



FINAL REPORT

# Intra-ACP GCCA Programme: Implementation and Achievements 2011-2016

SUPPORT TO AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN, AND PACIFIC GROUP  
OF STATES ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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## Foreword



The African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States is one of the largest groups of developing countries, consisting of 79 Member States.

The ACP Group includes amongst its membership 37 Small Island Developing States, 39 Least Developed Countries and 15 land-locked Developing Countries, all of which are considered to be particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

The adverse impact of climate change remains the single greatest challenge to the sustainable livelihood, security and well-being of our people. It poses immediate and long-term significant risks to sustainable development efforts and threatens the very survival of the 79 countries that make up the ACP Group.

Actions to address the negative impacts of climate change, build resilience and support adaptation, among other challenges, are thus a priority and necessity. These should embrace the principles of Sustainable Development – ensuring development policies and programmes that protect natural resources, while tapping on their potential for economic and human development.

The Intra-ACP GCCA Programme is an initiative of the ACP Group of States, funded by the European Union, to support ACP Countries and regions in addressing the impacts of climate change.

Launched in 2012, the Programme made strides in facilitating technical assistance in ACP countries and regions, improving and strengthening intra- and inter-ACP regional cooperation and coordination. It has been instrumental in strengthening policy dialogues on topics related to climate change and in facilitating a coordinated ACP approach to meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), such as in Warsaw, Lima and Paris – greatly contributing to the adoption of the ambitious, legally binding and universal Paris Agreement.

This publication seeks to capture and present the lessons learnt and achievements, including those of the ACP's Regional partners. This includes what worked, the challenges, and the successes in achieving the results of the first phase of the Programme in order to assist in shaping successful subsequent phases of the Programme.

The ACP Group will continue working with its Regional partners and other similar institutions in the fight against climate change and in bringing added value to global efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, as well as in implementing the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Subsequently, we are in the process of launching the Intra-ACP+ GCCA Programme, which will be built on the success of the Intra-ACP GCCA Programme, with the aim of pursuing poverty eradication, and inclusive and sustainable development for all. We look forward to your continued collaboration.

**Patrick I. Gomes**  
ACP Secretary General





## Summary

An initiative of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States, the Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) Programme supports ACP countries' efforts in addressing climate change.

Since its inception in 2012, the programme successfully reached out to a wide variety of ACP member states. The demand-driven technical assistance provided, covered the following scope: 32 % was on Least Developed Countries, 31 % was on ACP-wide Knowledge Sharing, 14 % on Regional Knowledge Sharing, 14 % on other ACP Member States and 8 % covered Small Island Developing States. Of these, countries where technical assistance missions took place include: Benin, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Djibouti, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Samoa, St. Lucia, Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda.

Partnerships and exchanges among the regional partners are a fundamental means to improve and strengthen inter- and intra-regional cooperation. As such, the programme organised a series of Regional Technical Meetings (RTMs), which brought the Intra-ACP GCCA Regional Components together to create and foster dialogue on topics related to climate change. The RTMs helped the Regional Components share knowledge on topics that included mitigation, adaptation, resilience building, the Blue Economy, and the protection of coastal zones and the maritime environment, as well as strengthened the ACP in forming common actions and a common voice at international fora.

Notable success was also reported by the ACP's regional partners. In the Pacific region, work by the University of the South Pacific (USP) — which combined capacity building, applied research and community support — yielded very positive results. For example, about 2 065 climate change ambassadors were trained in 15 countries, while some 151 students achieved postgraduate diplomas and over 27 students graduated with MSc degrees. In the Caribbean, work carried out by the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) included



climate modelling, training and capacity building, weather stations installations, coral reef early warning systems installations and climate change policies and adaptation strategies. Coral Reef Early Warning Systems (CREWS) have been installed in the Caribbean region, in countries such as Barbados, Belize and Saint Lucia, among others. These improve climate risk planning, management and actions which are necessary to address the impacts of climate change, especially coral bleaching.

In Africa, the Climate Change for Development in Africa/Africa Climate Policy Centre (ClimDev Africa/ACPC) has carried out work on climate information and dissemination; quality analysis for decision support and management practice; and advocacy activity to increase awareness for informed decision-making. The results achieved include the establishment of the African Small Island Developing States (SIDS) initiative in 2015; the creation of a forum for knowledge sharing and enhancement of climate information services in several African countries.

Furthermore, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) underlined the importance of addressing climate change through mitigation and adaptation policies in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa - East African Community - Southern African Development Community region (COMESA-EAC-SADC), which assisted in building economic and social resilience for future generations. The COMESA programme achieved important results in terms of programme elaboration in the member states; support to the Unified African Position on Climate Change Negotiations, development of policy briefs and research; and the creation of regional platforms on issues such as Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA).

In West Africa, the specialised centre of the Permanent Inter-state Committee against Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) gave support to countries in West Africa to mainstream climate change in their development policies to promote the implementation of priority adaptation and mitigation actions. About six national workshops were organised for more than 230 managerial staff in Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Senegal and Chad. Also, efforts were intensified to improve climate and hydrological services as well as to provide support and capacity building to member states on international climate change negotiations.

The Intra-ACP GCCA programme took substantive steps to facilitate a coordinated ACP approach to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP) meetings in Warsaw, Lima and Paris, and hosted Joint Policy Discussions (JPD) and COP Preparatory meetings to prepare a common *ACP Issues Paper* for the COPs. This was evident in the Programme's contribution to the successful outcome of the Paris Climate Change Conference (COP 21) in December 2015 through the facilitation of collaboration of the ACP Group with partners such as the European Union and others. Further support was provided by the Programme to organise dialogue and prepare the post-COP 21 ACP *Action Plan on Climate Change 2016 - 2020*, which was adopted by the ACP Council of Ministers in June 2016. The Plan provides a roadmap for ACP Countries and Regions to work towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement and beyond.

The programme also created new and updated existing online tools thereby further improving communication and encouraging the sharing of experiences among the programme partners and with other stakeholders. The two online platforms regularly used by the Programme are the Capacity4Development and Intra-ACP GCCA web pages.

The Intra-ACP GCCA Programme contract was extended from December 2015 through June 2016, and further to December 2016. This publication presents lessons learnt and achievements of the programme, highlighting best cases, challenges and achievements.



## Background

### About the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Group of States

The ACP Group of States is an organisation created by the Georgetown Agreement in 1975. It is composed of 79 African, Caribbean and Pacific states, with all of them, save Cuba, signatories to the Cotonou Agreement, also known as the 'ACP-EC Partnership Agreement', which binds them to the European Union (EU). There are 48 countries from Sub-Saharan Africa, 16 from the Caribbean and 15 from the Pacific.

#### Objectives

The ACP Group's main objectives are:

- sustainable development of its Member States and their gradual integration into the global economy, which entails making poverty reduction a matter of priority and establishing a new, fairer, and more equitable world order;
- coordination of the activities of the ACP Group in the framework of the implementation of ACP-EC Partnership Agreements;
- consolidation of unity and solidarity among ACP States, as well as understanding among their peoples;
- establishment and consolidation of peace and stability in a free and democratic society.

#### List of ACP Countries

Angola – Antigua and Barbuda – Belize – Cape Verde – Comoros – Bahamas – Barbados – Benin – Botswana – Burkina Faso – Burundi – Cameroon – Central African Republic – Chad – Congo (Brazzaville) – Commonwealth of Dominica – Congo (Kinshasa) – Cook Islands – Côte d'Ivoire – Cuba – Djibouti – Dominican Republic – Eritrea – Ethiopia – Fiji – Gabon – Gambia – Ghana – Grenada – Republic of Guinea – Guinea-Bissau – Equatorial Guinea – Guyana – Haiti – Jamaica – Kenya – Kiribati – Lesotho – Liberia – Madagascar – Malawi – Mali – Marshall Islands – Mauritania – Mauritius – Micronesia – Mozambique – Namibia – Nauru – Niger – Nigeria – Niue – Palau – Papua New Guinea – Rwanda – St. Kitts and Nevis – St. Lucia – St. Vincent and the Grenadines – Solomon Islands – Samoa – Sao Tome and Principe – Senegal – Seychelles – Sierra Leone – Somalia – South Africa – Sudan – Suriname – Swaziland – Tanzania – Timor-Leste – Togo – Tonga – Trinidad and Tobago – Tuvalu – Uganda – Vanuatu – Zambia – Zimbabwe

#### About the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)

The EU established the GCCA in 2007 to strengthen dialogue and cooperation with developing countries, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

Today it has a budget of more than € 300 million and is one of the most significant climate initiatives in the world. It supports 51 programmes around the world and is active in 38 countries, and eight regions and subregions at the global level.

By fostering effective dialogue and cooperation on climate change, the GCCA helps to ensure that developing countries most vulnerable to climate change increase their capacities to adapt to the effects of climate change, in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Where this benefits their poverty reduction objectives, the GCCA also helps such countries to participate in global climate change mitigation efforts.





In 2014, a new phase of the GCCA, the GCCA+ flagship initiative, began in line with the European Commission's new Multiannual Financial Framework (2014-2020). The GCCA+ aims to boost the efficiency of its response to the needs of vulnerable countries and groups. Using ambitious and innovative approaches, it will achieve its goals by building on its two mutually reinforcing pillars.

Under the first pillar, the GCCA+ serves as a platform for dialogue and exchange of experience between the EU and developing countries, focusing on climate policy and bringing renewed attention to the issue of international climate finance. The results feed into negotiations for a new climate deal under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Under the second pillar, the GCCA+ acts as a source of technical and financial support for the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, whose populations need climate finance the most. Extra efforts will be made to strengthen the strategically important issues of ecosystems-based adaptation, migration and gender equality.

### The Intra-ACP GCCA Programme

The Intra-ACP GCCA Programme helps the ACP Group of States better tackle climate change as a challenge to their development — particularly by improving their understanding of the effects of climate change and contributing to adequate adaptation and mitigation responses. The programme is comprised of seven independent but interlinked components, five of which are implemented by regional institutions in the ACP regions. The other two components provide institutional and technical support, including managing overall coordination between the components, with other GCCA programmes and with other initiatives in ACP Member States; and providing technical assistance on climate change to the ACP States' missions, embassies and countries, based on demand.







# 1

## Introduction

### About the report

This document is the final report for the assignment defined by Work Order<sup>1</sup> #78 of the Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) Programme. The purpose of the assignment is to assess the implementation and outcomes of the Intra-ACP GCCA programme, which has a budget of close to €37 million targeting the 79 Member States of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Group of States. The report provides a summary of the methodology used, and a synthesis of the expert's assessment of the findings, based on the literature reviewed and interviews conducted. The assessment is presented in relation to the three major components of the Programme: the Technical Assistance Component, the Climate Support Facility, and the Regional Component.

This report is to inform the following groups of the achievements in the implementation of the Intra-ACP GCCA Programme: the ACP Secretariat, the ACP Ambassadors, the European Commission (e.g. the Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development), EU Delegations and their audiences, regional implementing partners, other partners (such as the United

Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the World Bank), Civil Society Organisations that are related to the Programme, related programmes and the European Commission's websites.

### About the programme

The Intra-ACP GCCA Programme was funded by the 10th European Development Fund. The Intra-ACP GCCA Programme complements the larger/global GCCA Programme and it specifically targets ACP countries, supporting them in efforts to tackle climate change as a challenge to their development. It works towards this goal by offering technical assistance, promoting knowledge sharing, initiating regional dialogue, and facilitating regional partnerships on climate change issues.

The Intra-ACP GCCA Programme involves 7 implementation partners that are collectively expected to deliver on 22 result areas (3 results streams relating to Technical Assistance, and 19 result areas and intended outcomes/objectives relating to regional components).

### Result area

A result area is a term specific to the European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO). A result area is best described as a desired "outcome" that contributes to a specific objective of a programme component. Activities that generate specific outputs lead to that desired outcome. A detailed description of the three result areas of the Technical Assistance component can be found in introduction of the Technical Assistance Component chapter. The 19 result areas of the Regional Component are listed in the *Achievements* section of the *Regional Component chapter*, and described in *Annex 2*.

The components of the Intra-ACP GCCA Programme include (as shown in Table 1):

**Technical Assistance to the ACP Secretariat team** – activities are located at the ACP Secretariat in Brussels and include networking among all implementing partners and facilitating dialogue, coordination, knowledge sharing and access for the beneficiaries and technical

1) A Work Order is a project delivered by the Technical Assistance Support Programme/ Climate Support



support (via the Climate Support Facility). An assessment of Technical Assistance activities can be found in the Technical Assistance Component chapter.

**Climate Support Facility (CSF)** – a separate entity, managed by the Technical Assistance Support Programme and that provides short term experts and funding available to implement the Work Orders, The CSF delivers services exclusively related to the first results stream of the Technical Assistance namely, direct Technical Assistance support missions offered to beneficiaries located in ACP Member States. Details on the Climate Support Facility are found in the Climate Support Facility chapter.

**Regional component** – located in the regions noted Table 1, carry out projects and programmes related to climate change. Specific objectives, results areas, achievements and assessment of regional activity are summarised in the Regional Component chapter.

**The regional implementing partners are:**

- (i) the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA);
- (ii) the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC)/Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev);
- (iii) the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)/Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS);
- (iv) the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)/Caribbean Community (CARICOM);
- (v) the Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development (PaCE-SD) of the University of the South Pacific (USP).

In terms of the governance of the Intra-ACP GCCA Programme, two decision-making bodies have been

established. The first one is the Programme Steering Committee, which represents all implementing partners, and is presided over by the ACP Secretariat and organised and convened by the Technical Assistance support component. The second one is the more operational Brussels-based Subcommittee (BBSC) composed of the ACP Secretariat, the Climate Support Facility (CSF) and the European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development. The BBSC meets regularly and its task is to discuss and decide on the operational, day-to-day running of the Programme, which includes areas such as budget, issues that may arise on Work Order implementation, and planned activities, such as those related to regional and Programme Steering Committee (PSC) meetings.

Methodology

Emphasis on results and best practice

The Terms of Reference (referred to as Work Order #78) wholly define this assignment and mainly emphasise results obtained and the distillation of best practice cases. The assignment was carried out via data collection through a mix of desk research and interviews. This report presents the main body of data collected during these tasks, while the report itself presents a summary assessment of that data, focusing on results and best practices.

Desk research

The main activity revolves around desk research covering all reports generated by the Intra-ACP GCCA Programme. The approach was to produce inventories that are the result of an unbiased gathering of facts to be used in this evidence-based summary report.

The desk research resulted in three documents, namely:

- (i) Output 1 Task 1 Assessment of the Programme Documents and Reports;
- (ii) Output 1 Task 2 Assessment of Completed Work Orders (see Annex 1);
- (iii) Output 1 Task 3 Assessment of the Implementation of the Regional Component (see Annex 2).

Interviews

Two sets of interviews were organised. The first set was held with the regional implementation partners during a Programme Steering Committee meeting held in Mauritius during the week of the 25th of April. This offered a unique window of opportunity. The approach was to present interviewees with the draft document Assessment of the Implementation of the Regional Component and to ask for corrections and additions. In addition, information was sought on best practice cases and especially on those that could be replicated in an eventual Phase 2 of the project.

The second set of interviews was held in Brussels. These were conducted at the beginning of the assignment and were instrumental in clarifying the project's objectives and results.

Selection of 15 case studies

Ten best practice cases were selected out of 58 finished Technical Assistance missions (Work Orders) through consensus among the main participants of the Technical Assistance Support Programme. Another five best practice cases are also selected from the Regional Component missions. These outline the outputs and outcomes realised in the three ACP regions through the five partners.

TABLE 1: PROGRAMME COMPONENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

PROGRAMME COMPONENTS	GCCA PRIORITIES	SECTORS	PARTNER	AREA OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET
ClimDev Africa	Adaptation, CDM	Agriculture, food security, water resources, energy and health	UNECA-AUC	African Continent	EUR 8,000,000
COMESA Component	Adaptation, CDM, Mainstreaming, REDD	Agriculture, forestry, land use and energy practices	Climate Change Unit of the COMESA, EAC and SADC	26 countries within COMESA-EAC-SADC regions	EUR 4,000,000
ECOWAS Component	Adaptation, CDM, Mainstreaming	Agriculture, Energy, Forests, Infrastructure, Land management and overall development & poverty reduction	CILSS via Agrhyment Regional Centre (CRA)	17 countries in Western Africa	EUR 4,000,000
Caribbean Component	Adaptation, CDM, DRR, REDD	Agriculture, Education, Energy, Fisheries, Forests, Health, Tourism, Water	The Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)	CARICOM Members + associate & Dominican Republic (17 countries)	EUR 7,986,775
Pacific Component	Adaptation, DRR	Education & Research, technological development	Parific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development (PACE-SD) of the University of the South Pacific (USP)	14 Pacific Islands including PNG	EUR 8,000,000
Intra-ACP Climate Support Facility	Coordination and technical support		SAFEGE	All ACP	EUR 3,500,000
Institutional Support to the ACP Secretariat	Coordination and technical support		LTSI	All ACP	EUR 1,208,820
TOTAL					EUR 36,695,595



## 2

## Technical Assistance Component

### Introduction

The Technical Assistance support component comprises three result streams namely:

- (i) **Direct technical assistance support missions** offered to beneficiaries located in ACP Member States through collaboration with the Climate Support Facility (CSF);
- (ii) **Coordination and Networking** – promoting regional dialogue on shared interests related to climate change through meetings with Regional Partners and active online communication;
- (iii) **Knowledge Sharing** through participation in international climate change dialogues, promoting synergies, and creating and sharing thematic documents on climate change.

It is important to understand that these result streams required a multifarious array of activities to be delivered through the Technical Assistance team supporting the ACP Secretariat. These include activities to:

- (i) ensure that the Climate Support Facility functions smoothly;
- (ii) help beneficiaries formulate terms of reference<sup>2</sup> for Climate Support Facility support;
- (iii) develop the Climate Support Facility Work Programme;
- (iv) operate a monitoring & evaluation system for Climate Support Facility service delivery;
- (v) organise and convene meetings with the Brussels-based Subcommittee, the Steering Committee, Joint Policy Discussion events, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) related events and Regional Technical Meetings<sup>3</sup> (RTMs);

- (vi) organise other networking events;
- (vii) develop knowledge sharing activities;
- (viii) develop a communication and visibility strategy;
- (ix) assist the ACP Secretariat in matters and events related to climate change.

**The assessment of the Technical Assistance component attempts to answer the following questions:**

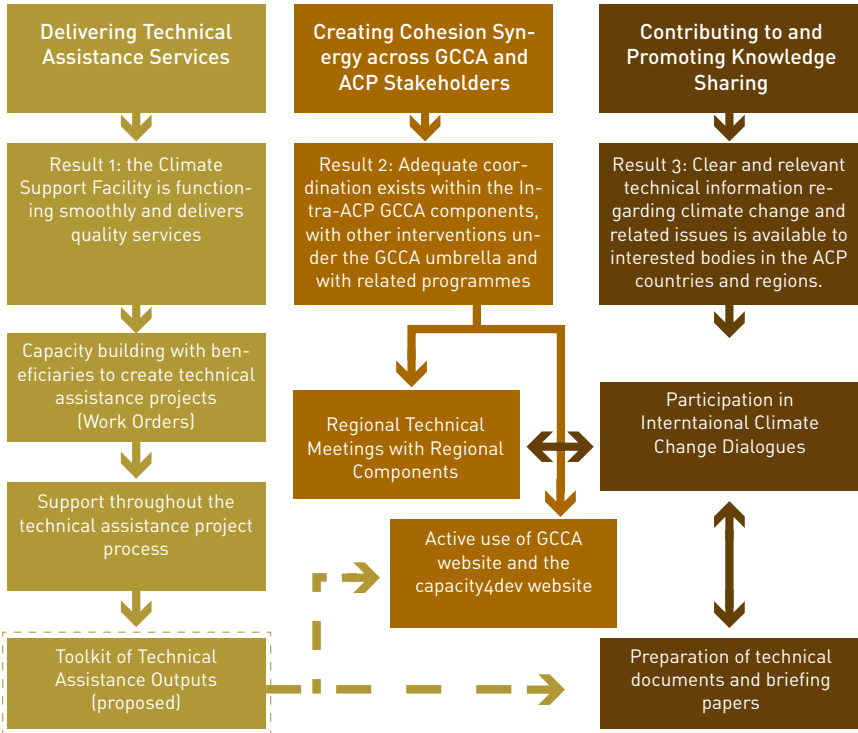
- (i) Which aspect of the Technical Assistance component worked best?
- (ii) What were the challenges?
- (iii) What were the main achievements?
- (iv) What lessons have been learned, and,
- (v) What are good practices that be carried forward during an eventual phase two of the project?

*“The Technical Assistance component played a role in the ambition of the 79 ACP States to form a front at the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP21).”*

2) For a detailed description of the process related to Climate Support Facility assistance please refer to the introduction of the chapter on the Climate Support Facility.



DIAGRAM 1: THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SUPPORT PROGRAMME WORKFLOW



What worked best

A number of aspects of this component worked especially well:

- (i) The Technical Assistance component played a role in the ambition of the 79 ACP States to form a **unified approach at the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP21)**. The ACP Group's Issues Paper for COP21 was an important contributor and coordinated ACP initiatives, such as the Joint Policy Discussions held in Fiji and Addis Ababa respectively, which added to the momentum.
- (ii) 58 Technical Assistance projects (Work Orders) have delivered **tangible outputs in over 26 Member States and to the satisfaction** of the beneficiaries.
- (iii) The Technical Assistance component invested effectively and successfully in **process optimisation**. Examples are:

- a. Technical Assistance support programme workflow;
- b. the good quality of the Work Order cycle;
- c. a communication and knowledge sharing process has been effectively developed;
- d. the internal monitoring process operates, both on a four-month basis (Monitoring and Evaluation Report) and on a six-month basis (Progress Report)
- (iv) Substantial value resulted from creating a specific forum to discuss technical issues, according to the regions' priorities, called the Regional Technical Meeting (RTM). The second Regional Technical Meeting was especially effective. It attracted over 70 participants and the format was a **catalyst for regional exchange**. The ensuing action plan was a useful output.
- (v) The discipline of programme focus was best served through an elaborate participatory thematic prioritisation exercise. The result was an agreement on **four themes that were consistently maintained** in the Capacity4dev.eu knowledge platform and set the agenda for the Regional Technical Meetings. The themes are:
  - a. mainstreaming & climate change;
  - b. adaptation & integrated Disaster Risk Reduction;
  - c. impact and vulnerability assessment
  - d. low-carbon solutions.
- (vi) As an operational body, the Brussels-based Subcommittee (BB-SC), organised and convened by the Technical Assistance component, proved to be most efficient and effective in the **management** of the Programme.

Challenges

Despite the fact that the Technical Assistance Team was initially composed by only 1.5 full time equivalents (a Climate Change Expert and an Administrative Assistant) and later increased to 2.0 full time equivalents (a Climate Change Expert and an Administrative Assistant/Junior Expert) during the course of the Programme, facing a heavy workload, the team has successfully delivered all the tasks envisaged and fulfilled all the technical assistance requests received.

The creation of two knowledge sharing platforms has helped increasing the coordination with the regional implementing partners and they are fully operational at the moment.

The knowledge exchanges have also been fostered through the Regional Technical Meetings, which have been providing a technical forum for the implementation partners to share views and regional priorities.

Achievements

The Climate Support Facility (CSF) has been successfully installed and operationalised, with support and work planning inputs from the Technical Assistance component. The result is 48 projects delivered to the satisfaction of beneficiaries in at least 26 ACP Member States mostly comprised of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States. An integrated process (between the Technical Assistance component and the CSF) of promotion, governance, delivery, quality assurance and beneficiary satisfaction assessment has been deployed with only minor delays and minor flaws from the outset of the programme.

Coordination efforts have been mostly effective through the organisation of events that facilitated synergy and cooperation between programme partners and regions. Programme Steering Committee (PSC) sessions have substantially improved over time. Participatory formats combined with solid content presented by all partners generated real value. The exchange of knowledge on four thematic areas happened mostly via a newly created forum called the Regional Technical Meeting (RTM). Coordination on negotiations and policy discussions happened through dedicated Joint Policy Dialogue (JPD) events. The July 2015 JPD held in Addis Ababa proved to be a valuable stepping-stone towards the successes achieved at the 2015 Paris Climate Conference (COP21).

A number of initiatives have been taken in the area of communication and knowledge sharing. The Technical Assistance component was required to actively communicate with regional partners; knowledge documents were created and exchanged. New and updated content was created in the GCCA+ and Capacity4dev.eu websites, which are actively used to post and share documents.

Lessons learnt

The institutional support to the ACP Secretariat has been defined by a diversity of results streams that require constant work and dedication. The Technical Assistance provided to the ACP countries involves constant monitoring and availability to fulfil the requests of the beneficiaries.

The tracking of outputs, outcomes and beneficiary satisfaction can be improved. An internal review dated 27 February 2015 formulated a work plan for improving Work Order follow up. Four challenges were being tackled, namely:

- (i) internal monitoring and evaluation;
- (ii) identification of outputs and outcomes;
- (iii) knowledge sharing of programme outputs;
- (iv) promoting the programme through mini case studies.

Good practices for replication in a second phase

Best practices referred to in previous sections include:

- (i) the management processes;
- (ii) the Regional Technical Meetings based on the selected four thematic themes;
- (iii) the truly demand-driven nature of the Work Orders supported the creation of knowledge sharing platforms in order to shorten the distances among the regional partners and with other stakeholders.
- (iv) The creation of knowledge sharing platforms in order to shorten the distances among the regional partners and with other stakeholders;
- (v) All these will be useful to maintain for an eventual Phase Two of the project.

3) Please refer to the next section, What worked best, in this chapter for an elaboration on the purpose and results of these Regional Technical Meetings.



## 3

## Climate Support Facility

### Introduction

The Climate Support Facility provides short term experts and makes funding available for technical support and regional work, via Work Orders.

As of September 2016, the total number of Work Orders in the Programme's portfolio was 85. To

date, 58 have been finalised (for process see Box on page 24). The total number of Work Orders includes activities organised by the Technical Assistance Component such as steering committee meetings and demand-driven assistance missions in ACP countries and regions. The Work Orders are spread across a range of countries, sectors and priority areas.

Of the reminder, six are still under implementation to be finalised before the end of the Programme in December 2016; while two are in the drafting and validation phase. Overall, some 19 Work Orders were cancelled for reasons linked to the beneficiaries or to a lack of coherence with the Programme.

### The 'Work Order' and its process

A service to be delivered to the beneficiaries in the regions, when operationalised, is called a 'Work Order'. In addition, any activity that requires resources (budget) is also treated as a Work Order. The Work Order serves as the Terms of Reference for the eventual expert(s) to be hired by the Climate Support Facility.

- **Promoting and assessing applications:** The Technical Assistance component described in Chapter 2 is in charge of facilitating demand-driven applications for Work Orders from eligible entities in ACP Member States. Once the Technical Assistance component receives an email request or completed Work Order application form from a potential beneficiary, the Climate Change Expert evaluates the eligibility of the request. A significant part of the Technical Assistance component's work relating to Work Orders consists of supporting beneficiaries to help them formulate a detailed Work Order to the Programme.
- **Finalising and validating Work Orders:** When the Climate Change Expert completes drafting the Work Order, the beneficiary approves the final document, and the Work Order is sent to the Brussels-based Subcommittee for validation. Once validated, the Work Order is considered 'Under Implementation'.
- **Contracting and managing expert inputs:** Then the Climate Support Facility takes a lead role in contracting one or more experts to implement an approved Work Order and in coordinating the Technical Assistance mission. Once a Technical Assistance mission is complete, the hired expert(s) submits a Mission Report to the Climate Support Facility administrator for quality control, and the Climate Support Facility administrator sends the final version to the Climate Change Expert and the beneficiary. In parallel, the Climate Change Expert sends a standardised Feedback Form to the beneficiary. The Climate Support Facility and the Climate Change Expert then hold a joint debriefing meeting with the expert and the beneficiary.
- **Finalising Work Order inputs:** Finally, the Climate Change Expert uses the debriefing notes, the final Mission Report and the Beneficiary Feedback Form to produce a Final Assessment Report, complete with an identification of potential next steps and likely outcomes. A Work Order is considered as finalised after this step.

*"Coordination efforts have been mostly effective through the organisation of events that facilitated synergy and cooperation between programme partners and regions."*



TABLE 2: STATISTICS ON WORK ORDERS.

Current Status	Number of WOs in each Status
Drafting	2
Under Implementation	6
Completed	58
Cancelled	19

Work Order satisfaction

Beneficiary feedback was gathered from the Programme’s Beneficiary Feedback Forms, complemented by information from the debriefings (for process see Box on page 27) as applied to relevant individual Work Orders. Not all Work Orders require a beneficiary

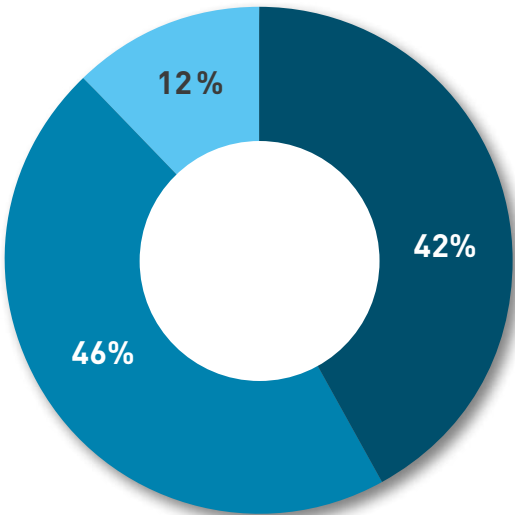
feedback form (or an Assessment Form), e.g. the Work Orders that support Regional Technical Meetings or Programme Steering Committee meetings. Diagram 2 below presents the results of an assessment of the beneficiary feedback.

The figure shows that of the 33 Work Orders that were assessed, 88% in-

dicated that they were satisfied or very satisfied. This is a good indication of the general appreciation of the Technical Assistance missions offered by the Programme in ACP countries and regions. It further reflects the achievements of the Programme in supporting ACP countries and regions. More information is found in Annex 1.

DIAGRAM 2: SATISFACTION RATINGS BY BENEFICIARIES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DELIVERED BY THE CLIMATE SUPPORT FACILITY.

Rating of the mission (WO)	Frequency	% (of missions assessed)
A = very good	14	42 %
B = expectations being met	15	46 %
C = some problems	4	12 %



A = very good  
B = expectations being met  
C = some problems

TABLE 3A: OVERVIEW OF COUNTRY LEVEL WORKSHOPS AND TRAININGS DELIVERED BY THE CLIMATE SUPPORT FACILITY.

Country	Number of workshops held	Participants
Benin	1	35
Burkina Faso	1	25
Comoros	3	42
Djibouti	1	12
Dominica	8	177
Ghana	2	58
Guinea	1	32
Côte d'Ivoire	6	191
Kenya	2	44
Madagascar	4	181
Mali	3	62
Niger	3	80
Saint Lucia	1	40
Samoa	1	9
Togo	3	39
Grand Total	40	1 027

TABLE 3B: REGIONAL LEVEL WORKSHOPS AND TRAININGS DELIVERED BY THE CLIMATE SUPPORT FACILITY.

Region	Number of workshops held	Participants
West Africa	3	121
Caribbean	1	16
Grand Total	4	137





Work Order outputs and outcomes

The Climate Support Facility delivered **45 workshops and training sessions** in 37 countries. A total audience of 1 181 professional staff has been reached. These events covered a **number of topics** such as:

- (i) mainstreaming climate change into different sectoral policies (Madagascar, Niger, Saint Lucia, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica);
- (ii) mobilising funds for renewable energy, among other activities (Togo, Samoa, Guinea, Mali, Ghana (biogas));
- (iii) developing adaptation strategies (Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya);
- (iv) land use policy (Dominica);
- (v) private sector engagement (Togo, Samoa);
- (vi) Disaster Risk Reduction (Comoros);

(vii) Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) formulation (West-Africa, Belize, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, and St. Kitts). Refer to Table 3a and b for details.

In addition to organising workshops and training, a variety of projects (Work Orders) have been supported through Technical Assistance facilitated by the Climate Support Facility. Since these activities were entirely client driven, the many outputs and outcomes that have been generated are presented in Table 4.

For purposes of clarity, one set of Work Orders has been reported in Table 3; they are the Work Orders that delivered training and workshops. Another mutually exclusive set of Work Orders has been summarised in Table 3. These activities have been classified into outputs and outcomes.

TABLE 4: OVERVIEW OF OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES OF PROJECTS (WORK ORDERS) OTHER THAN WORKSHOPS AND TRAINING.

Country	Beneficiary	Output	Outcomes
Ghana	SE4ALL Secretariat Energy Commission	One feasibility study and a draft programme plan	A strong institutional biogas programme is implemented and 200 biogas systems are operational in schools, hospitals and prisons
Togo	African Biofuel Renewable Energy Company	Guidelines for communication strategies Communication plan guidelines Website & Newsletter	Communication and reporting strategy Improved capacity of ABREC to screen opportunities for funding Improved visibility of ABREC on renewable energy
Ivory Coast	Ministry of Environment	CC adaptation strategy REDD+ roadmap Guidelines for GHG inventories Three sector adaptation roadmaps	Implementation of CC actions A strategy for a national REDD+ programme A better 3rd National Communication that improves NAPA implementation GHG inventories and Vulnerability Assessments effectively conducted Framework for CC adaptation activated & strategies applied in sic sectors
Djibouti	Ministry of Environment, Water & Energy	Water supply plans and feasibility study	Strategy for redistribution of treated water to cultivated lands Full integration of outputs into the national GCCA project
Mali	Association des Organisatoins Professionnelles Paysannes Mécanisme pour un developpement Propre (MDP)	Guidelines for PhotoVoltaic systems assessments Guidelines for Clean Development Mechanism contracts	Installation of 82 PV systems generating 31.7 KWC Legal text on CDM funded projects
Niger	AGRHYMET/CILLS	Two teaching modules	Permanent incorporation of teaching modules into the MSc curriculum
Tanzania	Community Foresrs International	Website, 24 instructional videos, 1 documentary	Increased awareness and skills gained on sustainable forest management
Comoros	European Union Delegation (EUD) Direction Générale de la Sécurité Civiles (DGSC)	Trem of Reference for GCCA project Neighbourhood risks analysis	National GCCA programme in Comoros implemented High level pf mainstreaming of CC in the national development strategy Improved management of disaster risk and land planning
Caribbean	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)	INDC guideline and TOR for INDC preparation	Enhanced INDCs for seven countries in the Caribbean
Dominica	Ministry of Environment	Guidelines for CC integration in land use policy Guidelines on self-assessment of CC mainstreaming	Integration of CC in aspects into National Land Use Policy CC is mainstreamd into National Land Use Policy and National Physical Development Plan
Samoa	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPRC) proposal Six revised project proposals on water, energy & waste An awareness raising papre on clean energy for SIDS	Six fundable projects (water purification, waste energy, solar) Case study towards more adequate funding scheme for CC resilience in SIDS



*“Of the 33 Work Orders rated by the beneficiaries, 88 % of them indicated that they were satisfied or very satisfied.”*

## 4

## Regional Component

### Introduction

The Regional Component carries out projects and programmes related to climate change. A multitude of outputs and outcomes have been realised in the three ACP regions through the five partners. The results achieved by each partner are described in the chapter 15 Best Practice Cases.

Please consult the following document for a detailed overview of activities and achievements, **Annex 2: Output 1 Task 3 Assessment of the Implementation of the Regional Component**.

The Intra-ACP GCCA Programme allowed for a diversified regional approach. The specific objectives of the five regional components are listed below in order to illustrate sensitivity to regional needs.

- The Intra-ACP GCCA Programme's specific objective of the **Climate for Development in Africa Programme (ClimDev)** focuses on information dissemination and decision-making and is formulated as follows:

*“Provide for widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination, quality analysis for decision support and management practice and informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy.”*

- The specific objective of the **Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS)** is policy oriented:

*“Reinforce the capacity of the West African States and the regional actors in order to support them in formulating and operationalising policies and strategies that integrate climate change into development programmes and plans.”*

- The objective implemented by the **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)** emphasises agriculture and energy:

*“To enable COMESA-EAC-SADC Member States to increase investments in climate resilient and carbon efficient agriculture and linkages to forestry, land use and energy practices by 2016.”*

- The **University of the South Pacific (USP)** puts more emphasis on education:

*“Improve the level of understanding of climate change of Pacific ACP countries through formal and informal training, on-the-ground adaptation activities, and applied research.”*

- Strengthening resilience is at the core of the specific objective formulated by the **Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)**:

*“To enhance local, national and regional capacities and resilience in ways that link sustainable development, risk management, and adaptation for a win-win-win [sic] situation.”*

### Challenges

In the consultations for this assignment, the regional implementing partners were asked about the specific challenges of implementing the Intra-ACP GCCA Programme. The notes below present challenges as reported directly by the regional partners interviewed and from their yearly reports. In general, these relate to wider challenges of working on climate issues in the regions.

**The Climate for Development in Africa Programme (ClimDev):** Climdev has a complicated structure and receives orders from the highest political level. Due to fixed-term contracts, there is a high rotation of staff. The normative basis for ClimDev-Africa needs to match with reality, namely:

- It was built upon a series of theoretical assumptions that were different from reality on the ground.
- The assumption of a sequential relationship between Result Areas 1, 2 and 3 did not hold.



(iii) The challenging question remains “What type of Climate Information System intervention will support quality analysis?”

**Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS):** hydro-climatological information is available; nevertheless, the system for circulating this information to final users is still not functional in various countries.

**Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA):** climate change is a new topic and thus is not well articulated or understood by many. There is a proliferation of well-intended but poorly coordinated initiatives. The final report of the Intra-ACP GCCA Programme published by COMESA suggests that it would have been better “if each Regional Economic Centre had distinct deliverables to focus on”. The tripartite arrangement COMESA/SADC/EAC was innovative; however, insufficient analysis was performed on the strengths and weaknesses of the partners. The UK’s Department for International Development (DFID) froze the budget for nine months in 2014 and Norway disbursed less than was agreed.

**The University of South Pacific (USP):** challenges on a per country level as indicated in the yearly report for 2015 are:

- (i) distance and isolation (Cook Islands);
- (ii) financial discipline (Fiji);
- (iii) staffing and disasters (Federated States of Micronesia);

- (iv) domestic transportation (Marshall Islands);
- (v) reporting and communication constraints (Nauru);
- (vi) managing expectations, maintaining the energy, resource constraints of budget and people, and resistance from the village council (Niue);
- (vii) expensive transportation (Palau);
- (viii) road security (Papua New Guinea);
- (ix) shortage of seeds (Samoa);
- (x) financing issues, accessibility to the market (Solomon Islands);
- (xi) shortage of qualified engineers (Timor-Leste);
- (xii) sustainability (Tonga);
- (xiii) cyclone Pam (Tuvalu).

**Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC):** US\$750 000 of the Intra-ACP GCCA Programme budget was spent on training. The training was cost-effective. However, training was limited to government officials; sometimes the participants selected would not have had the best impact potential. In Suriname a change in political leadership brought the rice project to a halt. Lesson learnt: governments must sign an agreement at the outset of a programme.

Achievements

The five implementing partners in the regions have produced a multitude of outputs within the main results clusters/areas presented here. A detailed list of achievements is available in Annex 2: Output 1 Task 3 Assessment of

the Implementation of the Regional Component. The table below summarises this by listing the Result Areas where outputs have been achieved. These Result Areas have been compiled for this report from the logframes of the regional partners and are the best indication of regional diversification in approaches to climate change issues.

Priority plans for a future phase

Priorities reported by the regions

The notes in this section present a summary of the plans as reported directly by the regional partners interviewed.

The Climate for Development in Africa Programme (ClimDev)

The priorities are:

- (i) to harness the comparative advantage of emerging initiatives providing climate information systems in Africa;
- (ii) to capitalise on the strategic and operational opportunities provided by Climdev-Africa Phase I;
- (iii) strategic knowledge and communication to support policy programme delivery;
- (iv) to continue to support African Small Island Developing States.

TABLE 5: RESULTS AND OUTPUTS ACHIEVED BY REGIONAL IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Implementing partner		Results and outputs achieved
ClimDev:	1	Climate information, packaging & dissemination
	2	Quality analysis for decision support and management
	3	Informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy
CILSS	4	Hydro-climate information systems and analysis
	5	Climate change & resilience integrated in regional development strategies
	6	Negotiating & access to carbon market improved
COMESA	7	Contributed to the adoption of key elements of the African Climate Solution and the mainstreaming of climate change in national planning
	8	Supported Member States in gaining access to adaptation funds and other climate change financing sources and mechanisms through national investment frameworks for climate adaptation in agriculture, forestry and other land uses
	9	Enhanced adoption of Climate Smart Conservation Agriculture in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region
	10	Strengthened capacity for national research and training institutions and implementation of research programmes
	11	Applied mitigation solutions in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region
USP	12	Capacity building through formal and informal training
	13	Community engagement in adapting to climate change (resilience & best practice)
	14	Climate services and applied research
CCCCC	15	Enhanced predictive powers of climate models & design of adaptation activities
	16	Improved climate monitoring, data retrieval and space tools for Disaster Risk Reduction
	17	Locally relevant Vulnerability & Risk Assessment and built local capacity
	18	Reduced vulnerability through adaptation pilots
	19	Regional and national capacities for carbon financing



**Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS)**

Some key actions proposed are to:

- (i) mainstream climate change into planning and budgeting of strategic sector policies;
- (ii) continue to analyse the impact of climate change on agroforestry and bring the hydro-climate information to the end users;
- (iii) elaborate sectoral Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions and support carbon market oriented projects;
- (iv) capitalise on innovative climate change technologies in Africa.

**Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA):** Topics suggested for Phase 2 are

- (i) climate change initiatives that are community-based to deliver swift, tangible successes,
- (ii) supporting Member States in their efforts to develop evidence-based policies,
- (iii) regional and national dialogues to align policies with the new agreement,
- (iv) enhancing readiness to access climate finance by Member States,
- (v) scaling up successful pilots,
- (vi) climate and local governance, physical planning, land use planning and modelling support is needed,

- (vii) initiatives in the area of waste management, recycling and waste-to-energy (WtE) and
- (viii) climate induced migration and its linkage to peace and security.

**University of the South Pacific (USP)**

There are some joint priorities with the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP), with the University of the South Pacific, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) & The Pacific Community (SPC) intended to be implementers.

Climate Change & Disaster Resilient Development Adaptation & Disaster Risk Reduction:

- (i) Develop and implement community climate change adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction projects in Pacific ACP States;
- (ii) Mitigation – focus on sustainable energy, green economy, low-carbon development & Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation;
- (iii) Finance – build readiness and national systems to access and manage international climate change finance.

Regional Paris Agreement implementation support programme:

- (i) Support the translation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Pacific ACPs' implementation of effective 'emission reduction actions';

- (ii) Strengthen the position and voice of Pacific Small Island Developing States in international negotiations;

- (iii) Regional and national level trainings and capacity building for Conference of the Parties (COP) negotiations;

- (iv) Simplified and improved access to climate change finance;

- (v) Support the communication of adaptation communications & other reporting obligations under the Paris Agreement;

- (vi) Knowledge management & information sharing – support the expansion of the Pacific Climate Change Portal. Continue tested methods from GCCA on upscaling ecosystem-based community adaptation.

Integration of climate change adaptation, disaster risk management and sustainable development;

- (i) Continue to support the Locally Managed Community Climate Adaptation (LMCCA) network;

- (ii) Integrated vulnerability assessment & monitoring and evaluation framework;

- (iii) Use low cost public domain QGIS toolkit for community planning to be used with national sector planning tool developed by non-state actors;

- (iv) Continue Ridge-to-Reef Management.

**Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC):** Five areas of intervention have been proposed. They are as follows:

- (i) Manage the adverse effects of climate change on coastal and marine ecosystems.

- (ii) Limit the effects of climate change on water, agriculture and food security.

- (iii) Reduce the vulnerability and increase the resilience of the tourism and health sectors to the adverse impacts of climate change.

- (iv) Promote measures and actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through a reduction in fossil fuel use, and the adoption of

renewable energy and energy efficiency.

- (v) Mainstream climate change in national development planning and the resource allocation processes of participating countries.

**Priority cases for replication or upscaling**

In addition to the suggested plans for action for an eventual Phase 2, one project per region has emerged as potential candidates for replication or upscaling for a next phase.

The strength of these cases is that they are based on the 'hard' criterion of return on investment (ROI) AND that data have mostly been presented in a decision support format. In the Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel region these data have been taken directly from a document referred to as *Note to Decision Makers*. These projects can be implemented immediately and should receive close attention. Details have been summarised in the box below.

**Five success cases that are possible candidates for upscaling and replication**

Based on interviews, best practice cases have been identified. Each case is substantiated with data and a supporting knowledge document. Each case has been sufficiently documented and can be rolled out during an eventual Phase 2 with minimal effort.

**CASE 1**

**The Climate for Development in Africa Programme (ClimDev):** The African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) uses a model for tracking adaptation and measuring development (TAMD). The return is calculated on the cost of climate information.

**CASE 2**

**Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS):** A proven ROI between 50 % and 75 % when Climate Smart Agricultural (CSA) methods are used; data are provided with the potential gains in Benin, Burkina, Niger, Senegal and Chad.

**CASE 3**

**Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA):** Maize yields have doubled in Zambia using Conservation Agriculture (CA). COMESA played a role in shaping the Common African Position in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change negotiations. Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Conservation Agriculture (CA) activities are being supported.

**CASE 4**

**University of the South Pacific (USP):** Substantial cost savings have been realised in providing water infrastructure in Pacific villages. USP is presently collecting data to substantiate this case.

**CASE 5**

**Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC):** A thorough study has proven that a reverse osmosis water production unit in combination with surplus solar energy production as an income source results in net gains and low-risk sustainability.



## 5

## 15 best practice cases

Work Orders –  
10 best practice cases

The following best practice cases have been identified. Each project was documented using a case study information template.

1. In the **Côte d'Ivoire** a project was delivered on the theme of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). The output was a REDD+ Roadmap. This roadmap has been taken over by the REDD+ Facility to finalise a Readiness Preparation Proposal (RPP) and got Côte d'Ivoire on board for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) funding from the World Bank.
2. A water-reuse feasibility study was conducted in **Djibouti**. This mission allowed for a better focus for the water component of the Djibouti National GCCA Programme<sup>4</sup>. The study contributed to efforts to assess treated water production and to map priority and complementary use between local agriculture and beneficiaries residing in coastal protected areas.
3. In the **Western Africa** region a train-the-trainer programme was delivered, via a series of related Work Orders in three

different countries (**Burkina Faso, Benin and Niger**, with one participant also from Mali). The overall objective was the capacity building of the Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). The specific objective was to improve the coordination and harmonisation of methodologies and integration tools that lead to a better mainstreaming of climate change into public policies. A three-stage approach allowed for the strong empowerment and sustainability of the action with a first training of trainers at the regional level. This was followed by co-training assistance at the national level and finally by remote assistance when replicated in other countries. A total of 103 trainers were trained (29 from Burkina Faso, 35 from Benin, 38 from Niger, and 1 from Mali). In addition to, and building on the training delivered through the Climate Support Facility, a further output from this pilot training was that the Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) conducted three more sessions in Chad, Senegal and the Côte d'Ivoire.

4. The Masters programme 'Climate Change and Sustainable Development' received support in the

Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel region of **Western Africa**. Capacity was built with AGRHYMET, a specialised institute within the Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). The Climate Finance module and the Climate Smart Agriculture module were developed in strong cohesion with the GCCA's training materials and the Food and Agriculture Organization's Climate-Smart Agriculture programme.

5. Strengthening capacity in the private sector to engage in climate change adaptation and mitigation activities in the Pacific was the objective behind a project based in **Samoa**. After having generated strong interest and commitment from the private sector, the experience also led to a case study, which was presented during the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP20) in Lima, Peru. The case study was a means to advocate for more adequate procedures for climate funds for small economies such as those classified as Small Island Developing States.
6. On the subject of sustainable forest management, a knowledge transfer and capacity building

4) <http://www.gcca.eu/fr/programmes-nationaux/afrique/amcc-djibouti>





initiative for community forests in Pemba, **Tanzania** was completed. Two deliverables created high value:

- (i) an online web sharing platform;
- (ii) the production of a series of instructional videos.

7. In **Ghana**, a project was launched to introduce biogas in 200 boarding schools, hospitals and prisons. The deliverable was a cost-benefit analysis (CBA) linked to the SE4ALL Programme, an action-focused global network on energy deployed under the auspices of the UN. The study showed high potential and return on investment for these kinds of projects aimed at institutional buildings.

8. The **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)** has defined the following focal areas for project development:

- (i) Supporting Regional Climate Change Framework
- (ii) Conservation Agriculture (CA)/ Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)
- (iii) Green Technology Standards
- (iv) Resilient Cities and Water.

The Climate Support Facility supported the review of these successful pilot projects and submitted proposals to scale them up at a regional level and under a sustainable framework.

9. In the Caribbean, a workshop was organised to prepare government staff for the task of formulating an

Intended Nationally Determined Contribution strategy and document suitable to submit to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's secretariat. Of the 16 potential participating countries, seven attended, namely, **Belize, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, and St. Kitts**. These countries were then able to submit their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions on time for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change COP21 and to plan for regular updates in the future.

10. For the **Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)** a train-the-trainer programme built awareness and enhanced human capacity on Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). The overall United Nations Environment Programme training material was reshaped into an adequate and specific package catering to the needs of Caribbean beneficiaries. Additional support for tailoring the materials to fit national needs has been provided and transferred to the trained instructors.

## Regional Component – 5 best practice cases

1. **The Climate for Development in Africa Programme (ClimDev):** The Climate Change & Development in Africa (CCDA) yearly conference has become a flagship event. The African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) organisation is excellent. Climate information services have been put in place and some high tech/low cost solutions

such as the Internet of Things provide a quantum leap. The African Small Island Developing States initiative took off in 2015.

2. **Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS):** The AGRHYMET Regional Centre (ARC) is the right partner to implement the project objectives. The integration of the project in the operating plan and the different service centres of the ARC enable mobilisation and recruitment of a solid team of experts in the different sectors affected by climate change. The mainstreaming of climate change issues in development policy is a success. There is a substantial portfolio of projects related to the carbon market (CDM, voluntary market) and Low Carbon Solutions are widely supported and work well in the area.

3. **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA):** After a substantial delay, the tripartite COMESA – East African Community (EAC) – Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) established climate change units. COMESA played a role in shaping the Common African Position in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change negotiations. Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Conservation Agriculture (CA) activities are being supported. Ten Community-based Climate Smart Agriculture pilots contributed to improving the lives of people and to informing national Climate Smart Agriculture policy documents. Member States were supported in their efforts to come

together, articulate and internalise climate change policies and to ensure their concerns are taken on board in the negotiations. The climate change unit helped stakeholders understand climate change threats and potential responses and to integrate climate change into national policies, strategies and national development plans.

4. **University of the South Pacific (USP):** The three rings model comprising (i) capacity building, (ii) applied research and (iii) community support provided an effective multi-dimensional approach to climate change adaptation. The organisation of climate change courses (both formal & informal) by the University of

the South Pacific has been effective and efficient (as noted in the mid-term evaluation). The result is 27 students graduated with MSc degrees in climate change; 151 students achieved postgraduate diplomas in climate change; and 2065 climate change ambassadors were trained in 15 countries.

5. **Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) / CARICOM:** The Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre is the relevant partner in the region and the institution is praised for its dedicated and capable staff and its reputation in pursuing science-based adaptation and mitigation project interventions:

- (i) Government partners were supportive.
- (ii) Ex-ante procurement worked well, which is important in a region susceptible to procurement complications.
- (iii) The Coral Reef Early Warning System (CREWS) is up and running.
- (iv) There are tangible results on the ground (for example, the water security via Reverse Osmosis project in Grenada).







# Annex 1

## Assessing the implementation and outcomes of the Intra-ACP GCCA Programme: Output 1 Task 2

### Assessment of completed Work Orders (WOs)

#### Introduction

As of September 2016, the quantitative status of Work Orders is the following: there were 85 work orders in total, of which 58 work orders were requested by beneficiaries and 48 have been finalised.

Several typologies of work orders have been prepared based on the following variables: (Diagram 1) geography, (Diagram 2) type of country/region, (Diagram 3) thematic priority area and (Diagram 4) sector.





DIAGRAM 1: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CSF ASSISTANCE (ACP-EPA REGIONS)  
(41 WORK ORDERS IMPLEMENTED IN ACP MEMBER STATES)

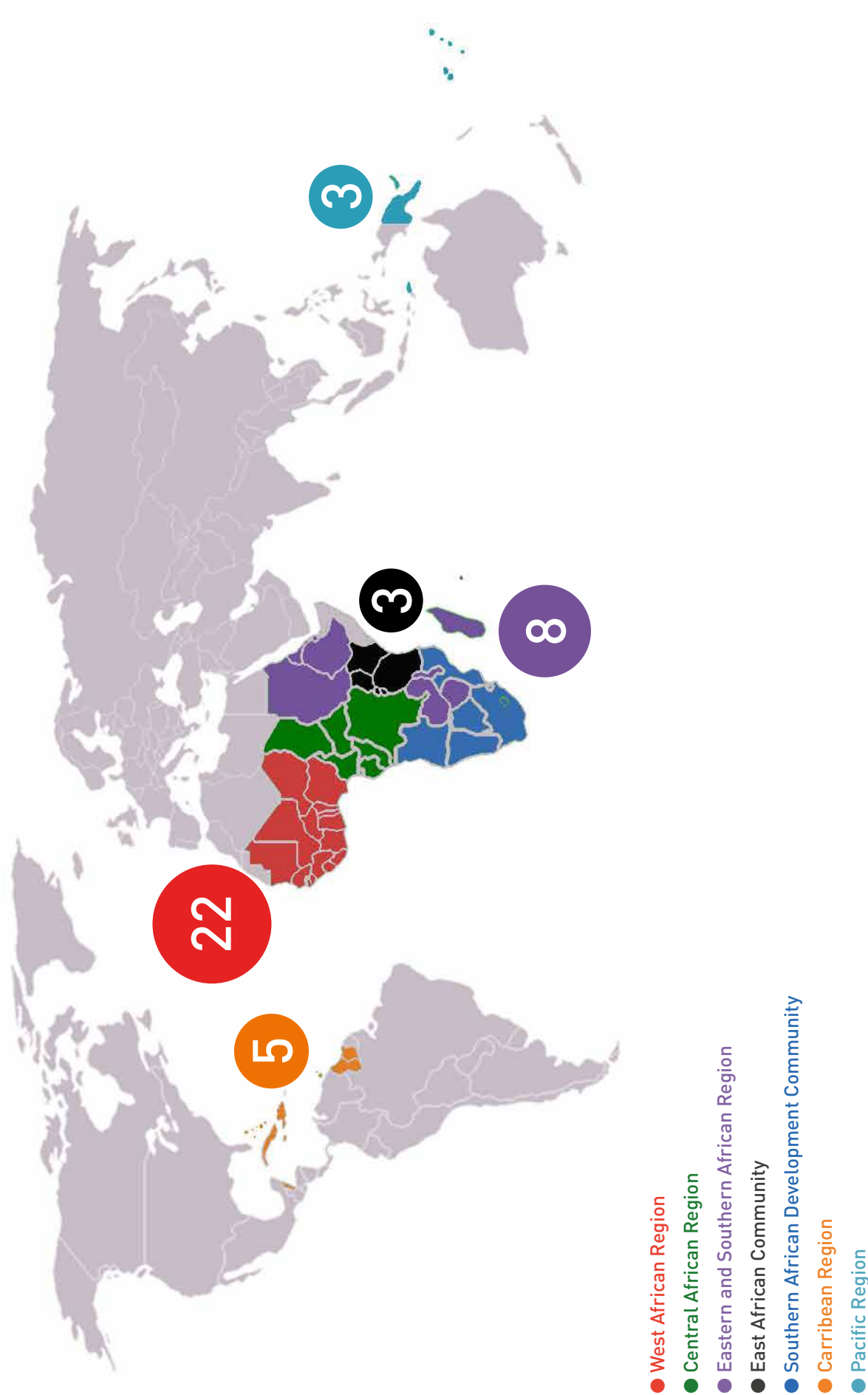


DIAGRAM 2: WORK ORDERS PER TYPE OF COUNTRY/REGION

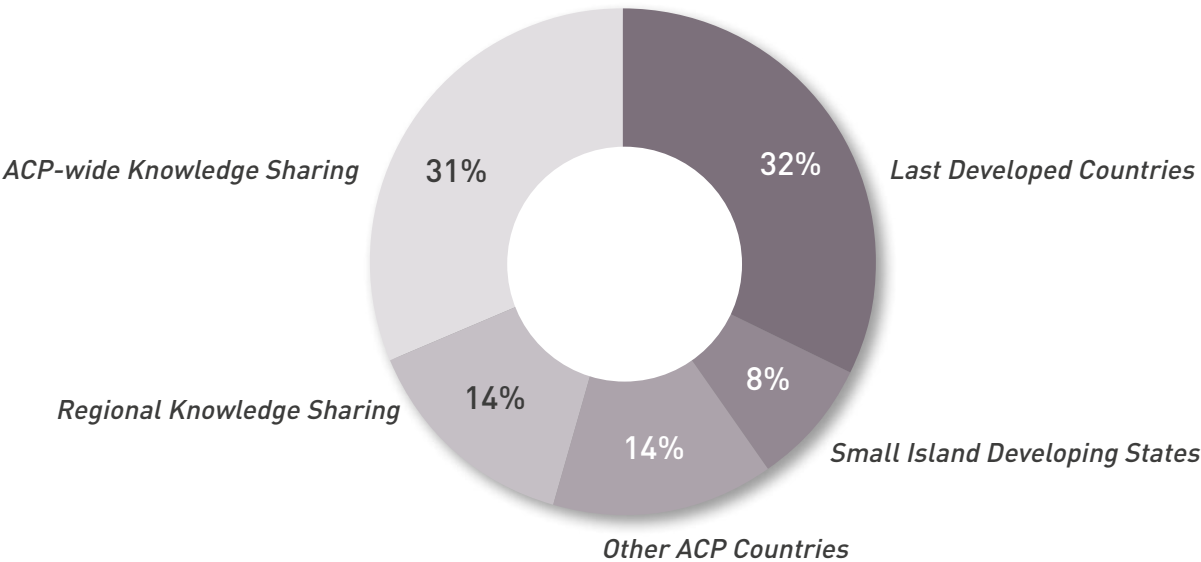


DIAGRAM 3: DISTRIBUTION OF GCCA PRIORITY AREAS SUPPORTED BY CSF

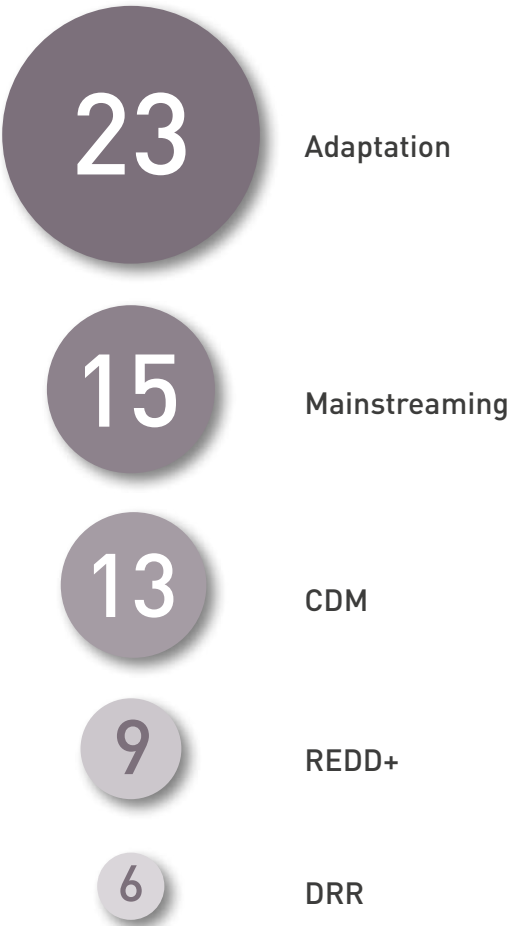


DIAGRAM 4: DISTRIBUTION OF SECTORS SUPPORTED BY CSF





Beneficiary satisfaction

#	Beneficiary / Country	Title	Comments by the beneficiary (and outcome of the debriefing)
2	University of Toliara / Madagascar	Mainstreaming climate Change in the Fishery Sector in the Androy Region, southern Madagascar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The support provided by the CSF was very much appreciated and outputs exceeded initial expectations.</li><li>• The beneficiary would have enjoyed more flexibility to allow for more field visits.</li></ul>
3	ABREC / Togo	Technical Assistance in mobilising climate change funds for project proposals in the technical areas of renewable energy and clean technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The beneficiary confirmed to be generally satisfied with the support and outputs received.</li><li>• An important aspect was not addressed: mobilisation of funding for the proposals (other than CDM).</li></ul>
4	ABREC / Togo	Building capacity in conducting feasibility & impact assessment studies and in developing communication strategies to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The beneficiary was very satisfied with the process of developing the WO and the results of the mission.</li><li>• He was also pleased with the experience and expertise of the consultant.</li></ul>
6	Min. of Env. / Côte d'Ivoire	Development of a climate change adaptation strategy and programme for the coastal area of Côte d'Ivoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The beneficiary found the outputs satisfactory</li><li>• He was dissatisfied with the language skills (insufficient French) and the attitude of the consultant</li></ul>
7	Min. of Env. / Côte d'Ivoire	Starting up a REDD+ Programme in Côte d'Ivoire: capacity strengthening and roadmap development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The beneficiary was satisfied with the work delivered: on time and good technical support from Brussels.</li><li>• He regretted the lack of logistical support; workshops were limited to 15 participants leading to turning down good candidates.</li></ul>
8	Min. of Env. / Côte d'Ivoire	Capacity building in conducting greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and vulnerability assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Beneficiary was satisfied with the results; particularly grateful to the ACP Secretariat for helping to develop the work order that met his expectations.</li><li>• The beneficiary suggested that CSF would provide financial support.</li><li>• The training was very useful and learning will be applied towards the third national communication plan on climate change.</li></ul>

#	Beneficiary / Country	Title	Comments by the beneficiary (and outcome of the debriefing)
9	Min. of Env. / Guinea	Matching Guinean priority needs for climate change action and funding opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The mission results exceeded the expectations of the beneficiary.</li><li>• He preferred to keep the same consultant for the second mission.</li></ul>
10	Min. of Env & Energy / Djibouti	Calculation of the Emission Factor for the Electricity System (2011) in the Republic of Djibouti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Feedback was received from the local EUD coordinator. The relationship between him and the expert had suffered as a result of the nature of the illness of the expert and the fact that he had to be repatriated in the middle of the mission.</li></ul>
11	Min. of Env. Water & Energy / Djibouti	Mapping and prioritising needs for additional water supply in Douda, Djibouti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The beneficiary was satisfied with the mission and said that it has served the purpose of the realisation of project formulation documents.</li></ul>
13	Min. of Env. / Dominica	Integrating Climate Change aspects in Dominica's Land Use Policy and Physical Development Planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The beneficiary was satisfied; initial response was prompt; some difficulty and tension arose in trying to arrive at a consensus on duration of activities; settlement was amicable.</li><li>• The expert adapted very well to the local situation; and he is a good communicator.</li></ul>
17	ACCESS / University of Nairobi / Kenya	Climate Change Adaptation in Lake Victoria Basin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The beneficiary was satisfied with the mission and that the quality of the final Work Order was clear and adequate to achieve the intended outputs.</li></ul>
20	ECOWAS / West Africa	Collaboration CILSS – CSF: la formation des formateurs sur l'intégration du changement climatique dans les stratégies et politiques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The beneficiary was happy with the technical and logistical support provided by CSF.</li><li>• CILSS benefited from the training of trainers support linked to mainstreaming climate change into development policies.</li><li>• The CSF support brought a new dynamic to CILSS and reaffirmed its leadership position in the climate change field.</li></ul>
21	ECODEV / Madagascar	Protection des forêts et génération de revenus dans la région Aloatra Mangoro à Madagascar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Experts encountered difficulties dealing with the local coordinator (the expert would “steal” his ideas).</li><li>• Mission overall conclusion: satisfactory under the circumstances.</li></ul>



#	Beneficiary / Country	Title	Comments by the beneficiary (and outcome of the debriefing)
23	ABREC / Togo	Capacity Building in implementing Communication Strategy to mainstream climate issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The debriefing indicates that the mission went very well and experts were very well received and were given all necessary support.</li></ul>
24	Min. of Env. / CILSS / Burkina	Formation des formateurs sur l'intégration du changement climatique dans les stratégies et politiques de développement en République du Bénin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The debriefing states that there is an issue on how to improve teaching skills of CILSS staff on mainstreaming. However, the expectations were met to the satisfaction of the beneficiary.</li><li>• The competence of CILSS trainers has been recognised; however more ownership was commendable.</li></ul>
25	Min. of Env. / CILSS / Burkina	Formation des formateurs sur l'intégration du changement climatique dans les stratégies et politiques de développement au Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The debriefing mentions, "good collaboration with CILSS"; main problem was the preparation of the training. The roadmap took some time to develop since CILSS staff had other priorities at the outset.</li><li>• One issue was to improve the teaching skills of CILSS to best train adults on mainstreaming climate change into development and budgetary policy an processes in West Africa.</li></ul>
26	CNEDD / CILSS / Niger	Formation des formateurs sur l'intégration du changement climatique dans les stratégies et politiques de développement au Niger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Good collaboration with CILSS and expectations met to the satisfaction of the beneficiary.</li><li>• One issue was to improve teaching skills of CILSS to train adults.</li></ul>
27	Min. of Env. / Saint Lucia	Workshop in Mainstreaming Climate Change into National Planning and Budgetary Process in Saint Lucia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The debriefing reveals the following: (i) The mission was considered a success and participants were happy at the training. (ii) However during the preparatory phase there was some discussions between the Expert and beneficiary as to the maximum number of participants allowed for the workshop, which had no impact on the outputs of the mission. The mission was considered satisfactory by the beneficiary.</li></ul>

#	Beneficiary / Country	Title	Comments by the beneficiary (and outcome of the debriefing)
29	SPREP / Samoa	Private sector engagement in resilience building to climate change in Pacific Island Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assistance provided exceeded initial expectations of the beneficiary. The consultant was very good, related well with the participants and the staff of SPREP.</li><li>• However, although the timing was OK, the beneficiary was surprised that the deadline set by the Climate Investment Fund (PPCR) was not going to be accepted by the Asian Development Bank.</li></ul>
33	Min. of Env. / Côte d'Ivoire	Élaboration des principaux axes stratégiques de la politique nationale de lutte contre les changements climatiques en côte d'ivoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The beneficiary appreciated the WO process and the choice of CSF experts. The quality of the mission was satisfactory.</li><li>• However, time allocated for the mission was insufficient not allowing for deepening of themes. In spite of this, all tasks were completed and outputs were delivered.</li></ul>
35	AOPP / Mali	Diffusion de l'énergie photovoltaïque en zones rurales au Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The beneficiary found the mission to be satisfactory. Similar positive comments were received from the two representatives from AOPP and Kafo.</li></ul>
36	Mali	Elaboration d'un cadre juridique relatif au MDP au Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There were some difficulties encountered during the mission. The Expert altered some aspects of the ToR without prior approval by the CSF, Technical Advisor or beneficiary and carried out alternative tasks. As a result, the work was not carried out as outlined in the WO. The products were not accepted by the beneficiary.</li><li>• After consultations between the Technical Advisor, CSF, Expert and beneficiary, the Experts did revise the outputs and produced a second draft for the National Coordinator. There was no further feedback on this from the beneficiary.</li></ul>
38	AGRHYMET-CILSS / Niger	Intervention de deux formateurs dans le cadre du Mastère Professionnel Régional en Changement Climatique et développement durable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The beneficiary was very satisfied with the mission; the quality of the work exceeded expectations.</li><li>• He commended the choice of the two experts and the course outline proposed. Students were equally appreciative.</li></ul>



#	Beneficiary / Country	Title	Comments by the beneficiary (and outcome of the debriefing)
41	SPREP / Samoa	Strengthening capacity in the private sector to engage in climate change adaptation and mitigation activities in the Pacific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The beneficiary was satisfied with the outputs of the mission but still waiting for feedback from the ADB on funding opportunities</li><li>• The mission attracted the interest from the private sector, for which the WO provided some capacity building.</li></ul>
42	Community Forests International / Tanzania	"Knowledge transfer and capacity building for Community Forests Pemba (CFP)/Organisational Capacity Building: online websharing platform development; production of a video documentary; record keeping and accountancy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• With regards to the development of the website, the beneficiary was very happy with the mission and he underlined the importance of the insight of the Intra-ACP GCCA Programme to achieve the final outputs.</li><li>• The outputs exceeded the initial expectations.</li><li>• With regards to the productions of a video documentary, the WO was carried out successfully and the experts managed to produce additional videos for knowledge sharing purposes.</li></ul>
43	Min. of Env. / Dominica	Developing Dominica's Land Use Policy and Physical Development Planning as frameworks to scale-up, coordinate and mainstream climate action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The beneficiary was happy with the outputs of the mission and the expertise of the CSF.</li><li>• The outputs exceeded the initial expectations.</li></ul>
46	SE4ALL Secretariat Energy Commission / Ghana	Technical assistance to the Ghana Energy Commission to develop a dedicated programme to establish institutional biogas systems in 200 boarding schools, hospitals and prisons, and to prepare for CDM application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The quality of the final WO was good. The process of developing the WO was participatory. The performance of the consultants was deemed satisfactory.</li><li>• The beneficiary intends to conduct further research to assess and select suitable institutions for implementation of the National Biogas Programme (NBP) using the selection criteria proposed in the feasibility report.</li></ul>
48	EUD / Comoros	Appui au Gouvernement des Comores pour la préparation des Termes de référence de l'appui technique international prévu sous le programme AMCC des Comores et un appui préliminaire aux instances locales afin d'intégrer le changement climatique dans la stratégie nationale du gouvernement en cours de formulation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• With regards to the preparation of TOR for the GCCA Comoros project, the mission went very well. The debriefing shows that it was suggested to coordinate efforts with COMESA, who was carrying out a similar project in the Comoros.</li><li>• With the regards to the training on mainstreaming, the debriefing reports that the mission went well but there was a need to involve the religious leaders representing a prominent part of the society.</li></ul>

#	Beneficiary / Country	Title	Comments by the beneficiary (and outcome of the debriefing)
55	SPREP / Samoa	Risk, clean energy and climate finance for small island states – a case discussion from Samoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Work was carried out as outlined in the WO and the results were satisfactory.</li><li>• In terms of timing, the SPREP staff was very busy so the beneficiary appreciated the extra support and prompting from CSF in moving the process forward.</li><li>• The beneficiary informed that they were planning to publish the report internally and to seek publication in a peer-reviewed journal as well.</li></ul>
60	DGSC-DGAT / Comoros	Formation « Aménagement, Risques Naturels et Adaptation au Changement Climatique » et séminaire national de restitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The beneficiary was satisfied by the mission and was happy of the collaboration and support during the drafting phase of the WO.</li><li>• The beneficiary stressed the importance of a follow-up work including community mapping for risk prevention and management. Moreover, he stressed the need for further support to cover a larger part of the archipelago.</li></ul>
62	IFDD / Africa	Ateliers régionaux de formation sur le support méthodologique pur l'élaboration des CPDN dans le cadre d'un processus national inclusif et multi-acteurs à Dakar et Libreville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The beneficiary was satisfied by the mission and appreciated the work done by the ACP Secretariat and the team in the drafting phase.</li><li>• The experts were competent and they carried out the workshops as planned.</li></ul>
67	AOPP-SOS Faim / Mali	Formation en intégration du changement climatique et financements climats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The beneficiary considered the mission excellent in line with expectations.</li><li>• The mission was very well valued in terms of involvement of the beneficiaries in the preparation of the workshop.</li></ul>
69	CCCCC / Caribbean	Provision of Technical Assistance and Capacity Building to Prepare INDCs for the Caribbean Forum Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The mission went very well. Participants stated that the workshop was very useful in terms of acquired knowledge.</li><li>• The experts recommended greater coordination between the UNFCCC Regional Coordination Centre in Grenada and CCCCC for future work.</li></ul>



Outputs and outcomes of Technical Assistance support

#	Beneficiary / Country	Title	Outputs produced	Expected/Possible Outcomes
2	University of Toliara /Madagascar	Mainstreaming climate change in the Fishery Sector in the Androy Region, southern Madagascar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 Workshops; 121 participants</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Scientific thesis on the potentialities of fishery sector to improve resilience of local populations to climate change</li><li>• Possible improvement of networking and synergies between NGOs, academics and local authorities regarding climate change and fisheries</li></ul>
3	ABREC / Togo	Technical Assistance in mobilising climate change funds for project proposals in the technical areas of renewable energy and clean technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 Workshops; 14 participants</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improved capacity of ABREC for screening opportunities could lead to more projects being funded</li></ul>
4	ABREC / Togo	Building capacity in conducting feasibility & impact assessment studies and in developing communication strategies to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Guidelines for communication strategy</li><li>• 2 Workshops; 25 participants</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Communication and Reporting strategy</li><li>• Improved capacity of ABREC for managing their pipeline of projects could lead to more projects able to be funded</li></ul>
6	Min. of Env. / Côte d'Ivoire	Development of a climate change adaptation strategy and programme for the coastal area of Côte d'Ivoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strategy</li><li>• 1 Workshop; 22 participants</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Strategy will be presented to the authorities for implementation of identified actions</li></ul>
7	Min. of Env. / Côte d'Ivoire	Starting up a REDD+ Programme in Côte d'Ivoire: capacity strengthening and roadmap development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Draft roadmap</li><li>• 2 workshops; 22 participants</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Draft roadmap will be further developed into a strategy for the development of a national REDD+ programme</li></ul>
8	Min. of Env. / Côte d'Ivoire	Capacity building in conducting greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and vulnerability assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Guidelines for 3rd National Communication</li><li>• 1 workshop; 27 participants</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A better prepared 3<sup>rd</sup> National Communication, which would improve the implementation of NAPA</li><li>• GHG inventories and Vulnerability Assessment effectively conducted</li></ul>

#	Beneficiary / Country	Title	Outputs produced	Expected/Possible Outcomes
9	Min. of Env. / Guinea	Matching Guinean priority needs for CC action and funding opportunities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 4 projects from the NAPA submitted and able to access funding</li></ul>
10	Min. of Env & Energy / Djibouti	Calculation of the Emission Factor for the Electricity System (2011) in the Republic of Djibouti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 workshop; 12 participants</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• National Grid Emission Factor (GEF) could lead to more CDM projects in Djibouti.</li><li>• GSF indicated that conclusions of CSF mission (low GEF) confirmed a reorientation of the National GCCA Djibouti project towards a less CDM focused strategy.</li></ul>
11	Min. of Env. Water & Energy / Djibouti	Mapping and prioritising needs for additional water supply in Douda, Djibouti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Draft plans and feasibility study</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strategy for redistribution of treated water to cultivated lands and PA.</li><li>• GSF confirmed the feasibility study and irrigation scheme to be very useful and integrated into the National GCCA project. All recommendations of CSF missions were included in the ToR of the National GCCA project. MWH was awarded technical assistance for the National GCCA project.</li></ul>
13	Min. of Env. / Dominica	Integrating Climate Change aspects in Dominica's Land Use Policy and Physical Development Planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Guidelines to climate change integration</li><li>• 1 workshop; 22 participants</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Integration of climate change aspects in national Land Use Policy and Planning</li></ul>
17	ACCESS / University of Nairobi / Kenya	Climate Change Adaptation in Lake Victoria Basin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 workshops; 44 participants</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Adaptation pilot project funded, implemented and monitored.</li><li>• The CSF mission was in fact a task assigned to ACCESS by IUCN. Not being aware of that, the Work Order was not elaborated exactly in line with the IUCN request and the work produced will therefore not be used by IUCN to design their pilot project. The only outcome will therefore be the capacity building of ACCESS staff.</li></ul>



#	Beneficiary / Country	Title	Outputs produced	Expected/Possible Outcomes
20	ECOWAS / West Africa	Collaboration CILSS – CSF: la formation des formateurs sur l'intégration du changement climatique dans les stratégies et politiques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 workshop; 11 participants</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Training on mainstreaming duplicated by CILSS in African countries</li><li>• In addition to the three trainings organised under W024, 25 and 26, CILSS conducted three more trainings on its own in Chad, Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire.</li></ul>
21	ECODEV / Madagascar	Protection des forêts et génération de revenus dans la région Aloatra Mangoro à Madagascar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 workshop; 29 participants</li><li>• 1 training; 31 participants</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• None to expect from the beneficiary. Possibility to use feasibility study conclusions if another institution expresses interest in conducting CC actions in the region.</li></ul>
23	ABREC / Togo	Capacity Building in implementing Communication Strategy to mainstream climate issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 3 comm. materials: website, newsletter and leaflet</li><li>• Guidelines for management, reporting and monitoring</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improved visibility of ABREC actions and awareness raising on renewable energies in West Africa.</li></ul>
24	Min. of Env. / CILSS / Benin	Formation des formateurs sur l'intégration du changement climatique dans les stratégies et politiques de développement en République du Bénin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 training; 35 participants</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Training on mainstreaming duplicated by CILSS in African countries</li></ul>
25	Min. of Env. / CILSS / Burkina Faso	Formation des formateurs sur l'intégration du changement climatique dans les stratégies et politiques de développement au Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 training; 25 participants</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Training on Mainstreaming duplicated by CILSS in African countries</li></ul>
26	CNEDD / CILSS / Niger	Formation des formateurs sur l'intégration du changement climatique dans les stratégies et politiques de développement au Niger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 training; 32 participants</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Training on Mainstreaming duplicated by CILSS in African countries</li></ul>
27	Min. of Env. / Saint Lucia	Workshop in Mainstreaming Climate Change into National Planning and Budgetary Process in Saint Lucia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 training; 40 participants</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Coordination system between the involved ministries and institutions for a better mainstreaming of climate change.</li></ul>

#	Beneficiary / Country	Title	Outputs produced	Expected/Possible Outcomes
29	SPREP / Samoa	Private sector engagement in resilience building to climate change in Pacific Island Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Draft PPCR proposal</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 6 fundable projects (solar water purification, coconut biofuel, waste energy, organic waste fertilizers and energy, sustainable buildings and solar/hydro energy)</li></ul>
33	Min. of Env. / Côte d'Ivoire	Élaboration des principaux axes stratégiques de la politique nationale de lutte contre les changements climatiques en Côte d'Ivoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 workshop; 120 participants</li><li>• 3 sector adaptation roadmaps</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Institutional framework for CC adaptation set-up and sector strategies applied in 6 priority sectors</li></ul>
35	AOPP / Mali	Diffusion de l'énergie photovoltaïque en zones rurales au Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Guidelines for PV assessment</li><li>• 1 workshop; 15 participants</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is foreseen that approximately 82 solar system will be ordered and set-up in rural villages for a total power capacity of 31.7 KWc.</li></ul>
36	Mali	Elaboration d'un cadre juridique relatif au MDP au Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 training, 20 participants</li><li>• Guidelines for CDM contracts</li><li>• Draft legal framework</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Legal text on CDM</li><li>• New CDM funded projects</li></ul>
38	AGRHYMET -CILSS / Niger	Intervention de deux formateurs dans le cadre du Mastère Professionnel Régional en Changement Climatique et développement durable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 teaching modules</li><li>• 2 trainings; 48 participants</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The two modules are foreseen to be taught each year by AGRHYMET in their MSc curriculum.</li></ul>
41	SPREP / Samoa	Strengthening capacity in the private sector to engage in climate change adaptation and mitigation activities in the Pacific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 6 revised projects proposals</li><li>• 1 workshop, 9 participants</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 6 fundable projects (solar water purification, coconut biofuel, waste energy, organic waste fertilizers and energy, sustainable buildings and solar/hydro energy)</li></ul>
42	Community Forests International / Tanzania	"Knowledge transfer and capacity building for Community Forests Pemba (CFP) / Organisational Capacity Building: online web sharing platform development; production of a video documentary; record keeping and accountancy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 knowledge sharing web platform</li><li>• 24 draft instructional videos</li><li>• 1 documentary</li></ul>	



#	Beneficiary / Country	Title	Outputs produced	Expected/Possible Outcomes
43	Min. of Env. / Dominica	Developing Dominica’s Land Use Policy and Physical Development Planning as frameworks to scale-up, coordinate and mainstream climate action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 7 workshops, 155 participants.</li><li>• Guidelines on self-assessment of climate change mainstreaming</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• climate change is adequately main-streamed into NLUP and NPDP</li></ul>
46	SE4ALL Secretariat Energy Commission / Ghana	Technical assistance to the Ghana Energy Commission to develop a dedicated programme to establish institutional biogas systems in 200 boarding schools, hospitals and prisons, and to prepare for CDM application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• one feasibility study and draft programme plan</li><li>• 2 workshops, 58 participants</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A strong institutional biogas programme is implemented and 200 biogas systems were built in prisons, hospitals and schools</li></ul>
48	EUD / Comoros	Appui au Gouvernement des Comores pour la préparation des Termes de référence de l’ap-pui technique inter-national prévu sous le programme AMCC des Comores et un appui préliminaire aux in-stances locales afin d’intégrer le change-ment climatique dans la stratégie nationale du gouvernement en cours de formulation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 training, 32 participants</li><li>• ToR for GCCA project</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• National GCCA pro-gramme in Comoros implemented.</li><li>• High level of main-streaming of climate change in the national development strategy</li></ul>
55	SPREP / Samoa	Risk, clean energy and climate finance for small island states – a case discussion from Samoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 awareness-raising paper</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Case study and sugges-tions for more ade-quate funding scheme for resilience in SIDS.</li></ul>
60	DGSC-DGAT / Comoros	Formation « Aménage-ment, Risques Na-turels et Adaptation au Changement Climatique » et séminaire national de restitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 workshops (10 participants)</li><li>• neighbourhood risk analysis</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improved management of disaster risks and land planning.</li></ul>
62	IFDD / Africa	Ateliers régionaux de formation sur le support méthodologique pur l’élaboration des CPDN dans le cadre d’un pro-cessus national inclusif et multi-acteurs à Dakar et Libreville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 workshops, 110 participants</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• INDCs of West African countries submitted to UNFCCC before COP21</li></ul>

#	Beneficiary / Country	Title	Outputs produced	Expected/Possible Outcomes
67	AOPP-SOS Faim / Mali	Formation en intégration du changement clima-tique et financements climats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 training (27 participants)</li></ul>	
69	CCCCC / Caribbean	Provision of Technical Assistance and Capac-ity Building to Prepare INDCs for the Caribbean Forum Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 workshop (16 participants)</li><li>• INDC guideline</li><li>• ToR for INDC preparation</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Enhanced INDCs for 7 countries of the Caribbean</li></ul>

Case studies of successful missions

The following missions were selected as best practice candidates.

#	Beneficiary	Country	Title of the successful mission that will be fully documented in a one page best practice template
7	Ministry of Environment	Côte d’Ivoire	Starting up a REDD+ Programme in Côte d’Ivoire: capacity strengthening and roadmap development
11	Ministry of Environment Water & Energy	Djibouti	Mapping and prioritising needs for additional water supply in Douda, Djibouti
20	ECOWAS	West Africa	Collaboration CILSS – CSF: la formation des forma-teurs sur l’intégration du changement climatique dans les stratégies et politiques
24	Ministry of Environment / CILSS	Benin	Collaboration CILSS – CSF: la formation des forma-teurs sur l’intégration du changement climatique dans les stratégies et politiques
25	Ministry of Environment / CILSS	Burkina	Collaboration CILSS – CSF: la formation des forma-teurs sur l’intégration du changement climatique dans les stratégies et politiques
26	CNEDD / CILSS	Niger	Collaboration CILSS – CSF: la formation des forma-teurs sur l’intégration du changement climatique dans les stratégies et politiques
38	AGRHYMET-CILSS	Niger	Intervention de deux formateurs dans le cadre du Mastère Professionnel Régional en Changement Climatique et développement durable
29	SPREP	Samoa	Private sector engagement in resilience building to climate change in Pacific Island Countries
41			Strengthening capacity in the private sector to engage in climate change adaptation and mitigation activities in the Pacific
55			Risk, clean energy and climate finance for Small Island States – a case discussion from Samoa





#	Beneficiary	Country	Title of the successful mission that will be fully documented in a one page best practice template
42	Community Forests International	Tanzania	“Knowledge transfer and capacity building for Community Forests Pemba (CFP) / Organisational Capacity Building: online web sharing platform development; production of a video documentary; record keeping and accountancy.
46	SE4ALL Secretariat Energy Commission	Ghana	Technical assistance to the Ghana Energy Commission to develop a dedicated programme to establish institutional biogas systems in 200 boarding schools, hospitals and prisons, and to prepare for CDM application
63	COMESA / Zambia	Regional	Programme on climate change adaptation and mitigation in Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA-EAC-SADC)
69	CCCCC	Caribbean	Provision of Technical Assistance and Capacity Building to Prepare INDCs for the Caribbean Forum Countries
74	OECS	Caribbean	Building awareness and enhancing human capacity in Ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction in the OECS. Training of Instructors.







## Annex 2

# Assessing the implementation and outcomes of the Intra-ACP GCCA Programme: Output 1 Task 3

### Assessment of the implementation of the Regional Component

#### Introduction

This document presents the findings from both document review and interviews in relation to assessment of the implementation of the regional component of the Intra-ACP GCCA programme.

#### What worked best

**The Climate for Development in Africa Programme/African Climate Policy Centre**

- Climate Change & Development in Africa (CCDA) has become a flagship event. African Climate Policy Centre organisation is excellent.
- Climate information services have been put in place.
- The African Small Island Developing States initiative took off in 2015, including the Western Small Island Developing States (Cabo Verde...).

- The African Climate Policy Centre took the decision to offer Intended Nationally Determined Contribution support to African countries. A methodological framework (MF) was submitted to the African Group of Negotiators. Support was provided to Malawi, Swaziland, Cameroon and Liberia. The 2015 evaluation indicates that this work was effective and efficient.
- Participating countries confirm that collaboration with African Climate Policy Centre was good.

**Economic Community of West African States/Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel**

- The AGRHYMET Centre (ARC) is the right partner to implement the project objectives. The integration of the project in the operating plan and the different service centres of the ARC enable mobilisation and recruitment of a solid team of experts

in the different sectors affected by climate change.

- Mainstreaming of climate change issues in development policy is a success.
- There is a substantial portfolio of projects related to the carbon market (CDM, voluntary market)
- Low-carbon solutions are widely supported and work well in the area.
- The link between the research/action/activities and the preparation of a body of managers specialised in the area of climate change through AGRHYMET Centre's Masters Programme worked well.



■ A significant achievement is the accreditation of the ARC/CILSS as a designated operational Entity (DOE).

**Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa**

- After a long struggle, the three Regional Economic Centres have established climate change units.
- The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa played a role in shaping the Common African Position in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change negotiations.
- Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Conservation Agriculture (CA) activities are being supported.
- Kenya was one of the countries supported by the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and turned into a best practice case for a national response strategy (completed in 2010), policy and action plan (completed in 2013). Kenya now has a fully functional climate change office and one institution accredited to the Adaptation Fund (AF). The country is in the process of accreditation to the Green Climate Fund. Using the strategy and action plan, Kenya has mobilized US\$1.4 billion from internal and external sources.

**Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC)/ Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development of USP**

- The three rings of (i) capacity building, (ii) applied research and (iii) community support provided a strong effective multi-dimensional approach to climate change adaptation.
- 2 065 climate change ambassadors have been trained in 15 countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of

the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu, and throughout the Pacific.

- 27 students have graduated with Master of Science degrees in climate change and 151 students have graduated with post-graduate diplomas in climate change.
- The organisation of climate change courses (both formal & informal) by the University of the South Pacific has been effective and efficient (mid-term evaluation).
- Success stories for the Pacific include: 30 communities have increased water security; nine communities have increased food security; three communities have secured their coasts; two communities have increased energy security; and one community has a biogas facility.
- Eight emerging climate leaders, University of the South Pacific students, and two University of South Pacific academics supported six Pacific countries at COP21 in Paris.
- Strong networking in the region provides the impetus for sustainability: (i) student and government networks will contribute to the sustainability of the locally managed climate change adaptation network (LMCCA) and (ii) the 44 demonstration communities will provide a network of successful climate change adaptation strategies throughout the Pacific.
- In-country coordinators (ICCs) have formed National Project Advisory Committees (NPAC) including government and non-state actor representatives, and have selected pilot sites for Vulnerability & Adaptation (V&A) activity.
- Tangible results are felt by local communities (access to clean water close to home).

■ The Pacific region appears to be well connected. Regional Technical Meetings, Joint Policy Negotiation and Project Steering Committee meetings routinely host joint presentations by the University of the South Pacific, The Pacific Community, and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme.

**Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre/ Caribbean Forum (CARIFORUM)**

- The Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre is praised for its dedicated and capable staff and its solid reputation in science (mid-term evaluation).
- Government partners were supportive.
- Ex-ante procurement worked well.
- Warning systems such as the Coral Reef Early Warning System (CREWS) are up and running.
- There are tangible results on the ground (available water security via Reverse Osmosis project in Grenada). A reverse osmosis test was done as a pilot in Saint Vincent.
- There is a climate modelling clearing house available to end users.

**Challenges**

**The Climate for Development in Africa Programme/African Climate Policy Centre**

■ The Climate for Development in Africa Programme has a complicated structure; the scope is quite broad and it took a long time to make all components operational. CDSF was launched in August 2014 but really started its activity in October 2014 with the launch of a first request for proposal (RFP).

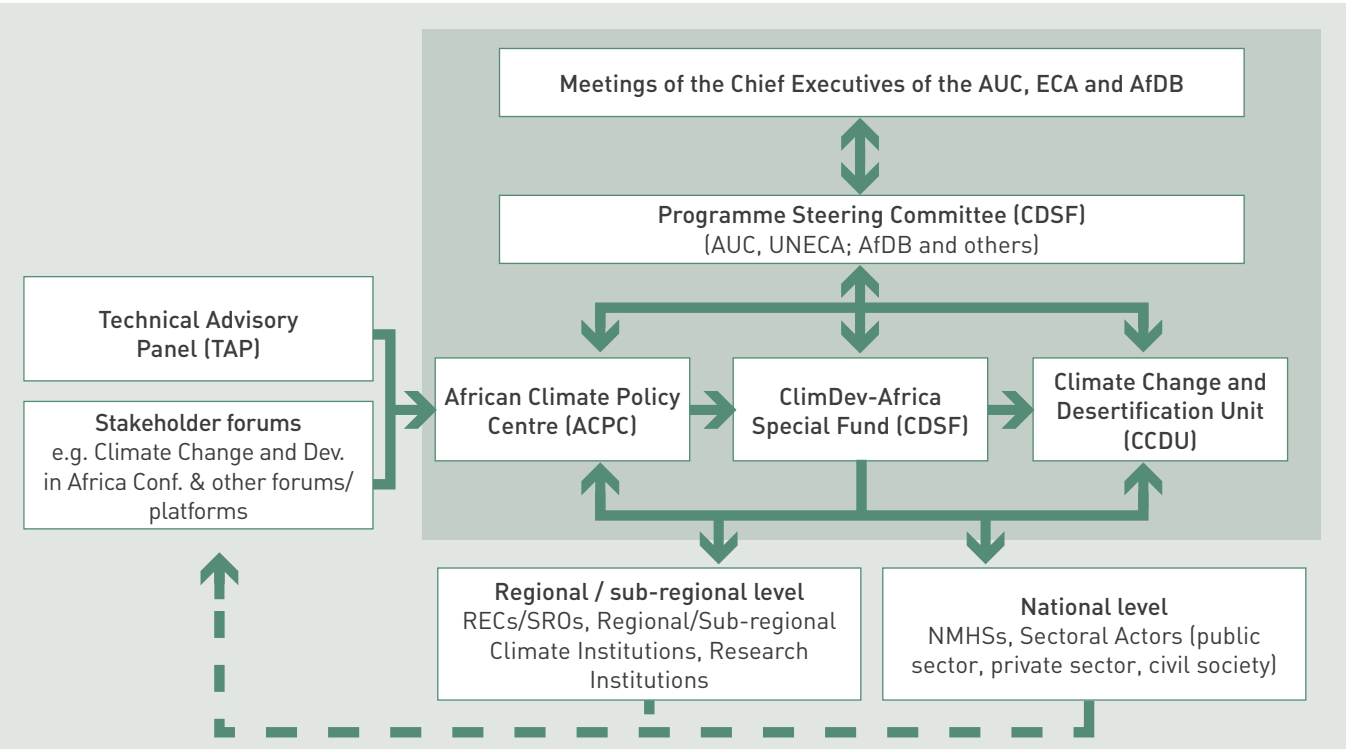
- Staff foreseen in the Contribution Agreement (2012/574) has not been employed; there is inconsistency in statistics when comparing data provided by the 2015 evaluation versus the internal progress report.
- There is no earmarking of multi-donor funding related to projects.
- Enhancing National Climate Services has only been used in the three pilot countries by the African Climate Policy Centre, and AGRHYMET, and the Climate Prediction and Applications Centre took initiatives to cover another 15 countries.
- Intended Nationally Determined Contribution support at the country level was good; that was not the case at the regional level.

Institution	ACPC (UNECA)	CDSF (AfDB)	CCDU (AUC)
Staff planned (2012)	35	9	4
Staff Actual (Jul 2015) Progress Report	18	4	4
Staff Actual (Oct 2015) Evaluation 2015	12,25	3,5	?

Donor	Recipient	Amount in €	Designation	Timeframe
ACP / EU	UNECA	8 000 000	ACPC (6m), CCDU (2m)	Jan 2012 – June 2016
UK	UNECA	14 000 000	ACPC	2009 – June 2015
Sweden	UNECA	6 700 000	ACPC	2010 – 2013
Norway	UNECA	6 000 000	ACPC	2010 – June 2015
		32 700 000	Designated to ACPC	

*Acronyms used in the three tables above: The African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC); United Nation Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); The ClimDev Special Fund (CDSF); African Development Bank (AfDB); Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU); African Union Commission (AUC).*

DIAGRAM 1







#### Economic Community of West African States/Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel

- There is a limited connection between this project and The Climate for Development in Africa Programme.
- Negotiating activity has been well supported; however there is evidence from Burkina Faso and Niger that important differences remain in the positions of the climate negotiations group especially between civil society and governments.
- AGRHYMET may be at risk of not always be able to translate models and climate data into useful information to people in the field.
- There is a good level of inter-ministerial coordination at national level; however, capacity in the area of climate change and variability at the local level remains weak.
- Hydro-climatological information is available; nevertheless the system for circulating this information to final users is still not functional in various countries.

#### Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

- The original logframe was not sufficiently specific. After the EU's Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) mission of 2013 the project developed a monitoring framework and defined crisp targets. Targets are excessively optimistic: one indicator is the 1.2 million farmers adopting elements of Conservation Agriculture.
- The final report by the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa suggests that it would have been better "if each Regional Economic Centre had distinct deliverables to focus on."
- The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa made little use of Climate Support Facility (GCCA – ACP) services.
- The tripartite arrangement COMESA/SADC/EAC was innovative; however insufficient analysis was performed on strengths and weaknesses of the partners.

#### Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC)/Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development (PaCE-SD) of the University of the South Pacific

- Challenges on a per country level as indicated in the yearly report 2015 by Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development of USP are:
  - distance and isolation (Cook Islands);
  - financial discipline (Fiji);
  - staffing and disasters (Federated States of Micronesia);
  - domestic transportation (Marshall Islands);
  - reporting and communication constraints (Nauru);
  - managing expectations, maintaining the energy, resource constraints of budget and people, and resistance from the village council (Niue);
  - expensive transportation (Palau);
  - road security (Papua New Guinea);
  - shortage of seeds (Samoa);
  - financing issues, accessibility to the market (Solomon Islands);
  - shortage of qualified engineers (Timor-Leste);
  - sustainability (Tonga);
  - cyclone Pam (Tuvalu).



A point of concern expressed by the mid-term evaluation team was a "presumed redundancy of GCCA actions in the region". There have been instances of limited coordination between SPC- and USP-managed GCCA projects.

#### Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) / CARICOM

- In Suriname changing political leadership brought the rice project to a halt. Lesson learnt: Governments must sign agreements at the outset of a programme.
- US\$750 000 has been spent on training; that was cost-effective, however, training was limited to government officials; sometimes the wrong participants were selected and impact potential may be low.
- A vulnerability assessment work order proposal was submitted in 2014; there was no response on this proposal. On the other hand, the Saint Lucia Work Order is a success case.
- It remains a challenge to align programme activities with policies and structures of the various governments in the region.

### Achievements

#### The Climate for Development in Africa Programme/African Climate Policy Centre

##### Result Area 1: Climate information, packaging & dissemination

- Flood early warning system was operational in 2015.
- A Vulnerability Index was realised in Rwanda.
- Links with Climate Research for Development (CR4D) and the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET) were established.

- Data and ICT management systems were installed.
- Small Island Developing States initiatives such as e-infrastructure were implemented.
- Data rescuing efforts were completed using 'Enhancing National Climate Services (ENACTS)' with assistance of IRI. This was done in three pilot countries: Ethiopia, Rwanda, and The Gambia. Ethiopia has reached a 60% rate of data rescue.

##### Result Area 2: Quality analysis for Decision support and management

- In Rwanda an assessment was performed of social and special vulnerabilities to climate change.
- In five countries of EAC: Regional studies on climate change and agriculture, food security and trade.
- In 15 countries of Economic Community of West African States: regional studies were done on climate change impacts on agricultural production, agricultural trade and food security.
- Country level scoping study reports in Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania.
- UNU-INRA has developed an implementation plan, methodologies and scoping study reports for Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, The Gambia and Togo.

- The African Climate Policy Centre analysed impact of climate on African Small Island Developing States leading to the publication of two technical frameworks.
- A decision-making tool was created, 'Methodological Framework to Developing INDCs' and it was endorsed by AGN.

##### Result Area 3: Informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy

- Climate Change & Development in Africa (CCDA) conferences are a success.
- The African Climate Policy Centre facilitated the joint policy dialogue at the 4th Programme Steering Committee in Addis Ababa.
- The Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach (MFEA) facilitated by IIED has been implemented by the three Climate for Development in Africa Programme -Africa institutions. The collection of baselines has started in December 2014.

#### Economic Community of West African States/Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel

##### Result 1: Hydroclimate Infosystems and analysis

- The hydro-climatological information system and analysis have improved. Relevant information is produced and circulated.
- A significant achievement is the accreditation of the ARC/CILSS as a designated operational Entity (DOE) with a bio-carbon laboratory open to the Structure Nationale de Recherche Agricole (SNRA).

##### Result 2: Climate change & resilience integrated in regional development strategies.

- Awareness has been raised of the importance of integrating climate change into budgeting policies and processes.
- There is a core set of national managers in each country that can guide the process of integration.



### Result 3: Negotiating & access to carbon market improved

- There is effective strengthening of climate negotiators.
- The support provided through the Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel is arousing strong interest from the carbon project initiators.

### Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

#### Specific Objective1 (SO1): to contribute to the adoption of key elements of the African Climate Solution and mainstreaming of climate change in national planning.

- Facilitating the creation of the Eastern and Southern Africa Climate Change Media Network.
- Regional Parliamentarians have been sensitised through the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA).
- The programme engaged key stakeholders including farmers (farmer association groups such as Eastern Africa Farmers' Federation (EAFF) and Southern Africa Confederation of Agricultural Union (SACAU)).
- Each of the three RECs now has a Climate Change Unit with staff, comprising both technical and administrative personnel.
- The Programme supported eight member states in developing their national Climate Change Response Strategies (NCCRS) and Action plans.

#### SO2: To support Member States to access adaptation funds and other climate change financing sources and mechanisms through national investment frameworks for climate adaptation in agriculture, forestry and other land uses.

- As of December 2014, nine out of 14 targeted Member States had started the design of their

Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Frameworks. Five of these are at an advanced stage to finalisation (Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Uganda and Zambia); and four have finalised engagement processes (Burundi, Seychelles, Rwanda and Madagascar).

- A sinking fund model is in place to support the priority projects in climate change adaptation and mitigation after detailed consultations in Swaziland, Uganda and Zambia.

- The sinking fund model was further promoted during three regional training workshops organised in partnership with The Global Mechanism the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) held in Kenya, Madagascar and Zambia.

#### SO3: To enhance adoption of Climate Smart Conservation Agriculture in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region.

- Support was provided to 11 Conservation Agriculture National Task Forces in: Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In eastern Africa, in collaboration with the Food and Agricultural Organization, workshops have been held to sensitise stakeholders on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices.

#### SO4: Specific Objective 4: To strengthen capacity for national research and training institutions and the implementation of research programmes.

- Feasibility study on the establishment of a Centre of Excellence for the dry lands in Djibouti.
- An inventory of institutions involved in climate change mitigation and adaption by the African Conservation Tillage Network (ACT).

### SO6: To apply mitigation solutions in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region.

- The Programme established the COMESA Carbon Fund.

### Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC)/Pacific Centre for Environment & Sustainable Development (PaCE-SD) – University of the South Pacific (USP)

#### Result 1: Capacity building through formal and informal training

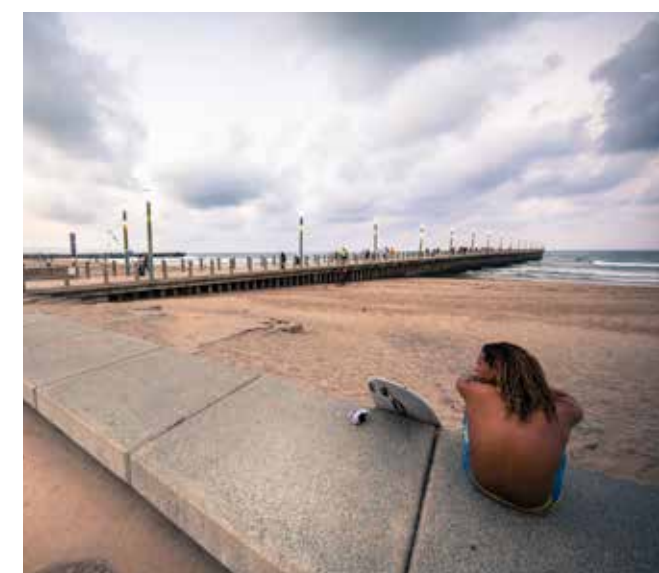
- 151 postgraduate and 27 Master of Science students received a climate change diploma.
- 143 students trained in climate science and 41 followed a tropical meteorology course.
- 15 In-country coordinators (ICC) and 150 trainers participated in training.

#### Result 2: Community engagement in adapting to climate change (resilience & best practice).

- 101 rapid assessments on vulnerability and adaptation were conducted in 15 countries. 44 vulnerability and adaptation assessments were completed resulting in 41 adaptation plans.
- 33 demonstration sites applying adaptive action (community pilots) have completed implementation.
- 2249 community locals trained on vulnerability and adaptation.

#### Result 3: Climate services and applied research.

- Delivery of 11 studies on sectorial impact of CC and 6 studies on historical climate analysis (student theses).
- Climate and weather forecasting methods have been improved.
- Pacific Islands Climate Services Forum with more than 200 participants hosted.



### Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre/Caribbean Forum (CARICOM)

#### Result 1: Enhancing predictive powers of climate models & design of adaptation activities.

- The Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) climate modelling group participates in World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) using CLIVAR & VAMOS and holds yearly meeting.
- Four National Adaptation Strategy and Action Plans (NASAPs) were prepared in Jamaica, Grenada, Saint Lucia and Suriname.

#### Result 2: Improved climate monitoring, data retrieval and space-based tools for DRR.

- Coral Reef Early Warning System (CREWS) were installed in Belize, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados; the Dominican Republic's CREWS is in the pipeline.

#### Result 3: Locally relevant Vulnerability & Risk Assessment (VCAs) and build local capacity.

- Two workshops were held on vulnerability assessment and VCAs have been completed in Belize, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts and Nevis, Barbados and the Dominican Republic. Four additional VCAs have been added.
- 41 users have been trained on the Caribbean Climate and Online Risk and Adaptation Tool (CCORAL); UK Aid and the Caribbean Development Bank will support the roll-out.

#### Result 4: Reduce vulnerability through adaptation pilots.

- Five adaptation pilots were staged in Belize (BWSL water services company will operate on renewable energy and a cohune oil production plant will be supported with a sustainable process), Barbados (BWA water authority will pump on renewable energy), Grenada (reverse osmosis powered by renewable energy) and Saint Lucia (cocoa agro-forestry farmers replanted damaged hillsides).

#### Result 5: Regional and national capacities for carbon financing.

- Solar energy projects in Dominica were supported.
- Capacity has been built in the area of greenhouse gas inventories and preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contribution plans.

#### Result 6: Project management.

- Effective management of all projects to reach objectives.





# Acronyms

ACP	Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific
ACPC	African Climate Policy Centre
AGRHYMET	A specialised institute of the Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS)
BBSC	Brussels-based Subcommittee
Capacity4dev.eu	Capacity for Development
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CC	Climate Change
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CCE	Climate Change Expert
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CILSS	Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
ClimDev	The Climate for Development in Africa Programme
COLEACP	Comité de Liaison Europe-Afrique- Caraïbes-Pacifique
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSF	Climate Support Facility (Intra-ACP GCCA)
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DG DEVC0	Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation
EC	European Commission
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EUD	European Union Delegation
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GCCA-SF	Global Climate Change Alliance – Support Facility



GSF	Global Support Facility to the GCCA
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
JPD	Joint Policy Discussion
LTS	LTS International Ltd.
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicator
PaCE-SD	Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development of USP
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
REC	Regional Economic Communities
REDD/REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for ALL
SEDТ	Sustainable Economic Development and Trade
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
ST TA	Short-term Technical Assistance
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USP	University of the South Pacific
WO	Work Order





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