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Organización Meteorológica Mundial
Всемирная метеорологическая организация
المنظمة العالمية للأرصاد الجوية
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28 September 2018

Subject: Agricultural Climate Resilience Enhancement Initiative (ACREI) Project Inception Workshop Report

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached the report of the Agricultural Climate Resilience Enhancement Initiative (ACREI) Project Inception Workshop which was held on 30-31 August 2018 in Kigali, Rwanda, on the margins of the 50th Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF).

As per the point 7.0.1 a) of the Agreement signed between the Adaptation Fund Board and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the report is sent one month after the Inception Workshop has taken place. It is understood that the date of the Inception Workshop marks the beginning of the ACREI Project.

Please let us know of you need any clarification on the report.

I would like to thank the Adaptation Fund Board for its trust and confidence in WMO.

Yours faithfully,

(J.P Gaudechoux)
WMO Primary Focal Point
for the Adaptation Fund

cc:

ADAPTATION FUND

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

IGAD

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Agricultural Climate Resilience Enhancement Initiative (ACREI) Project

INCEPTION WORKSHOP REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2018

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List of acronyms and abbreviations

ACREI	Agricultural Climate Resilience Enhancement Initiative
AF	Adaptation Fund
AMCOMET	African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology
CMDRR	Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction
CMO	County Meteorological Office
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
ENACTS	Enhancing National Climate Services initiative
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
FAO/ RTEA	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations / Resilience Team for Eastern Africa
GFCS	Global Framework for Climate Services
GHA	Greater Horn of Africa
GHACOF	Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Center
ICPALD	Center for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster and Resilience Sustainability Initiative
KMD	Kenya Meteorological Department
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAM	March-April-May
NAPA	National Adaptation Programmes of Action
NDA	Nationally Designated Authority
NMA	National Meteorological Agency (Ethiopia)
NMHS	National Meteorological and Hydrological Services
OND	October-November-December
PAG	Project Advisory Group
PICSA	Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture
PMT	Project Management Team
PSP	Participatory Scenario Planning
RIMA	Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TOR	Terms of reference
UNMA	Uganda National Meteorological Agency
WISER	Weather and climate Information and SERvices for Africa
WMO/ ESA	World Meteorological Organization/ Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa

Executive summary

The Agricultural Climate Resilience Enhancement Initiative (ACREI) is a three-year partnership program being implemented by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Center (ICPAC) funded by the Adaptation Fund under its Pilot Programme for Regional Projects. Within the partnership, WMO is the Implementing Entity under whose overall management and technical oversight, FAO and IGAD, as the Executing Entities, will execute the project. The project targets Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda and supports community adaption practice, climate proofing of extension systems and climate informed decision making. The goal of the ACREI project is to: "Develop and implement adaptation strategies and measures that will strengthen the resilience of vulnerable smallholder farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in the Horn of Africa to climate variability and change" in line with the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) programme, the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and Development Strategies/Visions of participating countries. The overall objective of the project is: "Improved adaptive capacity and resilience to current climate variability and change among targeted farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralist communities."

To begin implementation and mark the official start of the project, a one-and-a-half-day inception workshop was held on 30-31 August 2018 in Kigali, Rwanda. The ACREI inception was held in connection with a broader learning event following the 50th Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF), which is a platform for regional exchange and learning beyond the consensus seasonal forecast outlook, considering the broad range of stakeholders who participated. The inception workshop goal was to create awareness among stakeholders about the ACREI initiative as well as engage stakeholders in a discussion on its implementation strategy. This report presents the proceedings and discussions of the inception workshop.

Prior to the inception workshop, a presentation was made on the project to the broader post-GHACOF learning event participants as a means of sharing the project goals and objectives with climate services stakeholders in the Eastern Africa/ Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) region and generating awareness and interest on the project with potential stakeholders in the three target countries.

Day 1 of the inception workshop focused on the project partners providing a detailed overview of each component of the project, to ensure all participants had a common understanding of the project goals, objectives, outputs and activities and the proposed methodology for implementation. A discussion session followed with participants taking the opportunity to seek any clarifications on the various aspects of the project.

Day 2 of the inception workshop began with a discussion on project implementation arrangements at regional and national level including a review of the proposed terms of reference (TORs) and members of the Project Management Team (PMT) that would be instituted at regional level and the Project Advisory Groups (PAGs) that would be instituted at national level in each of the three target countries. This was followed by joint stakeholder presentations by the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs), and the Ministries of Agriculture from each of the three target countries. The presentations focused on obtaining an update on the institutional and policy context relating to climate and weather issues in the three target countries since the approval of the project by the Adaptation Fund. Group work was then conducted, focusing on a review of the timing of

activities, as well as identification key issues to be aware of in planning for each activity, with presentations and discussion of group work capping off the session.

Introduction

The Agricultural Climate Resilience Enhancement Initiative (ACREI) is a three-year partnership project between the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Center (ICPAC) funded by the Adaptation Fund under its Pilot Programme for Regional Projects. The program targets Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda and supports community adaption practice, climate proofing of extension systems and climate informed decision making. The goal of the ACREI project is to: "Develop and implement adaptation strategies and measures that will strengthen the resilience of vulnerable smallholder farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in the Horn of Africa to climate variability and change" in line with the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) programme, the National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs) and Development Strategies/Visions of participating countries. The overall objective of the project is: "Improved adaptive capacity and resilience to current climate variability and change among targeted farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralist communities."

To support project planning and implementation, a one-and-a-half-day inception workshop was held on 30-31 August 2018. The ACREI inception was held in connection with a broader learning event following the 50th Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF), which is a platform for regional exchange and learning beyond the consensus seasonal forecast outlook, considering the broad range of stakeholders who participated. The inception workshop goal was to bring awareness among stakeholders about the ACREI initiative as well as actively engage stakeholders in a discussion on its implementation strategy. This report presents the proceedings and discussions of the inception workshop.

Objectives

The objective of the inception workshop was to share information on the project with climate services stakeholders in Eastern Africa, enhance understanding of the project's objectives, components and implementation strategy among national and regional institutions, thereby building a solid platform for the successful implementation of the project from regional to national to community level. The inception workshop marked the official start of the ACREI project.

Specific objectives of the inception workshop included:

1. Sharing the project objectives, components and implementation strategy with partners and stakeholders on climate services in Eastern Africa;
2. Soliciting input from and facilitating dialogue among climate services stakeholders on the project and opportunities for synergies with already ongoing initiatives in the target countries and the Eastern Africa sub-region; and
3. Conducting joint work planning.

The expected outcomes of the workshop were:

1. Stakeholders in Eastern Africa and particularly the three target countries are aware of the ACREI project and its objectives;
2. Opportunities for synergies between ongoing initiatives are identified and integrated into project planning and implementation;

3. Work plans, implementation and management arrangements from regional to national level are elaborated, including the roles of the partners and those of broader stakeholders.

Participants

Participants at the workshop included IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications (ICPAC) staff; National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) staff from the three target countries; Ministry of Agriculture representatives from the three target countries; World Meteorological Organization (WMO) project focal points; FAO sub-regional and country office focal points; and stakeholders on climate services in Eastern Africa including research and civil society organizations, and development partners (see Annex 1 for the full participants list).

Workshop programme

The workshop was broken up into six sessions as follows:

- Session 0 – Project presentation to broader post-GHACOF learning event participants
- Session 1 – Inception opening
- Session 2 – Complementarities and synergies
- Session 3 – Internal planning: Roles and responsibilities
- Session 4 – Work planning
- Session 5 – Issues and next steps

See Annex 2 for the full workshop programme.

Proceedings and discussions

Session 0 – Project presentation to broader post-GHACOF learning event participants

Ahead of the inception workshop a presentation was made on the project to the broader post-GHACOF learning event participants as a means of sharing the project goals and objectives with climate services stakeholders in the Eastern Africa/ Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) region; and generating awareness and interest on the project with potential stakeholders in the three target countries.

Discussion

1. A question arose on the reason for selection of the project countries and locations, and why some very vulnerable countries and locations are not included in the project. It was noted that selection criteria for project countries and target locations included "*their vulnerability to climate change; relevance in terms of resilience building; and fragility of the natural resource base and level of land degradation. Further locations were sought that have less ongoing or past efforts towards climate change as to avoid duplication of efforts. Some level of extension capacity and experience with group extension methodologies and availability of some climate information was desired.*" It was also noted that the ACREI project is the first ever approved regional Adaptation Fund project, funded under the Adaptation Funds Pilot Programme for Regional Projects and that it was important to also select districts and locations that were easily accessible and had some infrastructure and organized farming groups.

2. The extent of gender integration in project implementation was questioned. In response it was indicated that the Adaptation Fund has very detailed and specific guidelines on Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS), including ensuring that projects do not impact negatively on women and indigenous groups, and that the project partners would be closely following the mitigation measures related to these guidelines in project implementation. In addition, the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework of the project clearly indicates the need to ensure participation of both men and women in project activities, for example, through aiming for 50 percent participation of women in project trainings. The gender issue was noted as being an important one that would be followed up on in project planning and implementation beginning with the project baseline survey.
3. Participants also indicated interest in understanding how this regional project will support local level adaptation and resilience in the target countries. In response, reference was made to the various local level capacity building initiatives and the community investment grants that would support the identification and implementation of locally relevant, context specific adaptation options in target districts of the three project countries.
4. A comment was made on the need to explore synergies with other ongoing projects in the region that are involved in the provision of early warning information to avoid duplication of efforts. The project team acknowledged this and that building on past and ongoing initiatives would be a key part of project planning and implementation, as also explicitly indicated in the project document.

Session 1 – Inception workshop opening

The inception workshop was opened by Guleid Artan, Director of the Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Cyril Ferrand, Coordinator of the FAO Resilience Team for Eastern Africa (RTEA), and Robert Stefanski, Chief of the Agricultural Meteorology Programme in WMO.

Remarks by ICPAC

Dr. Guleid Artan welcomed all participants to the ACREI inception workshop. He went on to say that farmers in the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) face various weather-related challenges and hazards which arise from extreme events such as excessive or insufficient rainfall and increasing temperature. These challenges severely impact on quantity and quality of food; and have a significant negative impact on the livelihoods of farm households. He indicated that the project is in line with the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) programme, the National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs), and Development Strategies/Visions of participating countries, making ACREI very relevant for all the target countries and indeed the region. He noted that the fact that the inception workshop was being held in connection with the GHACOF and the post-GHACOF learning event presented a unique opportunity for the project partners to learn about other similar initiatives in the region and build on lessons learned from these.

Remarks by FAO

Cyril Ferrand highlighted that drought affects the agriculture sector disproportionately, relative to other sectors. Over 80 percent of all damage and loss caused by drought is absorbed by agriculture, causing food insecurity and pushing malnutrition on a reversal trend. Hence, a pragmatic approach is needed to build a holistic extension system that supports the capacities of smallholder farmers to deal with climatic shocks, and advance sustainable and resilient agricultural production. He went on to state that the ACREI project would not only be contributing to Sustainable Development Goals

(SDG) 2 and 13 on Ending Hunger and Climate Action respectively, but also to Sustainable Development Goal 17 on partnership. He went on to emphasize how partnership and the strategic advantage of each of the ACREI partner organizations is the hallmark of the ACREI project. He emphasized the need for the ACREI project to generate evidence and demonstrate impact that could lead to the scaling up and out of project interventions.

Remarks by WMO

Robert Stefanski emphasized the partnership between the three ACREI implementing institutions and how this strong partnership, and indeed broader partnerships with relevant stakeholders, will be crucial in supporting the resilience of farmers in the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA). He mentioned key strategic work by WMO that links to agricultural resilience, including the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) and the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET). Finally, he noted that WMO as an institution is committed to linking climate information to the local level to build resilience and support adaptation in the agricultural sector.

Session 2 – Complementarities and synergies

The session focused on having common understanding of the project components and how they linked to one another. Presentations were made by FAO on Components 1 and 2, and by ICPAC on Component 3 of the ACREI project.

Discussion

1. Participants expressed interest in knowing the preference of some tools to be used for aspects such as monitoring and evaluation, community adaptation planning and climate information capacity building. The project management team acknowledged the existence of several tools, for example the Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA) tool for monitoring project impacts; tools such as Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) and Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) for delivering climate service in agriculture; and community managed disaster risk reduction (CMDRR) for adaptation planning. The project team highlighted that the choice was mostly guided by the level of institutionalization of some tools in the project locations and some decisions on which tools to be used will be guided by the stakeholders including those present at the inception workshop. Other tools can however be considered depending on feasibility and the meeting was thus an opportunity to capture them during the group work.
2. A question arose on how the three automatic weather stations would be sited to cover the five project districts. It was noted that the siting would be conducted jointly with the National Meteorological Services (NMHSs) to best fill weather monitoring gaps in relation to the targeted project districts. For the climate modelling aspects of the project, satellite and remote sensing data will be used to fill the gaps between stations. Initiatives that target improvement of meteorological data through installation of more stations were encouraged.
3. A question arose on the modality of implementing the community grants. It was noted that the modality of the community grants would be based on the local context, availability of local institutes and capacity of the structures within the communities. This will be informed by FAOs experience on community grants in other projects.
4. On the presence of ACREI-related of stakeholders, extension actors and initiatives in the project target districts, it was noted that while the project partners do have knowledge of these aspects, some of the initial project steps (baseline and stakeholder mapping in particular) will help to comprehensively identify the stakeholders, actors and initiatives that

the ACREI project will build on. The project team highlighted that among the first steps in the project, are joint baselines at community and stakeholder level, which will be conducted to take full stock of the current situation.

5. A question arose on whether the project is supporting long term climate change adaptation planning or short-term seasonal planning based on seasonal forecasts. It was indicated that the project would address both the seasonal planning aspect as well as the longer-term adaptation and resilience aspect.
6. A key issue was the linkages between Components 1, 2 and 3 of the project and the need for FAO and ICPAC (with WMO coordination and technical support) to work closely together to plan for delivery of project outputs and activities including the baseline survey and the type and timing of agrometeorological products.
7. It was agreed that the extension systems and structures are different in the three countries and there is need to consider the different contexts when implementing different project activities. For example, in Ethiopia the Technical and Vocational Education and Training System (TVET) could be a good entry point for integration of climate change into the extension system.
8. On Component 3 it was noted that the project is expected to have wider benefits outside of the three target countries considering that ICPAC is a regional organization that covers the entire Horn of Africa, thus promoting cost effectiveness of the ACREI project.

Session 3 – Roles and responsibilities

Day 2 of the inception workshop began with a discussion on the project implementation arrangements at regional and national level including review of the proposed terms of reference (TORs) and composition of the Project Management Team (PMT) that would be instituted at regional level and the Project Advisory Groups (PAGs) that would be instituted at national level in each of the three target countries. The full TORs for each of these structures is shown in Annex 3.

Discussion

- Participants expressed the need for focal people not only at national level in each of the three countries but also at sub-national level in the project districts/ counties/ zones where possible. This was perceived as key in effectively mobilizing communities at that level and the project team committed to looking into this aspect.
- The operationalization of the Project Advisory Group (PAG) at national level was discussed in some detail, seeking to identify the group convener. It was suggested that for ownership at country level, it is best that a national institution chairs the PAG. Proposals were made to designate either the NMHSs or the IDDRSI focal points in each country, as the chair and convener of the PAG. One of the ACREI project partner organisations could then play a secretariat role. It was agreed that the project team would follow up at national level in each country to determine who best could chair the PAG, taking consideration of protocols and reporting structures within government.
- For the PAG members it was agreed that FAO, ICPAC and WMO would facilitate requesting nominations of the focal points from the relevant national institutions. To tackle possible staff turnover in national institutions and to facilitate continuity of activities at country level, it was suggested to have alternate focal points also nominated where possible.

The discussions on project institutional arrangements were followed by joint presentations by the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs), and the Ministries of Agriculture from each of the three target countries. The presentations focused on providing an update on the institutional and policy context relating to climate and weather issues in the three target countries since the approval of the project by the Adaptation Fund. The presentations included the following aspects:

- current context on climate hazards and extreme climate events;
- current institutional and policy landscape for climate information and climate services provision;
- current institutional and policy landscape regarding agriculture, livestock, and agro-pastoral development;
- new policies, initiatives and programmes related to climate services, agricultural climate risk management and agricultural resilience;
- current representation of NMHS and Ministry of Agriculture (extension) staff and offices at sub-national level; and
- any other key issues, opportunities, challenges and considerations related to climate services, agricultural climate risk management and agricultural resilience in the country.

In Ethiopia, a major development is the merging of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries with the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The development would make it easier for the ACREI project to simultaneously tackle crop and livestock related matters. The distribution of weather stations in the project locations was noted to be poor (only one rainfall station present) and ideally each project zone required an automatic weather station (AWS). In their absence, gridded data and map rooms would be used to fill climate information gaps. In addition, the presence of Ethiopia National Meteorological Agency (NMA) offices is at regional level through 11 Regional Meteorological Service Centers, with no representation at zonal level in the two target zones of the project. Examples were provided of climate services related projects by organisations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Irish Aid and CARE also exist, and lessons can be taken from these. Supporting more reliable forecasting and increasing understanding of the importance of weather and climate information in the communities would be key areas of support under ACREI.

In Kenya, a major advantage for the ACREI project is the presence of a County Meteorological Office (CMO) in the project target location, headed by a County Director of Meteorology within the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD). In terms of policies, in the last two years the Government of Kenya has also developed and launched the Kenya Climate-Smart Agriculture Strategy (KCSAS-2017-2026) and the Kenya Climate-Smart Agriculture Implementation Framework (KCSAIF-2018-2027), both of which will represent key resources to guide the community investments related to climate-smart agriculture under the ACREI Project. Ensuring gender equity in access to climate services and project trainings would be a key challenge that will need to be integrated into project planning and implementation. A key opportunity will be to build on past work (such as capacity building on participatory scenario planning (PSP) and development of Climate Information Service (CIS) plans in some counties), while capturing learning to support scaling up of best practices.

In Uganda, three main climate hazards were identified, these being droughts, floods and landslides, with changing seasons (late onset, shortened rain seasons, severe storms, erratic rains in dry seasons) also becoming a challenge. The Uganda National Meteorological Agency (UNMA) is already

supporting climate services provision at local level including translation of meteorological products into 25 local languages and the project can build on this capacity. Key capacity building needs will include training on limited area mesoscale numerical weather prediction. Uganda also has other climate services related projects that ACREI can build on including work related to early warning information systems. Many broader agricultural resilience initiatives exist which can also be built on. UNMA is also in the process of establishing four zonal offices (Central, Eastern, Northern and Western), and the target districts do have weather stations that can support generation of local level weather and climate information for the project.

Discussion

- A request was made to clearly define the role of national institutions such as the NMHSs in the project. It was noted that the NMHSs would have a key role to play in the project including being recipients of capacity building, being participants in training workshops, supporting review of technical documents and supporting downscaling of weather and climate information to local level.
- The need to hold national inception meetings and sensitization in the respective countries was also highlighted. It was noted that such meetings would increase ownership of the project in the countries as well as provide the opportunity for synergies with other existing national projects and initiatives.
- Since weather stations within the project framework are still to be procured and installed, a question arose on whether this would affect some of the other climate services related aspects of the project. It was indicated that the stations will support long term weather data collection in the project locations, however in the meantime gridded data can be used building on previous work such as Map Rooms and the Enhancing National Climate Services (ENACTs) initiative.
- Participants agreed that many of the project activities are seasonal and hence good planning at country level will be required so that activities are implemented on time so as not to cause season long delays of some activities.

Session 4 – Work planning

Group work was then conducted, focusing on a review of the timing of activities, as well as identification of key issues to be aware of in planning for each activity, with presentations and discussion of group work capping off the session. Three groups (one for each country) were formed, with the FAO, ICPAC and WMO staff splitting and roaming among the groups to support facilitation and stimulate discussions.

The instructions for group work were as follows:

- Suggestion of possible timing of key activities at country level.
- Identification of key stakeholders to involve in project activities.
- Highlighting of any other considerations including risks, tools and approaches.

Discussion

Comments on the work plan by country teams included the following:

- National level sensitization and meetings with key stakeholders need to begin as soon as possible to harmonize project implementation modalities and form the Project Advisory Group (PAG).
- The timing of some national activities is dependent on development of tools and processes at regional level by the project partners. For example, the baseline survey tools; review and update of training manuals; and conducting of regional trainings. Hence, these regional aspects must be carefully planned and implemented well ahead of time so as not to delay national activities.
- In addition to the link between regional and national activities, there are also close linkages between many national level activities, with some activities dependent on others being done beforehand. Good planning and implementation of these activities is also needed to ensure subsequent activities are not delayed.
- The major community-based activities will need to be conducted before the March-April-May (MAM) rainy season in early 2019 as it may already be too late to target the coming October-November-December (OND) rainy season of 2018.
- On tools and methodologies, it was noted that in some cases it is not a question of one over another but rather adopting relevant aspects of available methodologies to achieve the desired project result. This was noted and would be considered in baseline implementation and identification of community-based planning tools and processes.
- The duration and timing of trainings needs to be carefully determined. For example, trainings over a period of more than two weeks may be too long for sustained participation of trainees (be it at community level or institutional level); while national and religious holidays and events may also affect participation.
- Gender considerations also need to be carefully considered when planning trainings. For example, all day long and/or month-long trainings and activities may not be conducive for women's participation. It was suggested that trainings be broken down into sessions of short duration.
- To promote sustainability, it was suggested that the installation of new equipment (i.e. the automatic weather stations) be accompanied by technical capacity development (e.g. on troubleshooting and repairs) for the national institutions.
- To obtain high level recognition of climate services for climate change adaptation, an awareness raising session is suggested to be held at the next session of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET) in Cairo, Egypt in February 2019.

Session 5 – Issues and next steps

The inception workshop closed with a recap of the past one and a half days and identification of key next steps.

Major recommendations and next steps agreed on regarding the project implementation included the following:

1. To ensure continuity of engagements on the project, nominations should be sought of individuals from the key government ministries and departments at national and sub-national level to serve as project focal people and sit on the national project advisory groups (PAGs). These institutions are to include:
    a. The National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs).
    b. The Ministries of Agriculture

    c. IDDRSI focal points
    d. National Designated Authorities (NDAs)
2. WMO and partners are to consider the comments on the PAG and PMT and finalize the TORs for these two structures.
3. National inception meetings and stakeholder sensitization to be conducted in each of the three target countries to engage more local level stakeholders on project planning and implementation.
4. The project partners agreed to the holding of a separate meeting to discuss the project baseline including review of the M&E framework, identification of baseline tools, and developing a work plan for implementation of the baseline across the three target countries.
5. Summary table of the role of the NMHSs at national level would be produced to ensure their role is clear from the beginning.
6. Collaborations and linkages to be explored with other actors and programmes related to climate services in the region (for example, CARE and WISER 2).
7. WMO to share all inception workshop documents and presentations with participants.

The workshop ended with remarks from each of the three partner institutions and from the Director of the Uganda National Meteorological Agency. They all agreed that now that the inception workshop has been held, the partners must proceed to deliver on the project activities, outputs and outcomes. The workshop was officially closed by Mr. Zachary Atheru, Programme Manager at ICPAC.

Conclusion

The presentation of the ACREI Project to the broader post-GHACOF learning event, which was attended by over 100 participants, presented a good platform to create broader awareness on the project among climate services stakeholders in the Eastern Africa / Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) region. The presentation generated interest and created awareness among both regional and national level stakeholders and provided an opportunity for the project team to engage with, learn from and build on ongoing climate services-related projects and programmes in the region.

Throughout the two days of the inception workshop, it was highlighted that the ACREI project is the first ever approved regional Adaptation Fund project, funded under the Adaptation Funds Pilot Programme for Regional Projects and is an innovative initiative linking regional and national level climate services capacity to local level adaptation and resilience for smallholder farming communities. Participants gained better knowledge of the ACREI Project, the implementation arrangements and the roles of various stakeholders. All participants were also requested to become ambassadors of the project in their respective countries.

Annex 1: Workshop participants list

Name	Organisation	Role/ Designation	Country	E-mail
Berhanu Assefa	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR)		Ethiopia	berhanuassefa186@gmail.com
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Deborah Duveskog	FAO RTEA	Community Adaptation and Resilience Officer	Kenya	Deborah.Duveskog@fao.org
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Zachary Atheru	ICPAC	Programme Manager	Kenya	ZAtheru@icpac.net
Guleid Artan	ICPAC	Director ICPAC	Kenya	director@icpac.net
Oliver Kipkogei	ICPAC	ACREI Focal Point	Kenya	Oliver@icpac.net
Geoffrey Sabiiti	ICPAC	Climate Scientist	Kenya	gsabiiti@icpac.net
Zewdu Segele	ICPAC	Climate Modelling and Diagnostics Expert	Kenya	Zsegele@icpac.net
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Tufa Dinku	International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI)	Research Scientist, Climate and Environmental Monitoring	USA	tufa@iri.columbia.edu
Jemimah Maina	CARE International	Climate Communications Officer	Kenya	Jemimah.maina@care.or.ke
Calistus Wachana	CARE International	Coordinator	Kenya	Calistus.wachana@care.or.ke

Annex 2: Workshop programme

	Time	Activity	Facilitator/ Presenter
	Day 1 – 30 August 2018		
Session 0 – Project presentation	11:30 - 12:00	• Presentation of the ACREI project at post-GHACOF learning event	Sebastian Grey, WMO
	13:00 - 14:00	**Lunch**	
Session 1 –Inception opening	14:00 - 14:20	• Remarks	Guleid Artan, ICPAC Cyril Ferrand, FAO Robert Stéfanski, WMO
	14:20 - 14:30	• Overview of workshop goals and objectives	Sebastian Grey, WMO
		• Self-introductions	All
Session 2 – Complementarities and synergies	14:30-15:30	• Project Overview: a) Component 1 & 2: Community adaptation practice and climate proofing of extension services b) Component 3: Climate informed decision making	Deborah Duveskog, FAO Oliver Kipkogei, ICPAC
	15:30 - 16:00	**Tea Break + Group Photo**	
Wrap up for the day	16:00 - 17:00	• Feedback, questions and wrap up	
	Day 2 – 31 August 2018		
	09:00 - 09.30	Presentation on project management arrangements	Sebastian Grey, WMO
	09:30 - 10.30	National Implementation Arrangements • National project advisory group terms of reference. • Country presentations – Update on context at national level.	Presentations by country teams: Ethiopia - Asimenaw Teshome, NMA Kenya - Zipora Otieno, FAO Uganda - Festus Luboyera, UNMA
	10:30 - 11:00	**Tea break**	
Session 4 – Work planning	11:00 - 13:00	Country work planning	Group work
	13:00 - 14:00	**Lunch**	
Session 5 – Issues and next steps	14:00 - 15:00	Presentation and discussion of country and regional workplans	All
	15:00 - 15:30	Round up and next steps	WMO
	15:30 - 16:00	Closing remarks	Cyril Ferrand, FAO Robert Stéfanski, WMO Zachary Atheru, ICPAC
	16:00	**Tea and departure**	

Annex 3: Terms of Reference (TORs) for the Project Management Team (PMT) and Project Advisory Group (PAG)

1. The Project Management Team (PMT)

Each of the project partners/ executing entities shall appoint a Team Leader / Component Manager to the Project Management Team (PMT), which will oversee coordination, management, implementation, monitoring and reporting of programme activities in collaboration with identified institutions at national level in the project countries.

1.1 PMT Composition

The PMT will be comprised of the following:

- 1.1.1 ACREI Project Officer
- 1.1.2 FAO/RTEA Component Manager
- 1.1.3 ICPAC Component Manager
- 1.1.4 WMO Technical Staff on agrometeorology, climate services information systems (CSIS) and other fields relevant to the project.

1.2 Responsibilities of the PMT

The PMT will be responsible for implementing the project components and activities. The PMT will be responsible for the day-to-day coordination of the project at regional level and for promoting and facilitating stakeholder engagement. Specifically, the PMT will be responsible for the following:

- 1.2.1 Planning and executing the project;
- 1.2.2 Develop project work plans and associated budgetary provisions;
- 1.2.3 Drafting of regular progress reports;
- 1.2.4 Ensuring joint coordination, sharing of work plans, quality assurance of WMO, FAO and ICPAC respective activities and outputs;
- 1.2.5 Jointly promote and ensure visibility of the project, through issuance of communication products as may be appropriate;
- 1.2.6 To identify and resolve potential situations of conflict or challenges that may negatively impact on the project implementation;

The Project Management Team will meet biannually or at any other time when there is a compelling need. WMO shall provide secretariat services for the PMT by convening and coordinating meetings, producing documentation and meeting minutes, managing correspondence, information management/ dissemination and related tasks. Documents will be made available to PMT members before the meetings.

1.3 Deliverables and Expected Outputs

The deliverables of the PMT will be as follows:

- 1.3.1 Coordinated project activities within and across the various components;
- 1.3.2 Annual work plans and budgets prepared and implemented;
- 1.3.3 Ensuring project's consistency with its design.
- 1.3.4 Reports on risks and emerging issues for the project and propose mitigating measures;
- 1.3.5 Joint monitoring and evaluation reports of the project's activities and outputs.

2. **Project Advisory Group (PAG)**

2.1 Composition of the Project Advisory group (PAG)

At national level a project advisory groups (PAG) will further be established comprising the following institutions:

- 2.1.1 Nominated focal point of the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) of the three participating countries;
- 2.1.2 Nominated focal point of the FAO Country Office, on behalf of the FAO Country representative;
- 2.1.3 Nominated focal points of relevant government ministries and/ or departments, in particular the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministries of Environment and Ministries/ Government Departments responsible for climate change in the respective countries;
- 2.1.4 The IGAD Drought Disaster and Resilience Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) focal point; and
- 2.1.5 The WMO Project Officer.

2.2 Responsibilities of the PAG

The overall responsibility of the PAG will be to oversee the project implementation through existing structures to monitor performance, provide technical oversight, advise on strategic challenges and opportunities, and ensure systems exist to mitigate risks and disseminate best practice.
Specific PAG responsibilities will include:

- 2.2.1 Providing high level technical oversight on project implementation;
- 2.2.2 Review and approve yearly work plans;
- 2.2.3 Advising on risks and strategic challenges;
- 2.2.4 Participating in monitoring visits.

The PAG will meet on a biannual basis or ad-hoc as needed. In each country the NMHS (suggested for now and to be confirmed based on local context in each country), with administrative support from the project partners, shall be responsible for coordinating and chairing meetings of the PAG. The NMHSs, shall convene and coordinate meetings, producing documentation and meeting minutes, and perform related tasks. Documents will be made available to PAG members before the meetings.

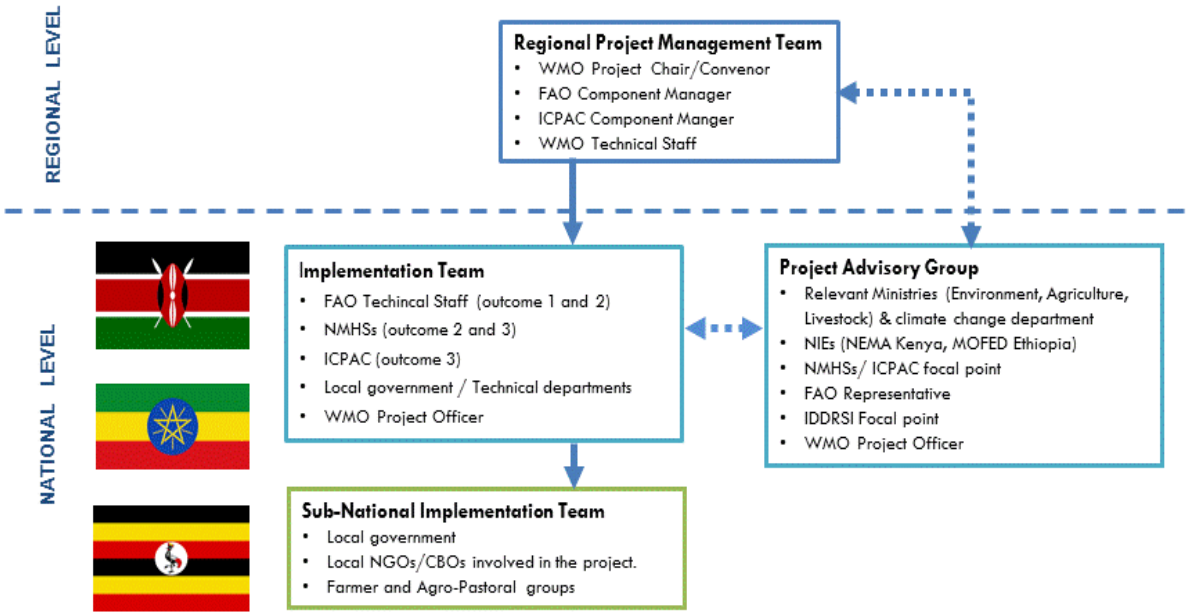


Figure A1: Project institutional arrangement

Annex 4: Press releases

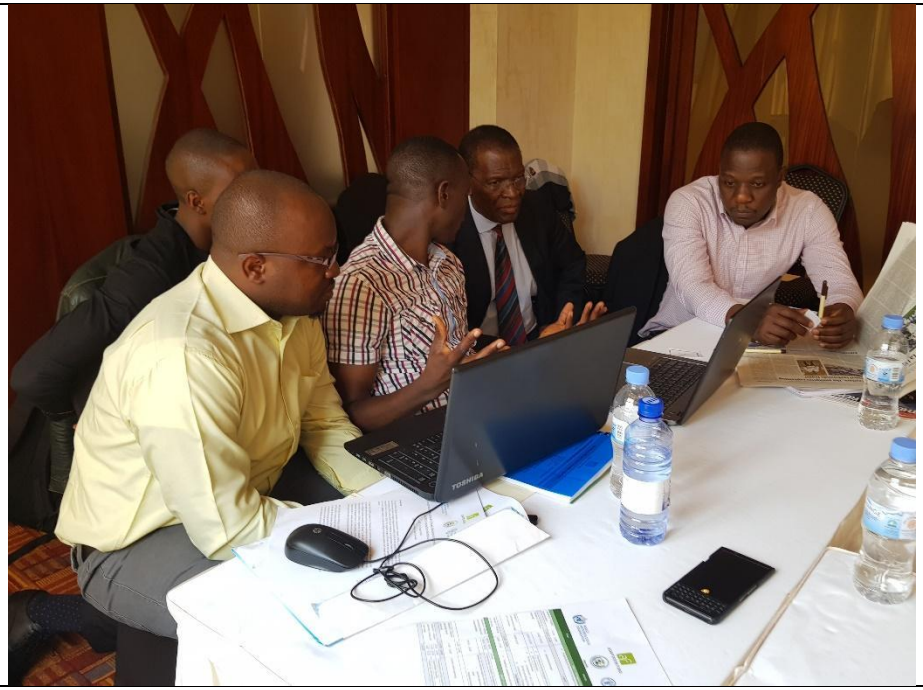
WMO: https://public.wmo.int/en/media/news/new-initiative-boost-smallholders'-climate-resilience-horn-of-africa

FAO: http://www.fao.org/africa/news/detail-news/en/c/1151587/

ICPAC: http://icpac.net/wp-content/uploads/PR_ACREI---Strengthening-the-resilience-of-vulnerable-smallholder-farmers_2018-09-05_Final_Clean-AMCOMET.pdf

IGAD Center for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD): https://icpald.org/new-initiative-to-boost-smallholders-climate-resilience-in-the-horn-of-africa/

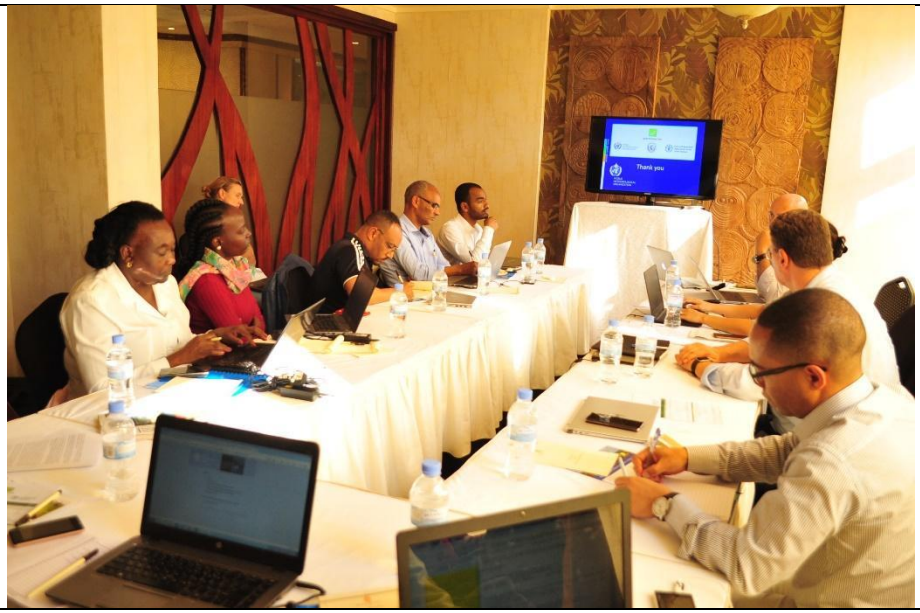
Annex 5: Selected photos of the inception workshop



Participants discussing national implementation in Uganda

Participants discussing national implementation in Kenya

	
Presentation on national context in Kenya	Participants discussing national implementation in Ethiopia

	
Participants during the closing session	Participants during the closing session

	
Participants during discussions on the project components	Participants during discussions on the project components

Annex 6: ACREI overview presentation

See separate attachment.

Annex 7: Partner presentations

Annex 7.1: ICPAC Presentation

See separate attachment.

Annex 7.2: FAO Presentation

See separate attachment.

Annex 8: Country presentations

Annex 8.1: Ethiopia presentation

See separate attachment.

Annex 8.2: Kenya presentation

See separate attachment.

Annex 8.3: Uganda presentation

See separate attachment.