The Need for Climate Services in a Post COP-21 Africa

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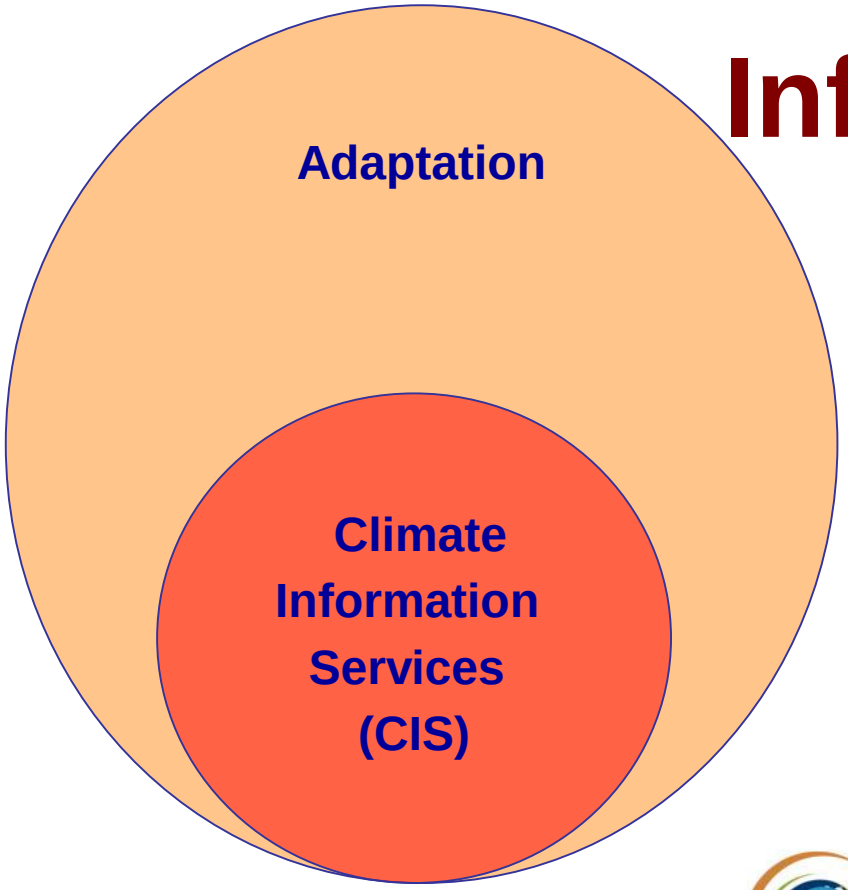
Role of Climate Services within Africa's Adaptation Agenda

Premise:

Information is Power



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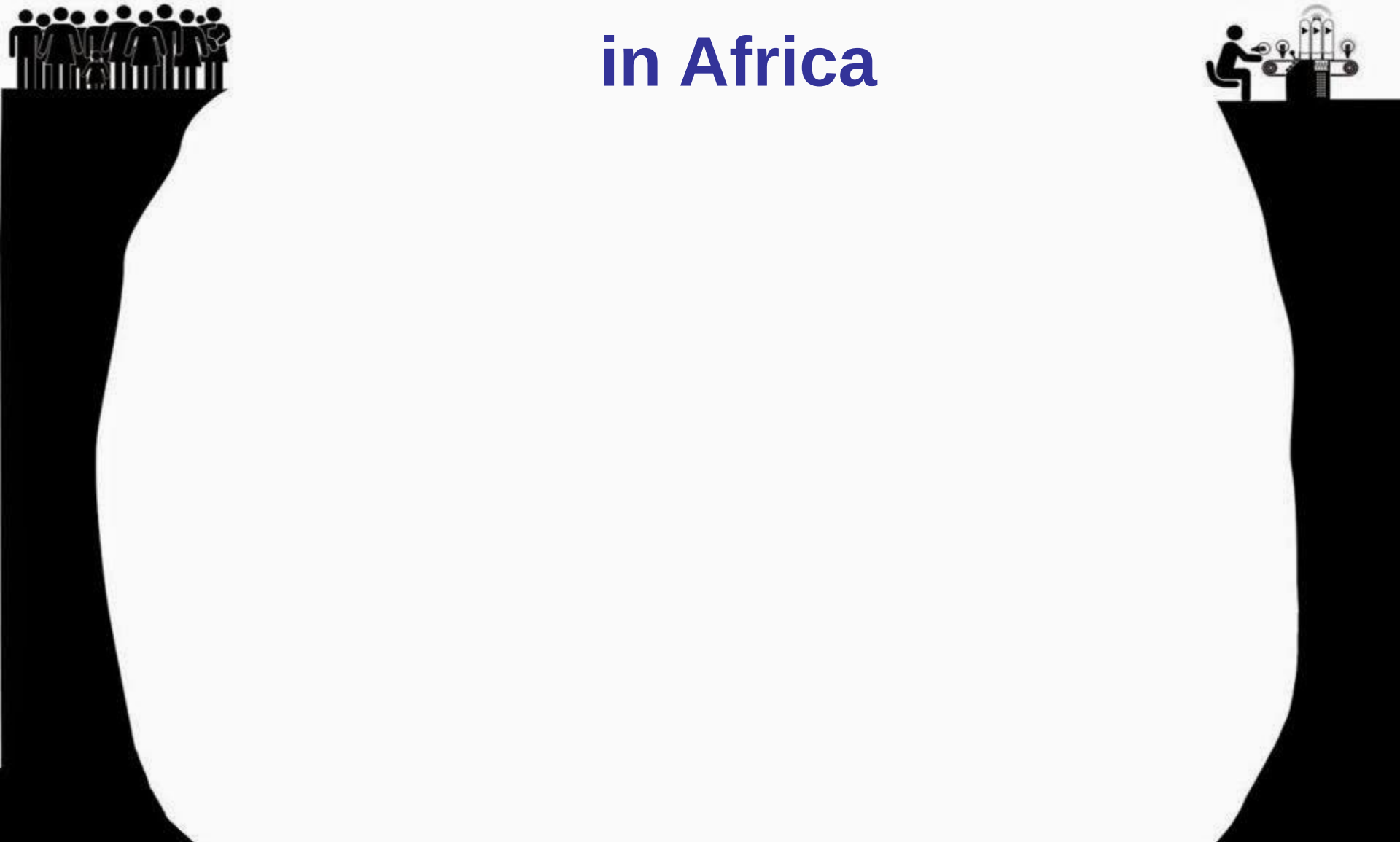
The Gap between User needs and Climate Science in Africa



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NEED #1:

Coordinated Climate Services Delivery in Africa

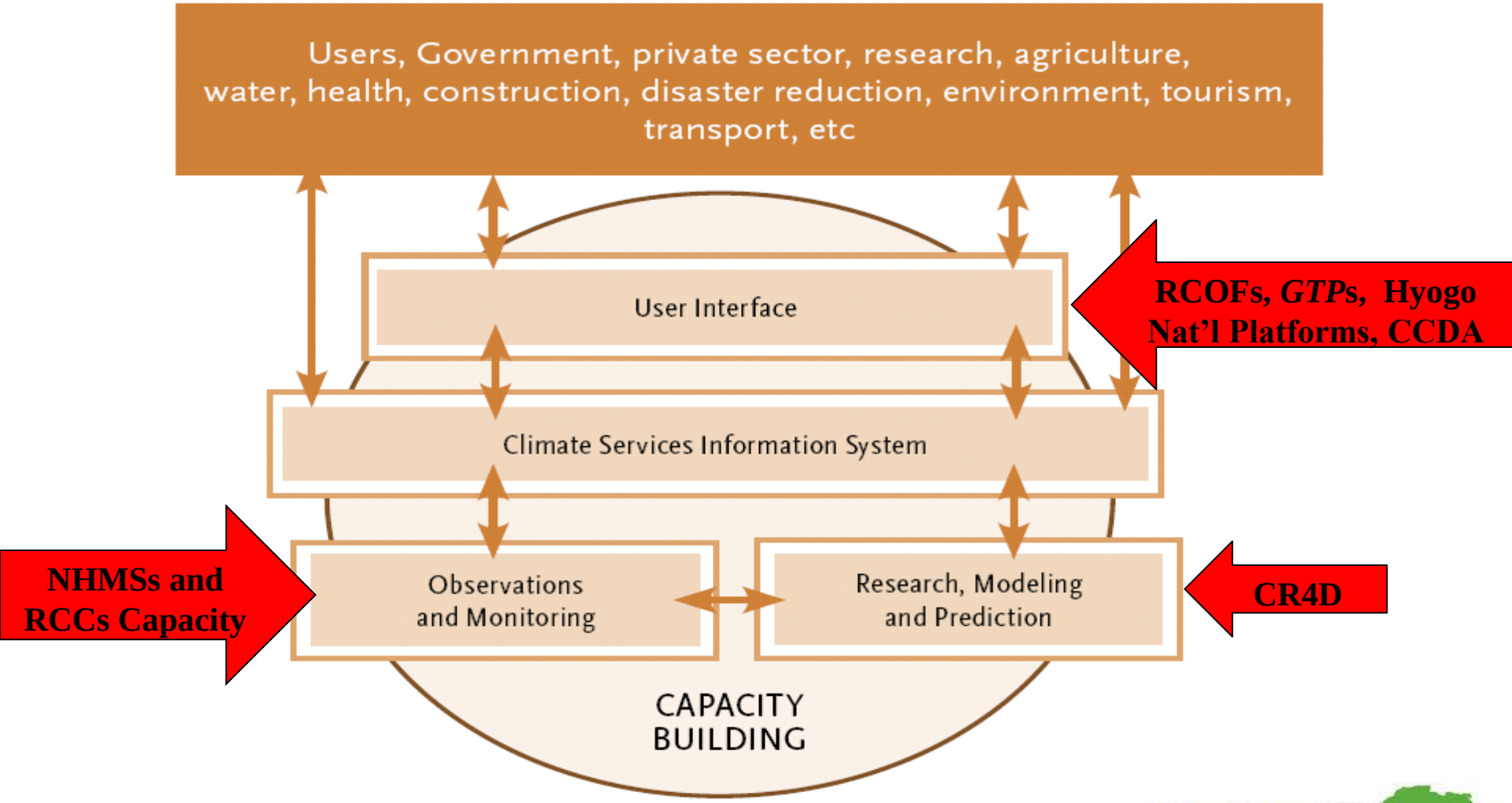
Mapping –Ongoing CIS initiatives (Africa)

Country	Development Partner / Ongoing Climate Service Investments
Burkina Faso	**UNDP:** SAP-IC project- Strengthening climate information and early warning systems (EWS) for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change ***(3.6 million USD)*** *GEF/LDCF funding* **FAO:** Integrating CC Resilience into Agricultural and Pastoral production for food security in the vulnerable rural areas through the farmer school approach ***(3.8 million USD)*** *GEF/LDCF funding* **DfID:** Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes (BRACED) ***(678k)*** **CCAFS:** Capacitating African Smallholders with Climate Advisories and Insurance Development (CASCAID), unknown **CREWS:** Consortium of WMO, World Bank, and ISDR, with multi-donorfunding, will implement project on climate services and Early Warning system in Burkina ***(2.2 million USD)***
Niger	**UNDP, UNCDF:** Regionalization of Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) in Niger ***(19 million USD)*** *GEF/LDCF funding* **FAO:** Integrating climate resilience into agricultural and pastoral production for food security in vulnerable rural areas through the Farmers Field School approach ***(3 million USD)*** *GEF/LDCF funding* **AfDB:** Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project (PDIPC) ***(13.8 million USD)*** **European Union:** Support Project for Climate Resilience for Sustainable Agricultural Development (PARC-DAD) ***(12 million USD)*** **World Bank:** Climate Smart Agriculture Support Project ***(111million USD) &*** Community-based Disaster risk reduction project in Niger ***(1 million USD)***

Country	Development Partner / Ongoing Climate Service Investments
Senegal	**UNDP:** Strengthening land management and ecosystems in Niayes and Casamance in a context of climate change- PRGTE project ***(5.6 million USD)*** **FAO:** Integrating climate resilience into agricultural and pastoral production for food security in vulnerable rural areas through the Farmers Field School approach ***(6 million USD***) GEF/LDCF funding **USAID:** CINSERE-Climate information services for increased resilience and productivity in Senegal ***(3 million USD)*** **World Bank/USAID:** Establishment of index insurance for seed producers, unkn
Mali	**World Bank:** Africa Hydromet Program: Phase 1. Mali Country Program ***(29.5 million USD)*** *GCF* funding **USAID:** Mali Climate Change Adaptation project for institutional capacities strengthening of Mali Meteo, technical assistance to improve climate data and development of a decision making tool for farmers ***(23.3 million USD)*** **UNDP:** support to the prevention and preparation for major risks (mainly floods) in communes of Bamako, Mopti, in Kayes. ***(10.3 million USD)*** *GCF funded*
Chad	**EU:** Climate change adaptation and renewable energy development in Chad ***(8 million USD)*** **AfDB:** Program of rehabilitation and strengthening the resilience of the socio-ecological systems of the Lake Chad Basin (PRESIBALT) ***(7.38 million USD)*** **AfDB:** Adaptation plan to climate change and development of Lake Chad (PADLT), unknown **IFAD:** Project to improve the resilience of farming systems in Chad (PARSAT). *Unknown, GEF funding*
Cote d'Ivoire	**AfDB:** Improving climate service resilience through access to climate information services in Cote d'Ivoire ***(568,000 USD)***

Mapping –Ongoing CIS initiatives

GFCS 5 Pillars:
A vehicle for coordination



ClimDev-Africa

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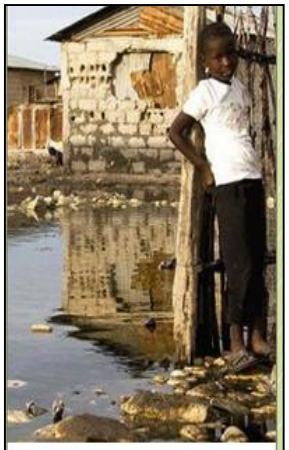
Vision

To enable **better management of the risks** of climate variability and change and **adaptation to climate change**, through the development and incorporation of science-based climate information and prediction into planning, policy and practice on the global, regional and national scale."

Priority Areas

Agriculture and food security



Disaster risk reduction

Water

Health

Energy

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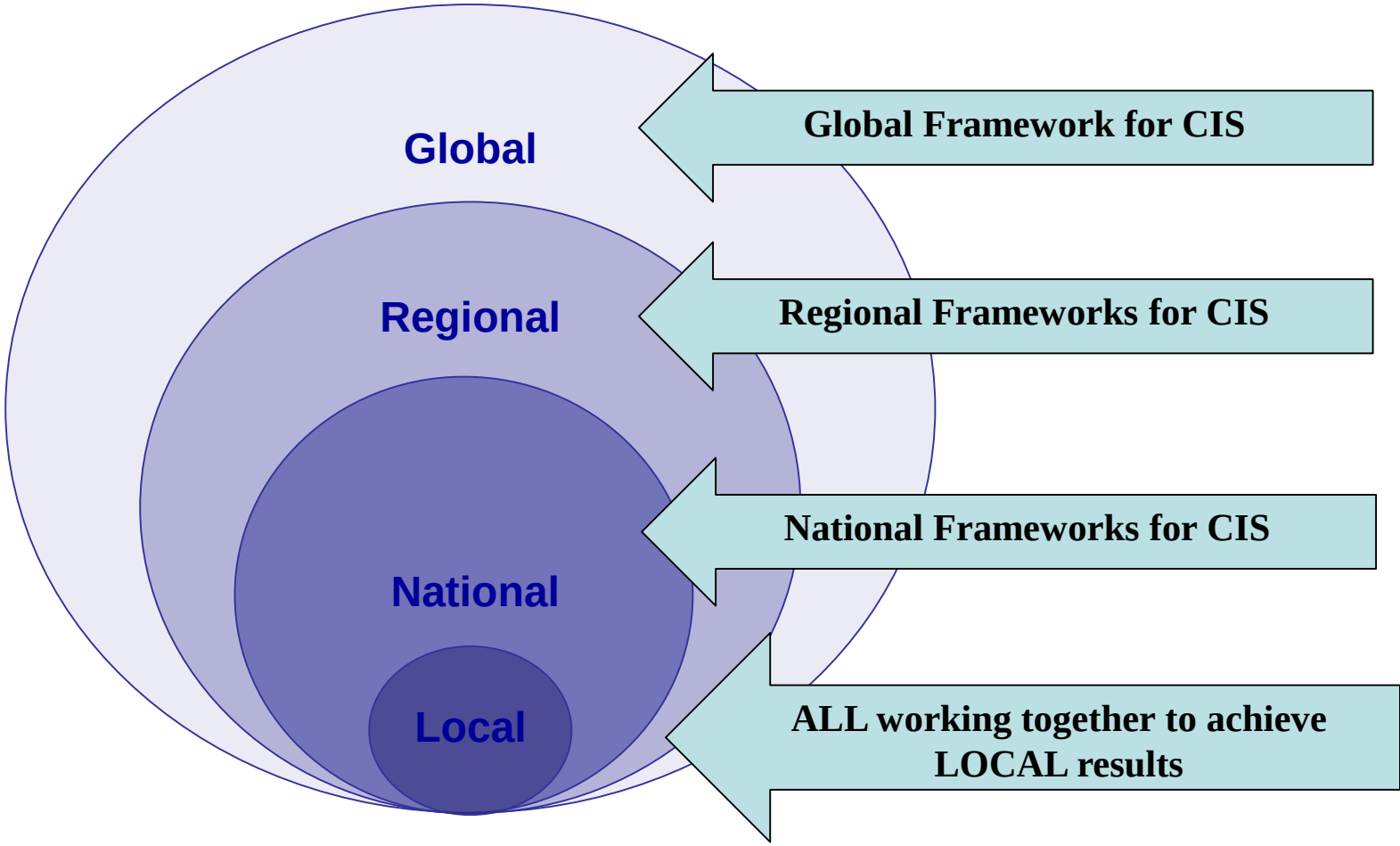
Domains of operation of GFCS



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PAC Membership

NORWEGIAN
REFUGEE COUNCIL

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NEED #2:

From Climate Information to Climate Service

National Chain for Climate Services: Linking Climate Knowledge to Action

Global Production Centers (GPCs)
Climate Data Service Providers
Regional Climate Centers (RCCs)

Research Partners

Development Partners

Capacity Strengthening for NHMS

National Hydro-Meteorological Services

Production of tailored hydro-meteorological information –> production of climate information

Sector Experts, co-producers
Ministerial Departments
Agriculture, DRR, Water, Health, Energy

Tailoring of climate information–> production of climate service

Boundary organizations
(media, ICTs, rural radio, telecom companies agricultural extension agents, NGOs, CBOs)

Two-way communication of climate information and advisory services

National-level Users
(rural development planners, disaster managers, public health, dam builders, private sector)

Feedback, Co-production

Community-level Users
(farmers, pastoralists, vulnerable communities)

Feedback, IK overlay Co-production

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NEED #3:

Strengthen NHMSs and RCCs, Invest in Capacity of providers and users of climate services

National Baseline Capacity Assessments for CIS (2016)

1. **National Legislation on CIS: Absence of national / local legislation for a coordinated framework for climate services**
2. **Policy Mainstreaming of CIS: Lack of resources for mobilizing strategies and planning, gap between Met and Environment stakeholders**
3. **User Interface Platforms: GTPs are functioning, however they are mainly active during the rainy season. Poorly funded. Lack of coordination between DRR and climate services.**
4. **Early warning systems: multi-risk warning systems inexistent. Limited capacity for producing, distributing, tailoring and using weather and climate early warnings. Climate information is currently shared, but not in a systematic manner. Difficult data exchange and collaboration between national technical institutions. Missing feedback system on the quality, reliability and relevance of CIS.**
5. **Lack of human and financial capacity for data collection, forecasting, packaging, communication and use. Weak NHMS.**

Source: Tall et al. 2016

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Will NHMSs disappear?

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NEED #4:

Establish National / Regional Frameworks for Climate Services, Support Mainstreaming of CIS into Adaptation Planning

Supporting Countries to Establish Coordinated National Frameworks for CIS

Step 1: National Baseline Capacity Assessment for Development of Climate Services

Step 2: National Consultation on Climate Services, Development of NHMS Strategic Plan

Step 3: Participatory Inter-sectoral Development of National Action Plan for the Establishment of a National Framework for Climate Services

Step 4: National Action Plan Endorsement workshop (High level)

Step 5: Launch of National Framework for Climate Services, Operational implementation of priority activities, rigorous M&E

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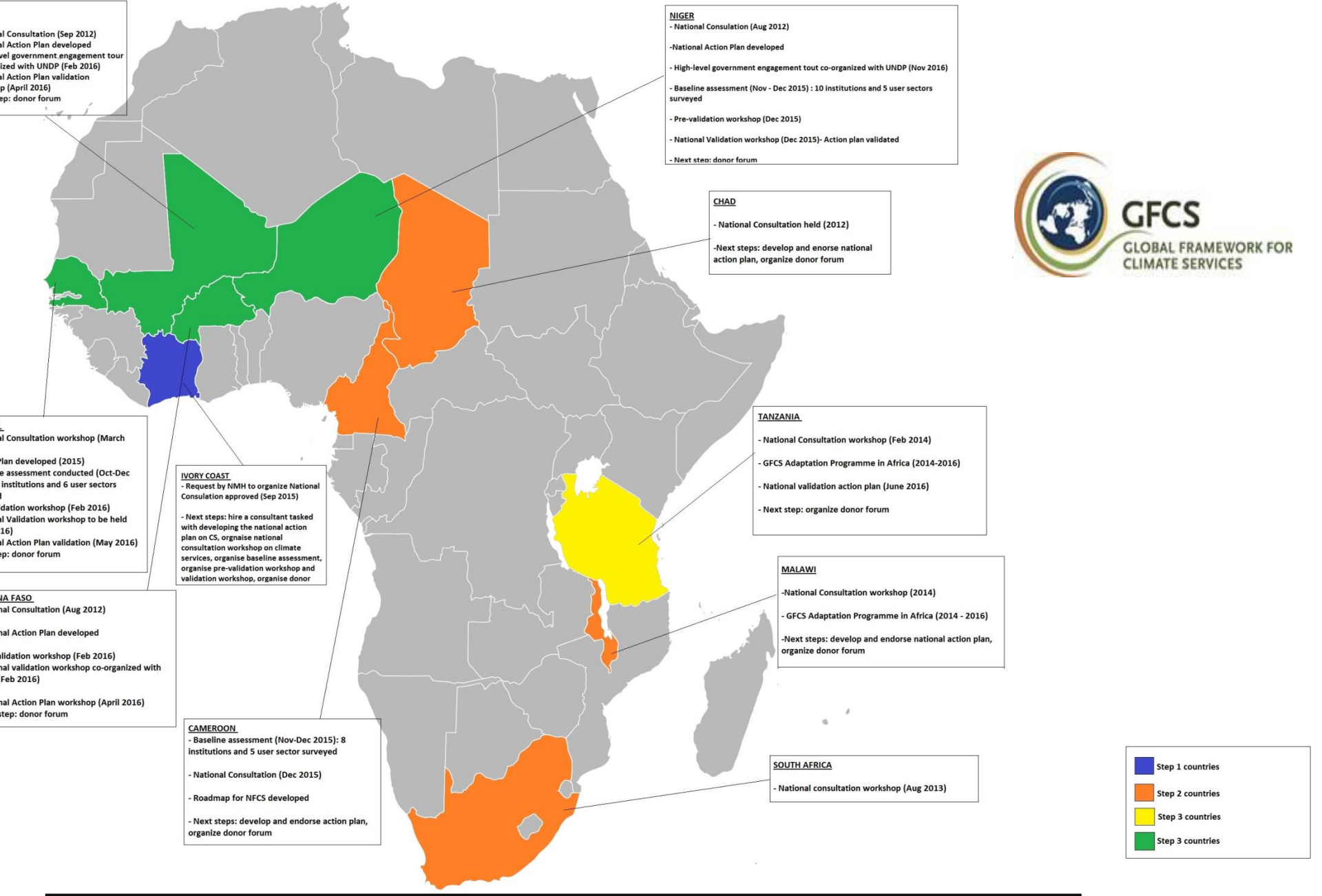

Status of GFCS Implementation in Africa

Recommendations

1. Urgent need to **Go from Pilot to Scale**
2. To Achieve a Transformative Agenda > **Donor Coordination, Common Climate Services Delivery Framework fundamental**
   - vital role of GFCS to bring together multiple actors and funding streams at regional and national levels
3. **Investing in the right capacity at the right place will make the difference** at this inception phase of coordinated climate services in Africa
4. **Ensure buy-in of all stakeholders, NHMSs and policy makers,** agreement on a Common Delivery Plan on Climate Services
5. **Strengthen the user interface platforms**, key to sustainable delivery of user-tailored services (e.g., the *GTP*s, RCOFs, etc.)
6. Promote **Regional Frameworks for Climate Services , strong backing by the RECs**

Impact Pathway: Coordinated Frameworks for Climate Services at National/Regional Level 2015 - 2020

Year 1:

Setting the Frame, Establishing the Foundation

Dialogue started, Climate Services on Political Agenda

Year 2:

User interface platforms functional, Relationships begin to forge

Prototype user-tailored climate services delivered

Year 3:

Bottlenecks released, widespread delivery of user-tailored climate services at national scale

Year 4:

User Demand for climate services articulated and sustained

Climate scientists seconded to key ministries, integration of climate services into planning

80% of rural population receives agro-advisories

Multi Hazard EWS functional; early warnings systematically delivered nation-wide for all climate related hazards

Year 5:

Framework is functional, and sustained.

Government ministry planning decisions are climate informed; appetite for climate services sustained.

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Thank you for your attention

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