



Weather and climate Information SERvices (WISER) Programme



Building Back Better Workshop

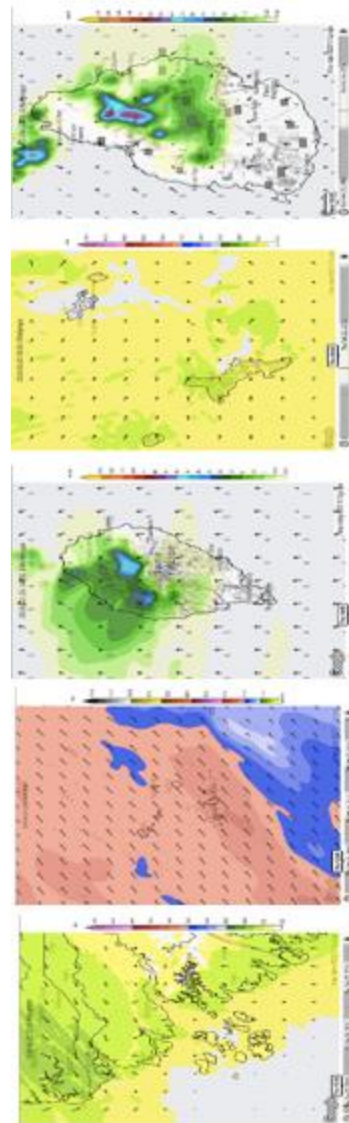
Yosef Amha
Harare, Zimbabwe
24 Oct. 2019

Outline

- *Climate projection and impacts in Africa*
- *WISER programme*
- *WISER Deliverables (since inception)*
- *Lessons learned*

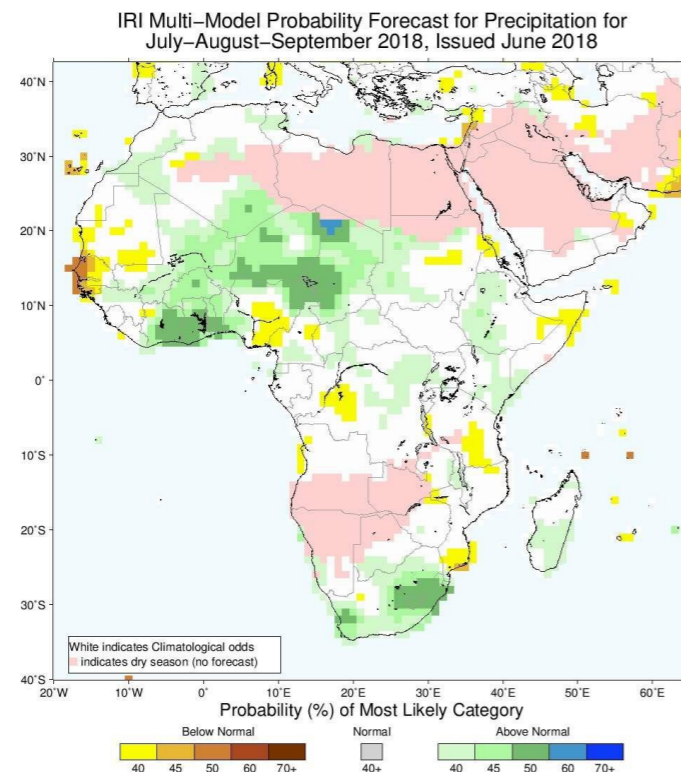
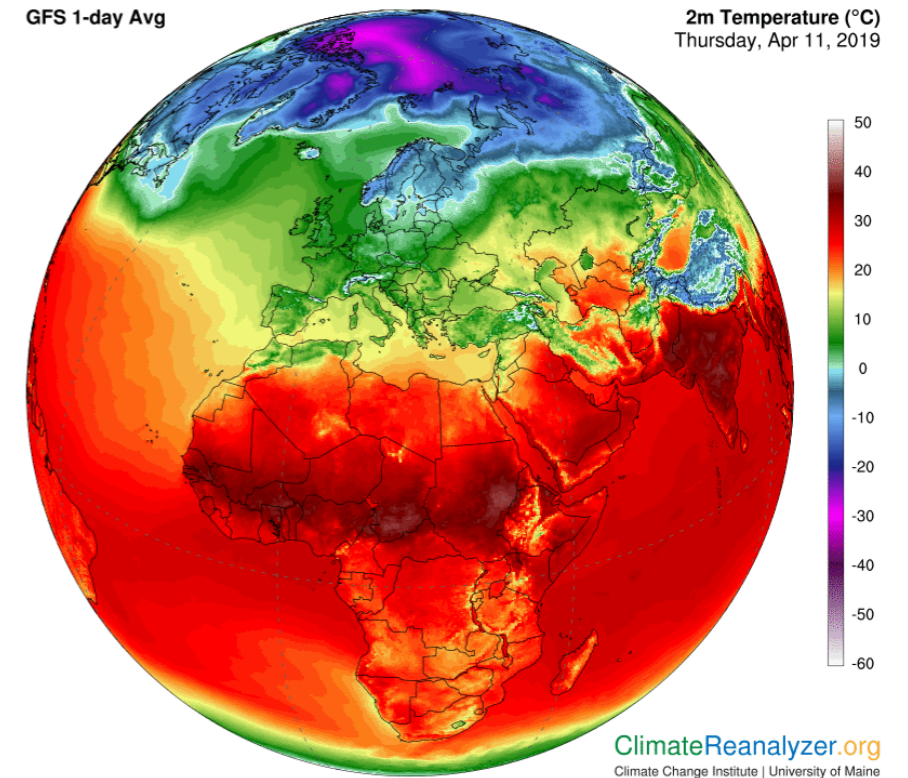


Part 1: Climate projection *and impacts in Africa*



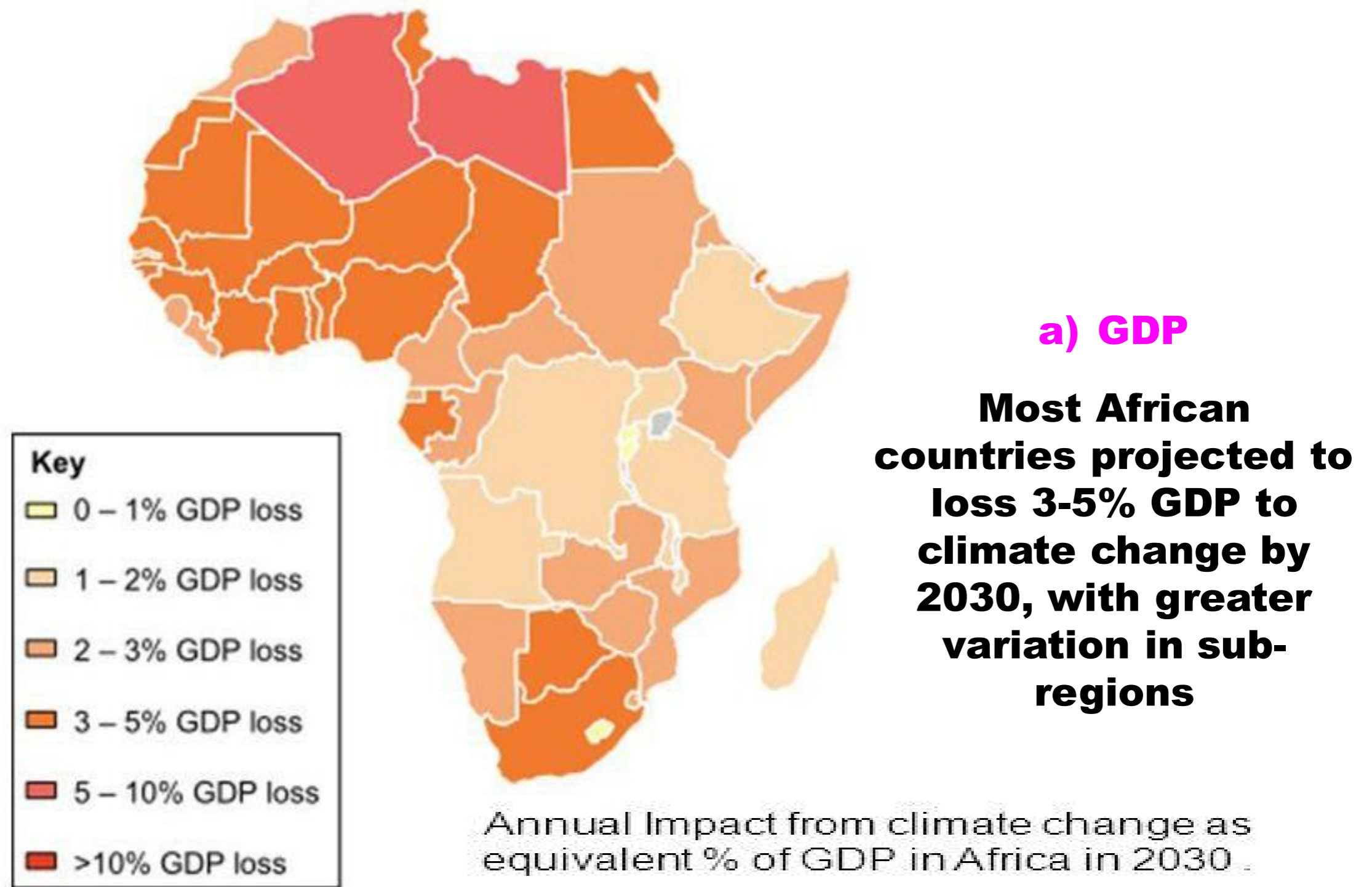
Climate projection for Africa

- **Average annual temperatures** rose approximately 0.5°C over the course of the 20th century, with some areas warming faster than others (1°C for Africa)



- **Mean annual rainfall** is predicted to vary geographically and will
 - decrease along the Mediterranean coast by 20%, extending into the northern Sahara (Boko et al., 2007).
 - increase in tropical and eastern Africa by around 7% (Case, 2006).
 - decrease in southern Africa by up to 40%.

Climate Impacts

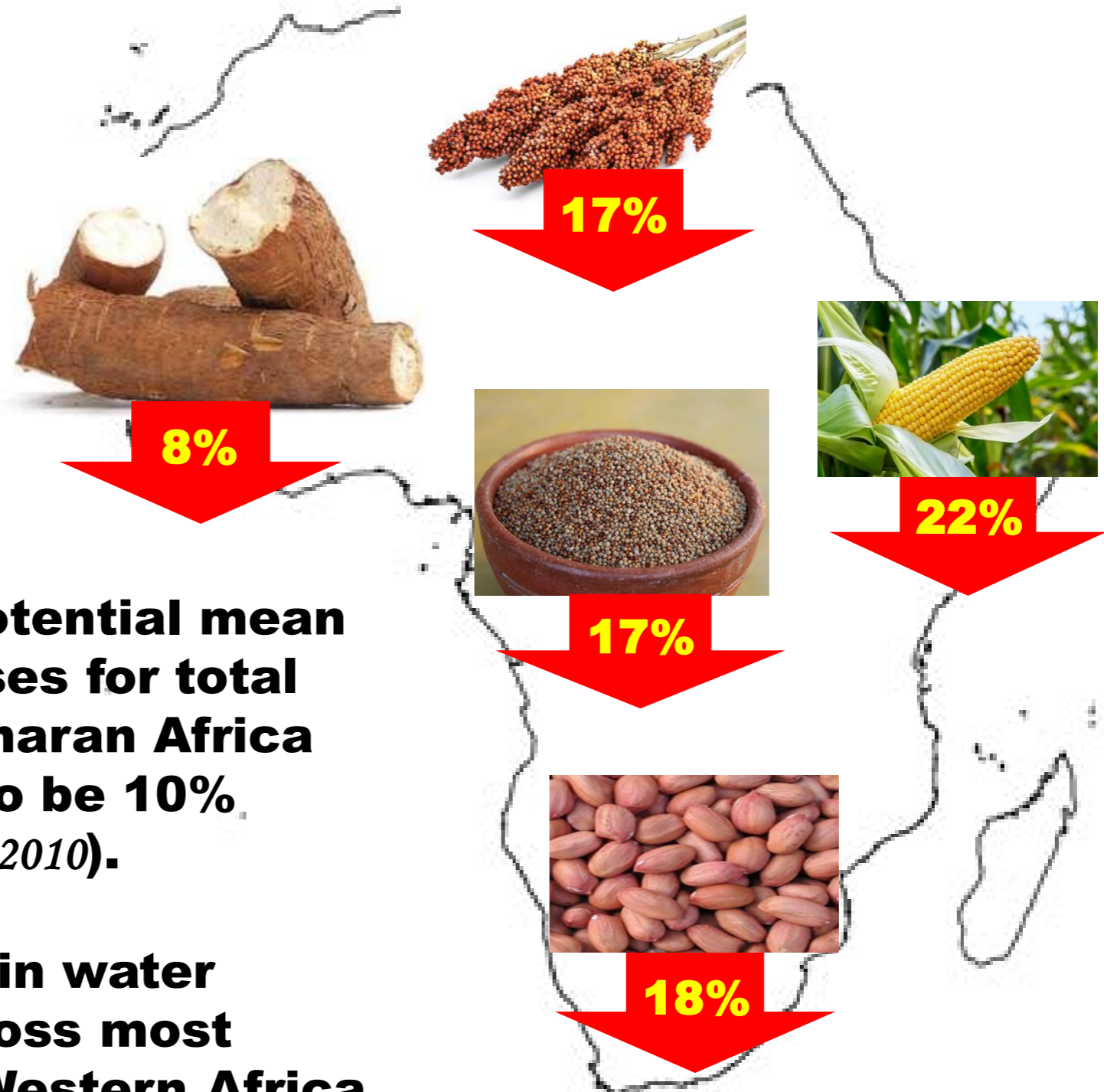


Climate Impacts (cont'd)

b. Agriculture and water resources

By 2050, the potential mean production losses for total crop in sub-Saharan Africa are predicted to be 10%.
(Schlenker and Lobell, 2010).

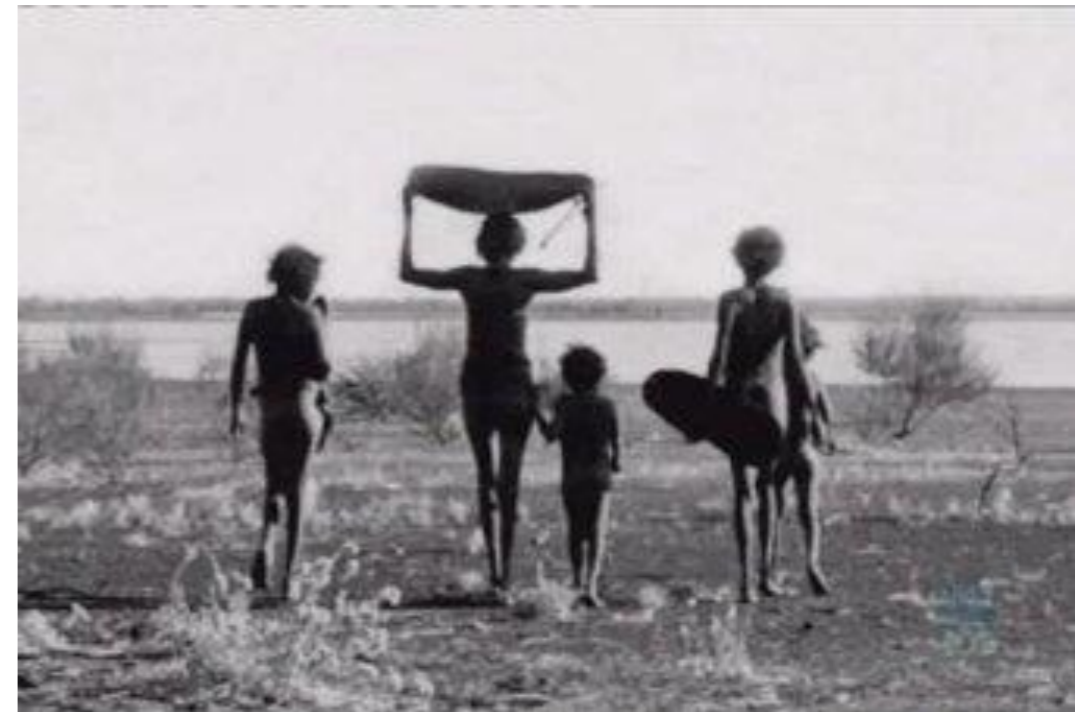
50% reduction in water availability across most Southern and Western Africa



Climate Impacts (*cont'd...*)

c. human security and exacerbated conflict

- **As a threat multiplier, climate change**
 - **poses an increasing threat to peace and security in the world and has established clear links between climate patterns and various types of violence within States** (*King, 2014*)
 - **Since 1980, >420,000 African have died, with direct economic loss of 9 billion due to extremes.**



Climate Impacts (*cont'd...*)

d) infrastructures

failure to integrate climate change in the planning and design of policy, for example, have greater impact in power and water infrastructure sector.

- almost entirely infrastructure invested in Africa (~70 billion/year) are without climate risk assessment, reducing the lifetime and safety of the infrastructure (*WISER Business case*).**

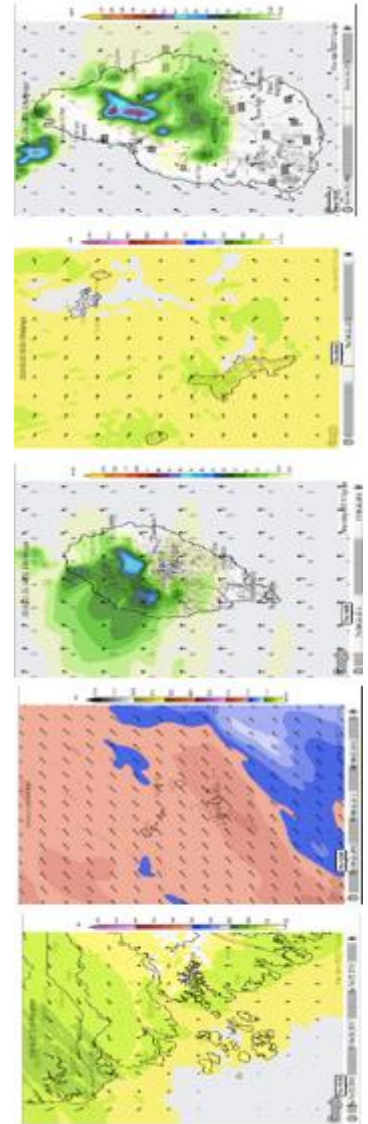


“...Availability of quality and timely CIS are essential to manage weather risks and build resilience!”



Aimed at improving the generation, uptake and use of weather and climate information across Sub-Saharan Africa.

Part 2: WISER Programme



Duration

- **Four years since June 2015 (but now extended by 18 months)**

Budget

- **35£ million**

Partners



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

ACP^C
African Climate Policy Centre



 Met Office

Outputs

Leading Partners

1. Strengthen African Regional Strategies

2. Intellectual leadership in climate science (& CR4D)

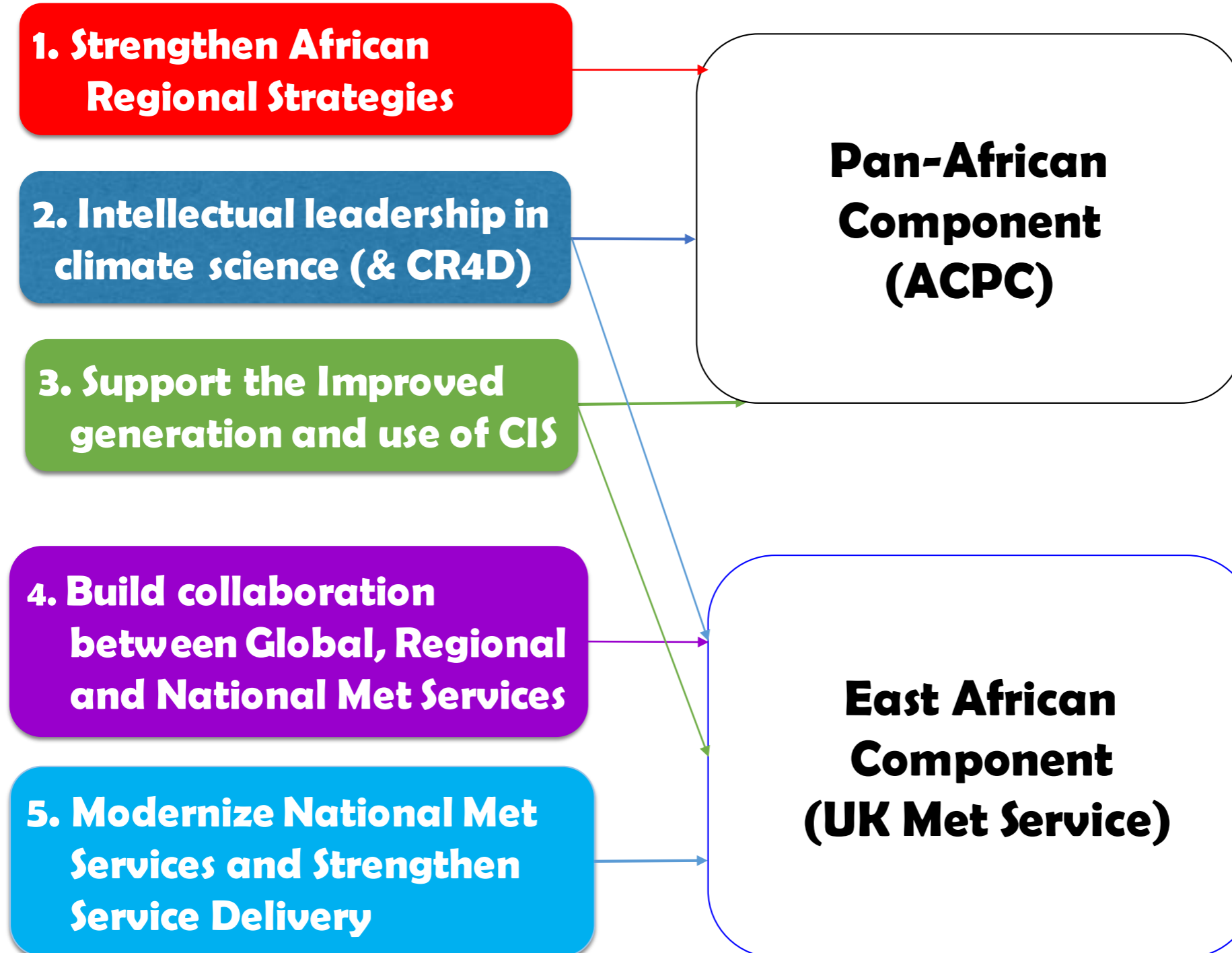
3. Support the Improved generation and use of CIS

4. Build collaboration between Global, Regional and National Met Services

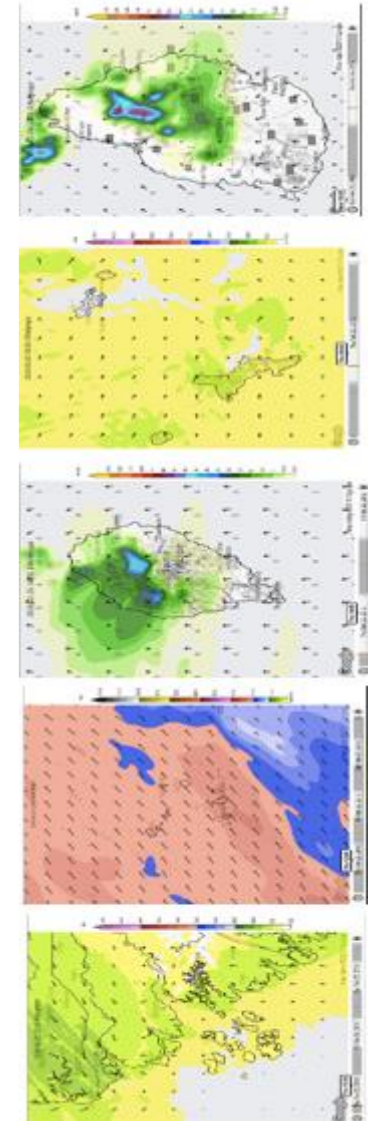
5. Modernize National Met Services and Strengthen Service Delivery

Pan-African Component (ACPC)

East African Component (UK Met Service)



Part 3: Deliverables of *WISER since 2016*



Output 1: Strengthened enabling environment for the generation, uptake and use of weather and climate services to support development

Indicator(s)	Milestone since 2016	Progress (as at June 2019)
1.1. Number of NMHS and RCCs with <u>modernisation plans</u> focusing on improved service delivery	5	6
1.2. <u>Funds attracted</u> by WISER to improve the generation, uptake and use of CIS	£25m	£20
1.3. <u>Number of joint analysis, learning initiatives and platforms</u> support for the delivery of weather and climate services	26	35

Output 2: Intellectual leadership in climate research in Africa through innovative evidence generation and learning built

Indicator(s)	Milestone since 2016	Progress (as at June 2019)
2.1 Number of post-doc research (CR4D) supported	15	21
2.2 Number of knowledge management outputs including strategy	7	7

Output 3: Improved data at historical, present and future timescales and better production systems to support the generation of CIS

Indicator(s)	Milestone since 2016	Progress (as at June 2019)
3.1 Number of NMHS and RCCs with new/upgraded <u>data sets</u> suitable for the production of CIS	7	7
3.2 Number of NMHS & RCCs with new and <u>upgraded technology and hardware</u> for production of CIS	3	3

Output 4: Strengthened global-regional-national networks and partnerships to support the improved generation, uptake and use of climate information

Indicator(s)	Milestone since 2016	Progress (as at June 2019)
4.1 Number of global, regional and national forums and/or processes initiated or made more relevant	5	11

Output 5: Strengthened capacity of and integration between producers, collaborators and users that provide improved service development and delivery at national, sub-national and community levels through co-production

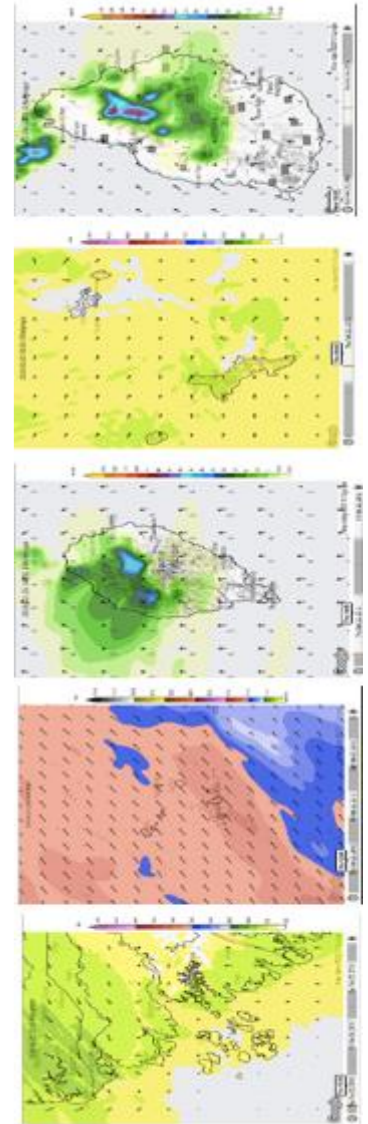
Indicator(s)	Milestone since 2016	Progress (as at June 2019)
5.1 Number of <u>co-production processes supported to improve CIS and access for decision making</u>	15	22
5.2 Number of <u>people in user and producer trained in areas related to development, co-production and use of climate services</u>	300	677



Long-term impacts of WISER (by 2030)

- **At least 24 million people receiving climate and weather information services;**
- **1.6 million people benefitting from reduced impact of weather-related disasters;**
- **Economic benefit of over £190 million in terms of avoided damages;**
- **Achieving a benefit-to-cost ratio of between 3:1 and 6:1.**

Part 4: Lesson Learned



Lessons

- There are numerous but fragmented initiatives which seek to support the production and uptake of CIS on the continent but are **NOT** coordinated;
- The policy and legislative environment does not provide sufficient incentives for the uptake and use of CIS;
- Lack of strategies for CIS communication produced from the numerous initiatives and interventions;
- Weak collaborative research platform in the continent for co-designing, co-resourcing and co-producing user-driven climate information and services;



Lessons *(Cont'd...)*

- **Lack of well-developed arguments on the benefit of climate information presented to ministries of finance, planning, environment;**
- **Over-dependence on limited-term project work, with the benefits lost after the project closes;**
- **Lack of donor coordination of investments;**
- **Limited representation from NMHSs in the process of developing National Strategies/Plans resulting in limited integration of climate services.**



Thank You!