ACMAD
African Center of Meteorological Applications for Development
Centre Africain pour les Applications de la Météorologie au Développement

www.acmad.ne

ACMAD
COP29 Baku Azerbaijan
11th – 22nd November 2024

ELEMENTS OF SCIENCE POLICY INTERFACE INITIATIVES IN AFRICA: CASE STUDY

African Union

19/11/2024

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

Faire du temps, du climat et de l'environnement des ressources pour le développement
Making weather, climate and environment resources for development

ACMAD'S PRESENTATION

ACMAD CORES MISSIONS

Established through resolution 540 of the UNECA Conference of Ministers in April 1985 following the droughts of the 70s and 80s, ACMAD was established in Niamey-Niger in 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**

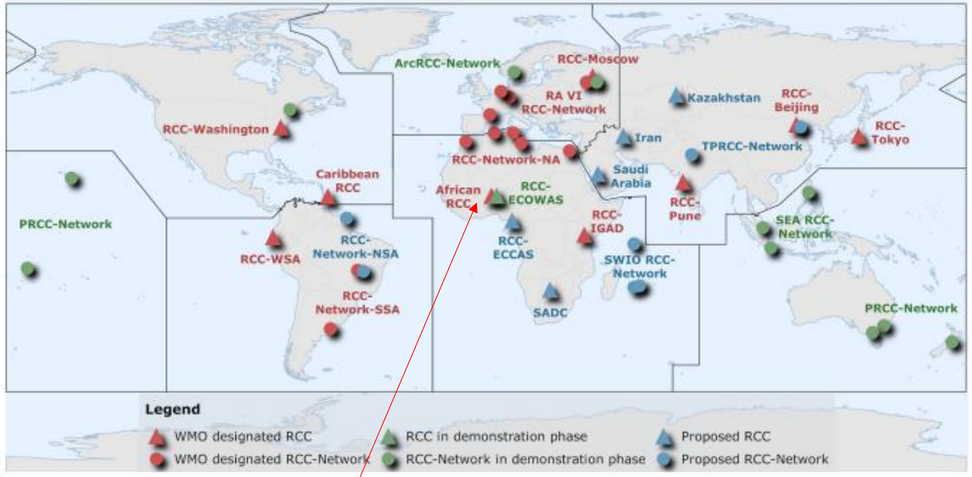
  - ✓ ***The Continental Climate Watch Centre was achieved with ACMAD designated by the WMO Congress after a successful demonstration phase as a Regional Climate Centre for Africa in May 2015;***
  - ✓ ***The Continental Weather Watch Centre was achieved with the Continental Multi-Hazards Advisory Centre inaugurated in November 2022, at ACMAD providing contributions to continental watches and disaster situation reports to the situation room operations at the African Union Commission Headquarter in Addis Ababa***

- **Centre of Excellence for the Applications of meteorology for sustainable development with capacity building, methods, tools and product development, contribution to global weather and climate programs, database, research and innovation as functions…….**

ACMAD is a member of the NoE (Africa Network of Excellence for DRR)

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

WMO RCC Status Worldwide



WMO OMM

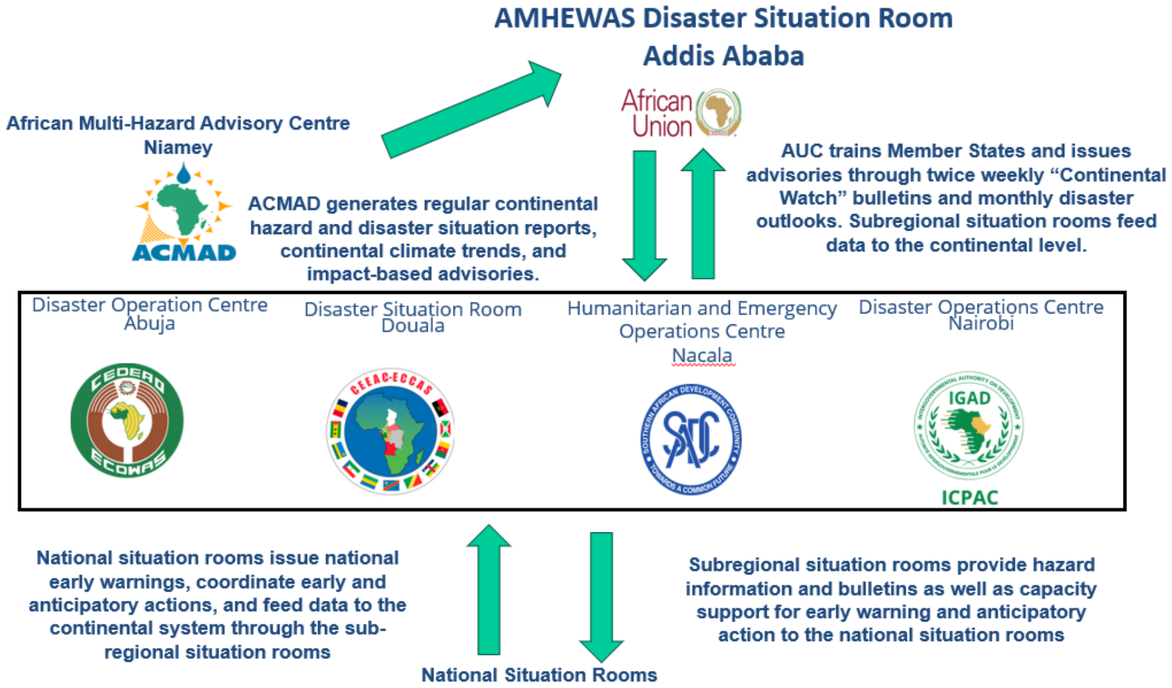
ACMAD

Continental Multi-Hazards Advisory Centre

Stakeholder Involvement

- Adopted a cascading communication chain to facilitate the movement of information from source to the final users;
- Information moves from the global forecast centers on the international scale and national meteorological services on the country scale to regional organizations such as IFRC, OCHA, national civil protection agencies, DRM, UNHCR, WHO, and UNDRR as well as AUC Situation Room.

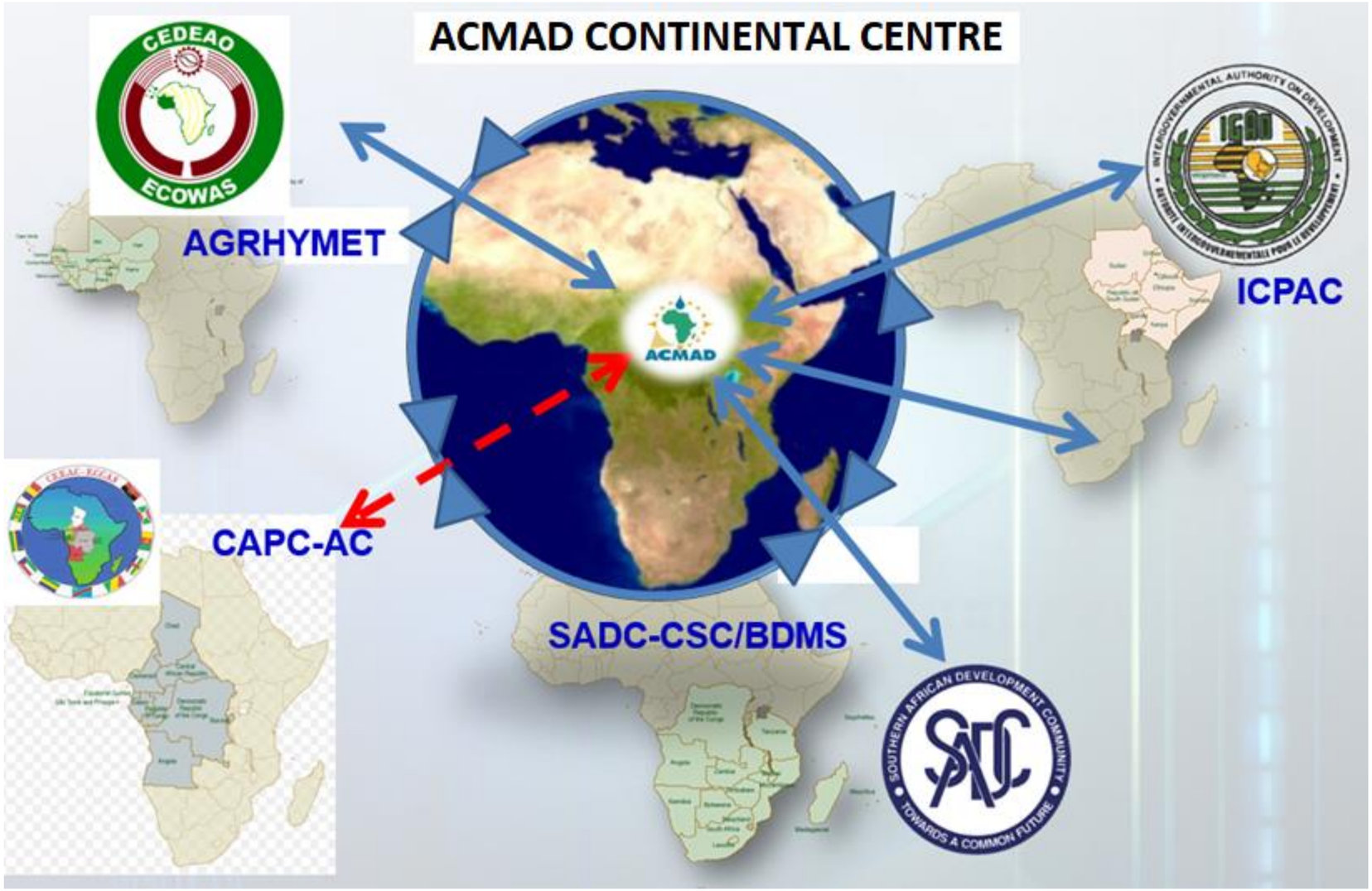
Information finally reaches other national and last-mile stakeholders.



ACMAD Supports the AMHEWAS program. The ACMAD Sit Room is now operational as part of the African multi-hazard early warning system for rapid action and provides twice-weekly Continental Watch, information on extreme rainfall, high winds, and cyclone tracks, as well as collaborating with the AUC SitRoom and Sit Room ICPAC in the production of Situation Reports.

The center also contributes to the organization of ad-hoc briefings for anticipatory action.

CONTINENTAL PARTNERSHIP & COORDNATION



User Interface Platform: Translate Science to Policy Decision Support Tool

What?

A framework that provides a **structured means for users**, climate researchers, and climate service providers to interact at appropriate levels (**Regional/National/Sub-National**) to ensure that the climate service providers meet user needs for climate services.

Why?

Promote effective decision-making where it involves climate considerations

How?

Maximizing the **usefulness** of climate information in the decision-making

Continental Climate Services User Interface Platforms (UIPs): National UIPs (2)

CONTINENTAL USER INTERFACE PLATFORMS ESTABLISHED AND OPERATIONALIZE

African Continental User Interface Platform

- Agriculture UIP
- Health UIP
- Water UIP
- DRR UIP

African Continental User Interface

- Term of reference
- Rules of procedure
- Composition of the platform
- Meetings and Workshops
- Programmes, Products and Services

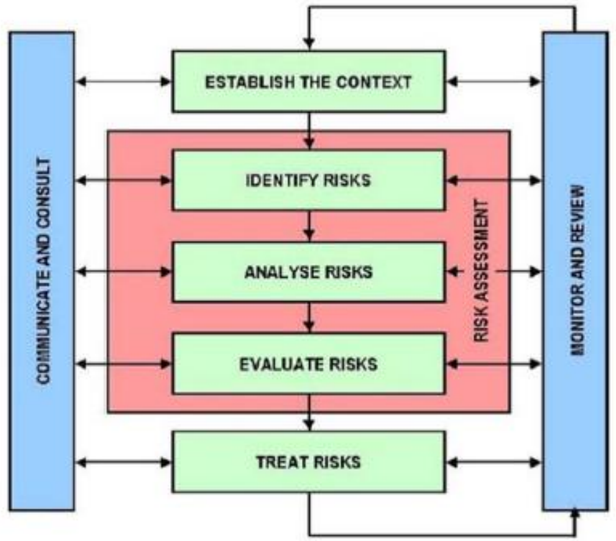
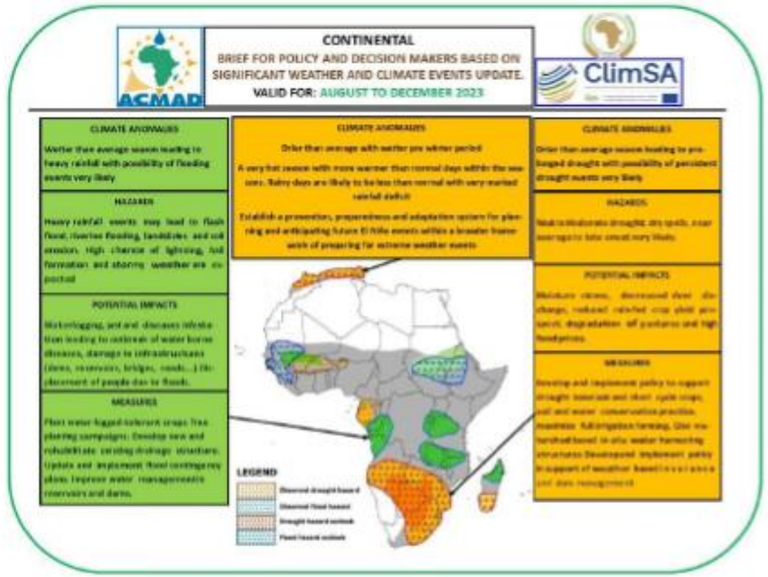


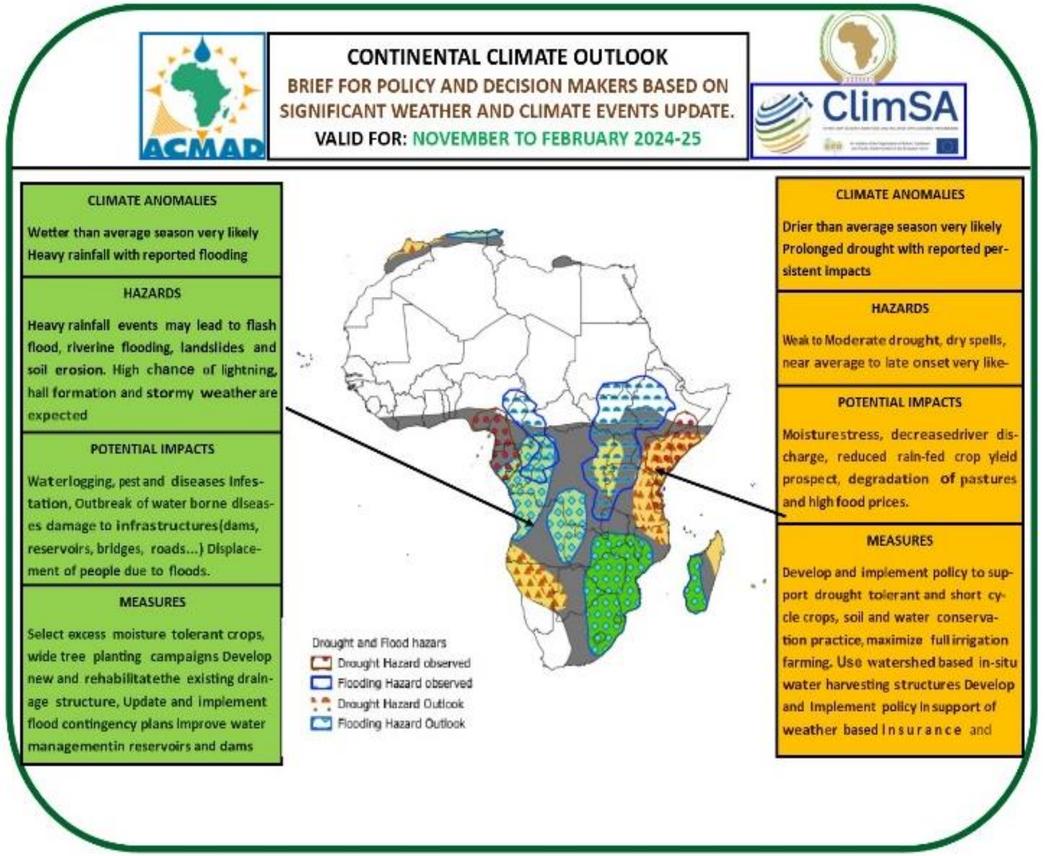
Figure 2. ISO 31000.

CONTINENTAL USER AND POLICY INTERACTION (ACCOF-18)

Products for Policy Making : AFRICA CONTINENTAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK FORUM

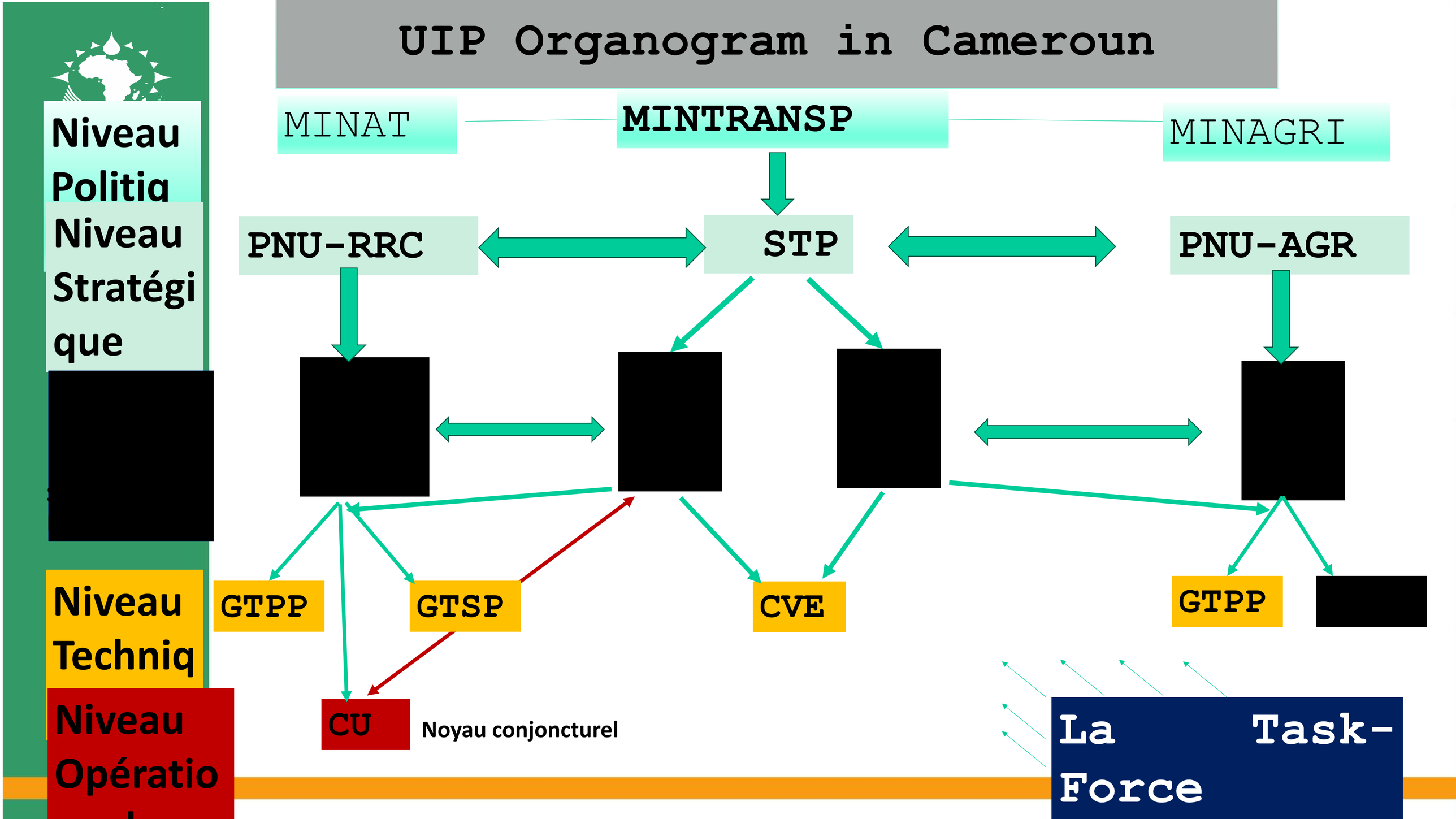


- The question is no longer whether El Niño will happen, but what we must do to mitigate its impacts in Africa knowing floods in the east and drought in the south are key El Nino related hazards in the continent.



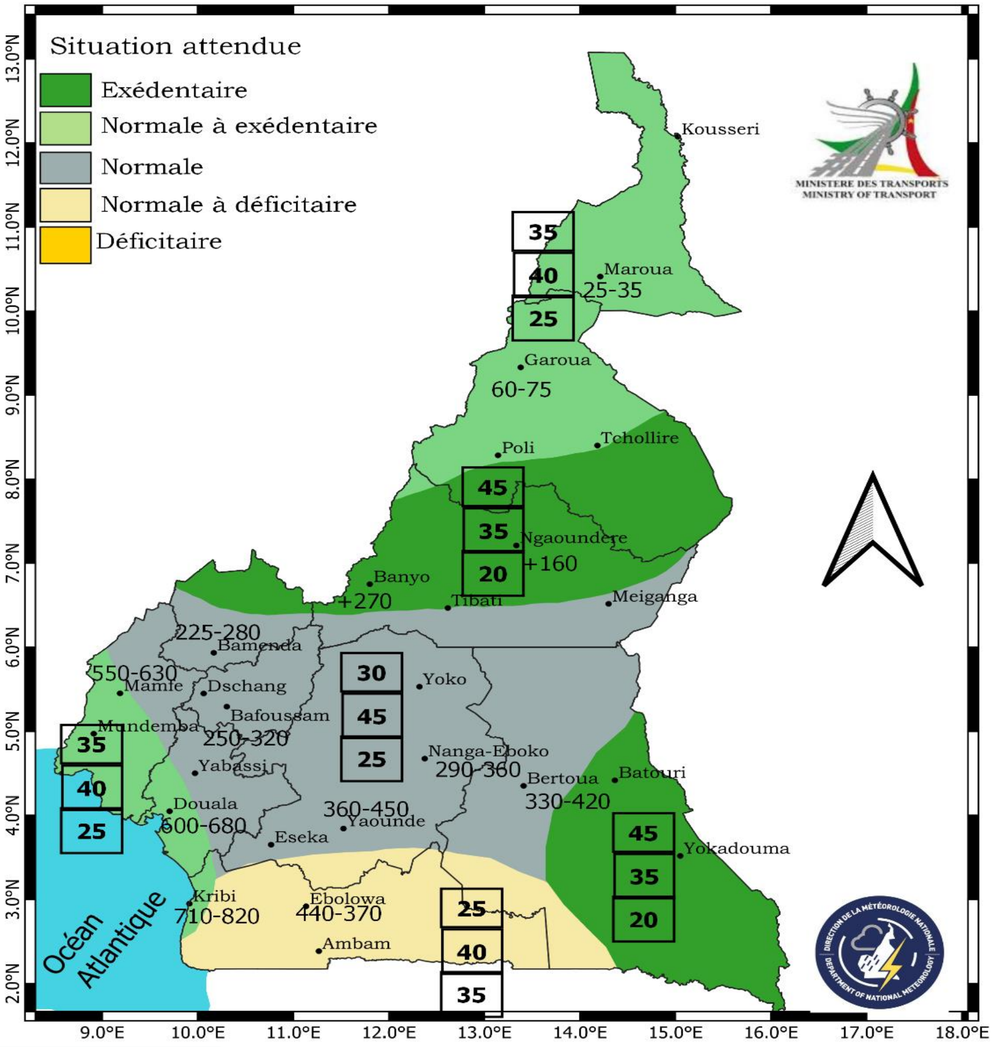
This product is the outcome of the ACCOF mechanism which involve all RCCs over Africa

UIP Organogram in Cameroun

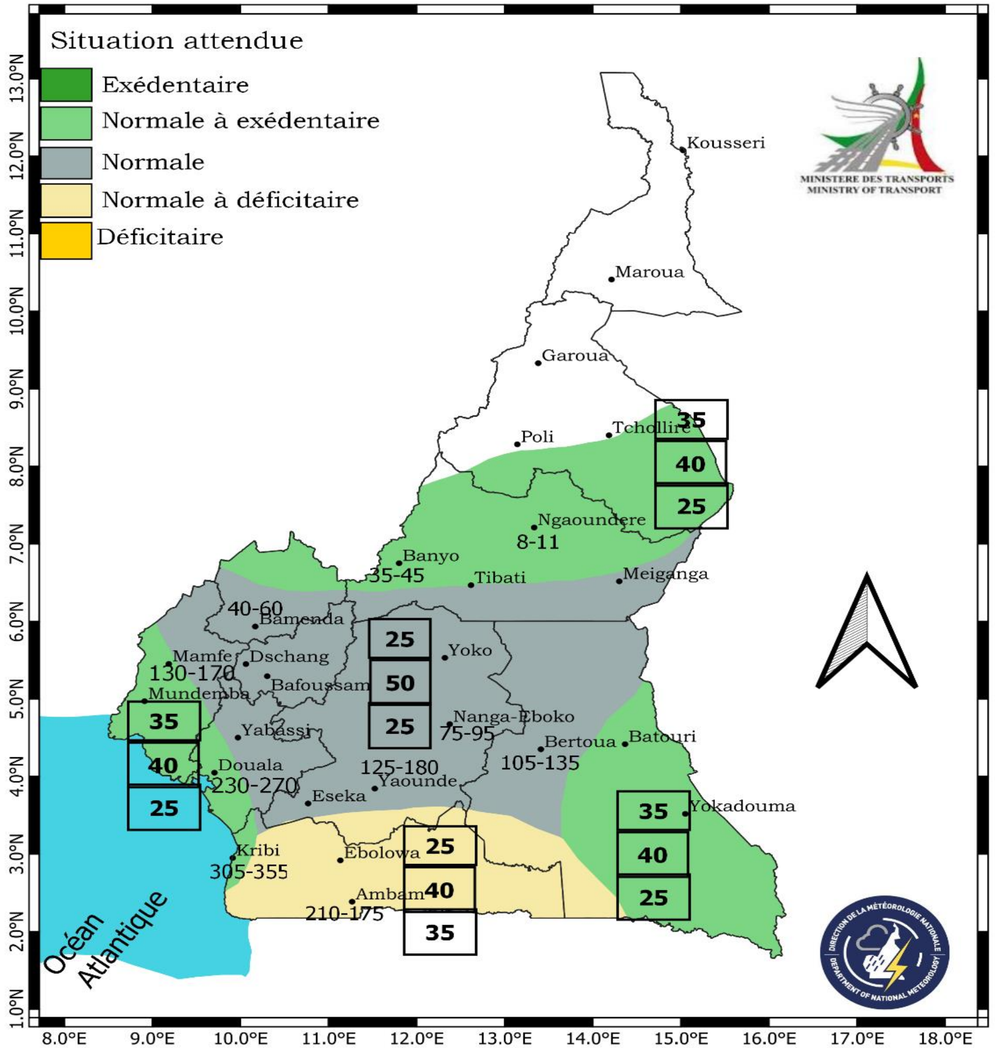


ENGAGEMENT WITH USERS & POLICYMAKERS (NCOF-1): Cameroon

OND 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST MAP



NDJ 2024/2025 RAINFALL FORECAST MAP



Implications of Seasonal Forecast

Region	FORECAST	Impact / Implications (consider the Forecast) NEGATIVE/POSITIVE	Proposed Mitigation/Adaptation Measures

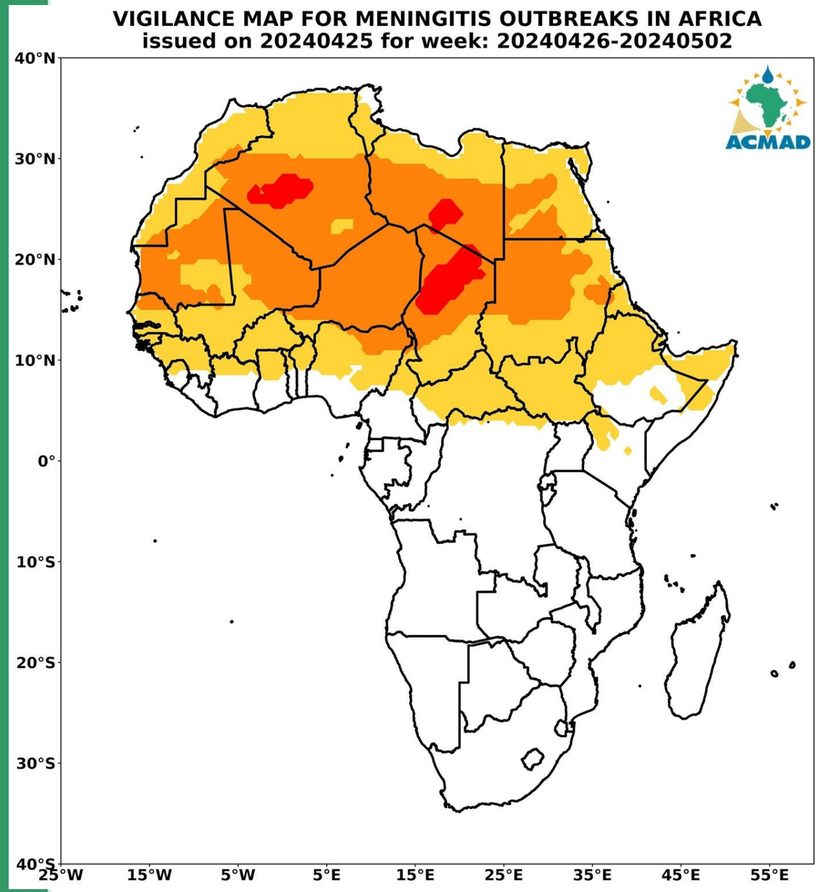
VIGILANCE MAP FOR MENINGITIS OUTBREAK

Valid From 25 Apr to 02 May 2024

Issued on Apr 25, 2024

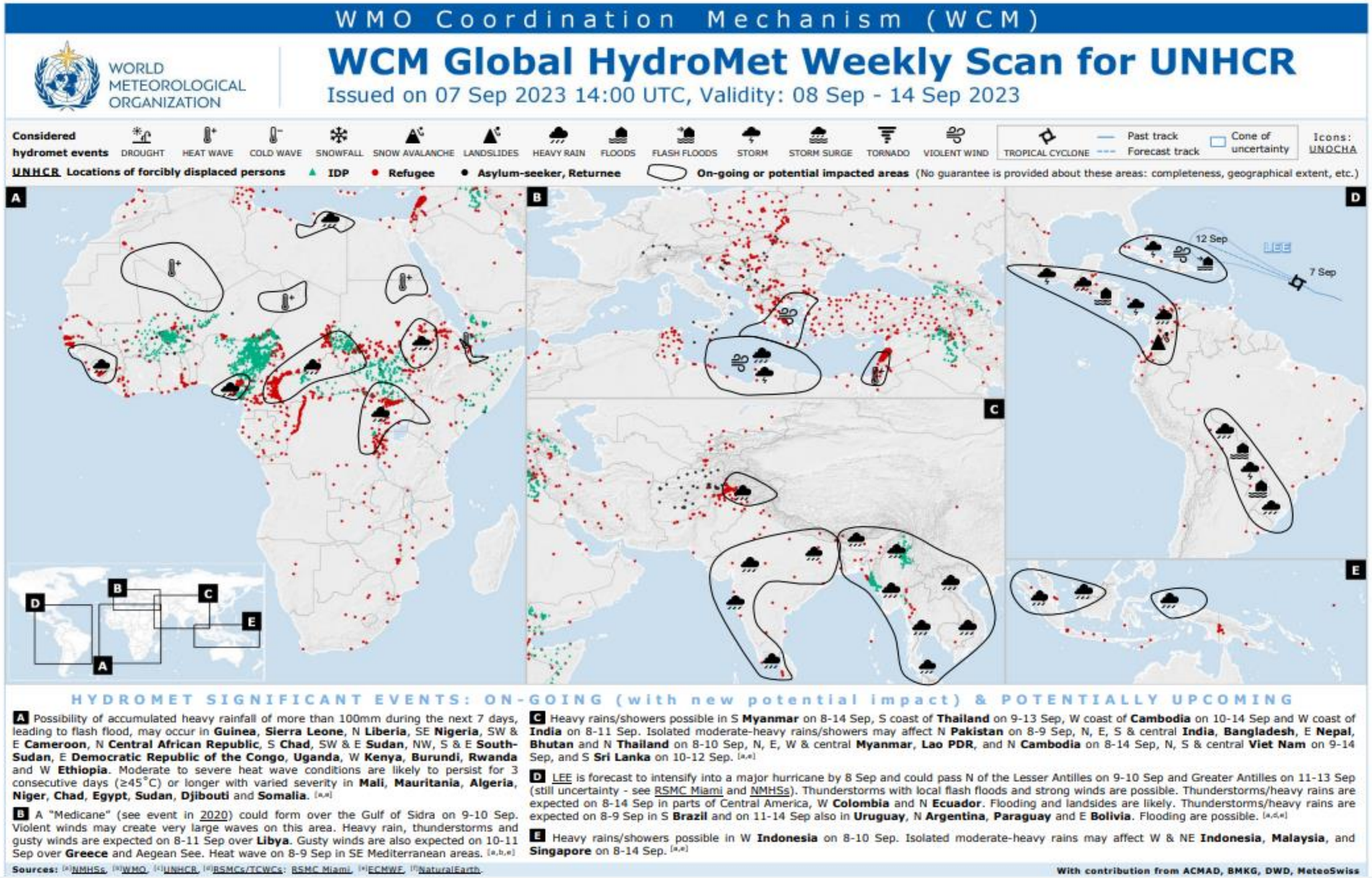
HIGHLIGHT: Meningitis cases are very likely in Algeria, Libya and Chad

HIGHLIGHT: Meningitis cases likely in Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Burkina-Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Sudan and Eritrea



	Phenomenon	Hazard	Potentials Impacts	Advisory / Measures
	- Dust concentration below 150µg/m^3 - Relative humidity above 40% - Temperature below 27°C	Emergence of Meningitis cases not likely	Potential pressure on the health system	Routine surveillance systems at regional and national levels
	- Dust concentration between 150 to 400µg/m3 - Relative humidity between 20 & 40% - Temperature above 27°C	Emergence of Meningitis cases very likely	Loss of life, pressure on the health system	Activation of surveillance systems at regional and national levels
	- Dust Concentration at least 400µg/m3 and above - Relative humidity less than 20% - Temperature above 30°C	Emergence of Meningitis cases very likely and epidemic status possible	Loss of life, increased pressure on the health system	Strengthen and increase meningitis surveillance systems at both regional and national levels

Impact forecasts prototype developed with WHO and UNHCR through interactions at the climate–DRR interface



Product developed and tested with WMO and UNHCR under the WMO Coordination Mechanism (WMC) to support Humanitarian Policy activities.

It raises awareness of possible hydrometeorological events and developments of interest for Internal Displaced Persons (IDP) and Refugees worldwide.

Science Policy Interface at the National Level: Nigeria

Takeaway: Good Practices & Innovation

❑Good Practices in Science Policy-Climate Service Delivery:

i) Paradigm Shift from Provider-led & User informed to co-exploration & co-generation of weather and climate services.

ii) Effective Vertical and Horizontal Interaction between service providers & policymakers.

iii) Integrating Universities & Research Community in the Climate Services Value Chain.

iv) NMHSs promote science & science promotes the economy.

v) Create MORE awareness among political decision-makers on the availability and socio-econ benefits of climate services for planning & development.

❑Innovation:

i) Downscaling Forecast to the last mile builds confidence & trust (both users & policy makers).

ii) PPP on modernization of weather & climate services for improved service delivery.

iii) Commercialization of tailor-made services to improve revenue and sustain operations.