

CLIMATE FINANCE ADAPTATION STUDY REPORT

Ethiopia

2020



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ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMINOLOGY

AfDB	African Development Bank
AGP	Agricultural Growth Programme
AGP II- EU	Support To Agricultural Growth Program Phase II & Complementary Action To Promote Nutrition Into The Agricultural Growth Program PHASE II (AGP II- EU)
AGP-MADE- USA	Agricultural Growth Project— Agribusiness and Market Development Project (AGP-MADE- USA)
BENEFIT-NL	Bilateral Ethiopia-Netherlands Effort for Food, Income and Trade (BENEFIT-NL)
BGRR- GCF	Responding To The Increasing Risk Of Drought: Building Gender-Responsive Resilience of the Most Vulnerable Communities Ethiopia- (BGRR- GCF)
CRGE	Climate Resilient Green Economy
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
EPACC	Ethiopian Programme of Adaptation to Climate Change
EU	European Union
GER	Germany
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
IT	Italy
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LFSDP- WB	Livestock and Fisheries Sector Development Project -(LFSDP- WB)
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Program for Action
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NL	Netherlands
NOR	Norway
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OWNP	One Water, Sanitation and Hygiene National Program
OWNP-AfDB	Support to One Water, Sanitation and Hygiene National Program (OWNP-AfDB)
PASIDP II -IFAD	Participatory Small-Scale Irrigation Development Programme II-Ethiopia- (PASIDP II -IFAD)
PRIME-USA	Pastoralist Resiliency Improvement And Market Expansion (PRIME) (PRIME-USA)
PRRO 200712 -GER	PRRO 200712 "Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity" (PRRO 200712 -GER)
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
PSNP IV-EU	Support To The Productive Safety Net Programme IV Of Ethiopia (PSNP IV-EU)
R4- GER	Rural Resilience Initiative R4 in Eth (R4- GER)
RPSN- WB	Ethiopia Rural Productive Safety Net Project (RPSN- WB)
SDR -GER	Strengthening Drought Resilience programme (SDR -GER)
SHARE- ARCE-EU	Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience, Accelerating Resilience Capacity in Ethiopia (SHARE- ARCE-EU)
SLM	Sustainable Land Management

SLM Phase II - EU	Support To The Sustainable Land Management of Ethiopia (SLM Phase II - EU)
SLMP II & CC- NOR	Support to Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change (SLMP II & CC- NOR)
SMIS - NL	Small-Scale and Micro Irrigation Support Project (SMIS - NL)
UK	United Kingdom
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
USA	United States of America
WB	World Bank
WEDP-IT	Italian Contribution to the Women Entrepreneurship Development Program (WEDP-IT)

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

This report is part of an international pilot project on climate adaptation finance tracking. The project engaged civil society organizations in 6 developing countries (Ghana, Uganda, Ethiopia, Nepal, Vietnam, and Philippines) to assess multilateral and bilateral international support for climate change adaptation.

The project aims to assess if multilateral and bilateral donors' reporting of adaptation finance is reliable, in the sense that the amounts reported are reasonably accurate, through the assessment of 20 projects, including the 10 largest received by Ethiopia, between 2013-2017. The project further investigates if the supported adaptation activities are targeting the poorest and most climate vulnerable parts of the population, and if the activities are gender sensitive.

CHAPTER 2: INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL NEEDS FOR ADAPTATION

Across the 15th and 16th sessions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Copenhagen and Cancun, respectively, developed countries committed to mobilise climate financing to developing countries of 100 billion USD per year by 2020, to address the needs of developing countries. At COP21 in Paris, it was urged that the allocation of funds strive to be balanced between adaptation and mitigation objectives. Yet, recent OECD (2019) reporting indicates that these targets and the stated balance are far from being met. With public climate finance from developed to developing countries reaching USD 54.5 billion in 2017, of which only 12.9 billion USD, or 23%, targeted adaptation activities and only 15% was channelled towards LDCs.

In 2017, in compliance with Ethiopia's obligations under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (2010), the country has developed its National Adaptation Plan (NAP-ETH). The NAP-ETH document builds on ongoing efforts to address climate change in the country's development policy framework, including the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy and the second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), as well as sectoral climate resilience strategies and regional and municipal adaptation plans.

NAP-ETH focuses on the sectors that have been identified as most vulnerable, namely: agriculture, forestry, health, transport, power, industry, water and urban. Within these sectors, 18 adaptation options have been identified for implementation at all levels and across different development sectors, recognizing the considerable diversity in context and vulnerability across Ethiopia's regions and social groups.

The estimated cost of implementing NAP-ETH over the next fifteen years is approximately 90 billion USD (with an average of 6 billion USD per year). It is expected that these funds will be raised from a combination of financing sources, including public and private, as well as financial support from development partners and international organizations. Ethiopia is one of the least developed countries vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and the unpredictability of climate variability. The adaptive capacity of the country is constrained by its inadequate financial and technical abilities to withstand or absorb the prevailing climate change related shocks and impacts. To overcome these challenges, the country required additional financial support from development partners and international organizations.

CHAPTER 3: OVERVIEW ON RECEIVED CLIMATE FINANCE IN ETHIOPIA

A total of 1,222 climate-related projects were committed to Ethiopia in the period 2013-2017, with the related total climate commitments summing to 2.87 billion USD, of which 1.1 billion USD was committed in 2017 over 326 projects. The four largest providers of climate finance were the World Bank (WB), African Development Bank (AfDB), United States and United Kingdom, providing around 34%, 9%, 9% and 8% of all climate-related finance flows over the period, respectively. As multilateral development banks (MDBs), the WB and AfDB produce and report climate finance figures using their "climate components", which is different to the Rio marker methodology used by developed countries.

With cross-cutting finance equally split between objectives, the ratio of adaptation and mitigation finance received in Ethiopia was 62% to 38%, with 1.5 billion USD and 957 million USD committed for adaptation and mitigation projects, respectively. Representing a significant 567 million USD imbalance between the objectives of 576 million USD over the 5-year analysis period.

Key finding 1: Climate finance received by Ethiopia predominantly targets adaptation. To represent the balance stipulated in the Paris Agreement, donor development aid targeting mitigation activities must be significantly increased without being detrimental to current levels of

As noted in the OECD's Rio Marker Handbook (Annex 18), those projects which have been assigned "principal" Rio markers of "2" for both mitigation and adaptation objectives should "be considered only upon explicit justification"¹. Our analysis finds that 116 projects received have been assigned "2" for both climate Rio markers, accounting for 115 million USD, 4% of total received climate finance, and is concentrated in projects reported by the United States (63), Norway (13) and the United Kingdom (10).

Key finding 2: 115 million USD of the climate finance received in Ethiopia has been Rio marked "principal" for both adaptation and mitigation objectives by donors. Considering the OECD's guidelines, this figure risks inflating climate finance figures.

Research commissioned by UN Environment in 2018 found that climate impacts and risk significantly increase the cost of borrowing in vulnerable developing countries. In effect, this makes the interest repayments attached to climate-related loans more expensive to return. To finance climate activities in countries such as Ethiopia – vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and at high risk of debt distress as defined by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) – through loans, jeopardises financial stability and the ability of public entities to invest in social infrastructure. Despite these risks, we estimates that from 2013-2017, 50% of total climate finance commitments received were provided as loans.

Key finding 3: The IMF finds that Ethiopia is at high risk of entering into debt distress, yet around 50% of all climate finance commitments received in Ethiopia from 2013-2017 were in the form of loans. Providers of climate finance should increase their provisions of grant-based support for climate change in Ethiopia to prevent the negative impacts related to debt.

CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS OF ADAPTATION RELEVANCE

Chapter 4 presents the results from the assessment of 20 adaptation-relevant climate finance commitments flowing to Ethiopia from 2013-2017, including the 10 largest received over the period. The assessment focuses on analyzing the quality of the adaptation activities undertaken and the accuracy of donor adaptation finance reporting. To do this the study followed a multi-step process adapted from the 3-step assessment developed by the MDBs, including assessments of: (1) the climate vulnerability context outlined by a project; (2) the stated intent of a project and its consideration of the identified risks, vulnerabilities and impacts; and (3) the demonstration of a direct link between these identified risks, vulnerabilities and impacts, and the financed activities.

An initial and important finding of this report concerns donor transparency. Accessing full project documents and progress reports for many of the adaptation-relevant development projects was extremely

¹ OECD's Rio Marker Handbook (Annex 18)

difficult, due to reluctance from some donors to share information. Difficulties in accessing project documentation primarily arose in relation to bilateral projects provided by developed countries. With MDBs such as the WB and AfDB having extensive online libraries of documents relating to their development and climate-related activities. Yet, for most of the assessed projects, access to such information was limited and limiting.

Key finding 4: Accurate and independent analyses of adaptation finance, and climate finance more generally, is hindered by a lack of willingness of primarily bilateral donors to make project documentation public. This lack of transparency makes it difficult for recipients of climate finance to determine if it suitably meets national, regional and local needs and priorities. This team suggests all development partners and international organizations to create easy access portals (e.g web-based access) to all relevant documents and information for the projects they are supporting.

Within the individual assessments, the 3-step process highlighted general key characteristics of projects which effectively target adaptation. Most importantly it was found that a project's ability to adequately assess and outline the climate vulnerability context within the relevant implementation area or sector leads to more successful adaptation projects.

Key finding 5: Adaptation projects seen to address adaptation needs routinely produce vulnerability analyses relevant to the projects activities and impacted stakeholders. Furthermore, projects which are found to effectively consider the relevant context of climate vulnerabilities, are also found to develop activities addressing the identified risks, vulnerabilities and impacts. Similarly, projects which fail to outline an adequate vulnerability context, often fail to meet the adaptation needs of those affected by the project's activities.

Key finding 6: Projects reported as adaptation-relevant by a donor which are more focused on commercialization, market development and entrepreneurship have less contributions to climate change adaptation. In comparison, adaptation-relevant projects mainly targeting the poor and food insecure households, the pastoralists and agro-pastoralist, and areas that are frequently affected by drought and with high land and environmental degradations have considered climate adaptation as their main objective or tasks.

In total, the team assessed 1.25 billion USD of climate finance, approximately 43% of total climate-related commitments received between 2013-2017. Using the individual assessments, the team was able to produce adaptation-relevance coefficients for each project, which allowed the adaptation-relevant portion of a project's climate-relevant budget to be estimated. This enabled the team's adaptation finance figures to be compared to that which was reported by donors, who make use of the Rio marker method or a 3-step approach (utilized by the MDBs), to determine the accuracy in reporting.

The team finds that for 7 of the 20 assessed projects, donors have significantly over-reported their adaptation finance. The projects (and estimated over-reporting) are: the World Bank's "Ethiopia Rural Productive Safety Net Project" (106 million USD) and "Livestock and Fisheries Sector Development Project" (21.0 million USD); the African Development Bank's "Support to One Water, Sanitation and Hygiene National Program" (22.7 million USD); the United States' "Pastoralists Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion" project (20.7 million USD); and the European Union project "Support to the Sustainable Land Management (SLM Phase II) of Ethiopia" (12.7 million USD); the International Fund for Agricultural Development's "Participatory Small-Scale Irrigation Development Programme II Ethiopia" project (11 million USD); and the United Kingdom's "Delivering climate resilient water and sanitation in Africa and Asia" project (6.7 million USD).

Key finding 7: The team calculates that of the 826 million USD of adaptation finance reported by donors across the 20 assessed projects, 206-239 million USD can be considered as over-reported, or 25%-29%. Over half of this figure results from the analysis of the World Bank's "Ethiopia Rural Productive Safety Net Project", which we estimate has been over-reported by 106 million USD.

The team also found that cross-cutting projects can target mitigation and adaptation co-targets to different extents, depending on the specific activities undertaken in a given project. And that projects with adaptation as one of multiple objectives (i.e. with a Rio marker allocation of "significant", or 1) also target adaptation to varying degrees. This is at odds with current climate finance accounting methods which produce generic adaptation finance figures for both cross-cutting projects and projects with multiple objectives, based only on non-granular Rio marker coefficients.

Key finding 8: The team found that 38.7 million USD of adaptation finance (5% of the total adaptation finance assessed) was under-reported. Primarily resulting from cross-cutting projects with both mitigation and adaptation objectives and from projects with adaptation marked as a significant objective amongst others. Evidencing that these projects are a source of inaccurate reporting of climate finance as estimated using current climate finance accounting methods.

Although a significant portion of adaptation-relevant finance has been found to be over- and under-reported, the team determined that only 3 project Rio markers were inaccurately allocated by donors. This indicates that the source of inaccurate adaptation finance reporting is primarily a consequence of current non-granular climate finance accounting methods.

CHAPTER 5: ANALYSIS OF POVERTY ORIENTATION, GENDER AND THE JOINT PRINCIPLES FOR ADAPTATION

Chapter 5 presents the results from the assessment of poverty orientation, gender integration and JPA of 20 adaptation projects. Poverty orientation has been assessed by investigating to what extent the project orients activities towards poor communities was included in the project design; the extent of prioritizing poor communities /ethnic groups /poor regions; the application of a Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) and the degree of implementation of poverty orientation in the project from field observation.

Key finding 9: The team found that adaptation projects such as the World Bank's Rural Productive Safety Net Project, WaSH, and Response and Resilience projects are good in addressing poverty orientation by targeting the poor and food insecure households, the pastoralists and agro-pastoralist and poor regions. While infrastructure and market based projects less effectively addressed poverty orientation by not specifically targeting the poorest of the poor. It was also not clear how to target the poor and most vulnerable in project implementation.

The team also discovered that a Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) was the least addressed element in almost all of the assessed projects with regards to their project documents and implementation. Exceptions were projects which incorporated gender equality and women's empowerment, and the rights of women to land and property ownerships. It seems that this is constrained by the country's law which does not allow NGO's to work on human rights related issues.

Parties to the Paris Agreement have recognized the importance of incorporating gender equality aspects into adaptation flows. Between 2013-2016, on average, 58% of adaptation projects in Ethiopia also

reported gender equality objectives. Furthermore, 59% of adaptation finance (426 million USD) is found to target gender equality, thus 41% of this adaptation finance lacks gender co-targets.

Key finding 10: Only 58% of donor adaptation projects report gender co-targets, with 41% of adaptation finance not address gender equality. Identifying a large blind spot in the focus of adaptation projects in Ethiopia.

The gender orientation of the 20 projects has been assessed using CARE's Gender Marker assessment tool that measures the integration of gender into programming, from harmful to transformative. The tool is focused on 4 major aspects: such as whether projects undertaken gender analysis; meeting distinct needs of men and women including boys and girls; setting gender indicators and meaningful participation of women.

Key finding 11: The team found that all of the 20 assessed projects have mainstreamed gender and contributed to women's empowerment, but at varied levels. Even where donors reported gender equality markers of 2 to OECD across 3 separate projects, the actions and objectives regarding gender equality were not found to be transformative as implied by this donor report. Likewise, in 4 projects reported without gender equality markers by donors, the team found that none of the were harmful for gender equality targets.

The team also found out that projects that have done gender analysis at the beginning of the project better integrated gender activities and addressed gender disparities in meeting specific needs of women and are in better position in mainstreaming gender.

When assessing the projects against the seven Joint Principles for Adaptation (JPA) that have been developed by Southern Voices on Adaptation in collaboration with CSO networks in Asia, Africa and Central America.

Key finding 12: Most of the assessed projects have addressed 4 of the 7 JPA principles A, C, E and F (participatory & inclusiveness, government sectors having defined roles and resource, targeting most vulnerable and building skills & capacity). Projects addressing principle F most adequately showed that most of the adaptation projects are investing more in the building of skills and capacities for adaptation, as well as in physical infrastructures. In comparison, projects addressing principle B inadequately, which tackles efficient utilization of funds and transparency, lack accurate reporting of information and transparency related to levels of the disbursement and expenditures of funds.

The team also found out that multilateral projects are found to be more transparent on fund utilization as well as reporting. So, more need to be done in addressing transparency problem observed in most projects and targeting the most vulnerable groups which are lagging behind in market based and infrastructure related projects.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The OECD's climate-related development aid database is found to be very useful in obtaining the relevant information and data for this adaptation finance tracking assessment. The team recommends that similar, or appropriate, national climate finance tracking portals are developed under the CRGE facility that tracks and stores local climate finances which should be easily accessible, reliable and transparent.

In this assessment, the team noticed the many challenges to easily obtain projects' design documents and their progress reports. Apart from some projects, such as those implemented by Multilateral Development Banks, most projects do not have easy access to such information and transparency was also limited. The

team, therefore, suggests all development partners and international organizations create publicly accessible portals (e.g. web-based access) to all relevant documents and information for the projects they are supporting, to help improve these transparency issues.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report provides the outcome of an adaptation finance tracking assessment for Ethiopia. For this purpose twenty adaptation related projects in the period 2013-2017 were selected from the OECD-DAC climate finance portal lists. A national team was formulated to conduct the assessment and with the technical support of INKA Consult and CARE Netherlands, the adaptation finance tracking for 20 selected projects was conducted. The OECD-DAC portal has all project level information and data to recipient countries with budget as well as policy markers on gender, climate mitigation and adaptation.

This activity is part of an international pilot project on adaptation finance tracking. The project builds on civil society assessments of international support for climate adaptation to 6 developing countries: Ethiopia, Ghana, Nepal, Philippines, Uganda, and Vietnam.

The project aims to assess if multilateral and bilateral donors' reporting of adaptation finance is reliable in the sense that the amounts reported are reasonably accurate. Earlier studies of international climate finance have indicated that donors have a tendency to report higher amounts spent on adaptation activities than what is in fact the case on the ground.

The project also aims to investigate if the supported adaptation activities are targeting the poorest and most climate vulnerable parts of the population, and if the activities are gender sensitive. Although politically important, this subject has not been researched a lot.

This report is only about international adaptation financing for Ethiopia but results from all six countries will be summarized in a global report all reports from the assessments will be available at <https://careclimatechange.org/>.

This report was written by an Assessment Team comprising six members from Consortium for Climate Change Ethiopia (CCCE) and CARE Ethiopia. The team was assisted by an Advisory Group (see Annex B). The Assessment Team is grateful for the support provided by partner organizations and all of whom were involved in the provision and gathering of information. The project has been financed by CARE Denmark and CARE Netherlands, using public funds from Danida and the Dutch government in the Partners for Resilience Strategic Partnership.

2. NEEDS FOR ADAPTATION FINANCE

2.1 GLOBAL CLIMATE CONTEXT

Global warming has already surpassed 1 degree Celsius and the impacts can be observed everywhere on the planet. Heat waves, droughts, floods and powerful hurricanes cost lives and create havoc. Continued global warming will lead to rising sea levels, water shortages and deteriorating conditions for food production.

Fortunately, as described in the IPCC special report on 1.5°C, in many contexts it is possible to limit loss and human suffering through well-designed adaptation measures. But climate adaptation does not come by itself and it is not free. Furthermore, people most affected by extreme weather have often not contributed significantly with emissions that create climate change.

Therefore, it is perfectly appropriate that the United Nations Climate Change Convention from 1992 establishes the obligations of developed countries to assist poor and vulnerable countries in meeting the costs of climate adaptation.

10 years ago, this commitment was quantified at COP15 and COP16. It was agreed that developed countries would deliver new and additional climate financing to developing countries and that funding should gradually be scaled up to \$100 billion by 2020. It was further agreed that the allocation of funds should be balanced between adaptation and mitigation, and that funding for adaptation would be prioritized for the most vulnerable developing countries, such as the least developed countries, small island developing states and Africa. These commitments were re-confirmed with the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015.

Accordingly, climate adaptation for the most vulnerable people should be supported with around \$ 50 billion a year from 2020.

The latest figures from OECD show, however, that the developed countries need to scale up funding for adaptation markedly to live up to their commitments. In 2017, only \$12.9 billion was provided in adaptation finance accounting 23% of the total climate finance. In fact, the needs are probably much higher. According to UNEP, the annual costs of adaptation in developing countries could range from \$ 140 – 300 billion by 2030.

2.2 CLIMATE CONTEXT IN ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia is one of the least developed countries vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and the unpredictability of climate variability. Currently the country ranks 163 out of 181 countries in the ND-GAIN index (2016) for climate vulnerability, which is significantly lower than its previous recent rankings (e.g. 2014 ranking of 145). Ethiopia is the 22nd most vulnerable country and the 31st least ready country—meaning that it is vulnerable to, yet largely unready to address climate change effects. The country's adaptive capacity is constrained by limited livelihood options for the majority of the population, inadequate ability to withstand or absorb disasters and the prevailing biophysical shocks it faces.

Ethiopia has ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994 and the Paris Agreement on climate change in March 2017 with it entering into force in April 2017. Ethiopia prepared its First National Communication to the UNFCCC in 2001, its Second National Communication in 2015 and a National Adaptation Program for Action (NAPA) in 2007. In the NAPA, which was developed with support from the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), identified key climate impacts and described 11 priority projects needed to address these impacts. The majority of the projects were not implemented. The NAPA has been updated and replaced by the Ethiopian Programme of Adaptation to Climate Change (EPACC) (2010), which is not implemented either.

Most recently, in 2017, in compliance with Ethiopia's obligations under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (2010), the country has developed its National Adaptation Plan (NAP-ETH). The NAP-ETH document builds on ongoing efforts to address climate change in the country's development policy framework, including the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy and the second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), as well as sectoral climate resilience strategies and regional and municipal adaptation plans. The first 5-year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP I, 2010-2015) aimed for the country to reach middle-income status by 2025. In the second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II, 2015/16 – 2019/20) the framework from GTP I is developed further and the country's Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy mainstreamed into the GTP II. While the GTP II recognizes Ethiopia's need for establishing food security, adaptation and mitigation programmes are prioritized to achieve sustainable economic growth (and achieving lower-middle income status) without net increases in GHG emissions relative to 2010 levels.

NAP-ETH goal is to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience. NAP-ETH aims to strengthen holistic integration of climate change adaptation in Ethiopia's long-term development pathways. The plan and its implementation are guided by the principles of participation, coherent interventions, stakeholder empowerment, gender sensitivity, equitable implementation and partnership.

NAP-ETH focuses on the sectors that have been identified as most vulnerable, namely: agriculture, forestry, health, transport, power, industry, water and urban. Within these sectors, 18 adaptation options have been identified for implementation at all levels and across different development sectors, recognizing the considerable diversity in context and vulnerability across Ethiopia's regions and social groups.

The estimated cost of implementing NAP-ETH over the next fifteen years is approximately US\$ 90 billion (with an average of US\$ 6 billion per year). It is expected that these funds will be raised from a combination of financing sources, including public and private, as well as financial support from development partners and international organizations.

3. OVERVIEW ON CLIMATE FINANCE

3.1 CLIMATE FINANCE FLOW TO ETHIOPIA

A total of 1,222 climate-related projects were committed to Ethiopia in the period 2013-2017, with the related total climate commitments summing to 3.87 billion USD.² Of the 1,222 climate-related projects, 326 were committed in 2017, 285 in 2016, 250 in 2015, 168 in 2014 and 193 in 2013. However, the actual commitments are not evenly spread over each year and show year-on-year increases from 2013 to 2017 (Figure 2.1), with a significant increase in finance in 2016 and 2017.

Significantly larger total climate-relevant commitment values in 2017 can partly be explained by the increased detail with which multilateral providers are reporting their commitments.

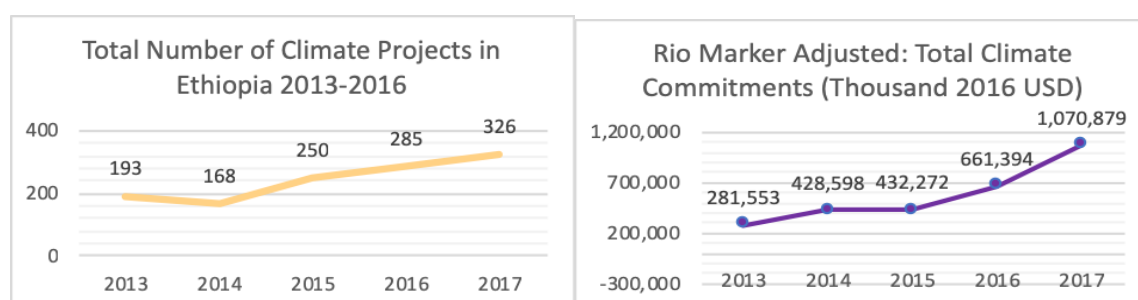


Figure 2.1 Climate related projects in Ethiopia and their values broken down by year

3.2 DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

The largest providers of climate finance to Ethiopia are the World Bank (WB), African Development Bank (AfDB), United States (US) and United Kingdom (UK). The WB's commitments total 974 million USD and were spread over 29 projects. Commitments from the WB in 2017 sum to 598 million USD, which was the largest annual commitment it made over the 5-year period (56% of all commitments received by Ethiopia in 2017). The commitments of AfDB, US and UK provided 8.8%, 8.5% and 7.5% of total commitments over 2013-2017 respectively.

Notably large commitments in 2017 were: two separate commitments titled "Ethiopia Rural Productive Safety Net Project" committing 312 million USD (to adaptation) and 100 million USD (to mitigation), respectively; and a large Norwegian mitigation project titled "REDD+ Phase II Investment of the Result Based Payment" of 69 million USD.

² Data on received climate finance in Ethiopia was accessed from the OECD in 2018 and subsequently analysed to produce the figures in this report. Therefore, later updates to the data, such as to the mitigation and adaptation breakdown of climate-related finance from the multilateral development banks are not included.

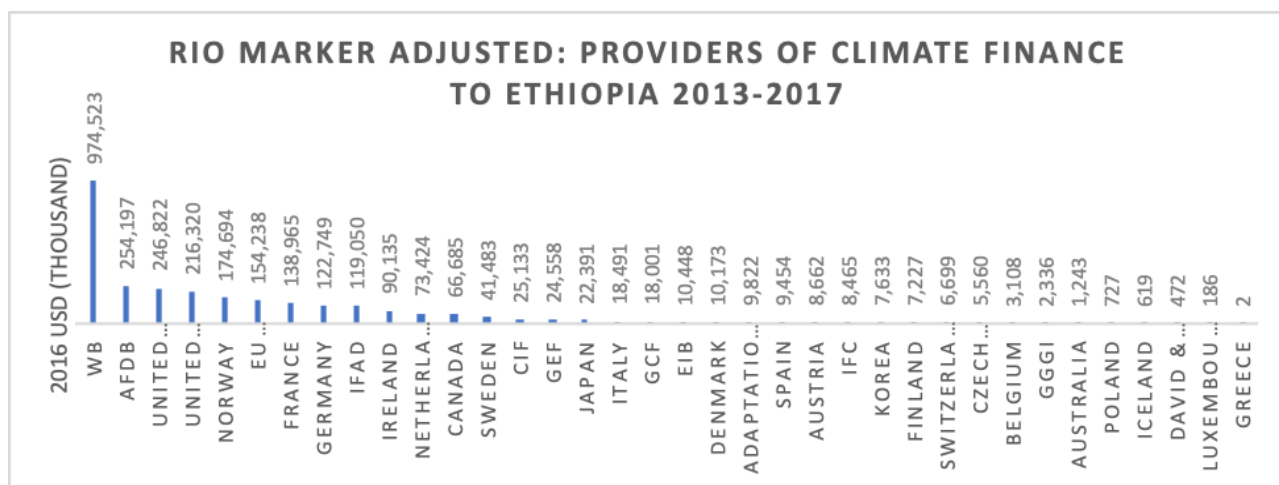


Figure 2.2: Providers of climate finance commitments to Ethiopia

3.3 RATIO OF ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION FINANCE

The Paris Agreement calls for a balance to be struck between climate finance for mitigation and for adaptation, addressing conditions and capacity constraints in the poorest and most vulnerable developing countries (Article 9.4).

The ratio of adaptation and mitigation finance leans heavily towards adaptation with 1.53 billion USD committed to adaptation defined projects, while 956 million USD was committed to mitigation projects with cross-cutting figures divided equally between the objectives. This creates a ratio of 62% of finance committed to adaptation, to 38% committed to mitigation, indicating a strong imbalance between the two objectives.

The number of adaptation projects with Rio markers³ of 1 or 2 is consistently larger than for mitigation projects over the five years. The general trend in the number of Rio marked projects for both mitigation and adaptation is also seen to increase over 2013-2016, with some variability in the trend as of 2017.

3.4 CROSS-CUTTING OR OVERLAP FIGURES FOR ETHIOPIA

A total of 313 million USD, 11% of the reported climate-relevant commitments to Ethiopia, is considered as cross-cutting and therefore targets both mitigation and adaptation objectives (i.e. 1, 1 or 2, 2 Rio marked projects). The important task for this study is to identify large projects marked as cross-cutting for further analysis, to determine the extent to which both mitigation and adaptation are co-targets.

A number of projects in the data have been reported to OECD-DAC as cross-cutting. OECD⁴ uses a scoring system with three values of policy makers for mitigation and adaptation: According to the OECD “a double “principal” score (e.g. to both mitigation and adaptation) to the same activity should be considered only upon explicit justification.⁵ A considerable number of projects (116) received by Ethiopia have been assigned “2” for both climate Rio markers and this study made assessments of these projects.

³A scoring system of three values (0,1, and 2) is used, in which official development finance activities reported to the DAC CRS are screened and “marked” as either (i) targeting the climate adaptation objectives as a “principal” objective (score “2”) or (ii) indirectly targeting as a “significant” objective (score “1”), or (iii) not targeting the objective (score “0”). These markers indicate donors’ policy objectives in relation to each development finance activity

⁴See OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate Handbook. page 7, paragraph 14.

The percentage of adaptation projects with a gender equality marker of either 1 or 2 was relatively stable over the four years staying between 55% and 61% (Figure 2.4b). On average, 58% of adaptation marked projects in the period have a gender equality marker of 1 or 2. However, it is important to note the sharp decline in projects marked “principal” for the gender equality marker in 2016. Gender marked adaptation projects totaled 426,338 thousand USD or 59% of all adaptation commitments in 2013-2016.

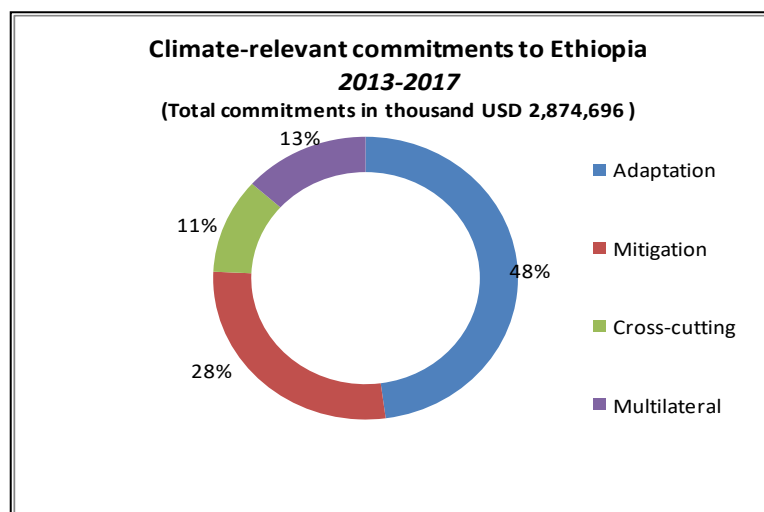
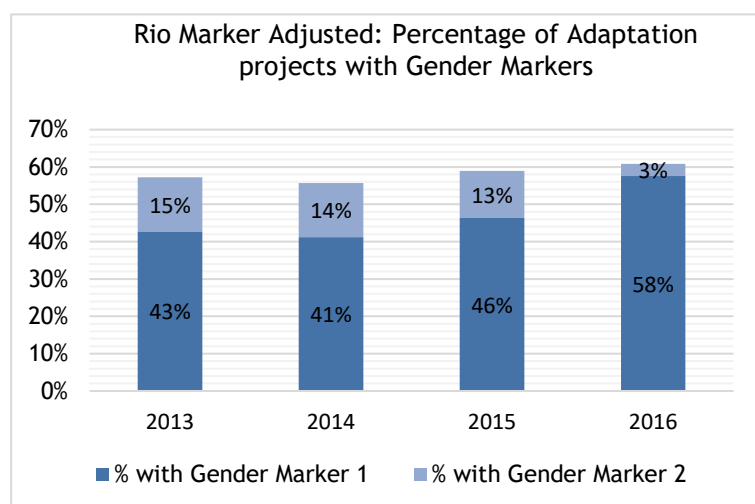


Figure 2.4a (top) Climate relevant commitments to Ethiopia 2013-17; and Figure 2.4b (bottom) percentage of Adaptation projects with gender equality policy markers



COMMITMENT PERIOD 2013-2016	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	ADAPTATION-RELATED COMMITMENTS (THOUSAND USD)
Adaptation projects* with a gender marker (1 or 2)	290	426,338 (59%)
Adaptation projects* without a gender marker (0 or blank)	207	296,748 (41%)
Total	497	723,087

Table 2.4c: Representation of gender equality markers in adaptation projects

* Adaptation projects” exclude cross-cutting projects and mitigation projects with adaptation Rio markers.

4. ANALYSIS BASED ON PROJECT DOCUMENTS AND OBSERVATION

4.1 METHODOLOGY

As outlined above, this study seeks to assess the accuracy and quality of donors' own reporting to the OECD-DAC - which provides the most comprehensive and detailed set of data at the project level on climate-related development aid. The OECD's guidelines for assigning the adaptation relevance of a project stipulates that a project should only be classified as adaptation-related, when it intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the current and expected impacts of climate change, including climate variability, by maintaining or increasing resilience, through increased ability to adapt to, or absorb, climate change stresses, shocks and variability and/or by helping reduce exposure to them (OECD-DAC Annex 18, Page 7).

The adaptation (and mitigation) relevance of a development project is assigned by most donors by allocating a 'Rio marker' to a project of 0, 1 or 2 to indicate an objective was "not targeted", a "significant" objective, or a "principal" objective, respectively. A "significant" marker would indicate adaptation and/or mitigation objectives are explicitly stated but not the fundamental driver or motivation for undertaking and designing the activity. Whereas a "principal" marker shows that the objectives are explicitly stated as fundamental in the design of, or the motivation for, the activity. Additionally, donor countries have the obligation to inform at project level about policy markers for gender equality.

Rio markers are applied to relevant projects by all developed country providers of ODA and climate finance, and also by multilateral organisations other than the MDBs. Importantly these Rio markers are the basis for the calculation of international flows of climate finance using the so-called 'Rio marker method' of climate finance accounting - which is utilized by all providers excluding the US, UK and MDBs. Through the Rio marker method, Rio markers of 2 result in 100% of a project's developmental budget being considered as climate finance, whilst Rio markers of 1 result in lower coefficients being used by almost all donors to report only a portion of the project's budget as climate finance. Where projects are assigned both mitigation and adaptation markers, i.e. cross-cutting projects, a variety of climate finance accounting methods are used by different donors to determine levels of provided climate finance going to each objective.

Whilst bilateral and some multilateral donors report Rio markers to the OECD, this is not the case with the MDBs who have their own "climate components" method of calculating the climate finance resulting from their projects. The method is published, in part, in their annual Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks' Climate Finance and Common Principles for Climate Change Adaptation Finance Tracking documents. The method results in a granular percent figure indicating the climate-relevance of a given project, and the portions of its budget going towards adaptation and mitigation budgets. For adaptation finance, the amounts reported by the MDBs are only the incremental cost of adaptation within the project. Due to the limitations of international estimates of climate finance when calculated using a simple and limited set of coefficients relating to combinations of Rio markers, our approach, outlined below, builds on and adapts existing methodologies such as the MDBs. Allowing assessments to produce adaptation finance figures and assess the relevance and quality of an adaptation project's activities.

To assess a selection of adaptation projects, the quality of their activities and resulting accuracy of their reporting the team selected 23 projects for assessment, including the 10 largest received over the period in Ethiopia. The team then followed a multi-step process, which drew on a compilation and analysis of international climate finance flows to Ethiopia. The methodology follows a 3-step approach analysis informed by the MDB's jointly agreed "Common Principles for Climate Change Adaptation/Mitigation Finance Tracking" to assess the adaptation-relevance of development projects, which includes 3 guiding strands, or steps:

- 1) Climate vulnerability context: How well does the project set out the context of risks, vulnerabilities and impacts related to climate variability and climate change?
- 2) Statement of Purpose or Intent: Is the intent of the project to address the identified risks, vulnerabilities and impacts related to climate variability and climate change?

- 3) Link to Project activities: Is there a demonstrated direct link between the identified risk, vulnerabilities and impacts, and the financed activities?

Project activities were rated based firstly on the project documentation, and, where possible, also by the collective observations of the Assessment Team and collaborating CSO networks. These two sources of evidence result in two strains of analysis. In this way, a comparison between the planned and actual initiatives can be established and used to inform our analysis of the quality of adaptation activities.

A rating scale of 0-10 was applied to assess how strongly the project performs against each of the three analysis steps. With 0 being the lowest rating, indicating the project does not at all address the guiding questions and 10 being the highest rating which indicates the project fully address all aspects of the guiding questions. The resulting project rating after the 3-step analysis was then used to produce an adaptation-relevance coefficient, as presented in Section 4.5, which allows the calculation of adaptation finance figures from a project's total climate finance figure. Allowing the comparison of this report's assessed adaptation finance figures with those reported by the donors themselves to the OECD-DAC.

Criteria for selection of the projects:

- a) The ten largest adaptation projects by budget, with the inclusion of multilateral development bank-funded projects.
- b) Ten other complementary adaptation projects. The team chose projects keeping the following criteria in mind:
 - Projects that reflect the knowledge base within the CSO networks (member organisations) and the assessment team
 - One or two projects having both Rio markers as principal objectives ("2, 2")
 - Projects with a large budget and no gender marker are especially relevant
 - Projects that member organisations of the CSO network consider it important to examine

Table 4.1 contains a list of the selected projects, the abbreviations provided will be used to describe the projects in the following sections of the report. Out of a total of 1,222 climate-related projects committed to Ethiopia in the period 2013-2017, 20 projects were chosen for analysis based on three criteria: largest adaptation projects (in terms of budget); geographical area and sectors, and donor type (including both bilateral and multilateral providers). Table 4.1 below lists the 20 chosen projects and provides brief description of each project: the project names, CRS IDs, total reported climate related budget of the project (and whether this is a grant or a loan), and a short description of each project. The top 10 projects in Table 4.5.2 are the 10 largest commitments, whilst the remaining 10 are the complementary selections.

The largest commitment is the World Bank supported "Ethiopia Rural Productive Safety Net Project" which included 413 million USD of climate-related commitments, of which 312 million USD was reported as adaptation finance. Comparatively, the smallest assessed project was the German Strengthening Drought Resilience (SDR) Programme committing 6.8 million USD. The assessed climate-related commitments are 38% of the total climate-related commitments 2013-2017. Five of the projects have multilateral providers, including: the WB (2), IFAD (1), GCF (1) and AfDB (1). The remaining bilateral commitments are from the USA (2), EU institutions (4), UK (1), Germany (4), the Netherlands (2), Norway (1) and Italy (1). Three of the projects (WB (2) and IFAD (1)) are provided fully as loans, whilst the AfDB's project is partially provided as a loan.

PROJECT NAME	ABBREVIATION	CRS ID	CLIMATE-RELATED COMMITMENT (USD)	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT	SHORT DESCRIPTION
WB: Ethiopia Rural Productive Safety Net Project	WB: RPSN	2017031171	413,019,041	Loan	The project supports the effectiveness and scalability of GoE RSN system and contributes directly to the development priorities of GTP II which highlights the GoE's commitment to ensure food security and strengthen DRM
IFAD: Participatory Small-Scale Irrigation Development Programme II Ethiopia- (PASIDP II)	IFAD: PASIDP II	2016000629	114,500,000	Loan	PASIDP II contributes to increased prosperity and improved resilience to climate-induced shocks in food insecure areas through investing on SSI and watersheds infrastructures with great potential for reducing the impact, enhancing economic growth and reducing poverty
WB: Livestock and Fisheries Sector Development Project	WB: LFSDP	2017029537	106,256,000	Loan	LFSD project aims to enhance livestock and fisheries productivity and commercialization by supporting and boosting the growth and transformation of smallholder producers and processors in the highlands with big livestock potential in selected value chains
United Kingdom: Delivering climate resilient water and sanitation in Africa and Asia	UK: CR-WASH	2015001175	67,683,000	Grant	Ensuring that water and sanitation services are resilient to climate change and public health benefits can be secured and sustained through investments on water and sanitation services and strengthened disease surveillance systems and actions
USA: Pastoralists Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion (PRIME)	USA: PRIME	20169009437	61,942,000	Grant	PRIME aimed to increase household incomes and resilience to climate change through market linkages by improving productivity and competitiveness of livestock sector; strengthened alternative livelihoods, enhanced pastoralists' adaptation, innovation, learning,

					knowledge management and nutritional status
EU institutions: Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience, Accelerating Resilience Capacity in Ethiopia	EU: SHARE-ARCE	2013000672	57,011,000	Grant	Strengthening food security and build disaster resilience by buildup the ability of the pastoralists to cope with future droughts and through multiple levels of interventions, addressing the root causes of vulnerability and enhancing capacities
EU institutions: Support to the Productive Safety Nets Programme IV of Ethiopia	EU: PSNP IV	2014016053	55,725,044	Grant	The support is to enhance resilience capacity and livelihoods of vulnerable rural households to shocks and improve their food and nutrition security. PSNP is part of the Government of Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan
EU institutions: Support To Agricultural Growth Program Phase II & Complementary Action To Promote Nutrition Into The Agricultural Growth Program PHASE II	EU: AGP II	2015000529	50,152,000	Grant	Support is to increase agricultural productivity and commercialization of smallholder farmers targeted by the AGP II and also contribute to dietary diversity and consumption at household (HH) level
GCF: Responding To The Increasing Risk Of Drought: Building Gender-Responsive Resilience Of The Most Vulnerable Communities	GCF: BGRR-VC	2017000014	44,255,000	Grant	Aimed to increase resilience of targeted communities to adverse impacts of climate change by introducing new approaches to water supply and management that are capable of increasing the productive capacity and ecosystems' water carrying capacities
USA: Agri-Business and Market Development Project (AGP-AMDe) Project	USA: AGP-AMDe	2013012674	40,858,540	Grant	Aimed to sustainably reduce poverty and hunger by improving productivity and competitiveness of value chains that offer job and income opportunities for rural households by improved competitiveness, access to finance, enabling environment, and expanded PPP
AfDB : Support to One Water, Sanitation and	AfDB : OWNPN		39,809,000	Loan (67.58%) 19,452,000	The Program is to increase access to water supply and sanitation services and

Hygiene National Program (OWNP)						adoption of good hygiene practices in an equitable and sustainable manner by construction and rehabilitation water supply facilities & water shed management
Norway: Support to Sustainable Land Management & Climate Change	NOR: SLM & CC	2013000259	35,006,000	Grant		Provision of capital investments, technical assistance and capacity that focuses on priority adaptation areas as outlined in the NAPA through enhancing the capacity in watershed management, climate smart agriculture and sustainable land and water management
Netherlands: Bilateral Ethiopia-Netherlands Effort for Food, Income and Trade	NL: BENEFIT	2015000432	34,971,000	Grant		BENEFIT aims for improved sustainable food, income and trade among rural households in Ethiopia. It has engaged in four key areas: capacity building in agriculture sector, trade, integrated seed sector and sesame value chains developments
Germany: PRRO 200712 "Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity"	GER: PRRO-200712	2016005584	27,645,690	Grant		Its objectives are to provide short-term food assistance, support the transition from relief assistance to a structured and predictable safety net and build resilience under PSNP and prevent chronic malnutrition and stunting
Germany: Conservation Of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	GER: CBD & SNRM	2015000685	22,412,000	Grant		The intended objective of the project is to enable institutions in charge of management of protected areas are capable of implementing strategies, instruments and measures for the protection and sustainable management of biological diversity
EU institutions: Support to the Sustainable Land Management (SLM Phase II) of Ethiopia	EU: SLMP II	2015000530	22,290,000	Grant		Rebuilding the natural capital assets by overcoming the causes, and mitigating the negative impacts of land degradation and ecosystem degradation by constructing infrastructures for SWC, erosion controls; provision of community infrastructures and capacity building

Germany: Rural Resilience Initiative R4 in Eth	GER: R4	2017005453	21,781,000	Grant	Enabling vulnerable households to increase their food and income security in the face climate risks through an integrated risk management approach which includes weather index insurance, assets creation, credit and savings interventions, and climate services
Italy: Women Entrepreneurship Development Project (WEDP)	IT: WEDP	2016150100	16,587,000	Loan	WEDP is to increase the earnings and employment of Micro and Small Enterprise (MSEs) owned or partly owned by the participating female entrepreneurs in the targeted cities through access to micro financing and training
Netherlands: Small-Scale and Micro Irrigation Support (SMIS) Project	NL: SMIS	2014000356	11,215,680	Grant	Support for Institutional, human and technical capacity development required for gender-responsive identification, planning, design, construction and management of sustainable small and micro irrigation schemes according to the adopted integrated watershed-based approach
German: Strengthening Drought Resilience (SDR) Programme	GER: SDR	2014001035	6,858,450	Grant	Increase capacities of the population and institutions of Afar region to pursue productive livelihoods and achieve food security and their resistance to climate-induced weather extremes by improving watersheds through SWC activities and building SSI systems
Assessed climate-related commitments			1,249,977,445		
Total climate-related commitments to Ethiopia 2013-2017			2,874,695,942		
Assessed adaptation finance as a percentage of national total			43%		

Table 4.1 List of selected projects

4.2 ASSESSMENT RESULTS FROM STEP 1: CLIMATE VULNERABILITY CONTEXT

For a project to be viewed as one that contributes to adaptation, the context of climate vulnerability must be set out clearly using a robust evidence base. This could take a variety of forms, including use of material from existing analyses and reports or original climate vulnerability analysis conducted as part of the preparation of the project. The assessment results for climate vulnerability context of the 20 chosen projects from project documents and observations are depicted in Figure 4.2 below.

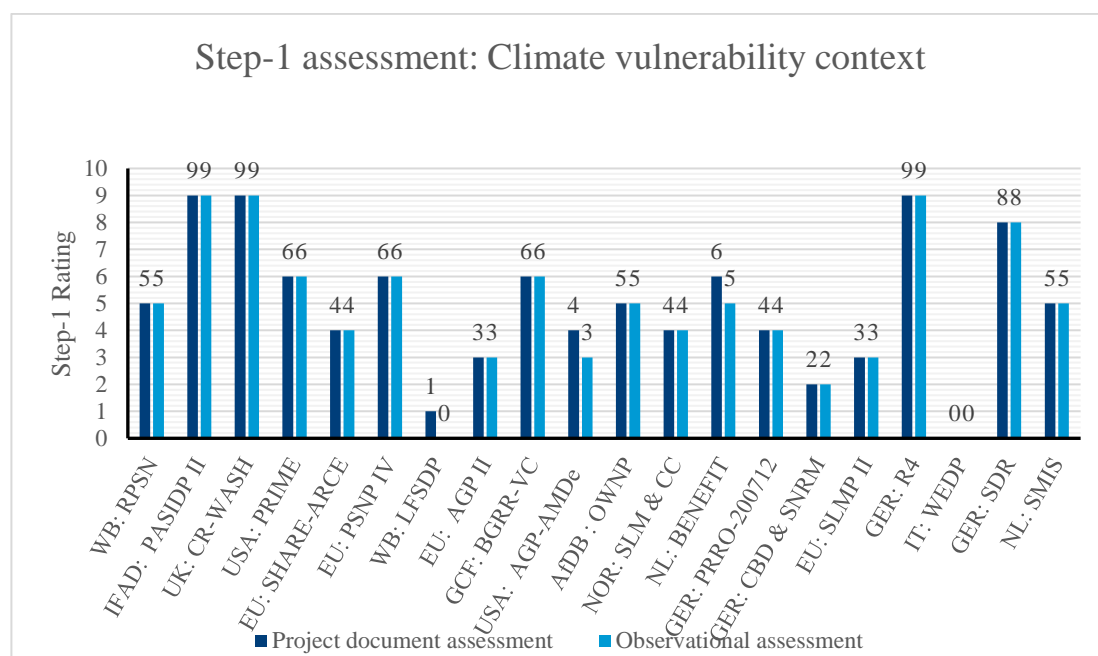


Figure 4.2 Assessment results from Step 1-Climate Vulnerability Context

The finding from assessment of climate vulnerability context as illustrated in the above figure showed no significance difference between top ten largest adaptation projects and the complementary projects in addressing climate vulnerability. Four of projects that scored high rating have fully addressed climate vulnerability context in project design document through conducting vulnerability and impact assessment and using risk profile of target communities. This was reflected in projects that have adaptation as principal objective.

Similarly, half of the assessed projects clearly described and addressed climate vulnerability having no difference between project document and observation. Safety net and food security projects such as WB RSNP, EU PSNP IV, and projects that are targeting pastoralist areas have partially addressed climate vulnerability context using the existing district level climate risk profiles.

The lowest ratings were observed on four projects: WB LFSDP, GER CBD&SNRM, EU SLM II and IT WEDP all reflected on the challenges the country is facing on loss of biodiversity, land degradation, food insecurity and women economic status and discussed climate vulnerability at the country level.

4.3 ASSESSMENT RESULTS FROM STEP 2: STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OR INTENT

This step seeks to assess how the project will address the context- and location-specific climate change vulnerabilities as set out in existing analyses, reports, or the project's climate vulnerability assessment. It helps to distinguish whether the project objectives aligning to climate change adaptation and addresses climate risks and vulnerabilities. The assessment results for statement of purpose or intent of the 20 chosen projects is illustrated in the graph below (Figure 4.3).

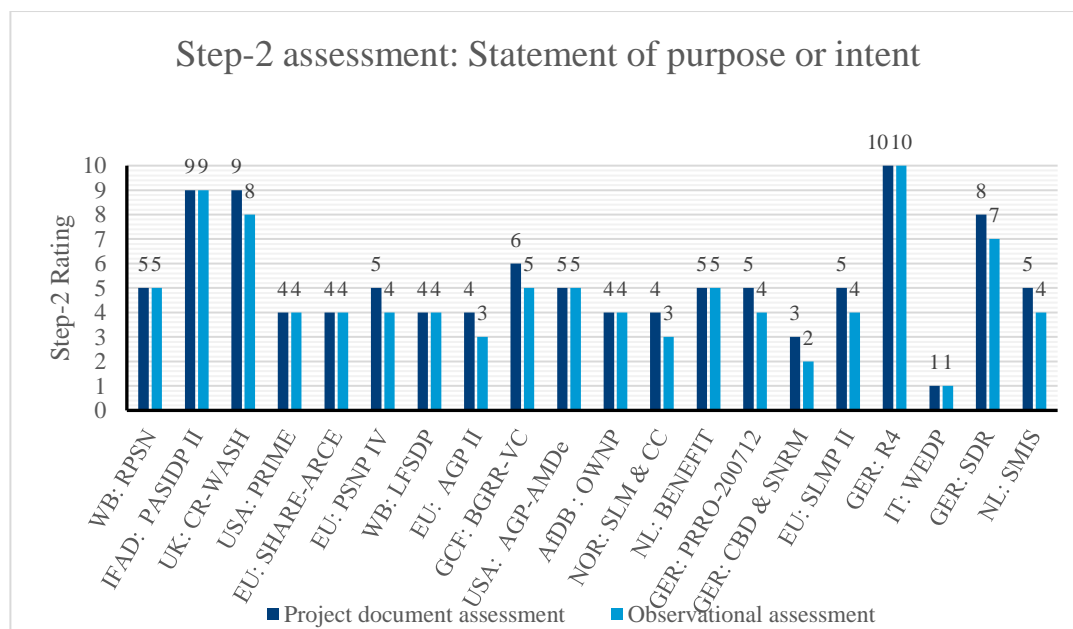


Figure 4.3 Assessment results from Step 2-Statement of purpose or intent

Out of the twenty projects, 4 (IFAD PASIDP II, UK CR-WASH, GER R4 and GER SDR) have set climate change adaptation/resilience as principal objective of the project to address the climate risks, vulnerabilities and impacts identified; and demonstrated enhanced household's resilience to climate change. Evidence from field observation also confirms this. The remaining projects except IT: WEDP have set climate change adaptation as secondary objective, primarily aimed to achieve -for instance - environmental services, biodiversity, poverty alleviation, economic empowerment and others.

No significance difference observed between the top ten projects and others with both sides having comparative objectives and impacts at varied scope. For IT: WEDP project, climate change adaptation is neither principal nor significant objective of the project, even if the donor reported this project as crosscutting.

4.4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS FROM STEP 3: CLEAR AND DIRECT LINK BETWEEN CLIMATE VULNERABILITY AND PROJECT ACTIVITIES

This section presents the assessment results for clear and direct link between climate vulnerability and project activities of the 20 chosen projects. The assessment explored how the implemented project activities aligned to vulnerability and adaptation needs and whether the interventions helped to improve the situation related to adaptation. It emphasizes the need for a direct link between the project-specific climate change context and the activities being financed under the project in question. The result of the assessment is shown in the graph below (Figure 4.4)

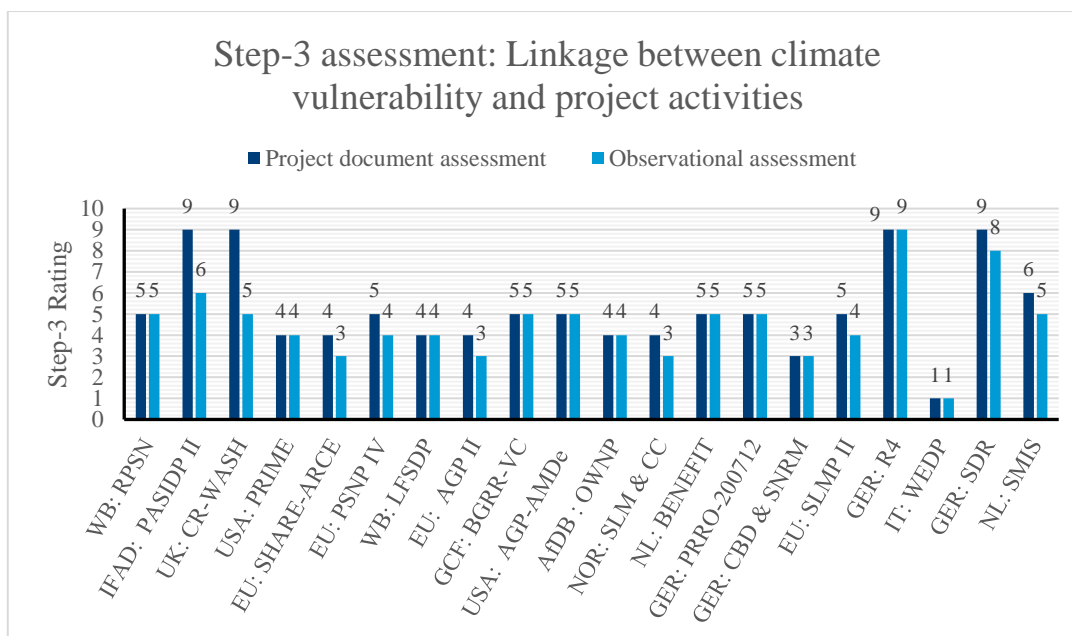


Figure 4.4 Assessment results from Step 3-Linkage between Climate Vulnerability and project activities

As showed in the above figure, the top rated four projects are the one consistently rated high in addressing vulnerability context and statement of purpose showing that projects which are found to effectively consider the relevant context of climate vulnerabilities and intent for adaptation/resilience are found to develop activities addressing the identified risks, vulnerabilities and impacts. For instance evidence from GER R4 project showed how the projects tried to address vulnerability and climate risks identified by setting clear adaptation objectives and critically engaging on climate smart risk transfer activity such as crop insurance that targeted the cash-poor farmers to work for their insurance by engaging in community-identified projects to reduce risk and build their insurance.

Similarly, the lower rated projects such as EU: AGP II, GER: CBD & SNRM and IT: WEDP projects which failed to outline adequate vulnerability context, couldn't design adaptation interventions but rather focused on mitigation and related development activities.

4.5 COMPARING REPORTED AND ASSESSED RIO MARKERS AND ADAPTATION-RELEVANT FINANCE

4.5.1 Consolidated 3-step results

The consolidation of the 3-step results reveals that there is minor variation in the rating of the project document analysis and the information from observation showing that all projects are meeting their intended objectives. As depicted in figure 4.5.1, four of the assessed projects (PASIDP II, CR-WASH, GER-R4 and GER SDR have scored the highest in addressing drivers of risks and meeting adaptation needs of the poor and most vulnerable compared to LFSDP, AGP II and CBD&SNRM projects that have the lower rating in both document analysis and observations. The assessment found out that except for WEDP, the lowest rated projects have crosscutting nature addressing both adaptation and mitigation objectives and thus, investing less on adaptation related activities. In addition, projects that focused more on commercialization, market development and entrepreneurship have minimal contribution to climate change adaptation.

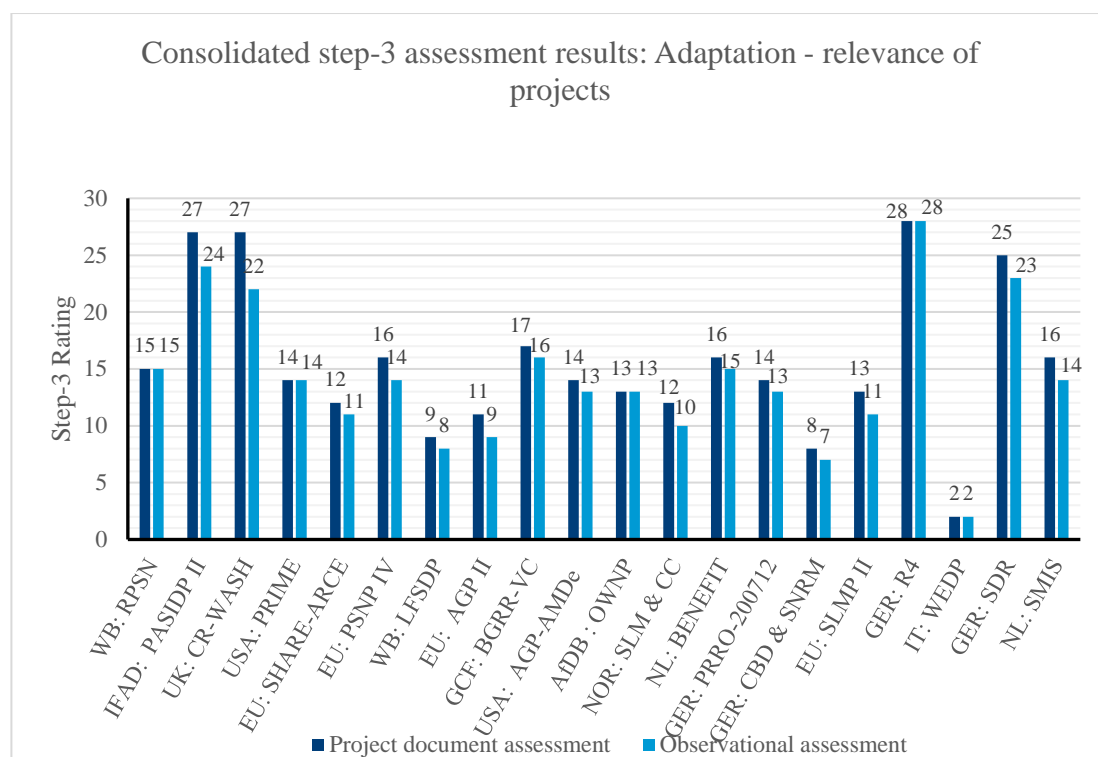


Figure 4.5 Consolidated Step-3 assessment results: Adaptation relevance of projects

4.5.2 Comparing donor and assessment team adaptation finance totals

The table below (Table 4.5.2) is comparing donor and assessment team adaptation finance totals. From the table one can observe significance differences in the climate commitments reported to the OECD and the adaptation-related finance arising from this reports assessment. The assessment result showed that of the 825 million USD of adaptation finance reported by donors across the 20 assessed projects, 206-239 million USD was over-reported according to project document and observational analysis, respectively, or 25%-29%.

Large differences can be seen between the reported and assessed adaptation finance figures observed in multilateral loan projects such as WB: RPSN and AfDB: OWNPN – both projects having reported detailed adaptation-relevant figures to the OECD for comparison using their climate components methodology. The EU SLMP II project, if assumed to have been reported entirely as an adaptation project due to its Rio marker allocations, is also found to have been over-reported. This evidenced that there is a significant amount of inflated adaptation finance figures being channeled to Ethiopia in international reporting, and a significant level of inaccuracy in the adaptation finance reporting of some projects.

Besides, the finding showed that 38.7 million USD (5%) of adaptation finance, primarily resulting from cross-cutting projects with both mitigation and adaptation objectives, was under-reported. Evidencing that mitigation and adaptation finance in cross-cutting projects, as estimated using current climate finance accounting methods, is a source of inaccuracy. From the result it also clear that cross-cutting projects can target mitigation and adaptation co-targets to different extents, depending on the specific activities undertaken. This is at odds with current climate finance accounting methods which produce generic cross-cutting finance figures, without mitigation and adaptation breakdowns, or simply split a cross-cutting figure equally to attribute it to mitigation or adaptation finance figures.

Although a significant portion of adaptation-relevant finance to has been found to be over- and under-reported, the team determined that only 4 project Rio markers were inaccurately allocated by donors. This indicates that the source of inaccurate adaptation finance reporting is primarily a consequence of current non-granular climate finance accounting methods.

BOX 1: TRACKING ADAPTATION FINANCE – THE WORLD BANK’S RURAL PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROJECT

Ethiopia is one of the world’s most drought-prone countries, with harvests commonly suffering from unpredictable or completely absent seasonal rains. Intensifying climate extremes and variability paired with a reliance on subsistence agriculture for the food intake of 80% of the population has resulted in widespread food insecurity among rural communities.

In 2017, the World Bank committed 600 million USD in support of the Government of Ethiopia’s productive safety net programme and its response to droughts. Of this total investment, 313 million USD was reported as adaptation finance and 100 million USD as mitigation finance. The commitment to the Rural Productive Safety Net Project supports rural populations suffering from chronic food insecurity, whilst also providing additional emergency food aid to those affected by transitory shocks.

More than 85% of the funds committed by the World Bank are for transfers of food or cash, both unconditionally and in exchange for participation in so-called “public works”. The nature of the “public works” are diverse, including actions to “...rehabilitate the natural resource base, build health posts and schoolrooms, construct and rehabilitate roads, and build other public infrastructure as prioritized by the community”.

The major focus of the project is short-term and seeks to scale up humanitarian transfers which act as a safety net to provide dependable protection against food insecurity and famine. The support is vital for over 8 million rural people, yet without fundamentally promoting climate resilient agriculture, provisions of cash or food do not inherently build resilience. Nor do the provisions reduce vulnerability to future events of the same nature. Only a small portion (around \$17mn) of the available budget has a stated long-term focus, funding the development of livelihoods through on-farm extension services, capacity building, and diversification.

Assessments undertaken in this report recognise that particular “public works” involve the management of natural resources and climate risks. The results of participation in them indicate increases in both soil and water retention and crop yields in some agricultural areas. However, the project’s development objectives and results indicators do not provide any evidence that the design, implementation, or review process explicitly targets adaptation or increases the resiliency of food production systems.

Ultimately, evidence to suggest that adaptation-relevant activities account for \$313 million of adaptation finance, more than 50% of total project costs, is lacking. In addition, there is no evidence showing that the main outcomes and drivers of the public works results in adaptation to climate change. This report estimates that closer to \$206 million of the committed finance actually targets adaptation, indicating that the World Bank has over-reported \$106 million of adaptation finance in international reporting.

There is no doubt that widespread subsistence agriculture and drought necessitates a responsive financial safety net in Ethiopia. However, without objectives fundamentally rooted in the climate resilience of food production, access to cash cannot be said to substantially increase adaptive capacities or reduce vulnerability to persevering droughts.

Project	Rio markers		Financial commitments reported to OECD (USD)		Assessed adaptation-related commitments (USD)	
	Adaptation	Mitigation	Climate-related finance	Adaptation-related finance	From project document assessment	From observational assessment
WB: RPSN	n/a (MDB)	n/a (MDB)	413,019,041	312,714,000	206,509,520	206,509,520
IFAD: PASIDP II	2	0	114,500,000	114,500,000	103,050,000	91,600,000
UK: CR-WASH	2	0	67,683,000	67,683,000	60,914,700	49,408,590
WB: LFSDP	n/a (MDB)	n/a (MDB)	106,256,000	52,894,000	31,876,800	28,334,933
US: PRIME	2	0*	61,942,000	49,563,000	28,882,000	28,882,000
AfDB: OWNPN	n/a (MDB)	n/a (MDB)	39,809,000	39,809,000	17,117,870	17,117,870
EU: SHARE-ARCE	1	0	57,011,000	22,804,000	22,804,000	21,094,322
EU: PSNP IV	1	0	55,725,044	22,290,000	29,534,273	26,190,771
EU: SLMP II	2	1	22,290,000	22,290,000	9,584,700	8,247,300
GER: R4	2	0	21,781,000	21,781,000	20,256,330	20,256,330
GCF: BGRR-VC	1	0	44,255,000	17,702,000	25,225,350	23,455,150
USA: AGP-AMDe	1	0	40,858,540	16,343,000	19,203,514	17,569,172
NOR: SLM & CC	1	0	35,006,000	14,002,400	14,002,400	11,551,980
NL: BENEFIT	1	0	34,971,000	13,989,000	18,534,630	17,485,500
EU: AGP II	1	1	50,152,000	10,030,000	18,556,240	15,045,600
GER: PRRO-200712	1	1	27,645,690	6,911,423	12,993,474	11,887,647
GER: SDR	2	0	6,858,450	6,858,450	5,692,514	5,281,007
GER: CBD & SNRM	1	1	22,412,000	5,603,000	6,051,240	5,154,760
NL: SMIS	1	0	11,215,680	4,486,272	5,944,310	5,271,370
IT: WEDP	1	1	16,587,000	3,317,400	1,161,090	1,161,090
Totals			1,249,977,445	825,570,945	657,894,955	611,504,912
			Over-reporting		206,364,326	239,219,548
			Under-reporting		38,688,336	25,153,515

Table 4.5.2: Implications for adaptation finance - comparing reported and assessed adaptation finance figures
 * Donor Rio marker coefficients for policy makers of "significant" have been used as specified by each donor, where appropriate.

4.5.3 Comparing donor and assessment team Rio markers

As mentioned above, providers of climate finance outside of the MDBs use a scoring system of three values (0,1,2), the so-called Rio Markers, to report on the climate objectives and adaptation finances resulting from their projects. In reporting, official development finance activities reported to the OECD-DAC's CRS database are screened and marked with either a "principal" objective (score "2"), a "significant" objective (score "1"), or as "not targeting" the objective (score "0"). A project can be marked as: "principal" when the objectives explicitly stated climate change adaptation as fundamental in the design of, or the motivation for, the project; or can be marked as "significant" when the objective is explicitly stated but is not the fundamental driver or motivation for undertaking and designing the project; or score "not targeted" ("0") means that the project was examined but found not to target the climate change adaptation objective in any significant way. (Annex 18. Rio markers)

Based on this scoring system, the assessment team evaluated reported Rio markers by donors to OECD DAC. The table below (Table 4.5.3) shows the comparison of reported and assessed Rio and gender equality markers for the 20 projects.

PROJECT NAME	ADAPTATION MARKER		MITIGATION MARKER		GENDER EQUALITY MARKET	
	Donor	Assessed	Donor	Assessed	Donor	Assessed
WB: RPSN	n/a (MDB) ⁶	1	n/a (MDB)	0	n/a (MDB)	1
IFAD: PASIDP II	2	2	-	0	-	1
UK: CR-WASH	2	2	0	0	0	1
US: PRIME	2	1	0	0	2	1
EU: SHARE-ARCE	1	1	0	0	1	1
EU: PSNP IV	1	1	0	0	0	1
WB: LFSDP	n/a (MDB)	1	n/a (MDB)	1	n/a (MDB)	1
EU: AGP II	1	1	1	1	1	1
GCF: BGRR-VC	1	1	0	0	-	1
USA: AGP-AMDe	1	1	0	0	2	1
AfDB: OWNP	n/a (MDB)	1	n/a (MDB)	0	n/a (MDB)	1
NOR: SLM & CC	1	1	0	1	0	1
NL: BENEFIT	1	1	0	0	1	1
GER: PRRO-200712	1	1	1	0	1	1
GER: CBD & SNRM	1	1	1	1	1	1
EU: SLMP II	2	1	1	1	1	1
GER: R4	2	2	0	0	0	1
IT: WEDP	1	0	1	0	2	1
GER: SDR	2	2	0	0	1	1
NL: SMIS	1	1	0	0	1	1

Table 4.5.3: Policy marker assessment - comparison of reported and assessed Rio and gender equality markers

The finding showed that except for 4 projects, Rio Markers reported by 13 donors are similar with the assessment team rating. Even if Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) don't use the Rio marker method and didn't assign Rio marker for their projects and the assessment team suggested a Rio Marker 1 for 3 of their projects originally reported as 100% adaptation projects resulting in inflation of adaptation related finances.

On the other hand, from six of projects explicitly reported as having climate change adaptation as their principal objective (score 2), two projects (EU: SLMP II) and (US:PRIME) were re-rated by the team as Rio marker of 1 since these projects have other parallel development objectives. Moreover, donor wrongly reported GER: PRRO-200712 project and IT WEDP project as crosscutting (1,1) contributing to adaptation and mitigation. The team found out that PRRO-200712 project has no mitigation related interventions and thus re-rated Rio marker as (1,0) while IT WEDP re-rated as (0, 0) since there was no climate related intervention found both in project document and observation.

4.5 CONCLUSION

Some of 10 largest projects budget have scored better rating in addressing the climate vulnerability context both in project documents and observations point of views, and concurrently targeted climate change adaptation. However, no significant difference observed in step 3 scoring between largest ten and complementary projects.

From 20 assessed projects 4 have setted adaptation as principal objective, while 10 projects were rated as having adaptation as significant objective and remaining 5 projects as crosscutting. Only one project (IT: WEDP) was found not climate related.

⁶ MDBs do not allocate Rio markers, as they do not use the Rio marker method to calculate the climate finance related to their projects.

Of the 825 million USD of adaptation finance reported by donors across the 20 assessed projects, 272 million USD was over-reported, or 33%, with big differences observed in multilateral loan projects such as WB: RPSN, WB: LFSDP and AfDB: OWNP. Moreover, 38.7 million USD of adaptation finance, primarily resulting from cross-cutting projects (1,1) and Adaptation projects (1,0) was under-reported, evidencing that mitigation and adaptation finance in cross-cutting projects and adaptation projects with significant objective, as estimated using current climate finance accounting methods, is a source of inaccuracy.

Projects that focused more on commercialization, market development and entrepreneurship have less contributions to climate change adaptation while those projects mainly targeting the poor and food insecure households, the pastoralists and agro-pastoralist, and areas with high land and environmental degradations and are frequently affected by drought are considered climate adaptation as their main objectives or tasks.

BOX 2: FODDER INTERVENTION IMPROVES HOUSEHOLD NUTRITION STATUS

Ibrahim Hassen, 57, is a father of five girls and two boys and lives in Doho village, Afar Regional State. The main source of food for his household is milk and milk products. He also earns some amount of money working as a laborer in the nearby Kesem Sugar Factory though his wages are inadequate to cover his household expenses.

Recurrent droughts have deteriorated pasture of the rangelands and his lactating cow was malnourished and got sick. He used his hard-earned money from his job as a laborer to buy drugs for the cow. The drought was taking a toll on the animals. “My milking cow with its four month calf would have died if the fodder and feed intervention was late by a week,” he says. He is referring to the fodder and feed distributed by the USAID-supported project Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement through Market Expansion (PRIME) to vulnerable households with the support from Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).

PRIME responded to the emergency situation through a voucher system, distributing a 105-kg of hay and 45-kg of concentrated feed per lactating cow. Ibrahim fed the lactating cow daily according to the prescribed amount by the community animal health workers. “Praise Allah and PRIME, my cow and its calf health condition has been improving for the last two weeks since they started eating the fodder and the feed. Its daily milk productivity rose to five liters from half a liter before the intervention. Words are not enough to express my happiness when I see my children enjoying milk,” he says. The intervention has benefited 7000 pastoral households of Amibara, Awash Fentale, Gelauele and Gewane woredas by protecting productive livestock assets from undesirable effects of pasture shortages resulting from prolonged failure of rain and supported household nutrition of vulnerable family members.

PRIME project is a five-year (2012-2017), USAID-funded Feed the Future initiative aimed at increasing incomes of 250,000 households and enhancing resilience to climate change through market opportunities in Ethiopia’s pastoral dry land areas.

- *Ibrahim Hassen, Pastoralist, Doho village*

5. ANALYSIS OF POVERTY ORIENTATION, GENDER AND THE JOINT PRINCIPLES FOR ADAPTATION

5.1 POVERTY ORIENTATION RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

This next section of the assessment aims to determine the performance of the selected projects with regards to poor communities, and levels of project orientation towards poverty reduction within their design and implementation. Four guiding questions directed the poverty assessment, each measured using the 10-point scale utilized in the 3-step adaptation assessment for consistency. The scores for each assessment variable were summed, with a highest possible score of 40. The guiding questions looked to determine the levels of: i) poverty orientation within the project design; ii) prioritization of poor communities, regions, or ethnic groups; iii) the application of Human Rights Based approaches; and iv) evidence of poverty orientation in project implementation. Table below (Table 5.1) summarizes the aggregated results of poverty orientation analysis for the selected 20 projects.

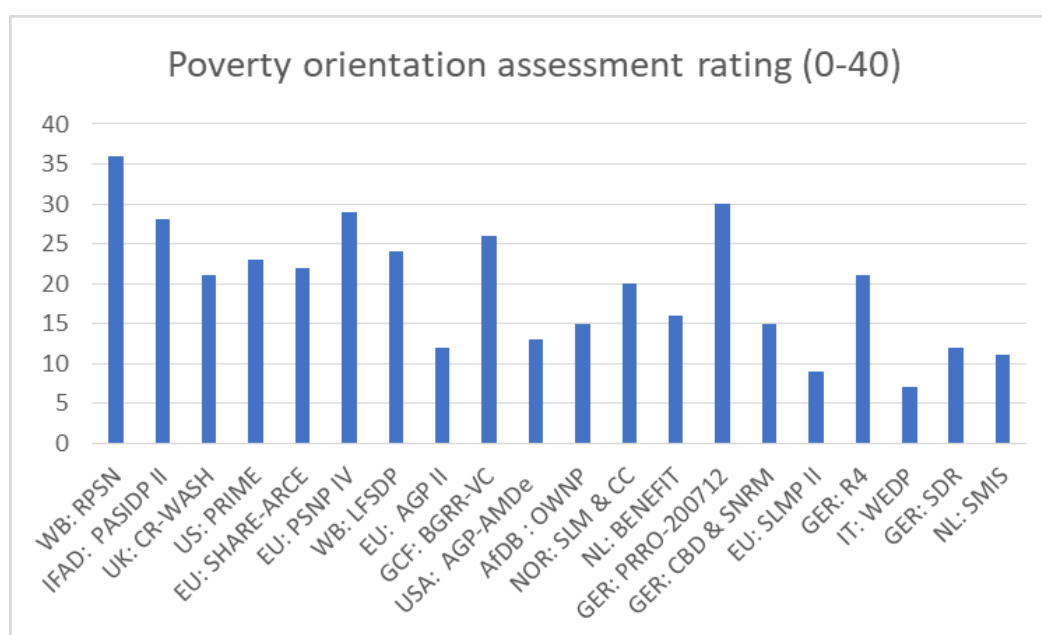


Figure 5.1 Poverty orientation - summary of project ratings

As showed in the above figure, 8 of the ten largest projects have the highest scoring on four assessment element while only 3 from complementary projects scored above average (>20). The largest ten are found to be more poverty oriented by 2 key elements: poverty orientation to the poor and prioritizing poor communities /ethnic groups /poor regions). These are reflected in projects such as Safety net, WaSH, Response and Resilience projects mainly targeting the poor and food insecure households, the pastoralists and agro-pastoralist and poor regions. The lowest scoring was found IT: WEDP is scoring the lowest as its intent was to increase the earnings and employment of female entrepreneurs and it does not prioritize the poor.

Other key finding was that those infrastructure based projects such as AfDB: OWINP, EU: AGPII and market based projects (WEDP, SMIS, BENEFIT and AGP-AMDe) are not poverty orientated and not targeting the poorest of the poor. For some it is not clear how to target the poor in project implementation.

Human Right Based Approach (HRBA) was the least addressed elements by almost all of the assessed projects in the project formulation and implementation. Some of the projects incorporated gender equality

and women empowerments, rights of women to land and property ownerships. It seems that this is constrained by the country's law not allowing NGO's/CSOs to work on human right related issues.

5.1 GENDER EQUALITY AND ADAPTATION ANALYSIS

In addition to the assessment of Gender markers for each project as depicted in Table 4.5.3 the team assessed the gender orientation of project by examining key components and attributes. The assessment team utilized CARE's Gender Marker assessment tool that measures the integration of gender into programming, from harmful to transformative.

This section presents the results from the assessment of gender within the selected projects, and aims to assess a project's effectiveness in mainstreaming gender into its design and implementation, or successfully involving transformative activities regarding gender equality within its design and implementation. As with the poverty analysis, there were four guiding questions leading the assessment, each measured using the 10-point scale. The scores for each assessment variable was summed, with a highest possible score of 40. The guiding questions sought to determine the project's orientation towards gender sensitivity by determining whether: i) the project was informed by an analysis of gender differences; ii) the project was planned with indicators that imply the collection and analysis of both sex and age disaggregated data; iii) the project attempts to meet the distinct needs different genders; and iv) the project's interventions ensure the meaningful participation of different genders. CARE's gender analysis framework has been applied to assess the projects which critically appraises the degree of gender equality in the projects. Figure 5.2 summarizes the aggregated results of gender aspect analysis for the selected 20 projects.

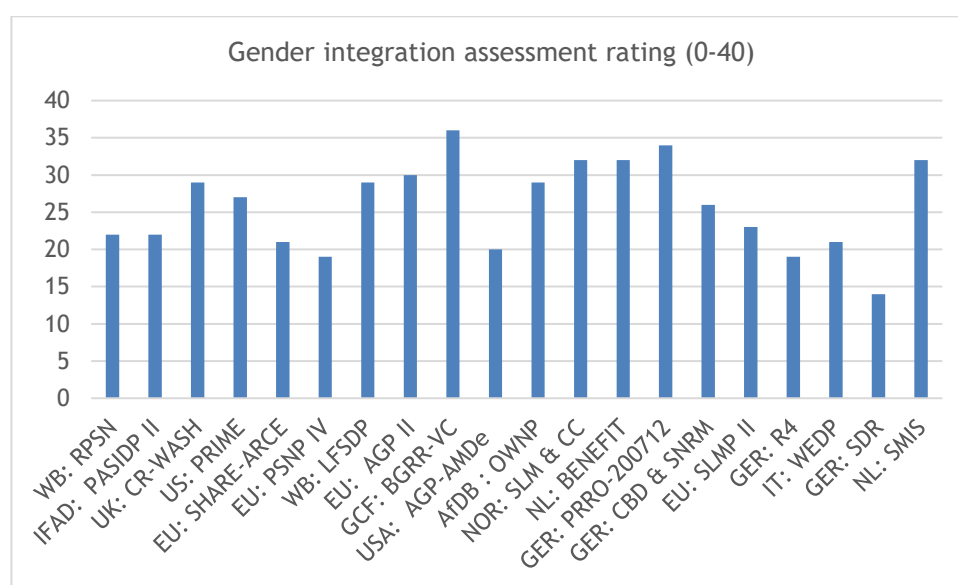


Figure 5.2 Gender integration assesment rating summarized aggregated result

The result showed that 16 out of the 20 assessed projects have addressed 4 major aspects of the gender assessment tool by doing gender analysis, setting indicators/target, data segregation by gender, meeting specific needs of women and improving women participation in project implementation. GCF BGRR-VC project which focused in Building Gender-Responsive Resilience of the most vulnerable communities have scored the highest by addressing all 4 assessment elements. Whereas AGP-AMDe, R4, PSNP and GER: SDR projects partially addressed assessment elements without doing gender analysis to inform project design. The team also found out that projects that have done gender analysis at the beginning of the project better integrated gender activities and addressed gender disparities in meeting specific needs of women and are in better position in mainstreaming gender.

With regard to gender marker rating, from 20 projects the team found out that 3 projects (PRIME, AGP-made and IT: WEDP) reported as gender transformative (2 marker) by donors while gender is included as crosscutting in meeting the needs of women. On the other hand, the team found out that 4 projects (CR-Wash, SLM & CC, R4 and PSNP IV) which was reported as gender neutral (0 marker) by donors were rather gender inclusive by partially fulfilling all 4 assessment criteria's. No difference observed between largest

10 and complementary projects in gender rating. Generally we can conclude that all projects have mainstreamed gender but at varied degrees. So, more need to be done to make adaptation projects more gender transformative.

5.3 JPA PRINCIPLES RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

This section discusses the results of Joint Principles for Adaptation (JPA) assessment. The seven Joint Principles for Adaptation (JPA) that has been developed by Southern Voices on Adaptation in collaboration with CSO networks in Asia, Africa and Central America. These JPA principles are designed to analyze overall adaptation policy and implementation in a country (or local government). Therefore, some of them have been reformulated to focus on one project/programme. The Assessment Team evaluated each project with an assessment of the 7 principles (mark "x" in the red, yellow or green column). The consolidated JPA results - write the number of projects receiving "Not good", "Moderate" or "Good" for each principle are shown in the table below (Table 5.3). "Not good" is given for not addressing principles, "moderate" is given for projects that partially addressing principles and "good" is given for projects that fully address JPA principles.

JPA PRINCIPLES	NOT GOOD	MODERATE	GOOD
A. The formulation, implementation and monitoring of the (selected) adaptation project is participatory and inclusive.	1	7	12
B. Funds for the adaptation project are utilized efficiently, and managed transparently and with integrity.	16	2	2
C. Government sectors and levels of administration (related to the adaptation project) have defined responsibilities and appropriate resources to fulfill them.	0	9	11
D. The adaptation project is developed through approaches that build resilience of communities and/or ecosystems.	2	9	9
E. The resilience of target groups who are most vulnerable to climate change is promoted.	1	9	10
F. The adaptation project has an appropriate investment in the building of skills and capacities for adaptation, as well as in physical infrastructure.	0	7	13
G. The adaptation project responds to evidence of the current and future manifestations and impacts of climate change.	2	9	9
Total	22	52	66

Table 5.3 Joint Principles for Adaptation - summary of assessment

More than half of the 20 assessed projects have scored "good" in the addressing JPA principles A, C, E and F. The lowest scoring is observed in principle B of efficient utilization of funds and transparency mainly due to lack of information and transparency related to levels of disbursement and expenditures. Multilateral projects are found to be more transparent on funding utilization as well as reporting.

The high scoring in principle F shows that most of the adaptation projects are investing in building of skills and capacities for adaptation, as well as in physical infrastructures. Similar to poverty orientation results, projects such as OWNPP, AGPII and market based projects WEDP, SMIS, BENEFIT and AGP-AMDe have poorly addressed some JPA principles such as addressing participation of target communities in planning and implementation, developing approaches that builds resilience of communities, targeting the most vulnerable and in responding to evidence of current and future impacts of climate change.

Generally, the team found out that more need to be done in addressing principles principle B (transparency on budget utilization) and E (targeting the most vulnerable groups) which are lagging behind in most projects.

5.4 CONCLUSION

The team found that adaptation project such Safety net, WASH, disaster response and resilience projects are good in targeting the poor and food insecure households, the pastoralists and agro-pastoralist and poor regions. While infrastructure and market based projects are not poverty orientated and not specifically targeting the poorest of the poor. For some it is not clear how to target the poor in project implementation. The team also found out that Human Right Based Approach (HRBA) was the least addressed elements by almost all of the assessed projects in the project formulation and implementation except for some that incorporated gender equality and women empowerment, rights of women to land and property ownerships. It seems that this is constrained by the country's law not allowing NGO's to work on human right related issues.

Gender assessment result showed that all of the assessed projects have mainstreamed gender at varied level and contributed to women empowerment but not enough was done to bring women one step forward to transformative level. From the result, we also concluded that, projects that have done gender analysis at the beginning of the project better integrated gender activities and addressed gender disparities in meeting specific needs of women and in better position at mainstreaming gender as well.

From JPA assessment we have concluded that most of the assessed projects have addressed 4 of the 7 JPA principles A, C, E and F (participatory & inclusiveness, government sectors having defined roles and resource, targeting most vulnerable and building skills & capacity) with the highest scoring observed in principle F indicated that most of the adaptation projects are investing in building of skills and capacities for adaptation, as well as in physical infrastructures, whereas, the lowest scoring observed in principle B of efficient utilization of funds and transparency mainly due to lack of information and transparency related to levels of disbursement and expenditures of funds.

The team also found out that multilateral projects are found to be more transparent on funding utilization as well as reporting. So, more need to be done in addressing principles principle B (transparency on budget utilization) observed in most projects and principle E (targeting the most vulnerable groups) which are lagging behind in market based and infrastructure related projects.

LIST OF ANNEXES

ANNEX A: METHODOLOGY FOR THE RESEARCH (BRIEF VERSION)

The methodology for this research study builds on the initial research guidelines done by the INKA Consult together with CARE for the purpose of tracking adaptation finance. It is only related to tracking adaptation finance from international donors and not domestic finance for climate change expenditures. Based on the guidelines an Assessment Teams and Advisory Group were formed to conduct the research. Advisory group consists of individual and experts working on climate change and those familiar with climate finance. It also consists of member organizations draws on the widespread experiences of the CSO network organizations from varying sectors.

The research uses the structure from the multilateral development banks (MDBs) so-called “three-step approach” for tracking of adaptation finance, consisting of the following 3-step approaches:

1. Setting out the context of risks, vulnerabilities and impacts related to climate variability and climate change a project or program seeks to address;
2. Stating the intent to address the identified risks, vulnerabilities and impacts in project documentation; and
3. Demonstrating a direct link between the identified risks, vulnerabilities and impacts, and the actual activities financed by that project or program.

The Assessment Team conducted a full assessment of 20 projects in each country, to be presented in a full adaptation finance tracking report. Following criteria were used to select the projects.

- a. The ten (10) largest adaptation projects by budget (including any of the top-ten largest adaptation projects chosen within the initial 3-project assessment), with the inclusion of multilateral development bank (MDB) funded projects.
- b. Ten (10) other complementary adaptation projects (including the two chosen for the initial assessment). Here there is the opportunity to include large, primarily mitigation, projects that also have an adaptation Rio marker of 1. I.e. large projects Rio marked 2,1 for mitigation and adaptation, respectively. When choosing complementary projects, it is important to include:
 - Projects that reflect the knowledge base within the CSO networks (member organizations) and the Assessment Teams
 - One or two projects having both Rio markers as principal objectives (“2,2”)
 - Projects with a large budget and no gender marker are especially relevant
 - Projects that member organizations of the CSO network consider it important to examine

The assessment is done on the following approaches to assess the selected projects.

1. Explanation of the rating scale (0-10)
2. Project assessment using the 3-step approach
3. Summing the ratings and Rio markers
4. Assessment of Poverty orientation in the project
5. Assessment of Gender in the project
6. Assessment using Joint Principles for Adaptation (JPA)

A rating scale of 0 – 10 is applied to assess how strongly the project performs against each of the three-step questions. Assessment rating is then applied to both sections of the questionnaire (documentation and observations), structured through the 3-step approach guiding questions in the table. The questions was analyzed on the rating scale as:

- 1) Climate vulnerability context – How well does the project set out the context of risks, vulnerabilities and impacts related to climate variability and climate change?
- 2) Statement of Purpose or Intent – is the intent of the project to address the identified risks, vulnerabilities and impacts related to climate variability and climate change?
- 3) Link to Project Activities – Is there a demonstrated direct link between the identified risk, vulnerabilities and impacts, and the financed activities?

ANNEX B: LIST OF ASSESSMENT TEAM AND ADVISORY GROUP

Assessment Team:

	Name	Organization	Function
1.	Dr. Sileshi Zewdie	CARE -Ethiopia	member
2.	Mrs. Neima Aliyi	CARE - Ethiopia	Coordination and Analysis
3.	Yonas Gebru	CCC-E	Team leader
4.	Yoseph Arega	CCC-E	Member
5.	Meskir Tesfaye	CCC-E	Analysis
6.	Alazar Daka	CCC-E	Document gathering and collection

The Advisory Group:

	Name	Organization	Function
1.	Mr. Dejene Birru	UNDP SGP	Advise/consultation
2.	Ms. Arsema Andargachew	CRGE Facility	Advise/consultation
3.	Mr. Negash Teklu	PHE EC	Advise/consultation
4.	Mr. Haimanot Desalegne	ENDA Ethiopia	Advise/consultation
5.	Dr. Zewdu Eshetu	AAU	Advise/consultation
6.	Mr. Mogues Worku	LEM Ethiopia	Advise/consultation
7.	Mr. Takele Teshome	ASDA	Advise/consultation

ANNEX C: LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED OR CONSULTED

SN	Contact Person	Position	Organization
1	Solomon Kebede	CEO	Melka Ethiopia
2	Shewaye Deribe	Programme Director	EWNERA, Ethio Wetlands and Natural Resources Association
3	Asaminew Gulilat	Focal Person	CR-WASH, Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity
4	Dr Daniel Alemu	PMU Coordinator	BENEFIT, Project Coordination Unit (PCU),
5	Dr. Tomas	Director	Livestock and Fishery Sector Development, MoA
6	Getachew Hailu	M&E	Livestock and Fishery Sector Development
7	Tamiru Gedefa	PMU Coordinator	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity
8	Habtamu	PMU Coordinator	Ministry of Agriculture
9	Feta Zeberga	Project Officer	Ministry of Agriculture
10	Jemal	Director	Ministry of Agriculture
11	Befikadu Alemayehu	Project Officer	Ministry of Agriculture
12	Girma Ayele	Project Coordinator	Farm Africa
13	Christina Ketter	Project Manager	GIZ, Afar Soil Rehabilitation Project (ASRP)
14	Asnake	Project M&E	GIZ,
15	Mohammed Mussa	Director for the Natural Resource Directorate	BoLANR, Afar

ANNEX D: LIST OF DOCUMENTS (UTILIZED FOR THE ANALYSIS)

Project/Programme Name	Documents Reviewed
1- Conservation Of Biodiversity And Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources (BD & NRM-GIZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> German TC Contribution to the “Conservation and sustainable use of natural resources - biodiversity in Ethiopia” Progress report on a TC module, 2018: Protection and sustainable use of natural resources: Biodiversity
2- Delivering climate resilient water and sanitation in Africa and Asia (CR-WASH-UK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building adaptation to climate change in health in least developed countries through resilient WASH project - Ethiopia Business Case Summary Sheet Presentation on Planning Output Ethiopia - Climate change, health & WASH
3- Bilateral Ethiopia-Netherlands Effort for Food, Income and Trade (BENEFIT-NL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BENEFIT Partnership – Proposal BENEFIT Partnership – 2017 Annual Report BENEFIT Partnership – 2018 Annual Report Report BENEFIT-18-004 Mid-Term Review of the BENEFIT Partnership-July 2018 Project Summary BENEFIT
4- Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience, Accelerating Resilience Capacity in Ethiopia (SHARE- ARCE-EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annex to agreement Final Evaluation of Coordinated Recovery to Community Resilience in Borena (CR2B)- sec Farm-Africa---Sustainable-Livelihoods-Through-Ecosystem-Conservation Eco-Region Newsletter No.2 , 2017 Evaluation Of The EU Approach To Resilience To Withstand Food Crises In African Drylands (Sahel And Horn Of Africa)
5- Support to Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change (SLMP II & CC- NOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Appraisal Document SLMP II Implementation Completion and Results Report
6- Small-Scale and Micro Irrigation Support Project (SMIS - NL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Inception Report Small-Scale and Micro Irrigation Support Project brochure Activity Appraisal Document SMIS Gender Responsive Strategy and Action Plan
7- Italian Contribution to the Women Entrepreneurship Development Program (WEDP-IT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Appraisal Document Agreement between Italian Agency For Development Cooperation and International Development Association Implementation Status & Results Reports
8- Responding To The Increasing Risk Of Drought: Building Gender-Responsive Resilience of the Most Vulnerable Communities Ethiopia-(BGRR- GCF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding Proposal Environmental and Social Management Plan
9- Livestock and Fisheries Sector Development Project -(LFSDP- WB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Appraisal Document For Livestock And Fisheries Sector Development Project World Bank Press Release NO: 2018/063/AFR Social Assessment Report (SAR), 2017 For Livestock and Fisheries Sector Development Project
10- Participatory Small-Scale Irrigation Development Programme II-Ethiopia- (PASIDP II -IFAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President’s report-Proposed loan and grant to FDRE for PASIDP II PASIDP II ESMF Report Final IFAD PASIDP Supervision_Report_Jul_2018 IFAD website –Irrigation Development Programme II.htm

Project/Programme Name	Documents Reviewed
11- Pastoralist Resiliency Improvement And Market Expansion (PRIME) (PRIME-USA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pastoralists Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion (PRIME) project document Prime: Mid and Endline Survey Report and annal reports CARE, Underlying Causes of Vulnerability of Pastoralist Girls (2011)
12- Rural Resilience Initiative R4 in Eth (R4- GER)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R4 Rural Resilience Initiative 2018 annual report Factsheet – R4– Rural Resilience Initiative R4 Annual Report January - December 2018 The Rural Resilience Initiative: building a risk management market for poor farmers- Case Study
13- Support To The Sustainable Land Management of Ethiopia (SLM Phase II - EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financing Agreement Project Appraisal Document SLMP II GEBRENA Bulletin issue 02, 2017
14- Support To The Productive Safety Net Programme IV Of Ethiopia (PSNP IV-EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to the Productive Safety Nets Programme of Ethiopia (2010-14) Coping With Change: How Ethiopia's PSNP & HABP are building resilience to climate change Ethiopia's Rural Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)- Thematic Programme Document Agreement document to Support to the PSNP IV of Ethiopia Ministry of Agriculture. 2014. Productive Safety Net Program 4 Design Document Early Lessons from Large-Scale Implementations of the Graduation Approach
15- Support To Agricultural Growth Program Phase II & Complementary Action To Promote Nutrition Into The Agricultural Growth Program PHASE II (AGP II-EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AGP II Project Design Document Financial Agreement to Support AGP II Social Assessment Report, Agricultural Growth Program (AGP-II)
16- Agricultural Growth Project—Agribusiness and Market Development Project (AGP-AMDE-USA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End-of-Project Performance Evaluation report, 2016: Agri-Business and Market Development (AGP-AMDE) Project Feed the Future Multi-Year Strategy, 2011 https://www.acdivoca.org/2015/08/obama-visits-acdivoca-project-participant-on-july-state-visit
17- Support to One Water, Sanitation and Hygiene National Program (OWNP-AfDB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program Appraisal Report 2017. Support to the One Water, Sanitation and Hygiene National Program (OWNP). African Development Fund. Ethiopia Progress Report. 2017. Support to the One Water, Sanitation and Hygiene National Program (OWNP)
18- Strengthening Drought Resilience programme (SDR -GER)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact sheet Capacity Development for Strengthening Drought Resilience of the Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Population in the Lowlands of Ethiopia TREE Project fact sheet Afar Soil Rehabilitation Project (ASRP) fact sheet
19- Ethiopia Rural Productive Safety Net Project (RPSN- WB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethiopia Rural Safety Net Project. 2017. Project Appraisal Document. World Bank. Financing Agreement document. 2017. Rural Productive Safety Net Project FDRE (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia). 2014. "Ethiopia National Social Protection Policy." FDRE. 2016. "National Social Protection Strategy." Enhanced social assessment and consultation report. 2017. Ethiopia Rural Safety Net Project PSNP Impact Evaluations (International Food Policy Research Institute).

Project/Programme Name	Documents Reviewed
20- PRRO 200712 "Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity" (PRRO 200712 -GER)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations— Ethiopia 200712. Projects for Executive Board Approval. WFP/EB.A/2015/9-B/2. 2015 • Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity. Standard Project Report 2018 World Food Programme in Ethiopia, Federal Democratic Republic of (ET) • Standard Project Report. 2017. Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity. WFP