

Climate Services Adaptation Programme in Africa - *Building Resilience in Disaster Risk Management, Food Security, Nutrition and Health.*

A Proposal for the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

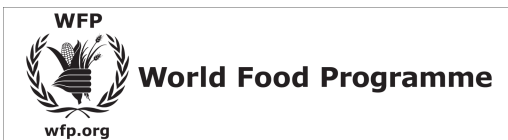
Produced jointly between the partnership of:

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

Final Version 20 September 2013



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
**Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security**



Climate Services Adaptation Programme in Africa - *Building Resilience in Disaster Risk Management, Food Security, Nutrition and Health.*

Background

Climate variability and climate change present great challenges to many countries in Africa, requiring that food security, nutrition and public health be major focus areas for adaptation programmes. Almost one billion people are hungry in the world today and climate risk is a significant and emerging threat to public health. These issues are changing the way we look at developing and protecting lives and livelihoods.

The most vulnerable communities often live in fragile areas that are prone to climate and other hazards where additional shocks can have devastating effects. Exposure to high levels of risk of disasters and lack of capacity to manage these risks, compounded by factors such as poor access to markets and income-generation opportunities, trap poor households in a cycle of food insecurity and poverty that quickly deteriorates into a food crisis and disaster with devastating effects for health and all dimensions of society. Lack of access to sufficient, nutritious and safe food is the single largest contributor to the global burden of disease, and is a factor in more than half of child deaths in the poorest populations. As climate change drives an increase in the frequency and intensity of natural hazards, the challenges faced by communities who are food insecure will highly likely increase.

Despite the many challenges there are opportunities. If development programmes are well designed with national and local actors playing a key role in the planning and implementation of climate risk management, societies will be better engaged and more committed to the successful completion of the programme. Using the full range of evidence, information and knowledge in the design of the projects will produce better outcomes and will increase the chances of long-term objectives being met.

Global Framework for Climate Services

Recognizing this enormous challenge, the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) was established. The GFCS is a global partnership of governments and organizations that produce and use climate information and services. It seeks to enable researchers and the producers and users of information to join forces to improve the quality and quantity of climate services worldwide, particularly in developing countries. The aim of the GFCS is to foster better management of the risks society faces from climate change as well as seizing opportunities to adapt and thrive.

The goals of the Global Framework for Climate Services:

- Reduce vulnerability to climate-related hazards through better provision of climate services;
- Advance the key global development goals through better provision of climate services;
- Mainstream the use of climate information in decision-making;
- Strengthen the engagement of providers and users of climate services; and
- Maximise the utility of existing climate service infrastructure.

The programme would be a significant opportunity under the GFCS for major international players to work together in a coordinated and holistic way. A key aspect of the work is to develop the programme with expertise from social and natural science disciplines as well as leaders in developing community programmes in the fields of food security, nutrition and health.

Weaknesses in the Current Approach:

There is a particular weakness in countries in addressing environmental determinants of health in relation to climate risk. This neglect is especially acute in the case of food and nutrition security and health, where there are complex interactions, involving a range of sectoral actors both directly on the causal chain from food to nutrition to health, and affecting vulnerability factors such as water and sanitation. While demand from the most vulnerable populations is high (over 95% of Least Developed Countries identify health as a priority in their National Adaptation Programmes of Action) there is very little international support to protect health through climate risk management, or health adaptation to climate change. When addressing climate services for vulnerable communities, we should also attend to the combination of social and as environmental determinants of health as well as to the role of institutions in enabling or limiting health achievements.

Recent work and reviews by WHO and partners have identified a series of weaknesses:

- Weak engagement of health ministries and other health actors across the spectrum of emergency risk management, including climate risks, to strengthen capacities, engage and act in prevention, preparedness and response to acute nutritional emergencies. This includes early warning and response planning, to adaptation for long-term climate change.
- Lack of integration of food and nutrition with other health determinants (such as water and sanitation), risk assessments, implementing interventions, and increasing long-term resilience.
- Gaps in monitoring and evaluation for reducing burdens of under-nutrition, and absence of monitoring and evaluation of climate resilience.

Guaranteeing adequate, nutritious and safe food will require an integrated approach, from empowering smallholder farmers to strengthening health services. Climate services can make an important contribution to many of these. In order to do this, climate services need to be: formulated based on a sustained process of interaction with end-users; high quality; and delivered in a manner that feeds as directly as possible into decision-making processes from the international to the local level. This proposal would support an innovative approach to delivering climate services that supports decision-making across the range of impact pathways, for short and long term planning, and from local to global levels necessary to protect and improve health through food and nutrition.

Such an ambitious agenda requires an interdisciplinary and trans-disciplinary approach that draws on the strengths, capacities and experiences of a range of African and international partners and institutions.

Principle of Co-Production or Joint Development

To provide a comprehensive approach to the delivery and application of salient, credible and actionable climate services towards improved health and food security in the selected countries, a fundamental aspect of the programme is the coproduction of products and processes by climate service providers and end-users of these services, with a focus at the local level.

This will require the development of a concerted approach at the sectorial level to facilitate the enabling environment for the end-users/climate service providers interface at all levels. In support of this interface the programme proposes to combine diverse disciplinary traditions to “co- or jointly-produce” relevant knowledge.

The balance between the different components of the programme, for example between the research activities and activities that support climate service delivery to an end user is paramount. The agreed approach taken by the partnership is that the principal aim of the programme is to increase the application of climate services by end users through developing the capacity of climate services and strengthening the capacity of end-users to access and apply climate services. The development and evaluation of services and their application will benefit from strong research support.

Partner Organizations / Principle Contacts

CCAFS/CGIAR	CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Arable Crops Food Security (CCAFS)	Arame Tall
CICERO	Center for International Climate and Environmental Research – Oslo	Asuncion St Clair
CMI	Chr. Michelsen Institute	Siri Gloppen
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Mohammed Omer Mukhier
WFP	World Food Programme	Richard Choularton
WHO	World Health Organization	Diarmid Campbell-Ledrum
WMO	World Meteorological Organization	Wayne Elliott, Tamara Avellan

Overall Aim of the Programme is to:

Increase the resilience of people most vulnerable to the impacts of weather and climate-related events through the development, implementation and evaluation of a joint programme of Climate Services in project countries. The programme will help build integrated frameworks within countries and will support existing initiatives in climate services, food security, nutrition and health as well as disaster risk reduction.

Focus Countries:

Tanzania and Malawi

(but note the broader set of countries for 2 specific areas of activity under Components 2 & 3).

Objectives of the Programme are to produce:

1. **At the national level;** greater and more effective cross-sectoral planning, co-production and application of climate services;
2. **At sub-national to local level;** significantly strengthen capacity of end-users to demand, access and benefit from co-produced climate services relevant for food security, nutrition, health and disaster risk reduction;
3. **At the international level;** improved understanding of the effectiveness of the GFCS in climate risk management and adaptation drawing from in-depth studies of selected actions in objectives 1 and 2.

This programme is first and foremost a 'user-driven' programme with an innovative research component combining natural and social science perspectives. It takes the GFSC as a launching point with components activities working from this basis. In particular, the activities play a major role in developing the User Interface Platform (UIP).

The components of the programme identify the activities that will be carried out as part of the implementation. Full workplans for each of components will be developed once implemented, will deliver the objectives of the overall programme. The approach being taken is that each component can be lead by a single member of the partnership and will be managed separately to facilitate efficient mechanisms of working, but with mechanisms to ensure cross-Component linkages.

Planned Activity to Deliver Objectives

<p>Component 1 (at the national level) Objective 1 – to produce greater and more effective cross-sectoral planning, co-production and application of climate services.</p>	
Defined activities in Malawi and Tanzania	Agencies
<p>1. Mapping, Dialogue and Creation of agreed 'Roadmaps' Develop Frameworks for Climate Services at the national level, including mapping and engaging stakeholders, convening and facilitation of cross-sector national workshops for establishment of the frameworks.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of key national institutions and stakeholders involved in the production, communication and delivery of end user-relevant climate services leading towards improved knowledge / awareness of climate service needs and challenges across institutions. An inventory and assessment of climate information, products, and services currently available to (and used by) the health and food sectors, which can be optimized and improved, will be conducted. Based on this inventory and as well on the analysis of the gaps in current research agendas, an assessment will be made of what is optimally required for climate related risk management and adaptation to climate change in the health sector. In doing this, the positive experience of several initiatives in the climate and health/food sectors that can serve as building blocks for future developments will be used. Conduct capacity assessments of national health, food security and climate services to identify areas for strengthening climate risk management as part of a comprehensive emergency risk management programme. Develop a sustainable mechanism for national agencies and partners responsible for the provision of climate information, food security and health, to develop integrated plans to define trigger mechanisms, necessary actions, responsibilities, and evaluation mechanisms. 	<p>CGIAR-CCAFS, (lead agency) WHO, WFP, WMO (incl NMHS)</p>
<p>2. Development and Mainstreaming of Standards: Work with stakeholders to define a set of "minimum standards" in terms of required climate services, building these into national plans</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> These standards should consider issues such as meteorological/climate parameters, data standards (e.g. temporal and spatial resolution, format), channels and mechanisms for climate service delivery and information flow etc. Mainstream these into existing initiatives, including the "minimum package" of interventions for health resilience to climate change endorsed by African Ministers of Environment and Health, and technical guidance within the food security and health components of the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) under the UNFCCC and national disaster risk plans. Design of an holistic framework for planners and policy advisors (with quantitative and conceptual tools) to guide practices and management systems regarding land-use for crops and household fuels. Development of decision-making aides for selected audiences including national policy-planners in the food security and health sectors to support their adaptation under an increasingly variable climate and strengthen local climate risk management in priority sectors <p>Strengthen regional and national early warning systems for food security, health communities which encompasses DRR aspects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support the integration of climate services into early warning systems for food security at the national level. This will include the development of a cost benefit analysis of climate services in the national food security risk management framework. Integrate early warning systems for food security with other EWSs including those for malaria and diseases which interact closely with malnutrition and food safety. 	<p>WHO, (lead agency) WMO (incl NMHS), WFP</p>
<p>3. Development of National Institutional Roles, Capacity and Connectivity</p>	

<p>Develop a clear set of guidelines for institutional arrangements, ensuring allocation of responsibilities, and accountability to supply and respond to end user climate service needs. Build institutional and cross-institutional capacity (technical and non-technical) for national institutions, including NMHSs, national agricultural research and extension services, agricultural departments and national health/nutrition institutions, to co-produce, tailor, deliver and apply/respond to climate services for end users</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Strengthen the integration of climate risk management into health system strategies to manage the risks of emergencies, including prevention, preparedness, response and recovery measures b. Promote coherence and integration across sectors, and timescales from short-term responses to long-term climate change adaptation (seamless forecasting). These would build on existing mechanisms over both short and long time frames, including defining the roles of national institutions in ensuring food, water, shelter, sanitation and health through the different stages of the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (<i>IPC</i>), and ensuring that climate-informed agricultural development and health adaptation plans are incorporated within NAPs and other relevant frameworks. c. In the context of improved DRR-related climate information and services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – promote facilitation, basic training and capacity development, advocacy and outreach – for high climate-risk regions of the focus countries, develop special awareness and enhanced disaster risk reduction support. 	<p>WHO, (lead agency) WMO (incl NMHS) WFP, IFRC/Nor Red Cross</p>
<p>4. Development of Climate Services for National Actors: Working in full consultation with stakeholders at the national level plan, co-produce, tailor, deliver and apply climate services.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Improve the skill for predictions of the coming weeks and months for national users. b. Analysis of how to make 'uncertain' probabilistic information fit into decision support systems, (for national planners, policy makers, ministry technicians and a range of decision-makers), with communication of complex science-based information, and assessments of impacts of changes in climate on natural and human systems. c. Improve operational planning (e.g. integration of health and food security considerations into overall emergency risk management) and national and international policy processes. d. Improve climate service delivery, communication and delivery systems (e.g. through the use of mobile technology, dissemination of brochures on climatic characteristics of regions that are prone to various hazardous events, etc.). e. In depth case studies (co-designed already with national partners) to ensure sustainability, with respect to "brain drain", building local R&D capacity, forecasting capabilities and long-term collaboration with Norwegian institutions and institutions in the partner countries. f. Explore and incorporate other well-developed examples in other locations and fields, such as heat-health action plans in Europe, climate-informed famine early warning systems, and pilot early warning systems for malaria. g. Develop and apply tools for strengthening climate risk management, including integration of climate risk assessment into multi-hazard risk assessment tools. h. Enhanced DRR-related climate information and services are provided for initiatives on disaster risk analysis, risk reduction and financial protection. 	<p>WHO, WMO (incl NMHS) (lead agency), WFP, CGIAR-CCAFS and CICERO/CMI</p>

Component 2 (at sub-national to local level)

Objective 2 – significantly strengthen capacity of end-users to demand, access and benefit from co-produced climate services relevant for food security, nutrition, health and disaster risk reduction:

- in **Tanzania and Malawi** focusing on local delivery across sectors building on the ambitious investments in the national framework for climate services through component 1; and

- in **South Sudan, Somalia and Zimbabwe**, focusing on local delivery of more basic climate services in fragile state contexts without significant new investments in a national framework for climate services, enabling more effective use of existing climate services capacities (nationally, regionally and internationally) within existing programmes to build resilience of highly vulnerable communities.

Proposed Activities (To be defined more precisely across which countries of the five identified above in the development of detailed workplans)	Lead
<p>1. Mapping, Dialogue and Delivery of Improved Climate Services for Community End-Users:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Facilitation of 2-way sustained dialogue between providers and end-users of climate services at national/sub-national levels in the food security, health and DRR sectors to adequately discuss, identify and meet end-user needs b. Develop proper identification of end-user needs in climate services (in terms of content, alert thresholds, salient delivery channels, etc.), using PAR approaches. c. Further support national to local level dialogue opportunities between end users and providers of climate services and sustain tailoring of climate services to meet end user needs, primarily building them into existing programmes. d. Provide requested climate services at scale, with a focus on servicing the most vulnerable equitably. e. Develop and test methods to train boundary organizations and intermediaries (NGOs, CBOs, farmer organizations, rural radios and professional communicator networks, etc.), enabling them to serve as the ‘missing link’ and widely communicate climate services to reach the most vulnerable, including through linking with local EWS development. f. Build frameworks for climate service development at the local level to meet end user needs, learning from the experience of the multi-stakeholder working groups g. Build user interfaces for climate services, either building on the existing coordination and institutional frameworks (as achieved under component 1), or developed based on what’s achievable with more limited capacities already available (including regional and international climate information). Local and national needs and requirements for climate services will be identified through multi-stakeholder consultations. h. Relevant climate services will be developed with guidance from regional climate centres. Effective service delivery approaches will be created, and capacity development and joint training will be implemented i. Promote revision of laws/regulations/guidelines that enable community access to official data, and make data collection more responsive and participatory at community level. 	CGIAR-CCAFS, (lead agency) IFRC, WHO, WFP
<p>2. Development of Decision-Making aides for Community End-Users: Strengthen contextual analysis on nutrition and climate change, and integrate climate services into community-based planning approaches contributing to resilience building efforts and improved nutrition/food security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Strengthen the analysis on nutrition and climate change, including strengthening health and resilience of women and children through nutrition security. b. Build upon existing community-based participatory approaches introduced in specific countries to improve decision making related to livelihood asset creation and/or rehabilitation. c. Enhance the planning and decision-making of community level users regarding the selection of specific climate-related resilience building interventions. d. Encourage the aggregation of community plans into larger district-level 	WFP (lead agency) with CGIAR-CCAFS, WHO and IFRC

<p>programming requirements, leading to key partnerships to further complement joint programming on resilience building efforts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Development of decision-making aides for selected audiences including rural farmers and health workers to support their adaptation under an increasingly variable climate and strengthen local climate risk management in the priority sectors of food security, health and DRR f. Develop and integrate climate risk management modules into national, sub-national and local level training programmes and public awareness and education campaigns. 	
<p>3. Improve capacity of farmers to make smart, climate-risk management decisions based on climate services, improving farmer capacity to demand climate services tailored to their specific decision-making needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Through development and testing of tailored farmer training workshops and roving seminars on probabilistic forecasting Pilot scale b. Through integration of climate services with other agricultural extension support interventions ongoing at the local level, towards improved climate risks management options for farmers (seeds, insurance, ...) and synergy with public resilience-building interventions and agricultural development schemes. c. Improve farmers' and health workers adaptive capacity for planning and better management decisions. The output may be used to evaluate how the use of climate information can be used to improve the nutritional status of the population. d. Scale-up capacity development of health and multi-sectoral actors for addressing climate risk within emergency risk management for health, including policies, information and knowledge management, planning and coordination, strengthening of health services to address climate risks, safer health facilities and community based services for ERM. 	<p>WFP, (lead agency) CGIAR-CCAFS and CICERO/CMI, IFRC</p>
<p>4. Developing an improved understanding of how communities adapt in the absence of national institutions and infrastructure.</p> <p>Looking at a unique set of countries facing specific challenges with fragile or non-existing institutional capacities that can significantly benefit from climate information such as Somalia, S Sudan, Mali and Zimbabwe build on existing IFRC work to develop appropriate climate services.</p>	<p>IFRC (lead agency) WMO, CGIAR-CCAFS</p>

Component 3 at the international / cross-national level

Objective 3 – an improved understanding of the effectiveness of the GFCS in climate risk management and adaptation drawing from experiences in a broader group of African countries as well as in-depth studies of selected actions in components 1 and 2).

Defined activity across a broader group of countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Madagascar (Activities 1 & 2 below)

Lead Organization

1. Sampling International and Regional Policies and Practices – linking to National Level Actions:

- a. Design and implement a well-defined (chiefly desk researched) activity looking more broadly across eight countries at what policies, practices, initiatives are currently underway or recently completed.
- b. Identify Climate Service related programmes and projects active in Africa and exploit synergies and enhance robustness of the results (in particular as this relates to medium range projections and predictions).
- c. For both of the above activities, note the lessons learnt / examples of best practice.

CICERO/CMI (lead agency)
IFRC, WHO and WFP

2. Improve the skill for predictions of the coming weeks and months at the traditional interface between weather and climate.

Predictions covering the timescale from weeks to a season are essential for support to various socio-economic decisions and risk management strategies related to all GFCS sectors. In the near-term perspective, the initial focus will be on improving predictions on the sub-seasonal time scale to seasonal timescale. This will be pursued by the weather and climate modelling communities through the joint WWRP – WCRP sub-seasonal to seasonal (S2S) initiative, to be developed in cooperation with the WMO system for long-range forecasts and building on the experience of the THORPEX TIGGE project for medium range forecasts (up to 15 days) and the Climate-system Historical Forecast Project (CHFP) for seasonal forecasts.

WMO (lead agency)

For focus countries: Tanzania and Malawi

3. Analysis and Mapping:

- d. assessment and analysis of capacities and quality of existing climate related services at country level including identification of central partners (academic and non-academic)
- e. in-depth rigorous analysis of on-the-ground effects (material, political, ideational) of interventions selected for and emerging from the project. Attention to interaction between different interventions and “connecting dots”. Attention will also be given to gender analysis.
- f. analysis of (selected) decision-making processes at different levels (with NAPs as one focal point) – attention to cross sector frameworks, synergies and connecting the dots
 - i. focus on how diverse actors utilise various types of scientific knowledge, and whether and how they systematically incorporate the best/sound knowledge about effects of existing interventions
 - ii. Identification of knowledge gaps that are demanded/needed by various users
 - iii. Identify limits, barriers and opportunities for adequate institutional capacities (including to demand and deliver relevant knowledge)
 - iv. assessing whether this is “good enough”, whether there are room for improvement and how this can be developed.
- g. a scoping study obtain a common understanding of what are major climate related health risks in the case countries currently and what are likely to be the major future risks given climate projections and societal development.

CICERO/CMI (lead agency) and CCAFS

<p>4. Monitoring & Evaluation and Communication of Outputs/Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> h. development and testing of methods to assess the impact of climate services on community level, with collection of baseline data and at suitable milestones along the project timeline i. analysis of on-the-ground effects of interventions selected for and emerging from the project. Attention to interaction between different interventions and “connecting dots” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Analysis of (selected) decision-making processes at different levels (with NAPs as one focal point) ii. Attention to cross sector frameworks, synergies and connecting the dots iii. Focus on how diverse actors utilize various types of scientific knowledge, and whether and how they systematically incorporate the best/sound knowledge about effects of existing interventions iv. Identification of knowledge gaps that are demanded/needed by various users v. Identify limits, barriers and opportunities for adequate institutional capacities (including to demand and deliver relevant knowledge) vi. Development and testing of methods to assess the impact of climate services on farmer communities, with collection of baseline data and continuous M&E throughout project duration assessing whether this is “good enough”, whether there are room for improvement and how this can be developed j. Publication of reports and findings from the programme at suitable points and in conjunction with the partnership. 	<p>CICERO/CMI (lead agency) plus various actors in partnership</p>
<p>5. Development of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> k. Inclusion of national climate service challenges and priorities in the agricultural and health sector. l. Assessment of institutional capacities and policy integration drivers and limits for inclusion into the development of NAPs of national climate service challenges and cross sectors challenges. m. Understanding possible distortions of data: in depth study analyzing the institutional and political dynamics around the yearly assessment of need for food aid often carried in target countries. 	<p>CGIAR-CCAFS, (lead agency) WHO, WFP</p>

This Programme will build on past experience, already existing partners and projects funded by NORAD and the Norwegian Research Council. Additionally, The Programme will link to organizations such as the Climate Services Partnership (<http://www.climate-services.org/>) in order to ensure connections with other Climate Services providers, share knowledge gained and lessons learned, and contribute to the development of best practices in this nascent field.

Project Governance

This project will be governed by a Board composed of representatives of each of the Consortium members, as well as representatives of Norway's MFA with a number of recognized global scholars on climate services acting as scientific advisors to the project Team.

In addition to the Board, a smaller Steering Committee composed of no more than five people will be established. The Project Steering Committee will be in charge of the management and oversight of project design and implementation, with a particular emphasis on assuring the project activities are coordinated and leading towards the same project aim, connecting across sectors, agencies, competences and scales to delivering climate services for adaptation.

As soon as the project is approved by the MFA, the Project Board will hold its first meeting to develop joint work plans in order to achieve the goals under each planned component/activity, as well as develop and approve joint budgets.

This first meeting of the Board is tentatively scheduled for early October 2013, in Arusha, Tanzania, to coincide with the Africa Climate Conference 2013. The Project Steering Committee will be nominated during this meeting.

Below a timeline for Project planning, implementation and evaluation.

Timeline- Future Africa Project (2013-2015)		
Task	Timeline	Lead Agency / actors
PHASE 1: PROJECT PLANNING		
1. First Meeting of the Project Board- Joint programming, budgeting and work plan development to achieve project objectives Develop a Scientific Framework Nomination of the Steering Committee	Early Oct 2013, Arusha, Tanzania (in prelude of the Africa Climate Conference 2013)	WMO – all partners
2. Meeting of the Project Steering Committee	Mid-Oct 2013 (to coincide with the Africa Climate Conference 2013, Oct 15-18, Arusha)	Project SC
3. National Stakeholder engagement & project buy-in (in Tanzania and Malawi)	Nov – Dec 2013	WMO, WHO, WFP With CGIAR-CCAFS, IFRC
- Project launch/endorsement meeting in Tanzania	Nov 2013	
- Project launch/endorsement meeting in Malawi	Dec 2013	
....		
PHASE 2: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (Components 1 & 2)		
4. Mapping of current projects, initiatives and programs on climate services at local, national and regional local levels (Desk study) in Malawi and Tanzania- Activity 3.4	End 2013	CICERO/CMI, CCAFS
5. National / sub-national stakeholder mapping and engagement, towards building the National Framework for Climate Services	Early 2014	WMO (incl NMHS), CGIAR-CCAFS, IFRC,
6. National workshop to establish the Framework for climate services at National level in Tanzania	Mid 2014	WMO (incl NMHS) with CGIAR-CCAFS, WHO, WFP
7. National workshop to establish the Framework for climate services at National level in Malawi	Mid 2014	WMO (incl NMHS) with CGIAR-CCAFS, WHO, WFP
8. Sub-national/local level end user dialogues to guide process of climate service design, tailoring, communication and delivery	Mid to end 2014	CGIAR-CCAFS, IFRC, WHO, WFP

9. Development and testing of methods to train boundary organizations and intermediaries (NGOs, CBOs, farmer organizations, rural radios and professional communicator networks, etc.), enabling them to serve as the 'missing link' and widely communicate climate services to reach the most vulnerable in Tanzania and Malawi	Mid to end 2014	CGIAR-CCAFS, IFRC, WHO, WFP
10. Roving seminars and farmer trainings on probabilistic forecasting in Tanzania & Malawi	Mid to end 2014	CGIAR-CCAFS with WMO (incl NMHS)
11. Collection of baseline data in all target project sites to enable adequate project M&E and evaluation of the impact of climate services for end users	Mid to end 2014	CGIAR-CCAFS
12. Improvement of prediction skill at the intra-seasonal and inter-seasonal timescales, developing capacity of NMHSs of Malawi and Tanzania to develop climate services responsive to end user needs	2014 - 2015	WMO, CGIAR-CCAFS
...		
...		
PHASE 3: PROJECT MONITORING, EVALUATION & SYNTHESIS OF LESSONS LEARNT/GOOD PRACTICE (Component 3)		
13. Development of M&E Approach	2014-2015	CICERO/CMI plus all partners
14. Mapping and Analysis of cross-country approaches, opportunities and gaps in climate services delivery	2014-2015	CICERO/CMI plus all partners
15. Mapping and Analysis of cross-country approaches, opportunities and gaps in climate services delivery	2014-2015	CICERO/CMI plus all partners
16. Publication of research articles, reports and policy briefs on the findings from the project, development of communication strategy (website, videos, twitter, etc.). Aim is to link this program with the academic community and the further development of climate change research taking into account usability of climate information in publication of research results in internationally peer review journals. Important for IPCC AR5.	2014-2015	CICERO/CMI plus all partners

Outline Budget

The tables below show the annual budgets across the organizations for all activities. More work is required at the Arusha Steering Committee meeting (12-14 October 2013) where detailed budgets will be produced that are aligned with annual spread set out below.

Organization	USD (approx)				NOK			
	Year			Total	Year			Total
	1	2	3		1	2	3	
WHO	641,046	912,197	867,969	2,421,213	3,885,123	5,528,463	5,260,414	14,674,000
WMO	706,210	1,026,538	726,629	2,459,377	4,280,054	6,221,437	4,403,807	14,905,298
WFP	946,513	781,699	693,001	2,421,212	5,736,438	4,737,562	4,200,000	14,674,000
IFRC	225,000	297,667	208,333	731,000	1,950,000	1,186,000	1,250,000	4,386,000
CCAFS	319,799	280,217	282,517	882,532	1,938,172	1,698,281	1,712,221	5,348,674
CICERO/CMI	364,686	331,827	295,472	991,985	2,210,213	2,011,074	1,790,740	6,012,027
				0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,203,253	3,630,145	3,073,921	9,907,320	20,000,000	21,382,817	18,617,182	60,000,000

Notes:

- a. Some organizations are referenced in the activities table as being involved, but don't appear in the budget table under that component. This is reflecting that organizations may wish to have some say in these parts of the project, but that the budget approach is simplified. The overall budget for each agency is meant to reflect their overall costs for engaging and delivering.
- b. Figures in 1000's USD and NOK, but note there are rounding differences in the currency conversion process.
- c. *
Slightly broader sets of countries will be covered under activities for Components 2 & 3 – a well-defined (chiefly desk researched) activity looking more broadly across eight countries *Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Madagascar*
Also that for work related to Objective 2, specific activities will be carried out that develop an improved understanding of how communities adapt in the absence of national institutions and infrastructure in *Somalia, S Sudan, Mali and Zimbabwe*.
- d. If approved, the disbursements arrangements need to be agreed between the partners and Norway MFA. Early discussions on this issue have taken place, but no final agreement on this had taken place at this point.

GFCS Africa Adaptation Programme – Risk Management Matrix

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Management	Contingency/Plan B
Insecurity – Insecurity (armed conflict or violence) in the project target areas.	Low	High	All agencies involved in the implementation of activities have security policies and procedures in place, and staff are trained on these.	Suspend activities affected by insecurity until the situation has improved to allow them to proceed. Should this not happen during the duration of the project funds will be moved to other activities.
Delay – All or part of the project activities are delayed, affecting the achievement of targets on time.	High	High	Detailed activity plans prepared by each partner for all activities. Regular monitoring of progress to identify possible sources of delay and update plans.	In case of severe delays the project plans will be changed to allow for the transfer of funds away from delayed activities to activity areas where progress is faster. This might entail the revision of targets and outcomes.
Poor Governance of Funds – Misuse of project funds or other project resources.	Low	Medium	Detailed budgets prepared for each activity. Funds spread among 7 different main implementing partners and a number of local partners. Regular financial reporting on use of funds.	Cessation of funding to project partner/activity where any irregularities have been found until the issues have been cleared. Communication of the suspected irregularity and the actions taken to the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Low stakeholder support/buy in for the project – Key stakeholders do not participate fully in project activities.	Medium	High	Stakeholder meetings held on a regular basis, especially prior to and at the early stages of the project. (Stakeholders meeting 14.10.13, planned project launches in Tanzania & Malawi in January and March 2014). Communications strategy prepared for the project to inform different target audiences.	Use of high level involvement to highlight the importance of the project and improve stakeholder involvement.
Humanitarian emergency – A large scale humanitarian emergency occurs in one of the target countries, necessitating a diversion of focus for key implementing partners and stakeholders.	Medium	Medium	The partners with humanitarian mandates (WFP, IFRC, WHO) need to have contingency plans in place. Regular monitoring of activity plans and regular coordination meetings (Project Steering Committee).	Suspension of affected activities during the most critical phase of the humanitarian response, if needed. Potential transfer of funds to activities not affected by the crisis.

Duplication of efforts – Project activities duplicate similar work implemented by different projects/organizations.	Medium	Medium	Participation in coordination forums as and when relevant. Proactive identification of and engagement with similar initiatives. Active communication of the planned activities to key target audiences.	Amendment of planned activities if found that they are duplicating already ongoing work.
---	--------	--------	---	--

Annex 1 – (needs further major programmes adding)

Future Africa will recognize and link with significant International Programmes or Frameworks, these include:

AMCOMET

The Integrated Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services), endorsed by African Union and by the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology¹ (AMCOMET), was developed to enhance the cooperation between African countries and is the conduit for the implementation of GFCS in Africa. The purpose of the strategy is to correctly position weather and climate services as an essential component in national and regional development framework and sustainable development in Africa, particularly in poverty reduction efforts, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The Strategy aims to serve as a framework for integrated and coordinated mechanisms, which will provide strategic direction to Member States and other stakeholders in streamlining policies that address challenges and opportunities associated with the development of adequate weather and climate services at the national and regional levels.

The Strategy identifies five key pillars for action:

1. Increase political support and recognition of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and related WMO Regional Climate Centres;
2. Enhance weather and climate service delivery for sustainable development;
3. Improve access to meteorological services in particular for Marine and Aviation Sectors;
4. Support the provision of weather and climate services for climate change adaptation and mitigation; and
5. Strengthen partnerships with relevant institutions and funding mechanisms.

Priority areas of action of the strategic pillars have also been identified to promote the production and incorporation of science based weather and climate information and services into Africa development policy, planning and existing initiatives, such as ClimDev-Africa and the Monitoring of Environment and Security in Africa (MESA).

Norwegian MFA has supported the creation of AMCOMET and it will be important for this programme to link in with and support the further implementation and development of the AMCOMET process.

Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Initiative

Background and Objectives

The lack of appropriate climate information is a major obstacle to addressing the challenges of climate change in Africa, and has led to calls by African leaders and development partners to improve the provision and use of appropriate climate information to promote planning for sustainable development in Africa. As part of the effort to address climate change challenges in Africa, the Climate for Development in Africa Program (ClimDev-Africa or the “Program”) was designed as a joint initiative of the African Development Bank (“AfDB” or the “Bank”), the Commission of the African Union (“AUC”) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (“UNECA”). The Program has been endorsed at regional meetings of African Heads of State and Government and by Africa’s Ministers of Finance, Planning, Economic Development, and the Environment. Its purpose is to explore actions required in overcoming climate information gaps, for analyses leading to adequate policies and decision-making at all levels.

The AfDB accepted the request from the AUC and UNECA to establish the ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (“CDSF” or the “Fund”) and to administer its resources for demand-led interventions. The Board of Directors of the Bank sought and received the approval of the Board of Governors for the establishment of the Fund. The ClimDev-Africa Special Fund was established by the Bank’s Board of Governors on 27 May 2010.

The CDSF forms one of the three elements of ClimDev-Africa, the others being the African Climate Policy Center at UNECA, and the Climate Change and Desertification Control Unit at the AUC. All of the three elements received mandates from the highest level of African Policy makers, Heads of Government and Ministers of Finance, Planning and the Environment. Each has its own set of formal documents in addition to

¹ AMCOMET, composed of African Ministers responsible for meteorology, is a ministerial body which aims to provide political leadership, policy direction and advocacy in the provision of weather, water and climate information and services that meet societal and sector specific needs, including agriculture, health, water resource management and disaster risk reduction to name a few. Its key objectives are to help promote security, socio-economic development and poverty eradication on a pan-African level through sound governance of the science of meteorology and its related applications. (www.amcomet.org)

the ClimDev-Africa Framework Programme Document (CFPD) which was developed by the ClimDev-Africa Secretariat to define the linkages between the three elements of the program.

The goal of the CDSF is to pool resources to contribute to sustainable development and, in particular, poverty reduction by preparing and implementing climate-resilient development programs that mainstream climate change information at all levels in Africa. The objective of the CDSF is to strengthen the institutional capacities of national and sub-regional bodies to formulate and implement effective climate-sensitive policies.

Areas of Focus / Sub-Sectors

The ClimDev-Africa Programme Special Fund (CDSF) supports operations in the following three main areas:

- Generation and wide dissemination of reliable and high quality climate information in Africa;
- Capacity enhancement of policy makers and policy support institutions to integrate climate change information into development programs; and
- Implementation of pilot adaptation practices that demonstrate the value of mainstreaming climate information into development.

Target Beneficiaries

The immediate beneficiaries are the group of "Policy Makers" that ClimDev serves including Regional Economic Communities (RECs); River Basin Organizations (RBOs); National governments (including NMHs); Parliamentarians; and African negotiators. The ultimate beneficiaries are rural communities with climate sensitive livelihoods; communities vulnerable to climate sensitive diseases; communities dependent on uncertain water and other natural resources, communities at risk of disasters, and communities with poor energy access.

Libreville Declaration

Therefore declare that we, African countries, commit ourselves to:

1. Establishing a health-and-environment strategic alliance, as the basis for plans of joint action;
2. Developing or updating our national, sub-regional and regional frameworks in order to address more effectively the issue of environmental impacts on health, through integration of these links in policies, strategies, regulations and national development plans;
3. Ensuring integration of agreed objectives in the areas of health and environment in national poverty reduction strategies by implementing priority intersectoral programmes at all levels, aimed at accelerating achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
4. Building national, sub-regional and regional capacities to better prevent environment-related health problems, through the establishment or strengthening of health and environment institutions;
5. Supporting knowledge acquisition and management in the area of health and environment, particularly through applied research at local, sub-regional and regional levels, while ensuring coordination of scientific and technical publications so as to identify knowledge gaps and research priorities and to support education and training at all levels;
6. Establishing or strengthening systems for health and environment surveillance to allow measurement of interlinked health and environment impacts and to identify emerging risks, in order to manage them better;
7. Effectively implementing national, sub-regional and regional mechanisms for enforcing compliance with international conventions and national regulations to protect populations from health threats related to the environment, including accession to and implementation of the Bamako Convention by those countries that have not yet done so;
8. Setting up national monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess performance in implementing priority programmes and peer review mechanisms to learn from each other's experience;
9. Instituting the practice of systematic assessment of health and environment risks, in particular through the development of procedures to assess impacts on health, and to produce national environment outlook reports;
10. Developing partnerships for targeted and specific advocacy on health and environment issues aimed at institutions and communities including the youth, parliamentarians, local governments, education ministries, civil society and the private sector;
11. Achieving a balance in the allocation of national budgetary resources for intersectoral health-and-environment programmes;

AFRO disaster risk management strategy

Disaster risk reduction policies and institutional mechanisms do exist at various degrees of completeness in African countries. However, their effectiveness is limited, hence the need for a strategic approach to improving and enhancing their effectiveness and efficiency by emphasizing disaster risk reduction. The African Union (AU) and its New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) offers the opportunity to promote such a strategic change.

To develop the Strategy, a baseline study was carried out to establish the status of disaster risk reduction in Africa. It emerged from the study that development was at risk from disasters mainly because of gaps in the following areas: institutional frameworks; risk identification; knowledge management; governance; and emergency response.

In the light of all the above concerns, the aim of the Strategy is to contribute to the attainment of sustainable development and poverty eradication by facilitating the integration of disaster risk reduction into development.

The Strategy's objectives are to:

- (1) increase political commitment to disaster risk reduction;
- (2) improve identification and assessment of disaster risks;
- (3) enhance knowledge management for disaster risk reduction;
- (4) increase public awareness of disaster risk reduction;
- (5) improve governance of disaster risk reduction institutions; and
- (6) integrate of disaster risk reduction in emergency response management.

Hyogo Framework for Action

The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) is the first plan to explain, describe and detail the work that is required from all different sectors and actors to reduce disaster losses. It was developed and agreed on with the many partners needed to reduce disaster risk - governments, international agencies, disaster experts and many others - bringing them into a common system of coordination. The HFA outlines five priorities for action, and offers guiding principles and practical means for achieving disaster resilience. Its goal is to substantially reduce disaster losses by 2015 by building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters. This means reducing loss of lives and social, economic, and environmental assets when hazards strike.

Priority Action 1: Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Countries that develop policy, legislative and institutional frameworks for disaster risk reduction and that are able to develop and track progress through specific and measurable indicators have greater capacity to manage risks and to achieve widespread consensus for, engagement in and compliance with disaster risk reduction measures across all sectors of society

Priority Action 2: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.

The starting point for reducing disaster risk and for promoting a culture of disaster resilience lies in the knowledge of the hazards and the physical, social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities to disasters that most societies face, and of the ways in which hazards and vulnerabilities are changing in the short and long term, followed by action taken on the basis of that knowledge.

Priority Action 3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.

Disasters can be substantially reduced if people are well informed and motivated towards a culture of disaster prevention and resilience, which in turn requires the collection, compilation and dissemination of relevant knowledge and information on hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities.

Priority Action 4: Reduce the underlying risk factors.

Disaster risks related to changing social, economic, environmental conditions and land use, and the impact of hazards associated with geological events, weather, water, climate variability and climate change, are addressed in sector development planning and programmes as well as in post-disaster situations.

Priority Action 5: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

At times of disaster, impacts and losses can be substantially reduced if authorities, individuals and communities in hazard-prone areas are well prepared and ready to act and are equipped with the knowledge and capacities for effective disaster management.