African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC)

Progress Report

on

The Policy and Enabling Environment Component (PEEC) of the Weather and Climate Information Service (WISER) Programme

(1 July 2018 - 31 December 2018)

Contents

1. Introduction

The Weather and climate Information SERvices for Africa (WISER) programme is funded by the United Kingdom (UK) Department for International Development (DFID) and implemented in a partnership between the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), UK Met Office and DFID to stimulate the uptake of Climate Information Services (CIS) by policy makers and vulnerable groups including the youth and women. The ACPC's interventions 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)"*. So, the PEEC seeks to address the barriers identified during the framing of the WISER programme and building on the lessons learned from implementation of the pilot phase. It will increase the overall impact of WISER through ensuring the integration of CIS into development policy across key development sectors and ensure the long term sustainability of CIS as a core input into development policy. This report, therefore, presents progress on the implementation of the pan-Africa component of WISER phase II for the period 01 July 2018 to 31 December 2018.

2. Progress

This section presents the implementation of planned activities and sub outputs sub outputs achieved over the period of six months (01 July 2018 to 31 December 2018).

Sub-output 1.1: Analytical evidence of the socio-economic benefit and value for money of CIS uptake demonstrated

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

The broader SEB framework for CIS was customized for agriculture, water and energy sector in a nexus approach to carry out a more systemic analysis that identifies potential synergies and bottlenecks in order to address left out by conventional forecasting tools and analyses which often are comparatively static (mostly employing linear approaches) and are narrowly focused on a sector or a specific set of thematic indicators. The ECA/ACP SEB sectoral systems model was developed to analyze climate impacts in the water, energy and agriculture sector, and captures the linkages between the sectors. It provides information about cross-sectoral impacts by considering social, economic and environmental indicators within a sector, and link them across sectors to generate dynamic projections that allow to estimate policy outcomes for all economic actors. Hence, using a systemic nexus approach takes into account the social, economic and environmental indicators within a sector and link them across sectors to generate dynamic

projections that make it possible to estimate policy outcomes for all economic actors under the influence of climate change.

Three scenarios namely a Business As Usual (BAU) - case that does not include climate trends, a Climate scenario (that uses forecasted precipitation variability), and an Adaptation scenario (that includes interventions to improve climate resilience) were simulated using a system dynamic model. Data from Cameroon, Mozambique and Uganda were used to demonstrate the value of integrating CIS in development planning. The analysis showed that it is crucial to include climate impacts in economic analysis in agriculture, energy and water sectors in a nexus approach, which makes it possible to identify potential synergies and bottlenecks to be used in determining if a project or investment is economically viable. This approach generates positive synergies that could increase climate resilience and lead to stronger economic performances of all the sectors. In so doing enhance the capacity to increase the social and economic resilience for the local population.

The analysis of climate adaptation scenarios further showed that the outcomes of interventions have meaningful impacts on reducing costs as well as on generating new benefits. Importantly, synergies emerged across sectors, indicating that the nexus approach can provide valuable inputs to policy formulation and investment assessments (Annex A1.1.2). However, more work is required for data collection, model development (especially for the creation of local capacity), and dissemination of the model results.

Policy recommendations from the SEB nexus study

- *Incentivize the use of systemic planning, across sectors and including social, economic and environmental indicators of performance.*
- *Use a multi-stakeholder approach, to ensure that all key indicators are considered and that policies are formulated and implemented effectively*
- *Support the development of new quantitative models that implement knowledge integration across disciplines, and fully account for climate science*
- *Increase investment in the collection, processing and use of weather information, including early warning systems*
- *Invest in Climate Information Services, also to disseminate information in a timely manner*
- *Require the preparation of integrated economic analysis*
- *in the collection, processing and use of weather information, including early warning systems*
- *Invest in Climate Information Services, also to disseminate information in a timely manner*
- *Equip both individuals and institutions with capacity make use of ECA/ACP SEB sectoral systems model as tools to plan for a better, and climate resilient future.*

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

A1.2.1: Convene Expert Group Meetings (EGM) on the research reports of output 1.1 to deliberate on the emerging issues

Expert group meeting was held to better understand the socio-economic benefits of CIS in decision-making processes. About 45 participants attended a hands-on training on the Vensim platform. They also briefed on key criteria/basis considered during the development of SEB of CIS model; how to design the model for the nexus approach; how to set the three scenarios (BAU scenario, Climate scenario, Adaptation scenario); how to simulate the customized SEB model and the necessary steps to run the models successfully. At the end of the hands-on training, participants gave their feedbacks and recommended the following: (i) need for appropriate investments to benefit communities more effectively and efficiently; (ii) need to conduct pilot projects in partnerships with research institutions/universities and RCC in order to refine the SEB on CIS models; and (iii) need for organizing comprehensive outreach programmes to improve utilization of CIS and advocacy for investments in CIS at sub-regional and national level. Overall, participants lauded the SEB initiative on CIS and therefore the need to scale out training of SEB model utility in development planning to equip more planners with this important planning tool.

A1.2.2: Elaborate policy issue paper on the climate sensitive sectors and ecosystem from output 1.1 for major events as listed below

A draft policy issue paper on a nexus approach was developed and reviewed by experts during the Seventh Climate Change and Development in Africa Conference (CCDA-VII). This issue paper presents challenges of conventional models and merits of system dynamics model to address impacts of climate change, it summarizes key messages from the system dynamic model study and key recommendations to enhance adaptation and resilience in climate sensitive sectors and ecosystems (Annex A1.2.2).

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

Side-events on various topics were organized during CCDA VII including CIS in support of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the socio-economic benefits of CIS in key development sectors as well as on the Climate Research for Development (CR4D) grant management mechanism. The full report of these side vents is attached as (Annex A1.2.4).

CIS in support of NDCs - key observations

- *CIS provides science-based information relating to past, present and potential future climates and addresses sectors affected by climate at a global, regional and local level.*
- *Countries need make informed decisions in sectors sensitive to climate in order to realize economic benefits and sustainable development.*
- *CIS saves lives and preserves assets, enhances safety, agricultural productivity and water security.*
- *Effective development and use of climate services can be valuable aid to decision-making in many economic and social sectors.*

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

During the reporting period, there was no high level political platform meetings such as the Committee of African Heads of State on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) and the Conference of Ministers of Finance and Economic Planning (COM). The African Ministerial Councils on the Environment (AMCEN) which was supposed to take place in Libreville in Gabon did not take place. However, key messages and recommendations regarding CIS intended for such for a were taken for discussion and adopted at CCDA-VII in Nairobi, Kenya.

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

A1.3.4: Rollout of national and regional training program in partnership with trainees institutions

As of last year, the CIS online learning module had attracted over 4204 registrations with more than 3744 being from English speaking countries and 460 from French speaking countries. The gender balance however was poor with only 16% of the registrations being from women. This low uptake of the self-paced online learning calls for continued efforts to increase awareness of climate information and services, especially among women groups, and to make conscious efforts to prioritize women involvement and participation in WISER activities. The outcomes and recommendations from the gender consultative meeting convened in December 2018 in Accra, Ghana provides a roadmap for WISER PEEC and key partners to address this disparity.

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

Towards end of the year in November 2018, is a problematic time to organise such an event, ambassadors are busy preparing for AU Summit in January of the following year and planning for their Christmas and New Year holiday break. This made it impossible to organizes the Ambassadors briefing and this was carried forward to next RBB cycles in 2019.

A1.3.6: CIS/Climate change workshop on gender issues

A consultative workshop on enhancing gender engagement in the uptake and use of CIS took place in Accra, Ghana on the 11-12 December 2018. The event was organized in collaboration with the ECA's centre for gender and Ubuntu for Development based in Accra. Over 35 participants representing women groups, gender experts, youth representatives and women opinion leaders from across the continent attended the event. A set of recommendations and best practices were agreed on at the end of the event. The meeting discussed challenges women encounter in the uptake and utilization of CIS, the limited involvement climate science and related fields in general and mitigation options aimed at enhancing the role and participation in climate science field, management, uptake and use of CIS. Women groups present were very happy and grateful for ACPC to have organized such event that brought together women from all age groups and walks of life. The full report of the consultative meeting is attached as Annex A1.3.6. ACPC will identify modalities for the uptake and implementation of the report recommendations, with support of the institutions represented at the workshop and other key partners.

Synopsis of key recommendations from the gender consultative workshop on CIS

- *Organize consultative workshops/seminars on CIS on regular basis.*
- *Establish effective communication channels for better uptake and use of CIS.*
- *Support teaching programs on CIS.*
- *Secure sustained financing source for CIS:*
- *Establish effective database on CIS.*
- *Use improved technologies in CIS.*
- *Conduct comprehensive need assessment on CIS and gender.*
- *Make CIS marketable.*
- *Identify CIS champions/ambassadors.*
- *Strengthen existing platforms and structures.*
- *Promote appropriate legislation and policies.*

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

In partnership with the Institute of Environment and Development (IIED), the PEEC developed and produced five knowledge products on:

(i) *Making every dollar count*: how investing in climate information pays dividends for Africa's key socio-economic sectors; Annex A1.4.1a
(ii) *Calculating the cost of climate disasters* – and why investments in climate information services pay off; Annex A1.4.1b
(iii) *Addressing the missing links*: how WISER's mapping tool will help key climate information groups connect; Annex A1.4.1c
(iv) *Climate Information Services*: training a critical mass of key influencers; Annex A1.4.1d
(v) *Regional Climate Outlook Forums*: best practice highlights. Annex A1.4.1c

Content for the above products was developed in consultation with ACPC professionals, external experts and stakeholders involved in the above thematic areas.

Taking into consideration the important role of the media and the need to encourage media groups to take interest in reporting climate change impacts on socioeconomic and livelihoods of Africa, ACPC collaborated with the Pan-Africa Media Alliance on Climate Change (PAMACC), which has a continental wide membership to enhance media reporting of the work done by WISER in promoting the uptake and use of CIS in development planning using multiple channels.

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

Parallel-events were convened on the margins of CCDA-VII to raise awareness of different stakeholders including policy makers on the uptake and use of CIS in support of NDCs. The event provided opportunity for WISER wide joint presentation of PEEC and WISER – EA project activities, as well as CR4D presentation to promote the importance of African led research in climate and development. Participants were encouraging to take interest in applying for CR4D research grants managed by the African Academy of Sciences(AAS). The audience was informed the research call was going out soon and women researchers were particularly encouraged to apply once the call was out.

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

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

Mapping of major partners' institutions and ongoing projects along the value chain was done to facilitate the coordination of CIS activities in the continent following the template produced by Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS). During the reporting period, the mapping exercise identified more than 500 projects, initiatives and programmes but they were skewed to Eastern and Western Africa sub-regions followed by the Southern Africa. It further identified that projects/initiatives/programmes focused mainly in the areas of capacity building, followed by adaptation and mitigation efforts and research (Annex A1.5.2). The participants recommendation further refinement to take into consideration not only on existing projects but also areas where donor support is highly need, in particular those areas of extreme vulnerability to climate change impacts. The interactive google map had also been developed and hosted at the Economic Commission for Africa website under the ACPC homepage allocated for Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa https://www.uneca.org/wiser/pages/cis-projectsprogrammesinitiatives.

A1.5.3: Convene stakeholder's validation workshop on standard and protocol (RCOFs knowledge sharing)

As follow-up to the RCOFs knowledge sharing partnership events for RCCs held earlier in 2018, a write-shop involving climate scientist, academics, NMHSs among others was organised on the margins of the WMO automatic weather stations workshop in Windhoek, Namibia in October 2018. The write shop also took advantage and benefited inputs from WMO representatives, WISER EA and all RCCs who were attending the automated weather stations workshop. Participants at the write-shop produced a draft of RCOFs needs, recommendations and best practices on data sharing. The report shall be further reviewed after editing by RCCs and WMO prior to publication to serve as a reference document in the organization of RCOFs in Africa (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

Major findings from the mapping exercise were presented at the side-event of CCDA-VII and validated by more than 30 participants who represented various institutions such as non-governmental organisations (NGOs), civil society (CSOs), national meteorology agency, academics and research. During the demonstration session, participants unanimously agreed on the importance of such platform but cautioned that the tool needs a regular monitoring and updating to provide up-to-date information to the decision makers. The validation workshop report is attached as Annex A1.5.4.

A1.5.5: Provide Technical advisory services for CIS policy formulation in three countries per year in collaboration with AMCOMET, WMO RAI, GFCS (Study on private sector engagement in CIS)

Internal consultations as well as WMO/AMCOMET, this activity was deemed not be feasible, we needed first to see evaluation outcome by WMO of the utility of National strategy support developed for the NMHSs in the 5East African countries. It is on this basis that advisory service can be identified together with selected countries. In this regard, this activity was replaced by the study on the role of the private sector in the production, uptake and use of CIS in Africa. This is in recognition that the needs of CIS are enormous beyond dependence on the public sector finance, as well as the appreciation of the role of CIS in building resilience to climate change in private sector investments. In addition, that AMCOMET had also requested ACPC to undertake a study on the private sector engagement and report back at the next AMCOMET meeting. The terms of reference (TOR for this study was developed and in consultations with WMO and taking into consideration the work done earlier in USAID case studies of private sector engagement in delivery of CIS in Africa. Owing to the Christmas and New Year holidays the work focused on preparatory activities internally with objective to commence the study in January to June 2019 implementation period.

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

The session explored existing best practices, innovations, opportunities and challenges related to CIS with focus on agriculture. Three presentations were made on the theme Innovations in the management and delivery of CIS knowledge, under the topics (i) Climate disturbance impacts assessment by Ousmane Traore of Anhui University, China, (ii) Delivery of climate information services (CIS) through youth climate information centres by Benjamin Gyampoh of Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana, and (iii) Delivering climate information to the poor and vulnerable agro-pastoral community by Joseph Lwania, Urafiki Kenya. One example of an innovation presented is that Urafiki Kenya collaborates with the Kenya Meteorological Department then prepares downscaled community level forecasts, achieving a 60% understanding and sue of forecasts by end users.

The discussion from the floor noted the important to link CIS has to business in order to make it more attractive; appropriate answers should be provided to questions such as ‘who pays for the costs of CIS’ and ‘how to minimize costs’; ensure the information is accurate; integrate indigenous knowledge into science; and ensure the sustainability of the CIS by using existing structures. The outcome of the innovations solutions forum is summarized in Annex A1.5.6.

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 fourth CR4D SAC meeting was held between 15 and 16 November 2018 in Nairobi, Kenya to: (i) review of the minutes of the third SAC meeting, (ii) discuss CR4D grant management mechanism (management and potential conflicts of interest), and (iii) review and endorse CR4D's 5-year strategy (2018-2022) with amendment to develop and include the implementation plan to complete the strategy before its launch early in the year 2019. The SAC meeting nominated Prof. Frederick Semazzi and Mrs. Jennifer Karerere to represent SAC in the CR4D Programme Executive Committee(PEC) .(iv) review, provide inputs into the draft CR4D research call by the African Academy of Sciences(AAS). The meeting was attended by 10 SAC members, two Oversight Board (OB) members and the CR4D Secretariat, at the meeting, the SAC amended and endorsed the research call. (Annex A2.1.1).

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

The Programme Executive Committee membership was completed by the nomination of Prof. Fredrick Semazzi and Mrs. Jennifer Mohammed-Katerere during the fourth SAC meeting. During this reporting period, there was no need to call PEC meeting because of the lack of quorum and delay in posting the research call. Hence, it was decided the PEC would be called following the research call and after the independent reviewers had selected candidates to be considered by PEC for research grant award in the 1st quarter of 2019.

A2.1.3: Oversight on implementation of the research

The CR4D Secretariat in collaboration with both the African Academy of Science (AAS) and DFID developed a draft "*guidance note*" document for the WISER-funded CR4D research grants call (Annex A2.1.3a) and involved other subsequent processes leading the research call by AAS. The document spells out the roles of the grant manager(AAS) and ACPC with clear terms and conditions with regard to the 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 Secretariat also prepared a press release document (Annex A2.1.3b) and shared with responsible bodies for inputs in order to release it by early January 2019.

Sub-output 2.2: CR4D secretariat function

A2.2.2: Organize annual meeting for ICP

The second CR4D Institutional Collaboration Platform (ICP) was planned for late November 2018 but postponed to the first quarter of 2019 due to the lack of quorum as members of the ICP were busy in the COP and other end of year closing activities and they expressed their regrets. PEEC thus instead opted to have the ICP meeting in February of 2019.

A2.2.3: Support core staff time

During this reporting period, the CR4D Secretariat experience challenges of missing the research assistant at the time preparing the CR4D research call. This put extreme workload on the limited staff of ACPC who besides WISER activities have other commitments in the work of ACPC. Nevertheless, ACPC staff working on WISER were able to continue CR4D activities despite this challenge and were able to conclude or administrative conditionality between AAS and ECA with regard to research grant management and cover the sub output 2.2 planned activities, nevertheless, it brought to bear heavy additional workload to ACPC staff.

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 Secretariat participated in selected climate research meetings in RCOFs, COP, AU Summit to raise awareness on CR4D. These included the Automatic Weather Stations workshop convened by WMO in Windhoek in November 2018, the AMCOMET bureau meeting in Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire and the COP24 in Katowice. At the bureau meeting, the ACPC updated the ministers on the progress of undertaking the private sector involvement in CIS study assigned to ACPC.

3. Challenges

The following challenges were encountered during the reporting period:

- One of the main challenges during the period July to December 2018 was the absence of full time CR4D researcher who was working and managing CR4D activities on a daily basis including communications between DFID and AAS on CR4D research matters. The extension of Yosef Amha, the researcher involved in CR4D from its inception was a great handicap to ACPC. According to ECA employment rules he had come to a mandatory 9 month break from services, which brought added work to remaining staff of WISER to fill the gap left behind by the researcher. There were constraints in getting a replacement able to carry on CR4D activities without a problem. The new person would necessarily require 2 – 3 months to become familiar with CR4D activities which was not desirable at the time when CR4D research activities were to commence in earnest. With no clear option left, ACPC staff decided to take on this extra load to maintain smooth operation of CR4D activities while a viable solution is being sought.
- ECA reforms and institutional procedures internal procedure and staff turnover from divisions that facilitate the work of ACPC greatly affected turn round time of legal and finance documents, delay receipt of important information required for project operations and reporting exigence of DFID as well as challenges at AAS resulted in delay of research call and new disbursement. As a result, the planned time of research call was moved to the next semester beginning, January 2019.

4. WISER Phase II Fund Utilization

The total amount made available for WISER phase II under the WISER RBB amounts to **US$ 2,172,032.98** consisting of carryover from WSER phase I and various disbursements received.

As of 31 December 2018, the amount spent is **US$ 1,817,506.07** representing a fund utilization rate of **83.7%.** However, this utilization rate does not take into account committed expenditures that were not yet liquidated**.** Details of the funds received and expenditures are provided in the certified financial statement provided below.

Certified financial statement as of 31 December 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 31 December 2018

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

Budget Line	Descriptions	Total Budget	Disbursement 2017	Disbursement 2018	Unliquidated Obligations	Total Expenditures	Unencumbered balance
010	Staff and Other Personnel costs	894,471.72	178,103.27	579,308.19	5,791.91	763,203.37	131,268.35
120	Contractual Services	117,100.00	14,290.79	72,127.78	29,715.25	116,133.82	966.18
125	Operating and Other direct costs	70,758.00	13,577.43	70,539.09	778.05	84,894.57	(14,136.57)
130	Suppl Com Mater	-	-	-	-	-	-
135	Equipment, vehicle and furniture	-	-	145.94	-	145.94	(145.94)
140	IP Direct	103,100.00	-	-	-	-	103,100.00
145	Grants Out	31,600.00	-	15,726.68		15,726.68	15,873.32
160	Travel	684,268.51	156,662.09	447,383.56	24,262.42	628,308.07	55,960.44
	Sub-Total	**1,901,298.23**	**362,633.58**	**1,185,231.24**	**60,547.63**	**1,608,412.45**	**292,885.78**
155	Programme Support Cost (13%)	247,168.77	47,142.37	154,080.06	7,871.19	209,093.62	38,075.15
	Grand-Total	**2,148,467.00**	**409,775.95**	**1,339,311.30**	**68,418.82**	**1,817,506.07**	**330,960.93**

FUNDS FLOW SUMMARY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

Funds provided:	
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
Transferred from DFID 25/09/2018	709,611.29
Interest Income	15,202.14
Total	2,172,032.98
Less funds applied	1,817,506.07
FX gain /Loss	4,074.14
Funds available	**358,601.05**

1) Foreign-exchange gain or loss fluctuate and may not be available for use.

Prepared by: 18 Mar 2019
Tsehay Kifle, Finance Officer
Budget & Finance Section

Approved by: 18/03/2019
Saviour Kuzhinapurathu, Chief
Budget & Finance Section

5. Implementation of Annual Review Recommendations

No	Recommendation	Area	Lead, Timing	Update
1.	**PRIORITY:** Strengthen WISER (primarily ACPC) influencing strategy. This should build on the knowledge management strategy and stakeholder mapping.	Influence strategy	ACPC, next 6 months	The policy influencing strategy continues enhanced engagement with policy makers at relevant forums. Preparation are under way for WISER PEEC to participate in 5th Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development - ARFSD (16-18 Apr, Morocco), AMCOMET (18-21 Feb, Cairo), ECA conference of Ministers of Finance and Planning - COM (20-26 Mar, Marrakech) Knowledge products and key messages from WISER outcomes continue to be widely disseminated both in hard and soft copy as well as online and will be disseminated at these meetings as well
2.	**PRIORITY:** Continue to strengthen interaction and joint planning between the East Africa and ACPC components to better leverage the dissemination, dialogue and influencing of East Africa work in Sub Saharan Africa (SSA). This is also relevant for the joint resource mobilisation target. At the project level this is also relevant to improve coordination and learning between projects in the portfolio	Interaction and joint planning between MO and ACPC	ACPC and UKMO, ongoing	Close collaboration with WISER EA continues through enhanced regular coordination meetings, knowledge management activities (events, newsletter, social media), joint Logframe reporting continue to be strengthened 1 joint side event was planned and convened by PEEC in collaboration with WISER EA at the GHACOF 50 in Kigali, Rwanda. PEEC periodically produces a joint newsletter with WISER EA informing stakeholders of WISER activities.
3.	**PRIORITY:** Better articulate WISER engagement and strategy on exploring	Articulation of engagement and	All, next 6 months	In conjunction with WMO, PEEC is in the process of initiating a study on implications of private sector

No	Recommendation	Area	Lead, Timing	Update
	partnerships that can enhance the delivery of quality and effective Climate Information Services (WCIS), particularly in relation to the private sector.	strategy on partnerships		involvement in CIS in Africa, and report to AMCOMET in Feb. 2019 **WISER PEEC in collaboration with WISER EA and WMO is in the process of finalizing hiring of the private sector expert with knowledge of NMHSs activities to carry out the study.** **.**
4.	**PRIORITY:** Consider some pilot work regarding further integration of Earth Observation datasets and tools in WCIS delivery	Earth Observation pilot work	All, next 6 months	• DFID to clarify ACPC role in this recommendation. PEEC role here is not explicit!
5.	**PRIORITY:** Step up action to demonstrate delivery on gender mainstreaming and equity	Gender mainstreaming and equity	All, immediate	Consultative meeting to identify bottlenecks hampering women involvement in production and use of CIS in Dec 2018 **Gender event convened on 11-12 December 2018 – more than 35 participants attended.** **The event was highly interactive and participants noted it was timely and relevant to have such a meeting. The meeting was also representative of the continent in terms of language and geographical scope. Report with recommendations is attached.**

No	Recommendation	Area	Lead, Timing	Update
6.	**PRIORITY:** ACPC to consider the merit of producing a form of code of practice/core principles/standards for quality WCIS appropriate to Africa, drawing on/consistent with relevant WMO Resolutions	Code of practice or core principles/standards	ACPC, next 12 months	• DFID to clarify the recommendation what is expected of ACPC and how.
7.	**PRIORITY:** Ensure relevant training feedback mechanisms are developed and applied	Training feedback mechanisms	ACPC and UKMO, 6 months	To apply various methods such as interviews and feedback surveys. The mechanism has been developed and is being applied continuously since. **Ongoing. Surveys are taken at each event.**
8.	Training modules that have been developed should be actively promoted and ensure monitoring/tracking of take up, especially with targeted Universities/Training institutes	Training modules	ACPC and UKMO, ongoing	• Online course completion rate tracked continously • Follow-up and support to trainee institutions **After the training in Kenya and Cameroun, further training on the module is planned for Zimbabwe and Sierra Leone. The module is also is actively online promoted.**
9.	Similarly, ensure adequate support on Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for the new national projects to enable solid understanding among end-users e.g. user preferences, provider-user dynamic & feedback, and what's required to achieve behaviour change	Monitoring and Evaluation	All, ongoing	DFID to clarify ACPC role in this recommendation as ACPC intervention is at higher level and regional not at country level.

6. List of Annexes

No.	Title of Annex
1.	A1.1.2 - SEB and VfM framework nexus study report
2.	A1.2.2 - SEB and VfM framework nexus study policy brief
3.	A1.2.4 - Side-events/focus group meetings report from the margin of CCDA
4.	A1.3.6 - Consultative workshop on enhancing gender engagement in CIS report
5.	A1.4.1a - Making every dollar count: how investing in climate information pays dividends for Africa's key socio-economic sectors;
6.	A1.4.1b - Calculating the cost of climate disasters – and why investments in climate information services pay off.
7.	A1.4.1c - Addressing the missing links: how WISER's mapping tool will help key climate information groups connect.
8.	A1.4.1d - Climate Information Services: training a critical mass of key influencers.
9.	A1.4.1e - Regional Climate Outlook Forums: best practice highlights.
10.	A1.5.2 - Updated Mapping of Institutions Along the CIS Value Chain
11.	A1.5.3 – Write-shop on RCOFs best practices report
12.	A1.5.4 – Validation of Mapping of Institutions workshop report
13.	A1.5.6 – Best ranked CIS innovation proposal abstracts
14.	A2.1.1 – 4th Scientific Advisory Committee workshop report
15.	A2.1.3a – Draft of CR4D research grants call for proposals guidance note
16.	A2.1.3b - Research grants call press release

WISER is supported by: