



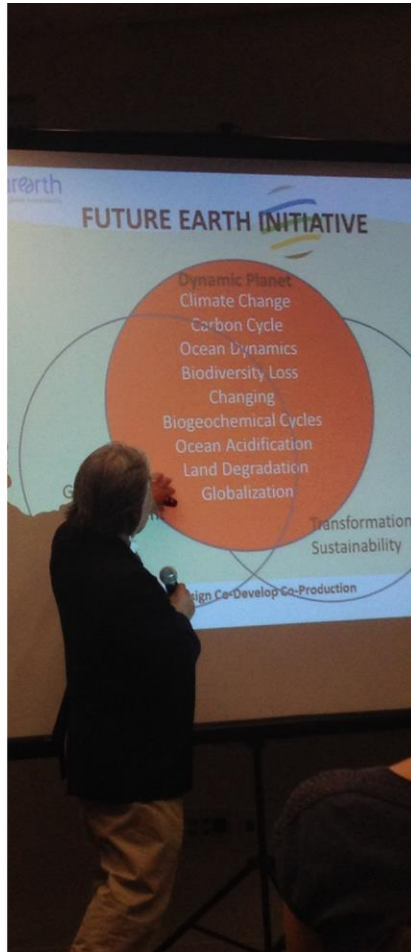
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QUARTERLY REPORT

CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

QUARTERLY IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2015 – QUARTER ONE



January 17, 2015

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CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

QUARTERLY IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

OCTOBER 2014 TO DECEMBER 2014

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JANUARY 17, 2015

DISCLAIMER

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ACRONYMS

ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development
ACRD	Advancing Climate-Resilient Development
ADN	Santo Domingo National District (Ayuntamiento del Distrito Nacional)
AgMIP	Agricultural Model Intercomparison and Improvement Project
ALM	Adaptation Learning Mechanism (website)
CAASD	Corporacion del Acueducto y Alcantarillado de Santo Domingo (Corporation for Water and Sewer of Santo Domingo)
CCAFS	CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CCRD	Climate Change Resilient Development Task Order
CEDEPAS	El Centro Ecu�mico de Promoci�n y Acci�n Social
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIMH	Caribbean Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology
CoP	Community of Practice
COP	UNFCCC Conference of the Parties
CRD	Climate Resilient Development
CRIS	Climate Resilient Infrastructure Services Program
CRW	Climate Resilient Wheat
CSP	Climate Services Partnership
DBMS	Database Management System
DHM	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (Nepal)
Engility-IRG	International Resources Group/Engility
FES	Foundation for Ecological Security
FTI	Fast-Track Implementation
FY	Fiscal Year
GCC	Global Climate Change
GFCS	Global Framework for Climate Services
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
GPR	Ground penetrating radar studies
GUC	Grants Under Contract
HiMAP	High Mountain Adaptation Partnership

ICC	Institute for Climate Change research (Guatemala)
ICCS2	Second International Conference on Climate Services
ICCS3	Third International Conference on Climate Services
ICF	ICF Incorporated, LLC
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDDI	Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral
IEDRO	International Environmental Data Rescue Organization
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
INGC	National Institute of Disaster Management (Mozambique)
IQC	Indefinite Quantities Contract
IRAP	International Research Institute for Climate and Society
IRI	International Research Institute for Climate and Society
JMS	Jamaica Met Service
KM	Knowledge management
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan for Action
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MEF	Ministry of Finance
MINAM	Ministry of Environment of Peru
MKM	Milieukontakt Macedonia
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NSI	National Space Institute
NTNC	National Trust for Nature Conservation
PMP	Performance Management Plan
Q2	Quarter Two
RFI	Request for Information
RMIT	Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
SNP	Sagarmatha National Park
SUNY	State University of New York
TA	Technical assistance
TDY	Temporary Duty

TERI	The Energy and Resources Institute
TMI	The Mountain Institute
UNC	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSRAT	Sam Ratulangi University
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	U.S. Government
V&A	Vulnerability and Adaptation
Water II IQC	Integrated Water and Coastal Resources Management Indefinite Quantities Contract
WEDC	Water, Engineering, and Development Centre
WIO	Western Indian Ocean
WIOMSA	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WVU	West Virginia University
WW	Weather Wizards
YKK	Yayasan Kota Kita
YMCI	Yayasan Mercy Corps Indonesia

A. INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the activities undertaken by the consortium led by International Resources Group (Engility-IRG) during the quarterly reporting period of October 2014 – December 2014, under the Integrated Water and Coastal Resources Management Indefinite Quantities Contract (Water II IQC) Climate Change Resilient Development (CCRD) Task Order. The report covers project management and implementation activities undertaken and/or completed during the reporting period. The CCRD Performance Management Plan (PMP) report is provided as an Annex. The remaining sections are divided into four sections: 1) Project Management; 2) Objective One activities; 3) Objective Two activities; and 4) Objective Three activities.

The report includes updates on activities and tasks described in the CCRD Year Three Work Plan:

Project Management, Planning, and Evaluation:

Task PM-6 Develop and Disseminate CCRD Knowledge Management (KM) Products

Task PM-7 Implement Grants Under Contract (GUC) Program

Objective 1: Support for USAID Missions and Bureaus

Task 1.1.1 Revise Vulnerability and Adaptation Manual

Task 1.1.2 Develop Climate Briefs and Annexes

Task 1.2.3 Support the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Adaptation Learning Mechanism Website

Task 1.3.4 Provide support for USAID Integration Pilot in Kazakhstan

Objective 2: Coordinate with Other U.S. Government (USG) Agencies to Support Mainstreaming

Task 2.1.1 Conduct Adaptation Partnership Workshops

Objective 3: Identify and Respond to Emerging Issues and Fill Gaps

Task 3.1.1 Support Preparation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

Task 3.1.2 Develop and Pilot Fast Track Implementation Concept

Task 3.2.2 Develop the High Mountain Adaptation Partnership's (HiMAP) Community of Practice

Task 3.2.4 Implement Community of Practice (CoP) Pilot Projects and Research

Task 3.3.2 Coordinate Activities of the Climate Services Partnership

Task 3.3.5 Economic Valuation of Climate Services

Task 3.3.7 National/Regional-level Climate Services Development

Task 3.4.1 Identification of Pilot Cities

Task 3.4.2 Climate Resilient Infrastructure Services Program (CRIS) Support to Pilot Cities to Accelerate Climate Risk Management

Task 3.4.4 Global City-to-City Information Exchange

Task 3.4.5 Provide Information and Technical Resources to USAID Staff

Task 3.4.6 Evaluate CRIS Activities and Recommend Next Steps

This report and all reports and presentations drafted and/or finalized during the first quarter of Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 are provided to USAID through the internal site: www.ccrdproject.com.

B. PROJECT MANAGEMENT, PLANNING, AND EVALUATION

Project management activities during the first quarter of FY15 focused on developing Climate Change Resilient Development communications materials and implementing CCRD small grants.

TASK PM-6 DEVELOP AND DISSEMINATE CCRD KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PRODUCTS

The CCRD communications team continued the strategic rollout of new communications products (see the chart below) following the CCRD Year 4 Communications Framework. The team has developed a process to distribute high-level deliverables to a number of organizations, including Cake X, Climate Access, Devex, Eldis, International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Adaptation Learning Mechanism, and WeAdapt. CCRD bundles will be rolled out including on gender, Climate-Resilient Development, Adaptation Partnership, Climate Resilient Infrastructure Services (CRIS), and Climate Services, which are aligned with the themes of the 2015 CCRD symposium.

The CCRD team is planning a four-day event in Washington, D.C., “Advancing Climate-Resilient Development (ACRD) Symposium,” scheduled for March 16-19, 2015. The event is structured to share technical lessons learned from CCRD and other USAID-related projects.

Other communications activities during the first quarter included editing, formatting, and finalizing deliverables; developing the CCRD Roadmap; and revising the CCRD website (www.ccrdproject.com) to include pages for the ACRD Symposium. Additionally, Stratus Consulting was hired to implement the Roadmap on the CCRD website as well as redevelop a more comprehensive and searchable CCRD product library.

The following table describes the current status of higher-level CCRD deliverables. The documents were uploaded to the CCRD library (www.CCRDProject.com/ccrd-library/technical-reports). Several of the documents were distributed across a variety of climate and stakeholder networks.

TASK PM-7 IMPLEMENT GRANTS UNDER CONTRACT PROGRAM

ACADEMIC

Western Kentucky University: During this quarter, most components of the project were completed and final reports created. The field expedition teams left the field and final workshops were held. Initial data and reports were posted on the American Climber Science Program website and all workshop presentations were made available to the public. Stakeholder interviews and agency coordination was wrapped up and final reports are in preparation. Long-term water quality sampling has been initiated and local university students and faculty instructed in sample processing. Initial water quality data has been analyzed to inform the long-term monitoring process. The Universidad La Molina completed its analysis of grazing impacts in the Cordillera Blanca and this information is available for use with interview data

and water quality impacts to create a final grazing management plan. Cattle enclosures were completed and initial vegetation analysis performed in coordination with local grazing groups. A fire frequency analysis for the park was performed and is now being published. Nine Peruvian students are working on thesis projects. Twenty other Peruvian students received hands on training in the field on monitoring and research techniques during this quarter. These projects will be ongoing for the next several years. This quarter was incredibly fruitful for the project and every project goal has been reached.

University of Colorado Boulder (I): The fourth quarter of the CCRD project on the Infrastructure Planning Support System focused on the final implementation of the project to prepare for expert review. As such, the tasks completed are focused on system implementation activities. The team is now moving into expert panel review activities. Specifically, the team has completed the implementation of the On-Line Planning Tool to a state where it is ready for an expert panel review and initial fielding to USAID personnel. The tool is now able to provide immediate climate impact feedback to users in an on-line environment. The tool currently focuses on Central America for the review stage. Users can put a primary, secondary, or tertiary road in any location and indicate if it is a paved, gravel, or unpaved road. The system will then provide a report to the user of the projected climate impacts and adaptation options available on that road through a desired date up to 2100.

The team is now going to focus on having a review stage for the project with USAID experts. From this review, the team will implement any changes required, or go directly to a field trial with end-users. It is anticipated that the review and testing period will continue through mid-February when final modifications to the system will be implemented. At that time, a final roll-out will be made to a select group of field professionals for testing. The team will work with this group to determine the impact and viability of the system under local conditions. It is anticipated that this review will last until the end of March when the team will write a review of the testing process for a final report to be submitted for review by the end of April.

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT) University: In FY2014, the grantee collaborated with two Pacific port authorities in Fiji and Papua New Guinea, as well as various climate data providers, to finalize a decision-support toolkit for Climate Smart Pacific Seaports. Building on a prototype from the Australian context, the toolkit was enhanced and tailored for use in Fiji and Papua New Guinea through a series of in-country stakeholder workshops with seaport authorities and key local experts. A second round of workshops was then used to train port staff on the toolkit, to test the usability of the different assessment tools, and to promote the resource as a mechanism for internal learning and capacity building. The toolkit not only provides the necessary climate data, guidance for decision-making, and assessment tools, but also catalyzes knowledge exchange and shared learning between port staff and other relevant actors, such as engineers and occupational health and safety officials, who perceive and address risk differently. Toolkit users also learned to produce climate risk reports to inform adaptation planning, a valuable outcome for improved decision-making by Pacific port authorities.

West Virginia University (WVU): WVU's major activities this quarter included processing the second round of household data, preparation for the final round of data collection in January 2015, and the preparation and submission of a peer-reviewed journal article. WVU prepared and analyzed the data collected in Mzuzu, Malawi. They collected 301 surveys from households along Lake Malawi (Nkhata Bay) to the escarpment (Mzuzu). This gave an excellent range of livelihood activities against which they are now comparing adaptation strategies and past coping strategies to weather events.

The Graduate Research Assistant for this grant, Mr. Park Muhonda, departed for Malawi on December 4, 2014 to begin conducting qualitative research. Dr. McCusker will join him on January 2, 2015. The point of this research is to identify topics and conduct interviews for longer follow-up discussions. After analyzing the qualitative survey data collected in March and August 2014, a set of questions was

determined that needed to be addressed in more free-flowing conversations. The team identified groups of elderly, female, male, wealthy, and poor respondents. In December and January, the team will meet those groups in small discussion meetings (3-6 people each) and ask them follow-up questions, which will greatly assist with interpretation of quantitative data.

Finally, WVU received word that the paper being worked on has been accepted and is in print in the peer-reviewed journal *Climate Dynamics*. They will provide a full citation when it is sent as well as a PDF copy of the full journal article.

University of Michigan: The University of Michigan team and their NGO partner in India – the Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) – has completed survey work in 94 habitations with over 1,000 households in the States of Andra Pradesh and Rajasthan, India. The Michigan team monitored the data weekly for discrepancies and outliers as it came in from the field to ensure proper sampling and survey techniques among enumerators. The next major steps of the project involve data cleaning and drafting the baseline data report.

Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre: October 2014 focused on making final adjustments to the data analysis and continuing to draft the findings. Multiple team members contributed to and reviewed preliminary drafts; findings were also being triangulated with members' experiences on the ground.

In December, activities included drafting findings into a formal report, contrasting findings with historic and contemporary literature, and documenting and describing research findings for multiple stakeholders/audiences.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC): This quarter, The UNC grant team worked on the final report for the project as well as on an article that will be submitted to the Journal of Global Environmental Change. Further analysis of responses from some of the fieldwork interviews in Vietnam and the Philippines with water utility personnel and government officials took place and incorporated these into the final report and article. The team is currently awaiting transcripts from the last batch of interviews and will incorporate those responses as well into the report and article.

Pan American School of Agriculture, also known as Zamorano (University): The Water, Climate and Development blended-learning course has been successfully completed with the participation of 40 people from six countries (Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Ecuador, and Mexico). During the reporting period, the participants had the opportunity to be involved in video conferences, interactive online learning objects, open forums, and assignments to improve their knowledge on climate and development. Additionally, Zamorano hosted the participants as they completed the training with several activities. The participants were able to attend different talks by professionals in climate change, vulnerability, and prediction methods. Finally, the participants saw the different climate adaptation practices that Zamorano University applies in its different learning-by-doing modules. Each participant completed an average of 80 hours of training.

The team has continued to provide training and technical assistance to community members in three communities of the Santa Inés experimental watershed – Los Lirios, Matambre, and Santa Inés. This quarter, community members have improved their knowledge about agricultural adaptation practices and climate change resilience. The field schools methodology has been applied in each of the communities involved in the project. The demonstration plots established in Los Lirios and Matambre communities are almost finished, including a home garden, chicken raising, and an organic practices demonstration site. The improvement of the water distribution system of the Santa Inés Community has been completed.

University of Colorado Boulder (II): During the first half of October, Graduate Research Assistant Megan Daly attended key meetings for the implementation of climate services in Tanzania, visited the

offices of participants across communities of practice, and conducted structured interviews at the national and international scales. Lisa Dilling conducted a field visit to Tanzania during the second half of October, during which time she supervised the preparations and implementation of the three workshops (two at the village scale and one at the regional scale). During this time, Dilling and Daly finalized the curriculum for the three workshops, including refining interactive presentations about climate change. Workshops were conducted on October 16, 18, and 20, and were positively received and well attended. In November and December, Megan continued to arrange interviews and to conduct ethnographic data collection at village scale, as well as conducting structured interviews at the national and international scales in Dar es Salaam.

The team is continuing analysis of data from structured and non-structured observation. This includes data from local scale observation (conducted during 12 weeks spent in two villages in Monduli and Longido Districts between July – December 2014) and from national scale observation (conducted during attendance of multi-day adaptation planning meetings and participatory mapping exercises involving district government officials and representatives from national offices, agencies, and ministries, local, national, and international NGOs, as well as at an international climate conference attended by Tanzanian government officials, civil servants, scientists, NGOs, and a range of other stakeholders from April – December 2014).

SOLE SOURCE

International Environmental Data Rescue Organization (IEDRO): Images continued to be scanned from Nigeria, Malawi, Cameroon, and Burkina Faso by African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD) team members. Mr. Stanton began work on the Niger inventory, which is the next country to be scanned.

After brief discussions with John Furlow (USAID) and Dr. Steve Zebiak (International Research Institute for Climate and Society or IRI), IEDRO will develop a Phase II outline for USAID/Engility's consideration to continue providing quality control and trouble-shooting support to ACMAD's scanning operations. This is to ensure that the scanned images will easily fit into IEDRO's Weather Wizards (WW) digitization program being developed by Summit Business Technologies for IEDRO.

CLIMATE RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI): The final project completion report as per USAID format, along with the following deliverables will be submitted by January 5: policy brief, draft research paper, final report, DVDs of the Database Management System (DBMS) system as well as a DVD of the film. The film being prepared under the project will also be showcased at the CCRD Climate Symposium in March.

Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral (IDDI): In October 2014, IDDI conducted the workshop to present and discuss the final results of the Inventory Water Infrastructure in Ward 3 with official officers of the National District City Council (ADN) and the Corporation for Water and Sewer of Santo Domingo (CAASD). Led by Michela Izzo, Specialist on Climate Change, the objective of this workshop was to share with both entities the draft final report, to validate results, and come to consensus on a final version approved by both ADN and CAASD.

North CEDEPAS: CEDEPAS has a technical Working Group installed and running, with the active participation of 22 people from various government institutions and has had 10 meetings to address issues related to the operation of the project and implementation of strategies for institutional response to climate change. The participants from the Municipality of Piura have been formally recognized by a resolution of Mayor for participation in the table.

CEDEPAS has also installed an Advisory Council for the project, in which 17 people representing 10 institutions are actively involved. It has had three sessions (one per month), which have been focused on developing strategies to address the issue of climate change in discussions between the various institutions.

CEDEPAS been running a diploma course on "Technical Application and Testing of Rapid Deployment Projects for Climate-Resilient Infrastructure". As part of this diploma, participants have prioritized and selected three infrastructure projects planned by the Municipality of Piura, to which it is applying the tools and approaches developed under the CRIS program. As a requirement for certification of the diploma, participants must present and support group work on the use of the tools that are being applied to these projects. At the end of module one, a first step was exposed.

SCALING-UP CLIMATE SERVICES FOR FARMERS IN AFRICA AND SOUTH ASIA

Nepal Development Research Institute: This quarter a needs assessment survey was carried out in the Dhanusha District to explore the existing farming situation; to see what, if any, kinds of weather and agricultural related information is being received; and to determine any preferences for weather-based agro-advisories in the future and the best mode of dissemination.

Following the assessment, a synthesis report was prepared including the methodology, results, and recommendations emerging from the survey. Furthermore, a letter of agreement was signed between Nepal Agriculture Research Council (NARC) and Nepal Development Research Institute (NDRI) on December 19, 2014, to commit to forming an Agro-advisory Committee and to provide Agro-advisory services based on current weather/climate and other agriculture issues through user-friendly Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools.

Planning activities began for the upcoming workshop/training on utilizing meteorological data and information for developing agro-advisories (January 4-10, 2015) in Kathmandu. Participation at the workshop will include experts from NARC and the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology in addition to resource persons from India.

Science Foundation for Livelihoods and Development: The project remains on course as scheduled. After holding the first workshop in September 2014 in Africa, attention is being paid to preparing for the second regional workshop in Pune, India in early February 2015. The research component of the project is ongoing in line with scheduled activities

C.OBJECTIVE I: SUPPORT FOR USAID MISSIONS AND BUREAUS

Under Objective 1, CCRD provides support for USAID Missions and Bureaus. During the first quarter of FY15, the CCRD team continued work on supporting annexes/papers as well as provided support for the USAID integration pilot in Kazakhstan, including support for the development of a Geoportal within the National Space Research Institute.

ACTIVITY I.1 GUIDANCE, PILOTS, AND RESEARCH

TASK I.1.1 REVISE VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION (V&A) MANUAL

The CRD Framework document was completed on March 24, 2014.

TASK I.1.2 DEVELOP CLIMATE BRIEFS AND ANNEXES

During this quarter, a final draft of the Water, Coastal and Marine, and Vulnerability Annexes were delivered to USAID for clearance. The CCRD team also began final edits on the Governance Annex and generated a review draft of the Marginal Populations Annex.

ACTIVITY I.2 INFORMATION, TOOLS, AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

TASK I.2.3 SUPPORT THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) ADAPTATION LEARNING MECHANISM (ALM) WEBSITE

The ALM website is entering the final phase of redevelopment – theming and content migration. The decision on where to host the site has been made and a plan for migrating content from the old site to the new has been developed. The CCRD team meets with the Aten Design Group weekly by telephone to raise and resolve issues. The planned launch date is the second quarter of FY15.

ACTIVITY I.3 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING SUPPORT

TASK I.3.1 PROVIDE CAPACITY BUILDING SUPPORT ON MAINSTREAMING V&A

In November 2014, CCRD Chief of Party Glen Anderson traveled to Skopje, Macedonia to assist the USAID-funded local NGO, Milieukontakt Macedonia (MKM), in revising their Green Agenda planning process and guidance manual to incorporate elements of the Climate-Resilient Development Framework to better address climate change concerns in municipal development plans. The MKM/CCRD team brainstormed a revised planning process and MKM prepared a revised draft guidance manual for review by CCRD. The revised manual will be finalized in the next quarter. In addition to the work on the revised manual, CCRD and MKM developed a list of training needs to support implementation of the

Green Agenda planning process. In the next quarter, CCRD will assist MKM to revise their suite of training modules.

TASK I.3.4 PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR USAID INTEGRATION PILOT IN KAZAKHSTAN

CCRD's support for the USAID-funded Climate Resilient Wheat (CRW) Integration Pilot during the reporting period focused on strengthening climate services and continued its work to build training capacity. In addition, the first climate resilient wheat video was approved and disseminated and a second Russian language video was prepared.

STRENGTHENING CLIMATE SERVICES

CCRD staff (Glen Anderson and Charlotte Mack of ICF International) met with staff from USAID, UNDP, and the National Space Institute to continue planning a collaboration to construct and operationalize a geoportal to support decision-making in agriculture and other sectors. A follow-up discussion between the proposed development team, Spatial Development International, and members of the CCRD team, UNDP, and the National Space Institute was organized at the American Geophysics Union meetings in San Francisco. The goal of this meeting was to finalize terms of reference and initialize the work. Work on the geoportal, which will feature a range of weather and climate information designed to help farmers take annual planting decisions, will begin in January 2015.

CAPACITY BUILDING ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND ADAPTATION RESPONSES IN AGRICULTURE

CCRD staff Glen Anderson and Charlotte Mack delivered an advanced training workshop for a group of 10 Kazakh trainers that provided a review of climate change, variability, impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation as well as new presentations and small group exercises on developing adaptation strategies. CCRD also helped Kazakh trainers learn how to facilitate the climate risk game developed by Pablo Suarez at the Red Cross. Considerable time was spent on the game to assess incentive structures and payoffs in the game, how they might be adjusted to be more realistic, and how to explain results to farmers.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Climate Resilient Wheat video was finalized and approved by USAID and has been provided to USAID and UNDP in Kazakhstan as well as local partners. In addition, CCRD prepared a Russian language version of the video and submitted it to UNDP for review. Once this second video is approved, it will be shared with USAID/Kazakhstan, UNDP, KazAgroInnovation, and a national public television network (Khabar).

D. OBJECTIVE 2: COORDINATE WITH OTHER US GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TO SUPPORT MAINSTREAMING

ACTIVITY 2.1 ADAPTATION PARTNERSHIP WORKSHOPS

TASK 2.1.1 CONDUCT ADAPTATION PARTNERSHIP WORKSHOPS

With the Adaptation Partnership activities coming to a close at the end of project Year Three, the CCRD team prepared a final report and budget for the U.S. State Department. The report includes background information on the Partnership, a breakdown of the various thematic areas, and overviews of all supported workshops and events. The corresponding budget indicated total funding allocation per activity area and supported event. With the anticipated acceptance of the final deliverables in quarter two, the Adaptation Partnership activity will be closed.

E. OBJECTIVE 3: IDENTIFY AND RESPOND TO EMERGING ISSUES AND FILL GAPS

Under Objective 3, CCRD continued activities on the four emerging areas. The NAP working group wrote an official cable on CCRD related work in West Africa on behalf of the mission and began drafting a white paper submission on using CRD to help frame NAPs. Under The High Mountain Adaptation Partnership (HiMAP), work continued on mainstreaming the Local Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPA) in Nepal. The CSP held the Fourth International Conference on Climate Services (ICCS3) conference held in Montevideo, Uruguay. The CRIS program continued implementation activities in pilot cities in Peru, Dominican Republic, and Mozambique including a writeshop activity in Nacala.

ACTIVITY 3.1 SUPPORT ADAPTATION PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

TASK 3.1.1 SUPPORT PREPARATION OF NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

The NAP working group drafted a manuscript on using climate resilient development to help frame national adaptation planning. The group plans to submit the manuscript to the journal *Climate and Development* and hopes to have the article accepted and published before the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP)-21 in late 2015. The manuscript focuses on USAID's role in applying climate resilient development to NAPs and describes how stakeholder workshops were used to initiate the NAPs process in Jamaica, West Africa, and Tanzania. The CCRD team, working closely with USAID, plans to have the manuscript completed in the second quarter of FY15.

CCRD staff who worked on the 2013 West Africa Coastal NAP workshop continued to support the West Africa Mission by drafting a cable on behalf of the Mission. The cable, which was formally sent on December 30, includes background information on NAPs and coastal climate change impacts, the USAID approach to NAPs, workshop results and lessons learned, and what to expect going forward.

Task 3.1.2 DEVELOP AND PILOT FAST-TRACK IMPLEMENTATION (FTI) CONCEPT

During FY2014, the working paper, *Fast-Track Implementation of Climate Resilience: A Compilation of Adaptation Options*, was submitted to and approved by USAID. Elements of the FTI approach are being implemented through CRIS small grants and pilot work in Peru, Mozambique, and the Dominican Republic.

ACTIVITY 3.2 GLACIERS AND MOUNTAINS

TASK 3.2.2 DEVELOP THE HIGH MOUNTAIN ADAPTATION PARTNERSHIP'S COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE (CoP)

Daene McKinney and Jorge Recharte made a presentation at the COP-20 in Peru on *Lessons Learned in Glacial Lake Rapid Reconnaissance experiences in Cordillera Blanca, Peru*. Alton Byers also presented on the *Nepal-Peru Exchange and Collaboration* at the special mountain session hosted by TMI at the Mountain Pavilion exhibit.

TASK 3.2.4 IMPLEMENT CoP PILOT PROJECT AND RESEARCH

NEPAL REGIONAL LOCAL ADAPTATION PLAN FOR ACTION

The mainstreaming of the Khumbu LAPA into wider development planning and programs represented the main activities of the current reporting period. Consultations continued with district development community officials and district-based line agencies in Salleri. The purpose of these meetings was to understand each office's current plans and programs in the Khumbu, as well as the roles that each could potentially play in the implementation of the Khumbu LAPA. In November, the DDC provided an official letter of commitment to include the Khumbu LAPA in its next fiscal year program as well as expressed its appreciation for The Mountain Institute's (TMI) efforts toward the Khumbu LAPA's development and integration into regional programs.

During the quarter, the HiMAP team held three meetings with the National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) and their consultants to incorporate the LAPA's climate change adaptation options into the Sagarmatha National Park Management Plan (SNP). The SNP Management Plan is the main document that guides both the National Park and Buffer Zone activities over a five-year period. Consultations also took place in the communities of Ghat, Namche, Thame, and Khumjung to share the final Khumbu LAPA for feedback; identifying overlaps between the SNP, Buffer Zone Plan, and Khumbu LAPA; and agree on the next steps for integrating an all-encompassing plan.

Participants at the community consultations indicated that the Khumbu LAPA is a useful document in terms of both understanding the impacts of climate change as well as the various adaptation options available to reduce potential risks. They agreed that the key findings of the LAPA well reflect the current situation in the Khumbu and that the plan is easy to understand.

KHUMBU VALLEY GLOF RECONNAISSANCE, RISK MODELING, AND COMMUNITY-BASED RISK MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

Collaboration with the UNDP Community Based Flood and Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction Project continued this quarter with training to Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) staff on the use of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR).

The Final results of the enhanced Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) model of Imja Lake were discussed with members of the Khumbu Alpine Conservation Council. The results have also been reported in the paper: *Assessing Downstream Flood Impacts Due to a Potential GLOF from Imja Lake in Nepal*.

ACTIVITY 3.3 CLIMATE SERVICES

TASK 3.3.2 COORDINATE ACTIVITIES OF THE CLIMATE SERVICES PARTNERSHIP

Fourth International Conference for Climate Services (ICCS4): During the second week of December 2014, the CSP hosted the fourth International Conference on Climate Services, and several associated side events, in Montevideo, Uruguay, with primary sponsorship of the Uruguayan Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries USAID/CCRD, CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change,

Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), DAI/SERVIR, and World Bank. Under active development for the last eight months, this was the signature event of the international CSP community for 2014. It attracted over 193 registered participants from 33 countries.

In conjunction with a multi-agency team in Uruguay, the secretariat managed the event – including logistics, agenda development, and the coordination of the conference session leads and conference organizing teams. ICCS4 featured over 100 different presentations in 28 Parallel Sessions, in addition to the four plenary segments, covering a diverse set of issues, programs, and contexts of climate services. The conference served dual purposes of providing a forum where current experience and new ideas in the advancement of climate services could be presented, discussed, and acted upon, and also a meeting of the international CSP community to review current activities, accomplishments, and develop plans for future work.

The conference also included segments for consideration of the future of the CSP. One session provided an introduction to two major program initiatives, in the context of which CSP should direct its efforts and outputs, going forward: the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), and the US President's Initiative on Climate Resilience in Developing Countries. A second session, in the concluding segment of the Conference, featured an open discussion on the partners' perceptions of the value of existing CSP activities, the demand for new ones, and their relevance to international programs investing in climate services. Further input will be developed from the broader CSP network through a survey, which will feed into the CSP strategy and work plan for the coming year. The ICCS4 Conference Report and notes from Side Events are currently being developed and will be completed in early 2015.

Working Groups: During this period, the Ethics Working Group completed the first draft of the White Paper on Climate Services Ethics. A survey has also been circulated within the climate services community to retain general information on interest, perceived needs, and priorities relevant to climate services ethics. The Working Group will also now be approaching specific organizations and experts to obtain feedback on the White Paper, and potentially, contributions to its revision.

The Working Group on Research Priorities issued a survey of their own during this period, soliciting more than 300 responses. The group has also been independently solicited by a number of groups to develop a program for climate information services in Africa, in addition to supplying targeted information to these entities. The Working Group will draft a peer-reviewed paper in the coming months.

CSP Website, Tools, and Information: The CSP web team is in the process of adding information regarding the fourth International Conference on Climate Services, including photos, blog posts, and video interviews of participants. The CSP also used the ICCS4 conference as an opportunity to help gather contributions for the Decision Support System Repository of the German Climate Service Center.

Secretariat Activity: The CSP Early Career Professionals Network held webinars in October and November and had its first face-to-face side event at the ICCS4 in Montevideo. Participation and enthusiasm is high and more webinars are planned for early next year.

Members of CSP leadership, Steve Zebiak and Cathy Vaughan, attended and presented at a number of international conferences and meetings, including the second GFCS Intergovernmental Board meeting, Climate Knowledge Brokers, European Conference on Applied Climatology, and general assembly of the EUPORIAS-SPECS program, to discuss future institutional agreements, discuss linkages between European initiatives, and foster the development of a European Climate Services Partnership.

The CSP also developed and submitted a response to the Request for Information (RFI) on the presidential initiative on the Partnership on Climate Data and Information, presenting the case for the CSP as being appropriate and able to deliver in the CoP function of the new initiative.

TASK 3.3.5 ECONOMIC VALUATION OF CLIMATE SERVICES

CCRD is collaborating with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the World Bank to prepare a publication on valuing the benefits of climate services, *Forecast Value: Economic Assessment of Meteorological and Hydrological Services*. During the reporting period, the publication's lead editor, Glen Anderson, and technical editor, Jamie Carson, revised, edited, and formatted the publication for review. In November, the World Bank conducted an internal review, endorsed the publication, and provided detailed comments. In addition, the draft was shared with 15 external reviewers and contributing authors. CCRD has collected all comments and, working with contributing authors, will finalize the publication for submission to WMO for final formatting and printing in the next quarter.

At the Fourth International Conference on Climate Services in Montevideo, Uruguay in December, Glen Anderson and Dave Letson (University of Miami) organized a session to update the activities of the Climate Services Partnership Working Group on Economic Valuation of Climate Services and describe the motivation and content of the publication.

TASK 3.3.7 NATIONAL/REGIONAL-LEVEL CLIMATE SERVICES DEVELOPMENT

Subtask 3.3.7.4 National-level Climate Services development in Jamaica

During this period, IRI has continued to support technical advances with the forecasting system implemented at Jamaica Met Service. A new option was included in the Climate Predictability Tool to provide direct access to the IRI Data Library in order to download commonly used predictor files in producing monthly seasonal forecast updates. The files include global sea-surface temperatures as well as outputs from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) CFSv2 model, both of which are used by Jamaica Met Service (JMS) and the CARICOM region more generally. The JMS staff were trained in the new functionality.

IRI is also currently exploring the feasibility of providing technical support and training for installation of the IRI Data Library and Map Room facilities in Jamaica, which will enable a significant increase in capacity to develop and disseminate climate services products. With CCRD support two members of the Jamaica Met service were able to attend ICCS4, along with two other participants from the University of the West Indies in Mona (self-funded) in order to share experiences in agricultural climate services development and confer with counterparts from around the world.

Plans are now being made regarding near-term opportunities to host dialogues with leadership at the Jamaican Ministry of Agriculture in order to increase awareness and secure resources for the continuation of the Jamaican climate services initiative. IRI will participate in, and support, such dialogue meetings. Further discussions are also being held with Jamaican and Uruguayan working group partners to initiate an exchange and collaboration on decision support tools and successful models for institutional arrangements to support climate services. This is a crucial mechanism to build on the initial work and further advance the climate services capabilities of the Jamaica working group in the coming year.

ACTIVITY 3.4: CLIMATE RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES PROGRAM

Task 3.4.1 Identification of Pilot Cities

This task was completed in FY 2014 Q1 with the selection of four CRIS pilot cities: Nacala-Porto, Mozambique; the National District of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; and Piura and Trujillo, Peru. The first three cities were selected in FY 2013 and Trujillo was added as a pilot following a field visit to the city in FY 2014 Q1.

Task 3.4.2 CRIS Support to Pilot Cities to Accelerate Climate Risk Management

CCRD partners ICF, Stratus, and Cascadia worked with five pilot cities in Mozambique, Peru, the Dominican Republic, and Vietnam. The work in Mozambique, Peru, and the Dominican Republic focused on implementing USAID's Climate-Resilient Development (CRD) Framework in pilot cities and developing and testing innovative and practical tools for increasing infrastructure resilience to climate impacts.

ICF and Stratus developed and tested methods for facilitating adaptation financing at the city level, increasing awareness of and access to the CRD Framework and CRIS tools for infrastructure-related vulnerability assessment and adaptation screening, and preparing the pilot cities for next steps beyond the CRIS program.

More specific information on each of the pilot cities' activities follows.

Peru

Piura

In this quarter, an Action Plan for the Municipality of Piura was completed by incorporating feedback from staff members in the municipality and developing a logical framework based on the CRD Framework and CCDR indicators. In addition, the team coordinated with El Centro Ecuménico de Promoción y Acción Social (CEDEPAS), a CCDR grantee in Piura, Peru, to provide support to the Municipality in integrating climate change considerations into municipal decision making. The CRIS team incorporated the tools and trainings created as part of the Piura pilot into a diploma course that CEDEPAS has developed in conjunction with the Universidad Cesar Vallejo, a local university.

During the quarter, the team delivered the training materials during a six-day technical assistance trip to Piura the week of November 16. The training consisted of two six-hour training sessions focused on building stakeholders' ability to implement the CRD Framework and CRIS tools. Additionally, the CRIS team helped the Municipality of Piura prepare to present on their work with CRIS at the Conference of the Parties in Lima (COP-20), coordinated with CEDEPAS on grant activities and monitoring, and delivered a final Action Plan to the Municipality.

The CRIS team and a representative of USAID/Peru met with staff from the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) and Ministry of Finance (MEF) to discuss the relevance of the CRIS tools to other cities in Peru as part of the public investment process. The CRIS team met with USAID/Peru staff to discuss CRIS activities in Piura and Trujillo as well as broader implications for climate resilience work in Peru.

During the next quarter, the CRIS team plans to provide additional training to Piura staff and a broader network of government partners, work with municipal staff to complete screening analyses of projects in the SNIP development pipeline, identify adaptation strategies for future detailed development, provide a demonstration of CRIS tools to MEF and MINAM, and discuss application of CRIS methodologies to the public investment processes.

Trujillo

The CRIS team updated the Action Plan for Trujillo to include a logical framework based on the CRD Framework and CCDR indicators. The CRIS team conducted a one-day visit to the Municipality of Trujillo, Peru on November 19 where they met with the Acting Mayor of Trujillo to discuss CRIS's program of work and achievements in Trujillo. They also met with technical staff in the Municipality to present the Action Plan and deliver electronic versions of the CRIS tools that have been developed for Trujillo.

During the next quarter, the CRIS team plans to continue engaging staff within the Trujillo Municipality and assess further involvement after the new municipal administration is in place. This activity is contingent on the availability of additional resources.

Dominican Republic

Santo Domingo

The CRIS team conducted a trip to the Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic in December 2014. The outcomes of the trip were a half-day field trip to the George Washington Collector site in which 14 participants examined the construction site for potential climate impacts. The participants discussed the vulnerabilities of the new facility on including a new pumping station and the drainage needs for the roadway after construction is completed.

While in-country, the CRIS team also held working sessions with Corporacion del Acueducto y Alcantarillado de Santo Domingo (CAASD) regarding the objectives for Year Four and the development of climate change requirements for contractors. CAASD engineers agreed to identify the appropriate documents for insertion of requirements related to climate change. CRIS staff and CAASD engineers will independently identify needed changes and then compare notes.

In the next quarter, the CRIS team will conduct a follow-up trip to provide support to the expanded Working Group on activities identified in the last trip. As the last scheduled CRIS trip to Santo Domingo as part of the CRIS program, the team will deliver the Action Plan, which will provide a solid roadmap for ADN and the Working Group to continue their efforts to improve the climate resilience of planned infrastructure in the National District.

Mozambique

Nacala-Porto

The CRIS team traveled to Nacala-Porto in November to conduct a writeshop to help facilitate climate-resilient project financing. The four-day writeshop provided participants with reference materials, knowledge and awareness on climate change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation options as well as funding opportunities and best practices in developing proposals.

Moreover, the CRIS team further developed the tools and resource materials that will be passed over to stakeholders in Nacala-Porto at the closing of the CRIS program, including a screening tool to assess vulnerability and identify adaptation options as well as an Action Plan for continued engagement in promoting climate resilient infrastructure services after CCRD.

In the upcoming quarter, the CRIS team expects to engage partners in Mozambique in the planning of the peer learning event and development of the Action Plan. This event, which is expected to take place in February/March 2015, will facilitate information-sharing and relationship-building between Nacala-Porto and other Mozambique cities working on climate change adaptation, as well as with other key stakeholders, such as the central government and donor community.

Task 3.4.3 Fast Track Implementation Small Grants Program

CCRD partner ICF continued implementation of the CRIS small grants program in FY 2015 Q1. This involved the following key accomplishments:

- The CRIS team completed technical monitoring of three small grants under the Round 1 CRIS program including Yayasan Solo Kota Kita (Indonesia), TERI (India), and IDDI (Dominican Republic). Final close-out activities needed to complete the grants are expected in FY 2015 Q2.

- The CRIS team continued monitoring a Round 2 grant being implemented by CEDEPAS in Piura, Peru. A second Round 2 grant was initiated with ACIEGERS, a Mozambican social development NGO in Nacala-Porto, Mozambique.

TASK 3.4.4 GLOBAL CITY-TO-CITY INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Peer Learning Activities

The CRIS team participated in a USAID event at the 20th Conference of the Parties in Lima (COP-20). The event, entitled “Urban Resilience Actions in Peru & Beyond,” featured presentations from Piura and Trujillo on their work with the CRIS program. The CRIS team presented on the broader program’s work in other pilot cities and on the tools and approaches that CRIS has developed with cities to support implementation and testing of the CRD Framework.

TASK 3.4.5 PROVIDE INFORMATION AND TECHNICAL RESOURCES TO USAID STAFF

The CRIS team worked with the USAID Global Climate Change (GCC) staff to plan for and present at the Global Climate Change Adaptation and Infrastructure Session at the 2014 Infrastructure Workshop for USAID staff, held in December 2014. The adaptation game, “Accelerating Adaptation,” was used at the workshop and served as the first part of the adaptation session. In addition, a presentation on the CRIS program, including lessons learned from the program’s work with the pilot cities, was delivered.

ANNEX I. CCRD PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

During FY 2015-Q1, implementation activities supported nine performance indicators specified in the CCRD Performance Management Plan. Below is a summary of CCRD performance indicator achievements, followed by a summary table.

Indicator #1: Number of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance (mandatory for Adaptation funding). This indicator is the most stringently measured under CCRD. Measuring adaptive capacity requires an initial baseline assessment of the targeted capacity(ies) and a post-intervention assessment. Due to the need for post-intervention assessment and follow-up, some interventions are not reported until a later reporting period.

(1) No data to report this quarter

Indicator #2: Number of stakeholders receiving training in climate change supported by USG assistance (Person-hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance). Training is defined as a learning activity involving 1) a setting intended for teaching or transferring knowledge, skills, or attitudes; 2) formally designated instructors or lead persons; 3) a defined curriculum, learning objectives, and outcomes. Meetings or other efforts that could have educational value but do not have a defined curriculum or objectives are not considered training.

Support for indicator #2 resulted from six workshops/trainings:

- (1) Zamorano Water, Climate and Development blended-learning course in Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Ecuador, and Mexico (41 people, 20 men, 21 women, 3,280 hours of training, 1,600 hours of training for men, 1,680 hours of training for women)
- (2) University of Colorado (Lisa Dilling) training in Tanzania on the causes of climate change, additional adaptation measures, and improved climate information. Training served to enhance understanding and decision of the use of climate information for improved adaptation decision making (251 people, 163 men, 88 women, 1,004 hours of training, 652 hours of training for men, 352 hours of training for women)
- (3) CEDEPAS training on Technical Application and Testing of Rapid Deployment Projects for Climate-Resilient Infrastructure in Peru (25 people, 16 men, 9 women, 75 hours of training, 48 hours of training for men, 27 hours of training for women)
- (4) The four-day Nacala-Porto writeshop provided participants with reference materials, knowledge, and awareness on climate change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation options as well as funding opportunities and best practices in developing proposals (11 people, 8 men, 3 women, 250 hours of training, 187 hours of training for men, 63 hours of training for women)

- (5) Training sessions on CRD Framework, foundational climate change concepts, CRIS Vulnerability Screening Tool, Adaptation Planning Tools in Piura, Peru (26 people, 18 men, 8 women, 282 hours of training, 192 hours of training for men, 90 hours of training for women)
- (6) One half-day field trip was conducted in Santo Domingo to help participants directly examine the potential impacts of climate change using the CRD Framework (13 people, 6 men, 7 women, 52 hours of training, 24 hours of training for men, 28 hours of training for women)

Indicator #3: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance.

- (1) *One* letter of agreement was signed between Nepal Agriculture Research Council (NARC) and Nepal Development Research Institute (NDRI) on December 19, 2014, to commit to forming an Agro-advisory Committee and to provide Agro-advisory services based on current weather/climate and other agriculture issues through user-friendly Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools
- (2) *One* regulation passed in Piura, Peru to formally establish a Technical Group on climate change and infrastructure resilience within the Municipality of Piura. The regulation identifies specific municipal staff members by name, providing them with formal recognition and responsibilities for participating in the Technical Group.

Indicator #4: Amount of investment leveraged in U.S. dollars from private and public sources, for climate change as a result of USG assistance.

CCRD benefitted from the financial contributions of numerous public and private organizations. Not all organizations providing leverage have been forthcoming in sharing cost information. In those instances, an estimate of the value of leverage is provided based on CCRD's experience in convening similar events such as international conferences and workshops.

Uruguay Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, & Fisheries; World Bank Climate Investment Fund; Intergovernmental Coordination Committee of the Plata Basin, Uruguay XXI, and Uruguay SNRCC (**\$91,000**)

- (1) Cost share contribution for the International Conference on Climate Services Four Global Water Partnership (**23,000**)
- (1) Zamorano duplicate project to replicate the CCRD grant activities in another community in Honduras

Indicator #5: Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance. Measuring improved institutional capacity requires an initial baseline assessment of the targeted capacity(ies) and a post-intervention assessment. Due to the need for post-intervention assessment and follow-up, some interventions are not reported until a later reporting period.

Support for indicator #5 resulted from two workshops/trainings:

- (1) *Ten* Institutions increased capacity resulting from the CEPEDAS training on Technical Application and Testing of Rapid Deployment Projects for Climate-Resilient Infrastructure. participants have prioritized and selected three infrastructure projects planned by the Municipality of Piura, to which it is applying the tools and approaches developed under the CRIS program.

- (2) IRI has improved the capacity of the Jamaica Met Service with training on a new option in the Climate Predictability Tool to provide direct access to the IRI Data Library in order to download global sea-surface predictor files and outputs from the NOAA CFSv2 model in producing monthly seasonal forecast updates.

Indicator #6: Number of days of USG funded technical assistance (TA) in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders. Includes the transfer of knowledge and/or expertise by way of staff, skills training, research work and financing to support quality of program implementation and impact, support administration, management, representation, publicity, policy development and capacity building. Generally, workshops/meetings that are not counted under Indicator #2 (climate change training) are included here.

- (1) 10 days of TA for Meaghan Daily to attend key meetings for the implementation of climate services in Tanzania, including visits to the offices of workshop participants across communities of practice.
- (2) 15 days of TA for the CEPEDAS team in the establishment and running of a technical working group in Piura, Peru.
- (3) Eight days of TA by Simon Mason supporting the Jamaican Met Service in refining the Climate Predictability Tool.
- (4) Six days of TA for Joanne Potter and Judsen Bruzgul working meetings to discuss the CRIS program in Peru and Trujillo, the Action Plans for both municipalities, and the CEDEPAS small grant in Piura.
- (5) Three days of TA for Michael Savonis working meetings in the Dominican Republic were held with ADN, CAASD, and IDDI staff.
- (6) One day of TA for Joanne Potter presenting at the COP-20 event *Urban Resilience Actions in Peru & Beyond*

Indicator #7: Number of climate adaptation tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested, and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance.

- (1) 19 adaptation practices and tools are being used at the Zamorano demonstration sites of Santa Ines, Los Lirios, and Matambre.

Indicator #8: Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted.

- (1) No data to report this quarter

Indicator #9: Number of people registering to participate in adaptation-related communities of practice.

The Climate Services Partnership established 137 new contacts. For a list of contact names and emails please refer to Cathy Vaughan at IRI cvaughan@iri.columbia.edu.

Indicator #10: Number of unique visitors logging on to/accessing the adaptation-related websites supported with USG assistance.

- Climate Services Partnership: Reported semi-annually; to be included in FY15-Q2 Report
- High Mountain Adaptation Partnership: Reported semi-annually; to be included in FY15-Q2 Report

- Central America Climate Resilient Agriculture: Reported semi-annually; to be included in FY15-Q2 Report
- Adaptation Partnership: Reported semi-annually; to be included in FY15-Q2 Report

Indicator #11: Number of adaptation financing proposals benefitting from USG assistance.

(1) No data to report this quarter

CCRD Performance Indicators and Achievements

#	Indicator	Unit	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Actuals	Achievement – FY 2015					FY 2015 Total	CCRD Cumulative FY 2012 – FY 2015
						FY 2015 Targets	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4		
1	Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance (mandatory for Adaptation funding) MEN	Number	48	4	113	70						165
	Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance (mandatory for Adaptation funding) WOMEN	Number	9	0	39	30						48
2	Number of people receiving training in climate change supported by USG assistance (Person-hours)	Number/ Hours	376/ 7,913	1,665/ 36,585.50	1,383/ 15,542	600/ 10,000	231/ 2,703					3,655/ 62,743.50

#	Indicator	Unit	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Actuals	Achievement – FY 2015					FY 2015 Total	CCRD Cumulative FY 2012 – FY 2015
						FY 2015 Targets	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4		
	of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance) MEN											
	Number of people receiving training in climate change supported by USG assistance (Person-hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance) WOMEN	Number/ Hours	148/ 2,736	890/ 21,311	931/ 11,459	300/ 5,000	136/ 2,240					2,105/ 37,746
3	Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	Number		11	8	9	2					22
4	Amount of investment leveraged in US dollars from private and	Dollars	\$440,000	\$804,425	184,388	\$420,000	\$114,000					\$1,542,813

#	Indicator	Unit	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Actuals	Achievement – FY 2015					FY 2015 Total	CCRD Cumulative FY 2012 – FY 2015
						FY 2015 Targets	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4		
	public sources, for climate change as a result of USG assistance											
5	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	Number	272	386	104	14	11					773
6	Number of days of USG-funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders	Days	171	141.50	325	120	43					680.50
7	Number of climate adaptation tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested, and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance	Number	6	19	56	14	19					100
8	Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted	Number	5	1	12	N/A	0					18

#	Indicator	Unit	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Actuals	Achievement – FY 2015					FY 2015 Total	CCRD Cumulative FY 2012 – FY 2015
						FY 2015 Targets	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4		
9	Number of people registering to participate in adaptation-related Communities of Practice	Number	80	349	644	N/A	137					1,210
10	Number of people logging on to/ accessing the adaptation-related websites supported with USG assistance	Number	7,687	9,908	24,744	N/A	N/A					42,339
11	Number of adaptation financing proposals benefitting from USG assistance	Number		3	5	N/A	0					8

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