



Pan-Africa Component

Consultative Meeting Report

*October 16-21, 2016, UN Conference Centre,
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

ACP^oC
African Climate Policy Centre

For more information on ACPC and the Weather Information Services for Africa (WISER), visit the ClimDev-Africa website at <http://www.climdev-africa.org> or <http://www.uneca.org/acpc>

This work is facilitated by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, African Climate Policy Centre. ACPC is the coordinator of the pan-Africa component of WISER, which is supported by the Department for International Development (DfID) of the United Kingdom. However, the views expressed and information contained in this toolkit does not necessarily represent the views of these partner institutions.

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1. Introduction

The Weather and Climate Information SERvices for Africa (WISER) is aimed at enhancing the resilience of poor people and of economic development in Africa through improved generation and use of weather and climate information services. The African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET) implements the pan-African component of WISER.

From October 15-16, ACPC brought together key actors within the WISER project to discuss implementation, share information and look toward the future of WISER.

The objectives of the consultative meeting were to:

1. Achieve a common understanding of the aims and effective implementation of the Value-for-Money (VfM) and Socio-Economic Benefit (SEB) framework
2. Share information on implementation WISER East Africa and Pan Africa components
 - (i) WISER East Africa and Pan-Africa programme and quick start projects
 - (ii) Climate Information Quality Assurance
 - (iii) SEB of Climate Services
 - (iv) Knowledge management and communications,
3. Orientation Workshop for the members of the Young African Lawyers Programme in Climate Change
4. Convene the CR4D Scientific Advisory Committee
5. Scope out possible components for Phase 2 of WISER

ACPC has a strong convening power and occupies a unique policy influencing space in which it brings to scale key narratives and capacity support for the uptake of climate information and effective provision of climate services hence the organization's primary focus on pillar 2 of WISER on strengthening the enabling environment for climate services in Africa.

In this context, the WISER consultative meeting was held back to back with CIS Day events (see Annex I) separately organized by the Global Framework for Climate Services (GCFS) and ACPC on the margins in advance of the Climate Change for Development Conference (CCDA VI). This link facilitated the promotion of WISER to a larger CIS and development audience; facilitated the identification of linkages between WISER and other key initiatives supporting CIS in Africa; highlighted the wider African CI and CIS context in which WISER operates. The CIS events addressed 1) The Socio-economic benefits of Climate Information Services in Africa's Transformative Agenda; 2) A Vision on Climate Services in Africa - the role of continental, regional and national institutions in crafting that future and; 3) Strategies for Improving Climate Services Delivery in Africa: Demand and supply requirements.

This report provides an overview of the series of meetings collectively called the WISER Consultative meeting (See Meeting Agenda in Annex I). Individual reports of the detailed component workshops are provided separately. The ensuing section provides an overview of how the objectives of the series of workshops were achieved.

2. Objective 1: Achieve a common understanding of the Value-for-Money and Socio-Economic Benefits Framework (Output 1.3)

The workshop partners and stakeholders of the WISER initiative discussed how best to effectively implement activities, measure and track indicators progress on core VfM and SEB. Presenting and using the WISER Value-for-Money and Socio-economic Benefits Framework as the foundational and operational basis of the initiative, the various components of the initiative was extensively discussed to identify how they can and will be aligned with the framework to meet the core objectives of the initiative.

The VFM and SEB framework presentation by Mathew Savage (the lead VfM and SEB consultant) helped to address some of the issues associated with the operational complexities of the framework. Core to the issues are how some of the indicators will be measured and tracked given that some of the impacts will take over five years to be realized (i.e. beyond the lifecycle of WISER).

The SEB presentations looked at the proposed quick-start projects and their refinement to include new or drop some activities, the relevant SEB methodologies and context of applicability, the data gathering and analysis approaches, existing literature and their review as well as the type and quality of weather and climate information to be used for the SEB exercise.

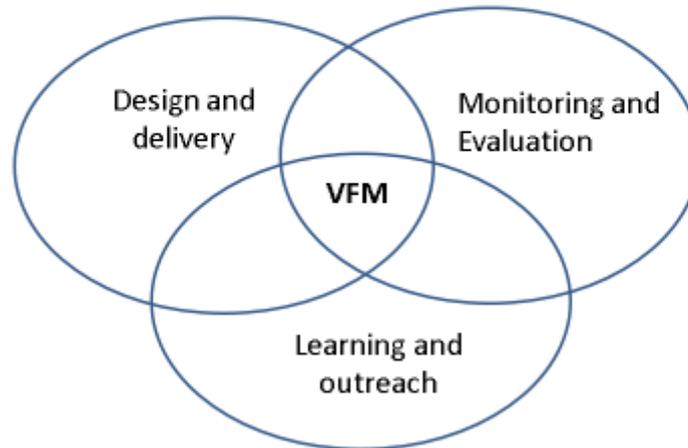
The conceptual and analytical framing of the utility of weather and climate information based on extensive literature review was presented. Specific applications for decision making was also highlighted to demonstrate best practices, challenges and lessons.

Apart from the plenary sessions, the breakout groups also looked at the quality of weather and climate information and its application in SEB analysis under the theme of Climate Information Quality Assurance SEB of Climate Information Services.

1.1 Value for Money

A presentation on the framework for assessing the Value for Money (VfM) of weather and climate services building on the 3Es – economy, efficiency and effectiveness was presented. The VfM framework is intended for application to the overall fund management as well as to the supported projects and initiatives. The aim is to ensure that all projects and activities financed under WISER can demonstrate a strong theory of change supported by quantitative data around cost, delivery and outcomes. The framework will also be used as a basis for discussion with the MEL team in the development of an integrated logframe and reporting system.

Role of VFM Framework



The key objectives of the VFM and SEB Framework is to:

- Provide guidance to fund managers that can be cascaded down through sub-projects to ensure information is being gathered for VFM reporting;
- To provide guidance for *SEB assessment*, built around a suite of methods, to estimate the benefits of weather and climate services (value of information);
- For *Transformational Impact*, to assess benefits of CS in terms of improved policy, finance, resource allocation and planning through the use of case studies;
- To work with MEL team to identify relevant ICF indicators and build out methodologies, including an indicator for transformational impact;
- For MEL, to ensure that VFM and SEB is fully integrated into M&E processes, and lessons learned, knowledge products and outreach have a clear VFM and SEB focus.

1.2 Socio-economic benefits

The framework for assessing the socio-economic benefit (SEB) of weather and climate services was presented, focusing on the analysis of the value of information. This framework is strongly integrated with the VFM framework, aimed at providing key information on the efficiency and effectiveness components. The framework is intended for the overall fund management as well as to the supported projects and initiatives and addresses the challenge for climate information services to demonstrate value. The specific applications for the SEB framework can be applied to agriculture, energy, fisheries, transportation, water resources management, tourism, recreation and disasters among other sectors.

1.3 Transformational impact

A complementary aspect of the VFM-SEB framework is proposed in relation to the transformational impact assessment. This includes the potential effect of WISER on investment mobilization, improved

resource allocation, climate mainstreaming in policy, private sector engagement and improved capacity and knowledge.

1.4 Guidance note for implementation of the VfM and SEB framework

The development of a guidance note for operationalization of the VfM and SEB framework is well underway and the outcome of the consultative meeting helped to shape the finalization of the guidance note, which is attached in Annex II.

3. Objective 2: Share information on implementation WISER East Africa and Pan Africa

2.1. WISER East Africa and Pan-African components outlined their core activities including progress on the quick starts projects being implemented during Year 1:

The East African component have the following quick-start projects:

1. Strengthening Climate Information Partnerships – East Africa (SCIPEA)
2. Expanding and Strengthening ENACTS (Enhancing National Climate Services) availability, access and use across Eastern Africa
3. Kenya Training Modernisation and East Africa Forecaster Training Course
4. Decentralised Climate Information Services for Decision Making in Western Kenya
5. Multi Hazard Early Warning Services for Tanzania (MHEWS)

The Pan-African component quick-start projects include the following:

1. Produce in collaboration with WMO a consolidated baseline report on needs and gaps in RCCs
2. Produce in collaboration with WMO a standardized methodology for CIS needs assessment and business planning in NHMS
3. Socio-economic benefits of weather and climate services
4. Build capacity of parliamentarians, African Group of Negotiators, civil society, private sector, gender groups, lawyers other policy makers and legislators on CI and CIS
5. Implementation of the ACPC Pan-African fellowship programme Supporting knowledge management, communication and dissemination
6. Implementation of Climate Research for Development

2.2 Climate Information Quality Assurance

A presentation on Climate information quality and linkages with SEB set the stage for an extensive discussion on how best to address the challenge of demonstrating value of CI through accurate forecasts of weather parameters as well as the limitations of verification systems for assessing accuracy of forecasts. The presentation also explored typologies of the value of forecasts and the distinction between value and quality.

Specific focus included giving meaning to the value of forecasts citing Murphy (1994)

“Weather forecasts possess no intrinsic value in an economic sense. They acquire value by influencing the behaviour of individuals or organizations (“users”) whose activities are sensitive to weather.” - Allan Murphy, Conference on economic benefits of Meteorological and Hydrological services, Geneva, 1994.

Also highlighted/discussed was the types of value that can be derived from forecasts:

- Social value - Minimization of Hazards to human life and health
- Economic value of forecasts as it relates to individual users, specific business, weather-sensitive industry, economy of a country and Market value (e.g. futures)
- Environmental value as it relates to minimizing risk to the environment and optimal use of resources

The differences between the value and the quality of a forecasts was also discussed.

- Quality refers only to forecast verification; Value implicates a user
- A perfect forecast may have no value if no one cares about it
- An imperfect forecast will have less value than a perfect forecast

2.3 Joint WISER, GCFS and ACPC Climate Services Day Pre-event

The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS/WMO) partnered with ACPC and WISER to host a pre-CCDA Climate Services Day event to which all WISER partnership consultative meeting participants were invited.

The aim was to discuss the broader CIS issues relevant to the African continent (see Annex I). The opening session consisted of three presentations which focused on:

- 1) Socio-economic benefits of Climate Information Services in Africa’s Transformative Agenda. This presentation helped to establish/demonstrate the environmental, social and economic benefits of Climate Information Services to Africa’s Agenda 2063 and the Agenda 2030 on the SDGs;
- 2) Vision on Climate Services in Africa - the role of continental, regional and national institutions in crafting that future. This presentation help define continental, regional and national institutions contributions to developing coordinated continental, regional and national frameworks for climate services;
- 3) Strategies for Improving Climate Services Delivery in Africa: Demand and supply requirements. This presentation provided a reflection on gaps in CIS for addressing the post-Paris COP21 agreement as well as reflection on lessons from continental, regional and national

strategies for CIS delivery. It also discussed the next steps to capitalize on emerging opportunities for harmonizing various strategic plans at all levels.

The opening key note presentations were followed by a panel discussion consisting of technical experts, policy makers, directors on NMHS and RCCs that provided perspectives and outlined ways of integrating ongoing GFCS and AMCOMET implementation strategies on climate services strategic plans into continental, regional and national development plans. It also provide perspectives on required inputs for the scoping of strategic programmes components including WISER, HydroMet project, ClimDev-Africa, CORDEX-Africa, NAPA, NDC and other initiatives.

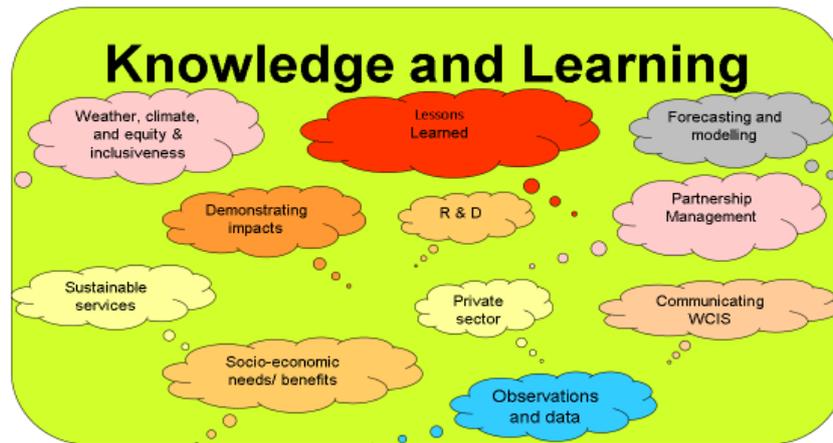
The key outcomes of the meeting was charting a coordinated, integrated and comprehensive approach to climate services delivery to inform Africa's development agenda and the broader international sustainable development goals. The need to align the various developmental agendas to facilitate effective mainstreaming of climate information services in their implementation. Also stressed was the need to develop partnership for a coordinated approach to the implementation of the AMCOMET strategy and the GFCS strategy.

The afternoon session consisted of breakout groups that used the results from the morning joint session to brainstorm on strategies for enhancing Climate Information Quality Assurance and SEB of Climate Information Services for the implementation of the WISER initiative. Also, articulating emerging areas that could form the basis of the next phase of WISER.

[2.4 Knowledge Management and Communication \(Output 1.6\)](#)

Knowledge management (KM) and communication are key components in harnessing, packaging and sharing information and knowledge to beneficiaries across the African continent to ensure that climate information and knowledge address specific user needs and are delivered in a timely manner, in the right language and format, and using the most efficient dissemination channels.

During this phase of WISER, the ACPC is developing both a KM partnership framework and strategy, complemented by a broad communication strategy.



Slide from power point presented by WISER EA KM Consultant Fatema Rajabali

The objectives of the KM and communication workshop were to:

1. Convene select WISER pan-Africa KM and communication partners, including knowledge networks and beneficiaries and assess the scope of partnerships
2. Share lessons on the role of climate information and KM
3. Discuss the knowledge and communication needs of CI beneficiaries within Africa
4. Lay foundation for establishing a pan-Africa knowledge sharing network

The workshop sessions included discussions and presentations on the following:

1. Identification of practical lessons in the role of climate information in during El Nino phenomenon and the consequence on reducing the impacts on the people affected.

- User engagement (were the right people brought on board and if so, how?)
- Communications (what approaches and tools were used to communicate key messages) and the significance of information decay in the process of information distribution and uptake
- KM (how was relevant knowledge generated, what knowledge products were developed, did the knowledge need to be translated, etc).
- Capacity building (did the targeted institutions/ individuals have the appropriate capacity, technology, skills, etc. to take up this information)

Examples of Good Practices and lesson learned on 2015/16 El Niño early action in the Horn of Africa presented by Mr. Zachary K.K. Atheru Programme Manager, Climate Monitoring & Prediction IGAD Climate Prediction & Applications Centre (ICPAC).

WHAT WENT WELL?**Awareness Raising and Early Warning**

- Extensive dissemination of EW messages at all levels and using different platforms reached over 221 million people in IGAD/EAC region (last mile communication)
- Use of social media (Whatsup, Baringo, Twitter) complemented dissemination using tri-media
- El Nino became famous/fashionable
- Use of "sober" communication that reached the local level
- Common messaging/messages disseminated by stakeholder working collectively as a team

Wednesday, December 14, 2016

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WHAT WENT WELL?**Awareness and Early Warning**

- Most people knew El Nino was coming due to public awareness and information provided by early warning agencies and broadcasters
- High media coverage played a big role in the dissemination of EW messages and in informing the general population about El Niño
- Early warning institutions like ICPAC and NMHSs played a critical role in the production and dissemination of EW information;
- The FSNWG produced 2 El Nino Alerts which were disseminated to over 1,000 FSNWG email subscribers and over 80 member organisations;

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2. Strategies for communication and knowledge delivery of climate services at all levels.

- How to identify and prioritize and engage key stakeholders and end users?
- How to co-produce information/knowledge with various end users?
- What capacity support is needed to facilitate demand and take-up the co-produced information? How to assess uptake?

3. Development of relevant co-produced knowledge products

- What are key considerations in producing (co-producing) and translating knowledge products (culture, language, context, societal norms, institutional and governance landscape)?
- Working effectively with boundary organisations?

4. Building sustainable collaborations and partnerships?

- Key considerations for partnership selection
- What makes good partnerships and how to ensure that collaboration is mutually beneficial and sustainable
- Key lessons from the development of these partnerships

Key KM and Communication Recommendations

- Create an enabling environment for knowledge management to be facilitated meaningfully within the programme
- Engage with ongoing research programmes, networks, global mechanisms and knowledge broker partnerships
- Strengthen the social science research on communicating weather and climate information
- Support the strengthening of early warning communication coordination at the national and regional levels.
- Support the appropriate translation and packaging of climate information for different stakeholders
- Facilitate a stronger integration between scientific information and indigenous knowledge

- Build capacity for climate change communication
- Partner with GFCS to support communication within national and regional frameworks and develop a campaign to “take climate information viral”

4. Objective 3. Orientation Workshop for the members of the Young African Lawyers Programme in Climate Change (Output 1.4)

The Orientation Workshop for the members of the Young African Lawyers Programme in Climate Change was held to formally welcome and begin the grooming of new members to support national responses to climate change and provide vital support to the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) lead coordinators during the UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP), and during the Subsidiary Bodies (SBI & SBSTA) sessions.

The Young Africa Lawyers (YAL) Programme commenced in 2015 under an ACPC partnership programme called ClimDev-Africa. That same year the programme made an indelible impact on both the African and global climate scenes. For example, the young lawyers played important roles during the buildup processes of the global climate negotiation that culminated in the adoption of the Paris Agreement during COP21 in Paris. During this process they illuminated Africa’s participation through an unwavering focus on Africa’s interests in the global negotiation process. The YAL members diligently reviewed and debated each clause of the draft negotiation text before crafting and proposing amendments to the lead negotiators to ensure that Africa’s core interests were always safeguarded. Their participation was welcomed and widely applauded even beyond the Continent. In the history of Africa’s engagement in multilateral negotiations, this was the first time that all the lead negotiators were provided with instant legal backstopping services.

Public and policy awareness of the programme has grown significantly resulting in heightened interests from countries and youth groups anxious to become members of the programme. This is in line with the strategic vision of the programme to build a critical mass of well-trained African lawyers on the global climate change negotiations and national climate change response. In response to this heightened demand, and to build national ownership of the programme, an invitation letter was sent to the UNFCCC national focal point of all 54 member states requesting a nominee for the 2016-17 YAL programme. Twenty responses were received and all nominees have been carefully reviewed through a fair and transparent process. The selection of new YAL members was concluded in line with available financial resources. An orientation workshop members is currently being organized.

The inception workshop provided a forum for interaction between the new and old members as well as the mentors of the programme. In addition to revisiting the Paris Agreement, there will be opportunities to discuss and plan for its implementation as it goes into force following its ratification by member states.

5. Objective 4. Convene the CR4D SAC Meeting (Output 2.1)

The CR4D Scientific Advisory Committee Meeting was held to discuss various issues related to the CR4D secretariat including the election of SAC co-chairs. The SAC members commended the progress made by the Secretariat over 6 months and rated it as “most promising”.

The SAC members discussed the sustainability of the CR4D initiatives, coordination of the programme, the organogram and responsibilities, decision making processes within the secretariat, and synergy and coherence between the CR4D activities and other similar initiatives.

The meeting also welcomed the CR4D initiative to work on 2°Africa 2020 Assessment and recommended that a white paper be developed that is consistent with the IPCC proposed special report on the impacts of 1.5°.

The meeting also stressed the need for a 5-year strategic plan and formed a task-team consisted for 5 SAC members. In recognition of the need for publication, a task-team was formed to develop a white paper outlining the sustainability, and business case for an African journal on Climate Research and Development.

SAC members endorsed the two proposed CR4D Regional Climate Research Partnership workshops for East and Southern Africa and recommended to hold similar workshops for Northern Africa and African SIDS.

6. Objective 5. Scope out Possible Components for WISER Phase 2 and other related actions

The following are key areas for future development of the WISER programme, arising from the workshops and discussions at the consultative meeting.

5.1 WISER Pan-Africa and East Africa

- Builds on Quick Start Learning and Experience (reviews and discussions planned for October and November 2016).
- A regional focus, but with national components. A potential regional Early Warning System project (HIGHWAY) is being developed by WMO.
- A greater focus on users of weather and climate information, co-production of new services, partnerships, monitoring evaluation and learning and knowledge management (informed by discussions here).

- Greater link between WISER East Africa and WISER Pan Africa.
- Clear monitoring and evaluation approach across the programme
- Demonstrating the socio-economic benefits of investing in weather and climate services
- Knowledge Management – how do we share learning across and outside the programme
- Ensuring we really are putting users at the centre of the programme, and supporting them to make better decisions

5.2 Climate Information and Services (outcomes of meetings and bilaterals)

- Better coordination by key partners is needed to advance CIS in Africa, identify funding modalities to support African climate service initiatives in a more coordinated manner with a view to implementing GFCS, the Paris Agreement and other ongoing initiatives (including WISER) at the continental, regional and national levels in Africa.
- There was also agreement that the National Frameworks for Climate Services would be included in the NMHS National Strategic Plan to ensure convergence of related activities at the national level. It was also noted that harmonization of terminologies was needed to ensure all partners have a common understanding of the discussions and work towards a common aim.
- AMCOMET could be a platform through which Member State Consultations and buy-in could take place for the Hydromet Facility that is currently being submitted to GCF, in partnership with WMO, WB, among others.
- AFDB further indicated that they would begin exploring potential financial support for the AMCOMET Ministerial Meeting.
- ACPC will work towards making AMCOMET and CIS one of the central themes for discussion during the next annual ECA-AU conference of ministers of economy and finance. This is to ensure awareness of CIS in development planning at the highest level of financial and budgetary planning that could lead to proper mainstreaming of NMHS in the national budgetary process.
- ACPC to explore becoming a partner of AMCOMET to ensure that AMCOMET strategies are aligned with the broader African agenda that ECA is working on.
- Work towards including ACPC in the Hydromet project so as to provide perspective and alignment with the broader African agenda.

5.3 Training of Parliamentarians and CSO's on Mainstreaming Climate Information and Services into Legislation, Development Policies, Plans and Practices (Output 1.4)

This meeting was held separately to the consultative workshop on the 21-22 October 2016 but the recommendations below contribute to further development of WISER.

- Promotion of an enabling environment for CI and CIS in Africa;

- Build institutional and human capacity for strengthening CI and CIS;
- Domestic and international resource mobilization and
- Mainstreaming Climate Information and Climate Information Services in development Agendas.

Detailed documentation on this activity, consisting of a training toolkit and workshop report are provided with this report.

5.4 Recommendations from the ACMAD Assessment Report (Output 1.1)

These recommendations have been taken from the RCC assessments that accompany this report, to highlight the priorities for the second phase of WISER:

- Expand and improve the existing climate product and service line:
- Improve the accessibility and availability of climate information to the African NMHSs and international stakeholders.
- Improve accessibility of climate information to high risk communities
- Extend and improve the accuracy of marine (wind and wave) forecasts.
- Implement a seamless suite of fire-weather products and services uniformly across the member states.
- Produce a seamless suite of products and services.
- Produce a seamless suite of products and services with an emphasis on emerging climate products.
- Improve the use, integration, quality, and cost effectiveness of observations.
- Nurture critical partnerships to provide effective and efficient delivery of ACMAD RCC products and services.
- Implement a customer service improvement program.
- Expand cooperation with research community to promote and guide research and development toward product and service improvement goals.
- Reduce the time required to implement proven research and into operations.
- Improve data assimilation systems.
- Improve understanding and prediction of long-term climate variability.
- Leverage information technology to improve the cost effectiveness of ACMAD systems, and operations.
- Enhance the professional development and training program for RCC work force to include teamwork, leadership, diversity, and users interface service.
- Capitalize on the diversity of Africa work force to improve participation, communication, performance.
- To Engage in partnerships and collaborations for mutual benefits

Detailed documentation on this activity, consisting of the ACMAD RCC assessment report will accompany this report.

7. Conclusion

The meeting provided an opportunity to extensively discuss the VfM and SEB framework resulting in a better understanding of the framework and its relevance to implementation of the WISER initiative. It also helped establish a consensus on the VfM and SEB framework which enabled participants to articulate how best the various components and activities of the project will be aligned to the core elements of the framework for effective implementation.

The quick-start projects were also discussed with the broader audience including the WMO RA I, which was further refined to accommodate their feedback. Modalities for joint implementation with WMO RA I, RCCs and selected NMHS was also established. The strategy is to embed selected activities in the on-going initiatives to create value-addition and also help bridge the capacity gaps identified in the discussions. One key example is to bring convergence between the work done by the meteorologist and the socio-economists through the RCOFs and NCOFs. Specific activities for realizing this is jointly being developed for implementation in the next RCOFs and NCOFs. It was also discussed and agreed that knowledge management, communication and MEL will be incorporated in these activities to ensure co-design of products and services with the aim of improving communication between the science providers and users, and thus the uptake of CIS.

Apart from providing a unique space for the WISER East and Pan-Africa components and their stakeholders to interact and share best practices, lessons as well as identifying areas for joint implementation, the meeting also enabled interaction with the broader CCDA VI participants. Most importantly, the active participation of WMO RA I (PRs and Directors of the African Met Services), AMCOMET, GFCS, RCCs, academia, CSO, policy makers and the broader UN and other international agencies helped enrich the discussion and popularized WISER to the community. In particular, the active participation of the president of WMO RA I as well as the Director of the AMCOMET Secretariat and WMO LDCS gave much credibility to the meeting and endorsement of the strategic contribution that WISER will make towards demonstrating the socio-economic benefit of CIS to Africa's development and drive investments for CIS work at all levels.

The outcomes of the meeting also feed into the broader CCDA VI event and formed the basis of the CCDA VI CIS day event. The workshop outcomes and the CIS Day also helped reshape preparations to the COP22 resulting in two very successful high level side events on CIS (1. ACPC-WMO CIS initiatives and 2. African SIDS side events) that was attended by the SG of WMO, Deputy DG of FAO, AMCOMET Chair, Minister of Environment of Morocco, seven minister of states and technical specialists.

In conclusion, the meeting was very successful in that it exceeded expectations. All objectives and targets were met. More importantly ideas emerged that could form the basis for the design of the next stage of WISER.

Snapshots of exchanges with members of WMO RAI (Directors of African Met Services) during the WISER meeting and CIS Day pre-event that echo the success of the meeting are provided below.

...Exchanges have been done with Dr. Joseph INTSIFUL, to see how the WISER Pan-Africa part, could be jointly implemented by taking into consideration the work plan of RA1 Climate Services and Applications Working Group.....

.....In fact, we think that some activities from the work plan of RA 1 CSA WG can benefit of the support of WISER pan-Africa and also the expertise of the RA1 CSA WG experts could be useful in term of the implementation of joint activities..... - **Dr. Pascal Yaka, Director of NMHS and PR, Burkina Faso.**

...We should acknowledge the contribution of this project to the development of some RAI members. I am interested in the measurable outcomes of the project.... - **Dr. Amos Makarau, President of WMO RA I**

.....The WISER initiative allows national meteorological services to gain a huge socio economics benefits from climates services.

.....I am going to request you to share with us the concept note of this initiative so that we'll send to all PRs of the region for their sensitization and they will be aware of this and I suggest a discussion with you on the way to involve the NHMS to this programme and liaise with AFLDC /WMO.....- **Dr. Daouda Konate, Director of NMHS and PR, Ivory Coast and Vice President of WMO RAI**

Annex I: Workshop Programmes

WISER Consultative Meeting		
Co-organized by WISER Pan-Africa and WISER East Africa		
(16-17 October 2016)		
Day 1: 16th October, 2016		
08:30 – 09:00	Registration	
Session I: Opening		
UNCC Large Briefing Room		
09:00 – 09:45	Welcome remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James Murombedzi Opening remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFID (TBC) • WISER, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ East Africa ○ WMO ○ Pan Africa 	Chair: James Murombedzi
Session II: VFM		
09:45 – 11:45	Value-for-Money (VfM) Socio-economic Benefits (SEB) framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mathew Savage Examples from Quick Start Projects – ICPAC, WMO and ACPC Q&A	Moderator: Joseph Intsiful
11:45 – 12:00	Coffee Break	
Session III		
12:00-13:15	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Climate Information Quality Assurance – Joseph Intsiful (30 mins) II. SEB of Climate Information Services (CIS) – Andrea Bassi (Skype) (10 mins) 	Moderator: Zachary Atheru

	<p>III. Knowledge management and communications – Fatema Rajabali, Jacqueline Chenje (10 mins)</p> <p>Q&A (25 mins)</p>	
13:15-14:30	Lunch	
14:30-15:30	Breakout sessions Room CC1	
<p>Knowledge management and communications & M&E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case studies, Lessons, needs, challenges and opportunities, based on El Nino experiences • Byron Anangwe, RCMRD • Excellent Hachileka, UNDP • Jasper Mwesigwa, ICPAC • Joseph Mutemi, UoN 		
15:30-15:45	Coffee Break	
15:45-17:00	Breakout sessions (contn) Room CC1	
<p>Knowledge management, Communications & M&E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Café interactive session 		
<p>UNCC Large Briefing Room</p> <p>17:00-18:00 Plenary discussion: Transformational Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew Savage 		Moderator: Joseph Intsiful
Day 2: 17th October, 2016		
9:00-13:00	<p>Morning Session: All participants to attend CIS Day pre-event on Envisioning the RCCs and NHMSs of the Future; Empowering the Regional Climate Centres and National Met Service to Step up Service Delivery for User Sectors</p>	
13:00-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-15:30	<p>Strategies for Climate Information Quality Assurance and SEB of Climate Information Services (CIS):</p> <p>Presenters:</p>	<p>Strategies for knowledge delivery and communication of climate services at all levels</p> <p>Presenters:</p> <p>User engagement</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andrea Bassi • Haraldur Olafson • Benjamin Lamptey • Mr. Mungai, Kenya, • Ato Feteneh Teshome, Ethiopia • Mr. Vincent Amelie, Seychelles • Mr. Ester Brito, Cabo Verde 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zachary Atheru ICPAC • Jean Pierre Roux, FCFA • Jemima Maina, CARE <p>Co-production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eric Tambo, UNU • Charles Rice, Development Radio Partership • Milton Waiswa, RANET <p>Partnership and collaboration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robbi Redda, CDKN • Dr. Nicholos Ozor, ATPS
15:30-16:15	<p>Working Coffee break</p> <p>Bridging the gap: Climate information producers and users</p> <p>Facilitators: Prof. Ogallo and Dr. Mukabana</p>	
16:15-18:00	Closed WISER planning meeting	

Agenda for CIS pre-event

Envisioning the RCCs and NHMSs of the Future; Empowering the Regional Climate Centres and National Met Service to Step up Service Delivery for User Sectors

Time	Presenter/ Moderator	Topic	Outline
9.00 – 10:00	Dr. Bartholomew, MPD, ECA	Opening presentations Socio-economic benefits of Climate Information Services in Africa's Transformative Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing the environmental, social and economic benefits of Climate Information Services to Africa's development agenda (2063) and the SDGs (agenda 2030) Contributions to developing coordinated national/regional frameworks for climate services Reflecting on gaps in CIS for addressing the post-Paris COP21 agreement, Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030. Reflecting on practices and lessons from continental, regional and national strategies for CIS delivery.
	Dr. Amos Makarau, President, WMO RA I	A Vision on Climate Services in Africa: The role of continental, regional and national institutions in crafting that future	
	Dr. Joseph Mukabana, AMCOMET Arame Tall, GFCS	Strategies for Improving Climate Services Delivery in Africa: Demand and supply requirements	
10:00-10:15	Coffee		
10:15-11:15	Moderator: Dr. Elijah Mukala, Coordinator, WMO Eastern and Southern African Region	Discussants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Aliou Dia, DRR & CC Team Leader, UNDP RBA Dr. Paul Desanker, Manager, NAP, UNFCCC FAO (TBC) Ms. Ester Debrito, Director of Met Service, Cabo Verde Mr. Vincent Amelie, CEO, Seychelles Met service IFRC Dr. Andrea Bassi, WISER Consultant Dr. Mathew Savage, WISER Consultant 	

Time	Presenter/ Moderator	Topic	Outline
		Discussions	
11.15-13.00	Dr. James Muronbedzi, ClimDev-Africa Dr. Aliou Dia, UNDP	Towards a Coordinated Regional Framework for Climate Services in Africa – The value chain for climate services, from continental to local levels	Discussants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AMCOMET (Continental) • IGAD (Regional) • Ethiopia (National) • Seychelles (National) • Kenya (National) • Red Cross (ICRC) • CARE International

Annex II: Collaboration Outcome

One of the outcomes of the consultative workshop was the potential for partnership with UNU-EHS in developing a framework for learning tools and strengthening climate observation networks as outlined below.

Dear Joseph, dear Charles,

I trust this mail find you well. After the short phone call yesterday with Charles, I hereby want to sum up potential areas for collaboration discussed at the WISER workshop and propose a skype meeting tomorrow to follow up the issues.

The following points have been discussed so far with Charles:

- Framework for organization of joint webinars of UNU-EHS and PAUWES to support climate change education. We started the idea last year with Linus but didn't finalize the discussion. The mail exchanges below with Charles gives further information on the topic
- Framework for development of learning modules to support climate change education. I have shortly introduced our expertise and resources in the area at the WISER workshop. We will have to develop some courses in the frame of upcoming projects with the Pan African University in Algeria (PAUWES) and the West African Science Service Center on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL). These projects build a good basis for cooperation in this line.

The following points in line with weather and climate information services have been discussed so far with Joseph:

- Research activities in the frame of master thesis with students from PAUWES. Possibility for students at PAUWES to conduct master theses in the topic of weather and climate data, services and Internet of Things as some did it already with Linus. PAUWES was contacted by the IBM Watson IoT Center in Munich for similar issues. With acquisition of the Weather Company (<http://www.theweathercompany.com/>), they are planning to deploy intelligent weather stations linked to IBM infrastructure and technologies like the artificial intelligence system Watson and develop business cases in several areas (agriculture, health, etc.). The discussions between PAUWES and IBM are still in an early stage but I can see already some synergies in applied research involving students at PAUWES. We can build on the experience gained by Linus in the supervision of master theses of PAUWES students last year.
 - Master program in Internet of Thing and Climate Change: so far I remember Joseph, you are planning to develop this master in Cap Verde. Considering the relevance of this unique and innovative master for other countries in Africa, the idea to plan and design it as "Blended Learning Master" (mix of face to face and onli-Your data has been truncated.
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Annex III: Note on Implementation of WISER VfM and SEB Framework

Background

This note sets out a potential immediate way forward for the implementation of the Proposed Framework for Value for Money (VfM) and Socio-Economic Benefits (SEB) for WISER between ACPC and the Met Office. The framework has been developed by Matt Savage and Paul Watkiss during 2106 in consultation with the Met Office, ACPC and DFID. The objective of the framework is to provide a coherent approach for measuring VfM, SEB and Transformational Impact (TI) across WISER.

Existing Situation

A proposed framework is now in place. There is an immediate need to implement elements of the framework to inform ongoing WISER project design and to assess the benefits of WISER quick start projects, as well as to move forward on wider SEB work ACPC is planning.

ACPC have developed an outline work plan for assessing the economic value of climate information for delivery by the end of the 2016/17 financial year, which includes for development of the detailed delivery of elements of the framework, undertaking studies on a range of existing projects and review and dissemination.

Met Office are presently moving forward with providing support around SEB and VfM in future programme design (HIGHWAY) which will form the basis of development of VfM and SEB guidance and have identified a number of opportunities in quick start projects where VfM and SEB studies can be incorporated.

There is a need to develop a joint work plan between Met Office and ACPC to ensure that work around VfM and SEB is coordinated and fits into the overall agreed framework, and that this work can be adequately planned and budgeted for.

Broad Approach

The Framework Report sets out a number of options for implementation. Discussion between Met Office and ACPC suggest that the proposed Option 2 would form a basis for implementation. Here, separate VfM-SEB activities for the East African and Pan African programmes would be developed, with a single high level framework. Each programme would apply, undertake and report on VfM and SEB activities (with a collation role at the overall programme level) and a joint coordinated set of outputs (see page 26 of the report).

To enable this to happen, work is required to develop a joint work plan to ensure responsibilities are clear and that the work led by each of the organisations is complimentary. The report sets out work plan options and priorities (p.41) and milestones (p. 43) that form a sound basis for doing this.

Detail

The activity matrix (Table 1) sets out the key areas of the framework and possible lead organisations for each of them, based on the recommendations, work plan options and priorities and milestones set out in the report.

Next Steps

The next steps for taking this aspect of WISER forward are proposed to be:

- ACPC to finalise selection of lead international consultant for their VfM/SEB work;
- Met Office to commission Paul Watkiss and Matt Savage to provide ongoing support from the Met Office side;
- Based on the framework, and the matrix below, between Met Office and ACPC develop a detailed costed work plan for VfM/SEB/TI of WISER (led by Paul Watkiss and ACPC lead consultant). This will clarify lead organisations and resourcing for each part of the work;
- ACPC to plan session at CCDA 9 to discuss framework and work plan;
- Met Office to commission Paul Watkiss/Matt Savage to support (i) the process above from Met Office side (ii) support the development of the HIGHWAY proposal (already ongoing) (iii) develop initial guidance for projects and (iv) undertake quick review of MO quick start projects with a view to designing more detailed case studies. Further use of their time can then be reviewed in light of the needs of the joint work plan, but it is envisaged that they will continue to be involved as the framework is implemented.

This work should be undertaken by mid October 2016 if it is not to hold up development of Phase 2 of the WISER programme.

Table 1 - Possible Activity Matrix (based VfM/SEB Summary document)

Area of Framework	Lead	Outline of Activities	East Africa regional (Met Office lead)	Pan-Africa (ACPC lead)	Notes
VfM, SEB and Transformational Impact Guidance (based on Activity Area 1 of report, p.41)	Met Office lead (Watkiss and Savage) with inputs from ACPC to develop joint guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Develop VfM Guidance -Integrate VFM into proposal templates - Define SEB/TI methodological guidance - Integrate SEB /TI into proposal templates -Integrate VfM/SEB/ TI into reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to WMO ongoing will form the basis for the development of the guidance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ACPC lead consultant for SEB will provide comments etc into the guidance. 	It is envisaged that once developed all ACPC and Met Office managed projects would incorporate the VfM, SEB and TI guidance
VfM, Socio Economic Benefits and Transformational Impact Assessments (based on Activity Area 2,3 of report, p.41)	Joint - MO and ACPC lead individual assessments within the overall framework and work plan, with agreed deliverables and outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Review current VfM in quick start and (in case of ACPC) other projects -SEB/TI studies for quick start and (in case of ACPC) other projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quick screening of all projects --Commission new separate VfM and SEB studies on quick start projects (MHEWS, WISER Western (Kenya), SC�PEA) -Develop case studies on co-benefits of climate services (focus on national met service institutions and business models, national policy linkages, sector planning, mainstreaming, national budgeting, national business models) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quick screening of all projects -VfM/SEB review of existing projects (ENACTS, CLIMDEV, SIDs, Volta River Authority etc) -Develop case studies on met services coordination, influencing pan-African institutions, regional finance) 	<p>Studies would assess a suite of different aspects using a range of different approaches, which together form a coherent programme of work and set out outputs.</p> <p>Work could be undertaken drawing on a pool of resource within ACPC or from Met Office (i.e. on some studies ACPC</p>

					and MO resource could be pooled to undertake the work)
Supporting Project and Programme Development (based on Activity Area 4 of report, p.41)	Joint - MO and ACPC use the guidance, evidence from studies and ad hoc support to ensure VfM and SEB is integrated into projects each are responsible for.	-Apply VfM framework (3Es) to programme design / selection -Apply SEB guidance to programme and project design/selection -Apply transformation guidance to project design/selection - Ad hoc support to proposal development	-Apply VfM framework (3Es) to programme design / selection -Apply SEB guidance to programme and project design/selection -Apply transformation guidance to project design/selection - Ad hoc support to proposal development	-Apply VfM framework (3Es) to programme design / selection -Apply SEB guidance to programme and project design/selection -Apply transformation guidance to project design/selection - Ad hoc support to proposal development	Support is already being provided to WMO proposals under East Africa component.
Stakeholder consultation and validation	ACPC lead	- Ensuring SEB/VfM work has sufficient buy in and relevance to those who will use its outputs	- Presenting overall VfM/SEB approach and outputs in the region within overall plan and approach developed by ACPC	- Planning of overall approach to stakeholder consultation and validation and organisation of stakeholder/validation meetings etc. (e.g. CCDA 9)	Detail to be developed by ACPC
Overall collation of VfM/SEB work, knowledge management dissemination (including programme	ACPC Lead	- Integrate VFM/SEB into WISER reporting	- Annual review and report inputs - delivering aspects of dissemination / outreach on SEB in East Africa	-Annual report on transformational impact	

reporting and monitoring and evaluation) (based on Activity Areas 8 and 11 of report, p.41)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual review of VfM, SEB and transformational impact of WISER - Development of policy briefs, events, outreach, engagement with other programmes, other knowledge management outputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - providing content for dissemination/outreach materials in relation to East Africa for ACPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinating/leading dissemination / outreach on SEB - leading production of dissemination and outreach materials for VfM/SEB/transformational Impact 	
Training and Capacity building (based on Activity Area 7 of report, p.41)	ACPC lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training for MO, ACPC staff on SEB, VfM guidance - Development of capacity in Africa to undertake, understand and use VfM/SEB information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training for MO staff on SEB, VfM guidance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training for ACPC staff on SEB, VfM guidance - Development and delivery of plan for building capacity in Africa to undertake, understand and use VfM/SEB information 	
ICF reporting (based on Activity Area 9 of report, p.41)	tbc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Select ICF indicators (with MEL) -Design ICF 15 -Ad Hoc support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Annual qualitative reporting on ICF 15 (Transformational Impact) and other relevant ICF indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Annual qualitative reporting on ICF 15 (Transformational Impact) and other relevant ICF indicators 	To be finalised once MEL consultant is commissioned
MEL (based on Activity Area 10 of report, p.41)	tbc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ad hoc support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Learning analysis on approaches to VFM in climate services -Preparing knowledge products on measuring economic value (SEB) in climate services; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Learning analysis on approaches to VFM in climate services -Preparing knowledge products on measuring 	To be finalised once MEL consultant is commissioned

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participating in external learning events, seminars and workshops on VFM related activities -Engaging with other CS programmes to promote and align approaches to VfM and SEB -Undertaking VFM impact evaluations for sub-projects 	<p>economic value (SEB) in climate services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participating in external learning events, seminars and workshops on VFM related activities -Engaging with other CS programmes to promote and align approaches to VfM and SEB -Undertaking VFM impact evaluations for sub-projects 	
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Supported by:

