

# Africa Adaptation Programme

# Q3

## Third Quarterly Report 2012

Prepared by the AAP Inter-Regional  
Technical Support Component



Africa Adaptation Programme

## AAP Third Quarterly Report 2012

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### About the AAP

The Africa Adaptation Programme was launched in 2008 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in partnership with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) and with US\$92.1 million support from the Government of Japan. The AAP was established under the Japan-UNDP Joint Framework for Building Partnership to Address Climate Change in Africa, which was founded at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) in May 2008.

The AAP's goal is to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable countries, promote early adaptation action and lay the foundations for long-term investment to increase resilience to climate change across the African continent. The overall objective of the programme is to see 20 countries in the African continent adjust their national development processes to incorporate climate change risks and opportunities.

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# Contents

	LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	1
	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
1	THIRD QUARTER 2012 PROJECT PROGRESS	6
1.1	Strengthening long-term planning mechanisms	7
1.2	Leadership and institutional capacity development	13
1.3	Implementation of climate resilient policies	18
1.4	Innovative financing options	24
1.5	Generation and sharing of knowledge	28
1.6	Quarter 3 IRTSC direct in-country support	32
1.7	Media Capacity Building Project	36
1.8	Sustainability measures	39
2	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	46
2.1	National AAP component	47
2.2	Regional component	48
2.3	Cross Practice Strategy	48
2.4	The Media Capacity Building Project	49
3	PROJECT PLANNING	50
3.1	Strengthening long-term planning mechanisms	51
3.2	Leadership and institutional capacity development	51
3.3	Implementation of climate resilient policies	52
3.4	Innovative financing options	53
3.5	Generation and sharing of knowledge	54
3.6	Media Capacity Building Project	54

## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Africa Adaptation Programme
AWS	Automated weather station
BCJ	The Baobab Coalition Journal
BDP	UNDP Bureau for Development Policy
CC	Climate change
CCA	Climate change adaptation
CAI	Climate Action Intelligence
CDG	UNDP Capacity Development Group
COP	Conference of the Parties
EEG	UNDP Environment and Energy Group
EWS	Early warning system
GCM	Global climate modelling
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGCA	Global Gender and Climate Alliance
GIS	Geographic information system
GROOTS	Grassroots Organisations Operating Together in Sisterhood
HPC	High performance computing
ICFJ	International Centre for Journalists
ICTP	International Centre for Theoretical Physics
IED	Innovation, Environment, Development
IRTSC	Inter-Regional Technical Support Component

IT	Information technology
KM	Knowledge management
LMS	Lesotho Meteorological Services
LRP	Leadership for Results Programme
MCBP	Media Capacity Building Project
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
PDP	Professional Development Programme
PMU	AAP Project Management Unit
RCM	Regional climate modelling
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNV	United Nations Volunteer

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Africa Adaptation Programme's (AAP) Third Quarterly Report covers the period from July to September 2012.

Physical and financial progress remained on the increase during the reporting period thanks to the on-going commitment of the country teams. Only one country, Cameroon, is under-achieving to any significant degree, however, the challenges that it is confronting are due in part to instability within the project management team. There are, nonetheless, some very good deliverables associated with the Cameroon project. On-going monitoring, liaison and support through both the RBA Country Advisor and IRTSC Task Manager systems are having a positive impact and, while full delivery will probably not be achieved, delivery is expected to be substantially higher by 31 December, 2012.

Generally, the IRTSC emphasis during the quarter was to continue Task Manager liaison with a continuation of component interventions related to data analysis and information systems (10 countries assisted) and knowledge management, in particular Teamworks, training (three countries assisted). Three countries also received support to revise log-frames and four countries received training on the climate finance readiness framework.

At the country level momentum remains high and this has positioned all countries for a strong run home during the final quarter of the programme. Financial delivery is at 84% at the end of September up from 73% in June, an increase of 11% this quarter.

Programme highlights are included in the following paragraphs with more specific detail listed in the sections following.

### **Outcome 1: Strengthening long-term development planning mechanisms**

Twelve countries implemented studies aimed at influencing policy formation, including updates to National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), the development of disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies as well as the elaboration of national climate actions plans.

### **Outcome 2: Leadership and institutional capacity development**

Fourteen countries continued their work toward strengthening institutional structures such as national climate change coordination bodies, inter-sectoral technical working groups and climate change units within ministries. Additionally, 10 project teams continued their work on the design of new programmes to address climate change.

### **Outcome 3: Implementation of climate-resilient policies**

Nine countries worked on amendments to existing development policies. Ten countries worked on new climate change legislation and/or formal policy directives and two of these approved national climate change legislation during quarter 3.

### **Outcome 4: Innovative financing options**

Six countries organised, with the support of the UNDP Cross-Practice Team and/or the Boots on the Ground initiative, national or regional capacity building workshops on access to climate

finance mechanisms.

One country, Ghana, organised a regional workshop on leveraging public finance to catalyse private sector engagement for resilient development in an environment of climate change. This workshop, which was attended by six other AAP countries, exemplifies the increasing level of collaboration between AAP countries.

#### **Outcome 5: Generation and sharing of knowledge**

All 20 countries reported that they had continued efforts to generate and share knowledge. Congo and Mauritius held national workshops on the capitalisation of knowledge, bringing together between 30 and 40 high-profile climate change adaptation stakeholders from ministries, academia and civil society. Additionally, Namibia organised a climate change knowledge fair that was attended by more than 200 participants and included a high-level panel discussion with representatives from parliament, government ministries, academia and the private sector.

Quarter 4 constitutes the final quarter of implementation for the 20 AAP countries. Final evaluations will start in December, in preparation for which the IRTSC will hold a meeting of all countries in November. This event, entitled 'Celebrating our Successes', will enable all AAP national teams to share best practices and achievements, learn from each other's experiences, identify legacy contributions that have been made and identify best strategies for ensuring the sustainability and continuation of achievements following the closing of the AAP.

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# 1

## THIRD QUARTER 2012 PROJECT PROGRESS

Thanks to tremendous efforts from national teams and the regional team during quarter 3, the AAP made a significant step toward its overarching goal of adjusting national development processes to incorporate climate change.

The following sections detail the progress the AAP made in all of its five major programmatic areas. By drawing on support from the IRTSC and engaging the Cross Practice Strategy<sup>1</sup>, as illustrated by the regional in-country support table in section 1.6 and detailed in this chapter, AAP countries have achieved a wide range of results.

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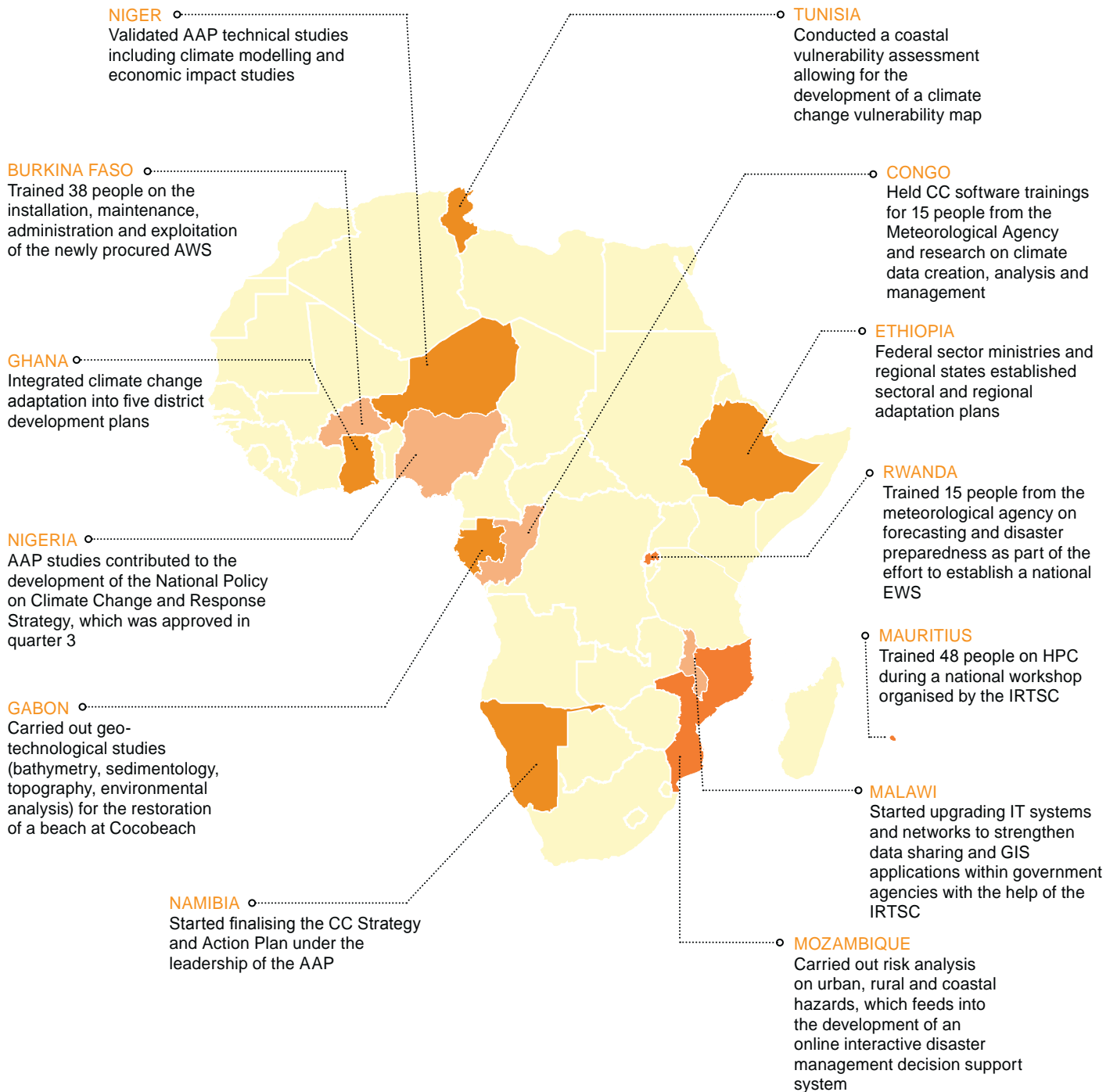
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<sup>1</sup> The Cross Practice Strategy, led by the UNDP Environment and Energy Group, draws from across UNDP's core practice areas of capacity development, poverty reduction, gender mainstreaming, governance, and policy and planning to provide the AAP with an additional suite of technical assistance to meet the vast array of needs associated with national project implementation.



# 1.1

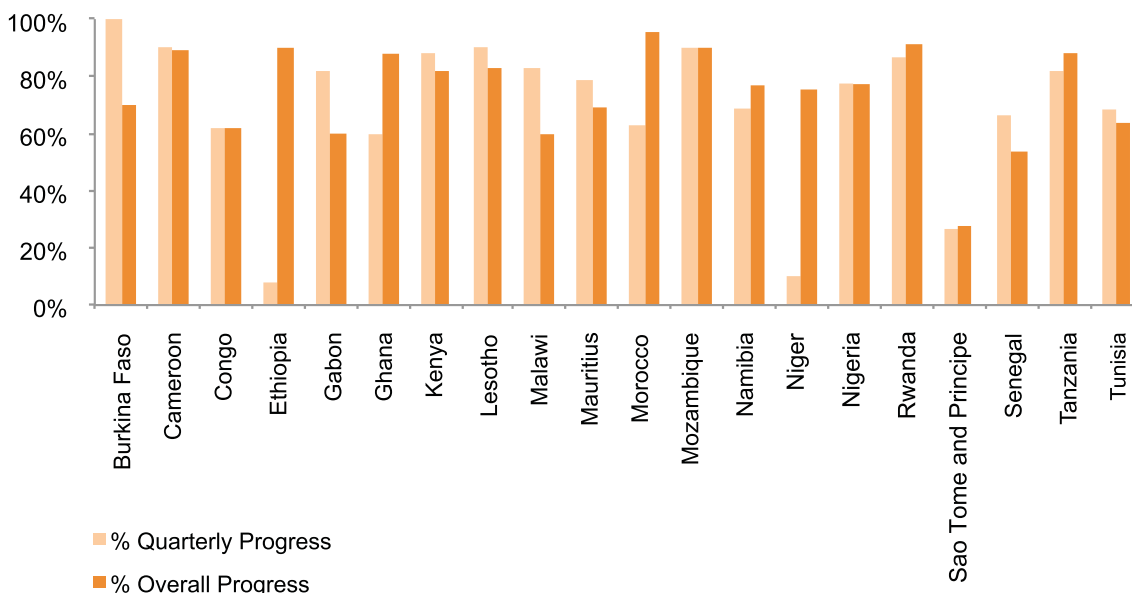
## STRENGTHENING LONG-TERM PLANNING MECHANISMS



To ensure climate-resilient sustainable development, adaptation strategies need to be based on robust climate data and information. Its generation, access, distribution and management are formidable tasks requiring accurate data tools, which most African countries require assistance to acquire and technical support and training to use.

To make climate data available to AAP countries, the IRTSC, along with partner institutions (please see section 1.7 for a comprehensive overview of AAP partnerships), provides technical assistance to help countries develop the infrastructure and capabilities needed to access, analyse, manage and use data for long-term adaptation planning and decision making processes.

### Quarterly and Overall Progress on Long-term Planning



### Ensuring countries are equipped to obtain the best climate data and information

During quarter 3, the IRTSC continued assisting numerous AAP countries with the procurement of information technology (IT) hardware and software to enable them to generate, access and analyse the best available climate data and information. Coupled with in-country training, these IRTSC-assisted procurements have helped strengthen the infrastructure and the technical capacity of AAP countries to undertake climate risk and vulnerability assessments, which can inform climate-smart policy-making. The following items were procured for AAP countries during quarter 3:

- High performance computing (HPC) is used for processing complex tasks and storing high volumes of data that ordinary computers cannot manage. HPC systems include display and analysis software, data access and management software as well as numerical weather prediction tools. Within the AAP HPCs are mainly used for climate modelling and analysing, storing and sharing associated data. In quarter 3, HPC data servers were deployed and installed in Gabon, Lesotho, Mauritius and Niger, and technical specification support was

provided to Ghana, Rwanda and Tanzania. HPC servers have been procured for a total of seven AAP countries since the beginning of the AAP: Burkina Faso, Congo, Gabon, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique and Nigeria. Installation and training has been completed in Burkina Faso, Congo, Gabon, Lesotho and Mauritius.

- Automated weather stations (AWS) are used to monitor the interactions between the soil, vegetation and the atmosphere without any human intervention. Within the AAP AWS are deployed to set up observational networks to collect climate data that is then processed for agricultural and related advisory services. During quarter 3, the IRTSC took action on requests for AWS from Cameroon, Congo and Mauritius. The AAP assisted Nigeria in acquiring AWS in quarter 2, and now during quarter 3 Nigeria used the AWS advisory services to support community-based co-operative farmers associations to enhance rice production. The advisory services provide guidance on when and how much to irrigate crops, apply fertilizer and on the chances for crop failure.
- A Geographic information system (GIS) is a technological unit used to store, retrieve, map and analyse geographical data. The system is comprised of IT hardware and software, data and operational personnel. The advantage of a GIS over conventional database management systems is that a GIS contains geographically referenced spatial data and corresponding attribute information, allowing users of the software to visualise and analyse data in a geographical context. A GIS can be used for multi-sectoral adaptation planning and decision-making purposes. During quarter 3, the IRTSC assisted Malawi with the specifications and procurement of GIS hardware and software to be used for climate risk and vulnerability mapping.
- IT servers, backup and networking infrastructure systems were procured for Malawi and their delivery is underway. IT desktop systems for increased ad hoc governmental capacity were procured for and delivered to Burkina Faso.
- Additionally, early warning systems (EWS), which are used to warn of significant climatic changes, were implemented in Nigeria and Lesotho, and agricultural decision support systems were procured and deployed to Congo and Nigeria.

#### Data and information support in Malawi

Earlier in 2012, the AAP in Malawi identified the need for the Government of Malawi to have the appropriate capacity and technology to create, analyse and share climate data, both within and between its departments and ministries. AAP Malawi has since focussed on capacity development and support to upgrade IT systems and networks to strengthen data sharing and GIS applications within government agencies. The IRTSC recently assessed the status of the IT systems and networks of six government departments and made recommendations on the purchase, installation and networking of equipment for each department and the data sharing options between them, with related procurement processes managed through the IRTSC.

Under its efforts to incorporate and activate the Cross Practice Strategy within the framework of the Integrated Approach in Lesotho (see section 1.3 for more information), the IRTSC developed a crisis mapping and communication platform using the Ushahidi software, which allows for information collection, visualisation and interactive mapping. This enabled the country to finalise its climate and health vulnerability mapping exercise; health and climate data was collected and analysed, and the relationship between climate and diseases established for Lesotho's planning needs.

In order to ensure the information being generated in Lesotho is accessible to both decision-makers and the public, the IRTSC is assisting with the creation of a climate change information portal, which will be embedded within the Lesotho Meteorological Services (LMS) website. Additionally, the IRTSC is assisting the LMS with the specifications, procurement and implementation of the redesign of its website. For effective implementation and to ensure that the information is truly cross-cutting, multiple institutions and government agencies are being given access to the portal in order to directly contribute information to it.

### Training on climate-related analysis

Nine countries held training programmes on climate analysis in quarter 3. Trainees included key stakeholders from ministries, parliaments, meteorological agencies, academia, media and civil society. Since the inception of the AAP, decision makers, leaders, and technical staff from all 20 participating countries have been trained in climate data analysis and application techniques.

In the reporting period, the IRTSC continued providing data and information management workshops. In partnership with the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), a wireless training workshop was organised. Twelve government technicians were trained on the planning, installation and maintenance of wireless high speed data transmission used to store, manage and share climate data and information. A regional workshop on wireless data networks was also organised in partnership with the ICTP in Lesotho where, in addition to high-speed transmission training, the LMS, the Disaster Management Authority and the Ministry of Health were supported in the installation of wireless hardware and software.

Forty-eight IT system administrators and climate scientists from the University of Mauritius—which will host the HPC—the Mauritius Meteorological Services and relevant sectoral ministries received training on HPC installation and their application in climate change adaptation planning. Additionally, 27 scientists in Mauritius were trained on the use of weather-generators for long-term climate series and downscaling for risk assessments supported by the IRTSC. As a result of these training sessions, the relevant officials acquired the know-how to use data acquisition and information management tools in support of sustainability planning.

The IRTSC provided 15 people from the Meteorological Agency and sectoral ministries in Congo with training on climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessment tools, and data organisation, formatting and management. Vulnerability mapping has been completed as a result of these trainings.

In Niger, the IRTSC organised a national workshop on open source computing tools to analyse, interpret and display climate and climate change variables at local and national levels. Twenty-five participants learned about data challenges and initiatives for climate change studies in Africa.

The IRTSC also continued collecting datasets and is storing them on the central AAP RAMADDA

server, which provides countries with links to tools and tested data portals. In addition to the AAP central server, the RAMADDA page<sup>1</sup> on the AAP regional website provides national projects with links to tools and data portals.

**Procurement of hardware and software, related training and the AAP RAMADDA server has helped countries with the elaboration of technical studies on climate change adaptation.**

Since the beginning of the AAP, all 20 AAP countries have undertaken studies and created information systems aimed at understanding climate risks and vulnerabilities and providing improved technical information to support decision-making. During quarter 3, eight AAP national projects continued working on such studies and on the development of information systems: Burkina Faso, Gabon, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, and Tunisia. Highlights from their work this quarter include climate modelling studies, vulnerability risk assessments and mapping in priority sectors such as water, agriculture and health.

With the support of the IRTSC, AAP Mauritius collected and analysed data on climate change and impacts on the health sector. Subsequently, the IRTSC developed a capacity-building training programme to enable stakeholders to further measure climate change impacts on the health sector. Additionally, AAP Mauritius completed infrastructural climate change impact assessments on buildings, roads and public infrastructure.

**An increasing number of technical studies produced under the AAP are used by decision makers and influence development decisions and policy documents.**

Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda and Sao Tome and Principe have been using their technical studies to influence development decisions and policy developments. For example:

In Burkina Faso, climate modelling studies, vulnerability risk assessments and analysis provided a scientific basis for updating sections of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA).

In Cameroon, parliamentarians used AAP studies to develop a paper in which they formulate a common position on climate change adaptation, allowing for more concerted policy-approaches.

Ethiopia used AAP studies to develop a 'green economy' registry system that will inform decision-makers on which stakeholders are working on which aspect of climate change adaptation.

In Gabon, geotechnical studies produced by the AAP will guide the Ministry of Transport and Public Works on which materials to use for the restoration of the Cocobeach.

Ghana applied AAP climate studies in the preparation of the Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and climate change has been integrated into the district plans of the five AAP pilot districts.

In Kenya, climate risk assessments have been integrated into the Climate Action Plan, which is a component of the National Adaptation Plan.

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development in Mauritius has been using AAP findings and recommendations to carry out a land drainage project.

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1 <http://www.undp-aap.org/workareas/ramadda>

In Namibia, an AAP-led early warning study contributed to the formulation of the Disaster Risk Management Act.

AAP studies in Nigeria influenced the National Policy on Climate Change and Response Strategy, which was officially approved in September 2012.

AAP studies have helped populate the Climate Change Information System of the Rwanda Department of Climate Change, which provides the private sector and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) with results of its studies.

**As of September 2012, all 20 AAP countries report having worked on the development of adaptation plans, and six AAP countries have already approved climate change adaptation plans and strategies.**

Through its technical studies and advisory services, the AAP has been supporting governments with the development of climate change adaptation plans and strategies and has thus been one of the forces contributing to the establishment of the following national planning mechanisms:

In Tanzania, the National Environmental Action Plan was approved and a related action plan revised in order to integrate climate change adaptation issues and identify priority adaptation actions in line with the necessary timeframes and expected outputs.

The Government of Tunisia approved the National Coastal Adaptation Strategy Report, which suggests 44 specific national priority actions to be implemented in 13 different sectors.

In Ghana, five district development plans that include climate change adaptation were approved.

In Kenya, the National Adaptation Plan has been completed and approved through a validation workshop.

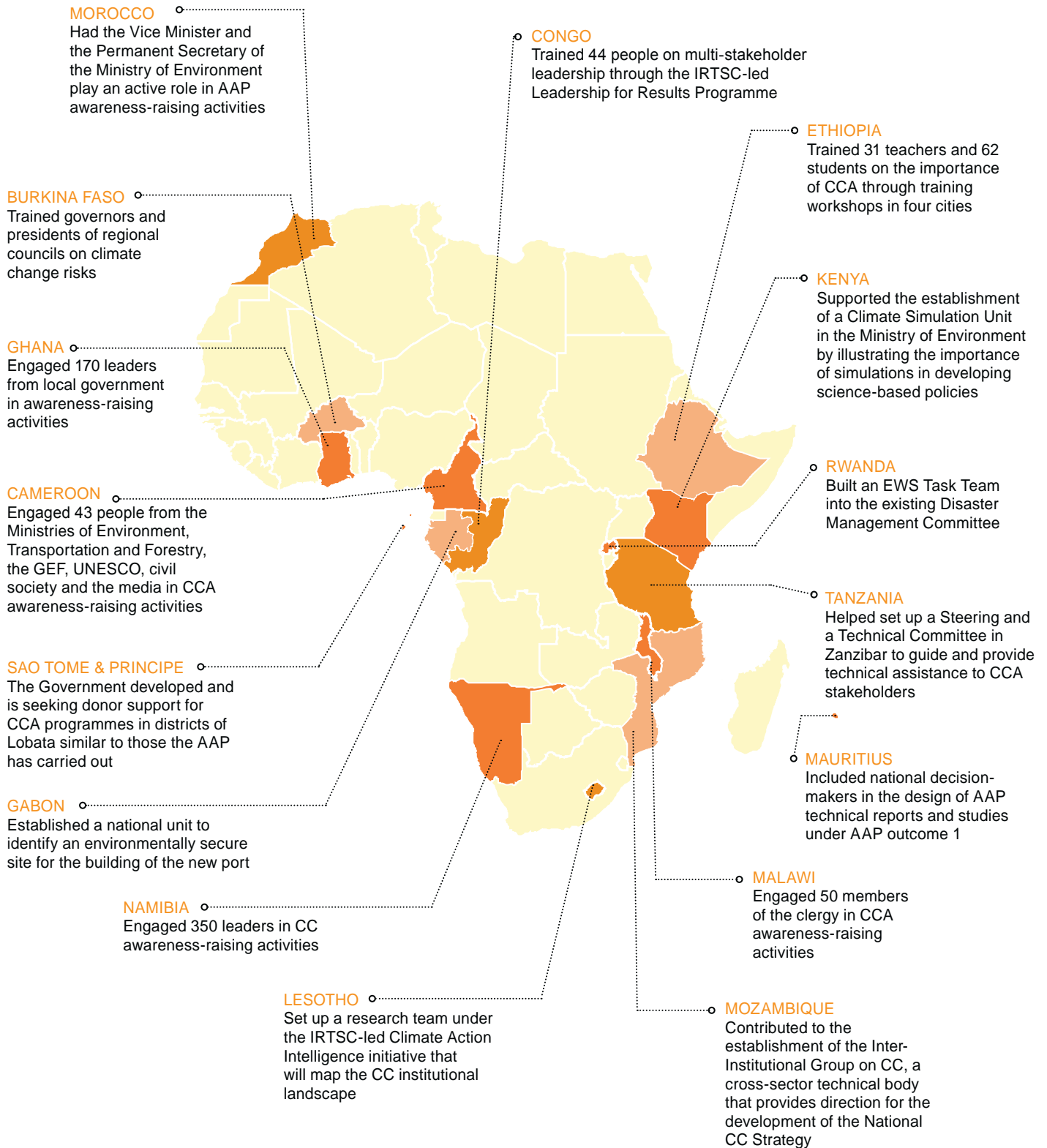
The Government of Nigeria approved the National Policy on Climate Change and Response Strategy.

The Government of Morocco approved four communal climate change resilience plans.

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# 1.2

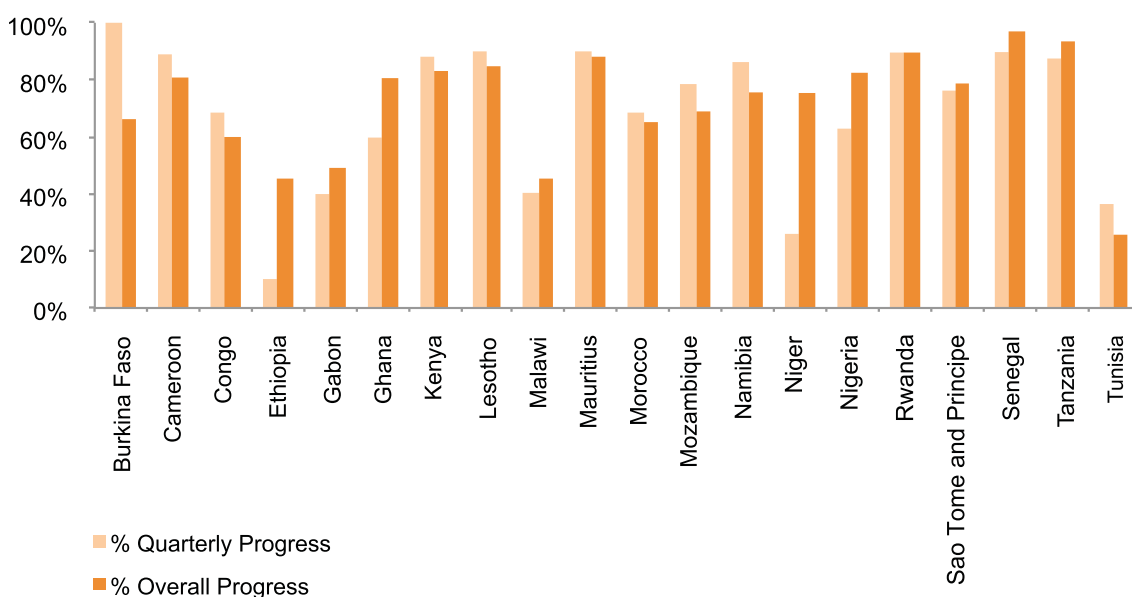
## LEADERSHIP AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT





In order to enhance the professional leadership capacities of key individuals involved in national development, the AAP supports a broad range of leaders to strengthen their skills, knowledge and leadership capabilities, thereby improving their ability to overcome challenges, build momentum, influence results and productively bring together all those who can play an important role in enhancing national climate change agendas.

### Quarterly and Overall Progress on Leadership and Institutional Capacity Development



#### Awareness-raising activities

During the reporting period, leaders from 15 AAP countries were engaged in awareness-raising activities (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, and Tanzania). Since the beginning of the programme, the AAP has enhanced the climate change awareness of leaders from all participating AAP countries. These leaders come from all political levels and include national-level parliamentarians, government officials, representatives from key ministries and local representatives such as district and village leaders. Representatives from civil society and academia, such as researchers from universities and teachers, were also included in a number of awareness-raising activities.

AAP awareness-raising activities have spurred specific actions on climate change-related matters in 19 countries to date. Fourteen AAP countries organised specific activities during quarter 3 (Cameroon, Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Tanzania and Tunisia). These activities range from exchange of climate change information between high-level ministries (Cameroon) to concrete actions in local communities (Congo, Ghana, Lesotho and Tunisia). In Lesotho, youth ambassadors started visiting local communities to sensitise them on climate change, and in Tanzania, numerous civil society organisations have begun to raise awareness on climate change impacts and related adaptation measures.



### Climate change training

Through a number of initiatives and in-country training, the IRTSC provides support to participating countries in building awareness, professional skills, knowledge and leadership of their AAP staff and other key stakeholders.

Through the UNDP Gender Team, engaged under the Cross-Practice Strategy, the AAP ensures that national adaptation strategies address the needs of women and men equitably. During this quarter, the Gender Team organised and conducted two training sessions and capacity development workshops on gender and climate change in Congo and Niger to build the capacities and knowledge of policy- and decision-makers, researchers, and practitioners on the link between gender and climate change. Workshop participants were key national stakeholders on gender and climate change: AAP Project Management Units (PMUs), government officials, civil society organisations, women's groups, journalists, research institutions/universities and local community representatives. Eighty-six participants were trained in Niger and 35 in Congo. In Congo, the journalists who followed the AAP Media Capacity Building Project's (MCBP—please refer to section 1.6 for more information) country workshops a few months earlier attended the gender workshop to consolidate and extend their knowledge on climate change with a gender focus.

The UNDP Gender Team supported AAP Mozambique in finalising a stocktaking study and guidelines on how to increase women's membership and participation in local management committees for a Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) project in the country aimed at mainstreaming gender into UNDP programming for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

As part of the Integrated Approach in Lesotho (please refer to section 1.3 for more information), the AAP Climate Action Intelligence initiative (CAI) is being implemented there. Under the initiative the country is mapping its climate change landscape and providing socio-cultural data to complement scientific and economic data to provide a more comprehensive picture.

During the reporting period, the CAI national research team, made up of representatives from key ministries and academia, was set up with the National University of Lesotho, which is taking a lead in ensuring the relevance of the CAI research questions. Two workshops took place: a three-day workshop provided the CAI national research team with training on data tools and the collection of data as well as on the information collection, visualisation and interactive mapping software Ushahidi. Building on the analytical training workshop, the national research team developed presentations and reports on the findings of the national CAI project to date as well as key questions to propose to key stakeholders in order to drive the CAI process forward. A series of meetings were held with the CAI core research team to plan the next steps, with an emphasis on operationalizing CAI in Lesotho and ensuring its sustainability beyond 2012. The second workshop, a two-day analytical workshop, targeted key ministries at the directorate level, allowing them to understand the benefits of the CAI in the country.

Through CAI work carried out in Malawi, the country has established a CAI database, which informs decision-makers on the set-up of institutions on climate change and sectoral impacts in the country, and helps identify finance gaps.

Through a workshop, AAP Senegal presented how it has used CAI to analyse its activities with regard to coastal management, the integration of climate change adaptation into sectoral policy, inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, the introduction of an EWS, the collection of best practices and training of students in climate change.

The Leadership for Results Programme (LRP), an IRTSC initiative that helps countries develop

multi-stakeholder leadership, continued in Congo. After the first LRP workshop in quarter 2, the second workshop took place during quarter 3 bringing together key stakeholders from key ministries, UNDP, MCBP-trained journalists, civil society and the private sector.

### New institutional structures

Thanks to the AAP, all participating countries have now worked toward the establishment of new institutional structures to address climate change and development related issues. 14 countries worked on new institutional structures during quarter 3 (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, and Tunisia):

After the execution of the LRP in quarter 2, Ghana formed a technical team working on climate change analysis during quarter 3.

Nigeria established the Science Committee on Climate Change with the objective of developing strategies for bridging the gap between growing scientific knowledge and capabilities and policy-making for the attainment of Nigeria's economic transformation objectives, thus linking outcome 1 and outcome 2 of the AAP.

As a direct result of the implementation of the AAP in Mozambique, a 14-person inter-sectoral technical group composed of AAP institutional focal points with 14 members was established to promote and coordinate joint action and learning. It is working to plan and implement activities in an integrated and inclusive manner across sectors.

AAP Niger established the Coordination Framework on Climate Change Adaptation. Its mandate is to help all relevant actors on climate change across the country to share experiences and lessons learned.

In Rwanda, an EWS Task Team was added to the Disaster Management Committee to warn of potential significant climatic changes.

AAP Tanzania helped establish the National Climate Change Steering Committee and a second Technical Climate Change Committee to guide and provide technical assistance in climate change adaptation in Zanzibar.

### New government programmes

The AAP has contributed to new government programmes through its studies and active support for governments implementing existing programmes and designing new ones. During the reporting period, 10 AAP countries worked on/continued to work on the design of new government programmes to address climate change (Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, and Tanzania). This brings to 13 the number of programmes that have worked on new and/or expanded governmental programmes on climate change.

Malawi worked on two new programmes with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the Flemish regional Government, building on the work of the AAP (please go to section 1.4 for further information).

In Mozambique, the AAP contributed directly to the formulation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and has been accompanying programmes/environmental projects

implemented by the Government, including the Green Human Development and the climate change adaptation projects.

In Lesotho, the Ministry of Development Planning has integrated climate change into the national budgeting process, which will allow for further funding in priority sectors.

The Government of Mauritius started mainstreaming gender issues in its climate change programmes.

In Namibia, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism has started restructuring its Department of Environmental Affairs, which will allow for stronger emphasis of climate change in future government programmes.

In Nigeria, over the course of the AAP, the Government started making climate change adaptation an educational priority and began climate change education projects in public schools including competitions and climate change school clubs, in order to build climate change awareness amongst children.

In Sao Tome and Principe, the Government has started developing programmes in districts of Lobata similar to the AAP, for which it is actively seeking donor support.

Thanks to the input of the AAP, the Government of Tanzania started mainstreaming climate change and environmental factors into the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction II.

Prominent examples of countries developing new and/or expanded government programmes on climate change include the following:

AAP Congo successfully advocated for the inclusion of climate change in the Poverty Reduction Strategy in quarter 1, 2012.

In Ethiopia, the AAP contributed to the development of the Climate Resilient Green Economy Facility launched in quarter 3, 2012.

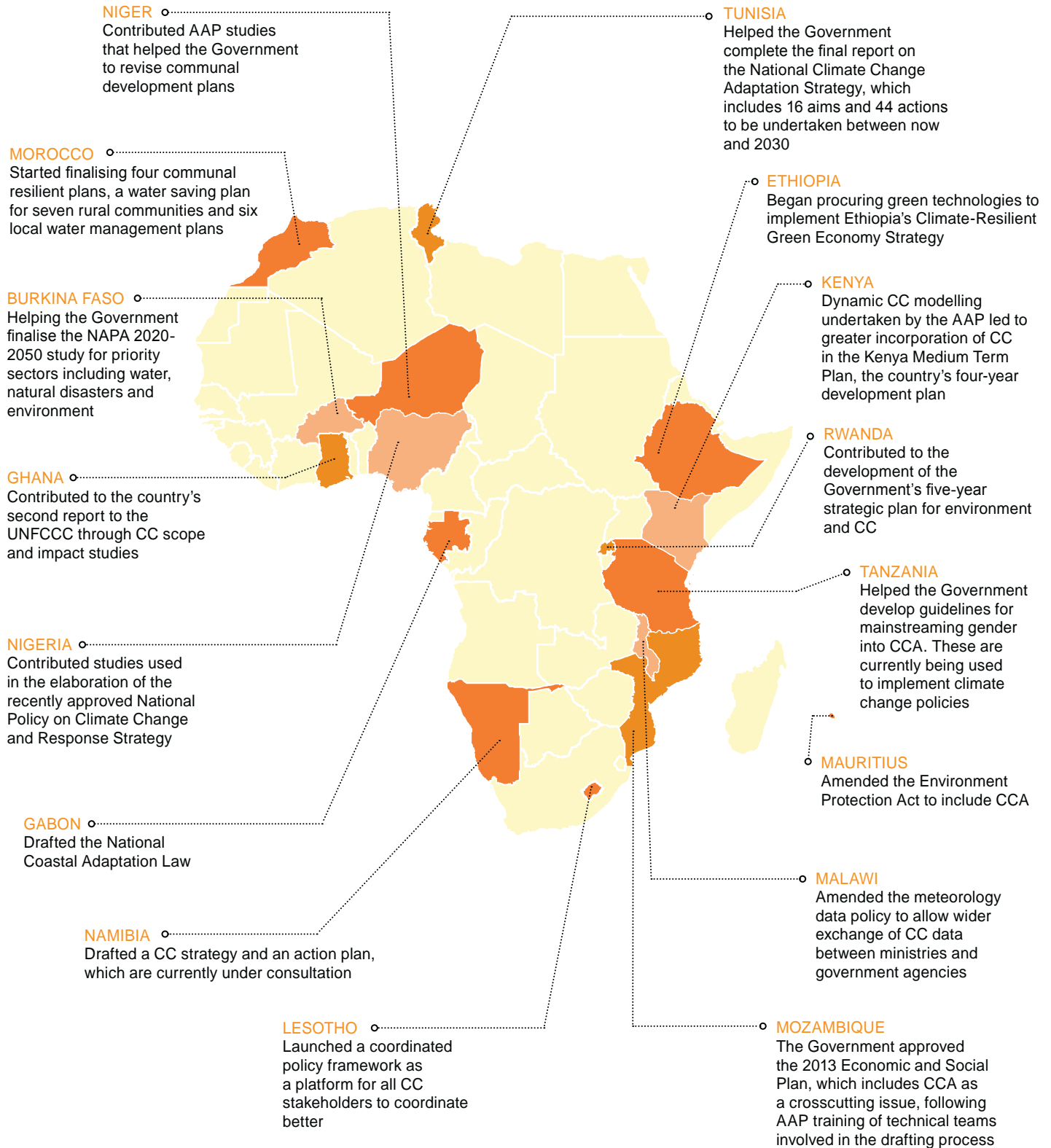
In 2011, AAP Ghana set up a one-year mentoring and coaching programme to build enhanced capacity of political leaders working on climate change adaptation issues in national, sub-national and local climate change coordination agencies.

In Kenya, the AAP contributed to the establishment of the National Climate Change Secretariat in quarter 4, 2010. It is mandated to coordinate climate change focal points in key ministries and agencies, and to facilitate the implementation of the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) and Kenya's action plan.

In 2011, the AAP contributed to inclusion of climate change as a pillar into two new environmental programmes, namely the National Green Programme and the National Programme on the Development of Renewable Energies.

# 1.3

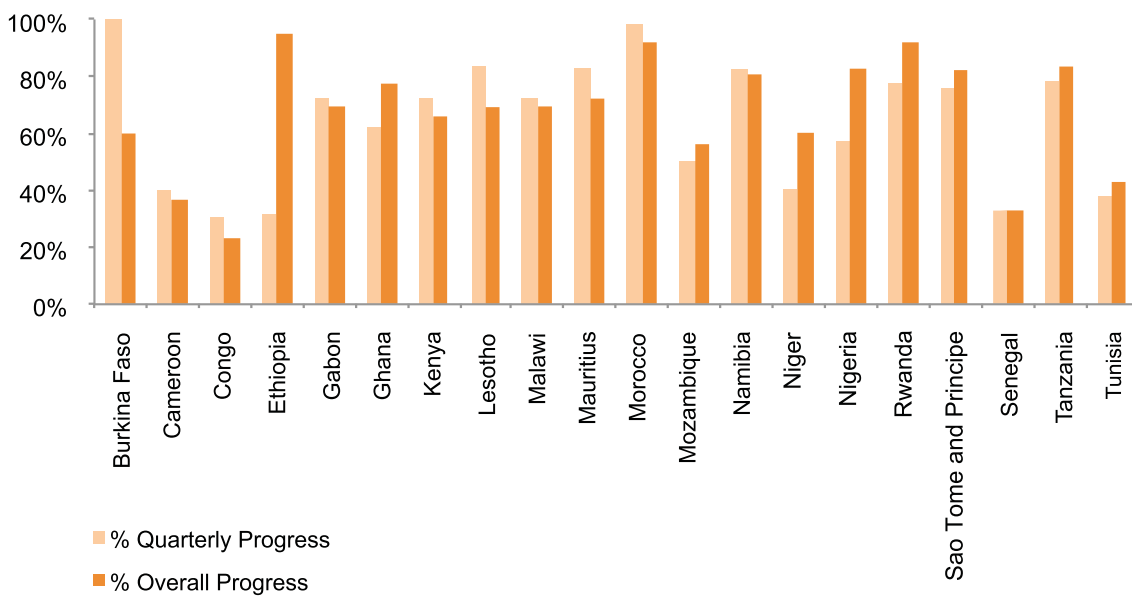
## IMPLEMENTATION OF CLIMATE RESILIENT POLICIES



Governments need to develop long-term policies to protect climate-sensitive public goods such as water supplies and coastlines, expand regional political cooperation and adjust fiscal policies to create private sector incentives for adaptation, and to establish performance standards and codes that encourage both private and public investment in lasting capital and infrastructure.

The AAP provides critical assistance to key ministries and public administration bodies to promote innovative thinking, explore and design appropriate policy responses and reach more integrated national adaptation results.

### Quarterly and Overall Progress on Policy and Planning



### New climate change policies

Climate change needs to be addressed across all sectors and integrated within all relevant national planning even when not designated as a ‘climate change policy’. With the support of the AAP, African countries are also integrating climate change into national sectoral policies. For example, AAP Congo contributed to the formulation and integration of climate change into policies on agriculture, energy and water. In Mauritius, the Environment Protection Act was amended to include climate change adaptation.

As for climate change-specific policies, two countries (Nigeria and Tanzania) launched national climate change legislation during quarter 3.

Nigeria’s Government approved the National Policy on Climate Change and Response Strategy, the development of which was supported through consultations with the AAP. The strategy sets out indicators for climate change activities and aims to ensure coordinated implementation for addressing the impacts of climate change in the country.

In Tanzania, national guidelines for mainstreaming climate change adaptation into sectoral policies, plans and strategies have been finalised and approved with the support of the AAP, which provided advice and shared best practices and lessons learned from pilot projects. The guidelines provide a step-by-step approach to mainstreaming adaptation concerns into sectoral

policies, plans and strategies.

During quarter 3, eight more countries (Burkina Faso, Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi and Mauritius) continued to work on climate change legislation and/or formal policy directives as a result of the AAP's support.

Ghana completed the draft of the National Climate Change Policy. Burkina Faso and Malawi started formulating national climate change adaptation strategies.

In Kenya, AAP dynamic climate modelling studies have contributed to the implementation of the Kenyan NCCRS, namely the development of the NAPA. This is an example of the AAP's outcome 1 support (data generation and access) linking full cycle to influence policy-making (AAP outcome 3). Additionally, the AAP developed a gender mainstreaming strategy, which is guiding gender-related actions under the NCCRS.

Transforming policies and development plans to integrate climate change adaptation requires significant buy-in from stakeholders and adjusted priorities in a zero sum reality. It must be recognised that adjusted priorities in planning require adjusted priorities in national budgets to enable follow-through action. One significant example of the AAP's support in this practical process took place in Lesotho. During quarter 3, the Ministry of Development Planning commenced the development of Action Plans that will be costed and included in the National Budget 2013/14. This work was supported by the Cross Practice Strategy, including the work of the Poverty Group to support the costing exercise.

Since the beginning of the AAP, 17 AAP countries have approved, finalised or made significant progress with regard to the formulation of climate change related policies and/or formal policy directives, and the other three have initiated the formulation of policies with the support of the AAP. Some recent prominent achievements of the programme include Gabon elaborating the National Coastal Adaptation Law proposal, Lesotho integrating an AAP-promoted climate change chapter into the National Strategy for Development, and Sao Tome and Principe validating the regulation of the Forest and Park Law, all during quarter 2 2012.

Some AAP countries approved national climate change legislation in 2011: Namibia approved the National Policy on Climate Change during quarter 4 and during the same period Nigeria passed the National Climate Change Authority Bill.

### **Amendment of existing development policies**

During quarter 3, nine AAP countries worked on the amendment of existing development policies to incorporate climate change adaptation (Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, and Tanzania) bringing to 15 (with Ethiopia, Lesotho, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda and Senegal) the number of AAP countries that have worked toward amendments since the beginning of the programme. Amended policies in these countries include, inter alia, national long-term strategies, education policies and updates in internal organisational policies to allow for better coordination amongst key stakeholders.

In-country support was provided to Mauritius by the IRTSC for the preparation of its National Climate Change Adaptation Framework, which is comprised of a National Climate Change Adaptation Policy, a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan, as well as a Climate Change Adaptation Investment Programme. Additionally, in support of mainstreaming climate change (mitigation and adaptation) into current integrated coastal zone management as well as making policy recommendations that will be promulgated into law, AAP Mauritius received



regional support to identify best practices for integrating climate change into effective coastal zone planning and management.

During quarter 3 in Kenya, the UNDP Gender Team helped identify gender concerns and issues in the implementation of development priorities under the National Climate Change Response Strategy and generated relevant actions and indicators for monitoring relevant gender mainstreaming activities. Additionally, the Kenyan GGCA country project received support from the UNDP Gender Team with the finalisation of gender mainstreaming guidelines and a gender mainstreaming framework. Qualitative impact studies, which were finalised under outcome 1 of the programme, also serve to realign climate change adaptation in Kenya's Vision 2030<sup>1</sup>, the country's development programme covering the period from 2008 to 2030.

In order to mainstream gender into national adaptation policy, programmes, projects and indicators for monitoring and evaluation, the UNDP Gender Team has drafted relevant gender guidelines for all 20 AAP countries. The key objective is to facilitate the work of regional and national cadres of experts, practitioners, policy makers and other partners to support governments, UN Country Offices and civil society organisations to integrate gender considerations into national climate change adaptation policy and programming, and adaptation finance.

AAP Ghana supported the development and publication of a mainstreaming tool on climate change adaptation and disaster risks for district assemblies. Ghana provides one example where climate change adaptation and disaster risk management are highly integrated under the AAP.

In Malawi, where the IRTSC is currently supporting the Government to upgrade IT systems and networks to strengthen data sharing within and among Government agencies, relevant meteorology and meteorology data policies have been amended to strengthen the exchange of information within the Malawi Meteorology Agency and between the Agency and other Government agencies.

In Tanzania, the National Environmental Action Plan and the Environmental Education for Sustainable Development Strategy have both been revised to incorporate climate change adaptation issues with the support of the AAP. In the Environmental Education for Sustainable Development Strategy, climate change awareness has been mainstreamed to increase awareness at the level of primary and secondary schools and also teachers' colleges. In addition, AAP Tanzania is currently mainstreaming gender into existing adaptation policies.

### **Implementation of pilot adaptation measures in priority sectors**

Seventeed countries have worked on initiatives to implement pilot adaptation measures in country-selected priority sectors, 13 of which did so in quarter 3 (Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, and Tanzania). The most common priority sectors include agriculture, food and food security, forestry, energy, water and education.

In Gabon, AAP technical studies helped develop pilot projects with regard to the restoration of the town of Cocobeach, the restoration of a mangrove area and fish stock conservation.

In Congo, an AAP feasibility study led to the plantation of 100 hectares of forest

In Tunisia, 15km of coastline has been restored and a ribbon of dunes is getting preserved. Coastal projects have received positive feedback and as a result the momentum to protect coastal areas in Tunisia and neighbouring countries is growing.

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1 <http://www.vision2030.go.ke/>

In Morocco, where oases cover 15% of the land, decreasing rainfall constitutes an immense threat to the livelihoods of over 1.7 million people living in them. This is why the AAP in Morocco has focused on adaptation measure in its oasis regions, namely in four basins: Guelmin-Tata, Drâ, Ziz-Ghriss and Dadès. Under the AAP, vulnerability studies were finalised on Morocco's oasis systems that include short and long-term adaptation measures to be taken until 2030. Further studies, surveillance and warning systems were developed that, amongst other things, evaluate existing local surveillance and crisis management structures. AAP studies are being used by local authorities in the basins for the integration of climate change adaptation into their territorial planning, and for the strengthening of their surveillance and warning systems. Four communal resilient plans, a water saving plan for seven rural communities and six local water management plans are currently being finalised. This exemplifies how studies developed under AAP outcome 1 (data generation and access) are used to influence policy-making (AAP outcome 3).

In collaboration with UNICEF, AAP Nigeria selected three schools in three different federal states for pilot climate change interventions. Thanks to the support of the AAP, the schools have incorporated climate change in their curriculum and are carrying out awareness projects. One of the schools in the state of Niger (in the country of Nigeria), for instance, has been carrying out an agriculture harvesting project intended to illustrate the need for climate-sensitive farming. The AAP has worked closely with the three relevant federal states in order to replicate successful pilots and upscale and change national-level education policy to include climate change. To capture lessons learned, AAP Nigeria developed a draft document on the role of youth in the fight against climate change, which will be shared, discussed, and validated through a workshop.

### **Integration of climate change into infrastructure and investment plans**

Fifteen AAP countries have worked on infrastructure and investment plans that address climate change adaptation. During quarter 3, a total of 12 AAP countries worked on the incorporation of climate change resilience in infrastructure and investment plans (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, and Tunisia).

AAP Malawi concluded a study of best practices and developed a handbook on climate change adaptation measures in communities, which has served as an input into the Malawi Government's national investment plan.

In Niger, the AAP contributed to the integration of climate change resilience in the new Economic and Social Investment Plan.

AAP Rwanda contributed to the development of a five-year Strategic Plan for Environment and Climate Change.

With the support of the AAP, the Government of Nigeria has integrated climate change into national macro-economic policies.



### The AAP Integrated Approach in Lesotho

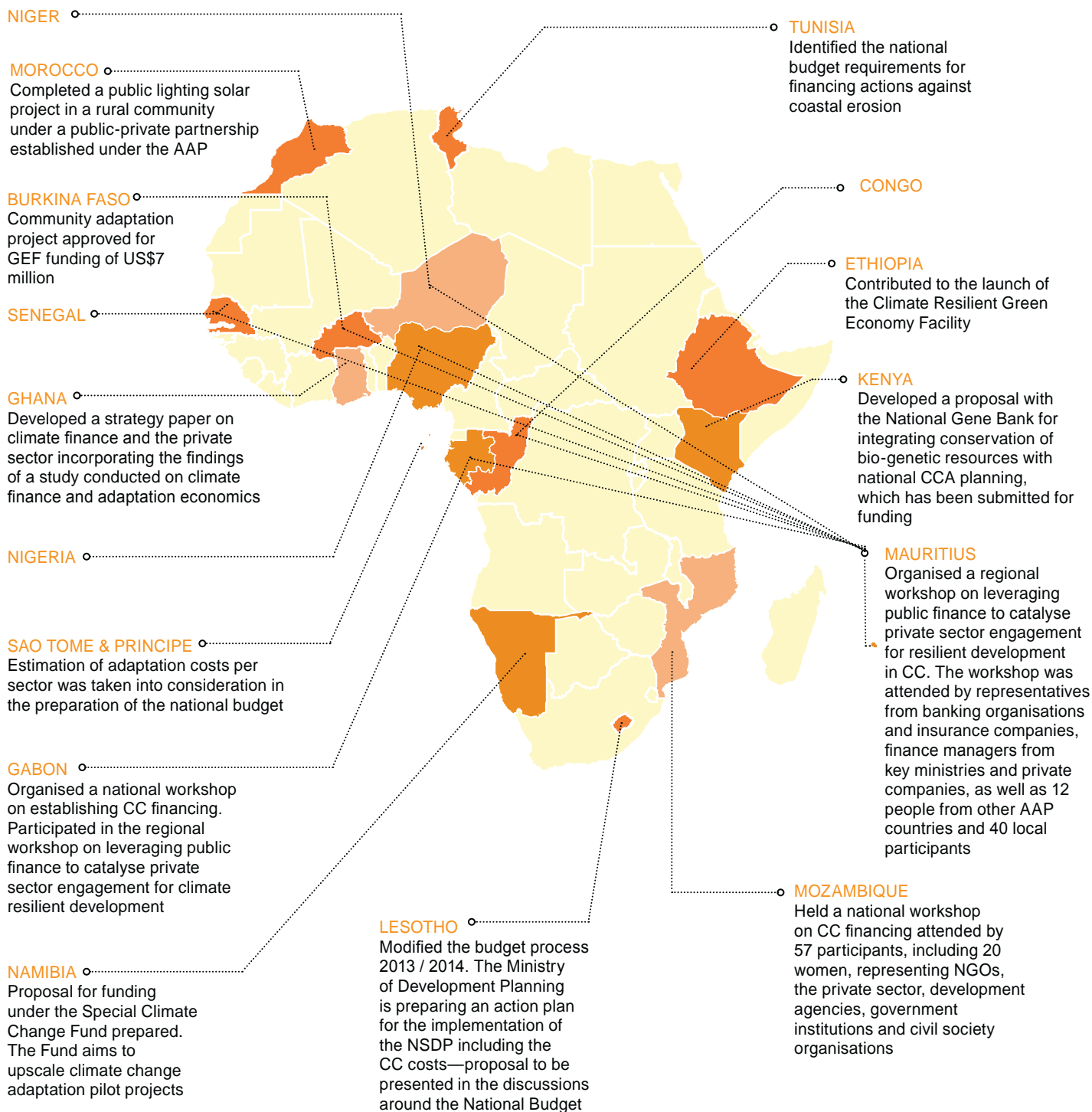
To ensure that Government planning takes into account the multitude of sectors affected by climate change, and to guarantee that inclusive national climate change policies are integrated, the AAP developed the 'Integrated Approach', a spectrum of support initiatives addressing climate change priorities in the work the AAP carries out in collaboration with UNDP's 'Boots on the Ground initiative', which works with 26 low-income countries, including 23 least developed countries, to build capacity on climate change policy development.

Initial scoping missions in Lesotho in quarter 2 provided information needed to tailor the approach to the needs of the country. Now, the Integrated Approach is being carried out in Lesotho to develop a coordinated policy framework under which all ministries and stakeholders will be able to coordinate on issues relating to climate change.

During the reporting period, a toolkit on climate change and poverty policy-making was developed to support countries by providing a methodology to integrate climate change and its impacts on poverty into national and sectoral plans and policies. It is the first step in identifying and costing climate-resilient development policies and activities under AAP outcomes 1 and 3, and it is being piloted in Lesotho to generate information on the impacts of climate change on poverty. Additionally, an outline for a strategic guidance note identifying additional costs and financing to climate-proof specific Millennium Development Goals (MDG) as part of the efforts to accelerate and sustain MDG gains was developed and is going to be applied in Lesotho.

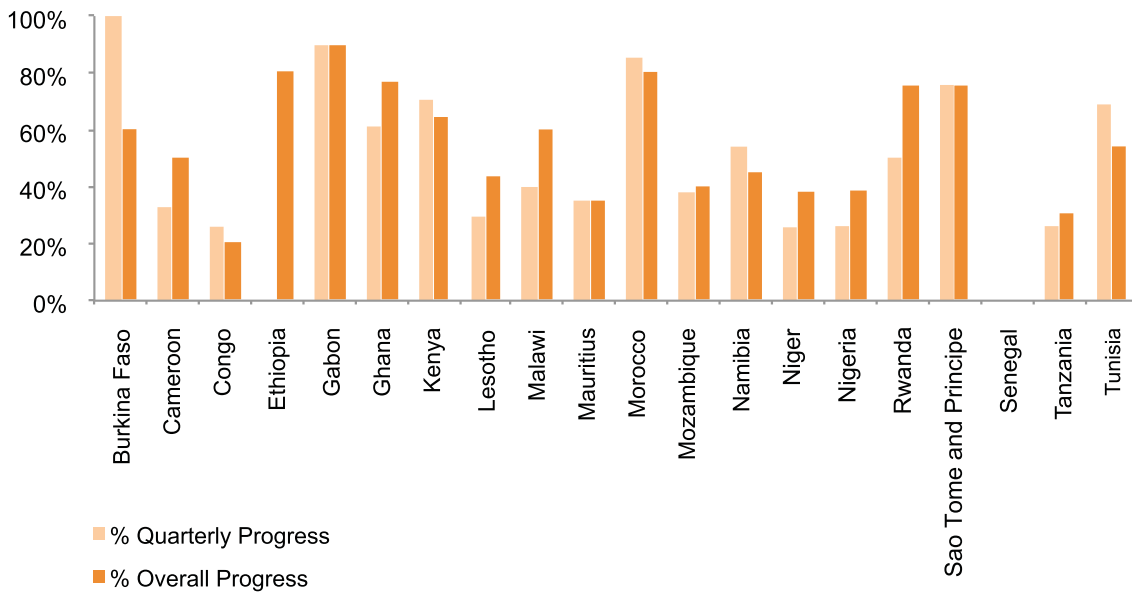
As detailed in sections 1.1 and 1.2 of this report, Lesotho was further assisted with the generation of data, leadership and capacity development training. Under the Integrated Approach, the country was assisted with the development of a crisis mapping and communication platform using the Ushahidi software. This allows for information collection, visualisation and interactive mapping, which enabled Lesotho to finalise a climate and health vulnerability mapping exercise it was undertaking. Additionally, the AAP Climate Action Intelligence initiative (CAI) is being implemented to map the climate change landscape in Lesotho and gather socio-cultural data to complement scientific and economic data to provide a comprehensive picture of how climate change will affect the country and to help identify the relevant adaptation measures to be taken. As part of the development of the climate change information portal for Lesotho, the IRTSC is developing a web hosting for CAI to ensure wide access to information on the findings of the initiative.

# 1.4 INNOVATIVE FINANCING OPTIONS



As the effects of climate change grow, finding innovative ways to attract and secure existing and emerging funds and additional resources to use toward strategic interventions becomes critical. The AAP supports the expansion of financing options to meet national adaptation costs at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels.

### Quarterly and Overall Progress on Innovative Finance Options



### Estimation of costs of implementation plans

Over the course of AAP’s implementation, a total of 14 participating countries have sought to estimate climate change adaptation costs, 10 of these (Burkina Faso, Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Tunisia) during quarter 3. The measures undertaken include:

With the support of the AAP, Lesotho established sector teams to carry out cost analysis on the impact of adaptation measures in the agricultural, water, energy and health sectors.

AAP Tunisia worked on the development of a methodological guide for an operational approach of planning and implementation of adaptation projects in its coastal areas.

In Ghana, the AAP supported the training of three specialists on economic analysis of climate change impacts on the agricultural sector. This work for adaptation cost estimation was supported under the Cross Practice Strategy through the UNDP Poverty Group.

### Establishment of new financing options

During the reporting period, five AAP countries (Gabon, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique and Niger) organised national or regional capacity-building workshops on access to climate finance mechanisms with the support of the UNDP Cross-Practice Team and/or in collaboration with the UNDP Boots on the Ground initiative.

AAP Mauritius organised a regional workshop on leveraging public finance to catalyse private sector engagement for resilient development in a climate changing environment, in which seven AAP countries participated (Burkina Faso, Congo, Mauritius Gabon, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal). Among the participants were representatives from banking organisations, insurance companies and finance managers of key ministries. Forty locals and 12 foreigners took part.

AAP Gabon organised a workshop on adaptation financing options. The workshop gravitated around themes such as climate finance in Africa, finance planning, access to funding and national climate funds. Representatives from AAP Burkina Faso and Cameroon participated in the workshop.

In Kenya, a training workshop was held on the identification of opportunities for mainstreaming climate change in national planning/budgeting processes and on how to position the country better to tap into existing and emerging sources of climate finance. One-hundred representatives from Government ministries and departments, the private sector—such as national development banks—and development partners took part.

AAP Mozambique organised a national workshop on climate change financing, which provided a practice-based and policy-relevant discussion on climate change financing aimed at helping the country plan, access and blend multiple sources of climate change financing to support its national development priorities. The workshop was attended by 57 participants including 20 women. The participants were comprised of government representatives from various Ministries including Environment, Finance, Agriculture, Water and Energy, relevant national stakeholders including parliamentarians, civil society and academia, the private sector and national and international institutions working on climate-related issues.

In Niger, three training sessions were held on mobilising innovative funding and drafting climate change adaptation proposals. Participants included members of the Government's Adaptation Unit, staff from various Government ministries and representatives of financial institutions.

AAP Morocco has been looking into expanding public-private partnerships to mobilise funds for climate change projects in local communities.

AAP Mauritius has been examining available financing options as part of its Climate Change Adaptation Policy Framework.

Additionally, three countries (Burkina Faso, Congo and Mozambique) have established or are in the process of establishing National Implementation Entities under the Adaptation Fund. Also, in line with the strategic goals of the AAP, the Government of Ethiopia launched the Climate Resilient Green Economy Facility. This new facility is designed to enable a strategic approach to the development of climate policy and to give technical and financial support to development issues related to climate change. It is anticipated that the Facility will significantly reduce the cost and duplication associated with project-centred approaches, thereby improving the probability of attracting inbound investment and directly accessing global financial resources.

In parallel with the efforts detailed above, UNDP Headquarters, with the inputs of UNDP Cross-Practice Team, has been working on a policy brief containing guidance on climate finance readiness in Africa that will include case studies from AAP countries. Over the span of the AAP's implementation a total of 18 countries have taken steps toward creating an enabling national environment to establish new financing options for climate change adaptation.

### Amendment of national budgets

The AAP is supporting governments to amend their national budgets to provide funds for adaptation. During quarter 3, six AAP countries (Lesotho, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe, and Tunisia) amended their national budgets or took steps for future amendments by including a line item on climate change adaptation. In the AAP's implementation to date, eight countries have integrated climate change adaptation measures into their national budgets.

### New funding proposals and generation of new funding

The AAP supports the preparation and submission of proposals for ways of establishing new funding mechanisms. During quarter 3, four AAP countries finalised, validated and/or submitted proposals for funding climate change adaptation projects. Some of the funding entities mobilised through new proposals were the Climate and Development Knowledge Network in Ghana, the Adaptation Fund in Morocco, the Special Climate Change Fund in Namibia and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in Tunisia. During the AAP's implementation, 10 AAP countries have submitted a total of 12 proposals to different financial bodies and systems.

To date, six AAP countries have generated new funding worth more than \$30 million in total. Three countries saw their proposals approved in quarter 3:

Under the GEF, \$7 million for a community adaptation project was generated in Burkina Faso, where the AAP played a pivotal role in the project's formulation.

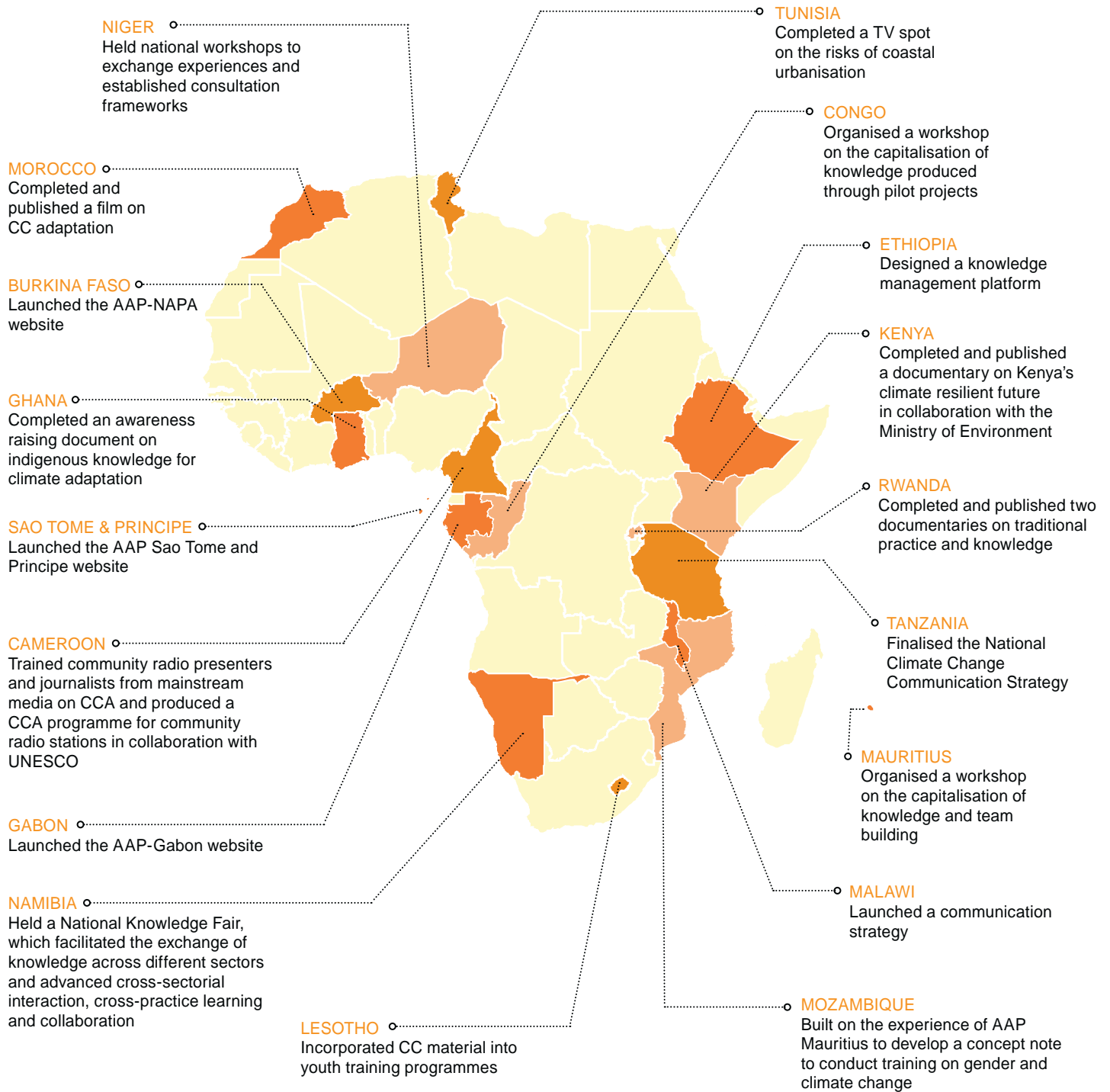
Kenya received approximately \$4.5 million to fund a project to integrate genetic resources conserved from plants into national climate change adaptation planning.

Thanks to the efforts of the AAP in expanding public-private partnerships, Morocco generated around \$2 million for local community projects on solar powered street lighting and on water purification (through a public partnership between the Directorate General for Local Communities and the Directorate of Territorial Planning).

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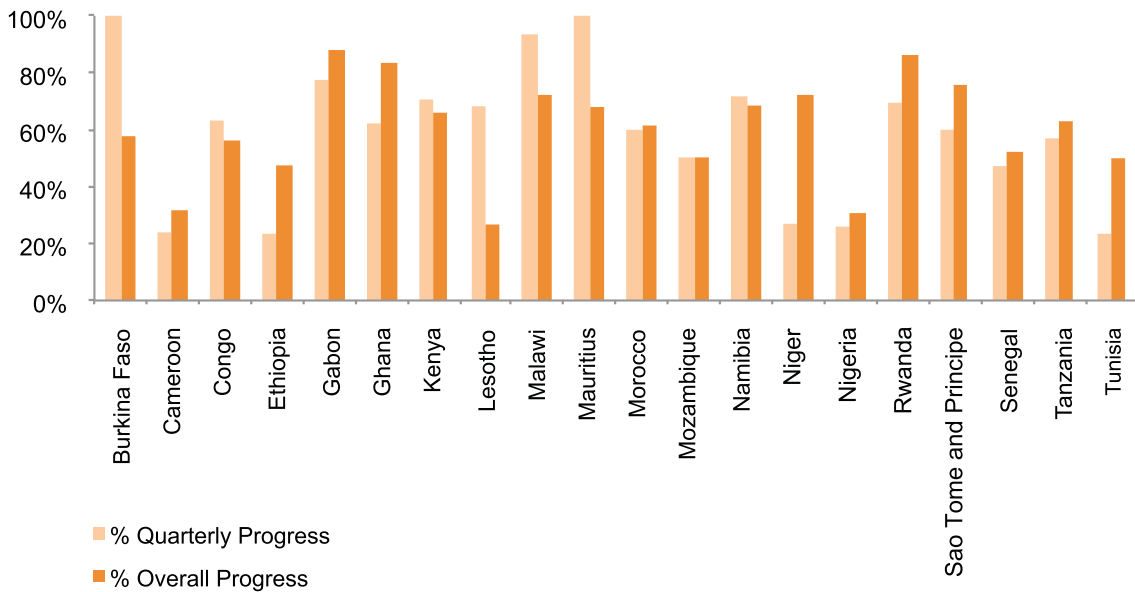
# 1.5

## GENERATION AND SHARING OF KNOWLEDGE



The AAP supports the generation and sharing of knowledge relevant to adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities across all levels. In order to realise this outcome, the AAP has been producing a number of knowledge products. These are being widely disseminated and discussed at national and local levels, and also serve as a basis for exchanges among AAP countries.

### Quarterly and Overall Progress on Knowledge Management



### Knowledge products portraying projects results and experiences are being disseminated in each AAP country

During the quarter 3, project results, lessons and good practices were disseminated at national and local level.

Communication and knowledge management strategies and plans have been developed and finalised by four countries (Ghana, Malawi, Senegal and Tanzania).

Websites have been created, updated and are now utilised in Burkina Faso ([www.spconedd.bf](http://www.spconedd.bf)), Gabon (<http://www.aap-gabon.ga/index.html>), Morocco (<http://www.oasisadaptation.com/>), and Sao Tome and Principe.

The production and/or broadcast of television and or radio clips (in Burkina Faso, Mauritius, Namibia and Tunisia) and video documentaries (in Cameroon, Kenya,<sup>1</sup> Morocco, Rwanda<sup>2</sup>, Senegal and Tanzania) on climate change adaptation also took place during the reporting period.

Strategic documents, technical studies and toolkits for climate change adaptation were produced

1 To watch the documentary, follow the link: <http://www.undp-aap.org/resources/news/aap-kenya-securing-future-setting-scene-low-carbon-resilient-future>

2 To watch the documentary, follow the link: <http://www.undp-aap.org/resources/news/aap-rwanda-senior-citizen-consultation-documentaries>



for decision makers, community leaders and the public at large in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Malawi and Namibia. Other informative and awareness-raising material was finalised in Burkina Faso, Gabon, Kenya, Mozambique and Tanzania. Periodical newsletters are being circulated in Congo, Kenya, Lesotho and Nigeria, and sensitisation material such as an atlas on indigenous knowledge and other products were distributed in Gabon and Ghana.

Knowledge was capitalised through the organisation of diverse national forums.

The IRTSC developed the Guidebook on Capitalisation of Experiences available in English and French<sup>3</sup>, which is supporting countries to organise national knowledge management fairs.

Congo and Mauritius held national workshops on the capitalisation of knowledge and Namibia held a Climate Change Knowledge Fair. Sensitising campaigns (in Congo), study visits to AAP pilot projects (in Ghana, Kenya, Malawi and Tanzania), an AAP Open Day (in Sao Tome and Principe) and youth training programmes (in Kenya) were organised.

To date, all 20 AAP countries have developed knowledge products on mainstreaming climate change into development. These include websites, documentaries, TV and/or radio spots, newsletters, journals, strategic and technical documents, manuals and toolkits, brochures and leaflets. At the country level, all 20 AAP countries have prepared or are in the process of finalising a communication and/or knowledge management strategy, and all have made AAP project results, lessons and good practices available to the wider public through advocacy targeting decision-makers and community leaders, national workshops, study visits to pilot sites, sensitising campaigns and media coverage.

### **AAP countries are sharing experiences on climate change adaptation**

During quarter 3, AAP countries kept exchanging good practices and innovations on climate change adaptation. This exchange was mostly done through:

Study visits: AAP Burkina Faso and AAP Ghana visited each other's pilot projects, and AAP Mauritius organised a workshop on climate finance, which was attended by representatives of AAP in Burkina Faso, Congo, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal (see section 1.4 for more information).

Communication materials: Videos, reports and brochures were developed by AAP Morocco, Gabon, Burkina Faso and Mozambique. Materials previously produced by AAP Ghana inspired the communication materials produced by AAP Burkina Faso, while material produced by AAP Senegal and Morocco inspired the materials produced by AAP Mozambique.

Strategic and technical tools: These were exchanged between countries. AAP Mauritius used the System Dynamic Modeling for Sectoral Analysis employed in Kenya; AAP Mozambique took inspiration from the experience developed by AAP Mauritius in coordination with the UNDP Gender Team to develop a concept note to conduct training on gender and climate change, which will take place during quarter 4.

Teamworks and the AAP website: Through these highly-used platforms, AAP publications and e-resources can be accessed by all AAP countries. Among the knowledge products being accessed are country periodical newsletters, activity reports, strategic documents and guidelines, terms of reference and photos. The AAP website<sup>4</sup> received 4,000 visits in the reporting period representing almost 3,000 unique visitors. During quarter 3, the IRTSC provided AAP Project

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3 <https://www.undp-aap.org/> (available online in French)

4 <http://www.undp-aap.org/>



Management Units, UNDP Focal Points and government representatives of three countries (Congo, Mauritius and Niger) with in-country training sessions on how to make use of Teamworks.

To date, 17 AAP countries have created opportunities to exchange good AAP practices. These exchanges were done on a bilateral basis, for example, AAP Gabon exchanged with AAP Tunisia on coastal protection; on a multilateral basis, AAP Ethiopia, Kenya and Malawi collaborated in the framework of the launch of the CAI initiative; and on a programme-wide basis under the coordination of the IRTSC, the Regional Knowledge Management Workshop: Capitalisation of Experiences on Climate Change Adaptation, which was organised during quarter 3 and brought 17 AAP countries together.

Teamworks has been the AAP knowledge management platform of excellence. To date, 17 national training sessions on Teamworks have been completed. This training has led to the creation of 21 Teamworks AAP spaces, counting 800 members who have shared over 1000 posts,

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## 1.6

### QUARTER 3 IRTSC DIRECT IN-COUNTRY SUPPORT

During the reporting period, the IRTSC in Dakar continued servicing the technical assistance needs of and provided guidance on programme delivery to the 20 participating countries. Great efforts were placed on both AAP key elements:

**Stream I: Direct assistance to national projects:** Through robust and flexible systems and structures, the IRTSC provides immediate responses to specified country needs, maintains passive and proactive means of identifying country needs and helps build knowledge, understanding and capacity to enhance implementation and long-term actions.

**Stream II: Strategic and business enhancement:** Stream II initiatives aim to enhance long-term planning, project management and collaboration and comprise a set of activities seeking strategic and business enhancement outcomes.

During quarter 3, the IRTSC supported AAP countries in all of the AAP's programmatic areas helping them to achieve the results detailed in the above sections 1.1—1.5 of this report. For a comprehensive overview of the specific IRTSC support, please consult the regional in-country direct support map at the end of section 1.6.

#### **Outcome 1: Strengthening long-term development planning mechanisms**

The IRTSC have helped strengthen the infrastructure and the technical capacity of AAP countries to undertake climate risk and vulnerability assessments, which subsequently can inform climate-smart policy-making.

In the reporting period, HPC data servers were deployed and installed in four AAP countries (Gabon, Lesotho, Mauritius and Niger), and technical specification support was provided to three AAP countries (Ghana, Rwanda and Tanzania). Additional HPC server training for IT system administrators and climate scientists was provided for AAP Gabon and Mauritius.

The IRTSC also took action on requests for AWS from Cameroon, Congo and Mauritius and finalised procurement for Burkina Faso. Further IT hardware and software was procured for AAP Malawi whose IT systems and networks are currently being upgraded by the IRTSC to strengthen data sharing and GIS applications within and between six government departments.

Additional training on climate data and information tools and their use was provided to AAP Congo, Niger, Gabon, Lesotho and Mauritius.

Within the AAP Integrated Approach, the IRTSC extensively supported AAP Lesotho through the creation of a climate change information portal, which will be embedded within the Lesotho Meteorological Services (LMS) website. Additionally, the IRTSC is assisting the LMS with the specifications, procurement and implementation of the redesign of its website.

#### **Outcome 2: Leadership and institutional capacity development**

The Gender Team organised and conducted two training sessions and capacity development

workshops on gender and climate change in Congo and Niger in order to build the capacities and knowledge of policy- and decision-makers, researchers, and practitioners on the link between gender and climate change.

The Leadership for Results Programme (LRP) continued in Congo in quarter 3. The LRP is a transformational programme focusing on developing multi-stakeholder leadership that is effective in responding to the immediate and long-term challenges of climate change impacts in the participating countries. The LRP in Congo brought together key stakeholders from key ministries, UNDP, MCBP-trained journalists, civil society and the private sector working on breakthrough projects to gain leadership skills needed to effectively tackle climate change in Congo.

As part of the Integrated Approach, the AAP Climate Action Intelligence initiative (CAI) is being implemented in Lesotho. CAI maps the climate change landscape of AAP countries. In Lesotho, socio-cultural data is collected to complement scientific and economic data in order to provide a comprehensive picture of how climate change will affect the country and to help identify the relevant adaptation measures which will need to be taken.

### **Outcome 3: Implementation of climate-resilient policies**

To ensure coordination mechanisms regulate the multitude of sectors affected by climate change, and to ensure national climate change policies are in place, the AAP has developed the 'Integrated Approach', a spectrum of support initiatives addressing climate change priorities.

After the approach was tailored to the needs of the country in quarter 2, implementation of the Integrated Approach began in quarter 3. In addition to the support provided under outcome 1 and outcome 2 that is further detailed above, a toolkit on climate change and poverty policy-making was developed. It provides a methodology to integrate climate change and its impacts on poverty into national and sectoral plans and policies. The toolkit is being piloted in Lesotho to generate information on the impacts of climate change on poverty. Moreover, a strategic guidance note was drafted through which identifying additional costs and financing to climate-proof specific Millennium Development Goals (MDG) was identified. The note is part of the efforts to accelerate and sustain MDG gains in Lesotho.

### **Outcome 4: Innovative financing options**

The IRTSC has been supporting countries to find innovative ways to attract and secure new and additional resources.

In quarter 3, regional support was provided to Gabon, Lesotho, Mauritius and Mozambique in their organisation of national and regional workshops on accessing new sources of funding. Mauritius, for example, held a regional workshop that was attended by six other AAP countries (Burkina Faso, Congo, Mauritius, Gabon, Nigerian, Nigeria and Senegal). The IRTSC helped countries identify their financing needs and showed them ways to best satisfy these needs. Additional training material was prepared and handed out to AAP countries during the workshops.

### **Outcome 5: Generation and sharing of knowledge**

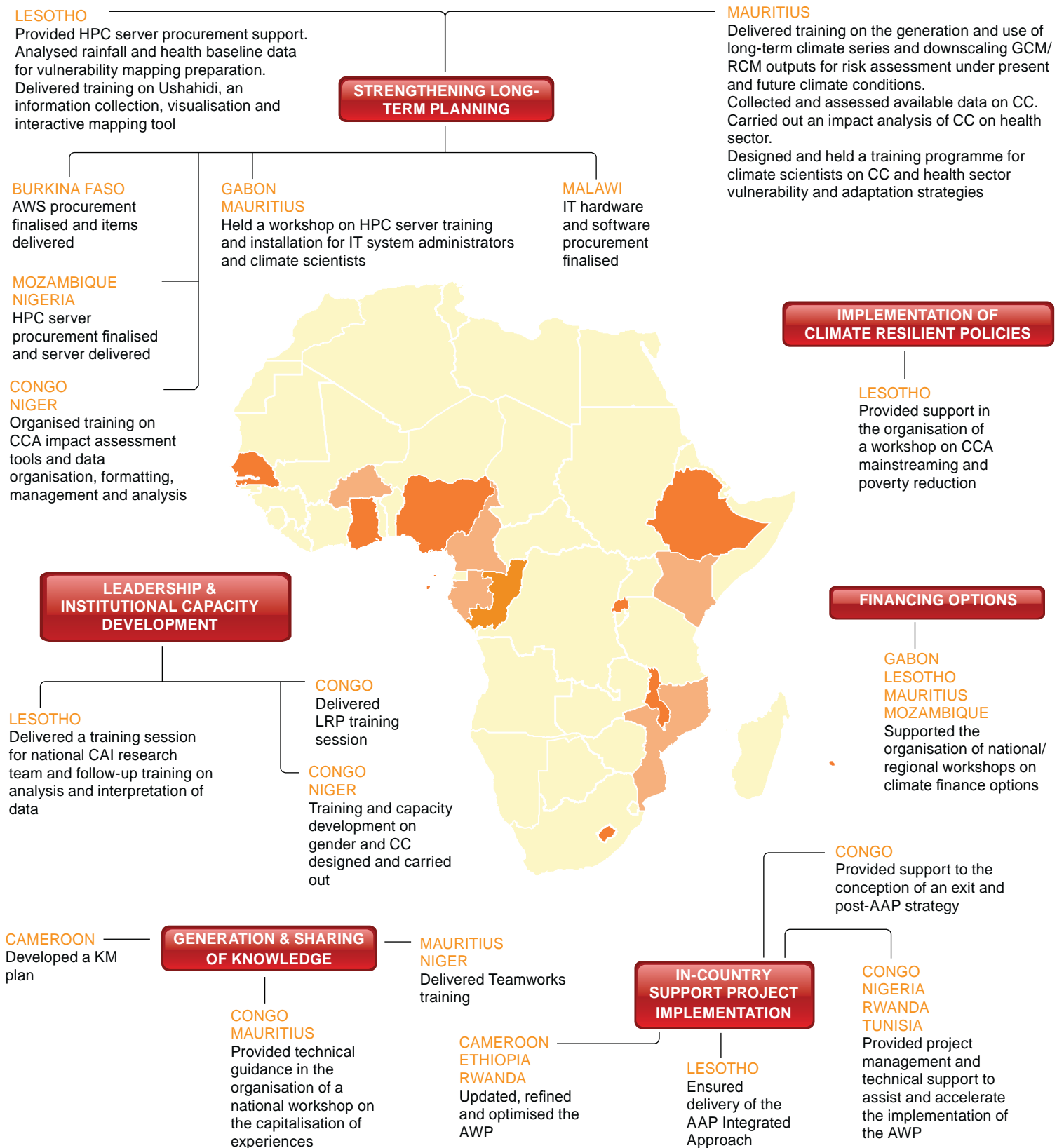
The IRTSC supported the conception of communication and knowledge management plans in Cameroon, Congo, Mauritius, Namibia and Niger by providing strategic advice to the AAP PMUs.

The IRTSC also supported both Congo and Mauritius with the organisation of their national workshops on the capitalisation of knowledge through which both countries collected, promoted and disseminated great results achieved through the AAP.

Furthermore, the IRTSC provided AAP Project Management Units, UNDP Focal Points and government representatives of three countries (Congo, Mauritius and Niger) with in-country training sessions on how to make use of Teamworks, UNDPs global knowledge management platform, through which AAP countries have been extensively sharing lessons learned and products developed under the AAP as well as other initiatives.

Additional in-country project implementation support was given to seven AAP countries (Cameroon, Congo, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Nigeria, Rwanda and Tunisia) including project management advisory services, technical support and strategic project implementation.

## REGIONAL IN-COUNTRY DIRECT SUPPORT



## 1.7

### MEDIA CAPACITY BUILDING PROJECT

In 2011, the AAP Media Capacity Building Project (MCBP) was launched to increase the capacity of African journalists and the wider media community across the 20 AAP countries to understand and report on climate change, thereby fostering an increase in the quantity and quality of climate change-related coverage in the African media. The MCBP completed operations in quarter 3 2012, and has delivered all major aspects of its programme.

The MCBP was implemented in partnership with the International Centre for Journalism (ICFJ). The roll-out of the programme was as follows:

At the start of the MCBP, four senior journalists from Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya and Senegal were trained to be cluster team leaders through a Training of Trainers (TOT) session. They were trained not only on the AAP but also about climate change information adaptation issues in Africa, social and new media, monitoring and evaluation, training techniques and gender issues.

In the first phase of the project, the MCBP focused on the regional and national agenda-setting media in each AAP country. Regional training programmes were provided simultaneously in the four clusters of five countries by the team leaders.<sup>1</sup> The regional workshops brought together a total of 80 participants from across all 20 AAP countries and were held with the support of an established host institution in each of the four host countries, which functioned as the hub within the cluster.<sup>2</sup>

In the following phase, team leaders facilitated national climate change journalism and reporting workshops in each country in their cluster. Over the course of 2011 and 2012, national workshops were held in all 20 AAP countries. Similar to the TOT and the regional workshops, the national trainings focused on climate change facts and climate change adaptation in Africa, social and new media, monitoring and evaluation, training techniques and gender issues. Team leaders were also tasked with reaching out to various media-related constituents in those countries. As a result, each team leader met with editors, journalism schools, environment ministry officials and AAP teams in all AAP countries, thereby expanding the project's reach into the sub-national, community and vernacular media within each country. Additionally, the nationally trained journalists have taken action to spread knowledge of climate change and climate change journalism to other journalists on climate change within their networks and to further spread more accurate climate change information within their home countries.

In 2012, a second TOT was held to expand the base of climate journalism leaders in Africa by planning one AAP-trained climate-journalism trainer in each AAP country. It was attended by 21 participants from 19 AAP countries (a participant from Sao Tome and Principe was not able to attend). All participants had already attended one AAP climate change journalism workshop and had been selected by the team leaders as outstanding candidates to be trained to become

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<sup>1</sup> Francophone cluster 1: Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Mauritius and Rwanda; Francophone Cluster 2: Burkina Faso, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Tunisia; Anglophone cluster 1: Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania; Anglophone cluster 2: Ghana, Namibia, Nigeria, Lesotho, Sao Tome and Principe

<sup>2</sup> These partners were: Ghana Association of Journalists (GJA), Media Focus on Africa (Kenya), Advanced School of Mass Communication, University of Yaoundé in Cameroon (ASMAC) and Inter Africa Network for Women, Media, Gender Equity and Development (FAMEDEV) in Senegal

climate change journalism trainers.

Finally, the MCBP closed during the past quarter, having completed all activities and delivered its major products.

All training programmes were held and monitored as planned:

Four team leaders were trained through the first TOT and 21 team leaders were trained through the second TOT. An evaluation of the TOT shows each of the sessions of the five day training received a 'good' or 'excellent' rating.

All four regional workshops were held and 20 three-day national orientation workshops were held in all 20 AAP countries between September 2011 and May 2012. Four-hundred-and-fifteen journalists were trained through the national workshops. A survey about topics related to climate change was given at the beginning and at the end of the workshop to measure change in knowledge. The results of the survey show increased knowledge of the participants. Each of the national training sessions was also either rated 'excellent' or 'good'.

As planned, communication tools and climate change products have been developed or are being developed for media professionals:

The MCBP Media Resource Directory was developed and has been integrated into the AAP website<sup>3</sup>. The Directory contains research studies, journalism guides, information on international and African journalism associations, news articles and links to websites and social media sites involved with climate change. It will provide African journalists with a major source of information on climate change journalism in Africa after the close of the MCBP.

As planned, a database of trained journalists and published articles per cluster region and country was compiled.

The MCBP has measured the amounts of both articles written about the AAP and written by AAP-trained journalists through a media monitoring system set up in quarter 2, 2011. Monitoring has been conducted by reviewing online publications or based on articles sent to MCPB by individual AAP journalists<sup>4</sup>. Articles about the AAP and by AAP journalists have roughly tripled since the first quarter of media monitoring began: between quarter 2 and quarter 4 of 2011, the number of articles published about the AAP rose from 15 a month up to 37 and then to around 50 a month in quarters 1 and 2 of 2012. AAP-trained journalists published altogether, on average, 150 articles on climate change a month in the first two quarters of 2012, compared to 107 a month in quarter 4 of 2011 and 50 a month in quarters 2 and 3 of 2011. In total, the MCBP counted a total of 1298 articles published by AAP trained journalists between 2011 and 2012, some of which were published outside of Africa. For example, a participant from the national workshop in Cameroon published an article about the MCBP in the magazine Africa Positive, which is sold in Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

A Kenyan journalist published a full-page article on page three of her country's top newspaper. In Malawi, a climate change supplement was launched in The Nation newspaper, and the newspaper now envisages a monthly production of his supplement. Two participants from Nigeria have received important media prizes for their reporting on climate change issues, including the CNN MultiChoice Journalist 2012 award and United Nations Environment Programme's Young Environment Journalist Award.

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.undp-aap.org/workareas/media-resource-directory>

<sup>4</sup> A number of media outlets monitored in the AAP countries lack up to date or functioning websites. In addition, not all AAP journalists regularly send articles to MCPB. Thus, figures are not exhaustive.



In addition to publishing articles, journalists trained by the MCBP have applied their knowledge in other ways to make a lasting impact.

MCBP-trained team leaders have engaged in the organisation and execution of workshops, discussions and symposia. Journalists from Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda and Tanzania have organised and/or participated in climate change discussions, symposiums and workshops. The Team Leader from Cameroon, for example, organised and moderated a panel on the implications of the Conference of the Parties (COP17) for Cameroon in partnership with the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, a German political foundation. The foundation subsequently committed itself to organising more activities for the training of journalists on climate change. In addition, two radio programmes on the panel discussion were broadcast. Also related to COP17, the Kenyan Team Leader was invited as the guest speaker at the AAP side event at the COP17 negotiations. In Ghana, the findings of AAP research on media reporting were presented during a symposium on media reporting on climate change in Norway, China and Ghana. In Malawi, an AAP-trained journalist helped organise and host a media training workshop on climate change and disaster risk management reporting at the Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy, an NGO, which drew 20 participants from across Malawi's media houses.

In order to improve exchange with decision-makers, AAP journalists have linked with policy makers and meteorological departments in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Tanzania. The Team Leader in Ghana, for instance, met with officials of the Ghana Meteorological Agency and officials of the Water Resources Commission to discuss interaction between the agency and Ghanaian journalists on weather patterns, water resources and climate change. A Burkinabe journalist participated in a meeting of scientists in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso on behalf of the AAP where he and the Ghanaian team leader sensitised top meteorological and health science managers and researchers from Africa on the role mass media can play in their work. The Kenyan Team Leader connected the Kenya Environment and Science Journalists Association to the AAP and to the National Meteorological Department to deepen work relations, thereby paving a way for sustainable work beyond the life of the AAP.

In Ghana, Nigeria and Sao Tome and Principe, journalists founded media groups and associations in order to further stimulate professional growth of journalists and to create climate change awareness. In Sao Tome and Principe, the director of the national radio leads a club called Friends of the Environment that brings together AAP journalism workshop participants to further discuss climate change related issues.

### Communications

Ten email updates on AAP news and activities were published via email and on The Baobab Coalition Journal page of the AAP website. The Baobab Coalition Journal is the community newspaper for everyone involved with the AAP, it exists to connect participants, share knowledge, report progress, examine challenges, showcase successes and build mutual reliance among AAP countries and across Africa.

A poster featuring 258 images of almost all AAP staff and many of the AAP partners was designed. It will be printed and distributed in quarter 4.



# 1.8 SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES

At the regional and at the national levels, the AAP has been taking measures to ensure the sustainability of results achieved. AAP countries have been taking specific actions that seek to guarantee that national capacity exists to ensure AAP results outlive the programme.

Some of the highlights are as follows:

AAP SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES HIGHLIGHTS	
<b>Capacity development of key national stakeholders/ institutional capacity</b>	In Ethiopia, a sustainability strategy on the Leadership for Results Programme is currently being developed. The objective is to look into possibilities to continue implementing the initiative after the end of the AAP, allowing for in-depth training of leaders from key institutions such as government departments, NGOs, academia, the private sector, UN agencies and civil society groups to make them better equipped to respond to climatic threats.
	In Congo, Ghana, Sao Tome and Principe, and Senegal, sustainability strategies are being prepared to learn from AAP lessons and sustain the AAP's legacies.
	In Malawi, UNDP has reached an agreement with UNITAR to further develop human resources on climate change adaptation, building on the skills acquired through the AAP.
	In Mozambique, the Ministry of Environment has taken steps to secure the normal operation of the website after the AAP comes to its end. The skills of a core team of six Ministry of Environment IT staff were developed to ensure maintenance and management of the website.
	AAP Nigeria participated in the establishment of the Science Committee on Climate Change and secured the long-term engagement of the Climate Change Research Support Group.
	As a result of the AAP in Tanzania, the Environmental Education for Sustainable Development Strategy was revised to integrate climate change adaptation issues. The strategy specifically contemplates the importance of addressing climate change aspects in primary and secondary education.
<b>Financial and economic mechanisms to ensure the on-going flow of benefits</b>	In Malawi, the Government of Flanders (in Belgium) guaranteed extra funds to build on AAP field demonstration projects. Additionally, the AAP developed a handbook containing a best practices study on communities of adaptation and resilience, which was used as input to Malawi's Investment Plan, which is currently being formulated.
	In Nigeria, the AAP is contributing to the establishment of a National Climate Change Trust Fund.
<b>Policy and regulatory frameworks</b>	In Ghana, the AAP succeeded in integrating climate change adaptation into the district development plans.
	In Kenya, the Vision 2030 (national long-term development blue-print) is being realigned to include climate change adaptation considerations thanks to the results achieved by the AAP.
	In Lesotho, the AAP succeeded in pushing CC considerations into the National Strategic Plan 2013-2017.
	As result of the AAP project's efforts in Mauritius, the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Framework and the Protection Act 2002 are being revised to include climate change adaptation aspects.

<b>Policy and regulatory frameworks</b>	In Morocco, gender and climate change adaptation are being mainstreamed into the local climate plans thanks to the results of the AAP. Additionally, the AAP contributed to get climate change adaptation recognised as a priority under the Third National Communication.
	AAP Mozambique succeeded in having the 2013 Economic and Social Plan include climate change adaptation measures to be implemented by different sectors.
	In Rwanda, the AAP participated in the identification of Government climate change priorities to be integrated in the Third Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2013-2016.
	In Sao Tome and Principe, the AAP was commissioned by the Government to work on a baseline study on the integration of climate change aspects into the National Poverty Reduction Paper, which will contribute to the National Priority Action Plan.
	In Tanzania, the AAP contributed to the revision of the National Environmental Action Plan to integrate issues of climate change adaptation in it.

NATIONAL COMPONENT PARTNERSHIPS			
Partnerships	Country	Formal Partnerships <sup>1</sup>	Informal Partnerships
	Burkina Faso	Millenium Institute (multi-sectoral dynamic modelling for the formulation of a mid- and-long term strategy) University of Ouagadougou (conducting joint research for preparation of NAPA) Meteorological Agency (conducting joint research for preparation of NAPA)	University of Cape Town (conducting downscaling of daily data of nine meteorological stations over 30 years)
	Cameroon	GEF-SGP (community based adaptation projects) Meteorological Agency (capacity development) UNESCO (capacity development on climate change adaptation targeting community radio and general media journalists)	German Development Agency, GIZ French Cooperation Agency
	Congo	National Reforestation Programme (monitoring of agro-reforestation project in Nkayi) Centre for Agronomic Research of Loudima (support the collection and conservation of seeds) Women and Energy NGO (monitored a technical and economic feasibility study for a project on improved cooking stoves and carbon offsetting)	Pilot municipality of Pokola Nature and Development (environment and local solidarity)
	Gabon	Gabon Port Management (partnership for the management and use of a tide gauge between General Directorate for Environment and Nature Protection and Gabon Port Management) Meteorological Agency (user and beneficiary of Meteorological stations built by AAP Gabon) Centre for Sustainable Development and Environment Actions NGO (sustainable development project on mangroves located in Soduco)	General Directorate for Risk Prevention General Directorate for Merchant Marine General Directorate for Territorial Development General Directorate for Law of the Sea Agency for the Security of Air Navigation Municipalities of Cocobeach, Libreville, Mayumba and Port-Gentil
	Ghana	District assemblies where the AAP pilot projects are being implemented (assistance in incorporating climate change into the District Plans)	Care International Regional Institute of Corporate Studies

<sup>1</sup> Formal Partnerships are all those that were recognised by a formal agreement, e.g., a memorandum of understanding.

Partnerships	Country	Formal Partnerships	Informal Partnerships
	Lesotho	Youth groups (create climate change youth ambassadors and implement pilot schemes for sustainable agriculture)	
	Malawi		Mulanje Conservation Trust Mulanje Renewable Energy Agency River of Life Evangelical Church Development Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace—Chikwawa Association for Rural Community Development
	Mauritius	Mauritius Research Council (grant funding under the AAP for research studies on climate change adaptation and sound coal ash management)	University of Mauritius Mauritius Institute of Education Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre Ministry of Fisheries Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security Ministry of Tourism Ministry of Education & Human Resources
	Morocco		General Directorate for Local Communities Regional Directorate for Agriculture
	Mozambique		GGCA (Gender, DRR and Climate Change) Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change Green Human Development Boots on the Ground Adaptation to Coastal Zones, Climate Change and Environment
	Namibia	Ministry of Environment and the Small Grants Beneficiaries	
	Nigeria	Academic and scientific groups	
	Rwanda	Rwanda Environment Management Authority and Rwanda Agricultural Board Rwanda Environment Management Authority and Rwanda Meteorology Agency	

	Country	Formal Partnerships	Informal Partnerships
<b>Partnerships</b>	Senegal	Institute for Agricultural Research National Meteorological Agency Centre de Suivi Écologique Directorate for Water Resources Management and Planning Laboratory for Atmospheric and Oceanic Physics Regional Climate Change Committees (COMRECC) of Kaolack, Tambacounda et Saint Louis	

At the regional level, the contribution of the IRTSC for the sustainability of the AAP includes:

- The documentation of 'lessons learned' as guide for future programme design, delivery and management processes.
- The consolidation, storage and availability of knowledge products to facilitate future learning and capacity development.
- The strengthening of national capacities through initiatives such as the Professional Development Programme (PDP). The PDP has been playing a central role toward ensuring sustainability of the AAP as it has been targeting design, development, implementation and national-ownership of follow-up activities post-AAP.
- The building of alliances with relevant institutions to secure achievements and continue work associated with them (more details can be found in the partnerships section below).
- The mainstreaming of responses to the challenges of climate change. A key element of the longer-term sustainability the IRTSC is committed to achieving is documenting and institutionalising the 'best of the best' lessons for AAP countries to have valuable references to 'fertilise' national strategies and practices.
- Hosting, support and maintenance for the on-going operation of the AAP website is being outsourced through to the end of 2013. The IRTSC has set aside the funding necessary for this operation.

To date, IRTSC components have taken or are taking the following concrete sustainability measures:

- The IRTSC created awareness among experts and policy-makers about the need to examine sectoral inter-linkages and the need to integrate these across sectors, leading to wider multi-stakeholder participation in climate change and related priority actions.
- The emphasis of Teamworks training has reinforced the capacities of national teams to share knowledge. National facilitators have been identified and trained.
- To capitalise on experiences, emphasis was placed on training a large number of national stakeholders and allowing them to practice the actual capitalisation process.
- The DIMC strategy has been built upon by developing national capacities and embedding the hardware and software facilities in the national systems, thereby ensuring self-reliance and sustainability.

In the framework of the Cross Practice Strategy, the sustainability plans include:

- The documentation of the Lesotho Cross Practice Strategy case study will be undertaken and the lessons learned from implementation of a cross-practice approach will be developed, which will ensure that this model can be replicated or improved in future development work. Additionally, support is being provided to create a proposal for continued support around Climate Action Intelligence (CAI), as well as other information generating, analysing and sharing activities.
- The UNDP Gender Team is working closely with the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) to ensure that climate change policies and programmes address the needs of women and men equitably and that women's needs, perspective and expertise are equally taken into account. The UNDP Gender Team based in New York is providing continuous support to the UNDP Country Offices in Niger and Burkina Faso to develop adaptation strategies that build on achievements from AAP-related gender work and go beyond the life of the AAP.
- The Huairou Commission is a coalition of networks that develops strategic partnerships and linkages among grassroots women's organisations, advancing their capacity to collectively influence political spaces on behalf of their communities and enhancing their sustainable resilient community development practices. The Grassroots Organisations Operating Together in Sisterhood (GROOTS) International network leads the Community Resilience Campaign of the Huairou Commission. The Huairou Commission and its member network GROOTS International have been long-term partners of the UNDP Gender Team and have in the past five years collaborated on programmes, events and publications that promote grassroots leadership in strengthening practices and engaging decision makers to advance climate resilience. This collaboration pre-exists and will survive the AAP.
- A proposal under BDP/EEG is being developed that will support climate finance readiness in developing countries. Inputs from workshops and consultations with AAP countries are informing this proposal and helping to identify selected countries to follow up on finance readiness work after the close of the AAP. Discussions are on-going internally within UNDP/BDP to identify how existing programming, such as UNDP's Boots on the Ground, and future programming can address the needs of climate finance readiness identified by AAP countries.

Finally, one of the major sustainability methods is the creation and securing of partnerships. At the regional level the following partnerships are in place and/or are being negotiated:

REGIONAL COMPONENT PARTNERSHIPS			
Partnerships		Formal Partnerships	Informal Partnerships
	IRTSC	International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) Knowledge Management Group at UNDP [MoU under discussion] Innovation, Environment and Development (IED) [MoU under discussion]	University of Oxford Ushahidi Initiative Stockholm Environment Initiative (SEI) Coordinated Regional Downscaling Experiment (CORDEX) United Kingdom Meteorological Office (UKMO) Regional Training Centre for Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology and they Applications (AGRHYMET) African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD) Regional Climate Outlook Forums (RCOFs) The Intergovernmental Authority on Development's Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC)
	Cross Practice Strategy	Global Gender Climate Alliance (GGCA)	Huairou Commission
	Media Capacity Building Project	International Centre for Journalists (ICFJ)	African Woman and Child Feature Service Inter Press Service (IPS) Climate Change Media Partnership East African Community (EAC) Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES)

## 2

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of the end of quarter 3, financial delivery for national projects as recorded in the UN financial control system ATLAS had reached 77.25%, up from 63.11% at the end of quarter 2 and 45.32% at the end of quarter 1. When taking into consideration all cash advances (technically committed funds that national projects will use), which amount to \$4,568,645, the 20 AAP countries have altogether spent 83.98% of their overall budget.

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## 2.1 NATIONAL AAP COMPONENT

COUNTRY	Total budget (\$)	Q3 Expenditures 2012 (\$)	Total expenditures as of 30 Sep 2012 (\$)	Delivery as of 30 Sep 2012 (%)	Advancements as of 30 Sep 2012 (%)	Total expenditures as of 30 Sep 2012 including advancements (%)	Delivery as of 30 Sep 2012 including advancements (%)
BURKINA FASO	2,901,250	193,253	2,182,378	75%	694,022	2,876,400	99%
CAMEROON	3,000,000	458,422	1,579,531	53%		1,579,531	53%
CONGO	2,975,000	917,085	2,619,307	88%	3,112	2,622,419	88%
ETHIOPIA	6,482,749	603,769	4,681,289	72%	505,598	5,186,887	80%
GABON	2,465,000	267,717	1,633,160	66%	15,878	1,649,039	67%
GHANA	2,709,000	380,801	2,175,670	80%	91,832	2,267,502	84%
KENYA	5,469,726	511,573	3,973,901	73%	297,037	4,270,938	78%
LESOTHO	2,975,000	437,205	2,274,339	76%		2,274,339	76%
MALAWI	3,881,575	388,173	3,333,606	86%	143,937	3,477,543	90%
MAURITIUS	2,987,004	774,423	1,817,461	61%	622,457	2,439,918	82%
MOROCCO	2,975,000	351,041	2,516,958	85%		2,516,958	85%
MOZAMBIQUE	2,987,620	388,008	2,561,703	86%	66,772	2,628,475	88%
NAMIBIA	2,980,000	133,894	2,898,174	97%		2,898,174	97%
NIGER	3,000,000	257,885	2,565,970	86%	46,613	2,612,583	87%
NIGERIA	5,475,000	-5,142	4,303,019	79%	509,130	4,812,149	88%
RWANDA	2,932,925	1,339,578	2,492,251	85%	608,350	3,100,601	106%
SAO TOME AND PRINCE	2,750,000	445,900	2,054,229	75%	10,178	2,064,407	75%
SENEGAL	2,975,000	126,717	2,108,673	71%	585,692	2,694,365	91%
TANZANIA	2,971,575	672,091	2,508,138	84%	368,037	2,876,175	97%
TUNISIA	2,975,000	953,522	2,150,564	72%		2,150,564	72%
<b>TOTAL GENERAL</b>	<b>67,868,424</b>	<b>9,595,916</b>	<b>52,430,321</b>	<b>77.25%</b>	<b>4,568,645</b>	<b>56,998,966</b>	<b>84%</b>

## 2.2 REGIONAL COMPONENT (INCLUDING OPERATIONAL OVERHEADS)

\$755,615 was spent over the course of quarter 3. To date, the IRTSC has spent \$2,280,023 or 82.05% of its total annual budget of \$2,778,679.

ACTIVITY	Description	2012 budget	Expenditures to date (\$)	Balance
TOTAL ACTIVITY 1	Data Collection and Information	325,280	366,574	- 41,294
TOTAL ACTIVITY 2	Institutional and Leadership Development	353,100	269,625	83,475
TOTAL ACTIVITY 4	Innovative financing options	69,550	5,609	63,941
TOTAL ACTIVITY 5	Knowledge Management	506,110	335,231	170,879
TOTAL ACTIVITY 6	Programme Management	1,524,639	1,302,984	221,655
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,778,679</b>	<b>2,280,023</b>	<b>498,656</b>

## 2.3 CROSS PRACTICE INITIATIVE BUDGET

\$870,099 was spent over the course of quarter 2. To date, the Cross Practice Initiative has spent \$3,149,764 or 77.61% of its total budget of \$4,111,607.

PRACTICE GROUPS	Total buget	Expenditures to date (\$)	Expenditures to date (%)	Balance
EEG	278,000	189,474	68%	88,526
Headquarter Support & UNV	1,302,085	952,579	73%	349,506
KM Group	150,000	149,968	100%	32
CDG	499,000	385,742	77%	113,258
Poverty Group	210,000	105,891	50%	104,109
Gender Group	502,000	347,204	69%	154,796
GEF Bratislava	23,000	23,000	100%	0
GEF Pretoria	115,407	1115,407	100%	0
GEF Dakar	126,852	126,852	100%	0
Japan AAP (GEF)	905,263	905,263	80%	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,111,607</b>	<b>570,013</b>	<b>1,524,683</b>	<b>810,228</b>

## 2.4 THE MEDIA CAPACITY BUILDING PROJECT

As the MCBP ceases, \$2,517,889 or 100.72% of its total budget of \$2,500,000 has been spent.

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# 3

## PROJECT PLANNING

In addition to tailored, direct, in-country support provided by the IRTSC, a range of regional assistance will be delivered to countries in quarter 4 of 2012.

In November, all 20 AAP countries will meet in Dakar, Senegal at the AAP country conference, which will bring together the AAP countries for the final time before the project's close in December 2012. This will be an event where the national AAP teams can share valuable experiences and achievements, learn from the experiences of each other, identify the legacy contributions that have been made and agree on the critical next steps and the most appropriate strategies for achieving sustainability of deliverables. The conference has been designed to enable each country to not only put forward their successes and achievements, but also to undertake critical self-reflection as a means of developing a deeper understanding of what impact their deliverables and legacies can have in the future.

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## 3.1 STRENGTHENING LONG-TERM PLANNING MECHANISMS

The DIMC will continue supporting countries with procurement. Nigeria and Mauritius have each requested to procure an additional HPC server to further strengthen capacity in accessing and analysing robust climate data and information. These will be delivered in the beginning of quarter 4.

Nigeria will receive assistance with the installation of its HPC server and obtain training in data server management and climate analysis techniques.

As part of the AWS procurement package, Cameroon, Mauritius and Congo will receive training on the operation and management of AWS and associated software.

During the final quarter of implementation, the DIMC will concentrate on making relevant information available to all AAP countries. In this regard, a comprehensive collection of geo-spatial data as well as a toolkit on the installation, use and management of HPC systems will be shared with all 20 AAP countries.

In addition to the RAMADDA web portal developed for all countries, customised platforms/portals will be made for four countries (Mauritius, Congo, Lesotho and Nigeria).

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## 3.2 LEADERSHIP AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

After the establishment of the national CAI Research Team in Lesotho as part of the Integrated Approach in quarter 3, the CAI will continue and the first findings will be analysed and presented during a high-level climate change meeting. Additionally, a CAI grant will be developed with a proposal on how to sustain the process after the AAP, which will include the establishment of a CAI unit hosted by the National University of Lesotho.

Congo will receive the third LRP training workshop at the end of the year. Until then, LRP participants receive remote regional support as well as direct in-country support through a local team of facilitators to maintain momentum.

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## 3.3

### IMPLEMENTATION OF CLIMATE RESILIENT POLICIES

Lesotho will be further assisted through the Integrated Approach. The toolkit for linking poverty and climate change is going to be finalised and presented during in-country training. Support will be provided to apply the toolkit and come up with an assessment of climate change impacts on poverty at the household level. The Gender Team will complete an assessment of gender and climate change that will feed into the integrated policy framework. Additionally, a case study analysing the model and lessons learned from the integrated approach in Lesotho will be developed. Lesotho will also be assisted with the organisation and execution of a high-level climate change conference bringing together relevant stakeholders on climate change through briefings, assessments and results from the various activities completed to date.

To capture lessons learned during the AAP, the Gender Team will document gender and climate change case studies of best practices through the development of a Gender Reader for East Africa and Southern Africa. Furthermore, guidelines will be produced for mainstreaming gender in national adaptation policy, programmes, projects and indicators for monitoring and evaluation. The Guidebook will be finalised and showcased during COP18 in Doha, Qatar. The existing gender training module will be updated by adding new information from the materials that have been used in the different training and capacity development workshops. This will help make the link between the diverse existing training materials. Moreover, the gender and climate change training package will be consolidated and materials used in the different gender training and capacity development workshops added. During the AAP country conference in Dakar, the Gender Team will provide countries with their developed tools to better deal with climate change adaptation in their daily work beyond the AAP.

AAP Congo will be assisted with the finalisation of their concept note and methodology to do a gender analysis of climate change related to their sectoral policies. The AAP Congo policy analysis on gender will be finalised and presented at an in-country workshop, and the Gender Team will assist AAP Congo with the preparation of two gender training and capacity development workshops, the first of which will be facilitated by the Gender Team.

AAP Senegal will receive support with their impact study of flooding on gender relations, which is feeding into climate change policy-making.

The Gender Team will support a Malawi pilot study on gender and climate change, and in Mozambique the Gender Team will ensure deliverables of the GGCA country project (framework for mainstreaming gender in the NCCRS and gender mainstreaming guidelines) are finalised. Niger and Kenya will also be assisted with technical and analytical support of their GGCA projects. AAP Rwanda will be supported remotely and in-country to finalise all of their AAP gender-related activities.

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## 3.4 INNOVATIVE FINANCING OPTIONS

Through the Integrated Approach, a toolkit on linking climate change and poverty reduction will be developed. The first part of this toolkit compiles and analyses existing assessment approaches to understand the risks of climate change and how these will affect poverty at the household level, and identifies policies which will help strengthen economic growth. The second part outlines the costs of these policies, which simultaneously address climate impacts and help accelerate and sustain MDG gains. This toolkit will be piloted in Lesotho.

Additional climate finance guidance tools, policy briefs and advocacy materials will be developed and disseminated. They look more broadly at climate finance options available to countries and the capacities needed to address these. Specific support to cost the impacts of climate change on the agriculture sector, to identify funding opportunities and to mainstreaming climate change into budgets will be provided in Lesotho as part of the country-specific Integrated Approach.

Additionally, under the Cross Practice Strategy, a policy brief on climate change finance in Africa will be finalised which, inter alia, captures experiences from AAP countries.

The UNDP Gender Team will conduct climate finance readiness studies in Malawi and Kenya. The studies are aimed at assessing the extent to which national level climate finance modalities are gender responsive, and will assist in identifying gaps, good practices and lessons learned as well as provide recommendations for a way forward.

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## 3.5

### GENERATION AND SHARING OF KNOWLEDGE

The Guidebook on the Capitalisation of Experiences, which has been prepared in both English and French, will be designed, printed and distributed. During the AAP country conference, the IRTSC envisages additional Teamworks training for AAP countries. The KM team will be responsible for the organisation of a knowledge fair exhibit.

Throughout the quarter, technical online assistance (mentoring) will be offered on a continuous basis to countries with active AAP Teamworks spaces.

To ensure that AAP countries continue receiving support from Teamworks after the end of the AAP, collaboration with the newly created Knowledge, Innovation and Capacity Group (KICG) at UNDP will be consolidated, as well as with network facilitators at different departments (RBA, EEG). Collaboration with Innovation, Environment, Development (IED), a non-profit organisation specialised in knowledge sharing in Africa, will also be consolidated to ensure that IED remains involved in building capacities of countries on techniques of capitalisation of experiences.

The IRTSC is also working on the elaboration of a KM strategy document for Cameroon and providing support to the implementation of KM plans of Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe. Support will be provided to Morocco, Mozambique, Mauritius and Sao Tome and Principe for the organisation of their knowledge fairs.

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## 3.6

### MEDIA CAPACITY BUILDING PROJECT

The MCBP completed operations in quarter 3 2012.

#### **Communications**

A poster featuring images of staff from all AAP national teams and many AAP partners, which was designed in quarter 3, will be printed and distributed in quarter 4. The fourth edition of the Baobab Coalition Journal will be distributed in both English and French.

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**Africa Adaptation Programme**



**JAPAN**  
Official Development Assistance