

General Information

Fund	MPTF_00281: The Systematic Observations Financing Facility					
FMP Record	MPTF_00281_00021: Ethiopia SOFF Investment Funding Request					
MPTFO Project Id						
Start Date						
End Date						
Applicants	Status	Contact Type	Name	e-mail	Position	Telephone
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Description	<p><i>The Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) is a new global initiative with the overall objective to strengthen climate adaptation and resilient development through data collection, processing and availability that will improve weather forecasts, early warning systems and climate information services. Ethiopian Meteorology Institute (EMI), according to the proclamation 201/80, article 3, have a responsibility to fulfil weather and climate data collection and exchange to global community as per agreements under the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).</i></p> <p><i>According to WMO resolution on Global Basic Observation Network (GBON) minimum requirement, Ethiopia is required to run 29 GBON surface weather stations and 5 upper air stations and report data consistently with a time interval of hourly for surface stations and twice daily for upper air stations. Currently, Ethiopia report only 16 GBON manual surface weather stations with only five observations in three hours interval during day times. Ethiopia do not have active upper air observation and reporting. Therefore, Ethiopia is far behind compliance to its obligation in this respect. This affects the quality of weather and climate forecasting models at global, regional and national level, thus, the quality of early warning services at all level.</i></p> <p><i>Therefore, the purpose of this project is to enable EMI upgrade existing 16 surface and 2 upper air stations and also install additional new 13 surface and 3 upper air weather stations, as well as build human and ICT capability to enable Ethiopia fulfil the requirement under WMO-GBON. To this end, the project will provide finance and technical assistance to Ethiopia in order to improve its observational network, data collection, processing and sharing to the global community. In doing so, both the data as well as weather and climate forecast improves in quality and accuracy, which in turn will improve climate change adaptation capability of Ethiopia in building resilience to climate extreme shocks. It also contributes in improving global and regional weather and climate modelling quality. UNDP is Ethiopian SOFF Implementing Entity (IE), while Norway Meteorological Institute is project Peer Advisor (PA). The total budget allocated for the three years (June 2024- June 2027) is 9,908,957.00 USD</i></p>					
Universal Markers	Gender Equality Marker	Risk				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEM1 - The Key Activity contributes to GEWE in a limited way 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low Risk 				

Optional Markers	WB Income Category				
	UN LDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 			
	Small Island Developing States (SIDS)				
Fund Specific Markers	SOFF Phases	SOFF Phases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment Phase 			
	EW4All	Early Warnings for All initial focus countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 			
	Fragile and conflict-affected situation	Fragile and conflict-affected situation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 			
	Peer advisor	Peer advisor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norwegian Meteorological Institute [Norway] 			
Geographical Scope	Geographical Scope	Name of the Region	Region(s)	Country	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethiopia 	
Participating Organizations and their Implementing Partners	Participating Organizations	Government/ Multilateral/ NGO/ Other	New Entities	Implementing Partners	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) • WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization) 			Ethiopian Metrological Institute of Ethiopia	
Programme and Project Cost	Participating Organization	Amount (in USD)	Comments		
	Budget Requested				
	UNDP	\$9,225,452.25			
	WMO	\$731,350.35			
	Total Budget Requested	\$9,956,802.60			
	Tranches				
	Tranche 1		Tranche 2		Tranche 3
	UNDP (70%)	\$6,457,816.57	UNDP (30%)	\$2,767,635.68	UNDP (0%) \$0.00
	WMO (33.33%)	\$243,759.07	WMO (33.33%)	\$243,759.07	WMO (33.34%) \$243,832.21
	Total:	\$6,701,575.65	Total:	\$3,011,394.75	Total: \$243,832.21
Other Sources (Parallel Funding)					
Total	\$9,956,802.60				
Thematic Keywords					
Programme Duration	Anticipated Start Date	01-Jun-2024			
	Duration (In months)	36			
	Anticipated End Date	01-Jun-2027			

Narratives

Title	Text
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Close the most significant data gaps

Ethiopia is a land locked country situated in East Africa with a land size of about

1.112 million square kilometres. Ethiopia is well known for its complex topography and the significant gaps in association with fulfilling the GBON requirements are as follows:

- Currently EMI operates 17 synoptic manual stations that connect to the GTS. EMI does not have automatic synoptic station that is part of the data transmission to GTS. Among the 17 stations, one station is managed by another organization. The reporting frequency from the synoptic manned stations is at an interval of 3 hours, 24/7. Only two stations report fully (8 times per day and 56 times per week). Some of the stations report only during day light hours (06 LST to 18 LST) and some stations from 06 LST to 21 LST. Most of the night-time observations are missed. On average, EMI-HQ receive 91 reports out of 136 reports in a given day from the 17 stations.
- EMI has two upper air stations but not active at present. EMI used to send data to the GTS from one of the stations but currently due to lack of consumables, EMI is not sending upper air data to the GTS. The second upper air station collected data about two years, but have never sent data to the GTS as it was not registered in the GTS upper air stations list. Data collection interrupted from both upper air stations due to limitation of foreign currency for purchasing radiosonde, balloons and the like and partly due to lack of trained human capacity to fix malfunctioning observation hardware's and software's easily.

EMI needs to build capacity for instrument calibration and maintenance. For that there is a need for central and mobile calibration and maintenance facilities and associated human capacity building. The climate database system and ICT infrastructure to collect data from stations and to transmit to WIS also needs upgrades and proper configuration.

GBON National Contribution Target

Type of station	Baseline (Results of the GBON National Gap Analysis)			GBON National Contribution Target		
	Target (# of Stations)	GBON Compliant Stations (#)	Gap		To Improve	New
			New	To Improve		
Surface	29	0	13	16	16	13
Upper Air	5	0	3	2	2	3

Target easy fixes

Surface GBON stations

- Out of the 17 manual synoptic station, sixteen of them are equipped with additional old Automatic Weather Stations for agro-meteorological services purposes without pressure sensors. All wind sensors are at 2m height, except two stations with wind at both 2m and 10m. Assuming existing rainfall, temperature, relative humidity sensors and solar panel, together with wind sensors at 10m from two stations to be reused with the new satellite modem, existing AWS in synoptic station will have an easy fix for the capability of measuring the five GBON parameters (pressure, wind, relative humidity, temperature and precipitation).
- In terms of infrastructure, only eleven stations require 20 m X 20 m fence and the existing fences work for others if some fixes done.
- Ten stations do not have 100 m X 100 m fences. Upper air stations
- The existing two upper air stations are not currently functional. To resume data collection at the existing two stations, one station needs generator and solar power system and the second needs only solar power system. Both need consumables such as radiosonde and balloon. The details can be obtained in chapter 4.

Create leverage

The Ethiopian Meteorology Institute has developed a ten-year (2020-2029) plan. Installation of AWS stations is part of the plan. EMI has planned to install 5 synoptic AWS stations in the years 2022 and 2023, but not implemented due to financial constraints.

EMI studied a station master plan for 10 years and a business process re-engineering (BPR) which is used as a guideline on the establishment, operation, maintenance and calibration of AWS sensors and upper air stations. Based on the 10 year master plan, there are other partners support to install more AWS across different part of the country, which add network expansion and experiences to our technicians. Some examples includes:

- 12-AWS installation is on process with the WB supported Climate Resilient Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (CR-WASH) project. The project sites are located over the low land part of the country and they do not overlap with GBON stations site.
- 9-AWS installation is ongoing under Climate Change Low Land Adaptation (CCLA) project
- 3-Weather Radar, 4-lightening detection, 10-Air quality station installations are under process with Ethio-Finland Project
- Many Infrastructure and ICT facilities are initiated under the World Bank (WB)supported Flood Management Project

Further, EMI have Electrical Engineers positions in all its 11-Regional Meteorological Service Centres, which will be given additional training under SOFF project, will be engaged in installation of AWS and also be responsible for regular maintenance and calibrations.

EMI is constructing a new triplets 9 story building for its head quarter, with a government budget of about 37 million USD, which will be scheduled to be completed by May 2024. This facility with expected Tire-III Data Centre will be a host to SOFF central system with Tire-III Data centre, which will ensure sustained data flow to WIS. The new EMI HQ facility also will host instrument calibration and maintenance facilities, which again leverage AWS operational sustainability.

Ethiopian Metrological Institute and UNDP-Ethiopia have worked together in number of projects. For example the four year (2013-2017) project entitled "Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – Ethiopia" funded by GEF/LDCF was implemented by EMI, UNDP and other two governmental organizations.

UNDP has been working with the Ethiopian Metrological Institute and the Hydrological Water Quality Department of Ministry of Water and Energy the then National Disaster Risk Management Commission to enhance the capacity for the observation and monitoring network to collect reliable and timely data on weather and climate change and variability.

The project had the cardinal objective of supporting the National Climate Resilient Green Growth Strategy that will result in strengthening the observational and analytical capacity of the national hydro-met services and its early warning system, and supporting the disaster risk management and development planning agencies in their effort to adapt to climate change.

With the support of the project, UNDP facilitated international procurements. Ten hydrological monitoring stations were installed and 50 rehabilitated with telemetry,; Forty AWS installed (of which 27 were reporting in the recent 6 months), 200 manual stations rehabilitated and five calibration units were procured; One upper air monitoring station installed and operational during the period of 2013-2017; Satellite monitoring equipment to receive real time (AMESD) climate and environmental information installed and rehabilitated; Training of at least 20 technical trainers to maintain and repair equipment, computer infrastructure and telecommunications, including cost-effective technologies to interface with existing equipment/software.

National coverage of hydromet observational equipment has significantly increased and the project has built capacity to produce 3-day effectively and efficiently, 10-day, seasonal, annual and decadal forecasts models. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been developed which detail service provision procedures between NMA and HWQD and EMI and the then NDRMC.

The UNDP facilitated procurement were efficient in a sense that Investments in hydromet observational equipment and institutional capacity building were cost-effective. Through the LDCF supported multi-country CIRDA programme, Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) with equipment suppliers and services streamlined procurement, reducing costs and delivery lead times.

Furthermore UNDP CO is currently working on mainstreaming disaster risk management (DRM) across key development sectors; promoting risk informed development planning; supporting investments in risk reduction; and fostering multi-hazard early warning-early action system.

Supported Development and implementation of EW Systems: Conducted capacity building training for 60 government staff (20% female) on automated data collection and disaster risk profiling (ADRP) for government staff from national to woreda levels; and provided 50 high quality tablets for automated data collection. Moreover, the development of 5 disaster risk profiles was supported for 5 disaster-prone woredas using automated disaster risk profiling (ADRP) system. UNDP has also supported awareness creation among key actors of the new EW system by organizing awareness creation workshop for 60 government staff (18 female) on the road map for multi-hazard, impact-based early warning and early action system in Ethiopia. Furthermore, UNDP supported to develop a guideline that creates linkage between Automated Disaster Risk Profiling (ADRP) system with multi-hazard, impact-based early warning and early action system (MH-IB-EW-EAS).

Supported Risk reduction investment: The project has engaged more than 200 vulnerable households (75% women) in disaster resilient livelihoods based on woreda disaster risk profiles and woreda DRR plans. Moreover, the project has promoted community awareness (200 HHs) in disaster-prone areas (30% women) on resilience building in line with Automated Woreda Disaster Risk Profiling (WDRP) and DRR plans.

Supported Policy familiarization and DRM mainstreaming: Organize awareness creation workshop for 50 government staff (25 female) on DRM mainstreaming guidelines and checklists. Moreover, the project supported organization of awareness creation workshop on the new DRM policy for 50 individuals (30% female) from various stakeholders at national and local levels

To ensure efficiency in execution, a delegated budget management modality through the UNDP Country Office will be used and both UNDP and Government of Ethiopia Procurement Procedures will be used as required to ensure value for money, quality, and timeliness.

Sub-regional gains

EMI has considered 2 stations registered in OSCAR/Surface (Mandera and Moyale) in Kenya on the Ethiopian southern border in selecting SOFF minimum number of station requirement for Ethiopia. At the sub regional level, EMI is in partnership with ICPAC for capacity building workshops for the Greater Horn of Africa (GHACOFs).

Under ICPAC data sharing agreement developed among its 11 member countries. In association with this regional cooperation EMI benefits from experience sharing, data management and related capacity building projects. In addition, ICPAC is working with member counties to develop a project that looks funding from NORAD available opportunities on the area of data rescue, early warning and service enhancement.

Potential cooperation can be done in the sub region with the following neighboring countries SOFF initiatives (Djibouti (SOFF 3rd batch), Somalia (SOFF 3rd batch), Sudan (SOFF 3rd batch) and South Sudan (SOFF 1st batch/AU)).

Currently EMI is using the Kenya regional hubs for international data sharing. This collaboration is essential, as long as data distribution is done through the hub. Additionally, data sharing in the region between sister organizations and worldwide (GTS and in future WIS2.0) is fundamental collaboration and equals with GBON requirements.

<p>SOFF Beneficiary Country Capacity Assessment</p>	<p><i>Ethiopian Meteorology Institute is the sole institution legally mandated for GBON implementation in Ethiopia. It operates over 1500 manned and automated surface stations and two upper air stations, of which about 280 are AWSs. It has eleven regional meteorological service centres in the country. The current annual expenditure for the operations of the observation networks at EMI is \$ 1 059 844.76. However due to foreign currency shortage EMI couldn't purchase consumables and spare parts for its two the upper air stations and thus currently are not operational.</i></p> <p><i>As stated above, in Ethiopia, meteorological stations and meteorological data management is the responsibility of the Ethiopian Meteorology Institute. In line with this and considering the land size area of the country EMI has set up 11 Regional Meteorological Services Centers. The centers are responsible for managing manned and automatic stations that come under their area of operation. Data collection, data quality assurance, data computerization and the like activities are done at the region level. Data in soft and hardcopy are sent to the head office. At the head office, all stations data are managed. Trained data experts/meteorologists and technicians of different sorts participate in station establishment, stations management, data management and quality assurance. EMI uses Ethiopian Telecommunication GPRS lines to get data from Automatic stations to the central server at the head office. Automatic weather stations transmit observed real time data at the interval of 15 minutes to the base station at the head office. EMI train technician who can be assigned the job of data collection, data encoding and data quality assurance.</i></p> <p><i>At the head office EMI has a database system called CLIDAT. This is one of the WMO recognized database system. EMI has been using CLIDATA since 2004 though there was a time in between when the system was not operational. Regional Meteorological Services centers do not have a database system they use MS-Excel. There is a plan to upgrade CLIDATA and have new two servers (main and backup servers).</i></p> <p><i>The overall power and duties with regard to stations and data management of EMI are:-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Establish and operate a national network of meteorological stations designed to represent Ethiopia's; climatic regions;</i> <i>• Collect all meteorological data;</i> <i>• Exchange meteorological data in accordance with international agreements to which Ethiopia is a party;</i> <i>• Establish and operate communication systems, in accordance with the law for the collection and dissemination of meteorological data;</i> <p><i>In summary, at EMI there is institutional, administrative and technical capacity in place to execute SOFF project, there is substantial opportunity for SOFF to support the EMI team to address all the challenges mentioned above.</i></p>
<p>Investment Phase Alignment with the GBON National Contribution Plan</p>	<p>The investment phase proposal includes all activities and recommendations from the National Contribution Plan. In addition, stakeholders' engagement workshop on the implementation of the SOFF project deliverables at a national and sub-national level, Human resource and institutional capacity buildings are required to ensure the stations safety and effective SOFF implementation, as listed under output 1. These activities aim at more building capacity for more systematic stakeholder engagement, including key government partners, EMI-RMSC's and potential CSO.</p>

Execution model and implementation arrangements

UNDP, being IE will be responsible to lead and coordinate the annual and quarterly planning, implementation, financial management, evaluation, reporting and closure of the activities under the Project, working together with the beneficiary (EMI). UNDP will monitor and supervise the execution of the Project and ensure the proper management and application of SOFF Grant Proceeds. UNDP will ensure that the Grant Proceeds are utilised in accordance with the terms of the current Funding Request and that procurement is carried out according to relevant UNDP procurement procedure and UN principles: a. Best Value for Money; b. Fairness, integrity, and transparency; c. Effective international competition; d. The interest of the UN.

The UNDP CO and EMI shall prepare a project execution roadmap and plan which set details of the national implementation modality. A project steering committee (SC), composed of EMI, UNDP high level officials and key stakeholders, will be formed at the beginning of the project and have a responsibility of the provision overall guideline of the project execution. Different technical Task Team (TT) shall be formed within EMI HQ and its eleven Regional Meteorological Service Centres (RMSC's) for technical level decision makings and executions of the project activities.

EMI will ensure that all planned activities are executed as scheduled to achieve the project's objectives. EMI's specific roles and responsibilities will include supporting stakeholder engagement, preparing and submitting annual and quarterly work plans, and requesting fund disbursements. EMI will also be responsible for promptly submitting narrative and financial reports to UNDP. Additionally, EMI will oversee the operation, maintenance, and calibration of landbased and upper-air stations, as well as handle data collection, analysis, and reporting to ensure compliance with GBON standards. In addition, UNDP and EMI will work closely to deliver all planned procurement activities, using their respective procurement guidelines, as follows :

- UNDP hiring an international companies for:
 - supply 29 AWS and installation of the central base station and one AWS, including onsite and factory level trainings to EMI staffs.;
 - supply and installation of three upper-air observations radiosonde stations and upgrade of two existing upper air radiosonde stations, including associated onsite and factory level trainings to EMI staffs as well as equipped with essential tools and 1 year's stock of consumables of five upper air stations.
- UNDP transfer budget to EMI for civil infrastructure (e.g., AWS fencing, upper air generator housing, balloon filing rooms, AWS-civil work, etc) and budget on annual basis to EMI for activities identified in annual plan that are executed by EMI.
- EMI is responsible for local purchase of goods, services and consultancies, as agreed in the annual plan and following the government procurement procedure including input material for AWS and upper air installations related civil work materials and contracts.

Draft specifications and TOR's for goods and services under SOFF investment phase has been prepared by EMI with the support of the peer advisors, as part of the National Contribution Plan. Thus, this could be used as technical specifications for procurement and then be updated before the procurement process be initiated. EMI Technical Task Team will have critical role, in updating those specifications and TOR's, as well as making technical analysis in selection of suppliers based on the agreed spec/TOR and procurement guidelines.

MET Norway, in collaboration with the IE, UNDP, will provide general technical advisory services to support EMI in the implementation of the National Contribution Plan and agreed activities for the Investment Phase. Met Norway will also contribute and provide recommendations and guidance on reporting, recommendations and content for the interface towards the second stage of the Investment Phase. In addition it will give technical support on AWS, radio sounding tender process, project management, IT, communication and purchasing processes.

Met Norway will support exploration of synergies with ongoing complementary activities and facilitate stakeholder engagement in coordination with EMI and other governmental ministries, UN agencies, NGOs, CSOs, private sector as well as academia across the meteorological value chain in Ethiopia. It will also assist EMI in development of Standard Operating Procedures, quality control and quality assurance mechanisms. It will advise and support on sub-regional dialogues and co-ordinations to facilitate best practices for procurement, network maintenance plans and human capacity development. Met Norway will its role in preparation of the final report.

<p>Private sector involvement</p>	<p><i>Currently there are no private sector operators providing meteorological observations or data services in Ethiopia, though there are some who operate stations for their own use. According to the SOFF operational manual definition of the basic business models, Ethiopian GBON infrastructure is "Fully public: Fully State/NMHS owned and operated GBON infrastructure". Therefore, the whole implementation of SOFF in Ethiopia is directly owned by EMI, except that key stakeholders, such as local administrators and local NFCS key partners shall have a significant role in securing the AWS installation site as well as ensuring stations security as well as beneficiary of the climate service. Thus, they will be engaged in the whole process of SOFF implementation, among others, via workshops, public sensitization processes.</i></p> <p>Private sector involvement in SOFF implementation in Ethiopia would mainly be by participating in the open competitive procurement process to carry some of the civil works.</p>
<p>Civil society participation</p>	<p>Civil society participation will be explored during implementation in the awareness creation to the general public on the important of climate services in climate change adaptation, so that the public in general give protection to the safety and security of the land based GBON stations, as well as make the best use of climate services for the best of their livelihood.</p>

The financial management and procurement within the project will be guided by UN financial regulations, rules and practices, as well as UNDP's Project manual. For activities to be executed by EMI, Ethiopian Government Finance and Procurement guidelines shall fully be applied. There will be an agreement to be signed between EMI and IE on details of their responsibilities. Within this context, funding allocation mechanisms are managed in accordance with UN rules and procedures, including eligibility criteria, proposal evaluation processes, quality assurance and control, project monitoring and supervision. UNDP is audited annually by the UN Board of Auditors. UN financial regulations and rules require the segregation of duties, and safeguards to ensure compliance with UN financial rules and regulations. EMI is also audited annually. EMI submit its annual plan and deliver quarterly and annual reports to the Ministry of Water and Energy, The ministry of Plan and Development, the Ministry of Finance and to the House of People Representatives.

Ethiopian's procurement directive, finance law, Anti-corruption law, etc. shall be applicable in all EMI engagement.

Financial Management

UNDP Financial management in fiduciary arrangements typically encompasses the following:

- **Budgeting** - Setting a clear and detailed budget for the project, which outlines the expected expenses and sources of funds.
- **Financial Reporting** - Periodic financial reporting to stakeholders, which gives an overview of the funds received, expended, and any discrepancies or issues.
- **Audits** - Regular audits, both internal and external, are conducted to ensure compliance with financial standards and to detect any anomalies or misuse of funds.
- **Risk Management** - Risk assessments are conducted to identify any financial risks associated with the project, and mitigation measures are put in place.
- **Fund Disbursements** - A clear procedure for the disbursement of funds to ensure that money is used for the intended purpose and there is accountability at every level.
- **Accounting and Record Keeping** - Proper accounting methods are used, and records of all transactions are kept meticulously.

Procurement -Procurement procedures are put in place to ensure that goods, works, and services are acquired in a transparent, efficient, and cost-effective manner. The main aspects include:

- **Planning** - Before starting the procurement process, there's a need for clear planning, which defines what is to be procured, why, and how.
- **Sourcing** - Identifying potential suppliers or contractors and evaluating them based on predetermined criteria.
- **Tendering** - Inviting bids or proposals from potential suppliers. This can be through open tendering, limited tendering, request for quotations, or direct contracting, Invitation to Bids, Long Term Agreement depending on the nature and value of the procurement.
- **Evaluation** - Evaluating bids or proposals based on predefined criteria, which could be the lowest cost, best value for money, or other factors. depending on the solicitation techniques employed for the procurement.
- **Contracting** - Once a supplier or contractor is selected, a contract is drawn up which outlines the terms and conditions of the procurement.
- **Contract Management** - Monitoring the performance of the supplier or contractor, ensuring they meet their obligations as per the contract.
- **Ethics and Fair Play** - Ensuring that the procurement process is free from corruption, favoritism, and any form of unethical behavior.

Grievance Redress Mechanism - *A system through which aggrieved bidders can raise complaints and get them addressed. As UNDP collaborates with EMI to implement SOFF Investment Phase, both entities shall align their fiduciary procedures. The UNDP will ensure that its EMI comply with the highest standards of financial management and procurement. This will not only build trust among stakeholders but also ensures the success and sustainability of the projects they undertake together.*

Social and environmental safeguards

The project activities are subject to national and international law, as well as UNDP's revised [Social and Environmental Standards \(SES\)](#) came into effect on 1 January 2021. The SES underpin UNDP's commitment to mainstream social and environmental sustainability in all its Programmes and Projects to support sustainable development.

The standard is structured around guiding principles, safeguard standards and related operational modalities. The guiding principles of the framework are derived from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and include the following: Leave No One Behind; Human Rights and Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Sustainability and Resilience and Accountability.

The SES includes the following standards :

1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks
3. Community Health, Safety and Security
4. Cultural Heritage
5. Displacement and Resettlement
6. Indigenous Peoples
7. Labour and Working Conditions
8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency

In order to operationalize the standards, the following social and environmental management system requirements has been set in the process:

- Quality Assurance and Risk Management
- Screening and Categorization
- Assessment and Management
- Stakeholder Engagement and Response Mechanism
- Access to Information
- Monitoring, Reporting and Compliance

The following environmental considerations will be applied in implementation of the SOFF project:

- Consider the environmental accreditations of vendors and procure high quality equipment that are sustainable throughout their intended lifetime
- Use of renewable energy (solar panels) as power supply for their observation networks
- Reduce the number of field visits and if possible use of hybrid vehicles to reduce emissions and costs.
 - This can be facilitated by having scheduled preventive maintenance and calibration plans with reliable field equipment that reduces costly back and forth maintenance trips that could have otherwise been avoided.
 - Having scheduled preventive maintenance and calibration plans also lengthened the lifecycle of sensors.
 - Having contact personnel in remote stations with capabilities for simple maintenance check e.g changing of batteries
 - Enhancing capacities for remote system diagnostics and alarms crucial to minimize maintenance trip. This is possible through improved telecommunication capabilities.
- EMI is already exploring possibilities for hydrogen gas production for upper air observations which is more environmentally friendly and sustainable.

<p>Dispute resolution mechanism</p>	<p>Effective project management recognizes the importance of addressing complaints and resolving conflicts promptly to maintain stakeholder trust, ensure project sustainability, and achieve desired outcomes. The UNDP, like many development organizations, incorporates mechanisms to manage complaints and resolve conflicts in its projects. Here's an overview of the key elements in project implementation complaints management and conflict resolution:</p> <p>Establishment of a Complaints Management Mechanism (CMM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility: There should be a clear and easily accessible channel for stakeholders, including project beneficiaries, to raise complaints or concerns. More information can be obtained from the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. Concerns can be raised through dedicated email addresses, helplines, physical drop boxes, or online platforms. • Anonymity and Protection: The mechanism should allow for anonymous complaints to ensure the protection of the complainant, especially in sensitive contexts. Whistle-blower protections should also be in place. • Categorization of Complaints: Once received, complaints should be categorized based on their nature, urgency, and impact to ensure an appropriate and timely response. • Complaints Handling Process • Acknowledgment - Upon receiving a complaint, an acknowledgment of receipt should be sent to the complainant, reassuring them that their concern is being addressed. • Investigation - A neutral team or individual should investigate the complaint. The depth and method of the investigation would depend on the nature of the complaint. • Feedback - After the investigation, feedback should be provided to the complainant, detailing the findings and any actions taken. • Redress and Remediation - If the complaint is validated, appropriate remedial actions should be taken, which might include compensation, corrective actions, or other measures. <p>Conflict Resolution Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventive Measures - Awareness and training sessions on conflict sensitivity, cultural awareness, and stakeholder engagement can be conducted to reduce the likelihood of conflicts arising. • Mediation - Neutral third-party mediators can be involved to facilitate dialogue between conflicting parties and help them reach a consensus. • Arbitration - If mediation fails, an independent arbitrator can be appointed to hear the grievances and make a binding decision. • Stakeholder Dialogues - Regular dialogues and forums with stakeholders can be organized to address any potential issues before they escalate into major conflicts. <p>Monitoring and Learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular Review - The effectiveness of the complaints management and conflict resolution mechanisms should be reviewed periodically. • Learning - Lessons learned from addressing complaints and resolving conflicts should be documented and integrated into future project planning and implementation. • Transparency - Sharing aggregated data on complaints received, their nature, and the actions taken can enhance transparency and trust among stakeholders. <p><i>Incorporating the above elements ensures that project implementation remains on track and that any issues or grievances from stakeholders are addressed in a timely and effective manner. This proactive approach not only helps in mitigating risks but also promotes trust, inclusiveness, and ownership among all stakeholders, essential for the success of any project.</i></p>
<p>Additional relevant policies and procedures</p>	<p><i>Procedures (POPP) framework. This framework provides comprehensive guidance for project and programme implementation, ensuring effectiveness, transparency, and accountability in all operations. When considering the context of implementing entities, especially when UNDP is working in partnership with EMI, there are several other policies and procedures that the implementing entity might apply based on the UNDP POPP.</i></p>

SDG Targets

Target	Description
Main Goals	

Target	Description
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts²	
TARGET_13.1	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
TARGET_13.2	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
TARGET_13.3	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
TARGET_13.b	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
Secondary Goals	
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
TARGET_5.5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

SDG Indicators

Indicator Code	Description
No data available.	

Contribution to SDGs

No data available.

List of documents

Document	Document Type	Document Source	Document Abstract	Document Date	Classification	Featured	Status	Modified By	Modified On
Ethiopia ProDoc.pdf	Pro Doc	Project		24-May-2024	Internal	No	Finalized	aheureux@wmo.int	24-May-2024 11:45:26 AM
(23Feb 2024). SOFF Investment Funding Request Ethiopia_16_02_2024_EMI_financial_28_02_2024.pdf	Other Docs	Project		23-Feb-2024	External	No	Finalized - Signature Redacted	ababu.anage@undp.org	29-Apr-2024 9:57:52 AM

Project Results

Outcome	Output	Description
No outcomes available.		

Signature Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No signature indicators available.												

Imported Fund Outcome / Output Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No fund indicators available.												

Project Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No indicators available.												

Risks

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
No data available.						

Budget by UNSDG Categories: Over all

Budget Lines	Description	UNDP (7%) *	WMO (7%) *	Total
1. Staff and other personnel	This cost refers to costs required for trainings; data base upgrade; human capacity development;	\$1,846,308.46	\$146,366.63	\$1,992,675.09
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	AWS sensors ; ICT infrastructure; upper air Station Equipment; Stations installations	\$3,485,119.72	\$276,283.86	\$3,761,403.58
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	\$146,450.47	\$11,609.90	\$158,060.37
4. Contractual services	Civil works	\$1,484,022.47	\$117,646.30	\$1,601,668.77
5. Travel	experience sharing and local travels	\$459,519.64	\$36,428.55	\$495,948.19
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	--	\$0.00		\$0.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	Consumables; field visits ; inspection ; maintenance and calibration	\$1,200,497.23	\$95,169.76	\$1,295,666.99
Project Costs Sub Total		\$8,621,917.99	\$683,505.00	\$9,305,422.99
8. Indirect Support Costs		\$603,534.26	\$47,845.35	\$651,379.61
Total		\$9,225,452.25	\$731,350.35	\$9,956,802.60

Performance-based Tranches Breakdown

Tranche		Total
Tranche 1	UNDP (70%)	\$6,457,816.58
	WMO (33.33%)	\$243,759.07
		\$6,701,575.65

Tranche			Total
Tranche 2	UNDP (30%)	\$2,767,635.68	\$3,011,394.75
	WMO (33.33%)	\$243,759.07	
Tranche 3	UNDP (0%)	\$0.00	\$243,832.21
	WMO (33.34%)	\$243,832.21	
			\$9,956,802.60

Programme Outcome Costs

Outcome	Output	Activity	Implementing Agent	Time Frame
No data available.				