

WISER Policy and Enabling Environment Component (PEEC)

*Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Investments
and Uptake of Climate Information Services for
Development in Africa*

*Six Month Progress Report
1 July - 31 December 2017*

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1. Introduction

Background

Integration of Weather and Climate Information Services (CIS) in development policy, planning and programmes is vital for Africa to achieve the development objectives as defined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Sendai framework, Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), the Paris Agreement and Agenda 2063. This is because countries in African depend heavily on climate sensitive sectors and natural resources for growth and economic development. In addition, packaging and dissemination of customized climate information for specific users is essential in supporting responses to climate change especially to the poor who depend on rain fed agriculture. Thus, the Weather and climate Information SERvices for Africa (WISER) programme, which aims at addressing the barriers to CIS generation, uptake and use in development planning. The programme is funded by UK-DFID and implemented in a partnership between DFID, UK Met Office and the African Climate Policy Center (ACPC). This programme is in its second phase, building on achievements and lessons learnt in the pilot phase that was concluded in June 2017. Particularly, the work done in pilot phase on social economic benefits (SEB) and value for money (VFM) of CIS assessments brought a strong case for Climate Information Services (CIS) investments in the continent. The new phase has a project span of three years (1 July 2017 to December 2019).

The ACPC's interventions in WISER phase II 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)*". The PEEC will conduct technical analyses to make credible case for the socio-economic benefits (SEB) application to DRR and key economic sectors that are sensitive to climate change impacts in order to influence investment in CIS, capacity development and advocacy for uptake and use of climate information. PEEC will also focus on knowledge management and communication to ensure the messaging is best suited for policy makers and various relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, a competitive call for pilot research and development project (i.e. climate science, as well as social science, economic or multi-disciplinary) will be implemented through the WISER-funded Climate Research for Development (CR4D) Grant Management Mechanism.

PEEC intervention areas

In Wiser phase II, PEEC will intervene pillars 2 and 3 while supporting the East African component of WISER (led by UK Met Office) in the implementation of pillars 1 and 4. Specifically, PEEC will deliver on 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

This report, therefore, presents progress on the implementation of the Pan-Africa component of WISER phase II on policy and enabling environment for the period July-December 2017.

2. Progress

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

During the reporting period, application of the SEB and VfM framework focused on DRR for enhanced uptake and investments. The status of implementation of the activities on the sub-output is thus described outlined below.

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

The SEB Framework presents the steps required for the effective identification and use of indicators to support a sectoral and integrated analysis of SEB in CIS for the benefit of DRR. 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. The CBA considers three main analytical components: investment, avoided costs and added benefits. The integrated CBA includes the economic valuation of environmental consequences. CIS is, therefore, important to make evidence based decisions regarding appropriate levels of investment to minimize potential impacts on the economy, ensuring uninterrupted delivery of critical services and infrastructure. Investing in the development of early warning systems and contingency planning, reserving contingency funds for emergency use, and potentially subsidizing vulnerable or impacted sectors (such as agriculture) is necessary to help protect socio-economic welfare. The SEB findings serve as a means to prepare disaster risk adaptation strategies or to expand existing national and sectoral policy and strategies.

Results

Development of CIS coverage and DRR intervention effectiveness in the Business as Usual (BAU) and the CIS investment scenario were simulated. The BAU scenario assumed a continuation of historical trends, i.e. a constant share of CIS coverage through the whole simulation and hence a DRR intervention effectiveness of 12%. The CIS investment scenario assumed an increase in CIS coverage from 30% to 100% between 2020 and 2040, which simultaneously increased the effectiveness of DRR interventions from 12% to 75% during the same period. CIS coverage was used to determine the effectiveness of DRR interventions that contribute to the generation of CIS-related SEBs through the simulation. Both, the Climate and the CIS scenario show a lower disruption in economic performance compared to the No Climate scenario. Compared to the baseline, total real GDP in 2050 is 3.5% and 2.25% lower for BAU and CIS investment scenario respectively. By 2050, the cumulative difference between the No Climate scenario and the BAU totals MUR 348.2 billion, and MUR 252.5 billion between the No Climate and the CIS investment scenario. The difference in annual real GDP translates into a cumulative total reduction of USD 10.82 billion and USD 7.85 billion for the BAU and CIS investment scenario respectively, or an average annual reduction of USD 360.7 million and USD 261.6 million between 2020 and 2050. 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 cumulative climate-related impacts in the Reference, the BAU and the CIS investment scenario. For this section, the Reference scenario is used to assess the contribution of current CIS practices in the BAU scenario. The cumulative economic value of foregone agriculture production and losses from livestock between 2020 and 2050 for all three scenarios. The results indicate that added benefits generated by current CIS practices in the BAU scenario total approximately MUR 159.5 million, or USD 4.95 million. Additional investments in CIS coverage, as assumed in the CIS investment scenario generate added benefits of MUR 884 million, or USD 27.5 million, in addition to the savings achieved in the BAU scenario.

In the CIS investment scenario, total agriculture production becomes more resilient towards climate events as results of increasing DRR intervention effectiveness. The cumulative loss of agriculture production between 2020 and 2050 totals 2.7 million and 1.4 million tons for the BAU and CIS investment scenario respectively. The respective losses are equivalent to 2.5% and 1.3% of cumulative agriculture production in the No Climate scenario. The difference in annual real GDP translates into a cumulative total reduction of USD 10.82 billion and USD 7.85 billion for the BAU and CIS investment scenario respectively, or an average annual reduction of USD 360.7 million and USD 261.6 million between 2020 and 2050. 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.

Overall, the SEBs generated by CIS in the BAU and the CIS investment scenario showed the difference in impacts between the Reference and the BAU. 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. The results indicated that an increase in CIS coverage as proposed in the CIS investment scenario could potentially add cumulatively USD 5.13 billion to the USD 1 billion in benefits generated in the BAU scenario by 2050. Assuming that BAU investment would quadruple, assuming a fraction of 0.4% of GDP, then the benefits generated in addition to the BAU scenario yield a Benefit to Cost Ratio of 6.07, which is almost 3 times as high as the BCR of CIS in the BAU case.

In summary

The impacts of hydrometeorological hazards are often discounted or ignored in the long-term national development planning and sectoral strategies development. Hydro-meteorological hazards, however, have considerable negative impacts on the economies of Sub Saharan Africa each year in terms of direct losses in assets, reduction of GDP, and poverty increase. Hydro-meteorological hazards are major obstacles for agriculture and food security in both countries. It is, therefore, crucial that policymakers take heed of the severe implications of climate variability, especially for the most vulnerable in society, such as resource-poor, small-scale farmers and poorer urban households. It is clear from this analysis that climate variability risks are important; they need to be considered and addressed explicitly in designing and evaluating national development policies and strategies in SSA. Overall, the SEB findings serve as a means to prepare disaster risk

adaptation strategies or to expand existing national and sectoral policy and strategies. 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 stakeholders' workshop is planned next March to validate the SEB model using country specific data, and training on SEB application as well as manipulation by end users.

A comprehensive report is attached as annex A1.1.1.

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

A concept note to guide the application of SEB and VfM frameworks in key development sectors (Water, Energy, Agriculture, Transport) using a nexus approach for activities to be carried out in the next semester (January – June 2018). This concept note takes into account the kind of expertise needed for the work including expert with socio-economic background. The implementation of activities will follow after completion of the customization of the SEB model for DRR in the next reporting cycle (January-June 2018).

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

Under this sub-output, PEEC used ACPC comparative advantage and reach on the continent 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, PEEC was able to present and got decisions described below from both the AMCOMET and STC sessions. However, the CAHOSCC meeting in Gabon was postponed to a date to communicated later. Nevertheless, PEEC will continue to leverage such forums to popularize WISER throughout the project life cycle.

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 African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (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*.

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”**.

The AMCOMET-HydroMet Forum resolution document is attached as annex A1.2.3-1

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”**.

The STC resolution documents attached as annex A1.2.3-2

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 27th October 2017 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 towards male participation due to limited number of women involved in the meteorology and climate related institutions in Africa. Climate and meteorological science is generally considered a male discipline and attracts limited number of women. Nevertheless, the feedback from the post-workshop survey showed majority of respondents (>85%) rated the theme as appropriate. The papers presented were well researched and the selected panelists represented diverse disciplines, which enriched the discourse.

A comprehensive CIS day meeting report is attached as annex A1.2.4

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

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. Twenty-five trainers attended the interactive ToT workshop. The workshop was facilitated by a senior trainer involved in the development of the module, ACPC staff and a trainer from UNITAR.

The main recommendation of the ToT 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, called upon African government, private sector and their partners to increase investment in CI and CIS service provider’s human and institutional capacities”.

They also invited institutions of the participants 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, community radio among others. They resolved to organize national workshops using the CIS e-learning module.

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.

A comprehensive ToT workshop report is attached as annex A1.3.2-1 and the offline tutorial in annex A1.3.2-2. A YouTube video on definitions and approaches to CIS uptake can be viewed at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JaDjWtNOKHs>.

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

The workshop concluded with key recommendations related to illustration and areas for the improvement of the module submitted to UNITAR for an update. The summary of the recommendations is given in page 29 and 30 of the ToT workshop report.

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 unccelearn.org/enrol/index.php?id=36 (free registration is needed to access the tutorial).

A1.3.4: A day awareness raising for Ambassadors based in Addis Ababa

Outreach event on “Integrating of Climate Information and Climate Information and Services into policy and practices” was held on 6th 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.

A full meeting report is attached as annex A1.3.4



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

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

The TOR has been completed and a letter of agreement signed with the International Institute of Environment and Development (IIED) to develop the CIS knowledge products including key messages out of WISER reports and event deliberations. This is to enhance WISER brand, outreach and identity among policy makers.

The ACPC worked closely with the communications consultant seconded by IIED to produce the following knowledge sharing, packaging and dissemination activities:

1. Identified the following six knowledge products:
 - WISER policy and enabling environment (brochure)
 - Climate information services SEB and VfM in Africa (information brief)
 - CR4D: linking climate research to development (information brief)
 - Training and tools to boost CIS uptake across Africa (information brief)
 - Nurturing innovations in climate information services to drive uptake (information brief)
 - Knowledge Management as an enabler of co-production, uptake and use of climate information services (information brief)
2. A “top level” review of the web presence of the WISER programme Pan-African component (at <https://www.uneca.org/wiser> and <http://www.climdev-africa.org/wiser>)
3. Audience and channels to enhance outreach and effective communication of the WISER programme

The completed knowledge products will be presented to policy makers and other stakeholders during the upcoming national and regional training programs, the 2nd Africa Climate Talks (ACT) in March and CCDA-VII later in the year. The knowledge products are now in the final stages of publication.

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 draft document was made ready for validation by the WISER stakeholders;

A full meeting report is attached as 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.

A full report of this workshop is attached as annex A1.4.4

A1.4.5: In collaboration with WISER EA/WMO/AMCOMET, collate and customize WISER output for the Africa climate resource platform and information service

While knowledge products from both components of WISER are still being produced, ACPC has recruited a consultant to assess the specifications of Africa Climate Resource Platform and Information Service and evaluate potential service providers (focusing on ACMAD and RCMRD) for hosting the resource platform (funded outside of WISER). Currently, the

feasibility and scoping work for the Africa Climate Resource Platform and Information Service is underway. Its design will inform the interfacing necessary to customize WISER products for use on the platform.

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

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

Earlier in the year, the ACPC participated in a CIS coordination event in Saly, Senegal from 1-2 May 2017. The theme was “*Defining a Common Roadmap for Scaling Up the Delivery of Weather, Water and Climate Services in Africa*” with the aim of convening key regional stakeholders engaged in climate services to develop a common understanding of their initiatives, mutual roles and impact; and secondly to define 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, a research assistant is recruited to undertake mapping and assessment of major partners’ institutions and on-going projects along the value chain of CIS. Data mining for mapping of ongoing projects/ initiatives/ program, other climate related initiatives is being undertaken along the value chain of climate information services (generation to end users). The projects/ initiatives/programs have been classified based on the nature of the organizations (governmental, non-Governmental, community based, civil society, developmental partners, etc) and sub-regional location in Africa (according to the UNECA regional classification). Different methodologies have been employed to mine the data including web-search, personal communication, written documents, data archives, etc. For each initiative/program/project, information such as the titles, objective, partners involved, funding (Finances) allocated, donors involved, and the project/initiatives/ program’s life time (period) are being compiled. Moreover, geographic location of projects/ initiatives/programs are being collected for developing interactive (Google type) map. Once the exercise is completed, the data collected will be used as proof of concept in the establishment of a regional knowledge management decision tool, which was recommendation four 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, the following work plan is being implemented: (i) survey on available data parameters and format, data requests, clients, data sharing etc., (ii) establishment of the status of current practices on data sharing, (iii) recommendations for approaches and modalities of CIS data sharing, (iv) finalization of report and (v) validation of the report by organizing a meeting/workshop with WISER PEEC team and relevant stakeholders.

The consultant undertaking the assessment commenced work in January and will complete and present the results by end of March 2018.

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

Due to the postponement of CCDA VII in 2017 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. In discussion with WMO it became clear the rolling out of this activity would take time and we decided to substitute it with new proposed activities.

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 project that can be funded. Several of the innovators updated and packaged their innovation, maintaining the structure of their original proposal but added sections on milestones, budget and risks, in readiness for submission to potential grant programmes that could fund the implementation of the innovation. ACPC in coordination with DFID and UK Met Office have identified several grants to which the proposals can be submitted.

Abstracts for the best ranked innovation proposals are attached as annex A1.5.6

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

Thus far, concept note for the community of practice for CIS innovations discussion forum has been completed. Moreover, a set of questionnaires that would help identify solutions to common problems, evaluate various approaches, and determine best practices for the forum were also developed. The community of practice for CIS innovations, discussions and learning as well as knowledge sharing has been established on the ECA's discourse website. A desk study approach informed the development of a strong support network to share common experiences, insight and understanding in CIS generation, uptake and use in Africa. A list of potential experts from all sectors that will help moderate and share their experiences for the innovation was created using a validation methodology.

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

A compendium of good practices on CIS innovations has been compiled and will facilitate enhancement of knowledge and learning. The compendium will be shared on the ECA website for wider dissemination. 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 role in CIS

So far, good practices have been identified and assessed using a set of criteria for the CIS compendium. A draft report is being developed for a collection of case studies from various development sectors.

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. It was attended by 15 participants including members of SAC and the Oversight Board (OB) as well as the CR4D Secretariat. During the two-days meeting, participants accomplished the following with regard to managing CR4D research programmes, oversight and uptake:

- The meeting identified the following three major thematic areas that could be further developed into “calls” by the Grant Management 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.

In spite of the above thematic classification of research areas, the meeting recognized that “*it is not possible to define a specific research topic for the call*” right now; but the meeting promised to identify the topic for the “*call*” once agreement is reached on a specific thematic area (i.e., selecting one area out of the three areas mentioned above) among the members of project executive committee (PEC).

- The meeting participants reviewed the draft 5-year CR4D strategy document that was developed in Geneva on 3-4 July 2017.

- The SAC appreciated the work done by the sub-committee in drafting the strategy. In addition, the meeting agreed on the following:
 - The CR4D governance structure diagram to be slightly amended to include AUC (i.e., to be inserted between OB and AU) and decided to delete the African climate research network as well as the blue circle.
 - Details of the SWOT (*Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats/ challenges*) analysis to be attached to the document as annex;
 - Glossary section to be added in the strategy document.
 - The Secretariat to take an editorial responsibility while WMO/AMCOMET to assist the Secretariat in reviewing the contents using its own expert.
 - The CR4D Grant Management Mechanism Framework to be a generic one in order to accommodate potential development partners including DFID.

A full report of this workshop is attached as annex A2.2.1

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 are ongoing 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 agreed to:

- oversee and review the performance of the WISER funded CR4D research grants project ('the Project') and to make all decisions on behalf of ACPC/CR4D/DFID under the contractual arrangements in place between ACPC/DFID and the contracted Grant Managing organization.
- approve the scope, content and timing of the limited competition to appoint the Grant Manager.
- approve operational plans, logical framework and budgets of the Grant Manager.
- approve the scope, content and timing of research competitions/calls issued by the contracted Grant Manager.
- approve the selection of the winning bidders to calls issued by the Grant Manager

- act as an escalation point for any issues that the management team is unable to resolve.
- oversee the undertaking of a joint annual performance assessment of the Project and to make recommendations as necessary.
- review and approve quarterly and year-end operational and financial audited reports from the Grant Manager, including progress against the logical framework and work plan.
- approve the Project's Communications Strategy, monitor its implementation, and agree any subsequent changes.
- commission a full review of the Project's performance and initial impact after the second call for proposals has been completed.
- represent the programme at senior level and promote outputs and outcomes.

A2.1.3: Oversight on implementation of the research

CR4D activities related to the grant management framework have stalled because of delays in the procurement of the institution. However, the preparatory work has been done including the development of the ToR for grant managing institute and defining of the broad research thematic area for the research call. Oversight roles by the Secretariat on the implementation of the research will be commenced 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.

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 17 institutions.

The full meeting report is attached as A2.2.2_report.

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.

3. Challenges

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. Once on board, the consultant experienced challenges of access to data in state institutions causing delays in the calibration and testing SEB applications to DRR.

- In the process it was realized that the SEB model required calibration with appropriate DRR data and the testing under different scenarios took longer than anticipated.
- The ECA institutional collaboration review procedures and requirements slowed down the engagement of IIED expert to support the development of knowledge products and dissemination of WISER outputs.
- Decision to postpone CCDA (which was planned for Nairobi) to next year affected the implementation of some of the proposed activities.
- The side-events planned to take place during CCDA were held back-to-back in Addis Ababa, which resulted in cost saving. However, this lowered PEEC's budget utilization rate for the reporting period.
- Delays in implementation of related ACPC activities (such as the resource platform) stalled the delivery of some WISER sub-outputs (e.g., A1.4.5).
- The operationalization of the WISER-funded CR4D research grant management took longer than expected due to problems related to procurement and amendment of MoU.

4. WISER Phase II Fund Utilization

The total amount made available for the WISER second phase six-months work plan from July to December 2017, amounted to US \$1,034,407.50 consisting of US \$289,165.51 representing the WISER Phase I balance brought forward and US \$745,241.99 as the first installment as per the agreement between the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland acting through the Department for International Development (DFID), on Support to ECA/ACPC Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa (WISER) program (204624), signed on the 30th June 2017.

During this reporting cycle, the amount spent is **US \$616,264.63**. as per the attached certified financial statement, (see Annex II) representing a fund utilization rate of **59.6%**. A detailed expenditure per output is presented in the table below including the risk level assessment. Out of the 29 outputs planned for the first 6 months, eighteen (18) were fully completed (marked in green in the table), seven (7) are ongoing (marked in blue) while ACPC proposes to substitute the remaining four (4), which are marked in off-white.

Fund Utilization and Physical Performance for July-December 2017

Sub-output	Budget (US\$)	Deliverables	Expenditure (US\$)	Balance (US\$)	Budget utilization rate (%)	Percentage implementation	Commentary
Pillar 1: Strengthen African Regional Strategy							
New WISER ToC Intervention 1: Governance, enabling environment, demand							
WISER Output 1: Strengthened enabling environment for the generation, uptake and use of weather and climate services to support development							
Sub-output 1.1: Analytical evidence of the socio-economic benefit and value for money of CIS uptake demonstrated							
Activities 1.1							
A1.1.1: Apply SEB and VfM frameworks from phase I in DRR , -Develop concept note and TOR; - Put together a team to undertake the assessment; 1 consultant (for 3WM=US\$30K), 1 research assistant (for 3WM=15.6K) and 1 professional (for 2WM); -Field data collection (10K); -Analyse and develop indicators and trackers for CIS uptaking in development policies; -Validation workshop (US\$40K) (for 20- to 25 Participants –Total tickets =US\$20,850.00 @ADD, DSA&term=US\$16,192.00, Conf facilities = US\$2,958.00; Produce report (editing, translation and printing) (20K) – Total :US\$115,600.00	57,936.09	Report on SEB applied to DRR	57,936.09	0	100%	100%	
	57,663.91	Validation workshop report	0	57,663.91	0%	25%	the workshop will take place in March 2018
A1.1.2: Apply SEB and VfM frameworks from phase I in key development sectors (Water, Energy, Agriculture, Transport) -Develop concept note and TOR; - Put together a team to undertake the assessment; 1 senior consultant (2WM:US\$20K), 1 research assistant (2 WM:10.4K) application for SEB for water, energy agriculture and transport preparatory process has started. Expert duration will be extended during the second year	30,400.00	Senior consultant and research assistant on board	0	30,400.00	0%	25%	This activity is deferred to the next reporting period because its delivery is contingent to the outcome of DRR SEB sub-output

Sub-output	Budget (US\$)	Deliverables	Expenditure (US\$)	Balance (US\$)	Budget utilization rate (%)	Percentage implementation	Commentary
Sub-Total Sub-output 1.1	146,000.00		57,936.09	88,063.91	40%	50%	
Sub-output 1.2: Existing platforms leveraged for enhancing the enabling environment for accelerated investments in CIS							
Activities 1.2							
A1.2.3: Make submissions into the Agenda of major events such as AMCEN, CAHOSCC, African Union Specialized Technical Committee (STC,) (Provision for staff travel: US\$6,000)	6,000.00	Submission related to investment in CIS for Development made into the Agenda of AMCEN & STC	6,000.00	0	100%	100%	Implemented
A1.2.4: Convene side-events/focus group meetings in the margin of CCDA (1 CIS side-event of 50 participants) (US\$50K per year) & staff travel during the year=0 – Total =US\$50,000	50,000.00	Side-event report	41,787.02	8,212.98	84%	100%	Implemented – cost saved here
A1.2.5: Draft and submit for adoption outcomes statement/resolutions on CIS and development	*1	Outcome statement submitted and adopted at CCDA	0	0	0%	100%	Implemented
Sub-total Sub-output 1.2	56,000.00		47,787.02	8,212.98	85.3%	100%	
Sub-output 1.3: CIS knowledge and awareness of key policy makers and influence groups enhanced							
Activities 1.3							
A1.3.1: Training of trainers for National Assembly, CSO, Youth and Media from training Institutions organized for the five sub-regions based on on-line module -	40,000.00	Training of trainers report	38,823.24	1,176.76	97%	100%	Implemented

¹ Staff Contributions detailed in the RBB

Sub-output	Budget (US\$)	Deliverables	Expenditure (US\$)	Balance (US\$)	Budget utilization rate (%)	Percentage implementation	Commentary
Identification of training institutions and trainees; - Organize the training of trainers in collaboration with UNITAR							
A1.3.2: Review of the modules and program based on the outcome of the training of trainers in collaboration of UNITAR (staff time: 1WM)	20,000.00	Updated module	14,578.27	5,421.73	73%	100%	Implemented
A1.3.3: Translating the modules and the program in French	20,000.00	Module French version uploaded	0	20,000.00	0%	100%	Implemented
A1.3.5: A day awareness raising for Ambassadors based in Addis Ababa	3,000.00	Meeting report	3000	0	100%	100%	Implemented
Sub-total Sub-output 1.3	83,000.00		56,401.60	26,598.49	68%	100%	
Sub-output 1.4: WISER knowledge products packaged, translated into appropriate communication products and widely disseminated							
Activities 1.4							
A1.4.1: Commission the production of communication and knowledge products on SEB and VfM in DRR and Agriculture sectors for targeted audiences (1 senior communication expert for 1 month spread over six months (printing, editing and translation 10K per year) - Tasks will include: (i) assist ACPC in formulating policy briefs, information sheets and brochures; (ii) Identification of WISER pan-Africa CIS key messages for use in shaping the WISER brand, outreach and identity among policy makers	20,000.00	Communication and knowledge products	12,434.02	7,565.98	62%	75%	The content of all six knowledge products identified is completed. They are undergoing layout. They will be presented for discussion during African Climate Talks and the PAP training, both of which are in March.
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 (ref to sub-output 1)	0.00**2	Report of the side-event	0	0	0%	0%	CCDA was postponed to 2018

² The side event is based on the participants invited for CCDA

Sub-output	Budget (US\$)	Deliverables	Expenditure (US\$)	Balance (US\$)	Budget utilization rate (%)	Percentage implementation	Commentary
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	12,000.00	Meeting report	5,766.72	6,233.28	48%	100%	Implemented/ and cost saved
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	40,000.00	Harmonised WISER KM strategy published and adopted	21,101.69	18,898.31	53%	100%	Implemented/ and cost saved
A1.4.5: In collaboration with WISER EA/WMO/AMCOMET, collate and customize WISER output for the Africa climate resource platform and information service (Professional staff time 1WM, research Assistant 9WM)	15,600.00	WISER output collated and customised for the Africa Climate resource platform	0	15,600.00	0%	25%	The resource platform is not yet ready
Sub-total Sub-output 1.4	87,600.00		39,302.43	48,297.57	29%	80%	
New WISER ToC Intervention 2: Partnership building							
Sub-output 1.5: Partnership for coordinated delivery of CIS established							
Activities 1.5							
A1.5.1: Develop the road map for stakeholder and donor coordination (0.5 WM for 1 professional staff)	0.00***3	Roadmap developed	0	0		100%	Implemented
A1.5.2: Undertake mapping and assessment of major partners institutions and on-going projects along the value chain of CIS (Staff time: 0.5WM, Consultant: 1 WM to develop a google map and contribute to the desk research and mapping update)	10,000.00	Draft of the mapping of major partner institutions and on-going projects	10,000.00	0	100%	100%	Implemented

³ This is as a result of the Saly Workshop

Sub-output	Budget (US\$)	Deliverables	Expenditure (US\$)	Balance (US\$)	Budget utilization rate (%)	Percentage implementation	Commentary
A1.5.3: Develop climate data standards and protocols for data sharing, (professional staff time 0.5WM, Consultant for 4 WM- 2WM in 2017 and 2 WM in 2018) –Convene EGM for review and validation of the S&P in 2018)	20,000.00	S&P report	13,868.85	6131.15	69%	70%	Work has started using WMO guidelines
A1.5.4: Convene on a yearly basis Partners meeting during CCDA to review the mapping outcome, share information and adopt joint initiatives	30,000.00	Draft mapping presented and validated at CCDA	0	30,000.00	0%	0%	This is based on the output A1.5.2 and planned for CCDA 2018.
A1.5.5: Provide Technical advisory services for CIS policy formulation in three countries per year in collaboration with AMCOMET, WMO RAI, GFCS; (1 professional (1.5WM), 1 fellow (3WM: US\$15,600.00))	15,600.00	Technical Advisory services on CIS policy formulation provided in three countries	0	15,600.00	0%	20%	In our discussion with WMO/AMCOMET, the execution of this activity is not feasible.
A1.5.6: Jointly convene CIS innovation solution forum (ideas factory) during CCDA (make call for innovative solution idea, select the best idea, and invite the selected innovators to showcase at CCDA, recognize and celebrate the best innovation). 2WM of professional staff time, 3WM of research assistant (US\$15,2600), Travel of five innovators (US\$10,000) = US\$25,600	25,600.00	Innovation solution report	25,600.00	0	100%	100%	Implemented
A1.5.7: Create community of practice for CIS innovations as learning and information and knowledge sharing forum between partners and selected stakeholders (professional staff time and existing fellow, 1WM each)	0.00*	Community of practice established	0	0		60%	A discussion forum on ECA platform has been configured for ACPC's use.
A1.5.8: Produce compendium of good practices on CIS innovations (professional staff time and existing fellow, 0.5WM each)	0.00	Compendium of good practices for CIS innovation published	0	0		100%	Implemented

Sub-output	Budget (US\$)	Deliverables	Expenditure (US\$)	Balance (US\$)	Budget utilization rate (%)	Percentage implementation	Commentary
Sub-total Sub-output 1.5	101,200.00		49,468.85	51,731.15	49%	80%	
Pillar 2 : Support the improved Generation and use of Climate Service							
New WISER ToC Intervention 3: Support of innovative research							
WISER OUTPUT 2: Intellectual leadership in climate science in Africa built through innovative evidence generation and learning							
Sub-output 2.1: WISER funded CR4D research definition, oversight and uptake managed							
Activities 2.1							
A2.1.1: Organize one CR4D Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) meeting for identifying priority user-driven applied climate research activities [1] (Develop concept note and agenda, arrange logistics for 19 people, Develop and communicate meeting report)	40,000.00	Meeting report	13,279.23	26,720.77	34%	100%	Implemented and costs saved
A2.1.2: Organize a programme executive committee (PEC) that will be involved in approving the research themes and approving final selection of proposals (Develop concept note and agenda, arrange logistics for 10 people, Develop and communicate meeting report)	25,000.00	PEC report with key recommendation		25,000.00	0%	10%	PEC meeting is dependent on the finalization of the grant management
A2.1.3: Oversight on implementation of the research	20,000.00	Oversight report		20,000.00	0%	0%	its implementation is contingent to the operationalization of the grant management
Sub-total Sub-output 2.1	85,000.00		13,279.23	71,720.77	17%	40%	
Activities 2.2							

Sub-output	Budget (US\$)	Deliverables	Expenditure (US\$)	Balance (US\$)	Budget utilization rate (%)	Percentage implementation	Commentary
A2.2.1: Establish CR4D Institutional Collaboration Platform (ICP) (Finalize ToR; Identify ICP members organize launch meeting)	0.00	ICP established	0	0		100%	Implemented
A2.2.2: Organize annual meeting for ICP (Develop concept note and agenda; Arrange logistics for 30 people, Develop and communicate meeting report)	40,000.00	Meeting report	32,146.43	7,853.57	81%	100%	Implemented
A2.2.3: Support core staff time -Provide technical and managerial support -Coordinate and manage the program -Ensure programme outreach and networking -Support communication and outreach -Lead uptake of research outputs into policy practices -Promote CR4D visibility	56,350.00	CR4D Core staff time supported	56,350.00	0	100%	100%	Implemented
A2.2.4: Participate in selected climate research meetings in RCOFs, COP, AU Summit, Ministerial Meetings, WMO and other relevant institutions meetings, among others	5,000.00	Meeting report	5000.00	0	100%	100%	Implemented
Sub-total Sub-output 2.2	101,350.00		93,496.43	7,853.57	92%	100%	
Staff Support	167,535.00		93,125.26	0	100%	100%	
Staff support (yet to be reflected in certified financial statement)			74,409.74				
WISER Phase I mid-term evaluation	76,401.00		21,631.82	54,769.18	28%	80%	
Non-allocated resources due to currency conversion during funds transfer (*)	12,790.32						
S/Total	916,876.32						
PSC (13%):	117,531.18		71,067.23	48,104.93		100%	
S/Total +PSC (US Dollars)	1,034,407.50		616,264.63	418,142.87	60%	85%	

5. Annexes

Annex I: Certified financial statement

**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 31 December 2017

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

Budget Line	Descriptions	Total Budget	Disbursement		Total Expenditures	Unencumbered balance
			2017	Obligations		
010	Staff and Other Personnel costs	470,876.32	178,253.97	95,308.40	273,562.37	197,313.95
120	Contractual Services	35,000.00	14,114.79	11,500.00	25,614.79	9,385.21
125	Operating and Other direct costs	33,958.00	13,577.43	-	13,577.43	20,380.57
130	Suppl Com Mater	-	-	-	-	-
140	IP Direct	40,000.00	-	-	-	40,000.00
145	Grants Out	-	-	-	-	-
160	Travel	337,042.00	156,662.09	2,844.60	159,506.69	177,535.31
	Sub-Total	916,876.32	362,608.28	109,653.00	472,261.28	444,615.04
155	Programme Support Cost (13%)	117,531.18	47,139.08	14,254.89	61,393.97	56,137.21
	Grand-Total	1,034,407.50	409,747.36	123,907.89	533,655.25	500,752.25

FUNDS FLOW SUMMARY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

Funds provided:	
Transferred from DFID 14/08/2017	745,241.99
Transferred from WISER R1-32HDM-000187 14.07.2017	289,165.51
Total	1,034,407.50
Less funds applied	533,655.25
Funds available	500,752.25

Prepared by: 
Neo Masisi, Finance Officer
Finance Section

Approved by: _____
Saviour Kuzhinapurathu, Chief
Finance Section

WISER is supported by:

