

Intra-ACP Climate Service and
Related Applications Programme

2024 ClimSA Forum

26 – 27 JUNE 2024, MONTEGO BAY
JAMAICA
5th PSC Meeting

RCC-ACMAD Progress Report

Thursday 27 June 2024
15.00 -18.00



ClimSA

INTRA-ACP CLIMATE SERVICES AND RELATED APPLICATIONS PROGRAMME



An initiative of the Organisation of African, Caribbean
and Pacific States funded by the European Union



African Union



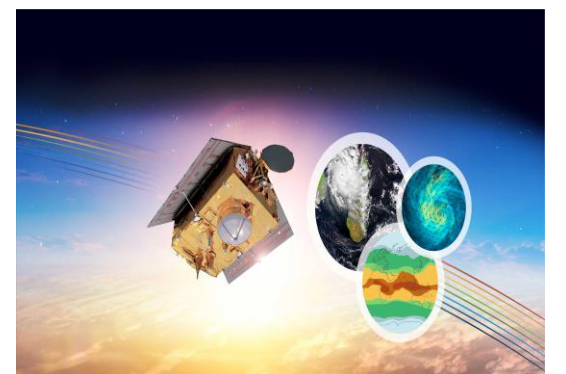
BRIEF ON ACMAD MISSION

Created through resolution 540 of the UNECA Conference of Ministers in April 1985 following the droughts of the 70s and 80s , **ACMAD is established in Niamey-Niger since October 1992**

Continental Weather and Climate Watch Centre for Africa with *Monitoring, forecasting and early warning for droughts, floods, tropical cyclones and other extreme events as functions .*

ACMAD is a WMO designated RCC since Congress in May 2015 and a Continental MultiHazards Advisory Centre since October 2022

Institution of excellence for the Applications of meteorology for sustainable development with capacity building, methods, tools and products development, contribution to global weather and climate programs, promotion of database , research and innovation as functions



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04 Outlook 2023/2024

02 Progress in Regional Focus Country: Target sector, Main Outputs (Success), Challenges & Opportunities

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01

The Key Result Areas: Successes, Challenges & Outstanding Issues

1. User interface Platforms: UIPs operationalized with events organized and new tailored products identified and developed

SUCSESSES:

- ✓ *3 UIPs (agriculture, DRR, Health) with 2 Sub UIPs (Infrastructure, water)*
- ✓ *ToRs , Rules of Procedures and Products & Services*
- ✓ *Fora and workshops organized or attended to operationalize UIPs (ClimHealth Africa, WMO RAI Hydrological Advisors forum, AWGDRR and UNOCHA meetings, meetings with PAFO, Associations of architects and civil engineers...);*
- ✓ *Practical guides for UIP establishment at pilot countries and RECs reveals*

CHALLENGES:

- Limited manpower to support services tailoring and investments in innovative products
- Limited resources to attend User fora
- Building trust to ensure sustainability of UIPs

OUTSTANDING ISSUES :

- Complete User needs assessments and establish operating procedure manuals for each UIP
- Formalize focus group discussions for specific types of users in each UIP
- Establish formal relationships with protocols, MoUs, agreements between providers and users of climate information (e.g Climate service providers and infrastructure planners – PIDA)
- Operationalize open data policy for DRR purposes
- Complete knowledge Management for UIPs with **intermediation, internalization, externalization, cognition and measurement functions operational**

2. Quality Products and Services

*We shall provide weather, climate, water **data, information, Knowledge, understanding**
Ensure that information is used to make **decisions and act to reduce negative impacts and exploit opportunities***

Principles and success measures for services

Principle 1: Ensure that all stakeholders are aware of threats and mitigation actions

***Measure of success:** evidence that fewer surprises occur, or fewer poor decisions are made due to inadequate information.*

Principle 2: Make society aware of climate services

***Measure of success:** evidence that capacity building and training include various groups in society. Increase the number of public engagement events. Conduct successful citizen and focus groups awareness initiatives*

***Measure of success:** workshops designed with and for forecasters and decision makers to raise awareness on new tools and provide training to make their work more effective.*

Principle 3: Ensure that stakeholders are aware of each other's work for coordination

***Measure of success:** projects or initiatives started/continued with partners in synergy*

SUCSESSES:

- ✓ *Start of agriculture season to update agriculture calendar*
- ✓ *Return periods for extreme events for resilient infrastructure design*
- ✓ *Dust, humidity and winds indices for epidemic meningitis control*
- ✓ *Impact based climate outlook statements with empirical impacts and anticipatory action options*
- ✓ *Regular delivery of products for the RCC for Africa and continental watches for MultiHazard Advisory centre*
- ✓ *ACCOF operational harmonizing methods, tools and products*

CHALLENGES:

- **Capacity building for ACMAD's targets (RCCs and NMHSs) for interpretation, processing and use of continental services**
- **Institutional and structural reforms for NMHSs and RCCs to ensure flexibility and agility to respond to urgent needs due to climate change**

OUTSTANDING ISSUES :

- **Organize regular ACCOFs and report of RCC operations keeping integrated approach across Africa**
- **Technical support to RCOFs and RCCs for configuration of the PUMA and ClimSA stations for early warning and climate adaptation/resilience**
- **Keep developing innovative products**

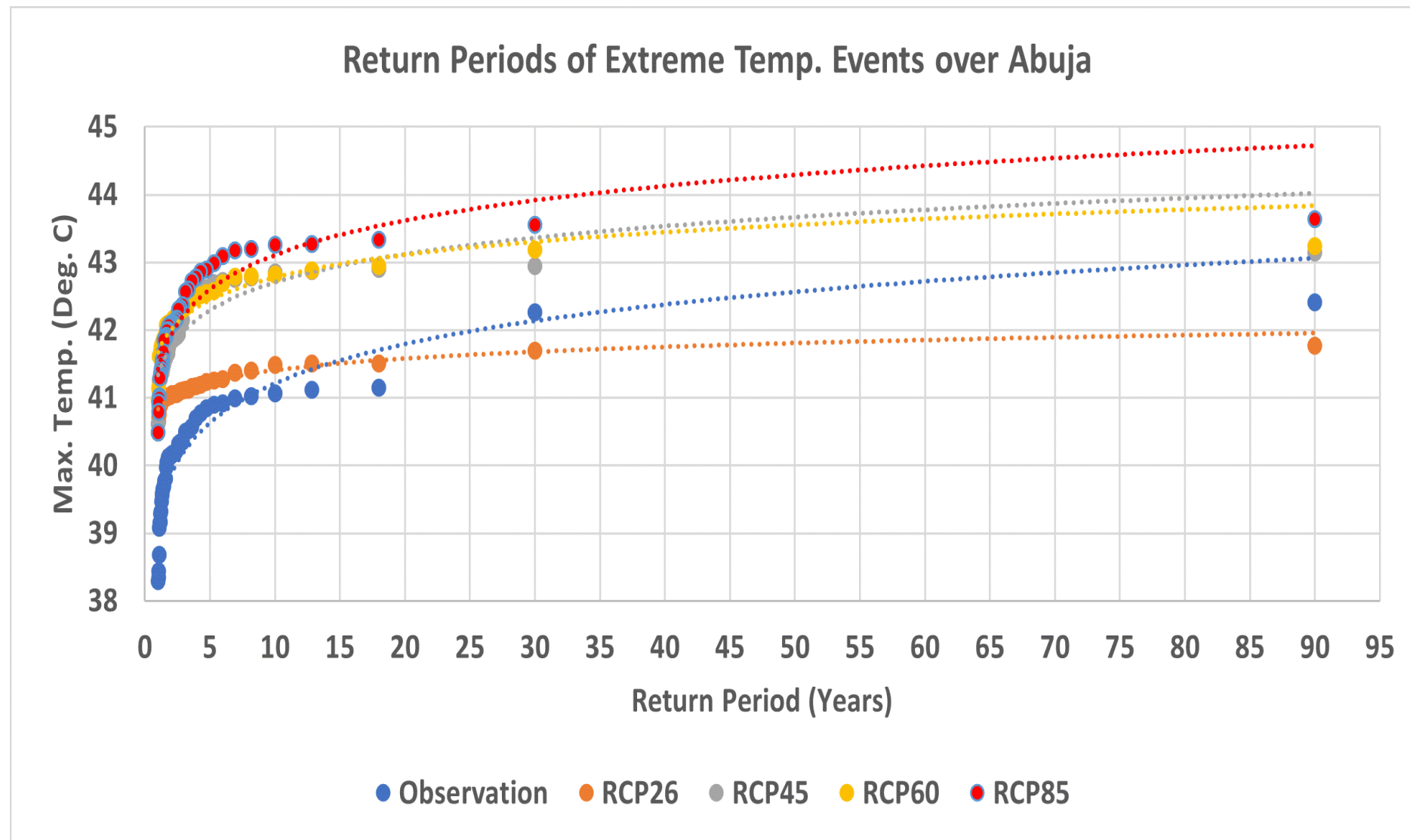


2. Quality products and services

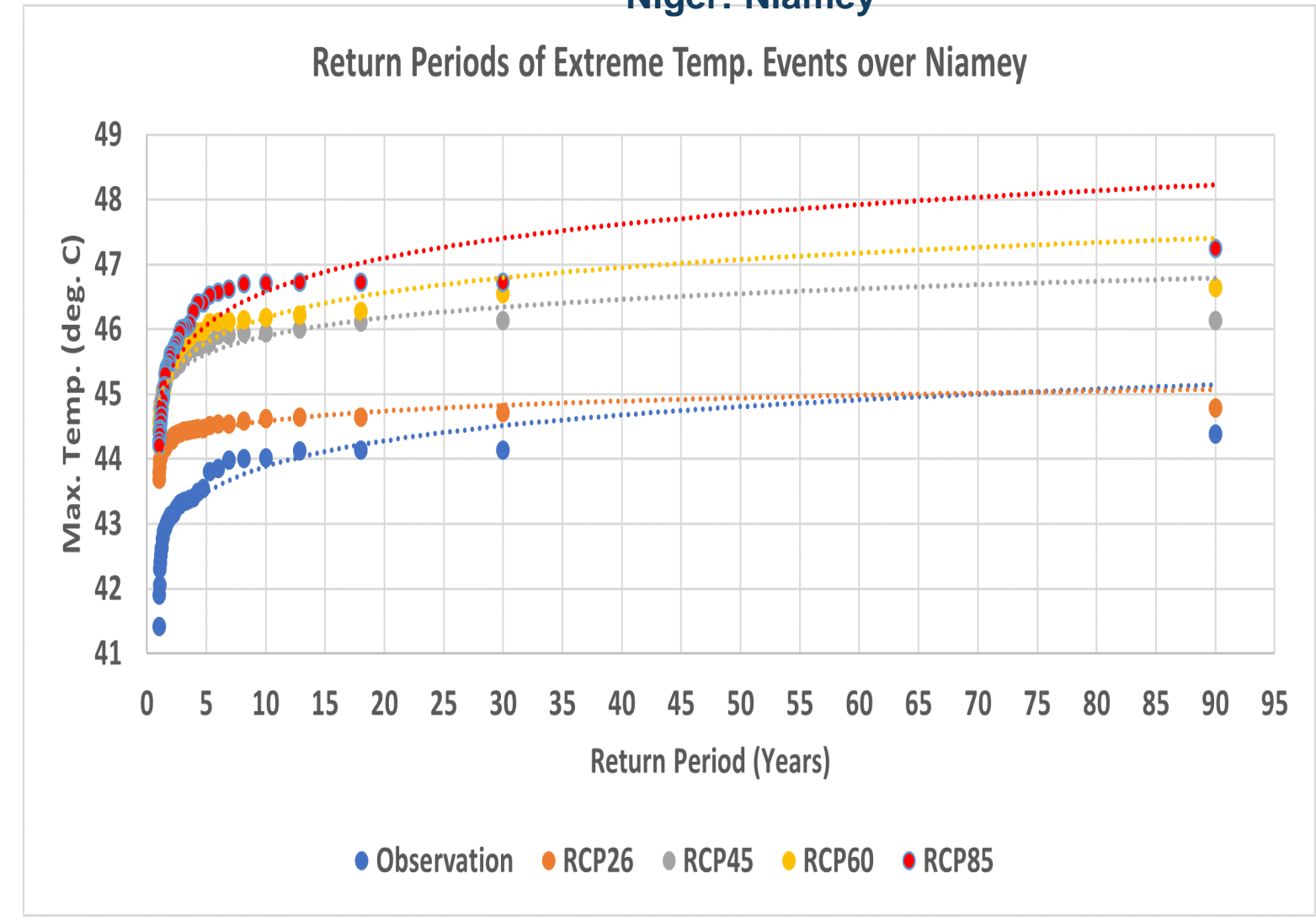


Prototype Service– Analysis of observed and Projected Extreme Event Return periods

Nigeria: Abuja



Niger: Niamey



Extreme temperatures of 44° C in Niamey’s current period occurs every 5 to 10 years will very likely become yearly events.

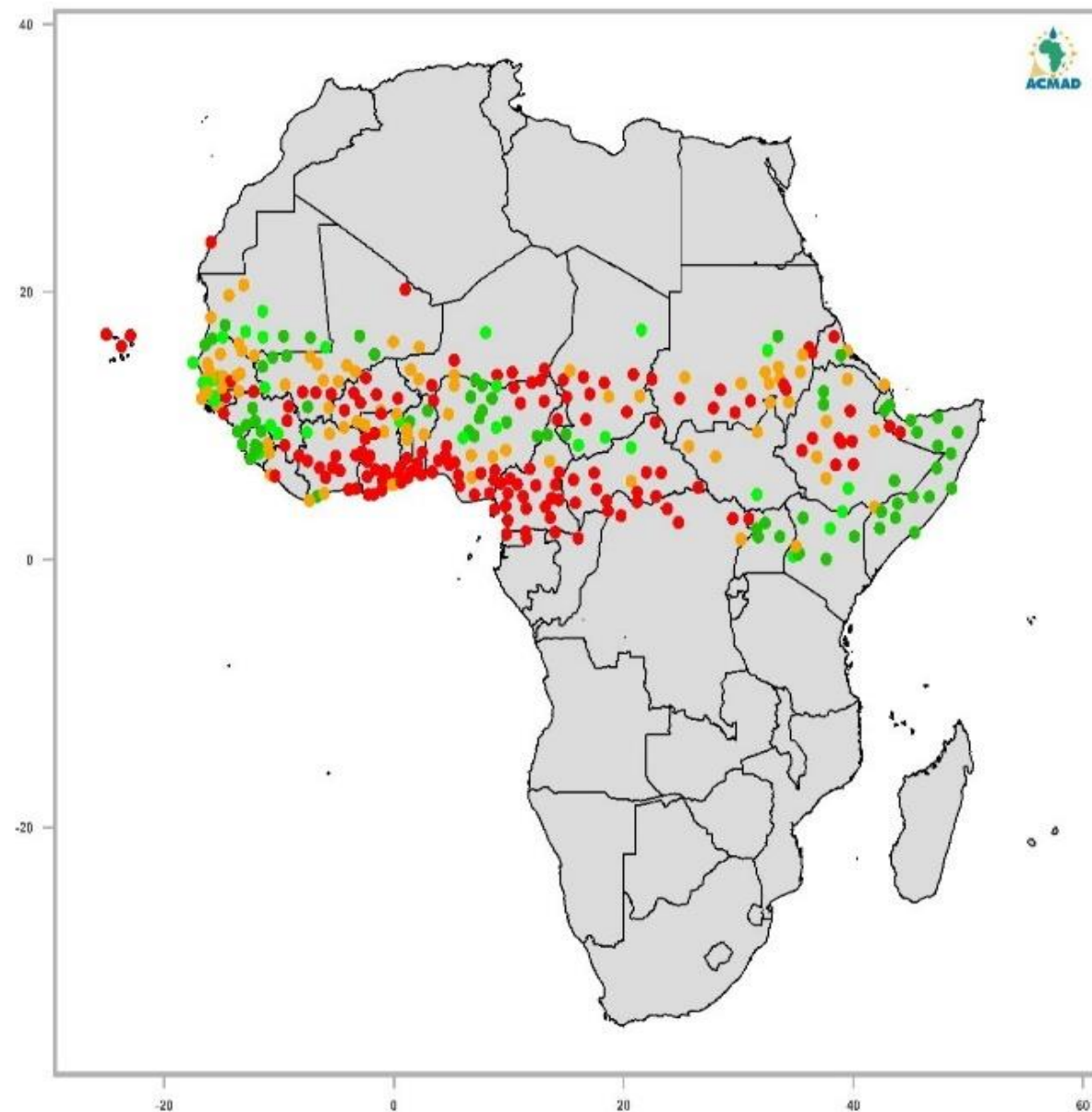
Extremes of 47° C may occur every 10 to 15 years in the future climate.

Future infrastructure expected to resist the impact of such high extremes

2. Quality products and services

Most stations reported late start of the agriculture season in Niger in 2021 with significant reduction in GDP growth less than 2% reported when up to 5% was predicted.

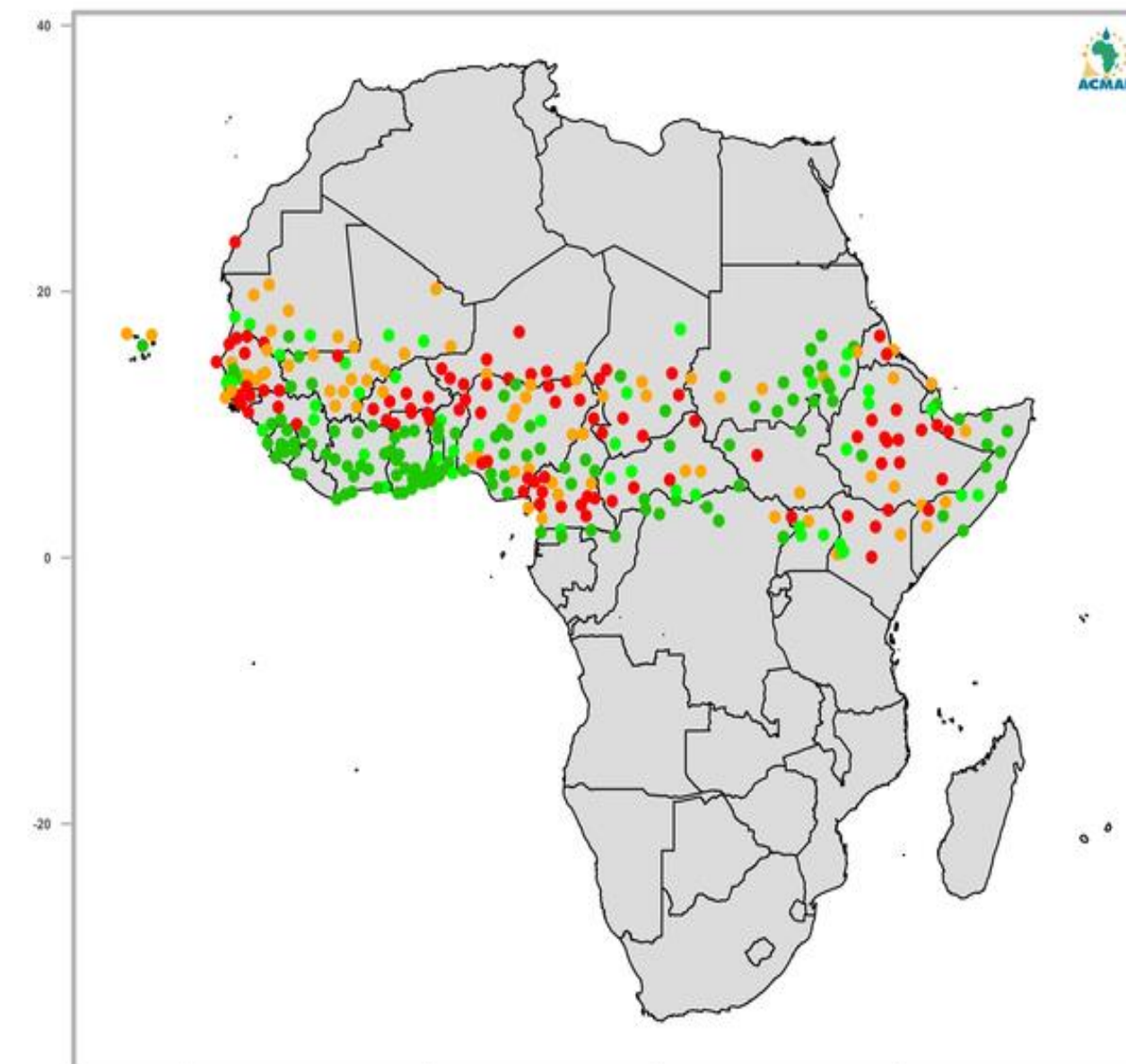
START OF THE AGRICULTURE SEASON FROM JANUARY TO JULY IN 2020
OVER SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.



Observed start of the Agriculture Season departure from Average.

- LATE
- NEAR AVERAGE TO LATE
- NEAR AVERAGE TO EARLY
- EARLY

START OF THE AGRICULTURE SEASON FROM JANUARY TO JULY IN 2021
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- EARLY

Socio economic benefits of detection, monitoring and forecasting disruptions on the Agriculture calendar with ACMAD and partners Tools is demonstrated as a contribution to update GDP growth estimates and mobilization of humanitarian and other partners to reduce climate impacts




2. Quality products and services _ ClimSA Station, MUKAU , KMS with JRC



BRIEF FOR POLICY AND DECISION MAKERS


Issue no. 2024-028



CONTINENTAL

BRIEF FOR POLICY AND DECISION MAKERS BASED ON SIGNIFICANT WEATHER AND CLIMATE EVENTS UPDATE.

VALID FOR: FEBRUARY TO MAY 2024



CLIMATE ANOMALIES

Drier than average season very likely
Prolonged drought with reported persistent impacts

HAZARDS

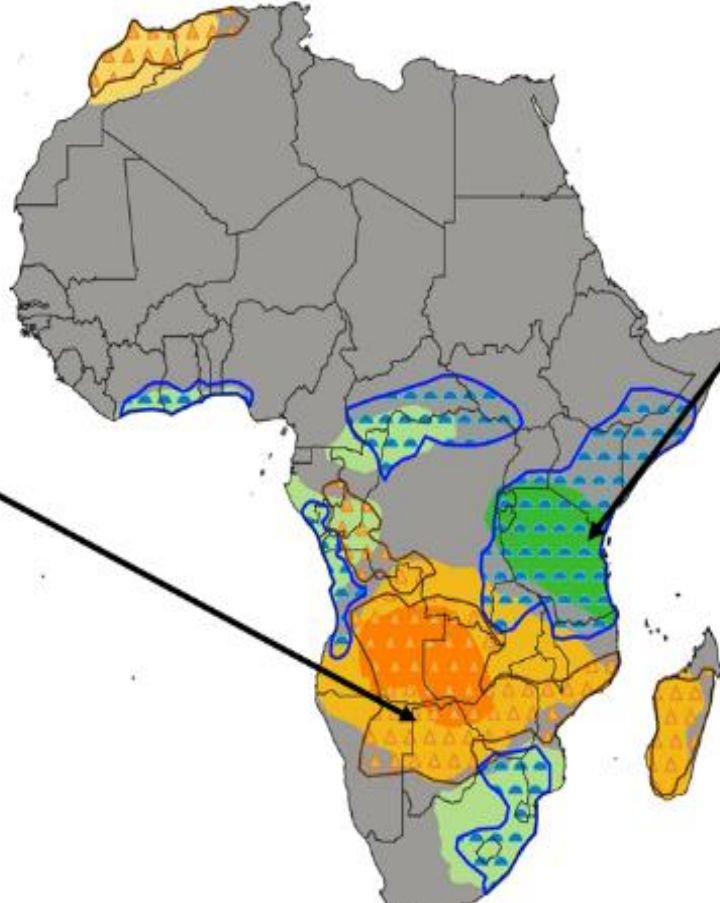
Weak to Moderate drought, dry spells, near average to late onset very likely.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Moisture stress, decreased river discharge, reduced rain-fed crop yield prospect, degradation of pastures and high food prices.

MEASURES

Develop and implement policy to support drought tolerant and short cycle crops, soil and water conservation practice, maximize full irrigation farming. Use watershed based in-situ water harvesting structures Develop and Implement policy in support of weather based insurance and dam management



CLIMATE ANOMALIES

Wetter than average season very likely
Heavy rainfall with reported flooding events

HAZARDS

Heavy rainfall events may lead to flash flood, riverine flooding, landslides and soil erosion. High chance of lightning, hail formation and stormy weather are expected

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Waterlogging, pest and diseases infestation, Outbreak of water borne diseases damage to infrastructures(dams, reservoirs, bridges, roads...) Displacement of people due to floods.

MEASURES

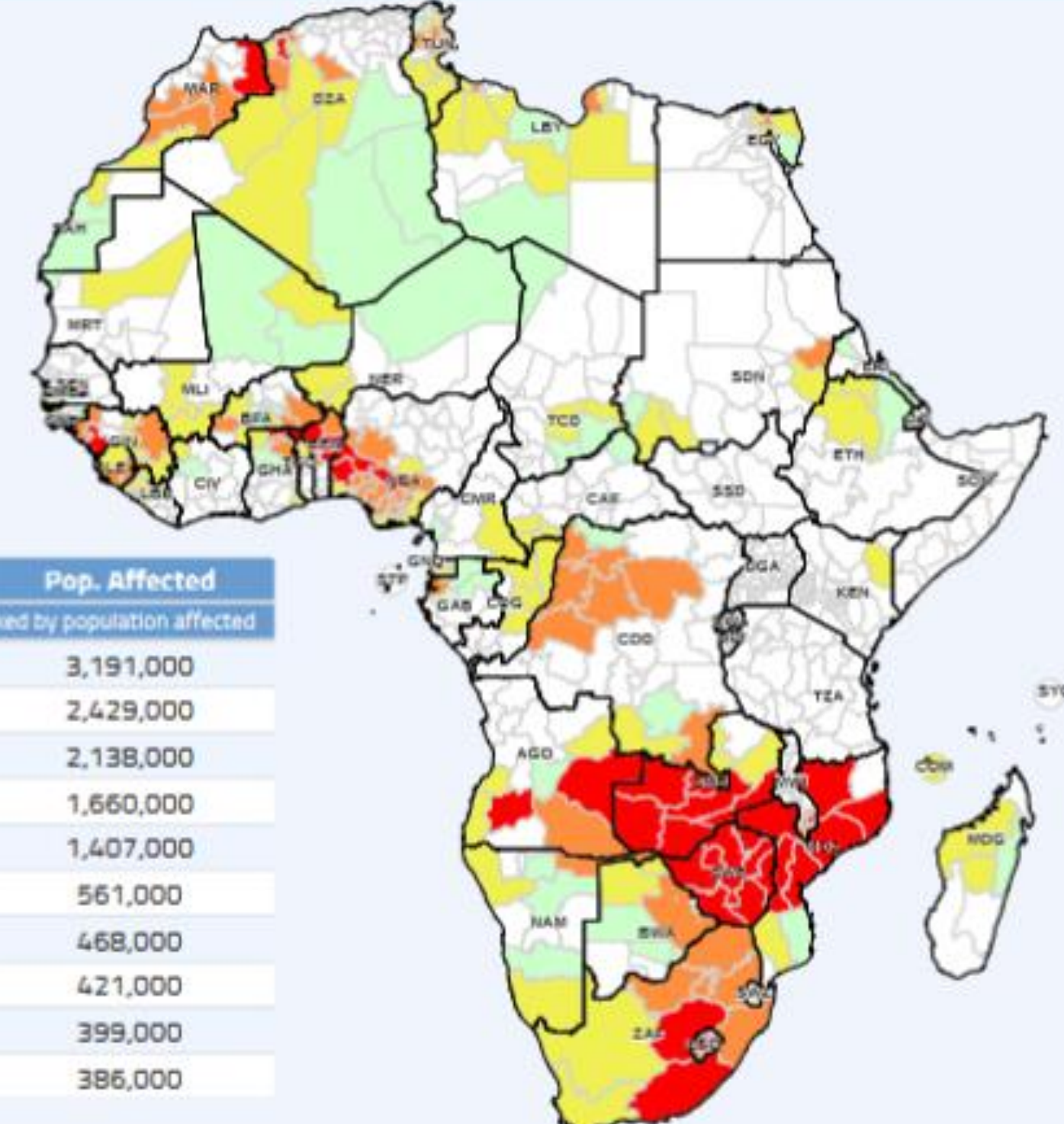
Select excess-water tolerant crops, wide tree planting campaigns Develop new and rehabilitate the existing drainage structure, Update and implement flood contingency plans improve water management in reservoirs and dams

LEGEND

- Observed drought hazard
- Observed flood hazard
- Drought hazard outlook
- Flood hazard outlook

African Drought Watch

April 2024



Level 4

Level 3

Level 2

Level 1

Country	Pop. Affected
Worst hit countries ranked by population affected	
Nigeria	3,191,000
Zimbabwe	2,429,000
Zambia	2,138,000
Mozambique	1,660,000
South Africa	1,407,000
Malawi	561,000
Lesotho	468,000
Guinea	421,000
Morocco	399,000
Algeria	386,000

3. ACCES TO DATA

- ✓ *PUMA , CLIMSA input data, methods and processing tools identified and configured with JRC*
- ✓ *products catalogues, Web portal and dashboards developed and updated*
- ✓ *ClimSoft installation and application in countries supported*
- ✓ *WIS/DCPC infrastructure technical specifications completed and procurement initiated*

CHALLENGES:

- High speed internet connection in NMHSs to access quickly products for early warning
- Capacity limitations maintain PUMA and ClimSA stations
-

OUTSTANDING ISSUES :

- Training of trainers for installation and maintenance PUMA and ClimSA stations well beyond project lifetime
- Satisfy countries requests for maintenance and installation of the stations
- Demonstrate WIS/DCPC capabilities
- Support and **accelerate digital transformation of NMHSs with PUMA, ClimSA, MUKAU, CLIMTAG, MYDEWETRA, UCLIP platforms for early warning for all and climate change adaptation**

4. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

SUCCESSSES:

- ✓ 13 OJTs (01 woman), 03 Secondments, 04 internships (03 women)
- ✓ 24 for a and workshops including course on early warning with WMO and RTC-Niamey

CHALLENGES:

- Reduce staff turnover
- Attract and maintain new staff to meet emerging and urgent needs (e.g climate services for climate resilient cities)
- Shortage of staff

OUTSTANDING ISSUES :

- High demand for capacity building
- more support for training on managing infrastructure, energy, internet supporting RCC operations
- Training focus on accelerated digitalization of NMHSs, service delivery for early warning for all and climate change adaptation

4. POLICY AWARENESS

SUCSESSES:

- ✓ *2022 state of climate for Africa report, technical note for staete of Climate of Africa for 2023*
- ✓ *Pre-workshop of the UNECA Conference of Ministers on financing the transition to inclusive green economy with participation in a panel highlighting climate action as a priority to fill technology gaps for climate resilience*
- ✓ *Communication at COP 28 high level statement and sessions of OAPCS and AUC Committees of ambassadors responsible for climate and environment*
- ✓ *Brief statements for planning with UNOCHA, AUC and other platforms*

CHALLENGES:

- Limited time available during high level events for policy awarteness
- Actionable climate indicators often unavailable for policy making
- Interoperability of multidisciplinary data for affective policy interface lacking
- Access and influence at regional and national levels of heads of states and government meeting and events limited

OUTSTANDING ISSUES :

- More high level statements on climate action at high level events
- More collaboration with AUC and OACPC to continue with sessions on climate during ambassadors, Ministers and heads of states high level meetings;
- Upgrade state of climate report for Africa with hazards types and impacts 9 affected people, deaths, economic damages and losses for each hazard type)

02 Progress status in Regional Focus Country



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European

1. User Interface Platform in ECCAS pilot country

Outputs (success):

- **Concept note and programme for the consultation workshop to establish 2 UIPs (agriculture and DRR) finalized**
- **National Climate Outlook Fora planned**

CHALLENGES:

- **Budget constraints for convening community level stakeholders**

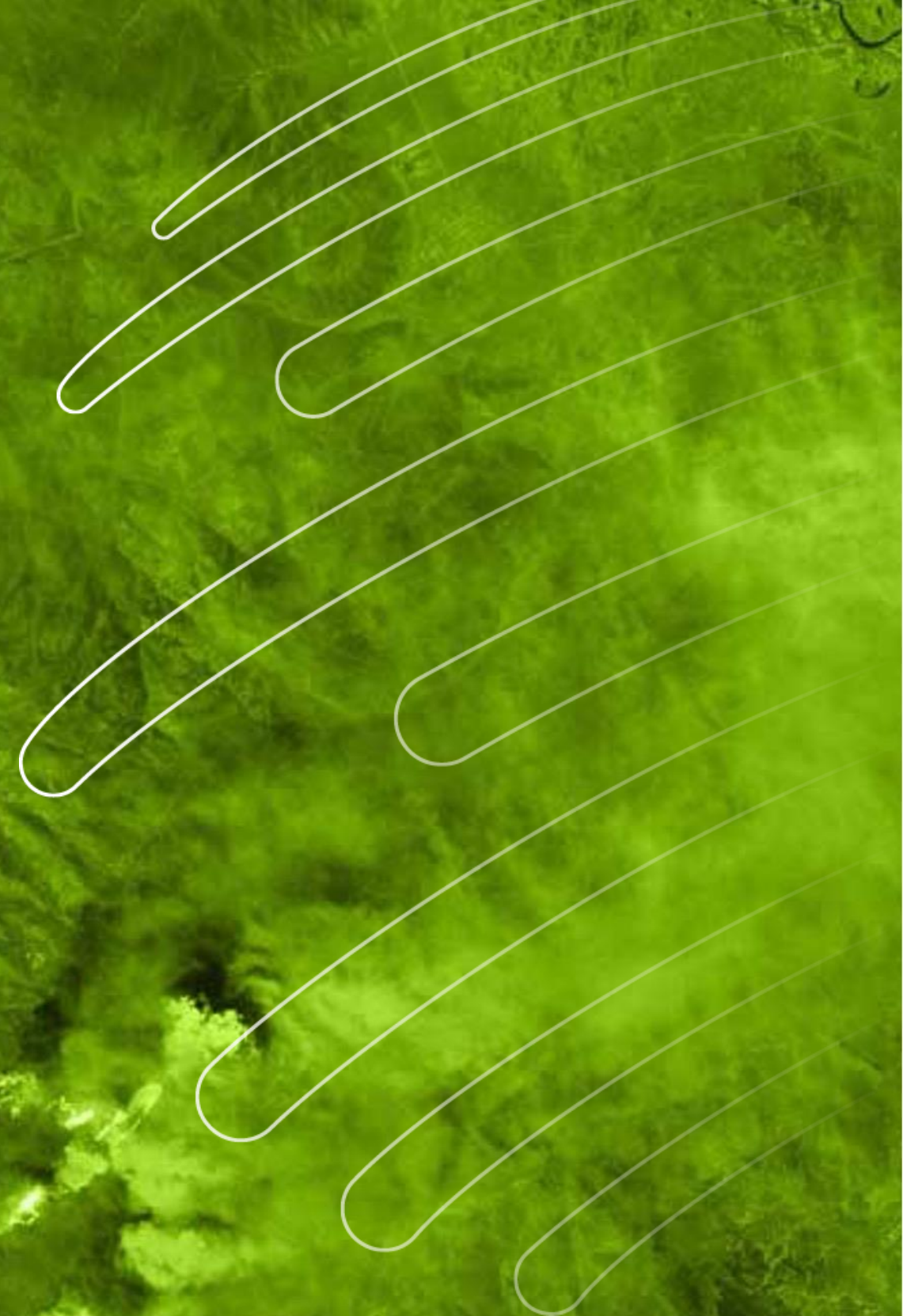
Opportunities:

- **Current increase in floods severity raised awareness of cities policy makers for DRR and farmers federations for climate resilience**

03



Expenditure status



ACMAD-CLIMSA STATEMENT OF BUDGET EXECUTION

March 01, 2021 to December 31, 2023

Lines	Global Budget	Execution	Rate
Human Resources	2,689,231.23	1,452,481.49	54%
Travel	365,400.00	161,986.11	44%
Equipment and supplies	182,596.03	92,141.15	50%
Local office	349,060.00	86,224.48	25%
Other costs, services	609,477.57	247,730.50	41%
Other	15,000.00	792.73	5%
Subtotal	4,210,764.83	2,041,356.46	48%
Provision for contingency reserve	82,617.31	0.00	0%
Indirect costs	214,669.10	51,150.61	24%
TOTAL (Euros)	4,508,051.24	2,092,507.07	46%

ACMAD-CLIMSA STATEMENT OF CASH INFLOW

March 01, 2021 to December 31, 2023

Description	Amount (Euros)	Rate
Global Budget	4,508,051.24	100%
First pre-financing	1,352,415.37	30%
Second pre-financing	1,352,415.37	30%
Third pre-financing	561,660.00	12%
Total received funds from AUC	3,266,490.74	72.46%
BALANCE	1,241,560.50	27.54%

04



Outlook



5.1. CLIMSA FINANCIAL OUTLOOK FOR FY 2024/25

ACMAD-CLIMSA BUDGET		
Jan 01, 2024 to March 2025		
Lines	Global Budget	Budget Jan 24-Mar 25
Human Resources	2,689,231.23	640,162.90
Travel	365,400.00	202,300.00
Equipment and supplies	182,596.03	202,916.59
Local office	349,060.00	262,246.95
Other costs, services	609,477.57	564,730.04
Other	15,000.00	70,000.00
Subtotal	4,210,764.83	1,946,356.48
Provision for contingency reserve	82,617.31	73,854.26
Indirect costs	214,669.10	0.00
TOTAL (Euros)	4,508,051.24	2,016,221.28

05

Issues needing
PSC attention



6.1. Issues for PSC attention



- No cost extension
- Accelerate **configuration** of PUMA and ClimSA stations to support Early warning for all and climate action
- Explore synergies with other programmes post ClimSA to sustain and expand **Knowledge Management System functions** including **intermediation, internalization, externalization, cognition** covering needs of RCCs, NMHSs, practitioners (e.g farmers), Planners (e.g. economic planning experts), policy and decision makers (e.g. country agriculture policy experts)

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