



## ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.17/26  
28 September 2015

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Adaptation Fund Board  
Project and Programme Review Committee  
Seventeenth Meeting  
Bonn, Germany, 6-7 October 2015

Agenda Item 7 f)

### **PROPOSAL FOR ETHIOPIA, KENYA AND UGANDA**

## Background

1. The strategic priorities, policies and guidelines of the Adaptation Fund (the Fund), as well as its operational policies and guidelines include provisions for funding projects and programmes at the regional, i.e. transnational level. However, the Fund has thus far not funded such projects and programmes.

2. The Adaptation Fund Board (the Board), as well as its Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC) and Ethics and Finance Committee (EFC) considered issues related to regional projects and programmes on a number of occasions between the Board's fourteenth and twenty-first meetings but the Board did not make decisions for the purpose of inviting proposals for such projects. Indeed, in its fourteenth meeting, the Board decided to:

- (c) Request the secretariat to send a letter to any accredited regional implementing entities informing them that they could present a country project/programme but not a regional project/programme until a decision had been taken by the Board, and that they would be provided with further information pursuant to that decision*

*(Decision B.14/25 (c))*

3. In its eighth meeting in March 2012, the PPRC came up with recommendations on certain definitions related to regional projects and programmes. However, as the subsequent seventeenth Board meeting took a different strategic approach to the overall question of regional projects and programmes, these PPRC recommendations were not included in a Board decision.

4. In its twenty-fourth meeting, the Board heard a presentation from the coordinator of the working group set up by decision B.17/20 and tasked with following up on the issue of regional projects and programmes. She circulated a recommendation prepared by the working group, for the consideration by the Board, and the Board decided:

- (a) To initiate steps to launch a pilot programme on regional projects and programmes, not to exceed US\$ 30 million;*
- (b) That the pilot programme on regional projects and programmes will be outside of the consideration of the 50 per cent cap on multilateral implementing entities (MIEs) and the country cap;*
- (c) That regional implementing entities (RIEs) and MIEs that partner with national implementing entities (NIEs) or other national institutions would be eligible for this pilot programme, and*
- (d) To request the secretariat to prepare for the consideration of the Board, before the twenty-fifth meeting of the Board or intersessionally, under the guidance of the working group set up under decision B.17/20, a proposal for such a pilot programme based on consultations with contributors, MIEs, RIEs, the Adaptation Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), and other relevant bodies, as appropriate, and in that proposal make a recommendation on possible options*

*on approaches, procedures and priority areas for the implementation of the pilot programme.*

*(Decision B.24/30)*

5. The proposal requested under (d) of the decision above was prepared by the secretariat and submitted to the Board in its twenty-fifth meeting, and the Board decided to:

- (a) Approve the pilot programme on regional projects and programmes, as contained in document AFB/B.25/6/Rev.2;*
- (b) Set a cap of US\$ 30 million for the programme;*
- (c) Request the secretariat to issue a call for regional project and programme proposals for consideration by the Board in its twenty-sixth meeting; and*
- (d) Request the secretariat to continue discussions with the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) towards operationalizing, during the implementation of the pilot programme on regional projects and programmes, the Synergy Option 2 on knowledge management proposed by CTCN and included in Annex III of the document AFB/B.25/6/Rev.2.*

***(Decision B.25/28)***

6. Based on the Board Decision B.25/28, the first call for regional project and programme proposals was issued and an invitation letter to eligible Parties to submit project and programme proposals to the Fund was sent out on 5 May 2015.

7. According to the Board Decision B.12/10, a project or programme proposal needs to be received by the secretariat no less than nine weeks before a Board meeting, in order to be considered by the Board in that meeting.

8. The following project pre-concept document titled “Agricultural Climate Resilience Enhancement Initiative (ACREI)” was submitted by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), which is a Multilateral Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund.

9. This is the first submission of the proposal. It was received by the secretariat in time to be considered in the twenty-sixth Board meeting. The secretariat carried out a technical review of the project proposal, assigned it the diary number AFR/MIE/Food/2015/2, and completed a review sheet.

10. In accordance with a request to the secretariat made by the Board in its 10th meeting, the secretariat shared this review sheet with WMO, and offered it the opportunity of providing responses before the review sheet was sent to the PPRC.

11. The secretariat is submitting to the PPRC the summary and, pursuant to decision B.17/15, the final technical review of the project, both prepared by the secretariat, along with the final submission of the proposal in the following section. In accordance with decision B.25.15, the proposal is submitted with changes between the initial submission and the revised version highlighted.

## **Project Summary**

### Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda – Agricultural Climate Resilience Enhancement Initiative (ACREI)

Implementing Entity: *WMO*  
 Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 441,628  
 Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 4,608,295  
 Implementing Fee: USD 391,705  
 Financing Requested: USD 5,000,000

### Project Background and Context:

The Greater Horn of Africa is extremely vulnerable to climate variability. Extreme precipitation changes over Eastern Africa such as droughts and heavy rainfall have been experienced more frequently during the last 30-60 years. The risk of loss of rural livelihoods and income due to climatic hazards is particularly real for farmers and pastoralists in the arid and semi-arid regions. Communities have limited information about improved farming practices and socio-cultural and economic barriers often inhibit uptake of new technologies. . The project objective is to improve adaptive capacity and resilience to current climate variability and change among targeted farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralist communities. Enhancing the capacity of communities to cope and adapt to climate variability will build the resilience of communities and livelihoods dependent on climate-sensitive resources. Adaptation can be enhanced through the appropriate use of climate information in decision-making for agriculture.

### Component 1: Supporting Adaptation Strategies (USD 1,823,200)

This component, led by FAO in close collaboration with relevant country ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment, will support genuine dialogue and consultation with communities on climate change related trends, and link traditional mechanisms for climate information and implications on food and livelihood systems with packaging and dissemination of localized down-scaled climate services (climate forecasts, analyzed historical climate information, assessment of local risks and vulnerabilities) for decision making for sustainable food production and food security. Communities will be supported to apply climate smart agricultural farming practices through participatory training and experimentation on appropriate technology and land use options. A total of 120 Field School groups will be established in the target localities, reaching 3000 households and 18,000 direct beneficiaries, at least half of whom will be women.

### Component 2: Climate Proofing Extension system (USD 1,215,467)

This component, led by FAO and IGAD, will support climate proofing of existing agricultural advisory services in the target countries and ensure a minimum level of climate awareness among development actors and advisory support service actors. Selected project and government technical staff from the participating countries will be trained on appropriate climate data collection/analysis tools through a combination of face to face and e-learning training processes. Through an initial season-long training of facilitators, run by experienced Master trainers sourced from the region, the capacity of community members, government and NGO field actors will be built on climate sensitive Field Schools. The institutionalization process and integration of participatory extension in government mainstream programs and funding streams

started in the region will be facilitated and enhanced, building on member countries and IGADs ongoing efforts.

Component 3: Climate informed decision making (USD 1,128,000)

Under the leadership of WMO, the capacity of the NMHSs in the target countries to produce the required climate services will be built through training, infrastructure development and other resource investment. ICPAC, the Regional Climate Centre, will be the main provider for capacity building, including support for improved climate modeling and down-scaling climate scenarios for application in agriculture. Automatic weather stations will be installed in the selected locations to provide localized climate information.



ADAPTATION FUND

## ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Pre-Concept for a Regional Project

Countries/Region: **Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda**

Project Title: **Agricultural Climate Resilience Enhancement Initiative (ACREI)**

Thematic focal area: **Food security**

Implementing Entity: **World Meteorological Organization (WMO)**

Executing Entities: **Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)**

AF Project ID:

IE Project ID:

Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): **5,000,000**

Reviewer and contact person: **Daouda Ndiaye**

Co-reviewer(s): **Christian Severin, Mikko Ollikainen**

IE Contact Person(s): **Jean-Paul Gaudechoux**

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 21 August 2015	Comments on 10 September 2015
Country Eligibility	1. Are all of the participating countries party to the Kyoto Protocol?	Yes.	
	2. Are all of the participating countries developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	Yes. The Greater Horn of Africa is extremely vulnerable to climate variability, with increased extreme precipitation changes such as droughts and heavy rainfall over the last 30-60 years.	
Project Eligibility	1. Have the designated government authorities for the Adaptation Fund from each of the participating countries endorsed the project/programme?	A letter from Uganda is provided, along with signatures from Ethiopia and Kenya. Formal letters are required for those two countries.	Addressed.

	2. Has the pre-concept provided necessary information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve, including both the regional and the country perspective?	Yes.	
	3. Have the project/programme objectives, components and financing been clearly explained?	Yes.	
	4. Has the project/programme been justified in terms of how: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- it supports concrete adaptation actions?</li> <li>- it builds added value through the regional approach?</li> <li>- it promotes new and innovative solutions to climate change adaptation?</li> <li>- it is cost-effective?</li> <li>- it is consistent with applicable strategies and plans?</li> <li>- it incorporates learning and knowledge management?</li> <li>- it will be developed through a consultative process with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund?</li> <li>- it will take into account sustainability?</li> </ul>	<p>The “concreteness” of the proposed activities needs further demonstration. For instance, it is not clear which activities will be implemented in the Field schools. Will there be limited to training? In general, most of the activities of the project sound like capacity building, creation and dissemination of information.</p> <p>The sharing mechanisms between the three countries need also to be better explained. Overall the rationale for the regional approach should go beyond seeking cost effectiveness and harmonization of policies.</p>	<p>Partially addressed. Support to the most vulnerable farmers in implementation of Practices learned in the Field Schools including conservation agriculture, water retention and harvesting, soil management, agroforestry, rangeland management, livestock management, farm diversification, improved storage and marketing of produce, as well as investment in infrastructure for improved production of climate information could be integrated in the project’s approach to complement the capacity-building activities.</p> <p>Partially addressed. The rationale for the regional approach needs to be better demonstrated.</p>

	5. Does the pre-concept briefly explain which organizations would be involved in the proposed regional project/programme at the regional and national/sub-national level, and how coordination would be arranged? Does it explain how national institutions, and when possible, national implementing entities (NIEs) would be involved as partners in the project?	Yes. The potential role that the AF NIE for Kenya could take as partner of the project could also be explained, if any.	Addressed. To be further developed at concept stage.
Resource Availability	6. Is the requested project / programme funding within the funding windows of the pilot programme for regional projects/programmes?	Yes.	
	7. Are the administrative costs (Implementing Entity Management Fee and Project/ Programme Execution Costs) at or below 20 per cent of the total project/programme budget?	Yes.	
Eligibility of IE	8. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	Yes.	

Technical Summary	<p>The objective of the project is to improve the adaptive capacity and resilience to current climate variability and change of targeted farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralist communities in selected countries in the Greater Horn of Africa.</p> <p>The initial technical review found that the “concreteness” of the proposed activities needed further demonstration. For instance, it was not clear which activities would be implemented in the Field schools and whether they would be limited to training only. In general, most of the activities of the project seemed related to capacity building, creation and dissemination of information. Also, the mechanisms for sharing knowledge and information between the three countries needed to be better explained. Overall it was observed that the rationale for the regional approach should go beyond seeking cost effectiveness and harmonization of policies. Lastly, the potential role that the AF NIE for Kenya could</p>
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	<p>take as partner of the project needed to be explained, if any.</p> <p>The proponent has prepared a revised document following the observations made by the secretariat and the final technical review finds that there are still some issues that were not adequately addressed.</p> <p>The following observations are made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To complement the capacity-building activities, the proposal could integrate in the project's approach activities of support to the most vulnerable farmers in implementation of Practices learned in the Field Schools including conservation agriculture, water retention and harvesting, soil management, agroforestry, rangeland management, livestock management, farm diversification, improved storage and marketing of produce, as well as investment in infrastructure for improved production of climate information. This could result in an increased budget request to the adaptation Fund.</li><li>• The rationale for the regional approach needs to be better demonstrated.</li></ul>
Date:	10 September 2015.



ADAPTATION FUND

## PRE-CONCEPT FOR A REGIONAL PROJECT/PROGRAMME

### PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme:	Agricultural Climate Resilience Enhancement Initiative (ACREI)
Countries:	Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda
Thematic Focal Area <sup>1</sup> :	Food security
Type of Implementing Entity:	UN agency
Implementing Entity:	World Meteorological Organization
Executing Entities:	Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
Amount of Financing Requested:	USD 5 Million

#### Project / Programme Background and Context:

The Greater Horn of Africa is extremely vulnerable to climate variability. Extreme precipitation changes over Eastern Africa such as droughts and heavy rainfall have been experienced more frequently during the last 30-60 years (IPCC, 2013). The risk of loss of rural livelihoods and income due to climatic hazards is particularly real for farmers and pastoralists in the arid and semi-arid regions. Communities have limited information about improved farming practices and socio-cultural and economic barriers often inhibit uptake of new technologies. Enhancing the capacity of communities to cope and adapt to climate variability will build the resilience of communities and livelihoods dependent on climate-sensitive resources. Adaptation can be enhanced through the appropriate use of climate information in decision-making for agriculture. This includes the time to plant, types of crops and varieties to plant, timing of other farming operations like weeding, fertilizer application, pest and disease management, harvesting and post-harvest handling for crop farmers, management and appropriate utilization of grazing resources, marketing of livestock, informed and conflict sensitive mobility, by livestock farmers.

Technical aspects of forecasts will be improved to make them more understandable and the capacity of communities will be built to enable them to understand and appropriately use climate information and related agro-advisories in decision-making and to climate-proof their livelihoods. The Farmer Field School (FFS) approach (field-based participatory group learning and experimentation) will form a key delivery mechanism in this project along with adaptations to the approach such as Climate Field School (CFS) and Agro-pastoral Field School (APFS) approach (~~field-based participatory group learning and experimentation~~) coupled with Participatory extension will be coupled with Village Community Banking approach (VICOBA) to enhance household savings. This allows for a client oriented extension services system that combined capacity building for enhanced farming knowledge and skills with the strengthening and building of rural institutions that are community based and gender-inclusive. Impact data from the region indicate substantial impact of FFS on productivity and poverty, especially among women. The informal nature of the approach provides an entry point to also address social issues including HIV, gender, resource use conflicts, population growth as well as health and nutrition issues thus ensuring a holistic approach. Technically the initiative will also build on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) principles and field practices to incorporate more accurate and relevant localized climate services into the extension and advisory services for farmers FFS programs.

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#### Project / Programme Objectives:

<sup>1</sup> Thematic areas are: Food security; Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems; Transboundary water management; Innovation in adaptation finance.

<sup>2</sup> Davis, K., Nkonya, E., Kato, E., Mekonnen, D.A., Odendo, M., Muro, R. & Nkuba, J. (2011). Impact of Farmer Field Schools on Agricultural Productivity and Poverty in East Africa. World Development, 40: 402-413.

The goal of the initiative 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 and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) programme. The overall objective is “**Improved adaptive capacity and resilience to current climate variability and change among targeted farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralist communities**”.

**Project / Programme Components and Financing:**

Project/ Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US\$)
1. Supporting Adaptation Strategies	Improved adaptation strategies for resilient local food systems (crop and livestock) <u>translate into enhanced productivity, production, livelihood diversification and income levels, and income generation that are based on climate considerations, forecasts and predictions.</u>	<p>1.1 New Field School groups in target sites <u>established and actively engaged in where season long group based field learning on climate smart agriculture that integrate climate information throughout the intervention cycle from the onset of learning and climate smart farming activities established and functioning.</u></p> <p>1.2 Targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate response <u>mechanisms.</u></p> <p>1.3 <u>Land and resource users in target localities demonstrate an increased level of climate integration in applied agricultural field practices as well as enhanced management and capacity for collective action to address climatic threats on livelihoods, proofing of community support interventions such as existing Field School groups in target localities.</u></p> <p>1.4 Targeted population engaged in climate <u>resilient farming practices</u>-proof, income generating alternative livelihood enterprises to enhance their resilience to climatic shocks and ensure sustainability.</p>	Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda,	1,823,200
2. Climate Proofing Extension system	Enhanced capacity of development and extension actors to support community level climate adaptation strategies through integration of climate considerations, forecasts and projections in food security related field interventions.	<p>2.1 Modules and training material developed for integration of climate considerations in community efforts for resilient crop livestock and food systems.</p> <p>2.2 Community facilitators and support teams such as Field School facilitators and trainers, CMDRR facilitators, Government extension workers etc <u>reached by training</u> on how to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events.</p> <p>2.3 Dissemination of timely information on climate-impact and weather forecasts in an understandable format through FM radio stations and facilitating community participation in thematic radio discussions and call in service.</p> <p>2.4 Enhanced institutionalization process of climate sensitive Field School and extension interventions in national and regional structures, line ministries and training institutions.</p>	Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda,	1,215,467

3. Climate informed decision making	Improved climate considerations, forecasts and projections in decision making by IGAD institutions and line ministries (Agriculture, livestock, land and water).	<p>3.1 Climate information, including the seasonal forecast and future climate projections, is downscaled by National Meteorological Institutions and disseminated through national line ministries of agriculture and livestock to farmers and pastoralists. <u>Where required this will involve investment in infrastructure to support the downscaling process, such as improved IT equipment and/or Automatic Weather Stations.</u></p> <p>3.2 Improved feedback mechanisms from rural climate information users to NMHS and Government bodies about climate and weather information use and their impacts in food production.</p> <p>3.3 <del>Agro-Capacity building is provided in the preparation, packaging, dissemination and use of agro-climate advisories for farmers and pastoralists in the region are packaged and disseminated in a way that makes them more actionable for the users.</del></p> <p>3.4 Evidence based policy dialogue on climate information and agriculture is facilitated in the region.</p> <p>3.5 Annual regional farmers and pastoralist forums to share lessons learnt and good practices on integrating climate information in Agriculture decision making.</p>	Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda,	1,128,000
4. Project/Programme Execution cost				441,628
5. Total Project/Programme Cost				4,608,295
6. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)				391,705
<b>Amount of Financing Requested</b>				<b>5,000,000</b>

**Project Duration:** Three years (36 months)

## PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

The project scope provides a highly innovative effort to link upstream and downstream climate information and services to ensure a more farmer, agro-pastoralist and pastoralist friendly approach to climate resilience in agriculture that blends scientific and traditional knowledge systems.

### Component 1: Supporting Adaptation Strategies

This component, lead by FAO in close collaboration with relevant country ministries of aAgriculture, LLivestock and eEnviroment, will support genuine dialogue and consultation with communities on climate change related trends, and link traditional mechanisms for climate information and implications on food and livelihood systems with packaging and dissemination of localized down-scaled climate services (climate forecasts, analyzed historical climate information, assessment of local risks and vulnerabilities) for decision making for sustainable food production and food security. Communities will be supported to apply climate smart agricultural farming practices through participatory training and experimentation on appropriate technology and land use options. A total of 120 Field School groups will be established in the target localities, reaching 3000 households and 18,000 direct beneficiaries, at least half of whom will be women. Each group will undertake a sSeason-long learning (half a day over1-year or 40 weeks) curriculum focusing on location specific adaptation measures. will be undertaken where Mmembers will set up comparative studies on a group farm or site and undertake regular. comprising data collection and monitoring on climatic information, regular disease surveillance, livestock and vegetation condition monitoring, crop and pasture production monitoring to guide in selecting the most suitable/good

adaptation practices to adopt at household or community level at the end of the learning cycle. During the FFS learning cycle, member farmers and livestock keepers will be trained and facilitated to acquire knowledge and skills on simple climate data collection, analysis and interpretation to inform their on-farm decision making for resilience development. Practices envisaged as focus for the Field School learning activities include conservation agriculture, water retention and harvesting, soil management, agroforestry, rangeland management, livestock management, farm diversification, improved storage and marketing of produce.

#### Component 2: Climate proofing Extension system

This component, lead by FAO and IGAD, will support climate proofing of existing agricultural advisory services in the target countries and ensure a minimum level of climate awareness among development actors and advisory support service actors. Selected project and government technical staff from the participating countries will be trained on appropriate climate data collection/analysis tools through a combination of face to face and e-learning training processes. Through an initial season-long training of facilitators, run by experienced Master trainers sourced from the region, the capacity of community members, government and NGO field actors will be built on climate sensitive Field Schools. The institutionalization process and integration of participatory extension in government mainstream programs and funding streams started in the region will be ~~facilitated and~~ enhanced, building on member countries and IGADs ongoing efforts.

#### Component 3: Climate Informed Decision Making

Under the leadership of WMO, the capacity of the NMHSs in the target countries to produce the required climate services will be built through training, infrastructure development and other resource investment. ICPAC, the Regional Climate Centre, will be the main provider for capacity building, including support for improved climate modeling and down-scaling climate scenarios for application in agriculture. Automatic weather stations will be installed in the selected locations to provide localized climate information.

A regional approach for the above three components is appropriate as the needs and gaps to be addressed are similar at both community and national level in the target countries. By selecting countries and target areas of varied agro-ecological and climatic The conditions the scalability and potential for expansion of the developed program concept/mechanisms to other regions of Africa or elsewhere will be enhanced. The regional approach also allows for a to maximizing of lessons learning and sharing among the related actors and stakeholders. Sharing will be facilitated through regional mechanisms and processes and links to member countries of both FAO and IGAD. A designated space for sharing of program experiences and lessons will be opened on the resilience partner sharing web platform [www.disasterriskreduction.net](http://www.disasterriskreduction.net). Face-to-face interactions through regional meetings and cross country exchange visits will also be facilitated. This will assist in stream-lining currently scattered and sometimes duplicated efforts of integrating climate considerations in extension and Field School work. The regional approach will also enhance cost effectiveness of capacity development as well as ensuring a certain level of generic scope of tools and processes developed. Centralizing the capacity building of the Meteorological Agencies with the regional body, ICPAC, will enhance cost effectiveness. By using existing structures and staffing in the field already familiar or skilled in the Field School approach, start-up will be quick and costs reduced. At farm level, low cost adaptation technologies and practices will be prioritized to enhance the potential for sustaining the promoted technologies/practices post intervention.

The project interventions are in line with the respective government and regional priorities as relates to the significant additional adaptation efforts needed to address the critical interface between climate, agriculture, disaster risk management and livelihoods at the community level. The project builds on the IDDRSI strategy of IGAD (Pastoral risk management component) and Global Framework for Climate services (GFCS) implementation strategy, specifically components 1 and 3 (Developing the User Interface platform and strengthening climate services information systems). GFCS has identified five pillars for building the user interface for agriculture, and this project is implementing three of those, namely: monitoring, data, tools and methods, managing risks of climate variability and change and contributing to food security information and emergency response. The project is designed within the framework of IGADs regional strategy for mainstreaming climate information into key socio-economic sectors for disaster risk reduction and sustainable development. Analysis of existing similar initiatives has

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taken place to avoid duplication. In Kenya close collaboration is envisaged with the National Implementing Entity (NIE) National Environment management Authority-Kenya (NEMA) within the Food security and Knowledge Management components of the Kenya Climate Change Adaptation (KCCAP) program. All elements related to data and information on climate variability will be clearly linked with the relevant national authorities in the countries such as Ministries of Agriculture, Environments and Meteorological departments.

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The pilot adaptation measures being tested in this project will generate lessons learned, and validation of best practices to be documented and replicated in other areas. The engagement, assessment, planning, and action stages in each community provide opportunities to build experience and knowledge on community-based climate change resilience. WMO, FAO and IGAD have significant experience and systems in place for knowledge management, documentation and dissemination. FAO have both national and field level offices and technical teams in place that will provide a critical role in capturing and sharing experiences. IGAD will utilize existing linkages with relevant national level sectors and other regional forums to share lessons and policy recommendations.

The project preparation will entail a three step process:

1. Consultations at regional level with the executing entities and national partners to determine the scope and focus of the project, including target districts within the countries. On the basis of this consultation an initial results based framework will be drawn up for the project and a screening to identify potential environmental and social impacts and risks will be undertaken.
2. Community level consultations (focus group discussions, participatory rural appraisals and interviews with key informants,) in the target districts, focusing on vulnerable groups within the community such as female headed households to identify the implementation mechanisms that best would meet the needs of the community members. -If applicable, traditional forecasters and users of traditional forecasts will also be consulted. Participatory tools for gender sensitive community consultation and the FAO developed Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment to Climate Resilience of Farmers and pastoralists (SHARP) tool will applied. planning imbedded in the Field School approach will also be drawn upon during formulation.
3. Finally, national consultations will be held in each of the target countries to obtain stakeholder support for the project and validate the final project design.

The improved climate and weather services to be provided by this project will become part of the normal services provided by the NMHSs in the target countries. By focusing on existing extension staff, field workers and community focal points and building their capacity in climate adaptation, long terms sustainability will be ensured. By taking advantage of FAOs global modalities for knowledge dissemination in agriculture the reach and spread of program outcomes will be enhanced.

Existing gender policy frameworks will guide project implementation, for example targeting women to access weather services is an IGAD policy imperative. Building on local culture and traditional practices is central to this initiative. Pastoralism as a livelihoods system is uniquely adapted to the vulnerable environment of the drylands, and therefore supporting communities in continuing this livelihood will have long term positive environmental impacts for the region. Past assessments of Field School projects and the VICOBA have demonstrated a high level of broad spectrum livelihood impacts, with enhancement of human, financial and social capital (management skill, confidence, group cohesion and networking, change in gender relations etc.) and economic empowerment (through diversification and village savings and credit systems) alongside building productive capacity (agriculture and livestock), thus creating a holistic foundation of rural livelihood improvements. Since activities at local level are defined and led by the community the risk of culturally inappropriate practices are minimal. Tools for community based analysis of new technologies/practices in an agro-ecological perspective will be applied thus minimal negative environmental impact is expected (Category C).

### PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be implemented by WMO and executed by FAO and IGAD (ICPAC and ICPALD), and relevant government ministries in the target countries. WMO will lead in the management of the climate

services while FAO will lead the agronomic, ~~and~~ food security and natural resource aspects. IGAD (ICPAC and ICPALD) will coordinate the promotion of utilization of climate information in decision making (crop and livestock investment). The project will establish a Project Steering Committee (PSC) at the regional level or link into existing structures to monitor performance, provide technical oversight, advice on strategic challenges, and ensure systems exist to mitigate risks and disseminate best practice. National Project Leading Group (NPLG) will be set up at country level including representatives from NMHS, Ministry of Agriculture, regional/local authorities and civil society leaders.



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The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST

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The Adaptation Fund Board  
C/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat  
Email: [Secretariate@Adaptation-Fund.org](mailto:Secretariate@Adaptation-Fund.org)  
Fax: 2025223240/5

**Subject: Endorsement of a Regional Project “Agricultural Climate Resilience Enhancement Initiative (ACRED)” in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda**

As Designate Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Ethiopia, I confirm that the above Regional Project Proposal is an identified Regional initiative to improve adaptive capacity and resilience to current variability and change among the targeted vulnerable smallholder farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in the Horn of Africa in line with IGAD Drought Disaster and Sustainability initiative (IDDRSI) Program at an estimated cost of US \$5million. This intervention is within priorities of Ethiopia to build Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE). We expect this project will strengthen our weather and climate services for our communities at large.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the National Meteorological Agency of Ethiopia representing Ethiopia in Collaboration with appropriate partners.

CC:

- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
- National Meteorological Agency  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



Sincerely,

  
Kare Ohawiona  
State Minister

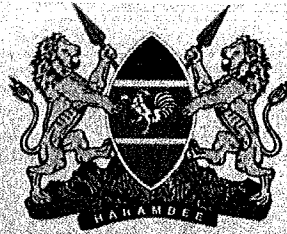
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**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES AND REGIONAL  
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**Ref. No: DENR/MET/1/VOL II**

**Date: 25 August, 2015**

**The Adaptation Fund Board  
C/O Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat  
Email: [Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org](mailto:Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org)**

Dear *Ps*,

**ENDORSEMENT FOR A "REGIONAL PROJECT AGRICULTURAL CLIMATE  
RESILIENCE ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVE (ACREI)" IN ETHIOPIA, KENYA, AND  
UGANDA**

I have the honour to refer to the above mentioned subject.

In my capacity as the Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Kenya, I confirm that the above Regional Project Proposal is an identified Regional Initiative to improve adaptive capacity and resilience to current climate variability and change among the targeted vulnerable smallholder farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in the Horn of Africa in line with IGAD Drought Disaster and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Programme at an estimated cost of US \$ 5 Million. This intervention is within priorities of Kenya's National Adaptation Plan of Action. It is expected that this project will strengthen our Meteorological Services and provide Farmer Field School approaches among other benefits.

The purpose of this correspondence is, therefore, to endorse the above mentioned project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) with FAO and IGAD as Executing Entities.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours

**Richard L. Lesiyampe, PhD., MBS  
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY**

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In any correspondence on  
this subject please quote No. EDP79/251/02

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

30<sup>th</sup> July 2015

To: The Adaptation Fund Board  
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat  
Email: [Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org](mailto:Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org)  
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

**Subject: Endorsement for a Regional Project “Agricultural Climate Resilience Enhancement Initiative (ACREI)” in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda**

In my capacity as Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Uganda, I confirm that the above Regional Project Proposal is an identified Regional Initiative to improve adaptive capacity and resilience to current variability and change among the targeted vulnerable smallholder farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in the Horn of Africa in line with IGAD Drought Disaster and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Programme at an estimated cost of US \$5million. This intervention is within priorities of Uganda’s National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA). We expect this project will strengthen our meteorological services and provide Farmer Field School approaches among other benefits.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) with FAO and IGAD as Executing Entities.

Sincerely,

Joyce Kamanyire Ruhweeza  
**Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund**  
**Principal Economist**  
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development  
Government of the Republic of Uganda

Copies: The Permanent Secretary/Secretary to the Treasury  
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development  
Kampala, Uganda

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water and Environment  
Kampala, Uganda

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries,  
Entebbe, Uganda

Mr. Paul Isabirye, Ag. Executive Director, National Meteorological Authority,  
Kampala, Uganda

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*Mission*

*“To formulate sound economic policies, maximize revenue mobilization, ensure efficient allocation and accountability for public resources so as to achieve the most rapid and sustainable economic growth and development”*