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Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) Adaptation Programme in Africa

Programme Brief

January 2015

1. Overview of the new WMO Norway-financed cross-agency programme (Norway 2)

On the 20th of November 2013 WMO signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a multi-agency Global Framework for Climate Services Adaptation programme to be implemented over the next three years (2014 – 2016), with a total budget of USD 10 million.

The focus countries for this programme are **Tanzania and Malawi**. The programme also has a component in food security and nutrition in Ethiopia.

2. Partnership arrangements under the programme

A key characteristic of the Programme is the partnership approach, involving seven different international agencies and research institutes. The partners involved in the programme are:

- CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)
- Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research – Oslo (CICERO) and the Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI)
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) including Norwegian Red Cross and Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

This is the **first time the above agencies work together on delivering climate services** and this represents a unique approach that includes natural and social scientists as well as on the ground large development and humanitarian agencies. **WMO is the lead for the partnership.**

The programme is governed by two mechanisms:

- A Programme Steering Committee (PSC) with overall management oversight of the programme and strategic decision making responsibilities. The PSC consists of representatives from each partner organization, and the donor, and is chaired by WMO. The PSC meets biannually in April and October.
- Project Delivery Teams (PDT) in Malawi and Tanzania with responsibilities for monitoring progress on programme activities and planning and implementing joint activities. The PDTs met on monthly basis during the first year of programme implementation and moved to quarterly meetings in the second year. The membership of the PDTs has been expanded to include government officials from the Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Disaster Management Departments of the target countries. For coordination purposes, agencies implementing climate service programmes with links to the GFCS programme have been invited to certain PDT meetings to discuss synergies and coordination of activities.

WMO's main local partners for the programme are the **Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA)** and the **Department for Climate Change and Meteorological Services in Malawi**. These agencies chair the PDTs in their respective countries.

This **programme is a model** of how agencies can work together under the GFCS umbrella, and the programme includes a strong **communications** component to enable partners to reach different target audiences with its key lessons learned and success stories. It is hoped that this programme will lead to similar partnerships around delivering climate services in other countries.

3. Achievements to date

The programme has concluded its inception phase (January – June 2014) during which the following outcomes were achieved:

- National Governance process for Project Implementation established
 - o Kick Off meetings were held in Tanzania on the 5th and 6th of February and in Malawi on the 11th and 12th of February 2014. The meetings were attended by around 40 participants from each programme partner and other stakeholders. Outcomes included the establishment of Project Delivery Teams in the country level, who have met on a monthly basis since the Kick Offs and have concluded the work of developing detailed work plans at the country level and organizing the National Consultation workshops.

- National Framework for Climate Services established
 - o The Tanzania National Consultation Workshop for the GFCS Adaptation Programme in Africa was held in Dar Es Salaam on the 7th to 9th of May 2014, hosted by the Tanzania Meteorological Agency. The workshop was attended by around 60 participants from each programme partner and other stakeholders. The aim of the workshop was to identify the institutional and operational needs, gaps and capacities for climate services in the agriculture, food security, health and DRR sectors in Tanzania. The workshop noted that the provision of climate service requires collaboration between users and TMA who provides the information, for the users to turn the information into a service. To address this the workshop successfully agreed on a number of recommendations for the establishment of a Framework for Climate Services in Tanzania, the most significant being for the Tanzania Disaster Relief Committee (TANDREC) to expand its mandate to serve as a National Steering Committee for Climate Services. This recommendation was adopted by TANDREC in August 2014.
 - o A similar workshop was held in Malawi from the 9th to 11th of June, attended by around 50 participants with wide representation from the user community. Following the workshop it was agreed that the Technical Committee for Climate Change will serve as a Steering Committee for Climate Services in Malawi.

In the second half of 2014 the programme moved into full implementation, with the following activities taking place:

- A household level baseline survey on the use of climate services was conducted in the target districts in Malawi and Tanzania under the leadership of CCAFS. In addition CCAFS also lead on scoping studies for Radio and ICT as mechanisms for delivering climate services. The findings of these studies will be presented to stakeholders in the first quarter of 2015 and will inform the design of the activities.
- CCAFS and WFP together with University of Reading and the Ministry of Agriculture began training agricultural extension workers in Tanzania.
- The seasonal forecast was downscaled to the district level for the programme target districts following training of forecasting staff. Journalists in both Malawi and Tanzania were trained on understanding and interpreting the seasonal climate outlook.
- The Red Cross implemented a range of DRR activities in Malawi, including the construction of a drainage ditch and disseminating of weather information through Civil Protection Committees and Climate School Clubs.

4. Outcomes and Planned Activities in 2015

National level activities

The aim of the activities at the national level is that national actors have the capacity to tailor, deliver and evaluate climate services to support adaptation in Malawi & Tanzania.

| National actors have the capacity to tailor, deliver and evaluate climate services to support adaptation in Malawi & Tanzania | |
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| The target Meteorological Services are able to identify and respond to user-demand for climate services | |
| Malawi | Tanzania |
| Attach officers at IGAD CSC (ICPAC) to train MDCCMS staff on seasonal forecast downscaling tools. | Organize training workshop and seminar to TMA staff in severe weather monitoring for disaster risk reductions. |
| Develop modelling capacity in MDCCMS to enable tailored forecasting. | Train TMA staff on application of NWP and Satellite information and products in weather forecast and conduct forecast verification from 2000 to 2014. |
| Train DCCMS officers on production of user-tailored products. | Develop homogeneous climatological zones in the context of current climate patterns. |
| Improve, develop and publish various climatological products. | Conducting training on the application of CLIDATA and Map Room and acquisition of relevant statistical software such as GIS, Matlab and Fortran. |
| Conduct a study to identify the climate services offered by the MDCCMS and information flow between suppliers and user of climate services. | Train TMA staff to generate and communicate tailor made marine weather products and organize three sensitization workshops on the application of marine |

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| | weather products (Lake Victoria, Nyasa and Tanganyika). |
| Improved awareness and capacities of sector (food security, health, DRR) to integrate climate related issues. | |
| Both countries | |
| Raise awareness among high-level health policy makers. | |
| Conduct a stakeholder workshop for Health Professional, NGOs and private sector (local and international) on implications for climate change for health, and the available climate service products and partnerships. | |
| Establish Climate and Health Working Group chaired by MoH with clear ToRs, including mandates, time bound responsibilities, membership, sub-groups, priorities, and institutional arrangements. | |
| Conduct a Vulnerability & Adaptation Assessment to identify current and future climate sensitive risks. | |
| Downscale and disseminate seasonal forecast to targeted districts | |
| Malawi | Tanzania |
| Produce area specific climate scenarios (10 year) for Malawi. | Conduct survey on stakeholders' perceptions on weather and climate forecast. |
| Input seasonal forecast into the national contingency planning process. | Enhance the dissemination and application of Farm SMS weather Alert. |
| Annual World Met Day: Awareness campaign in schools, colleges and communities | Analyse historical climate data to identify climate risks for farmers and livestock keepers in Longido and Kiteto districts. |
| Support for District Climate Centres | Analyse and generate tailored made climate products |
| NAPs integrate climate service priorities in Malawi and Tanzania, towards improved longer term climate change adaptation. | |
| Both countries | |
| Mainstream Climate Services into Health Policy. Identify and propose how climate services can be mainstreamed to support climate risk management and adaptation within the (i) Health and Environment Ministerial process (ii) NAPs (iii) Health Emergency Risk Management (iv) select disease control programs. | |

District Level

The aim of the activities at the district level is that targeted communities are better able to manage the risks related to climate variability. The target districts for the programme are as following:

- Malawi: Chikwawa, Nsanje, Lilongwe and Balaka in Year 1, Phalombe, Karonga and Salima added in Year 2, Kasungu in Year 3.
- Tanzania: Kiteto and Longido districts

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| The design of climate services is informed by clearly identified gaps and needs at the community level | |
| Both countries | |
| Conduct literature review to document key risks in the selected agro-ecological zones | |
| Conduct a study on the demand and supply of climate services and its usefulness in the selected agro-ecological zones | |
| Hold stakeholder workshop to disseminate findings of the baseline survey. | |
| Strengthened capacity of intermediaries and local institutions, including health and food security workers, to link climate information into action | |
| Both countries | |
| Support establishment of local multi-stakeholder frameworks for co-producing climate services in target pilot sites | |
| Train sub-national health workers on how to interpret and make decisions to respond to climate-informed early warnings | |
| Design and Implement 1 Climate Service for Health pilot, that builds on existing health programming | |
| Train agricultural extension workers and lead farmers in how to access, interpret and apply climate information. | |
| Targeted households and communities are able to demand and use climate services for the management of climate risks at household level. | |
| Both countries | |
| Conduct public awareness and education campaigns | |
| Implement pilot SMS weather advisory service or radio advisory programme in selected villages | |

| Malawi | Tanzania |
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| Conduct dissemination of EWS through committee meetings | Training on agro ecological techniques to develop a climate-smart coping mechanism |
| Train MRCS volunteers about how to use the EWS kit | Develop community action plans based on seasonal calendars |
| Establish Village Civil Protection Committees in 4 areas in Lilongwe and conduct ToT for EWS SIMEX in 4 areas of Lilongwe (training with Met Services) and 4 EWS SIMEX | Training and monitoring the water resources management in Kiteto |

5. Calendar of events January – June 2015

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| January | NORAD visit to Malawi Malawi PDT meeting |
| February | Publication of final versions of baseline survey and radio & ICT scoping study |
| March | Workshops to disseminate findings of the baseline surveys and radio & ICT scoping studies – March 2015 Luanar publication on institutional analysis of climate services in Malawi |
| April | PDT Meeting Malawi Programme Steering Committee Meeting – 14 th & 15 th April Geneva |
| May | Training of Agricultural Extension workers in Malawi – May 2015 (WFP & CCAFS) Vulnerability & Assessment Stakeholders meeting |
| June | Publication of final V& A assessment. |