. Policy makers from ECOWAS, SADC, EAC, IGAD, ECCCAS, and the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) will take advantage of created and disseminated data, to enable adaptation and development planning in strategic sectors affected by climate change such as agriculture and food security, forestry, water resources and energy. Local farmers, community groups, NGOs and civil society organizations will be trained in the use of climate information to plan their livelihood activities.

2.5.2 The ultimate beneficiaries will be: (i) poor rural and urban populations whose livelihoods are sensitive to climate variability; (ii) development practitioners who need to integrate climate change in their areas; (iii) policy analysts and researchers who need climate information as input to their work on identification of policy options and best practice; (iv) sub-regional and national climate, meteorological and hydrological services and other relevant research institutions that provide the data and information services required; (v) relevant national sectoral ministries such as those responsible

for agriculture, health and water resources. Outcomes will include widely available climate related data and enhanced capability on how to integrate climate change into development planning processes.

2.5.3 The project has identified proper channels through which the generated information will reach these potential beneficiaries. Such channels include policy briefs, specialized dissemination and training sessions on the use of the data tailored to the needs of various target groups, use of community radios and local publications in local languages. The project is partnering with the Weather for All project of the Global Humanitarian Forum to create access and also disseminate daily, dekadal and seasonal climate information through the use of cell phones. The seasonal Regional Climate Outlook Forums which the project will be supporting project brings together climate data producers and a cross section of end users together to provide regional climate and discuss the use of such products. This Forum provides the opportunity for end-users to make input into their climate information needs regarding content, packaging and dissemination. Specifically, the COFs will allow the proper packaging of climate information that incorporates lessons learned from indigenous climate forecasting. ICPAC is already doing this and this knowledge shall be extended to the other institutions.

2.6 Participatory Approach to Project Identification, Design and Implementation

2.6.1 Participatory processes through extensive stakeholder consultations have guided the identification and design of the project. Focus group discussions, interviews and stakeholder analyses were employed to ensure an inclusive and participatory process. Concerns and perspectives of critical stakeholders were incorporated into the project design, including specific interests of civil society and vulnerable / marginalized groups. These included their climate information and capacity development needs. The project design also benefitted from the extensive consultation process for the ClimDev – Africa program which included:

- The GCOS and UNECA Addis Ababa April 2006 Stakeholders workshop, with the formulation of a strategy and Action Plan for "Climate for Development in Africa";
- The UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP-12 and 13) of November 2006 and December 2007;
- The AU January 2007 Summit;
- A Special Working Group, including 25 eminent experts in Climate and Development, convened by AUC on 18-19 March 2008 in Addis-Ababa,
- The endorsement from the 12th Session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) in Johannesburg 10-12 June 2008.
- The consultative workshop gathering the 4 recipient institutions and the Bank's project team in Tunis 18-21 august 2009, supported by the Water Partnership Program.

2.6.2 These consultations highlighted the climate information needs of the continent to address adverse climate change impacts in various climate sensitive economic sectors. They also provided opportunities for a detailed assessment of the needs of the regional climate centers to be able to meet their mandates. Key inputs and activities to address these needs have been incorporated in the design of the project. The last consultation brought together all the recipient institutions to further articulate their capacity needs as well as suggest implementation arrangements that would be most effective. His consultation helped shape the design of the implementation arrangement as elaborated in this report.

2.6.3 Furthermore, to ensure effective project implementation, there will be regular consultations and participation of all active stakeholders on the ground, particularly the women. It is often the case that technologies are designed and implemented without addressing the gendered needs for such

technologies. These needs will be identified and integrated during project implementation to ensure that every segment of the society that would benefit from improved climate information does so. In this regard, the project implementation will rely on extensive participation of potential beneficiaries, NGOs/CSOs and partner organizations that are active on the ground, through agreements and MOUs between them and the recipient institutions.

2.7 Bank Group experience, lessons reflected in project design

2.7.1 The Bank's activities on climate change are relatively recent and there are few lessons to learn. However, the multinational project on the Lake Chad Basin Sustainable Development program has a component on adaptation to climate change. The program was launched early in the year and has already received wide recommendations from the Lake Chad Basin Commission Countries. This project draws from the experience in the design of that project recommending the implementation of the regional project through a regional coordinating institution than have PMUs established in each recipient country.

2.7.2 The other lessons learnt from the Bank and other development partners' experiences in the beneficiary countries reflected in the design of the project include: (i) need to reduce or eliminate complex and unnecessary conditionalities as loan conditions; (ii) need to minimize the establishment and use of Program Coordinating Units. In this case, ACMAD will nominate staff to work on the project and this will ensure continuity and project sustainability.

2.7.3 A useful lesson the Bank has learned in the design and implementation of a monitoring and evaluation system that has influenced the design of this project is that the M&E plan should be informed by baseline data. A baseline survey would be conducted in this project against which progress shall be measured. Another lesson is the need to adapt existing M&E systems of recipient institutions and governments to project needs to ensure sustainability of the M&E system.

2.8 Key Performance Indicators

The Logical Framework has identified number of outcomes and outputs to be measured throughout the life of the project. The output indicators are: (i) the number of regional climate centres upgraded to international standards, (ii) the number of appropriate downscaled climate projections and scenarios developed, (iii) the number of climate information products in traditional languages (newspaper articles, brochures, radio programs) that are regularly disseminated to end users, (iv) number of African scientists trained (v) the number of climate-related assessments carried out. The outcomes are: enhanced capacity to generate climate information, and enhanced capacity to use climate information. The outcomes will be monitored using progress reports, qualitative assessments through regular monitoring and evaluation through field supervisions by Project Task Team and Field office Staff, mid-term reviews by independent consultants, and financial auditing by appropriate Bank staff and external auditing firms. These will be supplemented by other assessments that will emerge from the continuous stakeholder consultation process that is incorporated throughout the project. The Annual project Stakeholders' meeting and that of the Project Steering Committee will also provide sufficient opportunities to monitor the performance of the project.

III. PROJECT FEASIBILITY

3.1 Project Benefits

3.1.1 The limited availability of relevant information and the fact that climate change programming is still at infancy, it is not possible to develop an economic analysis for this project. However, through this project, a study will be conducted that will assess the economic benefits of providing climate

information in Africa. This will lay the foundation for the development of such economic models to assess future related projects. However, the anticipated benefits of this project are discussed below.

3.1.2 The project derives its benefits based on the fact that the impacts of climate change are already being felt in key economic sectors in Africa and this is projected to worsen in the coming decades. The project will contribute positively to improved planning and responses to climate-related threats in key sectors such as health, agriculture and water resources. With better early warning systems in place, proper response strategies can be developed to reduce vulnerabilities to extreme climatic events. Improved seasonal forecasts will enable farmers plan their agricultural calendars for improved yields. Climate-related diseases such as malaria and meningitis could be anticipated and targeted before they reach epidemic proportions. Overall, the project has overwhelming social benefits to beneficiary communities.

3.1.3 When the adverse consequences of climate change in Africa are addressed, the benefits will go beyond the shores of the continent. For instance, recent studies have attributed the growing out-migration from Africa to Europe to climate change. While these migrants remit a substantial amount of resources to Africa, they also put substantial pressure on the economic resources of the destination countries.

3.1.4 Another benefit from the project is that it will remove one extra layer of impediments to achieving the MDGs in Africa. Recent reports have shown that climate change could undo the modest gains that the country has made towards achieving the MDGs. The recommendation is that climate change should be mainstreamed into national developmental plans and processes. One obstacle to achieving this is the limited availability of information. This project would help address this situation and thereby contribute to achieving the MDGs.

3.2 Environmental and Social Impacts

3.2.1 Environment: The project is classified as Environment Category 3 according to the Bank Group's Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures (ESAP), a category which was validated by the Quality and Assurance Results Department (ORQR) on September 7th, 2009. The project is an environmental project which is expected to generate positive environmental and social impacts by enhancing capacities of African research, science and meteorological institutions to generate data and implement climate-resilient policies that will ultimately mitigate against the effects of climate variability and change. Availability of climate related information will strengthen the capacity of policy and decision-makers, and practitioners to develop effective climate change responses by way of policies, strategies, adaptation and mitigation measures that will reduce the vulnerability of natural ecosystems and human populations to climate change consequences.

3.2.2 The project will improve environmental performance and assist in optimizing environmental efficiency through robust assessments and impact predictions. The interdependencies in the functioning of environment systems such as land use, vegetation and ecology will likely change if precipitation alters and temperatures increase. The importance of environmental and social impacts assessment and their predictions, primarily as they relate to ecosystem services to project-affected populations, will also increase if climate change introduces negative stress on the carrying capacity of the environment. Normal environmental impact predictions will need to be augmented by predictions of climate change and variability. The project, through production of relevant climate related information, will therefore assist policy makers and practitioners in the design of appropriate environmental instruments to mitigate against uncertainties of climate change.

3.2.3 **Gender:** Climate change exacerbates existing gender inequalities in wealth; access to and understanding of technologies; education; access to information; and access to resources, which are not only the building blocks of livelihoods, but are also crucial for coping with change. Efforts shall be made to support the provision of information that addresses the gendered dimensions of climate

change in this project. Such efforts include (i) consultations with stakeholders to capture gendered interests in the climate data that will be generated by the project (ii) the collection of sex-disaggregated data on vulnerabilities and impacts to aid Governments to develop and implement policies that will foster gender equality and to protect women's rights to personal security and sustainable livelihoods, support gender equality in access, use and control over science and technology, formal and informal education and training that are necessary for the enhancement of capabilities in disaster reduction, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, (iii) involvement of women in data dissemination through their own networks and the local NGOs;

3.2.4 Considering the current low level of participation of women in climate change initiatives, the project is designed to ensure active participation of women in all project activities. For instance, grants shall be given to women to enable them participate in the training activities, where at it is expected that at least 30% of the trainees will be women. Women constitute between 60 and 80 percent of the agricultural labour force in Africa, availability of and accessibility to relevant climate information by women will enable them to better plan their activities within this sector. The project also expects to see at least a 50% increase over the 2009 baseline of the number of women that actively participate in decision-making regarding climate change issues in the participating countries. Reports of best practices on adaptation will also show the contribution of women as agents of change with respect to climate change adaptation at the local levels.

3.2.5 **Social**: Climate change poses threats to poor rural households whose livelihoods are directly dependent on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture and water resources. Studies have shown that climate change could result in a 50% decline in agricultural productivity by 2050. Given that agriculture accounts for nearly 40% of national GDP in the beneficiary countries, the rural poor, disadvantaged communities and women whose livelihood is dependent on agriculture are likely to be adversely effected by consequences of climate change. This will hinder the achievement of development and poverty-reduction goals, unless vulnerable countries and communities are assisted in becoming more responsive to the threats of climate change. The project will enable farmers to plan better in the cropping season for improved yields by improving seasonal forecasting. It will also help strengthen the economic capacities and improve the livelihoods and, eventually, the responsiveness of vulnerable groups in the beneficiary countries. Early warning systems enhanced by the project, as well as proper response strategies can reduce vulnerabilities to extreme climatic events. Climate-related diseases such as malaria and meningitis could be anticipated, in view of prevention of, before reaching epidemic proportions. Furthermore, the negative impact of climate change would lead to more migration of people and, thus, the dislocation of the family structure and the social fabric. The project has therefore been designed to address these issues by retaining them in their existing areas of settlement.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Implementation Arrangement

4.1.1 The Executing Agency for the project is ACMAD with its head office in Niamey, Niger. The mandates of ACMAD make it most suitable to implement this project (See Technical Annex). ACMAD will have direct responsibility for project management, (including procurement, safeguards management, financial management and monitoring and evaluation) and will ensure that project activities are properly carried out. ACMAD will nominate a Project Coordinator, three professional project staff (a climate policy analyst, a modeling expert and an adaptation specialist) to manage the project. The qualifications of the professional staff must have been approved beforehand by the Bank. This shall constitute a loan condition. An assessment of the staffing capacity of ACMAD reveals the existence of qualified staff that could be deployed to man these various positions. However, where specific skills are needed in such areas as Procurement, Financial Disbursement and Financial Resources Management, such will be recruited competitively following Bank rules. These staff will

be based in ACMAD and will be assisted by the Bank's offices in Tunis, Senegal, Kenya and Zambia so as to enhance efficiency in the implementation of the tasks.

4.1.2 Each of the participating regional institutions will appoint a committee, chaired by the Head of the Institution that will be responsible for coordinating, monitoring and control of all activities in the institution. This committee, through the Head of the Institution or any other person so designated by the institution, shall report directly to the Project Coordinator at ACMAD. Each institution shall open two special (foreign exchange and local currency) accounts in the name of the recipient institutions at a commercial bank acceptable to the Fund, to receive the grant resources from the Bank based on grant request approval by ACMAD. These accounts shall be managed by the recipient institutions in a manner acceptable to the Bank.

4.1.3 Implementation of the project shall be done in close collaboration with the UNFCCC focal points and coordinating units in each region, research institutions that are engaged in providing climate information, relevant NGOs, and vulnerable populations through their constituted networks. Modalities shall be developed during project implementation to ensure effective participation of NGOs where they are relevant to the implementation of each project activity.

4.1.4 A Project Steering Committee shall be established to coordinate the project across the various recipient institutions and to also ensure that the project outputs and outcomes continually align with the objectives of the overall ClimDev-Africa Program. The Project Steering Committee shall be a 10-12 person multi-stakeholder organ composed of decision-making members (drawn from AUC, UNECA and AFDB) and other members representing the donors, civil society and other relevant stakeholder groups, including the UN organizations such as the WMO, UNEP and UNDP. The steering committee shall (i) set strategic direction of and exercise financial oversight over the ClimDev-Africa Program, of which this project is a part (ii) be responsible for the approval and control of annual work plans of the various institutions implementing the ClimDev-Africa Program; and (iii) review the annual report of activities financed under the ClimDev-Africa program. Nominations of members of the Steering Committee shall be at the request of the Joint Secretariat of the ClimDev-Africa Program (consisting of AfDB, UNECA and AUC). The Joint Secretariat shall also constitute this Committee that shall be chaired by the African Union.

Procurement Arrangements

4.1.5 The procurement of goods, works and acquisition of consulting services financed by the Bank will be done in accordance with the Bank's "Rules and Procedures for Procurement of Goods and Works" or, as appropriate, "Rules and Procedures for the Use of Consultants", using the relevant Bank Standard Bidding Documents (SBD). ACMAD and the recipient institutions will be responsible for the procurement of goods, works, services and training. The procurement arrangements are summarized in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Procurement Arrangements (UA Million)

	PROCUREMENT CATEGORIES	ICB	SL	OTHER METHODS**	N.B.F***	TOTAL
A	WORKS	[3,694.75]* 4,384.62	-	-	-	[3,694.75] 4,384.62
B	GOODS					
	VEHICLES	-	-	[522.21] 522.21	-	[522.21] 522.21
	EQUIPMENT	-	-	[3,270.54] 3,270.54	-	[3,270.54] 3,270.54
C	SERVICES					
	TRAINING	-	[6,120.73] 6,120.73	-	-	[6,120.73] 6,120.73
	TECH.ASSISTANCE	-	[3,014.94] 3,014.94	-	-	[3,014.94] 3,014.94
	STUDIES	-	[930.13] 930.13	-	-	[930.13] 930.13
	CONTRACT. SCES	-	[1,841.39] 2,377.00	-	2,028.46	[1,841.39] 4,405.46
	AUDIT	-	[605.31] 605.31	-	-	[605.31] 605.31
E	OPERATING EXPENSES	-	-	-	976.48	976.48
	TOTAL	**[3,694,75] 4 384,62**	**[12,512.50] 13,048.10**	**[3,792.75] 3,792.75**	**3,004.94**	**[20,000.00] 24,230.41**

(*) Figures in parenthesis are the respective amounts financed by the ADF Grant

(**) "*Other Methods*" stand for international shopping, direct contracting, local shopping, etc.

(***) "*N.B.F.*" stands procurement of goods and services not financed by the ADF Grant (Non-Bank-Financed).

Disbursement Arrangements

4.1.6 The Project funds will be disbursed according to the expenditure schedule by component and by source of finance shown in Tables 2.5 and 2.6 respectively. ACMAD will open two (2) special accounts (foreign and local) in the name of the Project with a commercial bank approved by the Bank to receive the funds provided by the ADF. Disbursements to the special accounts will be in the form of revolving funds, based on an annual work program approved beforehand by the Bank. The initial request for disbursement of the special account will be submitted to the Bank for approval and shall cover a period of six (06) months. The disbursement of subsequent funds will be subject to justification of the utilization of 100 % of the preceding advances and 50 % of the last advance. ICPAC, AGRHYMET and DMC shall receive funds directly from the Bank after prior approval of their request by ACMAD.

4.1.7 Settlement of expenses relating to the services of consultants, contractors, NGOs, partner organizations and suppliers will be made through direct payment, in accordance with the relevant Bank regulations. The direct payment method will also be used for disbursements on contracts between ACMAD and specialized institutions and bodies recruited on the basis of negotiated agreements. Disbursements will be made in accordance with the provisions of the Bank's disbursement manual.

Financial and Audit Reports

4.1.8 The Administrative and Finance Department of ACMAD will be responsible for keeping the project's accounts. The Department will provide appropriate cost and financial accounting for the project and will organize budget monitoring through an integrated accounting system. To this end, the Project will develop a Financial and Accounting Management Manual and set up a computerized Accounting and Financial Management System, based on the manual. The Projects accounts will be subject to the usual public administration and Bank controls. Annual audits of financial accounts and biannual audits of procurements will be conducted to facilitate the preparation of the Projects balance

sheet and ensure the proper implementation of procurement. Audit reports will be sent to the Bank no later than six months after the end of the audited fiscal.

4.2 Monitoring Arrangements

4.2.1. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the project activities will be carried out as a regular management function by ACMAD and supported by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to ensure that services and outputs delivered by the project conform to acceptable international standards. ACMAD will be in charge of internal M&E, while WMO will oversee the external M&E. ACMAD will prepare quarterly and annual progress reports and a mid-term review (MTR) report. ACMAD and the other participating institutions will designate M&E proficient staff that will be in charge of the effective monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation. In addition, the project design has made provision for recruitment of M&E experts for 6 person-months in each participating institution. Under this activity, a baseline inception study will be undertaken by the designated staff and experts in charge, within the first three months of commencement of the project and upon completion of the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

4.2.2. Based on the result of the project monitoring and evaluation plan, a project monitoring and evaluation system will be setup on the basis of the project matrix (page x), comprising a series of key performance indicators developed in section 2.6. The project performance tracking will be systematically measured against these performance indicators and the project annual work program will be established and approved on the basis of the annual targets of the indicators. To ensure sustainability, the M&E system will be mainstreamed into existing institutional frameworks, considering that all the recipient institutions have existing M&E frameworks that could be adapted to meet project needs.

4.2.3. ACMAD shall provide the Bank with quarterly progress reports of the project implementation achievements. In addition, monitoring of the project will be done through the Bank's supervision missions every nine (09) months, in accordance with the Bank Group's Operations Manual. A mid-term review will be undertaken during the second year of implementation in 2011 to identify any major constraints facing the project and provide the required corrective measures. The availability of timely and regular monitoring and evaluation systems and results will enhance the efficient management of the project. Support will be provided for a number of activities including: (i) assessment of the overall situation regarding the project; (ii) development of baselines and monitoring indicators (iii) establishment of national monitoring and evaluation systems. The project will also be closely monitored by the responsible Field Offices. The project outputs and outcomes will be reviewed at mid-term and at the end of the project.

4.3 Governance

4.3.1 ACMAD has over the years developed a good governance structure. Being largely supported by external donors, it has created a mechanism that ensures transparency and accountability in its financial dealings. The institution has never received any grants or loans from the Bank and is therefore not familiar with Bank procedures. However, the project will seek to enhance the institutional procurement framework of ACMAD with the recruitment of an accounting manager, who is familiar with Bank procedures and rules to ensure compliance with Bank's procurement rules and procedures. The project will also carry out training sessions to familiarize staff of the PCU with bank procurement rules. The involvement of beneficiaries, particularly the civil society in decision-making at all levels of project implementation will further foster good local governance.

4.4 Sustainability

The technical sustainability of the project is assured through the project design which strongly focuses on institutional capacity building and incorporates the use of participatory approach in implementing project activities through close collaboration with project beneficiaries. This approach will, in turn, facilitate ownership to ensure it is in the interest of the beneficiaries to carry out routine maintenance and service of infrastructure and equipment. The strong commitment of the regional climate institutions to create an environment conducive to the successful implementation of the project is pivotal to the success and sustainability of program. The financial sustainability of the project will be assured through the recurrent costs which will be financed by revenues generated from payment of user charges for the purchase of climate information. This will also ensure that the climate services will be sustainable without depending on donor funding.

4.5 Risk Management

4.5.1 The following risks to the successful implementation of the project have been identified as well as mitigation measures taken to reduce its potential negative impact on the achievement of the stated outcomes of the project: (i) an important risk to achieving the project purpose is a fragmentation and duplication of efforts in marshalling common African positions and inter-agency cooperation. Attenuation measure is that the project will support nascent climate networks and policy coordination efforts at regional and continental level to foster greater understanding and cooperation; a second risk is that competing national priorities can sideline the climate agenda from national development budgets. Provision of additional financial flows from donors and no-regrets strategies should foster greater appreciation of the benefits to investing in climate resilient growth. A third risk is the non-delivery of project objectives because ACMAD does not fully understood Bank processes and procedures, having not received a grant previously from the Bank. To alleviate this risk, the project has included an institutional support component to train ACMAD staff on Bank procedures.

4.6 Knowledge Development

4.6.1 The project includes three main knowledge enhancement activities. First, the project recognizes that awareness and training are important for any uptake of climate change initiatives and includes a comprehensive climate change awareness raising program targeted at policy makers, vulnerable groups and communities, civil society and the media. The main objective of awareness program is to improve stakeholders' knowledge on climate change issues and on how it can impede the achievement of development goals if let unchecked.

4.6.2 Secondly, the project will generate several important knowledge products and tools that include climate risk assessments of vulnerabilities and impacts in the continent; improved regional climate forecasts and outlook forums; downscaled climate scenarios and projections appropriate for development at continental, regional, national and sub-national scales; early warning reports; strategies for packaging and dissemination of climate data, This knowledge is largely lacking in the continent and is fundamental for planning. Best practices obtained from the implementation of this project will guide the implementation of similar projects in the continent.

4.6.3 Lastly, the project's M&E exercises will assess the level of achievement of the objectives at various stages. The M&E mechanism will serve to compile and manage information on the level of implementation of the different project components through a relational database. The use of the database will effectively facilitate the management of information with regards to outputs, outcomes and lessons learned.

V. LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND AUTHORITY

5.1 Legal Instrument

The legal framework of the project will be governed by the Grant Protocol of Agreement between the ADF and ACMAD. The documents thus signed to the satisfaction of the parties will include the usual terms and conditions.

5.2 Conditions for Bank Intervention

5.2.1 The Bank's intervention shall be subject to fulfillment of the following special conditions.

A. *Conditions precedent to entry into force of the Protocol of Agreement*.

5.2.2 It shall be a condition precedent to entry into force of the Protocol of Agreement that the Recipient shall have fulfilled the conditions of Section 10.01 of the General Conditions Applicable to Protocols of Agreement for grants of the African Development Fund.

B. Conditions precedent to first disbursement

5.2.3 The first disbursement of the Grant shall be subject to fulfillment of the following conditions:

B1 : "Provide the Bank with evidence of: (i) the opening of two (2) special (foreign exchange and local currency) accounts in the name of the Recipient at a commercial bank acceptable to the Fund, to receive the Grant resources, and (ii) confirmation by the depository bank of the special accounts, in a form acceptable to the Fund, that the funds in the special accounts will be segregated as special deposits for the specific purpose for which the grant is made."

B2 : "Provide evidence of the nomination of Project management staff whose qualifications and experiences shall have been deemed satisfactory by the Bank"

B3 : Provide evidence of the establishment of appointment of a committee in DMC, Agryhmet and ICPAC, chaired by the Head of the Institution that will be responsible for coordinating, monitoring and control of all activities in the institution.

5.3 Compliance with Bank policies

(X) The project complies with all the applicable Fund's rules and policies.
(X) MOU between ACMAD and other recipient institutions

VI. RECOMMENDATION

Management recommends that the Board of Directors should approve the proposal for a grant of UA 20.00 million to ACMAD to finance the project in accordance with the conditions specified in this report.

MULTINATIONAL
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO AFRICAN CLIMATE INSTITUTIONS PROJECT
CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE MDGS IN AFRICA

MDG Goals		Potential Climate Change Risks
1	**Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty**	**Changes in natural systems and infrastructure will**: • reduce the livelihood assets of poor people; • alter the path and rate of national economic growth; • undermine food security.
2	**Achieve universal primary education**	**Climate change could lead to a reduction in the ability of children to participate in full-time education by causing:** • destruction of infrastructure (such as schools); • loss of livelihood assets (increasing the need for children to engage in income-earning activities); • displacement and migration of families.
3	**Promote gender equality**	**Depletion of natural resources, decreased availability of potable water, reduced agricultural productivity and increased climate-related disasters could:** • place additional burdens on women's health; • increase women's workload; • limit women's time to participate in decision-making and income-generating activities; • reduce the livelihood assets of women.
4,5,6	**Reduce child mortality, improve maternal health and combat HIV, malaria and other diseases**	**Increased child mortality, reduced maternal health and the undermining of the nutritional health needed by individuals to combat HIV are expected to occur as a result of climate change-induced:** • extreme weather events; • increase in prevalence of certain vector- and water-borne diseases; • heat-related mortality; • declining food security; • decreased availability of potable water.
7	**Ensure environmental sustainability**	**Climate change will have a direct impact on environmental sustainability because it:** • causes fundamental alterations in ecosystem relationships; • changes the quality and quantity of natural resources; • reduces ecosystem productivity.
8	**Develop a global partnership for development**	**Climate change could lead to conflicts over diminishing natural resources, directly undermining the prospects of global cooperation and partnership. Climate change could also affect international trade and the global financial system through:** • increased frequency and severity of severe weather events; • loss of agricultural productivity in some regions; • loss of natural resources.

MULTINATIONAL
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO AFRICAN CLIMATE INSTITUTIONS PROJECT
MANDATES

In January 2007 the **Africa Union Eighth Ordinary Session**[1] endorsed the April 2006 "Action Plan for Africa", and urged "Member states and regional Economic Communities (RECs) in collaboration with the private sector, civil society and development partners to integrate climate change considerations into development strategies and programmes at national and regional levels". The Session requested ***"****the Commission, the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank to develop and implement the Plan on Climate Change and Development in Africa and to report on progress biannually*".

At the **Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development** (Fortieth Session of the Commission, Addis 2-3 April 2007)[2] reinforced the AUC's request. The Conference noted "*that the ECA, AUC and AfDB within the framework of the joint secretariat, and in collaboration with the development partners, are currently developing the "Climate Information for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) adaptation programme to be implemented by the relevant African and regional institutions*". They specifically requested ***"****ECA, in partnership with AUC, AfDB and in collaboration with relevant African and international institutions, take appropriate action for the effective development and implementation of the programme and to report on progress at each session of the Conference of the Commission*".

At the **First Joint Annual Meeting of the African Union Conference of Ministers on the Economy and Finance in April 2008, and the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development of the UNECA** held in Addis Ababa also discussed climate change. The joint session noted "with appreciation" the ClimDev-Africa program, and specifically welcomed and endorsed ***"****the establishment of the African Climate Policy Centre with the objective of providing policy guidance to member countries and urges ECA to take the necessary action for immediate operationalisation"*. The Joint meeting went on to request ***"****the ECA, in collaboration with the AUC and the AfDB to take the necessary measures for the effective implementation of CLIM-DEV Africa through relevant national, sub-regional and regional institutions."* They also requested *"the ECA and its proposed ACPC to provide the necessary support to strengthen its partnership with the African Centre of Meteorological Applications to Development (ACMAD)"*

The **12th Session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment,** (AMCEN) held in Johannesburg 10th – 12th June 2008[3] specifically supported *"the process of developing the CLIMDEV Africa programme"* and requested *"the AUC, UNECA and the AfDB to accelerate the finalization of the programme document and the dissemination of this information to ensure the participation of AMCEN in the Climate for Development in Africa programme"*. They went on *"to welcome and support the establishment of the ACPC at the UNECA, emphasizing its role in supporting the integration of climate change into economic development and planning processed in Africa, and to call upon the UNEP, the WMO an other relevant institutions to play an active role in this initiative"*.

[1] Decision on Climate Change and Development in Africa (DOC.ASSEMBLY/AU/12(VIII)
[2] Resolution (E/ECA/COE/26/L6) later ref 852 (L)
[3] UNEP/AMCEN/12/9 12 June 2008

MULTINATIONAL
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO AFRICAN CLIMATE INSTITUTIONS PROJECT
CRITERIA FOR REGIONAL PUBLIC GOODS

- ***Non-rivalry:*** Project activities will benefit all African countries by ensuring that climate-related information is generated and exchanged across the continent and that best practices are also developed and shared to encourage collaboration amongst African countries in addressing the challenges of climate change. In addition, many of Africa's threatened resources are shared and existing regional organizations like the River Basin Organizations lack the capacity to manage these resources in view of the added threat of climate change. Strengthening the capacities of these regional institutions will benefit all riparian and non-riparian countries.

- ***Non-excludability:*** The project focuses on benefits of improved climate risk mitigation and adaptation as well as increased access to climate information. It will benefit every person in the continent; particularly the poor who are found in every country and none of them can be excluded from such benefit. As such, even if one of the countries does not participate, the benefits of the program highlighted above would still accrue to it. For example, increased capacity to integrate climate change adaptation into regional development policies will benefit even non-participating countries.

- ***Of Public Interest****:* Climate change is a threat to development in Africa and the lack of information and capacity to use whatever information is available is an obstacle to addressing the threat. Climate change is projected to cause environmental disruptions and create civil strives that could degenerate into armed conflicts. These armed conflicts would create environmental refugees that would affect even countries not severely threatened by climate change. It is therefore important that Africa's regional institutions be strengthened to be able to develop early warning systems that could avert climate change disasters. Many of the Regional Climate Institutions are repositioning themselves to perform these tasks.

- ***Multi-country involvement:*** The project will involve the implementation of regional interventions that will involve the participation of several countries. Participating countries will be required to contribute up to five (5) percent of the cost in cash or in kind.

- ***Strategic Alignment:*** The project is identified as one of the instruments that the Bank intends to use to achieve the second focus area of the Climate Risk Management and Adaptation Strategy, which aims at enhancing the capacities of RMCs to address the challenges of climate change. Also, other multilateral and bilateral donors such as DFID, UNDP, and the EU have signaled interest in supporting the project in a bid to assisting African countries mainstream climate change adaptation into development planning processes.

- ***Catalytic and Upstream Role:*** Implementation of the project shall contribute to sustainable development of the continent, by ensuring that climate change is integrated into development plans and processes. This will ultimately reduce the vulnerability of the poor to climate change and help sustain the gains of the PRSPs and the MDGs. Also, addressing the challenges of climate change in the continent will help improve food security (availability, access to and use of food resources), improve access to use of freshwater resources, reduce the incidences of climate-driven diseases, promote and diversify income generating activities, and insure basic socioeconomic infrastructure in the continent. The capacity of relevant African institutions will be strengthened to sustain the gains of the interventions through the ClimDev-Africa program.

- ***Higher Developmental Impact in Cooperating:*** Climate change does not respect political and administrative boundaries. In order to increase the sustainability of the gains of the project and

collectively address the challenges of climate change in the continent, all African countries have to take specific measures at the same time. Addressing some of the threats, like the spread of diseases to previously-disease-free areas, can only be achieved at the regional level. Most River/Lake Basins in Africa are transboundary and no-single country can effectively address the challenges of these transboundary basins and addressing the challenges of climate change can be best be achieved if this is approached from a regional perspective.