



***WISER Policy and Enabling Environment  
Component (PEEC)***

***Annual Report***

*1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018*

## Contents

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<b>1. HIGHLIGHTS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>2. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>6</b>
BACKGROUND .....	6
<b>3. PROGRESS</b> .....	<b>9</b>
SUB-OUTPUT 1.1: ANALYTICAL EVIDENCE OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFIT (SEB) AND VALUE FOR MONEY (VfM) OF CIS UPTAKE DEMONSTRATED .....	9
SUB-OUTPUT 1.2: EXISTING PLATFORMS LEVERAGED FOR ENHANCING THE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR ACCELERATED INVESTMENTS IN CIS .....	11
SUB-OUTPUT 1.3: CIS KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF KEY POLICY MAKERS AND INFLUENCE GROUPS ENHANCED.....	15
SUB-OUTPUT 1.4: WISER KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS PACKAGED, TRANSLATED INTO APPROPRIATE COMMUNICATION PRODUCTS AND WIDELY DISSEMINATED .....	18
SUB-OUTPUT 1.5: PARTNERSHIP FOR COORDINATED DELIVERY OF CIS ESTABLISHED.....	21
SUB-OUTPUT 2.1: WISER FUNDED CR4D RESEARCH DEFINITION, OVERSIGHT AND UPTAKE MANAGED .....	24
SUB-OUTPUT 2.2: CR4D SECRETARIAT FUNCTION.....	26
<b>4. CHALLENGES</b> .....	<b>28</b>
<b>5. WISER PHASE II FUND UTILIZATION</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<b>6. LIST OF ANNEXES</b> .....	<b>33</b>

## 1. Highlights

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The following are extracted from the document to highlight some of the major achievements of the Pan-African Policy Enabling Environment Component (PEEC) of the Weather and Climate Services (WISER) programme over the period 01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.

- ***The customized Socioeconomic Benefits (SEB) model for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) application has been developed*** using a Vensim Software and subsequently validated by the national DRR focal points of 42 African member States. Each of the participants later received a copy of the SEB model and detailed application manual to enable them make use of it in their DRR-related planning processes.
- ***A comprehensive analytical report on the SEB of Climate Information Services (CIS) uptake in Agriculture, Water and Energy sectors produced*** to help prepare adaptation strategies or to expand existing national and sectoral policy and strategies in member countries. Moreover, models were developed and three customizations performed at the national level using data from Cameroon, Mozambique and Uganda.
- ***Three decisions, one resolution and four outcome statements on CIS have been submitted for considerations and adopted*** by the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET), Specialized Technical Committee (STC) of the African Union (AU) and the African Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD), respectively.
- ***Several knowledge products on CIS have been produced and disseminated*** on-line, hard copies display and presentations in meetings, workshops and seminars, etc. These knowledge products have been used to train a number of stakeholders including the Pan-African parliamentarian, media, youth, CSOs, women group, academia, focal points, etc.
- ***WISER knowledge management strategy has been developed*** through harmonization of the Pan-African and the East Africa components of the Weather and Climate Information Services (WISER) and subsequently adopted.
- ***Best Regional Climate Outlook Forums (RCOFs) practices were identified***, in partnership with the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF) and East African WISER for rolling out advisory services to other African RCOFs.

- **Mapping of on-going CIS-related projects/initiatives has been done in support of the Saly coordination roadmap** for effective delivery of CIS to end users as well as for avoiding duplication of effort in the continent.
- **A community of practice online platform for CIS innovations has been developed and activated for use by various stakeholders** in an effort of promoting uptake and use of CIS in development planning. Moreover, a compendium of good practices on CIS innovations developed by showcasing a collection of case studies from various development sectors.
- **The WMO CIS data sharing standards and protocol “resolution 40” was thoroughly reviewed** to provide evidence-based recommendations for enhancing CIS uptake and use in the continent.
- **All governance structure of the Climate Research for Development (CR4D) established and operationalized** including the Oversight Board (OB), Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) and the Institutional Collaboration Platform (ICP).
- **The SAC the identified three major thematic areas for the WISER-funded CR4D research grants**, which will be further developed into “calls” by the Grant Managing Institution, as foundational climate science; impacts, information, translation, communication; and engagement with policy, development and decision communities.
- **The 5-year CR4D strategy programme developed and subsequently reviewed** by different governing body of the CR4D.
- **WISER funded CR4D research definition, oversight and uptake managed and a comprehensive project document developed.** In this regard, the grant managing institution has been selected in rigorous vetting process and amendment to the existing MoU has been completed.
- **CR4D Secretariat participated in selected climate research meetings and held events** (as and when needed) in RCOFs, Conference of Parties (COP), AU Summit, Ministerial Meetings, WMO, East African WISER and other relevant institutions meetings. During the AMCOMET-HydroMet forum, the CR4D was recognized by the third AMCOMET Bureau Meeting as “an African-led initiative” for coordinated climate research in Africa.
- **More than 280 people in user and producer organisations involved in various trainings** in an effort of increased awareness in areas of development, co-production and use of climate services.
- **About eight joint analysis, learning initiatives and platforms conducted to support an enabling environment for the delivery of weather and climate services** including the annual CIS day (platform), CR4D Institutional collaboration

platform (ICP), CIS ToT (learning initiative), Online community of practice on CIS (learning initiative), RCOFs knowledge exchange series for RCCs (learning initiative), WMO CIS data sharing standards and protocols (joint study), SEB model validation (joint study) and Saly coordination and knowledge management platform.

- ***Five partnerships/networks and organisations promoting the uptake and use of weather and climate information and learning through various channels established.*** This includes UNITAR collaboration on CIS learning module, RCOFs knowledge exchange with RCCs, Pan-African media alliance on climate change (PAMACC) network, African Academy of sciences (AAS) on research grants and IIED collaboration on WISER PEEC key messaging and knowledge products.

## 2. Introduction

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### *Background*

The increasing complexity of climate change challenges requires in-depth scientific and policy analyses to develop appropriate climate-responsive strategies that keep the economic and development growth trajectories on track. In particular, the challenge of mainstreaming climate change into development planning as well as in the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) will be even more complex without a substantive uptake of weather and climate information services. Therefore, the integration of these services into the national and regional development policy, planning and programmes is vital for Africa to achieve its development aspirations as defined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Sendai framework, Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), the Paris Agreement and Agenda 2063. This, however, requires an enabling environment for substantive investments and uptake of weather and climate information services supported by applied research and policy analyses, as well as coordinated approaches to service delivery, strengthened knowledge frameworks and partnerships between different stakeholders (public institutions, the private sector, civil society and vulnerable communities). In this regard, the Weather and climate Information SERvices for Africa (WISER) programme has put a concerted effort to address key barriers to the generation, uptake and use of the climate information services (CIS) in Africa.

The WISER programme is funded by the United Kingdom (UK) Department for International Development (DFID) and implemented in a partnership between the African Climate Policy Center (ACPC) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), UK Met Office and DFID. As a Pan-African center, the ACPC is uniquely placed to stimulate and influence the investment and uptake of CIS in Africa by integrating research with proper policy analysis and packaging of key climate information. Support to ACPC through the WISER programme reaffirms this and sends a clear message to the continental highest policy making fora including the Committee of African Heads of State on Climate Change (CAHOSCC); the African Ministerial Conferences on Environment (AMCEN), Meteorology (AMCOMET), and Water (AMCOW) on the urgency of integrating CIS in development planning, policy and strategies. In achieving this, ACPC leverages its strong convening power and unique policy influencing space that it occupies on the continent.

The initial observations from the WISER pilot phase (1 July 2016 to June 2017) have shown that there are still some significant gaps in the management, use, communication and uptake of CIS for development planning in Africa. This is because CIS is usually determined by the imperatives of the producers of the information, with little or no input from the users, and thus contributing to the low CIS uptake and use in Africa.

Furthermore, the generation, uptake and use of CIS in Africa are very small-scale projects, mostly on hydro-meteorological instrumentation, and largely uncoordinated to the detriment of service delivery for transformational change. The policy and legislative environment also does not provide sufficient incentives for the uptake and use of CIS. Hence, there is a strong need to urgently elevate CIS to the highest levels to ensure the integration and coordination of CIS into climate resilient development planning.

The ACPC's interventions in second phase of WISER (from 1 July 2017 to 31 March 2020) aim at creating an enabling environment and stimulating demand for CIS uptake and investment at the highest level of policy making under the name "*pan-African Policy Enabling Environment Component (PEEC)*". Hence, the PEEC seek to address the barriers identified during the framing of the WISER programme, building on the lessons learned from implementation of the pilot phase and ClimDev-Africa programme<sup>1</sup>, thereby increasing the overall impact of WISER through ensuring the integration of CIS into development policy across key development sectors as well as ensuring the long-term sustainability of CIS as a core input into development policy.

During the reporting period, PEEC conducted technical analyses that make credible case for (i) the socio-economic benefits (SEB) application to disaster risk reduction and other key economic sectors that are sensitive to climate change impacts in order to influence investment in CIS, (ii) leveraging the existing platforms to enhance the uptake and use of CIS, (iii) capacity development and advocacy for uptake and use of climate information, (iv) enhancing knowledge management and communication to ensure the messaging is best suited for policy makers and various relevant stakeholders, and (iv) promoting coordinated partnership for enhanced CIS uptake and use in Africa (*Box 1*). Furthermore, under the intellectual leadership in climate science in Africa built through innovative evidence generation and learning output, the WISER funded Climate Research for Development (CR4D) research grant will be implemented through a competitive call for pilot research and development projects (i.e. climate science, as well as social science, economic or multi-disciplinary).

This annual report, therefore, presents progress on the implementation of the pan-Africa component of WISER phase II for the period 01 July 2017 to 31 June 2018.

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<sup>1</sup>*ClimDev-Africa is a joint programme of the African Union Commission, ECA and the African Development Bank, mandated at the highest level by African Heads of State and Government to enable better planning and a pre-emptive response climate change and build a solid foundation for Africa's response to climate change impacts. ACPC is the analytical arm of ClimDev-Africa and is responsible for generating knowledge and analytical inputs to inform policy and investment. The African Development Bank, through the ClimDev-Africa Special Fund, demonstrates return on investments in climate information to optimize new investments in climate information services. The African Union Commission, through its Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU), enables policy formulation and uptake at the highest level.*

**Box 1. PEEC intervention areas**

PEEC has the following outputs and sub-outputs:

**Output 1:** Strengthened enabling environment for generation, uptake and use of weather and climate services to support development with a primary objective of influencing the policy and regulatory framework for uptake and use of CIS at the highest level. Under this output, several activities have been implemented by PEEC to achieve the following five sub-outputs:

- *Sub-output 1.1:* Analytical evidence of the socio-economic benefit and value for money of CIS uptake demonstrated
- *Sub-output 1.2:* Existing platforms leveraged for enhancing the enabling environment for accelerated investments in CIS
- *Sub-output 1.3:* CIS knowledge and awareness of key policy makers and influence groups enhanced
- *Sub-output 1.4:* WISER knowledge products packaged, translated into appropriate communication products and widely disseminated
- *Sub-output 1.5:* Partnership for coordinated delivery of CIS established

**Output 2:** Intellectual leadership in climate science in Africa built through innovative evidence generation and learning, with the implementation of WISER funded CR4D research. Under this output, the focus frontier researches that links climate to development will be implemented. This requires implementation of a range of interventions to realize a world-class competitive research grant management process. This output has two sub-outputs namely;

- *Sub-output 2.1:* WISER funded CR4D research definition, oversight and uptake managed
- *Sub-output 2.2:* CR4D secretariat function



### 3. Progress

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This session presents chronologically a short highlight on the achievements of the sub-outputs and activities over one year.

#### *Sub-Output 1.1: Analytical evidence of the socio-economic benefit (SEB) and value for money (VfM) of CIS uptake demonstrated*

The SEB and VfM framework have been demonstrated for enhanced uptake and investments in the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) (A1.1.1) and Agriculture-Water-Energy sectors in a nexus approach (A1.1.2). Both SEB Frameworks present the steps required for the effective identification and use of indicators to support a sectoral and integrated analysis for the benefit of these sectors. The SEB assessment framework allows the development of an integrated Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA), where social, economic and environmental impacts – as well as policy outcomes—are considered to serve as a means to prepare adaptation strategies or to expand existing national and sectoral policy and strategies. The status of the implementation of the activities under this sub-output is given below.

##### *A.1.1.1: Apply SEB & VfM frameworks from phase I in DRR*

The impacts of hydro meteorological hazards are often discounted or ignored in the long-term national development planning and sectoral strategies development. Hence, the customized SEB model for DRR application has been developed using a Vensim Software and subsequently validated by the national DRR focal points/representatives of 42 African member States. Each of the participants later received a copy of the SEB model and detailed application manual to enable them make use of it in their DRR-related planning processes. Moreover, a comprehensive analytical report on the SEB of CIS uptake in DRR produced. In this study, the effectiveness of DRR interventions were simulated in (i) No Climate scenario, (ii) the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario and (iii) the CIS investment scenarios where the BAU scenario assumed a continuation of historical trends (i.e. a constant share of CIS coverage through the whole simulation) and the CIS investment scenario assumed an increase in CIS coverage. Based on the availability of disaster related data, Mauritius was selected for the study. The magnitude of impacts on the model was calculated based on the initial parameterization of the SEB model in WISER pilot phase (Mauritius was used) and the average parameters derived from the dataset.

- The study found that CIS scenario lower disruption in economic performance compared to the BAU and No Climate scenario. By 2050, the cumulative difference between the No Climate scenario and the BAU totals Mauritian Rupee (MUR)<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> 1 USD = 34.31 Mauritian Rupee

348.2 billion, while only MUR 252.5 billion between the No Climate and the CIS investment scenario. The difference over 30 years (between 2020 and 2050) translates into a cumulative total reduction of USD 10.82 billion and USD 7.85 billion for the BAU and CIS investment scenario, respectively, which is corresponds to an average annual reduction of USD 360.7 million and USD 261.6 million. During that period, the reductions in GDP represent on average 7.46% of GDP in the BAU, and 5.41% of GDP in the CIS investment scenario, which indicates that investments in CIS can potentially contribute up to 2% to GDP growth.

- The results also indicate that added benefits generated by current CIS practices in the BAU scenario total approximately MUR 159.5 million. Additional investments in CIS coverage, as assumed in the CIS investment scenario, generate added benefits of MUR 884 million on the top of the savings achieved in the BAU scenario.
- In the CIS investment scenario, the study also found that total agriculture production becomes more resilient towards climate events as results of increasing DRR intervention effectiveness. In the BAU scenario, CIS contributes to reducing climate related impacts between 2020 and 2050 by roughly USD 1 billion cumulatively. Assuming an annual investment of 0.1% of GDP, investment costs total USD 211.3 million for the same period. This implies that the CIS SEB model generates a benefit to cost ratio of 4.74 for the BAU scenario, which indicating that investments pay back more than four times in avoided damages and added benefits. Overall, the study has laid the groundwork for discussions and analysis of the effectiveness and viability of various measures to decrease economic vulnerability of the countries to the hydro meteorological risks. A comprehensive analytical report, application manual and validation workshop report are attached as Annex A1.1.1a, Annex A1.1.1b and Annex A1.1.1c, respectively.

#### *A1.1.2: Apply SEB and VfM frameworks from phase I in key development sectors (Water, Energy, Agriculture, Transport)*

The SEB framework customize for agriculture, water and energy sectors in a nexus approach using systems dynamics model. Based on the detailed work plan, the existing literature, e.g. on sectoral dynamics, historical trends, challenges and opportunities in relation to climate change impacts have been reviewed and initial data collection, e.g. on value added, employment, available assets (e.g. land and water availability for agriculture; energy production by technology for the energy sector; and water demand and supply, e.g. in relation to precipitation and seasonal variations) carried out. Furthermore, a Causal Loop Diagrams (CLDs), an approach comparable to impact pathways, but more dynamic (e.g. through the inclusion of feedback loops, delays and nonlinear effects) has been developed to identify the main drivers of change of the three sectors (agriculture, energy and water). These CLDs include the main indicators analyzed, their interconnections with other relevant variables in the sector and the

feedback loops these form. Three scenarios were simulated: a Business As Usual (BAU) case that does not include climate trends, a Climate scenario (which uses forecasted precipitation variability), and an Adaptation scenario (which includes interventions to improve climate resilience).

- The preliminary results from the analysis showed that the inclusion of climate impacts in simulations has significant impacts on the performance, and costs of the agriculture, water and energy sectors. Policy interventions to adapt to climate change and mitigate these additional costs have not been tested yet, but the results already show “what is the potential for cost of mitigation and for restoring baseline economic performance”. During this reporting period, the SEB framework customized and a draft report for the creation of three interconnected sectoral simulation models developed.
- In the BAU scenario we see growing population and GDP over time. Total population of Mozambique is projected to reach 69.2 million people by 2050; Uganda’s population reaches 109.4 million people; the population of Cameroon increases by 24.4 million people to 51.04 million inhabitants by 2050. This leads to higher land use for agriculture, more water consumption and growing energy demand.
- In the Climate scenario the underlying assumptions for population and GDP remain unchanged, but here we introduce a 0.5% increase in precipitation variability (growing over time) compared to the BAU case. Moreover, several impacts of climate change are explicitly modeled.
- Overall, climate impacts are projected to reduce agriculture GDP by between 12.1% and 16.7%. Furthermore, additional investments in power generation capacity are required to replace capacity that is damaged during flood events. (*A draft comprehensive analytical report is attached as Annex A1.1.2a*).

### *Sub-output 1.2: Existing platforms leveraged for enhancing the enabling environment for accelerated investments in CIS*

Under this sub-output, PEEC promised to leverage the existing institutional bodies including ministerial conferences, specialized technical committees (STCs), Committee of African Heads of State on Climate Change (CAHOSCC), the African Group of Negotiators for different multilateral agreements, and others for enhancing enabling environment for accelerated investments in CIS. During this reporting period, achievements on the three planned activities are given below.

### *A1.2.3: Make submissions into the Agenda of major events such as AMCEN, CAHOSCC, African Union Specialized Technical Committee (STC)*

ACPC organized a session entitled “*Strengthening enabling environment for the generation, uptake and use of weather and climate services to support sustainable development in Africa*” during the AMCOMET-HydroMet Forum, which was held on the 12-15 September 2017 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This session was attended by about 80 participants from across the continent. About 12.5% of the participants were females. However, no post-event survey was conducted to rate the performance of the event. Overall, ACPC contributed to the formulation of the following AMCOMET Bureau Ministerial Decision (*Annex A1.2.3a*).

*Decision 3 – 2017/9 under Emerging Issues* was adopted as stated below:

- Weather and climate information are generally a public good; and such openly available high-quality weather and climate information can help to build resilience in the private sector, including through insurance. However, the involvement of private sectors in the production and delivery of CIS in Africa is crucial to achieve an overarching investment framework for weather and climate services although modalities for involving the private sectors in the context of Africa is not yet known/defined. Hence, ACPC crafted the following statement and was adopted: “**Recognizing** the potential opportunities and challenges of private sector participation in the production and delivery of public goods, including climate information and services, **notes with appreciation** the proposal from UNECA, through the African Climate Policy Center (ACPC) to carry out a study on the implications of the privatization of climate services and **invites** ACPC to present its findings during the Fourth Session of AMCOMET”. This work will be done in consultation with the WISER-East Africa component and WMO/AMCOMET.
- The African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD) is a pan-African and multi-functional Regional Climate Centre responsible for developing regional long-range forecasts and forecasting of significant weather events over the continent. Given the importance of such forecasts in development planning, policy and practices, ACPC proposed a statement and later adopted by the ministers as...“**Noting** the role of UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) in the establishment of African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), UNECA acknowledges that as a mature initiative, ACMAD should develop appropriate management and governance systems to facilitate carrying out its mandate in an increasingly complex environment; **acknowledges with appreciation** the proposal from UNECA to be part of the Governance of ACMAD”.

On a separate event, ACPC participation in the Second Ordinary Session of the Specialized Technical Committee (STC) on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and

Environment (Ministers' Session) held from 02-06 October 2017 in Addis Ababa; Ethiopia, led to the recognition of the importance of mainstreaming climate information and service into policy, planning and processes. In this resolution, the STC later "*Called upon Member States to increase their investments in generation and mainstreaming of weather and climate information and services into their national transformation agenda*" (*Annex A1.2.3b*).

ACPC partnered with other sections of the Special Initiatives Division of ECA to craft key messages that address issues of climate information services and need for investment during the African Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD) meeting held in Dakar, Senegal, on the 2-4 May 2018. The outcome document from this event was Key Messages to be endorsed by African governments and other players. This document was forwarded to United Nations headquarters and will be presented at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2018. Below are extracted key messages on CIS that were included in the final document (The full text is attached as (*Annex A1.2.3c*) and also available at <https://www.uneca.org/arfsd2018>):

1. Resilient structural transformation in Africa, in line with the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063, requires integrated strategies and approaches. Such approaches should mainstream and prioritize climate change-proofing, disaster risk reduction and the value of natural capital in key national development frameworks, including strategies, plans and budgets. In that regard, integrating green and low carbon growth into such frameworks is important.
2. Investments must be prioritized towards water and sanitation access, as well as climate information services to enhance societies' resilience to impacts of floods and droughts, which are critical to ending hunger and poverty towards the achievement of sustainable development.
3. Investment in research and development should be considerably increased and attention should be given to the development of climate information and services, resilient infrastructure and green industrialization capacities.
4. Investing more in both soft and hard climate-proofed water infrastructure will ensure a sustained water supply, enhance adaptation to seasonal variability in precipitation and build resilience to climate change-induced impacts, including slow onset impacts.
5. Climate and disaster resilience should be fully integrated into the planning and implementation of energy infrastructure and investment. This is especially important for hydropower systems, which are at risk from climate change and variability.

#### *A1.2.4: Convene side-events/focus group meetings in the margin of CCDA*

Following the postponement of CCDA-VII, CIS day was organized on 27<sup>th</sup> October on the theme “*Addressing the missing links for enhanced uptake and use of CIS into development planning, policy and practice in Africa*”. The one-day event was organized in form of scientific presentations and panel discussion. Topics were grouped into three sessions including: (i) *Missing link in CIS co-production, uptake and use*, (ii) *Investments and uptake of CIS*, and (iii) *Best practices on CIS including innovation*. The workshop brought together more than 100 participants from various backgrounds including climate scientists, parliamentarians, the media, researchers, CIS producers, CIS end users, young innovators, among others. The gender disaggregation is, however, skewed to male. The feedbacks from the post-workshop survey were overwhelming and majority of respondents (>85%) rated the theme is well selected, presenters made well researched papers, the panelists made very good analysis and discussions and the innovations can be replicated. (*The full CIS day document is attached as Annex A1.2.4a.*)

#### *A1.2.5: Draft and submit for adoption outcomes statement/resolutions on CIS and development*

The CIS day meeting participants called for several actions including, but not limited to,

- Need for CR4D to conduct a comprehensive assessment on the impact of 2/1.5 degree warming on GFCS priority sectors in Africa.
- Need to identify best policies and practices from GHACOF and rolling out advisory services to other African RCOFs
- Strengthen the linkages between production and uptake of CIS in the development policy, planning and practice in Africa using platforms that engage multi-stakeholders along the process. So that the final products from these forums will be user-oriented, easily taken and actionable
- Increased investment in human and infrastructure capacity for better generation and use of CI and CIS
- Need for effective ways of disseminating CIS to the grassroots as the traditional method of disseminating CIS such as newsletter are not effective
- Multi-stakeholder engagement and networking of climate researchers and operation centers is one of the value additions of CR4D and should be strengthened
- Need to complement indigenous weather forecasters by scientific weather forecasting. Participants recognized the contributions of indigenous forecasters in producing locally relevant CIS as they have knowledge of the environment. Moreover, they can help the scientists to translate the observation data in local language so that the abstractness/vagueness in scientific climate information can be erased.

- Need for practical work on the monitory contribution of CIS in broader development priorities such as poverty reduction, reduced hunger and resilience to climatic risks using simple SEB models.
- More work is needed in Sub-seasonal to Seasonal (S2S) climate forecasting as it helps end-users to make evidence based decisions.

### *Sub-output 1.3: CIS knowledge and awareness of key policy makers and influence groups enhanced*

Under this sub-output, PEEC focused on the development and making use of on-line module to train parliamentarians, women group, youth, CSOs and others on the importance of CIS for development planning in anticipation of influencing their constituents as last mile users of CIS. A phased approach has been used to pilot and rollout this output through a training of trainers (ToT) from selected institutions and organizations to rollout of the training programme at national and regional levels. The ToTs expected to take the lead in conducting awareness campaign among the public, legislators, policy-makers on the critical role of effective, timely mainstreaming of climate information and services in planning policy-making towards achieving climate proof sustainable development using various communication channels including print, on-line media, television, and community radio among others. Hence, the following activities have been planned and implemented.

#### *A 1.3.1 Training of trainers for National Assembly, CSO, Youth and Media from training Institutions organized for the five sub-regions based on on-line module*

A training of trainers (ToT) was organized with the theme on “*E-learning module on mainstreaming Climate Information and Services (CIS) into policy, legislation, plans and practice*” from 25 to 26 October 2017 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia where twenty-five trainers attended. The evaluation results showed that 63% of participants strongly agreed while 33% agreed on the relevance of the e-learning CIS module. Almost all participants agreed that the ToT training improved their understanding of the definition of climate data, climate information and service and their mainstreaming into policy, planning and practices and equipped them with the methodology to deliver non-technical messages to other users such as Parliamentarian. Consequently, the view of most participants was that the ToT objectives were met. However, 20% would like to have more practical exercises and time to strengthen their confidence. The main recommendation of the interactive ToT workshop was:

*“acknowledging that national Governments, local communities, farmers, grass roots organizations among others need timely, high quality, relevant and accessible climate information and climate information services for better planning and practices, participants called upon African government, private sector and their partners to increase investment in CI and CIS service provider’s human and institutional capacities”.*

*A comprehensive ToT workshop report is attached as (Annex A1.3.1a). A YouTube video on definitions and approaches to CIS uptake can be viewed*

*at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JaDjWtNOKHs>.*



*Figure 1: CIS online learning module for policy makers (French version)*

On the 10th March 2018, legislators at the Pan African Parliament (PAP) were trained on facilitating the uptake and use of climate information services (CIS) by vulnerable communities. The training was organized in collaboration with the PAP secretariat, the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) and the African Climate Legislative Initiative (ACLI). The event convened at the PAP in Midrand, South Africa was attended by 31 members of parliament drawn from across the continent. Speaking at the event, participants recalled that the Paris Agreement on climate change calls for international interventions to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. According to Mithika Mwenda, the PACJA Secretary General, there is urgent need for legislators to work hand in hand with the civil society and researchers on climate adaptation and in advancing the climate discourse at the global level. *(Full report attached as Annex A1.3.1b).*

### *A1.3.2: Review of the modules and program based on the outcome of the training of trainers in collaboration of UNITAR*

The ToT workshop participants reviewed the on-line module developed by ACPC in collaboration with UNITAR and suggested areas for the improvement. The summary of the recommendations is given in page 29 and 30 of the ToT workshop report. Consequently, the final on-line module addressed all those concerns.

### *A1.3.3: Translating the modules and the program in French*

Translating the final modules and the program in French has been completed. The CIS online learning module for policy makers is hosted at [uncclearn.org/enrol/index.php?id=36](http://uncclearn.org/enrol/index.php?id=36) (free registration is needed to access the tutorial).



#### *A1.3.4: Rollout of national and regional training program in partnership with trainees Institutions*

A phased approach is used to pilot and rollout this output through a training of trainers from selected institutions and organizations that offer support to Parliaments, CSO, media professionals, and youth groups. Moreover, a review and translation of the modules and programme into French, based on outcomes of the training of trainers activities; establishment of a partnership with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) for the impact assessment of the training programme and its wide dissemination online; and rollout of the training programme at national and regional levels in partnership with three training institutions were done. The trainers as a result organized national workshops in Senegal, Kenya and Cameroon using the CIS e-learning module as outlined below:

- *In Kenya:* for CSOs, CBOs and the youth on CIS, organized in collaboration with PACJA.
- *In Senegal:* in collaboration with L'Institut Africain de Développement Economique et de Planification (IDEP), attended by policymakers, development planners, in particular middle and high-level officials from national governments engaged in agricultural engineering and food security issues.
- *In Cameroon:* for national media practitioners in collaboration with l'Ecole Supérieure des Sciences et Techniques de l'Information et de la Communication (ESSTIC) at the University of Yaounde.

*(The full reports are attached as Annex A1.3.4a -Senegal, Annex A1.3.4b - Kenya, A1.3.4c - Cameroon).*

#### *A1.3.5: A day awareness raising for Ambassadors based in Addis Ababa*

Outreach event on “*Integrating of Climate Information and Climate Information Services into policy and practices*” was held on 6<sup>th</sup> of December 2017 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with aims of: (a) heighten awareness in the African diplomatic community of the value and centrality of climate information and climate information services in development planning, programmes and investments; (b) apprise the African diplomatic community of strategies on integrating details more effectively into policies and plans relating to climate information and climate information services; and (c) share information on the pivotal role that climate information services have the potential to fulfil, in planning the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, Agenda 2063 and the Paris Agreement. Several ambassadors and representatives attended the event. *(The ambassador briefing report attached as Annex A1.3.5).*

## *Sub-output 1.4: WISER knowledge products packaged, translated into appropriate communication products and widely disseminated*

### *A1.4.1: Commission the production of communication and knowledge products on SEB and VfM in DRR for targeted audiences*

Six CIS knowledge products including key messages out of WISER reports and event deliberations were developed by ACPC in collaboration with the International Institute of Environment and Development (IIED). These products are:

- WISER policy and enabling environment (*brochure; Annex A1.4.1a*)
- Climate information services SEB and VfM in Africa (information brief; Annex A1.4.1b)
- CR4D: linking climate research to development (*information brief; Annex A1.4.1c*)
- Training and tools to boost CIS uptake across Africa (*information brief; Annex A1.4.1d*)
- Nurturing innovations in climate information services to drive uptake (*information brief; Annex A1.4.1e*)
- Knowledge Management as an enabler of co-production, uptake and use of climate information services (*information brief; Annex A1.4.1f*)

The completed knowledge products have been presented to policy makers and other stakeholders during the WISER training programs and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Africa Climate Talks (ACT). Moreover, additional LoA with IIED is under process to produce more knowledge products from WISER PEEC.

Further arrangements have been made to collaborate with IIED to formulate key messages and knowledge products from recent WISER PEEC activities. Among the knowledge products whose production are under development are the following:

- SEB of CIS - focus on development sectors, including DRR and the sectoral nexus of agriculture and food security, water, energy and health.
- African regional climate outlook forums (RCOFs) knowledge exchange partnership, undertaken by convening the RCCs into regular information sharing on RCOFs best practices, with the ultimate aim to produce a guide for application in the continent
- CR4D - From strategy to implementation, which outlines the progress achieved by the initiative, including operationalizing the CR4D organs and launch of the grants programme
- CIS data sharing standards and protocols in Africa, based on WMO resolution 40, entitled “*policy and practice for the exchange of meteorological and related data and products*”

- Mapping of institutions in the CIS value chain, as undertaken by ACPC to serve as a knowledge resource for CIS stakeholders in the continent.

IIED are onboard for the foregoing work and the ensuing outputs will be disseminated to WISER beneficiaries and partners through WISER PEEC events and via communication channels identified to reach stakeholders in the knowledge management strategy.

*A1.4.2: Convening side-event on the margin of CCDA, and COP to raise awareness, inform, organize debates of policy makers on CIS for development using the communication products*

CCDA-VI was postponed to 2018 and therefore the planned side-events on the margins of CCDA could not be organized. Nevertheless, raising awareness, inform and organize debates of policy on CIS for development have been done during events such as Knowledge management, Training of Trainers and CIS day. Moreover, efforts made to raise awareness on CIS through participation as well as convening side events during COP23, including ACMAD, Young African Lawyers (YAL) on climate change and Africa Day.

*A1.4.3: In collaboration with WISER EA/WMO/AMCOMET, convene a meeting to develop and adopt WISER KM strategy through harmonization of the Pan-African and the East Africa Knowledge Management draft strategies*

Experts from PEEC, WISER-EA, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Center (ICPAC), the Pan-Africa Media Alliance on Climate Change (PAMACC) and knowledge management practitioners gathered from the 19-20 October 2017 at Amber Hotel in Nairobi, Kenya, to discuss the draft knowledge management and influence strategy of WISER phase II. Moreover, the meeting was attended by representatives from the Africa Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET) via skype. The event was a culmination of a process that contextualize WISER knowledge management and its progress metrics and review and update the joint WISER knowledge management strategy for the WISER policy and enabling environment component (PEEC) and East Africa. The report of the core group meeting is provided in detail (*Annex A1.4.3*).

*A1.4.4: In collaboration with WISER EA/WMO/AMCOMET, convene WISER beneficiaries and external partners meeting for the review and inputs to the WISER KM strategy and establish WISER KM Partnership*

WISER stakeholders workshop was held between the 25-26 October 2017 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with participants from WMO, RCCs, AMCOMET, national meteorological agencies, the media and regional and international organizations to review and make recommendations on the suitability of the WISER knowledge management and influence strategy. The workshop included considerations of the

WISER results chain and the ToC and paved the way for an informed analysis and review of the draft WISER knowledge management and influence strategy. The WISER knowledge management strategy was adopted. A shared understanding of the collaboration with ACMAD and GFCS on developing a CIS decision making tool in response to the fourth recommendation of the Saly CIS coordination workshop. The implementation of the knowledge management and influence strategy is ongoing in close coordination with the East African component and boundary partners. The strategy document was validated by the WISER stakeholders (*Annex A1.4.4a*).

#### *A1.4.5: Partner with the GHACOF (ICPAC) and WMO to identify policies and practices for rolling out advisory services to other African RCOFs*

This activity was a replacement of the initially planned activity namely “*in collaboration with WISER EA/WMO/AMCOMET, collate and customize WISER output for the Africa climate resource platform and information service*” following the agreement with DFID in February 2018. This is because the feasibility and scoping work for the establishment of Africa Climate Resource Platform and Information Service took longer time. Regional Climate Outlook Forums (RCOFs) are an innovative process initiated by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Climate Information and Prediction Services (CLIPS) project in collaboration with National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs), regional institutions and other international organizations. In Africa, the first series of RCOFs were conducted in 1996.

- ACPC launched the inaugural RCOFS knowledge exchange event on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of March in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with objective of the collaboration is to provide a platform for African RCCs to further discuss the concept of a knowledge exchange partnership among African RCCs and deliberate on a process for producing guidelines, procedures and best practices for organizing impactful RCOFs in Africa. The session was a rich kick-off event where RCC participants shared useful lessons on their practices of organizing RCOFs. An outcome of the workshop was a decision to establish a community of RCOFs focal persons from the RCCs (*Annex A1.4.5a*). To further plan and establish a framework for future activities of the group, ACPC in partnership with African Regional Climate Centres (RCCs), Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and WISER East Africa organized a follow-up workshop on the 14th May 2018 on the side-lines of the 49th Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF) session in Djibouti (*Annex A1.4.5b*).
- The events were attended by representatives from African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD), Southern African Development Community-Climate Services Centre (SADC-CSC), IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC), Economic Commission for West African States (ECOWAS) and East African Community (EAC) who presented best

practices from their regions in formulating consensus climate forecasts, organizing RCOFs and user outreach, forecast uptake and user feedback. Participants at the event welcomed the creation of the partnership, noting that harmonization of RCOFs approaches will enable greater efficiency and effectiveness of RCOFs in alleviating loss of lives and property, and contribute to development efforts.

### *Sub-output 1.5: Partnership for coordinated delivery of CIS established*

#### *A1.5.1: Develop the road map for stakeholder and donor coordination*

The ACPC participated in a CIS coordination event called “*Defining a Common Roadmap for Scaling Up the Delivery of Weather, Water and Climate Services in Africa*” in Saly, Senegal from 1-2 May 2017, with the aim of convening key regional stakeholders engaged in climate services to develop a common understanding of their initiatives, mutual roles and impact. The vent was also aiming at defining a common roadmap outlining “how to deliver coordinated climate services by joining institutional forces”. ACPC has subsequently participated in refining the roadmap and charting the next steps for its implementation. *The Saly workshop CIS coordination roadmap is attached as (annex A1.5.1).*

#### *A1.5.2: Undertake mapping and assessment of major partner institutions and on-going projects along the value chain of CIS*

Based on the recommendations of the Saly roadmap for CIS coordination in Africa and a programme/project mapping template developed by GFCS, data on active/pipeline/proposed project/initiatives/programme, objective of the project/initiative, major intervention areas/activities, development partners, implementing agencies, funding, timelines, as well as geographical coverage gathered to understand the climate change and related landscapes in the continent. So far, such comprehensive information compiled for more than 165 projects/initiatives/Programme (*Annex A1.5.2*). The mapping exercise highlighted that most project/initiatives/programme are concentrated in the Eastern and Western Africa sub-regions followed by southern Africa showing uneven distributions of investment in CIS in the continent. The mapping further highlighted that project/initiatives/programme are focused on capacity building, followed by adaptation, mitigation and research areas. Web links and coordinates to projects/initiatives/programs location have been collected for developing an interactive Google map ([www.uneca.org/wiser/pages/cis-projectsprogrammesinitiatives](http://www.uneca.org/wiser/pages/cis-projectsprogrammesinitiatives)). The development of the interactive google map for West Africa is completed and the same exercise will be performed for other sub-regions. Once the exercise is completed, these data can be used as proof of concept in the establishment of a regional knowledge management decision tool, which was one of the recommendations of the Saly roadmap.

### *A1.5.3: Develop climate data standards and protocols for data sharing*

The main objective of this activity is to review the Climate Information Service (CIS) data sharing standards in order to identify best practices, opportunities and success stories and to provide recommendations to promote their use to support CIS uptake in the African continent. In this regard, a comprehensive report comprising: (i) available data parameters and format, data requests, clients, data sharing etc., (ii) establishment of the status of current practices on data sharing, and (iii) recommendations for approaches and modalities of CIS data sharing has been produced.

- The study highlighted strategic barriers that restrict efficient data sharing in Africa including absence of legal obligation in the WMO resolution 40 which recognizes the country member's right to choose the manner by, and the extent to, which they make data and products available domestically or for international exchange. Another strategic barrier has to do with users' malpractices and misappropriate data exchanges that prompt many NMHSs to withhold and protect their data. National laws and legislation also restrict access simply because of national attitude and protectionism or, more seriously, when considerable concerns about national security exist for the data requested for certain areas. Finally, governments tend to consider weather and climate data as commodities and focus in developing various restrictions and charges for it to support the costs of the infrastructure and/or equipment and to control the competition from others.
- At the operational level, some data providers lack sufficient human and technical resources. Also, some concerns about data quality and public scrutiny over it can make them reluctant to share. In addition, data discovery and access is a key operational barrier. In fact, it is often difficult to determine whether data needed for a specific region exists as most of it is not published online. Even if the existence is established, semantics, meanings and clear requirements for access are often missing. This can prevent the existence of a common data format and interoperability challenging thus an efficient data sharing process within the region. However, WMO is addressing these issues through the implementation of the WIS system and CLIMSOFT. The study document attached as *(Annex A1.5.3)*.

### *A1.5.4: Convene on a yearly basis Partners meeting during CCDA to review the mapping outcome, share information and adopt joint initiatives*

This activity is carried forward to the next CCDA in October 2018.

### *A1.5.5: Provide Technical advisory services for CIS policy formulation in three countries per year in collaboration with AMCOMET, WMO RAI, GFCS*

This activity builds on the “Needs and Gaps report on CIS” produced during the pilot phase of WISER in partnership with WMO/AMCOMET. However, the implementation of

this activity is problematic and has been agreed with DFID to substitute with a new activity.

#### *A1.5.6: Jointly convene CIS innovation solution forum (ideas factory) during CCDA*

The ACPC developed a call for young African innovators in CIS to submit abstracts on their innovative ideas to recognize young innovators roles in transforming CIS application and delivery in Africa. The call received 58 abstracts from across the continent, which were evaluated using the following criteria: (i) *Does the innovation go beyond straight ideas or course of action in its field?*, (ii) *Does it significantly improve on existing methods and approaches?*, (iii) *Can the proposed innovative project or proposal be scaled up?*, (iv) *What would be its broader impact on the lives of the most vulnerable part of the population?*. Twelve abstracts were selected to develop full proposals. Six of the 12 selected innovators were invited to attend the CIS day on the 27 October 2017 in Addis Ababa, where they presented their CIS innovation and awarded with a certificate. These awards celebrate the outstanding effort of young African innovators in helping local communities in CIS application and delivery. The topics of selected innovative ideas are given below:

- Role of mobile applications in collecting, documenting and disseminating integrated weather and climate forecasts for farmers: The case study of Ada East District in Ghana.
- User-driven hydro-meteorological information services for adaptive decision-making in peri-urban delta farming.
- Are Modern and Indigenous Seasonal Climate Forecasts Complementary or Substitutable? Evidence from Republic of Benin.
- Prototype Local CIS Weather Station for Simplifying Climate Information for Community Farmers, Youths and Women in Agriculture.
- How to make climate information services innovations more useful to farmers in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Localizing climate services for agricultural productivity and food security in Uganda.

ACPC has thereafter supported the authors of the CIS innovations by guiding them to further develop their CIS innovation into a bankable project.

#### *A1.5.7: Create community of practice for CIS innovations as learning and information and knowledge sharing forum between partners & selected stakeholders*

The community of practice for CIS innovations, discussions and learning as well as knowledge sharing has been established on the ECA's discourse website. The ongoing engagements by the Climate Information Services online community seek to identify challenges and solutions to common problems, evaluate various approaches, and determine best practices through discussions and sharing of experiences. Moderation of

the discourse is undertaken by international experts from around the world, on a rotational basis. The forum used a common methodology to ensure the maximum involvement of stakeholders. *Questions that have been posted and addressed on the discussion forum are provided in (Annex A1.5.7).* The forum discussions can be accessed at [discourse.uneca.org/t/african-climate-policy-centre](http://discourse.uneca.org/t/african-climate-policy-centre).

#### *A1.5.8: Produce compendium of good practices on CIS innovations*

A report on the compendium of good practices on CIS innovations has been developed (*Annex A1.5.8*) with the aim of bringing together a collection of numerous initiatives and interventions that are accelerating the CIS uptake for development in Africa by showcasing a collection of case studies from various development sectors. The compendium can be used as a tool for communicating user-driven climate information and services by demonstrating important elements of good practices in this sphere, and the lessons learned to inform the field of training for CIS. The compendium of good practices will further expand the knowledge base on CIS as well as illustrate to key stockholders the gaps and challenges that CIS innovators are facing. The criteria used to identify the CIS best practices includes impact, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and collaborations/partnerships. In addition, the following factors were taken into consideration:

- Mainstreaming CIS into development planning and implementation;
- Innovative approaches to cross-sector CIS coordination (Water, Energy, Agriculture, Transport, and Health);
- Entrepreneurship and technological advances in CIS last mile delivery;
- Gender and youth roles in CIS.

### *Sub-output 2.1: WISER funded CR4D research definition, oversight and uptake managed*

#### *A2.1.1: Organize one CR4D Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) meeting for identifying priority user-driven applied climate research activities*

The third CR4D SAC meeting was held between 9 and 10 October 2017 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It was attended by 15 participants including members of SAC and the Oversight Board (OB) as well as the CR4D Secretariat (*Annex A2.1.1*). During the two-days meeting, participants have identified the following three major thematic areas that could be further developed into “calls” by the Grant Managing Institution:

1. *Foundational climate science*: focusing on improved understanding of the underpinning drivers and dynamics of climate variability and change in Africa; improving forecast and climate prediction skills; developing robust climate change projections for Africa at multiple scale; and better prediction and attribution of extremes of climate and impacts.



2. *Impacts, information, translation, communication*: focusing on enhanced added-value in sub-seasonal to seasonal predictions; enhanced understanding and communication of climate impacts across five priority GFCS areas {agriculture, water, health, DRR, and energy}, as well as migration, urbanization, marine and coastal zones, etc.; improved metrics and analytics for evaluation and validation of skills and uncertainties in forecasting and projecting future climate and impacts, including understanding communication theory, barriers and opportunities.
3. *Engagement with policy, development and decision communities*: focusing on improved assessment of the uptake, application and user value of climate and impact information by stakeholders and enhanced capacity for co-production including trans-disciplinary research.

Moreover, the meeting participants reviewed the zero-draft of the 5-year CR4D strategy document developed in Geneva on 3-4 July 2017. This document was subsequently reviewed by participants of the CR4D Institutional Collaboration Platform (ICP).

#### *A2.1.2: Organize a programme executive committee (PEC) that will be involved in approving the research themes and approving final selection of proposals*

Discussions with DFID was done to operationalize the Programme Executive Committee (PEC). It was agreed to constitute PEC as follows: (i) two representatives from the CR4D Secretariat, (ii) two representatives from DFID, (iii) the two SAC co-chairs and (iv) one member of the Oversight Board. The purpose of PEC is giving an oversight of the strategic direction of the WISER funded Research Programme, the application of Programme funding and the high-level supervision of the management and delivery of impact. In undertaking the above, the PEC will ensure the project complies with agreed project documentation (DFID Business Case, Logframe, MOU etc) and principles contained therein. The committee will meet every 6 months, with additional extraordinary meetings at the formal request of any of the three EC representatives. Urgent matters arising between meetings may be dealt with on a 'no objection' basis by email within a specified period of time (e.g., 10 working days). In the project document, the functions and powers of PEC were agreed.

#### *A2.1.3: Oversight on implementation of the research*

An invitation letter was sent to the top three institutions (ACTS, AAS and ATPS) to submit their respective short proposal in response to ACPC/DFID project document (*Annex A2.1.3a*) entitled "Weather and Climate Information SERVICES for Africa (WISER)-FUNDED Climate Research for Development (CR4D) Research Grant Management". All institutions responded positively and submitted their proposal following the outline provided. The submitted proposals were evaluated by both DFID and ACPC along three major criteria and the African Academy of Science (AAS) selected manage the WISER-funded CR4D research grant. Under the WISER phase II project,

- The AAS will run two separate but sequential ‘research competitions or calls’, with the second drawing on lessons from the first and making any necessary adjustments as agreed with all parties involved in this endeavor. The grant manager is also expected to implement ACPC and DFID terms and conditions in relation to the calls announcement, record compilation, awarding the successful grantees, quarterly technical and financial reporting, post-award management processing, research data achieving, monitoring and evaluation of the records and establishment of the feedback system. The summary report on the grant management is given in (*Annex A2.1.3b*).
- Amendment to the existing MoU in order to accommodate funds for the research grant has been made. The transfer of funds scheduled around the calls timetable, with the first tranche to be transferred prior to the selection of the winners of the first call.
- The grant manager requested to provide a summary of detailed work plan and budget that sets out the payment schedule when recommending the final selection to the PEC. As required by the UN due diligence process, AAS has submitted the following documents together with the letter of acceptance to be a grant manager: (i) the registration document of the institution in host country; (ii) The annual report of your institution including financial status etc; and (iii) the latest audit report.
- The MoU between AAS and ECA has been submitted to legal office and it will be cleared on 27 July 2018. This MoU will be sent to AAS together with the draft LoA. Moreover, ACPC requested AAS to finalize the inception report.
- The DFID due diligence and safe guarding process done on 13 June 2018. This is part of the oversight roles by the Secretariat on the implementation of the research grant and this will be done rigorously once the grant call is out.

## *Sub-output 2.2: CR4D secretariat function*

### *A2.2.1: Establish CR4D Institutional Collaboration Platform (ICP)*

The Secretariat has identified 44 institutions from different sectors of the climate change community working across the African continent to constitute the ICP under the categories of permanent, voting and observing members. The list of institutions was reviewed by SAC and endorsed by the oversight board. However, during the 9-10 October 2017 SAC meeting, it was advised to start with few number of institutions and scaled up later. Hence, invitations and an information package has been sent to 31 institutions and received 22 positive responses. The invited institutions had balanced representations from regional economic communities (RECs), regional research institutes, regional climate centers (RCCs), development agencies, NGOs, Civil Society, Gender and Youth climate initiatives, and other key stakeholders in the climate enterprise.

As part of the on-going effort to finalize the governance structure of CR4D, the Oversight Board constituting AUC-DREA, AfDB Climate Change Directorate, ACPC, WMO/AMCOMET and ICP chair formed. A representative of the Oversight Board will be a member of PEC.

#### *A2.2.2: Organize annual meeting for ICP*

The CR4D Institutional Collaboration Platform (ICP) was launched on 7-8 December 2017 to provide a space for coordinated and continued dialogue for co-exploring, co-designing, co-producing and co-communicating climate information services in Africa. The operationalization of CR4D-ICP was, therefore, crucial to promote an interactive and collaborative research approach that brings climate science, services and policy-making under a coordinated multi-disciplinary network of expertise and institutions to collectively address users-driven research challenges while maximizing on the opportunities presented by climate change and variability to socio-economic development in Africa. During the meeting, participated institutions elected the African Academy of Science (AAS) as chair and the Pan-African Justice Alliance on Climate Change (PACJA) as deputy-chair to lead ICP-related issues for the coming two years. The meeting was attended by various institutions as indicated in (*Annex A2.2*).

#### *A2.2.3: Support core staff time*

ACPC staff continue to be fully engaged in WISER implementation.

#### *A2.2.4: Participate in selected climate research meetings in RCOFs, COP, AU Summit, Ministerial Meetings, WMO and other relevant institutions meetings, among others*

The CR4D Secretariat organized an event attended by about 80 participants during the AMCOMET-HydroMet Forum to raise awareness on the draft CR4D 5-years strategy document. The outcome of the event resulted in a ministerial decision, which recognized CR4D, WISER initiative and DFID support. The decision as adopted by the AMCOMET Ministerial Bureau is provided below:

##### *Decision 2 – 2017/9:*

*Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan* stated that the Bureau “**Notes the progress of the African Space Programme and the Climate Research for Development in Africa; further appreciates the resource mobilization efforts and requests the AMCOMET Secretariat to keep the Bureau abreast of the evolution of the partnership with Department for International Development (DFID) under the Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa (WISER) Programme, in particular the implementation of the Aircraft Meteorological Data Relay (AMDAR) Programme in Kenya and the High Impact Weather Lake System (Highway Programme)**”.

Under this activity, the Secretariat also promised to participate in selected climate research meetings in RCOFs, COP, AU Summit to raise awareness on CR4D.

## 4. Challenges

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The following challenges were encountered during the reporting period:

- Recruitment of senior experts to support customization of the SEB model took longer than expected. Initially, ACPC expected to continue with the system dynamics expert who developed the SEB framework. During the process, ACPC was informed that he was already engaged by ECA and could not hold two contracts at the same time. A replacement came on board at the beginning of September 2017.
  - The review and establishment of the required institutional collaboration slowed down the engagement of IIED expert to support the development of knowledge products and dissemination of WISER outputs
  - Decision to postpone CCDA to 2018 reduced the number of platforms where mainstreaming of CIS in policy and planning decisions could be discussed.
  - ECA reforms and institutional procedures affected timely access to financial information and reporting.
  - Despite ACPC efforts, the number of women participation in the WISER PEEC activities remains small. This is mainly attributed to the nomination of male participants by the invited institutes. To mitigate this, ACPC will step up efforts to increase women's involvement in the upcoming WISER events.
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## 5. WISER Phase II Fund Utilization

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The opening balance of the WISER second phase amounts to US\$1,034,407.50 consisting of US\$289,165.51 representing the WISER Phase I balance brought forward and the first installment of WISER Phase II equivalent to US\$745,241.99 received on August 14, 2017. During the period from July 2017 to June 2018, an additional resource amounting to US\$412,812.05 was received on May 31, 2018 and a bank interest of US\$5,382.94 was generated. These led to a total resource of US\$1,452,602.49 from July 2017 to June 2018 as detailed in the certified financial statement in *Table 1*.

As of 13 July 2018, a total amount of US\$**1,285,472.21** was spent representing a fund utilization rate of **89%**. An expenditure per sub-output is presented in the *table 2* below.

However, this total expenditure figure does not include earmarked resources for on-going activities as indicated in the justification note attached as *Table 3*.

Table 1: Certified Financial Statement for July 2017 to June 2018

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA  
AS AN EXECUTING AGENCY  
Semi-Final Statement on Project Expenditure, Expressed in United States Dollars  
for the period from 01 July 2017 to 13 July 2018

Donor: Department of International Development (DFID)  
Project Title: Weather and Climate Information Services (WISER)  
Account Number: M1-32HDM-000196/R1-32HDM-000201 - D  
Substantive Office: 13631  
WBS Element: SB-008146

Budget Line	Descriptions	Total Budget	Disbursement		Unliquidated Obligations	Total Expenditures	Unencumbered balance
			2017	2018			
010	Staff and Other Personnel costs	699,596.72	178,103.27	377,956.59	85,308.02	641,367.88	58,228.84
120	Contractual Services	54,400.00	14,290.79	25,554.23	23,724.00	83,569.02	(9,169.02)
125	Operating and Other direct costs	43,958.00	13,577.43	10,356.57	22,499.24	46,433.24	(2,475.24)
130	Suppl Com Mater	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	IP Direct	50,000.00	-	-	-	-	50,000.00
145	Grants Out	31,600.00	-	11,600.00	-	11,600.00	20,000.00
160	Travel	401,170.55	156,662.09	188,634.66	29,319.14	374,615.89	26,554.66
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,280,725.27</b>	<b>362,633.58</b>	<b>614,102.05</b>	<b>160,850.40</b>	<b>1,137,586.03</b>	<b>143,139.24</b>
155	Programme Support Cost (13%)	166,494.29	47,142.37	79,833.27	20,910.55	147,886.18	18,608.10
	<b>Grand-Total</b>	<b>1,447,219.56</b>	<b>409,775.95</b>	<b>693,935.32</b>	<b>181,760.95</b>	<b>1,285,472.21</b>	<b>161,747.34</b>

**FUNDS FLOW SUMMARY AS AT 13 July 2018**

<b>Funds provided:</b>	
Transferred from DFID 14/08/2017	745,241.99
Transferred from WISER I- R1-32HDM-000187 14/07/2017	289,165.51
Transferred from DFID 31/05/2018	412,812.05
Interest Income	5,382.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,452,602.49</b>
Less funds applied	1,285,472.21
<b>Funds available</b>	<b>167,130.28</b>

Prepared by: TJK 18 July 2018  
Tsehay Kifle, Finance Officer  
Finance Section

Approved by: [Signature] 18.7.2018  
Saviour Kuzhinapuramu, Chief  
Finance Section

Table 2: Indicative expenditure based on a certified financial statement as at 13 July 2018.

Output Details	Released Funds per RBB (US\$)	Expenditure as at 13.07.2018
<b>Sub-Total Sub-output 1.1</b> Analytical evidence of the socio-economic benefit and value for money of CIS uptake demonstrated SB-008146.01.01	212,400.00	213,835.27
<b>Sub-total Sub-output 1.2</b> Existing platforms leveraged for enhancing the enabling environment for accelerated investments in CIS SB-008146.01.01.02	62,000.00	66,254.03
<b>Sub-total Sub-output 1.3</b> CIS knowledge and awareness of key policy makers and influence groups enhanced SB-008146.01.03	104,000.00	121,354.36
<b>Sub-total Sub-output 1.4</b> WISER knowledge products packaged, translated into appropriate communication products and widely disseminated SB-008146.01.04	113,200.00	93,024.83
<b>Sub-total Sub-output 1.5</b> Partnership for coordinated delivery of CIS established SB-008146.01.05	121,200.00	113,886.01
<b>Sub Total- Output 1</b>	<b>612,800.00</b>	<b>608,354.50</b>
<b>Sub-total Sub-output 2.1</b> WISER funded CR4D research definition, oversight and uptake managed	95,000.00	65,650.68
<b>Sub-total Sub-output 2.2</b> CR4D secretariat function	164,450.00	164,450.00
<b>Sub Total- Output 2</b>	<b>259,450.00</b>	<b>230,100.68</b>
Staff Support	<b>326,210.00</b>	<b>277,339.03</b>
WISER Phase I mid-term evaluation	<b>76,401.00</b>	21,791.82
<b>S/Total Phase II:</b>	<b>1,274,861.00</b>	<b>1,137,586.03</b>
<b>PSC (13%):</b>	<b>165,731.93</b>	147,886.18
<b>S/Total +PSC</b>	<b>1,440,592.93</b>	<b>1,285,472.21</b>
Currency fluctuation + interest	<b>6,626.62</b>	
<b>Grand Total (US\$)</b>	<b>1,447,219.55</b>	<b>1,285,472.21</b>
<b>Remaining Balance</b>	<b>161,747.34*</b>	

\*Please see the Justification Note - This balance does not include the interest generated of US\$5,382.94

## Justification of Project Fund Balance

Explanation for the WISER project fund balance \$167,130.28 USD of 13 July 2018 is as follows:

1. US\$48,870.88 – staff time contribution

The balance of US\$48,870.88 in the certified financial statement of 13 July 2018 is related to staff time contribution, which is still to be charged from WISER resources which hasn't been reflected in the financial statement yet. To date, partial reversal of US\$277,339.03 contribution of staff time from wisier resources has been reversed.

2. US\$50,000.00

Earmarked resources yet to be disbursed to UNITAR for the development of online course on NDC. This is not reflected in the certified financial statement.

Previously the total amount was US\$30,000.00. However, initial anticipated contribution of UNITAR decreased in the co-financing and required additional resource of USD \$20,000.00.

3. US\$20,000.00

Earmarked resources under process to disburse to IIED and the Pan Africa media Alliance on Climate Change (PAMACC) for the tailoring packaging and dissemination of WISER PEEC knowledge products.

4. US\$15,453.21

Potential fund associated with Program Support Cost (PSC) 13%.

Table 3. Earmarked amount per item

ITEM	AMOUNT EARMARKED(USD)
STAFF TIME	US\$48,870.88
UNITAR	US\$50,000.00
PAMACC and IIED	US\$20,000.00
Sub Total	US\$118,870.88
PSC 13%	US\$15,453.21
Grand Total	US\$134,324.09
Funds available as at 13/07/2018	US\$167,130.28
Balance	US\$32,806.19



## 6. List of Annexes

No.	Title of Annex
1.	A1.1.1a - SEB DRR Analytical Report
2.	A1.1.1b - SEB Application Manual
3.	A1.1.1c - SEB-CIS-DRR validation workshop report
4.	A1.1.2a SEB Agriculture, Energy and Water Nexus Analytical Report
5.	A1.2.3a - Decisions AMCOMET bureau 14 Sept
6.	A1.2.3a - Second Ordinary Session of the Specialized Technical Committee (STC) on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment EN
7.	A1.2.3c - Key messages for 2018 ARFSD
8.	A1.2.4a - CIS day meeting report
9.	A1.3.1a - ToT mainstreaming CI and CIS into policy plans and processes report
10.	A1.3.1b - Pan African Parliamentarians training on CIS in Midrand South Africa
11.	A1.3.4 - Proceedings of the CIS briefing for Ambassador on the 6th December 2017
12.	A1.3.4a - Senegal CIS training - Agriculture policy
13.	A1.3.4b - Kenya CSOs training on climate information services report
14.	A1.3.4c – « Cameroun Rapport General1 Seminaire ESSTIC Cea Revu Et Corrige »
15.	A1.3.5 - Notes from the Ambassadors awareness event 06 Dec 2017.doc
16.	A1.4.1a - WISER driving change in climate information to spur Africa's development
17.	A1.4.1b – The economic case for climate information services
18.	A1.4.1c - Climate research for development in Africa
19.	A1.4.1d - Climate information services training and tools to boost uptake across Africa
20.	A1.4.1e - Nurturing innovations in climate information services to drive uptake
21.	A1.4.1f - Knowledge management as an enabler of co-production uptake and use of climate information services
22.	A1.4.3 - Knowledge management and influence strategy core group workshop report
23.	A1.4.4 - knowledge management and influence strategy validation workshop report
24.	A1.4.5a – Inaugural RCOFs knowledge exchange workshop
25.	A1.4.5b - RCOFs knowledge exchange and partnership workshop
26.	A1.5.1 - Saly CIS coordination roadmap
27.	A1.5.2 - Updated Mapping of Institutions Along the CIS Value Chain.doc
28.	A1.5.3 – Data Sharing Africa Report
29.	A1.5.6 - Best ranked CIS innovation proposal abstracts
30.	A1.5.7 - QA for CIS CoP
31.	A1.5.8 - Compendium of good practices on CIS innovations
32.	A2.1.1 - Scientific Advisory Committee workshop report
33.	A2.1.3a - Project document CR4D grant manager
34.	A2.1.3b - Executive Summary – Grant Management
35.	A2.2.2 - First meeting of Institutional Collaboration Platform report

**WISER is supported by:**

