



**PROGRAMME ON CLIMATE CHANGE
ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION IN THE
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA
(COMESA-EAC-SADC) REGION**

NOVEMBER, 2011

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ACRONYMS

ACCKN	African Climate Change Knowledge Network
ACTESA	Alliance for Commodity Trading in Eastern and Southern Africa
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AR ₄	IPCC 4 th Assessment Report
AU	African Union
AWGLCA	Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (UNFCCC)
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CATCs	CA Technical Centres
CCCU	COMESA Climate Change Unit
	Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research
CLIMDEV	AU Climate for Development in Africa Programme
COP	Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC)
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
EAC	East African Community
EAFF	East African Farmers' Federation
EAGC	East African Grain Council
ESA	Eastern and Southern Africa
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation
FANRPAN	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade mechanism
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GCCA	EU's Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)
GHG	Greenhouse gases
ICP	In-Country Partner
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agro-Forestry
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LF, CF, AF, FO	Lead Farmers, Contact Farmers, Associated Farmers, Field Officers
LDC	Least Developed countries
LULCC	Land Use and Land Cover Change
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MRV	Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action
NCATF	National Conservation Agriculture Task Force
NEPAD	The New Partnership for Africa's Development
NIFs	National Investment Framework

N ₂ O/NO _x	Nitrous Oxides
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
RCATF	Regional Conservation Agriculture Task Force
RNG	Royal Norwegian Government
PTA	Preferential Trade Area
REC	Regional Economic Community
RIF	Regional Investment Framework
RUFORUM	Regional University Forum
SACAU	Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SEAF	Sustainable Energy Advisory Facility
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
ZNFU	Zambia National Farmers' Union
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol
CFU	Conservation Farming Unit of the ZNFU, Zambia

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Programme on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region is a five-year initiative that started in 2010 that aims to inject Africa's Unified Position on Climate Change into the post-2012 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) global agreement so as to unlock resources for promoting strategic interventions that sustain productivity and livelihood improvements for millions of climate-vulnerable people in the region. The Programme is linked to the AU-NEPAD CC Adaptation-Mitigation Framework and its Investment Platform for Climate-Smart Agriculture.

The programme stems from the recognition of the seriousness of the challenge posed by climate change, which was re-iterated by the African Heads of State and Government at the African Union Summit in January 2007. The African Heads of State and Government agreed that the countries in Africa should mainstream Climate Change adaptation and mitigation into their developmental plans. Further, the African Heads of State and Government Summit held in 2009, in Sirte, Libya endorsed the African Common position on Climate Change which advocates for inclusion of Agriculture and Forestry in the Climate Change regime. The leaders also endorsed the decision by African Agriculture Ministers on the development of an African Framework on Climate Adaptation in the Agricultural sector. The Programme is based on the AU-NEPAD development framework and is in alignment with the CAADP objectives and priorities.

To put these decisions into practice, COMESA Heads of State and Government Summit held in Zimbabwe, in 2009, approved the Regional Framework on Climate Change that promotes the role of Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use in Climate Change adaptation and mitigation.

On the basis of the above, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) have been implementing a comprehensive approach and a joint initiative to address climate change: "The African Climate Solution".

Building on the implementation of the COMESA Climate Change Initiative, the three Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have developed the Programme on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in the ESA region to address the impacts of climate change at the same time building economic and social resilience for present and future generations.

The components of this proposal were developed from a series of consultations, reviews and analytical work within the sub-regions and factors in the Gender Policies of the three RECs.

The initial resource envelope required is of the order of US\$100 million with anticipated contribution from Norway, the European Union, and the United Kingdom Department for International Development with supporting funds from the Rockefeller Foundation, the United States Agency for International Development and others. The member States will then be supported to leverage these investments on the ground and in climate change negotiations to access the significant investments needed to make a major impact on climate adaptation and mitigation in the region.

The Programme logic cascades from the overarching importance of securing a greater say for Africa in the global climate change to derive a larger share of the resources available from climate change initiatives for Africa. The Unified African position on Climate Change has already been launched, forming the basis for the Africa Group negotiating position at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP) 15 in Copenhagen in 2009 and COP 16 in Cancun, Mexico in December 2010. A generous share of resources from this Programme will support on-going activities to consolidate further the existing climate change consensus within Africa and to reinforce and extend Africa's negotiating position within the UNFCCC. Other resources will be used to mainstream climate change in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region, develop the scientific knowledge base for climate change and explore additional aspects of climate change science. The programme will also build the capacity of the RECs to coordinate the successful implementation of the activities.

Achieving measurable progress and successes in climate change adaptation and mitigation requires the rapid roll-out of tangible actions at the grassroots level. The on-the-ground Programme and post-Programme activities will have a special focus on supporting smallholder farmers. It is recognised that major achievements will only be realised through a holistic approach that brings together small and large-scale farmers, service providers, financiers and policy makers for an integrated approach to land use. Thus, the objectives will be embedded into the long-term planning, programming and implementation arrangements of the RECs and the member states. Where there is an existing investment framework in a given country, the programme will build on and integrate itself into such initiatives. The approach is to add value and avoid duplication. It is also recognised that up-scaling these investments in climate change adaptation and mitigation will require long-term and sustainable financing.

A key objective is to complement and support other projects and programmes in the region (e.g. CAP II etc) aimed at scaling up Conservation Agriculture (CA) to bring significant livelihood and food security benefits to at least 1.2 million small-scale farmers through the application of well-tested, Climate Smart Agriculture that combines crop production with agroforestry and livestock management. CA has multiple advantages in terms of higher yields, reduced costs increased resilience to changes in rainfall patterns etc. Such practices are found in Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe and will be extended to other member states.

Climate-smart agriculture is agriculture that sustainably increases productivity, resilience (adaptation), reduces or removes GHGs (mitigation), and enhances achievement of national food security and development goals. (FAO, 2010)

The Programme will expand the application of mitigation measures in the land use and clean renewable energy sectors. These areas are still the subject of negotiation and development within the UNFCCC, but considerable future benefit exists for Africa in mitigation. The Programme will allocate resources to building capability to benefit from this once methodologies have been agreed upon.

The interventions will be structured in a manner that builds sustainability for the post-Programme period. Capacity building and resource mobilisation strategies for relevant government departments and local partners will be central in all programme

interventions. Bringing the private sector on board to participate in the design and implementation of the programme interventions and supporting governments to come up with the right policies, incentives and participation in win-win public/private partnerships is crucial for achieving sustainability.

Responsibility for the Programme will be vested through the Council of Ministers in an existing Tripartite COMESA-EAC-SADC reporting structure. Management of the Programme will be the responsibility of Climate Change Unit of COMESA supported by Programme Coordination Units in EAC and SADC.

The detailed implementation of the programme will be in close liaison with sub-contracted partners, institutions and individuals with the skills, experience and operational frameworks to enable rapid scaling-up of climate change adaptation and mitigation actions in the region. Contractual agreements will be entered into with these partners who will be selected on the basis of their respective strengths and capacities to contribute to the Programme objectives.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be a central aspect of this Programme. The COMESA Climate Change Unit will have a dedicated M&E section supported by the resources of COMESA's M&E Department. There will be quarterly planning and reporting on the progress of the Programme, supplemented by annual reports summarizing main activities and results. A strong emphasis on continual monitoring will help to match the Programme's priorities and activities to actual needs, changing circumstances, successes and difficulties, and to the availability of resources. External evaluations and audits will provide a second tier of checks for ensuring that programme management systems are aligned for optimal efficiency and effectiveness.

Notwithstanding the opportunities presented above, it is a reality that HIV/AIDS, malaria, deforestation, land degradation and environmental pollution constitute constraints on productivity. These are compounded by imbalances in gender roles. The programme will network with and support partners that are already active in addressing these challenges and mainstream these in all interventions.

Long term transformation of agriculture depends on a wide range of different measures outside the scope of this program. These include agricultural marketing systems, improved land use planning and others. Regional and in-country partners working in these areas will be identified and consultative and collaboration mechanisms established to synergise efforts.

In conclusion, the programme is crucial and timely for addressing emerging development challenges brought about by climate change. The programme concurrently addresses the MDG goal of eliminating poverty and a key CAADP goal of attaining food security. Building on and up scaling on-going best practices and bringing together key actors of these achievements to own and drive the programme ensures very high success potential and long term programme sustainability.

1. INTRODUCTION

Climate change and climate variability (or unpredictability) is a challenge that already faces all the countries in Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA). The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its Third Assessment Report (AR₃) in 2001 alerted the World to the unavoidable impacts of climate change in the near term and raised the need to cope with climate change impacts through adaptation. In particular, it pointed out that poor countries would be more vulnerable and need assistance to adapt. Further, the IPCC in 2007 confirmed in its Fourth Assessment Report (AR₄) that there was *“new and stronger evidence that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities such as land use.”*

The land use sector, including forestry and agriculture is an important source of anthropogenic green house gas (GHG) emissions. Land use change, mainly deforestation, contributed about 20% of the GHG emissions from anthropogenic sources between 1989 and 1998 (IPCC 2000 and 2007). When adding all emissions from the land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector the share is over 30 per cent.

2. PROGRAMME PROMOTERS

The three regional economic communities (COMESA, EAC and SADC) are key stakeholders as they coordinate and support several relevant regional programmes, particularly the implementation of CAADP and derivative programmes such as Terr Africa. The member States of the three RECs represent the next layer of stakeholders and will have important roles in developing long-term investment frameworks for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

2.1 COMESA

The history of COMESA began in December 1994 when it was formed to replace the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA) which had existed from 1981. COMESA was established 'as an organization of 19 free independent sovereign states which agreed to co-operate in developing their natural and human resources for the good of all their people'.

COMESA's Vision is to “be a fully integrated, internationally competitive regional economic community with high standards of living for its entire people ready to merge into an African Economic Community”.

COMESA's mission is to “Endeavour to achieve sustainable economic and social progress in all Member States through increased co-operation and integration in all fields of development with special focus on trade, customs, monetary affairs, transport, communication, information, technology, industry, energy, gender, agriculture, environment and natural resources”.

2.2 EAC

The Treaty for the establishment of the East African Community was signed on 30 November 1999 and entered into force on 7 July 2000 following its ratification by the original three Partner States – Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Rwanda and Burundi became full Members of the Community on 1 July 2007.

EAC's vision is to be a prosperous, competitive, secure, stable and politically united East Africa.

2.3 SADC

The Treaty establishing SADC was signed on August 17, 1992. SADC has 15 Member States, namely; Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

SADC's vision is to be a common future, a future within a regional community that will ensure economic well-being, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom, social justice, peace and security for the people of Southern Africa.

3. THE COMESA-EAC-SADC TRIPARTITE

With such similar objectives, mandates and overlapping memberships, the heads of state of the three organisations at a Summit in Kampala, Uganda in October 2008 took a decision to harmonise programmes with the goal of establishing a common Free Trade Area and later a customs union as a building block of 26 member states of the 53 member African Union.

The Tripartite Vision is: ***To improve the quality of life of the peoples of the COMESA, EAC and SADC regions through deepening and strengthening integration.*** This Vision will be achieved through the implementation of a Strategy which is based on a strong working relationship between the Secretariats of COMESA, EAC and SADC through sharing of information and reducing duplication through close cooperation on programmes.

The Tripartite Strategy will be implemented in two stages. The first stage, which will continue until 2012, has four intervention areas, these being: The Tripartite Free Trade Agreement; Trade and Transport Facilitation; Infrastructure Development; and Resource Mobilisation.

The second stage, will be implemented from 2012, has two additional pillars of Food Security and Climate Change. It is within the Tripartite approach that this proposal on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in the Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) region has been made.

This Programme will build on on-going progress made by the COMESA Climate Change Initiative supported by the Norwegian Government since 2008. The Initiative supported the effective engagement of COMESA member States in the UNFCCC negotiations, development of a regional position on Climate Change that advances the inclusion of Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) in the post 2012 climate regime, elaboration of the forest development strategy and design of a regional Carbon Fund.

3.1 Other Stakeholders

At the continental level, this Programme's key stakeholders are being targeted through the African Union (AU) - New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) priority areas, particularly Agriculture and Food Security, Environment and Climate Change, Culture and Tourism. Within NEPAD, the

Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) Pillar 1 that focuses on Land and Water Management provides the specific focus for many African agriculture programmes and therefore the organisations involved in working to achieve its objectives.

4. PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

4.1 Impacts of Climate change

It is a growing recognition and concern that the accumulation of green houses gases in the atmosphere will have a significant impact on climate. Different parts of Africa may be impacted differently resulting from this. In the COMESA-EAC-SADC region, climate change effects include increased frequency of extreme weather events, flooding, storms, and droughts. These developments have significant, social, economic and political impacts, including effects on food production, water availability posing serious threats on the region's food production systems and its progress towards poverty reduction. The nature and extent of climatic changes not only hinders human development and environmental conservation, but also forms a major threat to human security at regional and national levels. Climate change may also spark conflict between and within nations as resources become scarcer and disasters destroy livelihoods.

Although it is widely recognized that climate change bears on all countries and the general population, its impact is highly heterogeneous and felt greatly by the resource poor and vulnerable groups, in particular women and children. Their reliance on local ecological resources, coupled with existing stresses on health and well-being, limited access to credit and technology transfer for mitigation and adaptation measures makes them least able to adapt to the impacts of climate change, inevitably deepening their degree of vulnerabilities and encountered risks.

4.2 Addressing Climate Change Negotiating Positions

Historically, the principal problems of achieving a common African position at the global climate change negotiating tables have been securing a consensus on key issues among its diverse cultural groups and development conditions, and having the capacity to articulate its position at UNFCCC meetings.

African countries are in a good position to come together and speak with a unified voice to influence the global climate dialogue, as well as to provide an entrée for the rest of the continent to put forth a unified coalition to lead on issues of AFOLU both in the Post-Kyoto negotiations and in the European Union and United States.

In both the Third and Fourth Assessment Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (AR₃ and AR₄ of IPCC), the authors observed that many developing countries, including those in the ESA region, have inadequate capacity to systematically evaluate potential impacts and adaptation responses. Greater risks of crop failures and livestock deaths are already imposing economic losses and undermining food security and they are likely to get far more severe as global warming continues. Vulnerability to Climate Change is considered to be highest in the ESA region due to social, economic and environmental conditions that amplify susceptibility to negative impacts and contribute to low capacity to cope with and adapt to climate hazards.

The prevailing social and economic conditions also limit the region's capacity to participate in global developments presented in emerging carbon markets and other related opportunities so as to effectively address mitigation of, and adaptation to Climate Change. This observation was confirmed in both the Third and Fourth Assessment Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (AR₃ and AR₄ of IPCC), in which the authors observed that many developing countries, including those in the ESA region, have inadequate capacity to systematically evaluate potential impacts and adaptation responses.

Current global efforts to address climate change are inadequate in part because they don't fully include land use which could provide an essential part of Africa's solution to reducing poverty and declines in the productivity of African landscapes.

In addition, there is not a strong voice in the international climate negotiations on issues surrounding the role bio-carbon plays in land management and climate systems. This requires strengthening of the new, Africa-led, approach to the post-Kyoto Treaty negotiations, including a reformed Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), removing limitations on non Annex 1 offsets, expanding eligibility beyond afforestation/reforestation to include the widest range of bio-carbon and liberalization of many of the definitional constraints which effectively rule out the greater part of Africa from the global carbon markets.

4.3 Contribution to global Climate Change efforts and trends

The three RECs have identified primary actions with regard to “forest systems” - to maximize carbon benefits, to mitigate climate change, to reduce the region's vulnerability to climate change, to safeguard agricultural and economic productivity, and to improve livelihoods and reduce poverty. These actions are, in fact interdependent and fundamentally inseparable. Addressing the linkages between Agriculture, Forest, and Land Use (AFOLU) and Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) is being advanced under the African Climate Solution.

Fundamental to this integrated approach is recognition of the dynamic inter-action between standing forests, forest buffer zones and forest-agriculture lands. The major threat to these “forest systems” is from the livelihood activities and intrusion of rural populations seeking sustenance from increasingly scarce and degraded ecosystems.

The up scaling of Climate Smart Agriculture fits into both the AFOLU agenda and the global commitment espoused in the Bali Action Plan 1(b)(i) dealing with “*cooperative sectoral approaches and sector specific actions, including agriculture*”; and set out in the Copenhagen Accord under paragraph 7 which states that “We decide to pursue various approaches, including opportunities to use markets, to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote mitigation action. Developing countries, especially those with low emitting economies should be provided incentives to continue to develop on a low emission pathway.”

REDD started at COP 11 in Montreal, Canada in 2005. Major advances were made at COP 13 in Bali in 2007 and a decision on REDD was reached at COP 16 in Cancun, Mexico (December, 20011). However, there is need to reach an agreement on the other elements of AFOLU (i.e. Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use)

It is imperative to underscore the point that agriculture is not “off the table” under the ongoing AWG – LCA negotiations. Paragraph 114 of Decision 1/CP.16 requested AWG – LCA to continue its work drawing on documents under its consideration. Agriculture, in particular the draft text on “cooperative sectoral approaches and sector specific actions in agriculture” is included in these documents.

In this regard, any response to Climate Change calls for actions that reduce emissions by sources or increase removals by sinks in the land use sector while also securing key ecosystem services such as provision of water and supporting sustainable livelihoods. Also significant is the high potential that Conservation Agriculture offers for synergies with Climate Change adaptation and key co-benefits of relevance to sustainable development, in particular, food security, poverty reduction and resilience of agro-ecosystems as well as other human dimensions of development including security and health.

4.4 Climate Change, Agriculture and Livelihoods

Agriculture is the backbone of most ESA member States' economies and plays a key role in their industrial development and trade. Agriculture accounts for more than 32 per cent of the region's gross domestic product (GDP), employs about 80 per cent of its labour force, accounts for about 65 per cent of foreign exchange earnings and contributes more than 50 per cent of raw materials to the industrial sector.

The region faces declining agricultural yields, drought, ecosystem degradation (including deforestation) and conflicts. These drivers of poverty undermine local communities' ability to adapt to climate change. This is exacerbated by the fact that over 95% of agriculture in the region is rain-fed.

Based on the experience in Zambia and elsewhere in the region the implementation of Conservation Agriculture (CA) and sustainable land management practices increases the resilience of the agricultural sector to the shocks of climate change as well as ensuring the attainment of improved livelihoods and food security.

However, Africa is still grappling with providing adequate nutrition, living incomes and essential services for its peoples. The impacts of climate change, therefore, place a significant extra burden on Africa. Moreover, the COMESA-EAC-SADC region is poorly provided with educational and research facilities and modern information dissemination mechanisms. Consequently, low levels of awareness are common, further constraining Africa's ability to take charge of climate change issues and its effective involvement in the climate change debate. In addition, knowledge management systems to capture, disseminate, and replicate best practices on climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes are weak. Similarly, the relative paucity of carbon trading instruments and agencies within Africa, coupled with poor financial flows and limited capacities to initiate, develop and leverage financing sources, instruments and mechanisms, have precluded Africa's participation and benefits from these incentive systems.

Conservation practices must not only control environmental degradation and desertification, but must also provide economic and social benefits. Efforts at land conservation over the last 30-40 years have met with little success, and there is now a general awareness of the need to develop more effective ways to implement sustainable land-use and management practices essential to controlling land degradation and desertification. Recent experience has shown that sustainable

practices are much more readily adopted once the users of land and water resources perceive direct economic and social benefits from such practices.

Biological and agronomic conservation practices are increasingly being used to protect the natural resource base. Examples of such practices are planting hedges across the contour, denser plant populations, leaving crop residues on the soil surface, reducing tillage, sequential cropping, intercropping, and agroforestry for soil conservation. The use of physical conservation structures then becomes complementary to biological and agronomic practices. These systems can provide short-term economic benefits while farmers wait for traditional, longer-term forestry products. Agroforestry systems are most extensive in developing countries, where approximately 1.2 billion people depend directly on a variety of agroforestry products and services.

Carbon sequestration through the increase of carbon stocks, and particularly the conversion of unproductive croplands and grasslands to agroforestry, has the highest potential to soak up atmospheric carbon at rates of the order of three tonnes per hectare per year according to the IPPC. This conversion occurs in the process of replenishing the soil fertility of smallholder farms, and in implementing tree-based alternatives to slash-and-burn agriculture at the margins of the humid tropical forests worldwide. The potential contribution of converting degraded croplands and grasslands into agroforestry systems is estimated to be 390 million tonnes of carbon per year by the year 2010. When the IPCC examined land conversion as means of sequestering carbon, it found that the greatest potential for carbon uptake is through the conversion of previously degraded lands into well-managed agroforestry systems.

A number of advances in understanding and technical knowledge are brought together in the COMESA-EAC-SADC programme. A rich cross-disciplinary exchange of ideas has begun, making it possible for the first time to apply a sophisticated, science-based approach to design and management of landscapes for both agricultural production and the preservation of ecosystem services.

4.5 Lessons from the ongoing Climate Change Initiative in the ESA region

The Tripartite RECs have been implementing the Climate Change Initiative guided by the African Continental Framework on Climate Change. This work has been supported financially by the Government of Norway, the Rockefeller Foundation and the EU. To date that work has focussed on developing and delivering the African Climate Solution, through the development of common positions and enhancing negotiation capacity, strengthening the scientific basis, and building regional and continental consensus for the African Climate Solution. That work has now expanded to include the use of Conservation Agriculture (CA) as an appropriate priority adaptation and mitigation action for African agriculture.

Further, COMESA-EAC-SADC member States have developed Climate Response strategies and Agriculture frameworks such as the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and CAADP investment frameworks.

The following conclusions and lessons have been drawn from the ongoing implementation of the Climate Change initiative:

- (i) The top priority for all member states is the need to adapt to climate change focusing on sustainable food, water and energy security;
- (ii) Conservation Agriculture and Agroforestry practices increase agricultural productivity, reduce costs, conserve moisture, provide supplementary fuel and fodder thus lessening pressure on forests;
- (iii) All types of biomass play a role in sequestering carbon and should be included in the post 2012 global agreement;
- (iv) Small island states and low lying coastal areas are already witnessing the devastation brought about by rising sea levels and urgently need to protect their populace and adapt to this reality;
- (v) Lack of resources, awareness, capacity and knowledge seriously hamper efforts to mitigate and adapt to Climate Change; and
- (vi) There is also the challenge of acquiring the appropriate technology for effective response to climate change

5. THE PROGRAMME

Building on the lessons learnt in the implementation of the COMESA Climate Change Initiative, the three RECs have developed this Programme on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in the ESA (COMESA-EAC-SADC) region which is aimed at addressing the impacts of climate change in the region through actions which also build economic and social resilience for present and future generations

The COMESA–EAC-SADC programme development process is based on a participatory planning approach. The consultations were carried out over a period of two years at national and regional levels. The purpose of the consultative processes were: to get views from partners on the merits of conservation agriculture; identify existing programmes which can complement the COMESA-EAC-SADC programme; identify regional and international institutions that could collaborate with the COMESA-EAC-SADC in the implementation of the programme and, identification of the elements that would inform the design programme.

The programme will contribute to reversing trends in deforestation and adverse land use practices, applying adaptation strategies for food security, the protection and sustainable management of water resources and biodiversity, all of which warrant serious examination and investment.

5.1 Programme Overall Objective

The Programme's Overall Objective is: *"Impacts of climate change in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region are addressed through successful adaptation and mitigation actions which also build economic and social resilience for present and future generations"*.

5.2 Programme Purpose

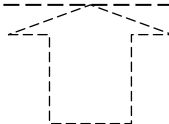
The Programme Purpose is *"COMESA-EAC-SADC member states enabled to increase investments in climate resilient and carbon efficient agriculture and its linkages to forestry, land use and energy practices by 2016"*

5.3 Specific Objectives

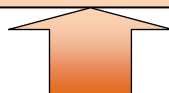
The Programme is constructed on the basis of the seven specific objectives as shown in the boxes below that lead to the Purpose. All seven specific objectives demand the investment of considerable human and other resources and they are:

- (i) To contribute to the Adoption of key elements of the African Climate Solution and mainstreaming of Climate Change in national planning.
- (ii) 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
- (iii) To enhance adoption of Climate-Smart Conservation Agriculture in COMESA-EAC-SADC region.
- (iv) To strengthen capacity in national research and training institutions and implementation of research programs.
- (v) To implement climate vulnerability assessments and Analysis.
- (vi) To apply Mitigation solutions in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region with carbon trading benefits.
- (vii) To establish a regional catalytic facility to support investments in national climate smart agriculture programs.

Tripartite Vision
 “Quality of life of the peoples of the COMESA, EAC and SADC regions improved through deepening and strengthening integration”.



Overall Objective (Goal)
 “Impacts of climate change in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region are addressed through successful adaptation and mitigation actions which also build economic and social resilience for present and future generations”



Purpose
 “COMESA-EAC-SADC member states enabled to increase investments in climate resilient and carbon efficient agriculture and its linkages to forestry, land use and energy practices by 2016”



Specific Objective 1	Specific Objective 2	Specific Objective 3	Specific Objective 4	Specific Objective 5	Specific Objective 6	Specific Objective 7
To contribute to the Adoption of key elements of the African Climate Solution and mainstreaming of Climate Change in national planning	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.	To enhance adoption of Climate-Smart Conservation Agriculture in COMESA-EAC-SADC region.	To strengthen capacity for national research and training institutions and implementation of research programs	To implement climate vulnerability assessments and Analysis	To apply Mitigation solutions in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region .	To establish a regional catalytic facility to support investments in national climate smart agriculture programs

5.4 Programme results

The Programme has the following expected results. The logical framework in the annex details the results and activities.

Specific Objective 1, Result 1: *Enhanced human and institutional capacities of the REC Secretariats, their specialised institutions and member states to effectively address challenges of Climate Change*

In order to ensure effective coordination of the programme and creation of appropriate linkages to other partner supported programmes, the programme will build capacity in the three implementing RECs.

Specific Objective 1, Result 2: *consolidated and unified African Position on Climate Change is adopted and reflected in global Climate Change Agreements.*

Specific Objective 1, Result 3 - *Climate Change mainstreamed in national development plans and strategies*

Realising grassroots impacts with climate change initiatives requires a concerted input to knowledge dissemination, the availability of simple methodologies and application processes and the networking of information.

Specific Objective 2, Result 1: *Member states develop Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Frameworks within national and regional CAADP compacts*

Member states will be supported in designing investment frameworks that will guide investments on climate change adaptation aimed at building the resilience of Africa's agricultural practices including CA and other sustainable land use management. Special attention will be given to the most vulnerable small-scale farmers.

Objective 2, Result 2: *Member states develop sensitive financing strategies to support implementation of CA Programmes*

Given that this project is intended to be a catalyst which leads to strategic interventions responding to CA and other sustainable land use needs, additional financial sources, instruments and mechanisms will be explored and implemented to ensure that investment needs and options identified in the investment frameworks can be implemented. Notably, small producers will be more resilient to climate change if they do not depend only on public funds and development assistance.

Specific Objective 3, Result 1: *Relevant partner organisations identified and engaged in Member States.*

CA and other sustainable land use practices will be a core entry point for the Programme building on existing initiatives in Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The emphasis will be on climate change adaptation and mitigation aspects of these systems. Given the existing penetration of CA approaches in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region, the strategic objective for CA will be leveraged incrementally to widen the Programme's applications within the concept of climate-resilient and livelihoods-securing sustainable land use, as well as in other climate change adaptation and mitigation

Specific Objective 3, Result 2: *Supporting ICT infrastructure and services for CA strengthened in the region and member states*

Applying CA and other adaptation and mitigation solutions cannot be achieved in isolation. A range of support services will be essential to strengthen buy-in and adoption. Important issues include the identification and realisation of mechanisms for crop and agroforestry seed production, building the academic and technical skills base in the region, realising an effective, accessible meteorological early-warning system for small-scale farmers, re-forestation, alternative energy and technology transfers through ICTs, (especially encouraging other parties in the simultaneous

development of supporting market linkages and markets) and ensuring that an integrated mapping and monitoring system exists in (preferably a regionally-standardised) GIS format. The three RECs will work with the identified regional and national institutions that are working on CA related activities.

Specific Objective 3 Result 3: *At least 14 minor Investment Projects on CA are piloted.*

CA pilots that will be managed by the Tripartite will be supported. These pilots would have about 5000 households and cost around US\$250 000 to 350 000 per project site per year. COMESA-EAC-SADC will identify in-country partner to implement these pilot projects. The lessons learnt from the implementation of the regional CA programme piloted by CFU will shape the implementation of the 14 minor projects.

Specific Objective 4, Result 1: *2 Regional CA Knowledge Centres are established.*

Focal points for the development, testing and transfer of climate change adaptation and mitigation technologies and skills will be essential to sustaining technology innovation and appropriate adaptation and mitigation practices, as well as the archiving and dissemination of this knowledge. Existing training institutions, funded sustainably by member states and/or other mechanisms will be mandated to address this requirement.

Specific Objective 4, Result 2: *International programme for knowledge transfer on conservation agriculture.*

The initial focus of this work is on technologies and practices to enhance climate resilient agricultural production. Knowledge and evidence on practices such as conservation agriculture, integrated pest management, micro-irrigation, drought food resistant varieties exists but is often disparate, un-synthesized and not readily accessible.

Specific Objective 4, Result 3: Competitive research programmes supported

This work will focus on the generation of scientific evidence in support of the African position on Climate Change. This component will also support research activities in bio-carbon and other mitigation monitoring methodologies and practices including MRVs, standards and AFOLU-related applications in support of the African Climate Solution

Specific Objective 5, Result 1: *Capacity to effectively undertake Vulnerability Assessments strengthened in at least 8 countries*

The importance of generating accurate monitoring, forecasting, assessment and analysis of the livelihood vulnerability caused by climate change and other factors is recognised. In this regard, Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (VAA) is the essential foundation for short-term, emergency responses to shocks, and for long-term programming to achieve climate-resilient livelihoods by tackling chronic poverty and vulnerability.

Specific Objective 6, Result 1 *Adoption of climate change mitigation solutions and technologies is widely achieved.*

Although AFOLU solutions under the REDD+ mechanism are still under development, Africa to-date, has had little success with applying climate change mitigation solutions, and particularly within the forestry and land use areas. This Result targets capacity development that will expand entry into AFOLU methodologies and processes. A raft of potential AFOLU opportunities exists that have yet to be domesticated into Africa. Achieving greater efficiencies in charcoal production, and charcoal replacement and associated offset ideas are core issues in this area.

Specific Objective 6, Result 2: *Climate Change mitigation solutions are piloted and evaluated and the results are shared.*

This result area will facilitate and support the establishment and evaluation of at least 2 well-crafted pilot projects on Climate Change mitigation. Evaluated pilots will prove useful to the further development of mitigation processes.

Specific Objective 6, Result 3: *COMESA-EAC-SADC region is benefiting from expanded carbon trading*

African Countries have made little progress in accessing the global carbon market through CDM and other trading mechanisms. The Programme intends to increase Africa's share of carbon trade, particularly in the AFOLU areas.

Specific Objective 7, Result 1: *Facility management established with technical support functions*

Climate investments in the agricultural sector in Africa are crucial to the attainment of the MDGs. In this regard, a regional Catalytic Facility/Challenge Account will be set up to support investments in national climate smart agriculture programmes. The Facility will act as a vehicle for channelling resources to the member states for upscaling of Climate Smart Agriculture.

Specific Objective 7, Result 2: *Investments made in at least 9 countries*

Realising effective actions at the regional, national and field levels is problematic without a focal mechanism for identifying and addressing needs. The Programme will use the Investment Framework approach at both the regional and national levels to generate fundable actions.

The Investment Frameworks would be an integral part of the regional and national CAADP Compacts especially pillar 1. They will be developed with the support of regional and national Task Forces and other established implementing structures and in-country partners (ICPs). The national Task Forces will normally be hosted by the member state departments of agriculture or environment and comprise representation from all the main in-country stakeholder groups. The Task Forces will be optimally sized to achieve adequate representation, yet retain an effective investment identification and management capacity. Support will be provided to Task Forces and other implementing structures in the form of technical assistance and where essential some operational resources to supplement national and other contributions in order to reach at least 100,000 farmers per country.

5.5 Further Elaboration of some key activities

5.5.1 Research and generation of scientific evidence

In the past, the African Negotiators have not been able to speak with one voice due in part to the lack of scientific evidence to back their position.

In the majority of COMESA-SADC-EAC member states, the capacity of national research and extension systems to perform adequately is severely constrained by lack of resources. This had led to too few trained research scientists and to very low ratios of extension workers to farmers. In this regard, research and knowledge management and broader capacity building is critical in guiding the formulation of policies and positions on Climate Change. There is considerable evidence from economic studies in the United States that agricultural research has made major contributions to the improvement of productivity (Fuglie and Heisey, 2007)

Much of the agricultural research undertaken at the national level in ESA member states has relevance for other countries. Given the generally inadequate resources in individual member countries, there is clearly scope for regional cooperation aimed at eliminating duplication, exploiting economies of scale, and thereby reducing the total regional cost of agricultural research.

Such cooperation can take the form of coordinating national research efforts, with individual countries specialising in particular areas and types of research, with regular, systematic exchange of research findings. However, priority will be given to applied on-farm research to ensure that demand-driven solutions and technologies are developed, adapted to the environment and address the challenges that farmers face in practicing Climate Smart Agriculture.

This component will focus on the following:

- (i) Synthesis of existing knowledge on selected agriculture practices that may enhance climate resilience in the ESA region and generation of information through analytical work to provide scientific evidence to support the Climate Change Negotiators.
- (ii) Generation of robust evidence of the impact and operational lessons of selected agricultural interventions to enhance climate resilience, contributing to knowledge on what works in what contexts and why
- (iii) Adaptive research to test and tailor selected agricultural practices to diverse agro-ecological and socio-economic conditions;
- (iv) Preparing tools/instruments to facilitate learning and knowledge transfer on climate change, for example strengthening the negotiating and technical capacities of ESA countries to identify, formulate, and implement mitigation and adaptation projects in the agriculture, forestry and other land use sectors, and to benefit from climate change financing mechanisms;
- (v) Packaging and communication of this knowledge and evidence gained to reach different target audiences including civil society organisations working with farmers; agricultural departments and extension agencies; regional and

national agricultural research agencies; and policy makers at national, regional and international levels

5.5.2 Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis

As climate change is expected to continue affecting vulnerable populations in Africa for the foreseeable future, it is important that ESA Member States adopt strategies that will effectively deal with the shocks that it causes.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures “need to be based on an assessment and prioritisation of the hazards and risks that people face, as well as their ability to cope with and withstand the effects of those hazards. This assessment should be done in an integrated way: a) identify the typology, frequency and potential severity of a hazard (hazard assessment); b) identify geographical areas and communities that are most vulnerable to those hazards (hazard mapping); c) identify the key factors of vulnerability and local coping and adaptive strategies and capacities; and d) assess gaps in national policies, legislation and institutional capacity for DRM [disaster risk management]; e) assess the role of agriculture, livestock, fishery and forestry line departments in disaster risk management and linkages with other relevant institutions” Battista *et al.*, nd: 3).

SADC, its Member States and its International Co-operating Partners (ICPs) have been working for some years to address food insecurity in its broader context of poverty and livelihood vulnerability, and to build understanding and action in support of climate-resilient livelihoods. Since 2006, SADC has implemented a Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA).

Good progress has been made in developing and applying vulnerability assessment and analysis approaches, and in building the institutional frameworks and technical capacity required to operate them. National governments and regional organisations are increasingly guided by the outcome of these exercises, which are helping to guide not only emergency responses to drought and other natural disasters being intensified by climate change, but also longer-term strategies for alleviating chronic poverty and building climate-resilient livelihoods based on an increasing understanding of trends and future impacts of climate change.

There has been a significant technical evolution in southern African VAA work. There is now a wider and deeper appreciation that it is not enough to monitor and respond to short-term livelihood shocks and food emergencies, whether caused by climate change or by other factors. It is essential to build knowledge and understanding about the reasons for people’s vulnerability to such shocks – which are usually rooted in chronic poverty and livelihood stresses. More effective responses to short-term events are being built on the stronger foundation of understanding about longer-term challenges, with the goal of sustainable, climate-resilient livelihoods. RVAA efforts are helping to enhance both. But this is work in progress. Much more needs to be done to achieve and consolidate the necessary analytical and methodological transition at national and regional levels.

There has also been a significant institutional evolution in southern African VAA work. During the initial programme, SADC and its Member States asserted clear ownership over VAA processes and institutions. Although its resources are limited, the Secretariat is committed to consolidating its responsibility for and management of the regional co-ordination functions that VAA work requires. At national level, several

governments have increased their budgetary commitment to VAA institutions and operations and have formally established posts and agencies for VAA work at high levels in the relevant ministries – or, in some cases, the Office of the President or the Prime Minister.

However, these VAA approaches and institutions are only established in ten Member States, while several others are expressing active interest. Substantial effort and resources are needed to consolidate and extend the progress that has been made. There are good prospects for a growing proportion of the total cost of VAA work to be borne by domestic budgets; but in the interim, donors will be requested to continue contributing to the cost of the RVAA Programme. Further, the experience and best practices on the VACs in the SADC will be replicated in the rest of the ESA member states.

The Region will work to harmonise its VAA and related strategies with the Framework for Food Security (FAFS) of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme – while emphasising that, in working towards MDG 1, VAA and its policy uptake concern not only agriculture and food security but all dimensions of livelihood security and the alleviation of chronic poverty.

5.5.3 Regional Catalytic Facility to support investments in national climate smart agriculture

The Tripartite regional facility to support investment in national Climate Smart Agriculture will be part of the main programme and will be housed at the COMESA Offices in Zambia with the Secretary General of COMESA having overall responsibility for it.

The Facility will catalyze additional investment from developed countries to improve resilience of the Agricultural sector to the impact of Climate Change. However, it will also have scope for investing in other low carbon programmes aimed at contributing to sustainable development and improved livelihoods of people in the ESA region.

5.6 Facility Management

The Facility will be managed by a team headed by the Facility manager. The Facility Manager will disburse resources to projects endorsed by the Facility Investment Committee and approved by the Secretary General of COMESA.

The Facility will work closely with the AFOLU Advisor in the preparation of the investment programmes in the Member States. The AFOLU Advisor will lead a team of experts supporting the countries to prepare their investment frameworks.

Before financing is granted or any investment made, the applicant shall submit an adequate proposal to the Facility. The Facility Manager will conduct a full due diligence on the application, and present to the Investment Management Committee a written report regarding the proposal together with his recommendation.

The Facility shall ensure that every financing or investment contract it enters into shall enable the Tripartite to exercise all necessary powers of entry, inspection and supervision of operations in Connection with the project. The Facility will develop a manual guiding the way it will carry out its business.

5.7 Investment committee

The Investment Committee will assist the Tripartite Task Force by ensuring that project proposals are reviewed and decisions made on the investment proposal to be funded by the Facility. The Committee will be comprised of senior officials from the RECs, representatives of farmer organisations such as SACAU/EAFF and Development Partners. The Facility Manager will service the meetings of the Committee.

6. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Implementation Framework

This Programme falls within the framework of the AU's New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD), but will be implemented through the Tripartite COMESA-EAC-SADC decision-making and reporting system. Climate Change is now a full agenda item for the three RECs and therefore requires harmonisation of approaches among the three towards an eventual unitary approach. The Programme will thus support further development of the African position on climate change and climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as the integration of regional initiatives into a collective African approach.

The day-to-day responsibility for the Programme will be with the Climate Change Programme Management Unit composed of the Tripartite coordination Secretariat and the Climate Change Units in COMESA, EAC and SADC. The Tripartite management structure set up by the RECs will be used to channel the flow of information from the individual RECs to the AU structure and via them to their various member states, private sector, farmer and civil society organizations.

The implementation process will be carefully considered, well planned, and closely managed in order to realise its ambitious expected results. This demands a clear and workable road map that is discussed below.

The Programme has built its activity structure on leveraging and expanding sound existing operations and the use of experienced partners. COMESA has an established capacity to access global funding, broker partnerships at all levels, integrate different processes, provide technical backstopping, make available regional knowledge and experiences and facilitate national interventions. It also has existing MoUs or other working arrangements with many international, regional and national organisations, ranging from the UN bodies (FAO, WFP and the Global Mechanism), to global organisations (CIFOR, ICRAF, ILRI and the WWF), to regional entities (ACT, AGRA, EAFF, EAGC, FANRPAN, SACAU) and national institutions (CFU, GART and others). It also has linkages to academic institutions, Africa-based knowledge networks, NGOs and educators at many levels.

Furthermore, a clear stepping stone approach has been adopted for each of the Specific Objective areas and Expected Results so that foundations are laid with information, knowledge and operating system development before proceeding to implement ground-based activities. A detailed M&E system will permit constant assessment of progress and offer flexibility in implementation.

The core tenet of the road map will be processes driven by the Investment Frameworks and financing strategies developed by the Member States and

coordinated by the regional economic communities with COMESA providing overall Programme coordination. Thus, the major share of resources applied by the Programme will be driven by grassroots demand.

Realising effective results in this widely spread programme demands that adequate resources are applied to coordination, information flows, monitoring and management at all levels. In particular management processes linking the regional and national levels will need to continue and extend existing systems. The Programme will also need to ensure that tangible results are achieved at the field level so that benefits flow to those most affected, or most likely to be affected by climate change, and these can be measured to some extent within the time frame of the Programme.

In order to achieve results within reasonable timeframes, the Programme will seek partnerships with other institutions that have a track record of solid performance, are already accessing constituents, and can expand their operations to include new stakeholders.

It is anticipated that the PMU will be fully operational shortly after the agreement between Development partners and COMESA is established. An important task will be to develop proper guidelines and procedures for the planned collaboration with relevant institutions in the region. Where there are a number of potential partner institutions, expression of interest should be the preferred modality. Detailed annual work plans and budgets will be developed and submitted to the Annual Meeting with donors for final approval.

Regarding support to the Climate Change negotiations, this is a continuation from a previous programme supported by Norway where established procedures and schedules will be continued.

6.2 The project partners and their roles in programme implementation

As indicated in the previous section, a number of regional and international partner organisations will be engaged to implement specific activities. Some of these institutions will be sub-contracted by COMESA to carry out activities defined in the programme while the collaboration with others will be strengthened based on existing MoUs.

6.2.1 World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)

Under the previous grant agreement, COMESA engaged the World Agroforestry Centre to generate the scientific evidence in support of the African Climate Solution. The World Agroforestry Centre undertakes research in agroforestry - the practice of integrating trees in agricultural landscapes for economic and ecological benefits. It is one of 15 research centres which make up the global network known as the CGIAR (Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research). The Centre conducts research in partnership with national agricultural research centres and advanced research institutes with a view to developing more sustainable and productive land use. ICRAF and other research institutions will be sub-contracted to continue generating demand-driven scientific evidence in support of the African Climate Solution. Further, due to the experience and capacity which ICRAF has on measurement of soil carbon, the programme will engage it to build the capacity of the member states to undertake MRVs on landscape level.

Specifically, ICRAF and other research organisations will be engaged in the implementation of activities

- ✓ 4.3.1: Collection of gender disaggregated evidence and enhancement of scientific support for the African position;
- ✓ 4.3.2: Research activities in bio-carbon and other mitigation monitoring methodologies and practices including MRVs, standards and AFOLU-related applications in support of the African Climate Solution.

6.2.2 FANRPAN

In order to develop a unified African position on Climate Change, it is essential that all the key stake holders such as farmer organisations, women, youth and children, environmental non-governmental organisations (NGOs), development NGOs and INGOs, workers and trade unions, business and industry, international federation of agricultural producers are properly engaged. The Programme will support CSO dialogues and will advocate the expanded eligibility of bio-carbon in the global climate regime and will seek to support civil society's active engagement in the negotiation process and mainstreaming of climate change concepts and principles into national, regional, and local development programmes.

Under the Norwegian supported Climate Change Initiative, COMESA subcontracted FANRPAN to advance an "Africa Climate Solution," by engaging and enrolling regional and continental CSO support, for a "REDD-AFOLU Coalition" on climate change. Also at Continental level, COMESA supported Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), an African wide CSO's network whose goal is to be an effective African CSOs' platform for sharing information, advocating environmental sustainability in development programmes, coordinating engagement with African governments, for fairness and justice in the UNFCCC negotiations process, in order to adequately protect the climate system while safeguarding development.

The programme will sub-contract FARNPAN to bring on board lead African institutions and stakeholders including farmer organisations, women, youth and children, environmental non-governmental organisations (ENGOS), development NGOs and INGOs, workers and trade unions, business and industry, international federation of agricultural producers on Climate Change issues. FARPAN will be engaged in the implementation of the following activities:

- ✓ 1.2.5: Engage CSOs to advocate for the adoption of the African position.
- ✓ 1.3.2: Create awareness among the decision makers, including high level and technical consultation meetings, on the crucial importance of climate change and Gender in the strategies for sustainable development, and poverty reduction and
- ✓ 2.2.5: Promote policy dialogue to influence sustainable domestic financing processes

6.2.3 FAO

Up scaling of CA at national level requires strengthening or establishment of CA Task Forces that spearhead the development of the CA Investment Frameworks as

well as the implementation of CA at field level. The RECs will subcontract FAO to build the capacity of the CA taskforces and to set up CA demonstrations. This will build on the experience of FAO on the implementation of CA in southern Africa. Activities include the strengthening of regional and national CA Task Forces, the evaluation of CA models at country level, a regional synthesis of the status of CA, the development of suitable dissemination materials, and the standardization of M&E approaches. In the past, FAO has partnered with COMESA in supporting CA study tours for policy makers and farmers.

FAO will work with COMESA-SADC-EAC on the following activities:

- ✓ 3.1.3 : Facilitate the expansion or development of national Task Forces, with the participation of women's organisations and CSOs ;
- ✓ 3.1.6 : Provide operational support to regional CA working Group /Task force and national Task Forces and
- ✓ 3.3.2 Implement agreed work plan at field level in accordance with financial and administrative provisions of the implementation agreements.

6.2.4 UNCCD/GM

Increasing knowledge and understanding of the different, current and/or emerging climate change financing mechanisms and how this can be optimized is indeed critical in the design of the Climate Smart Investment framework.

Global Mechanism of the UNCCD has been actively engaged in the design of financing strategies in the member states. The GM has been facilitating partnerships in support of the Climate Change Initiative such as with the Secretariat of the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN), and with the objective to strengthen COMESA's engagement with AMCEN in order to prepare for the African High-level Panel on Climate Change and other meetings within the objective to position the issues of carbon finance in key negotiations leading to the UNFCCC climate Change meeting in Copenhagen.

In addition, the Global Mechanism has been working with COMESA to strengthen the linkages and synergies between land degradation, desertification and climate change within the framework of rural development and food security. The programme will subcontract the GM of the UNCCD on the design of finance strategies and frameworks.

6.2.5 CIFOR

The Tripartite RECs have well developed strategies on forestry development that also promote the concept of payment for ecosystem services. It is important that pilot projects be implemented on Climate Change mitigation in the member States. This activity will be implemented under a subcontract between programme and the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) an international (CGIAR) research institution committed to conserving forests and improving the livelihoods of people in the tropics by helping farmers and communities gain from forest resources to support the member states in piloting the mitigation project.

CIFOR will be engaged in the implementation of the following activities:

- ✓ 7.1.1: Facilitate member states to develop regional and national climate mitigation strategies and methodologies.
- ✓ 7.1.3: Develop information dissemination and training in MRV and related mitigation measurement methodologies
- ✓ 7.2.1 : Pilot forestry and land use change mitigation solutions and share the results

6.2.6 ACT

The programme will support the sharing of best practices and information on Climate Smart Agriculture. The African Conservation Tillage Network (ACT), a pan-African organization spearheading the promotion and adoption of Conservation Agriculture (CA) in the continent will be engaged on the generation the CA awareness materials. ACT is the leading implementing agency of a number of initiatives promoting Conservation Agriculture technologies in Africa. These include (a) the Conservation Agriculture for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (CA-for SARD) financed by German Trust Fund in which Tanzania and Kenya are the participating countries and (b) the IFAD financed Smallholder Conservation Agriculture Promotion (SCAP) project which is being implemented in Burkina Faso, Guinea and Niger.

ACT will be engaged in the implementation of the following activities:

- ✓ 4.2.4 : Support the establishment and capacity building of the African Climate Change Knowledge Network
- ✓ 3.1.9: Exchange of best practices and information sharing among national women's groups/cooperatives and associations and organisations (CSOs) on CA, CSA and AFOLU

6.3 Local Partners

The programme will contribute to having 1.2 million new CA adopters in the region by 2016. In order to scale up CA, it is important that at national level the private sector is engaged in the implementation of the programme through private public partnerships. Further, key government departments and agencies implementing CAADP and national agricultural and environmental initiatives, National Farmers' Unions and NGOs, will be involved in transferring and disseminating adaptive research findings, technologies and integrated pest management practices. The National Implementation Partners will be identified through the CA Task Forces and subcontracted by the programme to implement the anchor projects.

6.4 Regional Climate Change Technical Centres of Excellence

Under CAADP, the COMESA Secretariat has been supporting the University of Zambia (UNZA) and the Natural Resources Development College (NRDC) in Lusaka, which are designated as CAADP Pillar 1 institutions. The Programme will explore options and build capacities in order to establish a Regional CA Technical Centre (RCATC). The selection of other centres will be based on an evaluation of expressions of interest by different institutions in the region. The TORs will be developed to guide this. It is envisaged that these Centres will develop over time into fully-fledged Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Centres of Excellence. Central to this initiative is establishing viable, sustainable funding mechanisms.

Alongside the RCATC, the Programme expects that similar facilities will be developed from existing institutions in member states to act first as hosts for CA knowledge and experience and then as central CA training centres.

6.5 Complementary Actions

Some mechanisms already exist to support climate change dialogue and action in the region. These include the Norwegian Government's established funding to ESA regional organisations and national bi-lateral support for CA. Norway has also made significant contributions to COMESA's support to African and global climate change negotiations and for the establishment of an African Carbon Fund (with ancillary support from the United National Framework Convention to Combat Desertification (UNFCCC), the Eastern and Southern Africa Trade and Development Bank (PTA Bank) and the Rockefeller Foundation).

The EU's Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) initiative and its links to African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region and to Small Island Developing States (SIDS), is in progress to address the problem of resource constraints in these areas. The GCCA aims to address the paucity of financial resources through five mechanisms: 1) support to NAPAs, 2) reducing emissions under the REDD initiative and utilising Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) mechanisms, 3) wider participation in the carbon market through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and the voluntary carbon market, 4) preparing for, mitigating and preventing natural disasters, and 5) integrating climate change into poverty reduction and livelihoods in health, transport, agriculture and other sectors. Some resources from the GCCA will be allocated to this Programme.

Further the programme will compliment some regional programmes supported by DfID such as Regional Trans boundary Water Programme, Regional Climate Change Programme and the Regional Hunger and Vulnerability Programme.

A wide range of multilateral and bilateral donors are now involved in supporting CA in various forms, some focusing on field cropping and others on higher order elements of the value chain, particularly examining the strengthening and diversification of service providers and of crop marketing mechanisms. The availability of associated partner organisations and networks will strengthen the scaling-up process anticipated by this Programme.

Several donors (Norway, the EU, and USAID) have also invested increasingly in other climate change-related thematic areas ranging from livelihoods to Biofuels and fuel wood replacement and charcoal-efficiency projects. JICA and other donors are now expressing interest in participating. But few donors are funding climate change knowledge accumulation, position development or negotiation capacity building. This Programme will endeavour to synergise with existing initiatives where they exist.

6.6 National CA Task Forces

To promote the uptake and coordination of conservation agriculture in the different countries in the region, CA Task Forces have been established. These groups consist of stakeholders representing Government, Private Sector, NGOs, Civil Society Organisations, Farmer's Unions, UN bodies, research institutes etc. FAO has provided initial support to the establishment of a limited number of CA Task

Force as well as a regional CA Regional Working Group covering mostly Southern Africa. Strengthening these groups is critical for successful upscaling of CA in the ESA region.

The national Task Forces will assist in the development of the focal areas for support in each member state through specific Investment Frameworks for Climate Resilient Agriculture, including CA.

Governments are responsible for providing the policy guidance to, and where necessary, for hosting the national Task Forces, designating ministry focal points that will support day-to-day Programme implementation and for coordinating and integrating Programme activities with national planning objectives.. The regional and local partner institutions will be responsible for direct provision of knowledge bases, experience and tools.

The national Task Forces are envisaged to be permanent entities in each country, integrated into the planning processes in each member state.

The generic TORs for the Task Forces are given in the **Annex 5**.

6.6.1 Funding Criteria for Regional and National Task Forces

Once the detailed (annual) work plans and budgets are verified and approved by the Tripartite and the Governments respectively, funds will be disbursed to the regional or national Task Force following confirmation that a set of criteria, including at least the following has been met:

- (a) The CA Task Force is fully recognised by the Government and key stakeholders in the Agriculture Sector;
- (b) An approved work plan, budget and cash flow forming part of an NIF;
- (c) A contractual agreement with a specific institution to manage and release funding for agreed work programme activities;
- (d) For the regional Task Force, confirmation of a two panel account signatory system drawn from senior officials in two entities within the REC;
- (e) For national Task Forces, confirmation of a two panel signatory system with one set of signatories being from high level officials in the relevant Government department or agency and the second signatory panel from non-governmental institutions.
- (f) Signed contract between the NCATF and the COMESA Secretariat

6.6.2 National CA Investment Frameworks

The flow of Programme funds will be based on the establishment of demand-driven National Investment Frameworks (NIFs). The development of these Frameworks will be undertaken by the national Task Forces and then reviewed, and approved by the Government; coordinated and funded through the RECs .The NIFs will be the driving force for the Programme, also constantly linking the grassroots circumstances with policy issues and the established objectives. They will also have an important feedback role to ensure that objectives and approaches remain relevant, appropriate and functionally viable.

In some circumstances, a single NIF may not be sufficiently flexible to meet demand-driven needs and in those circumstances, alternative financing mechanisms may be developed through producer, research or other established and nationally-recognised groups. These alternative financing mechanisms will require special oversight and development support by the PMU with a view to ensuring they meet representation, capacity and sustainability criteria. Where these criteria can be met, these organisations will contribute significantly to building implementation capacities.

An essential pre-requisite will be a clear and focused set of criteria for Programme support that will form the basis for the selection of quick win, high visibility projects and activities for the Investment Frameworks. Criteria that may form the basis for support by the Programme include:

- (i) Compliance with the CAADP policy;
- (ii) Policies being developed to support climate change adaptation and mitigation and in particular, NAPAS, NMAS, National Climate Change Response strategies etc.;
- (iii) Evidence of climate change mainstreaming at a national level;
- (iv) support to establishment of a climate change adaptation and mitigation focal point/centre of excellence;
- (v) Specific allocation of resources by the Government to adaptation and mitigation programmes;
- (vi) The general state of preparedness and commitment of actors on the ground for climate change impacts.

The focus of NIFs will vary from member state to member state, but may encompass a range of adaptation and mitigation activities ranging from agricultural-related strategies such as CA and CA with trees and/or livestock, to forestry, wildlife and land use activities, waste management, urban habitat quality and green and renewable energy. All of these may incorporate elements of carbon trading where practicable. In all cases, the emphasis will be on strengthening CAADP compacts and NAPAs. In developing the NIFs, the programme will take stock of ongoing national and regional level programmes and build on these.

7. PROGRAMME BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Several cooperating partners will contribute financial support to the program. EU has already committed € 4 million based on an earlier version of the programme document. Norway signed in June 2011 a contract with the Zambian Conservation Farming Unit to support of a regional program originally fully integrated in this program but for practical reasons managed under a separate contract. Norway has also indicated willingness to provide substantial support to the overall programme. DFID (UK) has also expressed an interest in the program and while the resource envelope to be committed by the Norwegian Embassy in Lusaka and the DfID regional office in Pretoria remains to be fully established the table below is an indication of the level of support.

Component	EU (to Dec 2014)	DFID	Norway
COMESA prg	€ 4 mill	£7 mill	
Challenge account		£ 31 mill	
CFU CARP Prg			NOK 110 mill
Vulnerability assessment			
Research		£2.6 mill	

The establishment of a challenge account or a challenge fund is based on the need to ring fence funds targeting project implementation at the country level. The establishment of a particular fund with a separate governing structure, although linked to the COMESA program is intended to attract funds from a variety of sources that may be interested in providing financial support to field level activities.

COMESA CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION PROGRAMME						
DETAILED PROGRAMME BUDGET						
Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total for 5 Years
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Specific Objective 1: To contribute to the Adoption of key elements of the African Climate Solution and mainstreaming of Climate Change in national planning	2,207,750	2,067,250	1,947,250	1,554,550	1,554,550	9,331,350
Expected Result 1: Enhanced human and institutional capacities of the REC Secretariats, their specialised institutions and member states to effectively address Challenges of Climate Change .	383,150	302,500	302,500	302,500	302,500	1,593,150
Expected Result 2: Consolidated and unified African position on Climate Change is adopted.	1,223,950	1,223,950	1,223,950	1,011,250	1,011,250	5,694,350
Expected Result 3: Climate Change is mainstreamed in national development plans and strategies.	600,650	540,800	420,800	240,800	240,800	2,043,850
Specific Objective 2: 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.	434,800	561,500	838,600	133,500	100,000	2,068,400
Expected Result 1: Member states develop comprehensive Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Frameworks within national and regional CAADP compacts	187,350	187,350	437,150	-	-	811,850
Expected Result 2 : Member states develop sensitive financing strategies to support implementation of CA programmes	247,450	374,150	401,450	133,500	100,000	1,256,550
Specific Objective 3 : To enhance adoption of Climate-Smart Conservation Agriculture in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region.	1,780,600	1,937,000	1,823,300	1,346,500	461,500	7,348,900
Expected Result 1 : Relevant partner organisations identified and engaged in Member States	1,125,500	1,245,500	1,236,400	900,000	100,000	4,607,400
Expected Result 2 : Supporting ICT infrastructure and services for CA strengthening in the region and member states.	161,500	161,500	61,500	61,500	61,500	507,500
Expected Result 3: At least 14 minor Investment Projects on CA are piloted	493,600	530,000	525,400	385,000	300,000	2,234,000
Specific Objective 4: To strengthen capacity for national research and training institutions and implementation of research programmes .	1,200,200	882,500	750,300	329,300	329,300	3,491,600
Expected Result 1: Two Regional CA knowledge centres are established.	685,600	331,500	330,000	-	-	1,347,100
Expected Result 2: International program for knowledge transfer on conservation agriculture.	202,000	202,000	202,000	202,000	202,000	1,010,000

Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total for 5 Years
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Expected Result 3: Competitive research programs supported.	312,600	349,000	218,300	127,300	127,300	1,134,500
Specific Objective 5: To implement Climate Vulnerability assessments and analysis.	2,560,000	2,560,000	2,560,000	2,560,000	2,560,000	12,800,000
Expected Result 1 : Capacity to effectively undertake vulnerability assessments and analysis strengthened in at least 8 countries.	2,560,000	2,560,000	2,560,000	2,560,000	2,560,000	12,800,000
Specific Objective 6: To apply mitigation solutions in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region.	1,179,500	1,368,267	608,867	47,900	47,900	3,252,433
Expected Result 1 : Climate change mitigation technologies and strategies developed and made available to member states.	397,600	522,667	312,667	-	-	1,232,933
Expected Result 2: Climate Change mitigation solutions piloted, evaluated and the results shared.	184,600	248,300	248,300	-	-	681,200
Expected Result 3: COMESA-EAC-SADC region benefiting from expanded carbon trading.	597,300	597,300	47,900	47,900	47,900	1,338,300
TOTAL PROGRAMME INPUTS	9,362,850	9,376,517	8,528,317	5,971,750	5,053,250	38,292,683
PMU AND OVERHEADS	2,213,700	2,253,000	2,253,000	2,253,000	2,153,500	11,126,200
COMESA CONTRIBUTION - INKIND SUPPORT	1,438,905	1,464,450	1,464,450	1,464,450	1,399,775	7,232,030
PROGRAMME GRAND TOTAL	11,576,550	11,629,517	10,781,317	8,224,750	7,206,750	49,418,883
% EXPENDITURE	23%	24%	22%	17%	15%	100%
CHALLENGE ACCOUNT (FUNDED UNDER SEPARATE AGREEMENT)						
Specific Objective 7: To Establish a regional catalytic facility to support investments in national Climate Smart Agriculture programs	9,200,000	15,200,000	18,200,000	15,200,000	12,200,000	70,000,000
Expected Result 1 : Secretariat for the Challenge Account is established	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000

Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total for 5 Years
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Expected Result 2 : CA investments programmes are supported in at least nine countries	9,000,000	15,000,000	18,000,000	15,000,000	12,000,000	69,000,000
CFU - ANCHOR PROJECTS (FUNDED UNDER SEPARATE AGREEMENT)	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	15,000,000
GRAND TOTAL	23,776,550	29,829,517	31,981,317	26,424,750	22,406,750	134,418,883
	-	-	-	-	-	-

8. BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROGRAMME

Principal beneficiaries of the Programme will be the farmers and farmer organizations that will have their capacity to practice climate-resilient CA strengthened, in time then developing improved and more stable crop yields. In turn the member states will then benefit from enhanced food security and livelihoods for their populations, reducing budgetary demands to provide relief support. The business communities in the region will draw benefits from the flow of resources that will be catalysed by the Programme; benefits that will have strong feedback components in expanded retail, infrastructure and marketing capabilities.

Other beneficiaries will be policy makers, media, academic institutions (Universities), CSOs, NGOs, business entities and others working in the climate change arena, where additional resources, improved network structures and structured investment frameworks will enhance their productivities and access to supplementary carbon trading opportunities. In addition, the COMESA, EAC and SADC Secretariats will also benefit in that they will be strengthened in their capacity to implement their respective and collective mandates on regional integration and specifically on Climate Change. The Programme will also benefit the AU-AMCEN objectives.

The Regional Economic Community (REC) partners in this Programme and have useful outreach and coordination capabilities in their respective member states, which will be particularly valuable to this Programme.

Benefits will also flow to the global level, through increased capacities to sequester carbon within the Programme area and in reductions in GHG emissions achieved through improved tillage practices.

8.1 Alignment with continental programmes

The programmes endeavour to align with other existing programmes to ensure good coordination and to build synergies. Among the notable programmes were alignment and coordination is necessary are:

8.1.1 CAADP

African Heads of State launched the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) and Environmental Action Program (EAP) to address the pressing landscape and livelihood needs of the African continent.

CAADP focuses on four pillars of action, including Sustainable Land and Water Management (Pillar 1) to rapidly improve the productivity, competitiveness, and development potential of African agriculture. The NEPAD Secretariat has developed a road map to facilitate implementation of the CAADP agenda. While recognizing its own role as a facilitator and catalyst for resource mobilization, it assigned the major responsibility for implementation to the regional economic communities (e.g., COMESA, EAC and SADC) and their member countries.

Implementation is directed to improving the conditions necessary to achieve CAADP goals for agriculture and sustainable natural resource management – and the

contribution that achievement in these areas can make to the Millennium Development Goals and to sustainable socio-economic growth at national, regional, and continental levels in Africa. A country-based roundtable process has been established alongside the pillar frameworks to bring CAADP principles and values into country and regional agricultural and rural development processes.

This programme is put forward as an integral part of CAADP, Pillar One, and EAP whose purposes are (among others) to extend the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems, focusing on soil fertility, the moisture-holding capacity of soils, and an extension of the area under (small-scale) irrigation in order to raise output on a sustainable basis and contribute to the reliability of food supplies.

8.1.2 TerrAfrica

The TerrAfrica process represents an important complement and support to CAADP, Pillar One, and EAP. TerrAfrica is a regional initiative intended to promote a multi-dimensional partnership that will provide a collective approach to promote sustainable land management in Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries, thus helping boost food security, increase farm incomes, maintain ecosystem services, and engage local communities in better managing their lands. It was launched to support and strengthen the implementation of the CAADP, EAP and UNCCD National Action Programs (NAPs). The partnership is supported by a number of bilateral and multilateral development partners including the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), the World Bank, and the Global Mechanism, the United Nations development Programme (UNDP), the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), amongst others.

9. RESULT INDICATORS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION

The Project Purpose will be evaluated on two overarching results:

- (i) Member State expenditure in climate change adaptation and mitigation is increasing by measurable amounts by 2016 ; and
- (ii) Private sector investments within Member States in climate change issues are increasing by measurable amounts by 2016.

These trends will be measured using national sector accounts and data from national investment centre records. Choice of these indicators assumes that:

- (i) Member States will remain committed to climate change issues, and;
- (ii) The private sector will seize opportunities for climate change-related investments.

The expected Results demand SMART indicators of achievement that are aligned to the four strategic areas:

- (i) The African climate change solution accepted and integrated by the global community;
- (ii) Up-scaling of climate resilient Conservation Agriculture contributing to enhanced food security and climate change adaptation and mitigation;
- (iii) Adaptation funds accessed through investment frameworks, and;
- (iv) AFOLU solutions being developed and applied in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region. These indicators and their sources and means of verification are detailed in the logical framework in Appendix.

The programme will commission a feasibility study to collect information which will assist in having SMART indicators.

10. ACTIVITY PRIORITISATION AND PROGRAMMING

Programme activities set out in the logical framework have been selected to address the problem areas identified earlier in the formulation process and summarised above, and to contribute the building blocks to achieving the stated results and strategic and higher order objectives.

It is appreciated that the activities determine the budgetary framework for the Programme. It is also recognised that during the lead-time from programme formulation to actual implementation, circumstances may change on the ground and/or in the global environment. Consequently, the ability of the Programme to adapt to any changes is equally critical to its overall success.

Sufficient flexibility is incorporated in this Programme to permit adjustments within each result, without impacting negatively on the coherence of the Programme as a whole.

Annual or bi-annual formal meetings will be held between the cooperating partners and the Tripartite RECs. These meetings will be the formal decision making instrument determining the annual work plans and budgets.

11. RISKS FACTORS, ASSUMPTIONS AND MITIGATION

There are a number of assumptions in a Programme of this size and complexity.

11.1 Risks and Mitigation Measures

The following risk assessment table outlines anticipated risks, the likelihood of their occurrence, the potential impact they might have and possible mitigation measures.

RISK	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES
Political and economic instability	Low for the region as a whole but pockets of instability are likely to occur	Instability displaces large numbers of people and could disable the Programme	The Programme will mitigate the impacts of peace and security issues through working with the peace and security unit of COMESA and other RECs
Increased severity and frequency of droughts and floods	Medium to high in some areas	Crop failures	The Programme's focus on CA addresses this aspect directly but the programme will be complimented by other programmes supporting mitigating strategies such as irrigation development and water harvesting technologies
Insufficient resources and resource misapplication activities	Low for overall Programme. Medium to high for actual investments in some areas	Farmers without resources are unable to produce	The Programme will seek buy-in from the governments to allocate additional resources through the CAADP processes and for agricultural climate adaptation. Success with the post-2012 Protocol will improve access to adaptation funds
Inadequate capacity of partners and target groups	Medium	Failure to reach the intended number of farmers	Criteria for selecting partners will be developed and staff from the selected partner institutions will be trained in CA
Poor coordination of the Programme activities	Low	Poor delivery of the Programme outputs	The capacity of the regional and national CA Task Forces and PCU will be assured and monitored closely
Lack of awareness of the importance of CA	Medium	Low adoption rates of CA. Policies not formulated that facilitate the implementation of CA	Strong emphasis on awareness campaigns for policy makers, civil society and farmer organisations
HIV/AIDS prevalence	Medium to high	High morbidity and shortage of labour leading to low adoption rate of CA	Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in the implementation of CA and application of low-energy CA technologies

AFOLU not included in the Climate Change regime or the AFOLU methodologies too difficult	Medium	Farmers not benefitting from the carbon markets	Substantial support to a strong African Group Position and pro-active negotiation of the position in the UNFCCC meetings so that AFOLU issues are addressed
Unstable markets and commodity prices	Medium to high	Farmers will be discouraged if they cannot sell their crops and/or prices are too low	Free trade in agricultural products will facilitate movement from surplus to deficit areas through ACTESA and relief agencies. National and regional food reserves and stockpiles

12. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES AND MAINSTREAMING

Gender, HIV/AIDS and environment are all important cross-cutting issues relevant to this Programme.

12.1 Gender

In rural farming areas throughout the COMESA-EAC-SADC bloc, women are generally the most heavily burdened both on the farm and in the household. The labour requirement for farm work also competes with other homestead needs such as fetching water and fuel wood, and more recently an increasing need to care for chronically ill patients, as a result of HIV/AIDS. It is extremely important, therefore, that women develop skills and knowledge which increases efficiencies and that will distribute the demand for their labour more evenly, thereby allowing them to better manage the other numerous demands on their time.

Recent surveys by CFU of Zambia indicate that the adoption of CA amongst female-headed households exceeds that amongst male-dominated households because women are more concerned with food security, whereas men tend to focus on cash crops. Consequently, the Programme will encourage as many women as possible to attend training, and organise activities, such as training courses and exchange visits, specifically for women. By insisting that women participate in training, the Programme intends to increase substantially women's participation in technical training; field days and support activities with the desire to meet the target of 80% participation of women.

As existing REC and partner organisation M&E procedures permit the disaggregation of relevant data by gender, this will simplify the mapping and encouragement of balanced gender involvement. RECs' in-house training and support unit for gender issues will offer additional support. This expertise will be utilised when designing technical training and other support activities under this programme.

12.2 HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has negatively affected the ability and capacity of many farming families in the region to deal with external climatic shocks. With the advent of HIV/AIDS food security has become an even more acute issue than hitherto. Adequate food intake and good nutrition are two of the primary factors in maintaining the strength of the immune system for someone who is HIV+. However, food insecurity, poverty, climate change (particularly increasing average temperatures) and HIV/AIDS, are intertwined in a vicious cycle with one creating conditions for increasing people's susceptibility to the other. Therefore, HIV/AIDS is a cross-cutting issue that has received focal consideration when developing this Programme.

Although it is proposed that this programme does not carry out any direct HIV/AIDS mitigation activities, there is no doubt that CA crop rotation technologies are of real significance to those households affected by HIV/AIDS. Most importantly, CA farming systems are labour-saving, especially if mechanised, and enable the demand for labour to be spread more evenly throughout the agricultural season. For a household with a reduced labour capacity, this is an important benefit. In addition, the leguminous crops promoted as part of the CA rotation, enable the production of a more nutritious diet as well as improving soil fertility and quality. This enables a family to improve the productivity of their land at no extra cost.

Increased yields and the opportunity to participate in new economic activities afforded by CA should increase the availability of cash income within the household. The establishment of *Faidherbia Albida* within the CA cropping system in appropriate countries under the Programme as a fertilizer offset could be invaluable to those households whose meagre disposable income (if any) is so often spent on health care for sick members of the household. Application of new tools and technologies and livelihoods opportunities and a particular interest in the performance of disadvantaged households will also form part of the CA roll-out process.

It is envisioned that COMESA-EAC-SADC will be able to outsource appropriate local partner organisations to carry out HIV/AIDS technical training and support to farmers directly involved in the Programme.

12.3 Environment

The COMESA-EAC-SADC region is increasingly aware of often localised, but significant, negative impacts on the environment. Frequently these are associated with poorly regulated mining, industrial and urban development but a wider concern now is those negative impacts derived directly from local over-population and the incremental short-circuiting of nutrients and other resource cycles. The generation of urban solid and liquid waste is one outcome that makes direct contributions to GHG emissions, as well as impacting negatively on water resources, quality of life and urban management costs. Many African cities are now generating significant vehicle exhaust emissions; a factor that is extended by the fact that over 60% of all cargo in the region is carried by road.

A key issue is the inefficient conversion of forest and rangeland into arable use and the subsequent failure to maintain effective soil, water and land use management

practices in these areas lost to woodland and forest. The result is that significant percentages of cleared areas remain unproductive and wasting on an annual basis.

Fuel wood collection, charcoal production and indiscriminate rural land use practices are now a major factor in deforestation in Africa and are contributing a significant proportion of Africa's GHG emissions. These land degradation and deforestation processes are impacting equally seriously on the coherence of headwater catchments, the stability of river flows and the viability of ecosystems services. The control of bush fires and the need for improved forest management, especially in forest reserves, in order to secure existing bio-carbon stocks and help to reverse the previous losses, remain significant challenges in the region.

Further the programme is cognisant of the effect of the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) on the environment. Some of the POPs are used in the agricultural sector and need to be addressed.

13. IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS AND PROGRAMME ORGANISATION

13.1 Implementation Road Map

This Programme falls within the framework of the AU's New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD).

The day-to-day responsibility for the Programme will be with the Tripartite PMU and the Climate Change Units in located within the COMESA, SADC, and EAC Secretariats.

In addition to the Tripartite, a number of national, regional and international institutions will be involved in the programme.

The overall management of the programme will also be guided by the respective contractual arrangements made by the cooperating partners. Efforts to harmonise and streamline reporting schedules and formats will be made.

13.2 Organisational and Implementation Procedures

13.2.1 Climate Advisory Group (CAG)

The cooperating partners will meet at least once a year with the Tripartite RECs as the Climate Advisory Group. The mandate of the meeting is to discuss and approve annual work plans and budget as well as reviewing progress reports. The meeting shall be called and chaired by the Chairperson of the Tripartite.

Membership: Chief executives of COMESA, SADC and EAC, Senior representatives of the Government of Norway, DFID and EU and the Tripartite Programme Director/Coordinator. Observers will include members of the PMU/PCUs from the RECs.

Frequency of the meetings: It is suggested that the formal Annual Meeting takes place in November each year

13.2.2 Programme Steering Committee

A Programme Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to provide strategic and policy guidance for Programme implementation. The membership of the current PSC comprised of the Directors of Environment, Agriculture and Natural Resources from the three RECs and representatives from Five member States at the level of Director or Principal Secretary will be broadened to include representatives from each of the Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU) and the Eastern African Farmers Federation (EAFF). The PSC will report to the relevant sectoral sub committees of COMESA, EAC and SADC. The committees normally meet once a year and the Chair and Rapporteur positions are rotated among the three RECs.

13.2.3 Tripartite Programme Coordination

The COMESA Climate Change Unit is the executing agency and will be responsible for the overall management of the programme. The COMESA Climate Change Advisor will continue as the Tripartite Coordinator supported by the Climate Change Coordinators in EAC and SADC.

A formal Tripartite Coordination Secretariat will be developed by re-deploying some of the staff from the Climate Change Units of the three RECs and new recruits in response to demand and as agreed and mandated by the Tripartite Task Force of the CEOs of the three RECs.

The COMESA Climate Change Unit

The Climate Change Unit currently consists of:

- ✓ Climate Change Advisor – in place
- ✓ Climate Change Coordinator – in place
- ✓ Finance Expert – in place
- ✓ PR and Communications Expert – in place
- ✓ Senior Secretary – in place
- ✓ M&E Expert – candidate selected
- ✓ Procurement Expert – candidate selected
- ✓ Systems Analyst – candidate selected

The Unit will be strengthened by recruiting the following additional staff:

- ✓ Programme Manager,
- ✓ Advisor, Climate Change Negotiations
- ✓ Advisor - Climate, Gender and Social Affairs

The SADC Climate Change Unit

The SADC Secretariat will recruit the following experts:

- ✓ Climate Change Coordinator
- ✓ Programme Officer

- ✓ Finance Officer
- ✓ M&E Expert
- ✓ Communications Officer
- ✓ Administrative Assistant

EAC Climate Change Unit

The programme will support the following officers:

- ✓ Climate Change Coordinator – in place
- ✓ Programme Officer
- ✓ Finance Officer
- ✓ Communications Officer
- ✓ Administrative Assistant

Technical experts will be recruited to reinforce the PCUs as required. As noted earlier, the PMU will benefit also from the economies of scale and synergies offered by access to specialist services within the RECs' Secretariats. These will include procurement, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, technical support and audit services.

Detailed terms of reference for the staff will be drawn up and approved by the CEOs of the three RECs.

13.2.4 Regional Catalytic Facility For Investments Management

The Facility will be managed by a team consisting of the Facility manager, Procurement and Financial controller and Administrative Assistant.

The Facility Manager will oversee the management of the assets under the supervision of the Facility Investment Committee.

13.3 Work Plan and Resource Flows

The Programme work plan is attached as **Annex 3**. It indicates the envisaged flow of activities over the Programme period. The work plan recognises the need for flexibility and to build the Programme's impact from leveraging existing operations and then expanding investments as capacities are developed.

Eighty percent of the Programme's funding will flow to the field, with 20% retained for centralised and regional activities. Member states with a high level of preparedness in terms of criteria in 7.3.4 are expected to be able to access Programme funds at an earlier stage and at a higher absorption level than those that are less prepared. Nevertheless, the Programme concept assumes that Programme investments to individual member states will follow a bell curve, with national resourcing incrementally replacing Programme funding. It also assumes that funding to well prepared member states will be replaced with support to the other member states in a cyclical fashion but at all stages, the magnitude of fund outflows will need to be proportional to the resources secured by the Programme.

The different cooperating partners may have different arrangements but the main principle is that COMESA will establish agreed designated accounts for the purpose of the programme. In addition separate account(s) for the regional Catalytic facility to support investments in CSA will be established. COMESA will be responsible for the sub contractual arrangements with partners.

13.4 Calendar Issues

The current Programme operates within a 5-year time framework split into bi-annual work plans. Given the lead-time required to establish the NIFs, or other programmes, emphasis will be placed on accelerating the establishment and approval of these Frameworks in order to leave sufficient time for activities to be achieved at the field level within the Programme period.

To achieve this, it is intended to implement the Programme with a priority on starting-up activities that can be rapidly developed by scaling-up or leveraging existing actions and operations. Once these activities are in process, the Programme will expand into a wider portfolio of investments, developed by CA Task Forces. This way, the activities will be compatible with Programme objectives, resources, timeframes and funding criteria and have a strong demand component.

It will be appreciated that a post-2012 global agreement on Climate Change demands a particular focus on achieving a Consolidated African Position to deliver to COP 17 in 2011 in South Africa. If these meetings deliver expected progress on AFOLU, CDM and other issues, significant additional resources may be accessible through adaptation/green funds and carbon trading opportunities. Realistically, these will not start to benefit the Programme objectives until at earliest mid-Programme. But key activities within the Programme are: a) achieving methodological and strategic preparedness for these opportunities and b) developing appropriate work plans and funding structures. These will then be used to secure funding commitments for the post-Programme scaling-up of adaptation and mitigation systems that will increase agricultural productivities and secure livelihoods among the millions of rural households in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region.

14. PERFORMANCE MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be a critical, central aspect of this Programme will be focussed on measuring the log frame indicators. There will be quarterly reporting on the state of the Programme, supplemented by annual reports summarizing main activities and results guided by log frame indicators. There will be also reports detailing gender disaggregated data. The Programme's M&E strategy will pursue the objectives of ensuring:

- (i) ***Continued programme relevance to the original Purpose:*** i.e. to promote technologies, practices, policies and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases that improve the efficiency and productivity of agriculture, forestry and other land use while supporting adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and availing widespread

opportunities for increasing carbon sequestration and adaptation through adoption of conservation agriculture.

- (ii) **Programme quality:** the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and quality of Programme delivery, adherence to targets and budgets and to Programme standards, procedures and reporting systems. This will ensure customer satisfaction through reviews and surveys.
- (iii) **Programme impact:** the assessment of adoption of conservation agriculture by farmers, increase in agricultural productivity, reduced land degradation, quality of participation of farmers in COMESA-EAC-SADC countries in and benefit from the global carbon market through CDM, REDD+ and voluntary markets, a functional African Climate Change Knowledge Network (ACCKN) and quality of climate change knowledge base, and the degree of mainstreaming of climate change considerations into regional and national policies, development planning and investments.
- (iv) **Capacity building:** for stakeholders through access to climate change knowledge and other training and technical support to academic and technical education in climate change adaptation and mitigation issues.
- (v) **Sustainability:** Review of adoption of conservation agriculture and mainstreaming of climate change in development as well as surety for out- and up-scaling of approaches and technologies designed and disseminated. Secondly, the Programme will support a wide range of human and institutional capacity enhancement activities that will create and retain a sound knowledge base both at the COMESA Secretariat, REC and the member states levels.

14.1 Regional Level Monitoring

The CCCU will coordinate the internal monitoring process at the regional level, working with the PMUs in EAC and SADC. Monitoring will include detailed Programme and regional activity monitoring, plus the collation, analysis and reporting of activities being carried out at the member states levels. Periodic Programme and regional evaluations will be used to measure impact, efficiency and effectiveness and the subsequent adjustment to the Programme inputs to optimise the use of resources and the impacts being achieved. A baseline study will be carried out to allow for adjustment of log frame indicators and making them specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time bound.

14.2 National Level Monitoring

The Programme will have inbuilt strategies and activities to monitor its relevance and effectiveness, sustainability, programme equity, capacity improvement, financial management and programme impact.

The Programme will use a logical framework as the principal M&E planning and implementation tool. Knowledge management will ensure effective and efficient management of the Programme and its Objectives. This will enable the Programme to improve the transfers of knowledge and technologies among partners, target groups and support CA up-scaling efforts by allowing the sharing of best practices in

CA, the design of a unified set of structured knowledge bases and the use of a variety of knowledge management tools and platforms.

The knowledge management strategy will include creation of knowledge databases (best practices, expertise directories, CA practices and technologies, MRV tools/approaches, land use and beneficiary profiles, Carbon market developments, institutional processes, policy and legislative developments); climate change knowledge mapping; multi-stakeholder approaches to the formation of climate change knowledge teams; active management of climate change knowledge processes; development of climate change knowledge centres of excellence and knowledge webs - networks of experts who collaborate across and beyond an organization's functional and geographic boundaries and the design and use of collaborative technologies - intranets or groupware for rapid information access, but also to aid effective Programme communications.

Underlying the success of the Programme will be whether or not it achieves progress in its four Strategic Objectives. Baseline surveys and follow-up monitoring will provide clear indications of the success of Strategic Objective 2 – necessitating that high quality is achieved in these surveys. Strategic Options 1 and 3 are more qualitative in their formats and will require reliance on protocol documents, feedback from participants, and increasing quality and volume in the content of knowledge networks.

14.3 Evaluation and Audit

The Programme will be subject to regular internal evaluation and audit mechanisms driven by the COMESA Secretariat and forming part of the Programme's budgets and work plans.

Donor funding partners will also require periodic external evaluations and audits. In those cases the donors will participate in the development of evaluation and/or audit terms of reference, and in the selection of consultants, the consultants' briefings and in the endorsement of final reports.

The RECs will be responsible for ensuring that all evaluations and audits are fully supported, undertaken professionally, and that feedback mechanisms exist that will incorporate the results into improving the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of Programme delivery.

15. REPORTING

The Programme will operate a detailed reporting system that will ensure coherence of actions being undertaken by the several implementing agencies and partners and a regular review of plans, activities and results.

At the grassroots level, individual Programme implementation teams will report regularly to the managing government department or agency, sub-contracted party, or technical or collaborating partner.

These reports will be collated at the national Task Force level and used to manage the national Investment Frameworks and as inputs to accounting, M&E, planning and budgeting processes.

Reports will also be passed up from the national Task Forces to the Regional Task Force and to the PCU in COMESA. The PCU will in turn report on a quarterly and annual basis to the Programme Steering Committee in its oversight role.

The PSC will similarly report through the COMESA Climate Change Unit (CCCU) to the Ministers of Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources.

In view of the complexity of the Programme and the potentially large number of different implementing organisations, a standardised, ICT-based reporting system will be developed that will facilitate the flow of information through the Programme elements, both vertically and horizontally.

16. ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING

Developing the Programme's investment cash flows will follow a process from the formation and support to the regional and national Task Forces, to the development of annual, or multi-annual work plans and budgets forming the regional and national Investment Frameworks, then leading on to the verification and acceptance of the Investment Frameworks by the PCU and the PSC.

16.1 Funding Criteria for Sub-contractors, Technical and collaborating Partners

Funding to sub-contractors, technical partners and collaborating partners will follow the REC centrally managed process where payments will be triggered by satisfaction of a similar set of criteria, including:

- (i) The existence of a formally recognised contractual, sub-grant, grant or partnership arrangement (through a valid sub-contract or similar agreement);
- (ii) A signed funding proposal, including a detailed work plan, budget and cash flow;
- (iii) Confirmation of a specific Programme account with a two panel signatory system drawn from separate units with the beneficiary organisation.

16.2 Release of Funding Tranches

The release of the first funding tranche will be subject to the criteria developed by the PMUs, and a formal request. Subsequent funding tranches for all categories of beneficiaries will be permitted upon satisfaction within the PMU that the first tranche has been utilised fully and in accordance with the work plan, budget, procurement and contractual arrangements and expenditure and accounting procedures. A full set of accounts of the funds utilised will be submitted with the request for the next tranche.

The amount of the subsequent tranches will be determined by a set of criteria including the approved budget and cash flow, the utilisation level of the previous tranche, the availability of funds and the balance remaining under the work plan.

Fund utilisation will also be reported quarterly and annually against associated technical and administrative progress reports. Audits may be requested by the PSC at any stage and will be budgeted in each work plan. External audits will also require budgeting, with utilisation being determined by donors in accordance with their agreements.

16.3 Financial Controls

It is critically important that the three Tripartite RECs and any sub-contracted entities develop and operate sound governance structures; documented management systems, financial rules and procedures. The Programme will support the development and strengthening of systems as recommended in pre- and post-award assessments.

In addition, the donor partners, either individually or collectively, may invoke systems appraisals, audits of any part or the entire Programme funding.

The PMU may investigate any funding arrangement at any time if there are grounds for concern about the nature of fund requirements or of fund utilisation.

Finally, any funding arrangement may be suspended, modified, or cancelled by the PMU at any stage where there is evidence that such a course should be taken.

16.4 Sustainability

A Programme of this geographic and thematic extent is vulnerable to applying resources to activities that have little chance of being sustained in the long term. Securing sustainability will be a core element of the criteria adopted by the regional and national Investment Frameworks and under any bi-lateral support mechanism.

Essential to securing this sustainability will be the buy-in by the region's member states, civil society and private sector and their level of participation and investment. The integration of climate change issues into national programmes, plans and budgets will provide clear leadership in this respect and determine the real absorption of climate change principles into rural life. Importantly these plans and investments need to accommodate the core target of this Programme – providing increased food security and enhanced livelihoods to those most at risk of the impacts of climate change. The programme will select success prone partners (i.e those that need a small boost to succeed).

A particular example will be the regional and national CA Technical Centres, which will be central to transferring skills, technologies and input and marketing resources to small-scale farmers. There are a number of funding models that will need to be explored at the regional and member state levels in order to achieve sustainability. Under this Programme, these projects and others will also be subject to a prior

financial analysis to ensure that anticipated sustainable funding sources are coherent, credible and sufficient.

Support to small-scale farmers will draw on successful operating models, such as the electronic voucher-based financing mechanism used in Malawi and a similar model used in Zambia. Although the Programme intends to inject resources into expanding the absorption of CA and other climate-resilient livelihood systems in the region, mechanisms for peer oversight, output-related contributions and a geographically balanced investment approach will be applied to strengthen sustainability and self-reliance.

16.5 Complementary Actions

Some mechanisms already exist to support climate change dialogue and action in the region. These include the Norwegian Government's established funding to ESA regional organisations and national bi-lateral support for CA. Norway has also made significant contributions to COMESA's support to African and global climate change negotiations and for the establishment of an African Carbon Fund (with ancillary support from the United National Framework Convention to Combat Desertification (UNFCCC), the Eastern and Southern Africa Trade and Development Bank (PTA Bank) and the Rockefeller Foundation).

The EU's Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) initiative and its links to African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region and to Small Island Developing States (SIDS), is in progress to address the problem of resource constraints in these areas. The GCCA aims to address the paucity of financial resources through five mechanisms: 1) support to NAPAs, 2) reducing emissions under the REDD initiative and utilising Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) mechanisms, 3) wider participation in the carbon market through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and the voluntary carbon market, 4) preparing for, mitigating and preventing natural disasters, and integrating climate change into poverty reduction and livelihoods in health, transport, agriculture and other sectors. Some resources from the GCCA will be allocated to this COMESA Programme.

A wide range of multilateral and bilateral donors are now involved in supporting CA in various forms, some focusing on field cropping and others on higher order elements of the value chain, particularly examining the strengthening and diversification of service providers and of crop marketing mechanisms. The availability of associated partner organisations and networks will strengthen the scaling-up process anticipated by this Programme.

Several donors (Norway, the EU, and USAID) have also invested increasingly in other climate change-related thematic areas ranging from livelihoods to Biofuels and other charcoal-replacement and charcoal-efficiency energy issues. JICA and other donors are now expressing interest in participating. But few organisations are funding climate change knowledge accumulation, or position development and negotiation support. This Programme will endeavour to synergise with existing initiatives where they exist.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Detailed Budget

COMESA CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION PROGRAMME									
DETAILED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR FY2011/12									
Activity	Means	Cost Breakdown	Unit Cost	Units	Jul-Sep 11	Oct-Dec 11	Jan-Mar 11	Apr-Jun 11	Total FY2011/12
			US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Specific Objective 1: To ensure that the African Climate Solution is accepted by the global community and Climate Change mainstreamed in national planning.					781,263	324,113	466,163	636,213	2,207,750
Expected Result 1: Enhanced human and institutional capacities of the REC Secretariats, their specialised institutions and member states to effectively address Challenges of Climate Change					331,900	-	20,500	30,750	383,150
1.1.1 Set up Tripartite coordination, planning, budgeting and resource allocation mechanism	Meetings	2 meetings/yr x 15 pax x \$250 x 3 dys, 15 tkts x \$1,200 x 2, venue costs \$50 x 15 pax x 2 days x 2, for all 5 yrs.	30,750	2	30,750	-	-	30,750	61,500
1.1.2 Develop Monitoring and Evaluation system for the programme with gender sensitive indicators	Consultants' fees, travel, per diems	1 consultant x 1 trip @\$1,200 x 20 days x \$600/day fees	13,200	1	13,200	-	-	-	13,200
1.1.3. Develop a common document management system for the programme	Consultancy	20 days @ \$600/day	12,000	1	12,000	-	-	-	12,000
1.1.4 Design an ICT based reporting system	Consultants' fees	7 days @ \$600/day	4,200	1	4,200	-	-	-	4,200
1.1.5 Organise programme launch	Meeting and travel	1 regional 2-day meeting x 3 RECs x \$50 x 25 pax venue costs x 25 attendees x \$250/day x 2 days, 25 tkts x \$1,200.	51,250	1	51,250	-	-	-	51,250
1.1.6 Strengthen and broaden the Programme Steering Committee	Meetings	2 meetings/year x 10 pax x \$250 x 2 dys, meeting costs 2 x \$50 x 10 x 2 dys, 10 tkts x \$1,200 x 2.	20,500	2	20,500	-	20,500	-	41,000

1.1.7 Capacity building for EAFF and SACAU Secretariats	Operational costs , consultancy	Provide grant \$100,000 per organisation each year	100,000	2	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
Activity	Means	Cost Breakdown	Unit Cost	Units	Jul-Sep 11	Oct-Dec 11	Jan-Mar 11	Apr-Jun 11	Total FY2011/12
			US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Expected Result 2: Consolidated and unified African position on Climate Change.			556,800	22	264,200	208,950	330,500	420,300	1,223,950
1.2.1 Facilitate national and regional round table meetings and policy dialogues and partnerships, with participation of gender experts from ministries of gender, CSOs, to better position key issues relevant to Africa in climate change negotiations.	Regional meeting, venue costs, per diems, travel	1 regional 2-day meeting x 3 RECs x \$50 x 25 pax venue costs x 25 attendees x \$250/day x 2 days, 25 tkts x \$1,200.	50,000	1	-	-	50,000	-	50,000
	National meetings, venue costs, per diems, travel	4 x 2-day meetings/year x \$250 x 3 x 40 pax, meeting cost \$50 x 40 pax x 2 dys x 5 years	34,000	4	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	136,000
1.2.2 Strengthen regional institutional collaboration and strategic policy dialogue, in particular with African Union Commission, AMCEN, other RECs, on climate change issues and negotiations	Travel and per diem	2 trips x 15 pax x \$250/day x 4 dys + 2trips x 10 tks x \$1,200 - all over 3 years	36,750	2	36,750	-	-	36,750	73,500
1.2.3 Public relations and Media engagement	Travel and accommodation costs	5 trips x 1 pax x 3 days x \$250/day + 5 trips x 1 tks x \$1,200	1,950	5	1,950	1,950	3,900	1,950	9,750
1.2.4 Produce information materials on unified African position on climate change.	Publicity materials, Radio and TV programme	\$50,000 production of tv and radio programmes x 5 yrs based on actual cost for similar activity in 2010/11	50,000	1	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
1.2.5 Engage CSOs to advocate for the adoption of the African Position	Regional awareness/ sensitisation training sessions, venue costs, per diems, travel	2 Regional CSO meetings/year (1 day x 60 pax), venue costs 60 pax x \$50 x 1 day, 60 tkts x \$1,200 x 5 yrs.	105,000	2	105,000	-	-	105,000	210,000
1.2.6 Support to engagement of champions of the African Position.	Fees, travel and accommodation costs	2 trips x 5 days x 5 champions x \$1,000/day honararium + 2 trips x 5 days x 5 champions x \$400/day + 2 trips x 10 tks x \$2,400	73,000	2	36,500	36,500	36,500	36,500	146,000

Activity	Means	Cost Breakdown	Unit Cost	Units	Jul-Sep 11	Oct-Dec 11	Jan-Mar 11	Apr-Jun 11	Total FY2011/12
			US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
1.2.7 Train African Climate Change negotiators, men and women negotiators.	Expert trainers, travel, accommodation	2 training sessions x 20 pax x 6 days x \$250 per diems + \$50 x 6 days x 20 pax x 2 sessions+ 2 trips x 20 tks x \$1200 + 2 sessions x 6 days x 2 trainers x \$600 (fees and accomm) + 2 sessions x 2 tks x \$1200	69,600	2	-	-	69,600	69,600	139,200
1.2.8 Facilitate representative attendance and support to negotiating teams and delegations to UNFCCC meetings.	Fees, travel, accommodation and publication costs	3 trips x 30 attendees x 7 days x \$250/day + 3 trips x 20 tks x \$2,200	136,500	3	-	136,500	136,500	136,500	409,500
Expected Result 3: Climate Change mainstreamed in national development plans and strategies.					185,163	115,163	115,163	185,163	600,650
1.3.1 Support stocktaking exercises of institutions involved in climate change mitigation and adaptation.	Consultancy	19 trips x 2 dys/trip x \$650 fees (full cost), 19 tkts x \$1,200	3,150	19	14,963	14,963	14,963	14,963	59,850
1.3.2 Create awareness among the decision makers, including high level and technical consultation meetings, on the crucial importance of climate change and Gender in the strategies for sustainable development, and poverty reduction.	Consultants' fees, travel, per diems	1 consultant x 40 days x \$650/day (all costs) + 1 consultant x 4 tks x \$1,200	30,800	1	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,700	30,800
1.3.3 Support Member States in designing national Climate Change response strategies and investment frameworks.	Information materials and awareness meetings	10 countries x \$30,000 per country. Estimate based on 2010/2011 actual costs	30,000	10	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	300,000

Activity	Means	Cost Breakdown	Unit Cost	Units	Jul-Sep 11	Oct-Dec 11	Jan-Mar 11	Apr-Jun 11	Total FY2011/12
			US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
1.3.4 Facilitate information sharing, exchange visits on Climate Change, Gender awareness and response in education and curriculum development	Study tours - travel, accomodation	2 study tours x 26 pax x 4 dys x \$250, 25 tkts x \$1,200 plus publicity/ promotional materials \$15,000	70,000	2	70,000	-	-	70,000	140,000
1.3.5 Assist national institutions incorporate gender organisations' participation in adaptation interventions undertaken as part of the National Plans for Adaptation (NAPAs).	Consultancy and meetings	Provide a grant of \$70,000/year x 5 years to educational institutions	70,000	1	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	70,000
Specific Objective 2: 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.					45,475	158,175	107,925	123,225	434,800
Expected Result 1: Member states develop comprehensive Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Frameworks within national and regional CAADP compacts					-	62,450	62,450	62,450	187,350
2.1.1 Facilitate the design of Climate Smart Agriculture investment framework in at least 14 countries (6 countries)	Consultancy, travel and accomodation costs, field assessments, data analysis and reporting.	2 x consultants x \$650/day fees and per diems x 10 days/country + \$6,000 local expenses x 6 countries + 2 consultants x 4 tks x \$1,200 + \$1,300 reporting costs - over 3 years	20,817	6	-	62,450	62,450	-	124,900
2.1.2 Support and facilitate resource mobilisation by member states	Consultant and travel and accomodation costs, baseline surveys and reporting costs.	1 x consultant x \$650/day fees and per diems x 10 days/country + \$6,000 local expenses x 6 countries + 1 consultant x 4 tks x \$1200 + \$650 reporting costs -	10,408	6	-	-	-	62,450	62,450

		over 3 years							
Activity	Means	Cost Breakdown	Unit Cost	Units	Jul-Sep 11	Oct-Dec 11	Jan-Mar 11	Apr-Jun 11	Total FY2011/12
			US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Expected Result 2 : Member states develop sensitive financing strategies to support implementation of CA programmes					45,475	95,725	45,475	60,775	247,450
2.2.1. Support agencies promoting weather based insurance schemes for small holder farmers.	Provide a grant	Provide grant of \$100,000 to ACTESA promoting weather based insurances in CSA per year - all fo 3 yrs	100,000	1	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	100,000
2.2.2 Collect and compile best practices evidence for incentives and market based private-public-partnerships.	Consultancy (in-country)	14 days x \$650 x 5 countries x 5 yrs	9,100	5	11,375	11,375	11,375	11,375	45,500
2.2.3 Develop incentive and market based mechanisms and private-public-partnerships at national level.	Consultancy support and travel and accommodation costs	1 consultant x 3 trips x 6 days/year x \$650 + 3 tks x \$1,200	5,100	3	-	-	-	15,300	15,300
2.2.4 Identify co-financing opportunities to leverage finance for promoting Climate Smart Agriculture.	Consultancy and local meeting costs	1 consultant x 14 days x \$650 fees and per diems x 4 countries - over 4 years	9,100	4	9,100	9,100	9,100	9,100	36,400
2.2.5. Promote policy dialogue to influence sustainable domestic financing processes.	Travel, accomodation	1 regional meeting, 2 ppl x 10 countries x 3 days x \$250 per diems + 2 tks x 10 x \$1200, meeting cost \$50 x 2 x 10 x 3dys - over 4 years	47,000	1	-	47,000	-	-	47,000
	Consultancy	1x 5 dys x \$650 fees (full cost)	3,250	1	-	3,250	-	-	3,250
Specific Objective 3 : To enhance adoption of Climate-Smart Conservation Agriculture in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region.					416,275	470,275	416,275	477,775	1,780,600

Expected Result 1 : Relevant partner organisations identified and engaged in Member States									
Activity	Means	Cost Breakdown	Unit Cost	Units	281,375 Jul-Sep 11	281,375 Oct-Dec 11	281,375 Jan-Mar 11	281,375 Apr-Jun 11	1,125,500 Total FY2011/12
			US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
3.1.1 Develop and adopt Regional and National Investment Framework, with the participation of ministry gender experts and CSOs.	Consultancy and travel costs	Provide \$30,000 per country. Based on actual costs for Kenya and Zimbabwe x 6 countries - over 4 yrs	30,000	6	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	180,000
3.1.2. Facilitate the expansion or development of national Task Forces, with the participation fo women's organisations and CSOs.	Training, training of trainers, study tours and studies	Provide \$100,000 per country - over 5 yrs	100,000	8	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	800,000
3.1.3. Provide operational support to regional CA Working Group/ Task Force.	Training, training or trainers, study tours, pilots	Provide \$100,000 per year x 5 yrs	100,000	1	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	100,000
3.1.4 Appoint and commission independent consultants to evaluate the results and economic impact of CA related projects among men and women, managed by NTFs	Consultancy (in-country)	1 consultant x 14 countries x 14 days/country x \$650 (full cost)	9,100	5	11,375	11,375	11,375	11,375	45,500
Expected Result 2 : Supporting ICT infrastructure and services for CA strengthening in the region and member states.									
3.2.1 Develop ICT innovations for information dissemination and sharing among male and female farmers.	Research and development fund.	Provide grant of \$100,000/year to research institutions (ICRAF/CIFOR) x 2 years	100,000	1	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	100,000
3.2.2 Strengthen and sensitise women organisations in the use of ICTs	Meetings	1 meeting/ yr x 30 pax x 2 dys x \$250, 30 tkts x \$1,200 meeting costs \$50 x 30 x 2 dys over 5 years through technical partners	61,500	1	-	-	-	61,500	61,500
Expected Result 3: At least 14 minor Investment Projects on CA are piloted									
					109,900	163,900	109,900	109,900	493,600

3.3.1 Baseline survey of CA adoption levels established at start of engagement with farmers.	Consultancy	14 x consultants x 14 days x \$650/day (full cost)	9,100	6	13,650	13,650	13,650	13,650	54,600
Activity	Means	Cost Breakdown	Unit Cost	Units	Jul-Sep 11	Oct-Dec 11	Jan-Mar 11	Apr-Jun 11	Total FY2011/12
			US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
3.3.2 Convene at least one regional meeting on Climate Smart Agriculture per year, with the participation of ministry of gender representatives and women's organisation.	Meeting, travel, per diem, facilitation materials	30 pax x 2 dys x \$250, 30 tkts x \$1,200 \$50 x 2 dys x 30 pax	54,000	1	-	54,000	-	-	54,000
3.3.3 Facilitate one study tour for farmers and policy makers every year, incorporating the participation of female farmers and policy makers.	In-country study tours	20 pax x 2 dys x \$250 + incountry travel \$2,000 - 14 countries	17,000	5	21,250	21,250	21,250	21,250	85,000
3.3.4 Support the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in CA systems.	Outsource to established HIV/Aids advocacy institution	Provide grant of \$10,000 per yr per country - 14 countries	10,000	5	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	50,000
3.3.5 Piloting CA activities	Demo plots, training, promotional materials, extension	Provide \$50,000 per project per yr - all over 5 yrs	50,000	5	62,500	62,500	62,500	62,500	250,000
Specific Objective 4: To strengthen capacity for national research and training institutions and implementation of research programmes .					331,000	221,900	393,900	253,400	1,200,200
Expected Result 1: Two Regional CA knowledge centres are established.					245,350	86,250	236,250	117,750	685,600
4.1.1 Carry out feasibility studies (including sustainable funding models) and selection of suitable regional and national CSA Technical Centres.	Travel, per diems and feasibility costs	Allow 1 consultants/country \$650 x 3 days x 10 countries	19,500	10	48,750	48,750	48,750	48,750	195,000

4.1.2 Support to securing sustainable funding for RCATC and NCATCs.	Consultancy support to design resource mobilisation strategy	Allow 1 consultants/country \$650 x 14 days	9,100	1	9,100	-	-	-	9,100
Activity	Means	Cost Breakdown	Unit Cost	Units	Jul-Sep 11	Oct-Dec 11	Jan-Mar 11	Apr-Jun 11	Total FY2011/12
			US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
4.1.3 Support to securing sustainable funding for RCATC and NCATCs (contd).	Research and training - national centres	Provide a grant of \$30,000 per centre for 26 countries x 5 yrs	30,000	5	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	150,000
4.1.4 Support CSA Technical Centre to develop standard CATC curricula.	Consultancy and networking costs	1 consultant x 20 days x \$650+1 tkt x \$1,200 x 10 countries + \$6,500 costs	31,500	1	-	-	-	31,500	31,500
Expected Result 2: International program for knowledge transfer on conservation agriculture established .					32,500	32,500	104,500	32,500	202,000
4.2.1 Engage and support Universities and Research institutions on AFOLU related matters, with gender perspective.	Research and development fund.	Provide a grant of \$130,000/year x 5 years to international research institution (ICRAF/CIFOR)	130,000	1	32,500	32,500	32,500	32,500	130,000
4.2.2 Convene at least one regional scientific symposium per year.	Meetings	1 x regional meeting x 40 pax x 2 dys, travel 40 tkts x \$1,200 meeting costs \$50 x 40 x 2	72,000	1	-	-	72,000	-	72,000
Expected Result 3: Competitive research programs supported.					53,150	103,150	53,150	103,150	312,600
4.3.1 Facilitate collection of evidence and enhancement of scientific support for the African position.	Costs of data collection, analysis and reporting	Provide a grant of \$100,000/year to research institutions	100,000	1	-	50,000	-	50,000	100,000
4.3.2 Support research activities in bio-carbon and other mitigation monitoring methodologies and practices including MRVs, standards and AFOLU-related applications.	Meeting and consultancy	Contribution to research and publicity costs, provide \$100,000/year x 2 years	50,000	2	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	100,000
4.3.3 Conduct a synthesis of knowledge of key Climate resilient practises.	Consultancy	3 consultants x 14 days x \$650 (full cost)	9,100	3	6,825	6,825	6,825	6,825	27,300

4.3.4 Carry out a demand and supply analysis of Crop and agro forestry seed.	Consultant support to seed source and demand surveys	1 consultant x 10 days/per country x \$650/ day fees and per diems, 5 tkts x \$1,200 + \$3,900 local costs x 5 countries - over 3 years	11,600	5	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	58,000
4.3.5 Carry out research and evaluation of impact on scaling up of CA programs in Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia	Consultancy	1 Consultants x 14 dys/per country x \$650	9,100	3	6,825	6,825	6,825	6,825	27,300
Activity	Means	Cost Breakdown	Unit Cost	Units	Jul-Sep 11	Oct-Dec 11	Jan-Mar 11	Apr-Jun 11	Total FY2011/12
			US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Specific Objective 5: To implement Climate Vulnerability assessments and analysis.					640,000	640,000	640,000	640,000	2,560,000
Expected Result 1 : Capacity to effectively undertake vulnerability assessments and analysis strengthened in at least 8 countries.	Studies, coordinating mechanism established, trainings	Provide \$12,800,000 to SADC Secretariat (to be funded by DFID) over 5 yrs	2,560,000	1	640,000	640,000	640,000	640,000	2,560,000
Specific Objective 6: To apply mitigation solutions in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region.					411,625	278,125	211,625	278,125	1,179,500
Expected Result 1 : Climate change mitigation technologies and strategies developed and made available to member states.					66,150	132,650	66,150	132,650	397,600
6.1.1 Facilitate member states to develop regional and national climate mitigation strategies and methodologies.	Support to government agencies, and/or technical partners	1 Consultant x 14 dys/per country for 26 countries x \$650 over 5 yrs	9,100	6	13,650	13,650	13,650	13,650	54,600
6.1.2 Train regulators and investors in technologies, methodologies and processes.	Support to DNAs and similar agencies and to periodic investor training	2 regulator trainings/year x 3 days x 20 pax = 2 x 10 tkts/year x \$1200 + 2 x 10 x 3 days x \$250 per diems + 2 x \$50 x 20 pax workshop costs + 2 x Consultants x \$650 x 10 days - all over 5 years	66,500	2	-	66,500	-	66,500	133,000

6.1.3 Develop, information dissemination and training in MRV and related mitigation measurement methodologies.	Support to research institutions and agencies	Say 5 states x 1 meeting/year x 3 days x 20 ppl x \$250 + 5 states x 1 meeting x 20 tks x \$1200 +5 states x 5 states x 1 meetings x 20 pax x \$50 x 3 dys venue costs - all x 3 years	42,000	5	52,500	52,500	52,500	52,500	210,000
Expected Result 2: Climate Change mitigation solutions piloted, evaluated and the results shared.					46,150	46,150	46,150	46,150	184,600
Activity	Means	Cost Breakdown	Unit Cost	Units	Jul-Sep 11	Oct-Dec 11	Jan-Mar 11	Apr-Jun 11	Total FY2011/12
			US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
6.2.1 Pilot forestry and land use change mitigation solutions and share the results .	Support to pilot project and its evaluation.	Provide a grant of \$130,000/year to CIFOR x 3 years	130,000	1	32,500	32,500	32,500	32,500	130,000
6.2.2 Support the design of the national REDD Strategies .	Support to pilot projects and their evaluation.	Consultancy 14 days x \$650 x 9 countries x 5 yrs	9,100	3	6,825	6,825	6,825	6,825	27,300
6.2.3 Support the member states in developing their NAMAS, with participation of gender experts from ministry of gender and CSOs.	Support to pilot projects and their evaluation.	Consultancy 14 days x \$650 x 9 countries x 5 yrs	9,100	3	6,825	6,825	6,825	6,825	27,300
Expected Result 3: COMESA-EAC-SADC region benefiting from expanded carbon trading.					299,325	99,325	99,325	99,325	597,300
6.3.1 Establish regional Carbon Fund.	Support to equipment, IT and administrative establishment	Provide a grant of \$200,000/year x 2 years to COMESA Carbon Fund	200,000	1	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
6.3.2 Train Stakeholders in carbon instruments and access to carbon markets.	National training sessions to potential investors	5 training sessions/year x 30 pax x 2 days \$250, 5 x 2 experts x \$650/day fees and per diems + 5 x 2 tks x \$1,200 + 5 sessions x 5 x 30 tkts x \$1,200 + 5 x \$50 x 2 dys x 30 pax workshop costs - over 2 years	59,000	5	73,750	73,750	73,750	73,750	295,000

6.3.3 Support to disseminating experiences from local pilots and international carbon trading projects.	Evaluation, reporting and information dissemination through networks	Consultant x 20 days/year x \$650 (fees and costs) + 2 tks/year x \$1,200 + provide \$39,000/year for dissemination - all over 5 years.	54,400	1	13,600	13,600	13,600	13,600	54,400
6.3.4 Establish the carbon project preparatory facility.	Support for project development	Consultant x 10 days/year x \$650 (fees and costs) + 2 tks/year x \$1,200 + provide \$39,000/year for dissemination - all over 5 years	47,900	1	11,975	11,975	11,975	11,975	47,900
TOTAL PROGRAMME INPUTS									
Activity	Means	Cost Breakdown	Unit Cost	Units	2,625,638	2,092,588	2,235,888	2,408,738	9,362,850
			US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
PMU AND OVERHEADS					625,575	529,375	529,375	529,375	2,213,700
1 Recruitment of additional men and women project staff.	Recruitment	Interviews 6 cand. x 6 positions x 2dys x \$250 + tks x \$1,200 + \$5,000 interview expenses + 6 x \$5,000 removal/repatriation costs	16,033	6	66,200	-	-	-	66,200
2. Staff Costs	Remuneration for staff	15 staff x average \$96,000/year x 5 years	96,000	15	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	1,440,000
3. Travel costs	Allow 300 tks/year	300 trips x \$1,200 x 5 years	1,200	250	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	300,000
4. Per Diems	Allow 300 trips x 5 days/trip	300 trips x 5 x \$250 x 5 years	250	1,250	78,125	78,125	78,125	78,125	312,500
5. Office Equipment and Furniture	Office equipment and furniture	Allow 15 office sets @ \$2000/set	2,000	15	30,000	-	-	-	30,000
6. Ancillary Experts	Consultants	Allow 120 days/year x \$650 x 5 years	650	100	16,250	16,250	16,250	16,250	65,000
COMESA CONTRIBUTION - INKIND SUPPORT					406,624	344,094	344,094	344,094	1,438,905
Finance	5%				31,279	26,469	26,469	26,469	110,685
Technical	5%				31,279	26,469	26,469	26,469	110,685
Administration	5%				31,279	26,469	26,469	26,469	110,685
Procurement	20%				125,115	105,875	105,875	105,875	442,740

Audit	10%				62,558	52,938	52,938	52,938	221,370
M&E	20%				125,115	105,875	105,875	105,875	442,740
PROGRAMME GRAND TOTAL					3,251,213	2,621,963	2,765,263	2,938,113	11,576,550
% EXPENDITURE					28%	23%	24%	25%	100%
CHALLENGE ACCOUNT (FUNDED UNDER SEPARATE AGREEMENT)									
Activity	Means	Cost Breakdown	Unit Cost	Units	Jul-Sep 11	Oct-Dec 11	Jan-Mar 11	Apr-Jun 11	Total FY2011/12
Specific Objective 7: To Establish a regional catalytic facility to support investments in national Climate Smart Agriculture programs					2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	9,200,000
Expected Result 1 : Secretariat for the Challenge Account is established	Staff recruitment, meetings, M&E, facilities, equipment	Provide \$200,000 per year for management of the facility	200,000	1	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	200,000
Expected Result 2 : CA investments programmes are supported in at least nine countries	Trainings, demonstrations and advocacy	Funded under Challenge Account. Provide for \$3,000,000 per investment project per country	3,000,000	3	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	9,000,000
CFU - ANCHOR PROJECTS (FUNDED UNDER SEPARATE AGREEMENT)					3,000,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	3,000,000
GRAND TOTAL					6,301,213	5,671,963	5,815,263	5,988,113	23,776,550

ANNEX 2: Work Plan

Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Specific Objective 1: To ensure that the African Climate Solution is accepted by the global community and Climate Change mainstreamed in national planning.					
Result 1: Enhanced human and institutional capacities of the REC Secretariats to effectively address Challenges of Climate Change					
1.1.1 Set up Tripartite coordination, planning, budgeting and resource allocation mechanism	X				
1.1.2 Develop Monitoring and Evaluation system for the programme with gender sensitive indicators	X				
1.1.3. Develop a common document management system for the programme	X				
1.1.4 Design an ICT based reporting system					
1.1.5 Organise programme launch	X				
1.1.6 Strengthen and broaden the Programme Steering Committee	x	x	x	x	x
1.1.7 Capacity building for EAFF and SACAU Secretariats	x	x	x	x	x
Expected Result 2: Consolidated and unified African position on Climate Change.					
1.2.1 Facilitate national and regional round table meetings and policy dialogues and partnerships, with participation of gender experts from ministries of gender, CSOs, to better position key issues relevant to Africa in climate change negotiations.	x	x	x	x	x
1.2.2 Strengthen regional institutional collaboration and strategic policy dialogue, in particular with African Union Commission, AMCEN, other RECs, on climate change issues and negotiations	x	x	x	x	x
1.2.3 Public relations and Media engagement	x	x	x	x	x

1.2.4 Produce information materials on unified African position on climate change.	x	x	x	x	x
1.2.5 Engage CSOs to advocate for the adoption of the African Position	x	x	x	x	x
1.2.6 Support to engagement of champions of the African Position.	x	x	x	x	x
1.2.7 Train African Climate Change negotiators, men and women negotiators.	x	x	x		
1.2.8 Facilitate representative attendance and support to negotiating teams and delegations to UNFCCC meetings.	x	x	x	x	x
Expected Result 3: Climate Change mainstreamed in national development plans and strategies.					
1.3.1 Support stocktaking exercises of institutions involved in climate change mitigation and adaptation	x				
1.3.2 Create awareness among the decision makers, including high level and technical consultation meetings, on the crucial importance of climate change and Gender in the strategies for sustainable development, and poverty reduction	x	x	x	x	x
1.3.3 Support Member States in designing national Climate Change response strategies and investment frameworks.	x	x	x		
1.3.4 Facilitate information sharing, exchange visits on Climate Change, Gender awareness and response in education and curriculum development.	x	x	x	x	x

1.3.5 Assist national institutions incorporate gender organisations' participation in adaptation interventions undertaken as part of the National Plans for Adaptation (NAPAs).					
	x	x	x	x	x
Specific Objective 2: 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.					
Expected Result 1: Member states develop comprehensive Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Frameworks within national and regional CAADP compacts					
2.1.1 Facilitate the design of Climate Smart Agriculture investment framework in at least 14 countries (6 countries)					
	x	x	x	x	x
2.1.2 Support and facilitate resource mobilisation by member states					
	x	x	x	x	x
Expected Result 2 : Member states develop sensitive financing strategies to support implementation of CA programmes					
2.2.1. Support agencies promoting weather based insurance schemes for small holder farmers.					
	x	x	x	x	x
2.2.2 Collect and compile best practices evidence for incentives and market based private-public-partnerships.					
	x	x	x		
2.2.3 Develop incentive and market based mechanisms and private-public-partnerships at national level.					
	x	x	x		

2.2.4 Identify co-financing opportunities to leverage finance for promoting Climate Smart Agriculture.	x	x			
2.2.5. Promote policy dialogue to influence sustainable domestic financing processes.					
	x	x	x	x	x
Specific Objective 3 : To enhance adoption of Climate-Smart Conservation Agriculture in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region.					
Expected Result 1 : Relevant partner organisations identified and engaged in Member States					
3.1.1 Develop and adopt Regional and National Investment Framework, with the participation of ministry gender experts and CSOs.					
	x	x	x	x	x
3.1.2. Facilitate the expansion or development of national Task Forces, with the participation for women's organisations and CSOs.					
	x	x	x	x	x
3.1.3. Provide operational support to regional CA Working Group/ Task Force.					
	x	x	x	x	x
3.1.4 Appoint and commission independent consultants to evaluate the results and economic impact of CA related projects among men and women, managed by NTFs					
	x	x	x	x	x
Expected Result 2 : Supporting ICT infrastructure and services for CA strengthening in the region and member states.					
3.2.1 Develop ICT innovations for information dissemination and sharing among male and female farmers.					
	x	x	x		
3.2.2 Strengthen and sensitise women organisations in the use of ICTs					
	x	x	x	x	x

Expected Result 3: At least 14 minor Investment Projects on CA are piloted					
3.3.1 Baseline survey of CA adoption levels established at start of engagement with farmers.	x	x	x		
3.3.2 Convene at least one regional meeting on Climate Smart Agriculture per year, with the participation of ministry of gender representatives and women's organisation.	x	x	x	x	x
3.3.3 Facilitate one study tour for farmers and policy makers every year, incorporating the participation of female farmers and policy makers.	x	x	x	x	x
3.3.4 Support the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in CA systems.	x	x	x	x	x
Expected Result 4: Six CA investments programmes are supported in at least six countries					
Specific Objective 4: To strengthen capacity for national research and training institutions and implementation of research programmes .					
Expected Result 1: 2 Regional CA knowledge centres are established.					
4.1.1 Carry out feasibility studies (including sustainable funding models) and selection of suitable regional and national CSA Technical Centres.	x				
4.1.2 Support to securing sustainable funding for RCATC and NCATCs.	x				
4.1.3 Support to establishing functional regional and National CSA Technical Centres.	x	x	x		
4.1.4 Support CSA Technical Centre to develop standard CATC curricula.	x	x	x	x	

Expected Result 2: International program for knowledge transfer on conservation agriculture.					
4.2.1 Engage and support Universities and Research institutions on AFOLU related matters, with gender perspective.	x	x	x	x	x
4.2.2 Convene at least one regional scientific symposium per year.	x	x	x	x	x
Expected Result 3: Competitive research programs supported.					
4.3.1 Facilitate collection of evidence and enhancement of scientific support for the African position.	x	x	x	x	x
4.3.2 Support research activities in bio-carbon and other mitigation monitoring methodologies and practices including MRVs, standards and AFOLU-related applications.	x	x	x	x	x
4.3.3 Conduct a synthesis of knowledge of key Climate resilient practises.	x	x	x		
4.3.4 Carry out a demand and supply analysis of Crop and agro forestry seed.					
4.3.5 Carry out research and evaluation of impact on scaling up of CA programs in Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia	x	x	x	x	x
Specific Objective 5: To implement Climate Vulnerability assessments and analysis.	x	x	x	x	x
Expected Result 1 : Capacity to effectively undertake vulnerability assessments and analysis strengthened in at least 8 countries.	x	x	x	x	x
Specific Objective 6: To apply mitigation solutions in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region.					

Expected Result 1 : Climate change mitigation technologies and strategies developed and made available to member states.					
6.1.1 Facilitate member states to develop regional and national climate mitigation strategies and methodologies.	x	x	x		
6.1.2 Train regulators and investors in technologies, methodologies and processes.					
	x	x	x		
6.1.3 Develop, information dissemination and training in MRV and related mitigation measurement methodologies.					
	x	x	x		
Expected Result 2: Climate Change mitigation solutions piloted, evaluated and the results shared.					
6.2.1 Pilot forestry and land use change mitigation solutions and share the results .					
	x	x	x	x	x
6.2.3 Support the design of the national REDD Strategies .					
	x	x	x	x	
6.2.4 Support the member states in developing their NAMAS, with participation of gender experts from ministry of gender and CSOs.					
	x	x	x	x	x

Expected Result 3: COMESA-EAC-SADC region benefiting from expanded carbon trading.					
6.3.1 Establish regional Carbon Fund.					
	x				

6.3.2 Train Stakeholders in carbon instruments and access to carbon markets.	x	x	x		
6.3.3 Support to disseminating experiences from local pilots and international carbon trading projects.	x	x			
6.3.4 Establish the carbon project preparatory facility.	x				
Specific Objective 7: To Establish a regional catalytic facility to support investments in national Climate Smart Agriculture programs	x				
Expected Result 1 : Secretariat for the Challenge Account is established					
7.1.1 Establish the secretariat	x				
Expected Result 2 : CA investments programmes are supported in at least nine countries					
7.2.1 Support investment on CA in 6 Countries	x	x	x	x	x
Project Management Unit					
Recruitment of additional men and women project staff.	x	x			

ANNEX 3: Logical Framework

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Overall Objective</p> <p>To address the impacts of climate change in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region through successful adaptation and mitigation actions which also build economic and social resilience for present and future generations.</p>	<p>Sustainable improvements in productivity, climate resilience and food security of 1.2 million households. or 4.8 million people at 4 people/ house hold)</p>	<p>Baseline, mid- and end of programme surveys</p> <p>National reports on food security National Communications and reports on climate change, NAPAs, NAMAs</p>	<p>Political readiness and resources available</p> <p>Impacts of climate change are within manageable limits</p>
<p>Purpose</p> <p>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.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 14 Member States' expenditure on climate change adaptation and mitigation increased by 2016 2. At least 14 Member States have developed policies, strategies and investment frameworks leading to the up scaling of Climate Smart Agriculture by 2016. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National budgets and accounts 2. National investment data 3. Council Reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Member States strengthen their commitment to and participation in climate change issues. 2. Private sector is able to seize opportunities for investments occasioned by climate change.
<p>Specific Objective 1</p> <p>To ensure that the African Climate Solution is accepted by the global community and Climate Change mainstreamed in national planning</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. African Climate Solution incorporated into the post 2012 UNFCCC global Agreement. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Texts of post-2012 climate change agreements. 	<p>African Group lobby able to negotiate its key AFOLU issues into the post-2012 UNFCCC agreement.</p>

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Specific Objective 2 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.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 14 Member States have developed AFOLU investment frameworks and strategies, with increased participation of gender experts, by 2016 2. Global Climate Change adaptation funds accessed by Member States 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNFCCC and other adaptation fund records. 2. Approved national investment framework documents 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AFOLU inputs incorporated by global consensus
<p>Specific Objective 3 To enhance adoption of Climate-Smart Conservation Agriculture in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1.2 million farmers adopt elements of CA by 2016, 40% being women farmers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baseline, mid- and end of programme surveys 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Countries meet their CAADP targets on agriculture budgets 2. Conducive weather, social and economic conditions 3. CA maintains enhanced credibility and efficacy for farmers
<p>Specific Objective 4 To strengthen capacity in national research and training institutions and implementation of research programs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of researchers on Climate Change work increased by 2016 2. At least one demand driven policy document on MRV and AFOLU related applications prepared and disseminated to policy makers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Published research papers 2. Institutional reports and publications 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resources, facilities and expertise available to support research 2. Government active support for R&D

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
			1.
Specific Objective 5 To implement Climate vulnerability assessments and analysis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity built for coordinating Vulnerability Assessments and Analysis in 8 countries Policy recommendations developed in 8 countries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerability Assessment Workshop reports Vulnerability Assessment Reports 	Member states support the establishment of Vulnerability Assessment Committees (VAC)
Specific Objective 6 To apply Mitigation solutions in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> COMESA Carbon Fund operational Other regional funds operational 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline and monitoring reports Reports from carbon trading entities and regulators 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Workable and replicable mitigation methodologies can be developed. Sufficient capital exists to invest in carbon trading projects.
Specific Objective 7 To establish a regional Catalytic Facility/Challenge Account to support investments in national climate smart agriculture programs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least six major national CA investments made At least 14 Anchor investment projects on CA piloted. Sustainable financing on track to enable scaling up of CSA to reach an additional 45m farmers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reports of the Facility Investment Committee Baseline and monitoring survey reports. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Additional donors/funders are able to contribute to the Facility Capacity exists for project development

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Specific Objective 1</p> <p>To ensure that the African Climate Solution is accepted by the global community and Climate Change mainstreamed in national planning</p>	<p>1 African Climate Solution incorporated into the post 2012 UNFCCC global Agreement.</p>	<p>1 Texts of post-2012 climate change agreements.</p>	<p>1 African Group lobby able to negotiate its key AFOLU issues into the post-2012 UNFCCC agreement.</p>
<p>Specific Objective 1, Expected Result 1</p> <p>Enhanced human and institutional capacities of the REC Secretariats to effectively address challenges of Climate Change</p> <p>Activities</p>	<p>1. RECs are able to meet programme requirements</p>	<p>1. REC reports 2. Audit and evaluation</p>	<p>1. Institutional support</p>

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
1.1.1 Recruitment of additional men and women project staff	1 At least 10 additional senior project technical and 5 support staff recruited, including female experts by end of year 1	1. Recruitment reports 2. REC reports	1 Suitably qualified, competent experts can be attracted to the programme
1.1.2 Set up Tripartite coordination, planning, budgeting and resource allocation mechanism	1 Tripartite coordination system in place 2 Budget and resources allocated for the Tripartite	1. Tripartite reports	1 RECs can achieve consensus
1.1.3 Develop Monitoring and Evaluation system for the programme with gender sensitive indicators	1 Baseline data collected by end of year 1, reflecting gender disaggregated data	1. Progress reports	1. Capacity exist in the RECs
1.1.4 Develop a common document management system for the programme	1. Common document management system in operation	1. REC reports 2. Audit and evaluation reports	1. Institutional support
1.1.5 Design an ICT based reporting system	1. Reports disseminated electronically 2. Programme reports posted on the website	1. Website 2. Electronic publications	1. Capacity and support exist in the RECs to design the system
1.1.6 Organise programme launch and mid-term consultative/strategic planning workshops	1. Alignment of programmes of collaborating partners	1. Workshop reports 2. Progress reports of partners	1. Willingness to achieve consensus among partners

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
1.1.7 Strengthen and broaden the Programme Steering Committee, inclusive of ministry of gender experts	1. PSC meetings as planned and giving strategic guidance to the programme U	1. Midterm reports 2. PSC reports	1. Readiness of the partner organisations to participate
1.1.8 Capacity building for EAFF and SACAU Secretariats	1. Climate Change Units supported in EAFF and SACAU	1. EAFF and SACAU reports 2. Audit and evaluation reports	Capacity of the Secretariats and support from farmers
<p>Specific Objective 1, Expected Result 2</p> <p>Consolidated and unified African Position on Climate Change.</p> <p>Activities</p>	<p>1. African Position endorsed by RECs and AU.</p> <p>2. African Position reflected in post-2012 global climate change agreement.</p>	<p>1. RECs and AU Heads of States and Government communiqués.</p> <p>2. Post 2012 climate change Agreement</p>	<p>1. Political readiness and coherence of the Africa Group in support of the African position on Climate Change</p>
1.2.1 Facilitate national and regional round table meetings, policy dialogues and partnerships, with participation of gender experts from ministries of gender, CSOs, to better position key issues relevant to Africa in climate change negotiations.	<p>1. At least one regional Multi-stakeholders meeting each year</p> <p>2. 2 national roundtables per year, with participation gender experts and CSOs</p>	1. Meeting reports	1. Cohesiveness and willingness to achieve consensus at national and regional levels
1.2.2 Strengthen regional institutional collaboration and policy dialogue, in particular with the African Union Commission, AMCEN, other RECs, on climate change issues and	1. Number of key players, 40% women decision makers supported to participate in policy dialogue at the meetings	<p>1. AUC, AMCEN Communiqués and Declarations</p> <p>2. Sponsored delegates' reports</p>	1. Ability and capacity to speak with a single voice in the African Group

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
negotiations	organised by AUC, AMCEN and other RECs		
1.2.3 Public relations and Media engagement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A communication and advocacy strategy developed 2. Media briefings on the African position 3. At least one training session on reporting on Climate Change 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Press releases and articles 2. Training reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate change remains a newsworthy topic for the media
1.2.4 Produce information materials on unified African position on climate change.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate change policy briefs and visibility materials produced and disseminated to all member states 2. At least 4 Climate Change TV programmes supported 3. At least 3 video documentaries on Climate Change impacts and coping strategies produced 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy briefs 2. Published and aired programmes and documentaries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of high calibre expertise for the productions
1.2.5 Engage CSOs to advocate for the adoption of the African Position	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least one umbrella pan-African CSO engaged and supported to advocate for the African Position 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chosen CSO is acceptable and supported by the Africa Group
1.2.6 Support to engagement of champions of the African Position.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least two African eminent persons engaged to Champion the African 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy papers and briefs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability and readiness of suitable champions

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
	position in the post 2012 Climate Agreement		
1.2.7 Train African men and women Climate Change negotiators	1. At least one training session for both male and female African negotiators carried out per year	1. Training reports	1. Availability of negotiators 2. Countries' ability to include women negotiators
1.2.8 Facilitate representative attendance and support to negotiating teams and delegations to UNFCCC meetings, inclusive of gender experts.	1. Representative Africa Group of negotiators consisting of both men and women, facilitated to attend UNFCCC meetings	1. Participants reports	1. Member states ability to include women in their delegations
<p>Specific Objective 1, Expected Result 3</p> <p>Climate Change mainstreamed in national development plans and strategies.</p>	1. At least 14 Climate Change response strategies and investment frameworks developed	1. National policy strategy documents	1 Political readiness and capacity at the national level
<p>Activities</p> <p>1.3.1 Support stocktaking exercises of institutions involved in climate change mitigation and adaptation</p>	1. A data base containing gender disaggregated data of institutions involved in Climate Change created	1. Stock taking reports. 2. Data bases created	1. Existence of capable institutions
1.3.2 Create awareness among the decision makers, including high level and technical consultation meetings, on the crucial importance of climate	1. At least one high level regional policy dialogue and one technical consultation meeting organised	1. Forum and workshop reports.	1. Balanced representation of stakeholders in all member states willing and able to participate in mainstreaming

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
change and Gender in the strategies for sustainable development, and poverty reduction.	annually, 2. At least one study on Climate Change and gender issues commissioned		climate change issues.
1.3.3 Support Member States in designing national Climate Change response strategies and investment frameworks and resource mobilisation.	1. At least 14 National Climate Change Response strategies and investment frameworks developed, with a gender perspective	1. National policy and strategy documents	1. Readiness and capacity exists at the national level
1.3.4 Facilitate information sharing, exchange visits on Climate Change, gender awareness and response in education and curriculum development.	1. Networking among institutions promoting Climate Change and Gender issues in education facilitated by 2016 2. Exchange visits organised to share best practices in Climate Change and education 3. A regional conference, on the Climate change in education	1. Climate change in curricula used in educational establishments. 2. Information and visibility materials in circulation.	1. Readiness and capacity of partners to share the information
Specific Objective 2 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.	1. At least 14 countries have developed gender sensitive AFOLU investment frameworks and strategies by 2016 2. Global Climate Change adaptation and Green Funds accessed by	1. Approved national investment framework documents. 2. Fund flow records.	1. Member states able to develop bankable NIFs 2. Adaptation pledges are realised and funds readily accessible

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
	Member States		
<p>Specific Objective 2</p> <p>Expected result 1</p> <p>Member states develop comprehensive Climate smart Agriculture investment Frameworks within national and regional CAADP compacts</p> <p>Activities</p> <p>2.1.1 Facilitate the design of Climate Smart Agriculture investment frameworks in at least 14 countries</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least 14 countries develop Climate Smart investment frameworks by 2016 At least 5 anchor pilot projects implemented Women farmers' participation in CA increased by at least 40% by 2016. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> National Investment Framework submissions. Baseline surveys Progress reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Member states are able to create, own and drive realistic and effective National Investment Frameworks
<p>2.1.2 Support and facilitate resource mobilisation by member states for the Investment Frameworks developed</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Member states apportion part of the CAADP target of 10% of national budget to Climate Smart Agriculture Countries leverage own investments to fund their AFOLU programmes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> National reports Investment flow reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Member states honour their CAADP commitments. Donors honour their pledges Investments are attractive for private funding
<p>Specific Objective 2, Expected Result 2</p> <p>Member states develop sensitive financing strategies to support implementation of CA programmes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Member states are able to mobilise resources for implementation of programmes building climate resilience 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> National reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector readiness to partner with the public sector

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
Activities			
2.2.1 Support agencies promoting weather based insurance schemes for small holder farmers.	At least 10% of farmers supported by the programme have weather based insurance cover by 2016	1. Reports of insurance agencies and companies	1. Government support and incentives are given
2.2.2 Collect and compile best practice evidence for incentives and market based private-public-partnerships	Best practices show cased in print and electronic media	National reports	Data and best practices available
2.2.3 Develop incentive and market based mechanisms and private-public-partnerships at national level.	1. At least one PPP supported to mobilise finance and to increase investments into in each of the 14 member states by 2016	1. Partnership reports	1. Willingness of parties to form partnerships
2.2.4 Identify co-financing opportunities to leverage finance for promoting Climate Smart Agriculture.	1. At least one project in each of 14 participating member states supported by leveraged funds by 2016	1. Financing agreements	1. Conducive environment for the private sector to participate
2.2.5 Promote policy dialogue to influence sustainable domestic financing processes	1. Domestic financing schemes for CA investments operational in participating member states	1. Financial reports	1. Private sector willingness to support
Specific Objective 3 To enhance adoption of Climate-Smart Agriculture in the COMESA-EAC-SADC	1. One million two hundred thousand Farmers in the	1. Baseline and monitoring survey reports.	1. Sufficient adaptation funds can be secured to achieve a

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
region	<p>COMESA-EAC-SADC region practicing CA by 2016.</p> <p>2. At least one regional meeting on Climate Smart Agriculture held per year</p> <p>3. At least one study tour for farmers and policy makers carried out per year</p>		meaningful impact at the national and regional levels.
<p>Specific Objective 3</p> <p>Expected Result 1</p> <p>Relevant partner organisations identified and engaged in Member States</p>	1. Partners identified	1. Reports	1. Willing and able in-country CA partners and farmers are identified quickly.
3.1.1 Determine criteria for approval of applications by organisations to join National Task Forces	1. Criteria developed	1. Workshop report	<p>1. Government support</p> <p>2. Readiness to partner among stakeholders</p>
3.1.2 Develop and adopt National Investment Framework on CSA-CA, with the participation of ministry of gender experts and CSOs	1. At least 14 national CA investment frameworks validation workshops supported	1. Workshop report	1. Government support and engagement
3.1.3 Facilitate the expansion or development of national Task	1. NCATFs active and effective in at least 14	<p>1. Progress reports</p> <p>2. Task Force reports</p>	1. Readiness, capacity and commitment of key

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
Forces, with the participation of women's organisations and CSOs.	countries		stakeholders
3.1.4 Ensure that technical recommendations on CA are compliant with the key principles of CA as prescribed and agreed by NTF membership and authoritative bodies.	1. CA manuals developed in various languages for different conditions	1. Workshop Reports 2. TF reports	1. Willingness of partners 2. Conducive Government policy and support
3.1.5 Provide operational support to regional CA Working Group	1. Regional working group active and effective	1. Working Group reports 2. Progress reports	1. Readiness and capacity of regional partners to effectively collaborate
3.1.6 Facilitate the exchange of best practices and information sharing among national women's groups /cooperatives and associations and organisations (CSOs) on CA, CSA and AFOLU	1. At least one regional meeting on Climate Smart Agriculture held per year 2. At least one study tour for farmers and policy makers carried out per year	1. Meeting reports 2. Field and study tour reports	1. Availability and readiness to share best practices
Specific Objective 3 Expected Result 2 Supporting ICT infrastructure and services for CA strengthened in the region and member states.			
3.2.1 Support innovative ICT applications for information dissemination and sharing among male and female CA target groups	1. Existing and new ICT applications extended to more target CA groups	1. Task force reports 2. Progress reports	1. Readiness and willingness of the private sector to participate 2. Affordable connectivity and reasonable bandwidth

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
			availability
3.2.2 Strengthen and sensitise women's organisations at national and community levels in the use of ICTs	1. At least 2 women's organisations engaged per annum	1. Sensitisation reports	1. Affordable ICT facilities
<p>Specific Objective 3 Expected Result 3</p> <p>At least 14 minor Investment Projects on CA are piloted.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 25,000 farmers targeted in 14 countries Reduction in burning of crop residues, Increase in proportion of mechanised CA operations using tractor and animal drawn and hand held implements 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline surveys Mid term review M&E surveys 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ability to leverage supporting funds to meet requirements. Government policies are supportive of CA development. Economic conditions do not reduce viability of production. Weather patterns are not disruptive
<p>Activities</p> <p>3.3.1 Baseline survey of CA adoption levels established at start of engagement with farmers.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline studies conducted in 14 Member States 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline reports Progress report 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support from partners and Governments
3.3.2 Select and sign Agreements with ICPs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least 14 ICPs engaged by 2016 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Signed Agreements Workshop reports 	Availability of competent potential ICPs
3.3.3 Implement agreed work plan at field level in accordance with financial and administrative provisions of the agreements.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least 14 CA Investment Frameworks implemented by 2016 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sub-Contract agreement 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Funds are available timeously
3.3.4 Convene at least one regional meeting on Climate Smart Agriculture per year, with the participation of ICPs, ministry of	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least 1 CA meeting convened annually 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of funds

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
gender representatives and women's organisation.			
3.3.5 Facilitate one study tour for farmers and policy makers every year, incorporating the participation of female farmers and policy makers.	1. At least 1 study tour on CA done per year	1. Study tour report	1. Readiness and willingness of parties to participate
3.3.6 Support institutions engaged in the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in CA systems.	1. HIV/AIDS preventions and mitigation issues part of the I CA training	1. Workshop reports	1. Availability of resources
Specific Objective 4 <i>To</i> strengthen capacity in national research and training institutions and implementation of research programs	1 Number of researchers participating on Climate Change work increased 2 At least one policy document on MRV and AFOLU related applications prepared and disseminated to policy makers 3 Regional CA technical centres supported	1 Published research papers 2 Institutions records	Adequate resources available to support research Availability of suitable facilities and expertise
Specific Objective 4, Expected Result 1 2 regional CA knowledge Centres are established	1. 2 Regional and national CA Technical Centres exist with staff, reports and accounts.	1. Centres Reports	1. Resourced and suitable institutions exist on which to build the Centres
Activities			

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
4.1.1 Carry out feasibility studies (including sustainable funding models) and selection of suitable regional and national CSA Technical Centres.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study completed and selections made for NCATCs by 2013. 2. One regional and at least 5 national CA Technical Centres are fully operational in participating member states by 2016. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feasibility study reports 2. Technical centre reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adequate core capacity and facilities exist 2. Participating Member States willing and able to support the RCATC.
4.1.2 Support to securing sustainable funding for RCATC and NCATCs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategy developed and resources mobilised 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategy document 2. NCATC financial reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conducive economic conditions
4.1.3 Support the rehabilitation and modernisation of regional and national CSA Technical Centres.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Functional and effective NCATCs by 2016. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical centre reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key financial and technical partners willing to participate in RCATC activities.
4.1.4 Support CSA Technical Centre to develop standard CATC curricula.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CATC curricula developed 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Curricula manuals , training materials 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key partners willing to participate in Curricular development
<p>Specific Objective 4 Expected Result 2</p> <p>International program for knowledge transfer on conservation agriculture</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CA research and support services available in all participating countries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluation reports on CA support services. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support from government 2. Readiness and willingness to share
<p>Activities</p> <p>4.2.1 Engage and support Universities and international Research institutions on AFOLU related matters, with a gender perspective</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Universities teaching CA in participating member states 2. At least four universities or research centres supported on legume seed research and production 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Published research papers 2. University records 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Core staff and facilities exist at the universities

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
4.2.2 Convene annual regional scientific symposia	4. At least one regional scientific symposium per year	Symposium report	Availability of quality new material to warrant a regional symposium
4.2.3 Support the establishment and capacity building of the African Climate Change Knowledge Network	1. Virtual network anchored in the programme website Increase in information sharing and exchange among Climate Experts	Website	Good network connectivity in the region and bandwidth availability
4.2.4 Promote greater use of systems for CA integrating soil management, water, energy, forestry and biodiversity conservation among others into a sustainable development and livelihoods improvement model	1. At least 2 information and best practices sharing sessions conducted per annum	1. Published reports	Increased understanding and appreciation of conservation practices by the target groups
Specific Objective 4 Expected Result 3 Competitive research programs supported			
4.3.1 Develop Terms of Reference and call for expressions of interest	1. Expressions of interest received	1. Offers received	
4.3.2 Select and contract institutions to be supported	2. Institutions selected for support	2. Contracts	Availability of resources institutions
4.3.3 Support research activities in bio-carbon and other mitigation monitoring methodologies and practices including MRVs, standards and AFOLU-related applications in furtherance of the African Climate Solution.	3. At least one gender sensitive scientific research paper on Climate Change commissioned 4. The number of female researchers participating in research work increased by	3. Published research papers 4. Evaluation reports on knowledge networks.	1 Existence of high calibre experts and capacity of institutions

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
	end of the project 5. At least one demand driven policy document on MRV and AFOLU related applications prepared and disseminated to policy makers.		
4.3.4 Continuously synthesise and disseminate new scientific knowledge on key climate resilience and agricultural issues.	At least one synthesis publication on the Climate resilient agriculture every year	Research papers	1 Availability of high research reports
4.3.5 Carry out a demand and supply analysis of Crop, agro forestry seed	1. Study on seed demand and supply situation completed in at least 5 Member States 2. Private sector seed multiplication centres producing outputs for CA	1. Study reports	1. Private sector and technical institutions willing and able to participate in Programme and post-Programme inputs.
4.3.6 Carry out research and evaluation of impact on scaling-up of conservation agriculture programmes on the vulnerability of smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Zambia	At least two evaluation paper on impact on scaling-up of conservation agriculture programmes in COMESA region	Evaluation reports	1 Existence of high calibre experts and capacity of institutions 2 Ready availability of willing subjects
Specific Objective 5: To implement climate vulnerability assessments and Analysis	1. Policy recommendations developed in 8 countries	1. Vulnerability Assessment Workshop report and Vulnerability Assessment Report	Member states support the establishment of Vulnerability Assessment Committees (VAC)
Specific Objective 5 , Expected Result 1 Capacity to effectively undertake Vulnerability Assessment strengthened in	1. Improved availability of Vulnerability Assessment experts in the region	1 Vulnerability Assessment Workshop report and Vulnerability Assessment Report	Member states support Vulnerability Assessments

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
at least 8 countries			
Activities 5.1.1 Build capacity at SADC Secretariat and member states levels on Vulnerability Assessment	1. At least three regional experts recruited and 6 VACs Secretariat strengthened	1 Recruitment reports and capacity building workshop reports	Member states support
5.1.2 Conduct vulnerability analyses that integrate climate dimensions in target countries and regionally	1 Policy recommendations developed in at least 8 countries 2 Number of people trained to undertake climate resilience assessments	Policy documents	Member states support the establishment of Vulnerability Assessment Committees (VAC)
5.1.3 Carry out livelihoods mapping that integrate climate and social vulnerability	Livelihood baseline concluded in at least 8 countries	Livelihoods mapping reports	Availability of capacity at member states level
Specific Objective 6 To apply Mitigation solutions in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region with carbon trading benefits.	1. ESA region has access to internationally accepted climate change mitigating methodologies. 2. Region registers increased carbon trade.	1. Capacity assessments and monitoring in member states. 2. Reports from carbon trading entities and regulators.	Conducive market conditions and carbon prices Global keenness to invest in African Carbon projects
Specific Objective 6 , Expected Result 1 Climate change mitigation technologies and strategies developed and made available to Member States.	1. At least 5 national mitigation strategies developed	1. Mitigation strategy document	1. National readiness to assimilate and benefit from new technologies
Activities 6.1.1 Support countries to develop	1. At least 5 national	1. Mitigation strategy	1. Availability of resources

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
national climate mitigation strategies	mitigation strategies developed	document	
6.1.2 Train regulators and investors in technologies, methodologies and processes.	1. At least one training session organised	1. Training records	1. Demand exists for training
6.1.3 Develop information dissemination and training in MRV and related mitigation measurement methodologies.	1. MRV methodologies developed	1. Information dissemination reports	1. Methodologies agreed upon
Expected Result 2 Climate Change Mitigation solutions are piloted and evaluated and the results are shared	1. Bio-carbon and green energy projects piloted and evaluated in at least 5 member states.	1. Project reports.	1. Availability of resources and project promoters
Activities 6.2.1 Pilot forestry and land use change mitigation solutions and share the results	1. At least 2 forest management and land use mitigation projects piloted	1. Technology and evaluation reports.	1. Investment partners available and funds can be accessed.
6.2.2 Procure inputs for the national mitigation pilot projects.	1. Inputs procured	3. National documents	1. The input available on the markets
6.2.3 Support the design of national REDD Strategies	2. At least 4 REDD pilot project initiated and evaluated.	4. National documents	Willingness actors
6.2.4 Support the member states in developing their NAMAS, with	1. At least 6 NAMAS reviewed in the region by	1. Progress reports 2. NAMAS documents	1. Political will

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
participation of gender experts from ministry of gender and CSOs.	2016		
6.2.5 Provide support to establishing levels of national commitment in terms of target percentages of reduced deforestation or degradation based on realistic scenarios.	1. Documented national commitments	1. National submissions to NFCCC	1. Political will
6.2.6 Implement 2 forestry carbon enhancement pilot projects.	1. At least 2 forestry carbon projects implementation	1. Workshop reports	1. Implementing partners willing to partner
6.2.7 Strengthen women's groups/associations/cooperatives/organisations' engaged in initiatives related to forest management, regeneration and reforestation	3. At least 5 organisations strengthened by 2016	5. Reports	1.
Specific Objective 6 Expected Result 3 COMESA-EAC-SADC region benefiting from expanded carbon trading.	1. Carbon trading increasing in the region	1. International and national carbon market records.	1. AFOLU accepted in the CC protocol
Activities 6.3.1 Establish regional Carbon Fund.	1. Carbon Funds established and operational.	1. Carbon Fund registration and trading records.	1. Political and technical support available
6.3.2 Train Stakeholders in carbon	1. At least 2 training sessions	1. Training reports	1. Methodologies agreed at global

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
instruments and access to carbon markets.	in availability of and access to carbon funds, exchanges and other carbon investment instruments held in member states from 2012 per annum .		level
6.3.3 Support to disseminating experiences from local pilots and international carbon trading projects.	1. Carbon trading information bulletin published and disseminated through recognised knowledge networks and publications.	1. Training materials and records of training sessions	1. CDM and other carbon trading mechanisms simplified and expanded. 2. Carbon trading instruments available.
6.3.4 Establish the carbon project preparatory facility	1. Carbon trades in region increase per year by 2016. 2. The regional carbon readiness platform formed	1. Materials posted on knowledge networks and in publications. 2. Carbon trade records from funds, exchanges, Securities and Exchange Commissions and other records.	1. Supporting resources flowing.
6.3.5 Provide a window within CCF to facilitate participation by women's organisations at national and community level to maximise implementation of activities on mitigation, adaptation and other related activities	1. At least 6 organisations access fund by 2016	CCF budget allocation	1. Willingness to make the Carbon Fund gender responsive
Specific Objective 7: To Establish a regional Catalytic facility to support investments in national climate	1. Financial resources available for investment in	1. Financial reports , progress reports	1. Willingness of other development partners to provide

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
smart agriculture programmes	Climate Smart Agriculture. 2. The management and oversight structures for the Regional Catalytic facility established		resources to the facility
Specific Objective 7, Expected Result 1 Facility management established with technical support functions	1.The Regional Catalytic facility established and operational	1. Financial reports , progress reports	1. Resources made available
Activities 7.1.1 Recruitment of the facility management team	1 senior facility manager, 1 Procurement and 1 finance expert and administrative assistant recruited	1.Recruitment report	1. Institutional support
7.1.2 Develop the criteria for funding the projects	1 Criteria developed 2 Projects evaluated	1 Facility operations manual	1. Institutional support
7.1.3 Convene meetings to approve funding to the projects	1 Projects funded	1 Minutes of the meeting	1. Institutional support
Specific Objective 7, Expected Result 2: Investments made In at least 6 countries	1 At least 6 CA investment framework supported 2 At least 100,000 farmers targeted in each of the 6 countries	1.Investment approval reports	1. Institutional support
Activities Conduct gender disaggregated situational analysis in relation to CA investment capabilities within member states	1. At least 6 studies carried out, with a gender perspective	1. Study reports Progress reports	1. Availability of funds and expertise

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
7.2.1 Facilitate the enhancement of operational capacity of established In-Country Partners.	1. At least 6 ICPs strengthened	1. Contracts Progress reports	1. Selected ICPs have the support of NCATFs and Government
7.2.2 Capacity building of extension officers and lead farmers, including female extension officers and lead farmers.	1. Improved Extension staff to farmer ratios	1. Training reports 2. Progress reports	1. Capacity of farmers
7.2.3 Organise field days at different stages of production.	1. At least 20 field days per country per year by 2016 2. Number of attendees to field days recorded and differentiated by gender.	1. Progress reports	1. Support from partners and Governments
7.2.4 30% of CA adopters provided with seeds and sleeves for <i>leguminous trees</i>	1. Increase in number of trees planted	1. Progress reports	1. Support from partners and Governments
7.2.5 Agro dealers engaged on CA technology .	1. Number of agro dealers trained	1. Progress reports	1. Readiness of the private sector to participate 2. Conducive socio-economic conditions
7.2.6 Training materials, leaflets and handbooks produced in appropriate languages, and disseminated.	1. CA training manuals developed in various languages	1. Progress report 2. Training documentation	1. Support from partners and Governments

Framework Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions
7.2.7 Radio and TV Programmes on CA produced and broadcast.	1. At least 14 national TV programmes on CA launched before 2014	1. Progress report Ministerial Report Broadcasts	1. Support from partners and Governments
7.2.8 Facilitate sensitisation process for crops adapted to the new climate conditions specifically targeted at women and their organisations	1. At least 2 sensitisation training sessions conducted for women's farmer organisations and extension officers at national level by 2012	Training reports	Socio-economic conditions conducive for women's participation Women beneficiaries can easily be identified
7.2.9 Build the skills and knowledge base on CA, CSA and AFOLU of national organisations	1. At least 3 trainings conducted for organisations and associations in MS by 2013	1. Training reports	1. CA, CSA and AFOLU practices and technologies can be readily accessed by women's organisations and women's groups

ANNEX 4 : Possible Programme Technical And Collaborating Partners

Name	HQ/ Geographical Coverage	Current Relationship with COMESA	Potential Collaboration Areas	Remarks
ACT	Nairobi/offices in Harare and Nairobi; 1200 members in 33 African countries	Sub-contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulating the formation of new and strengthening existing CA networks • CAWT projects 	ACT has submitted a proposal to COMESA. It could possibly host the African Climate Change Knowledge Network
ACTESA	Lusaka/all ESA member states	Specialised implementation agency of COMESA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking farmers to markets • Bringing on board the private sector and Farmer organisations • Inputs supply – seed and fertilisers 	ACTESA is already operational in the region and working with several agricultural sectoral associations/organisations which have MoUs with COMESA Has MoU with the MDG Centre in Nairobi with special focus on the Dryland Initiative
AGRA	Kenya, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia	MoU with ACTESA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop and plant breeding Seeds multiplication • Soil health • High/tertiary level training • Support investment frameworks 	AGRA has a useful entry point to support to higher level training and to seed technologies

CAADP	COMESA Secretariat/all COMESA member states UNZA is Pillar 1 Specialised agency at continental level	AU/NEPAD Programme – COMESA is the implementing agency	Essential conceptual basis for all agricultural initiatives under NEPAD	CA programme must be within the overall CADDP framework and contribute to Pillar 1
CFU	Lusaka/Zambia	Sub-contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showcasing CA best practices • Training and capacity building • Technical assistance services 	CFU has a well established CA operation in Zambia and could support capacity building, study tour training and possibly support to CA Technical Centres
CIFOR	Jakarta	Sub-contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COMESA forestry development • REDD/REDD Plus 	
EAFF	Nairobi	MoU/sub-grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to membership at the national levels • Advocacy 	
FANRPAN	Pretoria/Southern Africa (SADC) – expanding into Uganda	Sub-contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CA policy analysis and research • Harmonization of programme with CAADP • Support national and regional investment frameworks • Climate change advocacy and awareness 	MoU and sub-contracts with CAADP and ACTESA
FAO	Harare/Johannesburg/Southern	MoU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build on on-going CA programmes in member states 	Has regional CA programme supported by Norway/EU.

	Africa plus Eritrea		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the establishment of NCATCs • Facilitate national investment frameworks • Documentation of lessons learned and best practices 	MoU needs revision
GART	Lusaka/Zambia, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho	Sub-contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support technical centre of excellence • Applied CA R&D • Integrating CA and livestock • Broadening scope to sustainable livelihoods 	GART is already operating in several countries in southern Africa
ICRAF/ World Agroforestry Centre	Nairobi/offices in Malawi, Zimbabwe; Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania?	Sub-contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research into MRV methodologies, carbon measurements • Scientific knowledge management • Agroforestry development 	There are existing operating links with ICRAF
SACAU	Johannesburg	MoU/sub-grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to membership at the national levels • Advocacy 	
UNCCD/GM	Rome	MoU/Sub-contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of investment frameworks • Upscaling of investment through climate and SLM inter-linkages • Development of resource mobilization strategies (including innovative financing instrument and mechanisms) • Information and knowledge management 	Worked together on the COMESA Carbon Fund and other Climate Related issues
UNEP	Nairobi	MoU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-agency coordination 	Acts as the Secretariat to AMCEN and has good links with the UN family of

				agencies
WWF	Gland, Switzerland	MoU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity conservation and ecosystems services 	Has good links with and the Rockefeller Foundation

ANNEX 5: Generic Terms Of Reference For The Ca Task

The role of NTF's will be decided by COMESA and relevant ministries. Some

Recommendations are presented below:

- (i) Define CA principles and their application.
- (ii) Mobilize resources to support CA activities.
- (iii) Promote CA.
- (iv) Share information.
- (v) Influence policies in support of CA.
- (vi) Identify and facilitate CA-related research.
- (vii) Facilitate CA training.
- (viii) Establish clear cut criteria for screening applications from organisations wishing to join the NTF.
- (ix) Participate in the Regional CA working group.
- (x) Develop guidelines for members seeking financing from COMESA to implement CA projects.
- (xi) Submit qualifying applications to COMESA with appropriate recommendations. In some cases NTF members may be in a position to access funds independently or to restructure existing activities to comply with the requirements of membership.
- (xii) Ensure that technical recommendations relating to the promotion of CF/CA are harmonised and comply with the key non-negotiables as prescribed and agreed upon by membership and authoritative bodies.
- (xiii) Approve independent consultants to evaluate the expected results and socio/economic impact of programmes managed by NTF members. Make these available to COMESA and national authorities as required.
- (xiv) Establish productive and harmonious relationships with relevant national authorities and promote a better understanding of all the benefits of CF/CA and in particular its role as a climate change adaptation strategy for farmers. The organisation of field visits to programme sites, the use of national media and the presentation and the dissemination of progress briefs should all be exploited.
- (xv) Facilitate quarterly NTF meetings. Generate agendas based on NTF member's inputs and provide secretarial functions as necessary.
- (xvi) Alert COMESA of issues at the policy level that could impede progress in the implementation of CA .
- (xvii) From time to time invite experts to make presentations at NTF meetings on aspects of particular relevance.

ANNEX 6 : Country Selection Criteria

To maximize the impact of initial resources available, the following criteria have been developed for selecting pilot start-up countries:

- (i) The country is a member of COMESA/EAC/SADC, i.e. the primary target group of the project.
- (ii) The country should have national and/or sectoral Climate Change policies or response strategy in place or has expressed its intention of preparing them to ensure the integration of Climate Change into development strategies, plans and budgets.
- (iii) The government is keen to upscale Conservation Agriculture.
- (iv) The country has sufficient capacity to prepare and implement up scaling of Conservation Agriculture.
- (v) Ideally, the country has already established a mechanism for coordination and implementation of Conservation Agriculture.
- (vi) Further elements to identify countries and priority areas of intervention could be of a more technical nature, e.g. the hazard profile of the country (exposure to risk, adaptive capacity, climate data availability and projected climate changes).

All countries in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region will participate in the project. Based on the above criteria, the activities will be implemented in the countries as depicted in the table below.

Activity	Year	Participating countries
1.1 Stock take and baseline	2011	Burundi, Rwanda, Mozambique, South Africa, Namibia, Madagascar, Eritrea, DRC
1.2 CA Investment framework formulation	2011	Zambia, Sudan, Eritrea , south Africa , Swaziland , Ethiopia
16.5.1	2012	Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania
1.3 Setting up of the CA task forces	2011	Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi
16.5.2	2013	Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti
1.4 Strengthening of the CA Task Forces	2011-2012	South Africa, Mozambique, Lesotho, DRC, Zambia, Malawi, Madagascar, Swaziland
1.4 CA Anchors Project	2011-2013	Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Uganda and Kenya
16.5.3	2012	Tanzania and Ethiopia
1.5 Review of NAPAS	2011	Zambia, Uganda, Malawi, Ethiopia, Comoros, Swaziland
16.5.4	2012-2014	All LDC member states belonging to COMESA-SADC-EAC
1.6 Design of NAMAS	2011-2013	Zambia, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Swaziland, Ethiopia, Sudan, South Africa, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Seychelles, Mauritius, Malawi, Swaziland and Lesotho

ANNEX 7: Vulnerability associated with Poor Land Use and unsustainable Agricultural Practices

Agricultural production systems, particularly in the small-scale sector, render the farmers, national food security and the environment both vulnerable to and contributory to Climate Change. Vulnerability is considered to be highest in the ESA region due to social, economic and environmental conditions that amplify susceptibility to negative impacts and contribute to low capacity to cope with and adapt to climate hazards. Social conditions, including poor education and minimal access to media and learning material, lead to reluctance to accept change, particularly in fundamental aspects of life such as addressing food production by farming. Economic conditions, including poverty and isolation from urban centres, imply that the costs associated with changed practice may be unaffordable, even when leading to overall reduction in the cost of production, and food security at subsistence level may be precarious such that the risk associated with adoption of new technology is perceived as high. Environmental conditions include poor fertility due to soil type or topography that requires specialised treatment in land preparation.

The vulnerability is caused by changes in rainfall patterns including sporadic distribution, dry spells, reduced precipitation and drought resulting in receding water tables. It can also be caused by abnormally high precipitation rates leading to soil capping and flooding. Traditional tillage methods are not only wasteful of labour and energy resources and destructive of carbon content and soil structure but are not efficient in channelling scarce water towards crops or diverting excess water from crops. Staple food crops are often not selected or bred for drought tolerance although more appropriate choices for drier conditions are already available such as Pearl millet, sorghum and cassava.

Unsustainable agricultural practices continue to cause environmental degradation while greater risks of Climate Change-induced crop failures and livestock deaths are already imposing economic losses and undermining food security. Unless the practices are modified by mechanisms for adaptation to Climate Change the losses are likely to get far more severe as global warming continues.

Tillage practices - Smallholder farming systems throughout the COMESA-EAC-SADC region are characterised by inappropriate tillage practices, low inputs and low yields in field crops and destructive exploitation of rangeland in livestock production. Land preparation methods currently applied under traditional management in Kenya, Mozambique, Uganda, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia, entail digging the whole field with a hoe, by animal draft power or tractor in order to bury weeds and create a soil-surface that provides a convenient seed bed. Digging over the soil by hand is a waste of available labour, it delays planting when done with the onset of rains, it is destructive of soil moisture and organic carbon-rich matter and most likely to create saturated mud that can wash away with heavy rains. These methods quickly expose the fertile, organic-matter rich top soil and catalyse oxidation and the loss of soil structure, as well as laterisation, and hard pan development lower in the soil profile. They are also principal sources of GHG emissions as organic matter held within the soil is oxidised.

Farmers who own draft power in the form of animals or tractors plough their fields to turn all the soil. Those who hire draft power for the same purpose are further disadvantaged by delays as the owner of the animals or tractors completes his or her own cultivation needs, so the hirers suffer loss of potential yield due to planting delays, which can amount to up to 2.5%¹ of potential yield per day's delay due to lost opportunity from the nitrogen flush that characterises the early rains and the truncated growing season, which means that there is insufficient available moisture for grain-fill. The poorest farmers, intent on draught power, wait to borrow the animals or tractors after the hire-market and the animals are exhausted. This category is so delayed in their planting as to miss the crucial growing period altogether, such that weed competition and truncated growing season entirely eliminate yield potential, wasting the inputs, the labour and the associated environmental degradation to no benefit.

Further impacts of ploughing include:

- (i) Creation of pans in the soil profiles that limit root and water penetration and hence root access to leached nutrients and receding moisture. The crop is made more susceptible to water stress and shallow-rooted plants are also more susceptible to lodging under wet and windy conditions.
- (ii) Leaching or erosion of fertiliser. It has been estimated that 50% of applied fertiliser may be washed away – an expensive waste of capital and resources;²
- (iii) Uneven crop emergence due to some seeds being planted too deep or too shallow in the uneven planting surfaces;
- (iv) Burning of crop residues, which is commonly associated with ploughing, removes protection of the soil against sheet erosion, reduces water penetration, eliminates insulation against soil temperature fluctuation, and exposure to capping. Termites and other soil fauna incorporate residues into the soil, maintaining its structure and organic matter content.³
- (v) Disruption of natural aeration of the soil and beneficial actions of soil micro-flora and fauna.
- (vi) Turning the soil aids germination and emergence of weeds, which deplete nutrients and moisture that would otherwise be available to the crop, and obliging the farmers, and particularly women and children, to spend more time and energy weeding them out.
- (vii) Breakup of the soil structure resulting in a steady decline in the inherent productive potential of the soil and consequent nutrient depletion, erosion and abandonment.
- (viii) Stagnation of productivity, leading to poor food security and disillusionment resulting in desertion of farming, poverty and the quest for alternative income earning opportunities.

¹Conservation Farming Handbook for Hoe Farmers in Agro Ecological Zones I & II Fat Culture, pp 10 June 2003

² Ibid, pp 4 June 2003.

³ Conservation Farming Handbook for Hoe Farmers in Agro Ecological Zones I & II Fat Culture, pp 10 June 2003

These tillage practices have often degraded once productive areas into non-productive, even sterile, farmland by causing degradation and loss of topsoil and exposure of subsoil that is impenetrable to tree seedlings that would otherwise usher gradual regeneration of the fields after abandonment by farmers⁴. These fields are incapable of producing and sustaining enough food and cash cropping to support smallholder households who must then move to clear new forest areas where soil structure and nutritional status is still intact. These destructive shifting agricultural practices have resulted in several countries in Africa having some of the highest rates of deforestation per capita in the world.⁵

The overall effect of poor tillage practices within the smallholder sector in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region is that they are less able to withstand external climate shocks in the form of droughts and flooding such that farmers may be obliged to sell off their on-farm assets to meet their basic household needs.

Crop Rotation - Relentless necessity to achieve food security conspires with inadequate agricultural expertise to militate against soil care through crop rotation. When the food crop is mono-cropped year after year and is poorly fertilised, the nutritive value of the soil diminishes and there is a build up of pests and pathogens. The improved practice of incorporating a leguminous crop into the rotation is not popular with poor smallscale farmers unless that crop produces an immediate return in cash or food. The most effective legumes in replenishing soil structure and nitrogenous content, which also counter weed growth and erosion are velvet beans and sunhemp but these do not provide an immediate income unless for seed, fibre, cooking fuel (sunhemp) or animal feed (velvet beans). Soya beans, cowpeas, Green gram, pigeon peas and guar and are legumes that are also effective in improvement of soil quality and they have the added advantage of providing an income or food.

Nutrient pumps - Crops that have deep root systems are able to access water and nutrients that have leached or sunk below the reach of crop roots. If the nutrients accessed by such plants are deposited on the soil surface and are not burned they become available to shallow rooted crops. The ideal plant for this purpose is the leguminous tree *Faidherbia albida*, which is native to SSA and grows in a wide range of conditions. It has the great advantage of dropping its leaves, not in the dry season like most deciduous trees in Africa, but in the rains when rain fed food crops are grown. It can therefore be planted in the fields where it does not interfere with the sunlight required by crops but provides them with a carpet of nutritious "litter" equivalent, when planted at 10 x 10 metre spacing and at early maturity, of 300 kg of complete fertiliser capable of yielding 4 tonnes of maize without additional inputs.

Labour saving practices - Demand for labour to till the land and control weeds imposes a heavy burden on families, particularly women and children. Rationalising this need has benefits for family welfare by allowing them more time to apply themselves to more progressive pursuits. This is particularly pertinent in the case of families affected by HIV/AIDS. Methods described below under Conservation Tillage bring considerable benefits in reducing labour demand as well as in reducing weed

⁴Ibid

⁵ Ibid

challenge, but weeds are rarely eliminated by cultivation practices alone so they must be controlled manually or by application of herbicides selected for their safety when applied by small scale farmers.

Livestock management - Current livestock management practices in many parts of SSA entail communal grazing on open pastures that are not divided into paddocks.

This results in:

- (i) Compacted soils as animals roam continuously on the same land;
- (ii) Promotion of sour grasses over sweet grasses as the animals have the leisure to select sweet grass and leave sour grass, which then takes over from the sweet;
- (iii) Build-up of flukes and ticks as the life cycles are not broken by removal of the animals;
- (iv) Facilitated transfer of diseases between herds.

When these unmanaged pastures suffer dry spells or drought they are more susceptible to deterioration because of the capped soil and poor leaf cover so that animals that depend on them become weakened and more prone to disease.

Crop husbandry - The Sub Saharan region hosts considerable variation in farming domains and crops grown by small and medium scale farmers. They include variations in soil types, rainfall patterns, land tenure systems, population densities, social traditions, market opportunities and access to resources and information. However, despite the diversity, there are core objectives of efficient and sustainable crop husbandry that are essential to all of them both for increased productivity and for adaptation to Climate Change. These are defined by the Conservation Farming Unit of Zambia as:

Improved Reduced Tillage (IRT), which is:

- (i) Minimised soil disturbance with correctly spaced permanent planting basins or rip lines established before the rains;
- (ii) Early planting of all crops, and
- (iii) Early weeding.

Conservation tillage (CT), which implies all components of IRT plus

- (iv) Retention of crop residues and use of cover crops for maximum as soil insulation;

Conservation Farming (CF), which is all of CT plus

- (v) Rotation with a minimum of 30% legumes in the rotation.

Conservation Agriculture (CA), which is CF plus

- (vi) Inclusion of *Faidherbia albida* in fields.

All the above components of Conservation Agriculture (CA) counter negative impacts in traditional crop husbandry by focusing on soil and moisture management and the careful use of scarce inputs and thereby work towards Climate Change Adaptation.

CA increases the yields of a wide range of annual rain-fed crops when correctly applied, thereby also increasing returns to labour, purchased inputs and profits. Ultimately, this also encourages more sedentary farming practices and reduces deforestation in search of virgin land, thereby addressing many aspects of Climate Change Mitigation.

CA is an effective and practical climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy that farmers can quickly apply and integrate into their current farming systems without incurring capital expense while also gaining efficiency and productivity.

Livestock management - Climate Change Adaptation can also be included into the management of communal grazing areas by adoption of rotational grazing patterns that intensify exploitation of the pasture over a brief period before animals are moved to a new section while the first recovers. The system is known as the Wagon Wheel system because herds are confined to one section between the “spokes” before returning to the “hub” for treatment and subsequent release into the next section. The practice follows natural grazing patterns of wild herds, and buffaloes in particular, which graze intensively in a tight group, consuming both sweet and sour grass and churning the topsoil with their hooves as they move on. Intensive grazing prevents sour grasses from overtaking sweet grasses, churning the topsoil for a brief period helps to incorporate manure and grass seeds and destroy weeds while also aerating the surface with minimal compaction, which improves water penetration. The intervening period before the herds return allows grass to recover in an improved tilth and it militates against the build up of parasites. The Matabele in their traditional management of herds adopted this grazing pattern from wild to domestic herds before colonialism brought about demarcation of land. The system was researched and formalised by Allan Savory⁶ and is now widely practiced under commercial management in many parts of the world.

Rationalisation of grazing patterns in communal grazing areas could greatly improve pasture and herd management while also addressing Climate Change Adaptation.

⁶ Allan Savory. *Holistic Resource Management* 1983.

ANNEX 8: Climate Mitigation, Carbon Sequestration, and Markets

Interventions based on agriculture, forestry, and land use provide an important opportunity for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. These interventions or projects are an approved approach for putting some parts of the Kyoto Protocol into practice—specifically the effects of activities facilitating the removal or sequestration of CO₂ from the atmosphere, through photosynthesis, in new and growing plants. Under the Kyoto Protocol (Article 3.4) and other GHG protocols, these CO₂ removals are tradable as emission offset credits.

A dramatic increase in the demand for carbon-emission reduction credits is predicted over the next decade as countries seek to meet national obligations under the Kyoto Protocol. This increase in demand will arise just as pressure is growing on the supply and price of carbon-emission reduction credits in the industrialized countries because most of the relatively cheap, end-of-pipe mitigation investments have been made in those countries. As a result, the comparative advantage for carbon-emission reduction credits is expected to shift from the industrialized to the developing countries, and even to the least developed countries. In the developing countries, there is large potential for generation of carbon-emission reduction credits through afforestation, reforestation, sustainable land use, agroforestry, and related livelihood activities.

Under the terms of the Protocol, credits can be issued for afforestation, reforestation, agroforestry, enhanced natural regeneration, re-vegetation of degraded lands, reduced soil tillage, and other agricultural practices to increase soil carbon or extend lifetimes of wood products (known together as LULUCF). Carbon markets, however, have failed to pick up on this opportunity. For example, even the World Bank's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), which enables industrialized countries to meet their GHG reduction targets at a lower cost through projects in developing countries, has not yet captured the real potential for GHG reductions in these countries. Despite enormous potential, less than one percent of carbon-emission reduction credits are for agriculture, forestry, and land use (LULUCF). Although pressure is growing for the CDM to develop and exploit this potential, participation by the least developed countries has been constrained by:

- (a) the absence of cost-effective measurement and monitoring systems for LULUCF projects;
- (b) lack of knowledge of sustainable land management technologies, techniques and practices that sequester carbon;
- (c) weak institutional capabilities and frequently perverse policies regarding LULUCF, sustainable land management, agroforestry, and often even the rural poor in most developing countries;
- (d) slow adoption of agroforestry and livelihood strategies for sustainable land management;
- (e) and relatively slow maturation of carbon markets for agricultural and land use projects.

The COMESA-EAC-SADC Climate Change Programme addresses each of these five challenges in order to facilitate the development of pro-poor agroforestry and

other land management projects that provide improvements to the productivity, competitiveness, and development potential of African agriculture - while at the time addressing climate adaptation and mitigation, including carbon sequestration - and to promote the acceptance of agricultural and land use projects into the world's carbon markets.

ANNEX 9: Gender and Climate Change

Women, like men, have particular socially conditioned vulnerabilities and capacities; and these have developed through the socialization process and, therefore, must be dealt with accordingly. Such vulnerabilities emanate as a result of women living in conditions of social exclusion, such as cultural limitations to mobilize outside their immediate environment; have less access to early warning information in times of disasters, mitigation and adaptation knowledge and skills, resources and decision-making forums.

Being the major users of key natural resources that are associated with or affected by climate change, women must be involved in the planning and execution of climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions that affect them.

Climate change alone is estimated to increase the number of undernourished people to between 40 million and 170 million, although impacts may be mitigated by socio-economic development. Climate change is expected to particularly affect resource-poor households unable to invest in or take advantage of alternative income sources or new agricultural strategies, and less able to recover following droughts, floods, diseases or other shocks. Resource-poor households and communities in marginal areas dependent on rain fed agriculture will be particularly affected by the effects of climate change and variability

Agriculture and climate change have gender specific implications as the structural differences between men and women affect their respective vulnerability and capacity to adapt to climate change. In sub-Saharan Africa, women in rural households will be negatively affected particularly due to their roles in providing natural resource products and producing agricultural products for their families' wellbeing. Such effects will include declining availability of surface water, fuel wood, livestock fodder and other natural resources, and declining crop yields. If men out-migrate more because of increases in droughts and floods or due to reduced agricultural production, the remaining women-headed households are typically more resource poor. The result of climate change impacts could thus be increasing demands on women's labour, and reduced income and food security particularly for women and poor households.

It is widely recognised that seventy percent of the 1.3 billion people living in condition of poverty in the world are women. In urban areas, 40 percent of the poorest households are headed by women. Indeed, rural women within the Sub Sahara region are also principal basic food producers. Crops in most parts of the region are particularly susceptible to drought and potential rain pattern changes. As climates change and water sources dry, women and girls have to walk longer and longer distances to collect water. Furthermore, women work at conserving soil and water, building embankments to prevent flooding, and taking on more non-agricultural work in an effort to mitigate and adapt to climate risks.

Women farmers are the pillars of African agriculture. According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation over two thirds of all women in Africa are employed in the agricultural sector and produce nearly 90 percent of food on the

continent. They are responsible for growing, selling, buying and preparing food preserves for their families. Yet even as guardians of food security, they are marginalised in business relations and have minimal control over access to resources such as land, improved seed and fertiliser, credit and technology.

However, such challenges can be addressed through the integration of a gender approach in climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, while also affirmatively involving women in situations where they might be highly disadvantaged. The gender approach will assist the programme to identify the various capacities, knowledge, vulnerabilities, needs and interests of men, women and the youth. The approach incorporated in climate change strives to analyse the extent and quality of various group's extent and quality of their participation in climate change decision-making processes, strategies and interventions. The gender sensitive analyses should be undertaken in different sectors such as agriculture (CA), forestry, energy, health. The approach should further be applied to critical decision-making fora and programmes such as national investment frameworks, NAPAs, NAMAs, CA taskforces and UNFCCC.

Currently, the three RECs all have Gender Policies that recognize that sustainable economic and social development requires the full and equal participation of women, men and youth. The policies realize that women make significant contribution towards the process of socio-economic transformation and sustainable growth and that it is impossible to implement effective programmes for rural transformation without creating a policy and institutional environment that is conducive to the full participation of both women and men.

For instance, Articles 154 and 155 of the COMESA Treaty recognises the fact that sustainable economic and social development of the region requires the effective participation of women, men and the youth. Further, the COMESA Gender Policy acknowledges and recognises the need to mainstream gender in all its regional activities in order to ensure that both females and males equitably participate in and benefit from regional development.

To concretise the above commitments, the COMESA Fourth Meeting of Ministers responsible for Gender and Women's Affairs which was held in May 2010 in Zimbabwe took a decision that Conservation Agriculture and other COMESA Agriculture Programmes such as CAADP and COMRAP should ensure that at least 80 per cent of the beneficiaries are female farmers and female-headed households and to fully integrate them into agriculture and climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions. The Council of Ministers endorsed the decision during the policy organs meetings held in Swaziland in August 2010.

The ministerial recommendation draws upon the many gender specific challenges that climate change impacts on the men, women and youth in the region. Depending on the social dynamics such as gender, age, economic level and ethnic groups, climate change has, and will have, different effects. Thus if attention is not paid to its causes and effects, climate change may increase inequality, thereby affecting the attainment of the MDG 1-eradicate extreme poverty and hunger and MDG 3-promote gender equality and empower women. As stated by the Millennium Declaration,

gender equality is both a goal in itself (MDG-3) and a condition to combat poverty, hunger, and diseases and achieve all other goals.

ANNEX 10: Traditional Energy Sources and Deforestation

Eastern and Southern Africa use substantial quantities of fuel wood and charcoal as the principal energy source in many households. These demands have created characteristic rings of deforestation around cities and towns, often extending for hundreds of kilometres from these centres. The charcoal burning process is a significant source of GHGs given the enormous volume of charcoal produced every year, further exacerbating the emissions from deforestation and litter disturbance. The industry in many countries employs tens of thousands of people whose skills levels limit their alternative income earning opportunities so that governments are often reluctant to intervene in the informal charcoal economy. Although charging mechanisms have been proposed and accepted by the Forestry Department for instance in Zambia, trees are exploited for charcoal without charge, so there is no financial gain to be had from planting trees to serve the charcoal demand while natural forests are cut free of charge. The economic cost of raw material for the industry therefore falls directly on depletion of natural forests although it could be readily addressed by imposition of a financial charge that would create an incentive to maintain plantations specifically for charcoal until economic development allows for replacement of charcoal as a source of domestic energy by a source that implies less GHG emission.

Many countries are attempting to replace these traditional energy sources with electricity, but this can have further implications for GHG emissions. Improved charcoal recovery and higher end-use efficiency, including improved stoves and insulated cooking chambers, bring many opportunities for adaptation and mitigation. The success of the REDD initiative in part depends on finding a lasting sustainable solution to the energy question for millions of poor people who depend on forests. Many countries in the region rely on coal, oil and gas for power and heat generation, reinforcing the need and urgency for developing alternative, clean, renewable sources, as well as carbon offset measures

ANNEX 11: Inadequate Knowledge, Information Flows and Financial Resources

A number of advances in understanding and technical knowledge are brought together in the COMESA-EAC-SADC programme. A rich cross-disciplinary exchange of ideas has begun, making it possible for the first time to apply a sophisticated, science-based approach to design and management of landscapes for both agricultural production and the preservation of ecosystem services.

However, Africa is still grappling with providing adequate nutrition, living incomes and essential services for its peoples. The impacts of climate change, therefore, place a significant extra burden on Africa. Moreover, the COMESA-EAC-SADC region is poorly provided with educational and research facilities and modern information dissemination mechanisms. Consequently, low levels of awareness are common, further constraining Africa's ability to take charge of climate change issues and its effective involvement in the climate change debate. In addition, knowledge management systems to capture, disseminate, and replicate best practices on climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes are weak. Similarly, the relative paucity of carbon trading instruments and agencies within Africa, coupled with poor financial flows and limited capacities to initiate, develop and leverage financing sources, instruments and mechanisms, have precluded Africa's participation and benefits from these incentive systems.

Conservation practices must not only control environmental degradation and desertification, but must also provide economic and social benefits. Efforts at land conservation over the last 30-40 years have met with little success, and there is now a general awareness of the need to develop more effective ways to implement sustainable land-use and management practices essential to controlling land degradation and desertification. Recent experience has shown that sustainable practices are much more readily adopted once the users of land and water resources perceive direct economic and social benefits from practices.

Agroforestry and other biological and agronomic conservation practices are increasingly being used to protect the natural resource base. Examples of such practices are planting hedges across the contour, denser plant populations, leaving crop residues on the soil surface, reducing tillage, sequential cropping, intercropping, and agroforestry for soil conservation. The use of physical conservation structures then becomes complementary to biological and agronomic practices. These systems can provide short-term economic benefits while farmers wait for traditional, longer-term forestry products. Agroforestry systems are most extensive in developing countries, where approximately 1.2 billion people depend directly on a variety of agroforestry products and services.

Carbon sequestration through the increase of carbon stocks, and particularly the conversion of unproductive croplands and grasslands to agroforestry, has the highest potential to soak up atmospheric carbon—at rates on the order of three tons of carbon per hectare per year. This conversion occurs in the process of replenishing the soil fertility of smallholder farms in sub-Saharan Africa, and in implementing tree-based alternatives to slash-and-burn agriculture at the margins of the humid tropical forest worldwide. The potential contribution of converting degraded croplands and

grasslands into agroforestry systems is estimated to be 390 million metric tons of carbon per year by the year 2010. When the IPCC examined land conversion as means of sequestering carbon, it found that the greatest potential for carbon uptake is through the conversion of previously degraded lands into well-managed agroforestry systems.

ANNEX 12: Lessons from the ongoing Climate Change Initiative

The Tripartite RECs have been implementing the Climate Change Initiative guided by the African Continental Framework on Climate Change. This work has been supported financially by the Government of Norway, the Rockefeller Foundation and the EU. To date that work has focussed on developing and delivering the African Climate Solution, through the development of common positions and enhancing negotiation capacity, strengthening the scientific basis, and building regional and continental consensus for the African Climate Solution. That work has now expanded to include the use of Conservation Agriculture (CA) as an appropriate priority adaptation and mitigation action for African agriculture.

Further, COMESA-EAC-SADC member States have developed Climate Response strategies and Agriculture frameworks such as the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and CAADP investment frameworks.

The following conclusions and lessons have been drawn from the ongoing implementation of the Climate Change initiative:

- (i) The top priority for all member states is the need to adapt to climate change focusing on sustainable food, water and energy security;
- (ii) Conservation Agriculture and Agroforestry practices increase agricultural productivity, reduce costs, conserve moisture, provide supplementary fuel and fodder thus lessening pressure on forests;
- (iii) All types of bio mass play a role in sequestering carbon and should be included in the post 2012 global agreement;
- (iv) Small island states and low lying coastal areas are already witnessing the devastation brought about by rising sea levels and urgently need to protect their populace and adapt to this reality;
- (v) Lack of resources, awareness, capacity and knowledge seriously hamper efforts to mitigate and adapt to Climate Change; and

There is also the challenge of acquiring the appropriate technology for effective response to climate change.

ANNEX 13: Stakeholder Consultations

- (i) The COMESA–EAC-SADC programme development process was based on the participatory planning approach. The consultations were carried out over a period of one year and at two levels, i.e. national and regional levels. The purpose of the consultative processes were: to get views from partners (i.e. on the merits of conservation agriculture); identify existing programmes which can complement the COMESA-EAC-SADC programme; identify regional and international institutions that would collaborate with the COMESA-EAC-SADC in the implementation of the programme; Identification of the elements that would inform the design programme.
- (ii) At a meeting of COMESA Ministers of Agriculture, Environment and Natural resources in Lusaka in 2010, the Ministers reviewed and endorsed the implementation of the Climate Change programme and agreed that the region should fast track the upscaling of Climate resilient technologies in the region. Further, the COMESA Ministers responsible for Gender Affairs were consulted and they called for 80% of beneficiaries to the Agriculture programme to be women.
- (iii) In April 2010, COMESA, on behalf of the Tripartite, organized a meeting of potential technical collaborators in Lusaka. Representatives of FAO, FARNPAN, ACT, ICRAF, AGRA, ACTESA, CFU, Zambian Government and Golden Valley Agricultural trust participated at the meeting. The meeting identified areas of collaboration in the implementation of the programme. Further, a separate meeting was held between the Tripartite and FAO in Nairobi in 2010 which was aimed at agreeing on the areas of collaboration between FAO and the Tripartite.
- (iv) Separate consultations were also held with SACAU and EAFF to chart the way forward in the implementation of the programme.
- (v) The three RECs also had three separate meetings to review and finalise the programme document.
- (vi) At national level, the initiative facilitated stock taking exercise on CA and convening of CA round tables in the following countries; Malawi, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan, Zimbabwe and Djibouti. The purpose of the CA round tables was to identify the key stakeholders and to chart the forward for the design of the CA investment frameworks that will guide the upscaling of CA in the member states. Further, COMESA convened a meeting of CA focal points in Zimbabwe which validated the project document.

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