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ANNEX

of the Commission Decision amending Commission Decision C(2018) 21 of 10.1.2018 on the Annual Action Programme 2017 - Part 4 in favour of intra-ACP cooperation to be financed from the 11th European Development Fund

Action Document for Intra-ACP Climate Services and related applications

ANNUAL PROGRAMME

This document constitutes the **annual** work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation and action programme in the sense of Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation N° 236/2014.

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Intra-ACP Climate Services and related applications CRIS number: ACP/FED/038-833 Financed under the 11 th European Development Fund (EDF)
2. Zone benefiting from the action/ location	The action will be carried out in the following regions: African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, with tentatively a project team in Brussels. Some proposed activities, twinning actions and training may take place in South Africa, Morocco, Europe, Australia, and USA. The action shall be carried out in all the ACP countries
3. Programming document	Intra-ACP Cooperation – 11 th European Development Fund – Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme approved in 2015 (Objective 2.2.) Strategy Paper and Indicative programme 2014-2020 ¹
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Climate Change, Resilience Building, Environment, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Disaster Preparedness, Water and Health.
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 85 000 000 Total EDF budget contribution: EUR 85 000 000
6. Aid modality and implementation modalities	Project Modality <i>Direct Management:</i> 1. Grant: Direct Award to Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) 2. Grant: Direct Award to AGRHYMET Regional Centre 3. Grant: Direct Award to the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH) <i>Procurement (direct management):</i>

¹ Commission Decision on the adoption of the 2014-2020 Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme for intra-ACP cooperation between the European Union and the ACP Group of States C(2015)7766 final of 13.11.2015.

	4. Procurement contracts for mid-term / final Evaluation and Audits 5. Administrative arrangement with the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) <i>Indirect Management:</i> 6. Indirect Management with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) 7. Indirect Management with the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) 8. Indirect with the African Union 9. Indirect Management with the World Meteorological Organization 10. Indirect Management with the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) 11. Indirect Management with the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)			
7 a) DAC codes	41010 Environmental policy and Administrative management 41082 Environmental Research 22040 Information and Communication			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to the environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagship	Not applicable			
10. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; Goal 5: Gender Equality – Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls; Goal 7: Ensure access to reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; Goal 15: Life on Land. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.			

SUMMARY

The goal of this action (EUR 85 million / 6 years) is to support the climate information services value chain with technical assistance, financial assistance, infrastructure and capacity building to improve wide access and use of climate information, and to enable and encourage the generation and use of climate services and applications for decision making processes at all levels. Improving the quantity and quality of climate services offered by regional climate centres and hydro meteorological organisations in ACP countries and increasing knowledge and information services will lead to their certification by UN World Meteorological Organization.

The action will contribute to fostering sustainable development, through the prevention of desertification, preservation of ecological biodiversity, sustainable use of water management in ACP countries by improving the decision-making process through informed adaptation options to climate variability and change. This action will strengthen the tools to bridge climate services stakeholders and users in climate-sensitive sectors to resource and implement the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) at all levels.

Climate change and environment are at the heart of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: achieving sustainable development and avoiding dangerous climate change through the Paris Agreement are two sides of the same coin. By boosting Adaptation and Resilience to climate change, this ACP-EU Climate Services action will contribute to primary SDG 13 on climate change, as well as other secondary SDGs, including SDG 2 on zero hunger, SDG 3 on good health and well-being, SDG 5 on gender, SDG 6 on clean water, SDG 14 on life below water and SDG 15 on life on land. The action is in line with the recently published proposal for a New European Consensus on Development² which recognizes climate change as one of the key-drivers of poverty exacerbation. The Consensus addresses climate change under one of the main priorities of the consensus, Planet, but also under other priorities such as Prosperity and Peace giving the opportunities and challenges climate change poses for sustainable jobs and growth as well as for building resilience to withstand and recover from shocks and disasters.

Under the action, the main expected results are:

Output 1) Interaction between the users, researchers and climate services providers in ACP regions is structured;

Output 2) Provision of climate services at Regional and National level is effectively guaranteed and secured;

Output 3) Access to Climate Information is improved;

Output 4) Capacity of ACP regions is enhanced to generate and apply climate information and products relevant to their particular concerns;

Output 5) Climate-informed decision-making is enhanced and climate services are mainstreamed into policy processes at regional and national levels.

The actions will be implemented by the ACP Secretariat, the UN specialised agency World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC), the African Union Commission, , the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), AGRHYMET Regional Centre, the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH), the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).

² OJ C 210 of 30.6.2017.

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional/Thematic context

The adverse impact of climate change is a major challenge to socio-economic development globally. The countries of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States – while having contributed little to green-house gas emissions – are particularly vulnerable to the consequences of climate change, including water stress and scarcity, food insecurity, diminished hydropower generation potential, loss of biodiversity and ecosystem degradation, increased incidence of disease burden, destruction of infrastructure and high costs of disaster management as a result of increased frequency and intensity of droughts, floods and landslides.

The ACP Group comprises 79 countries from sub-Saharan Africa (48 countries); the Caribbean (16 countries) and the Pacific (15 countries). 39 of these countries belong to the group of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), 15 Land-locked Developing Countries and 37 are classified as Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

They are therefore considered to be the most vulnerable countries in the world to the impacts of climate change because of multiple existing stresses, from low adaptive capacity to intrinsic exposure to climate change, due to geographical conditions. Reliable information on climate change and variability can build resilience to climate impacts; saving lives, stopping and reversing desertification and improving livelihoods. Science-based climate information is critical for ACP countries to increase their resilience for adapting to climate change by addressing timely and effectively climate risks.

The UN "Global Framework for Climate Services" (GFCS) was established in 2009 at the World Climate Conference-3 organized by the UN World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 2009 to **strengthen production, availability, delivery and application of science-based climate prediction and services**.

"Climate services", defined by Global Framework for Climate Services³, include the timely production, translation, provision and use of climate data, information and knowledge for informed societal decision-making regarding climate risks. Enabling access to climate information and providing user-friendly climate services will help decision makers at all levels, including end users, in a wide range of sectors including agriculture and food security, disaster risk reduction, sustainable water and health, development and implementation of climate change adaptation strategies to reduce desertification and promote the conservation of biological diversity.

The Global Framework for Climate Services Implementation Plan was adopted "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". The Global Framework for Climate Services Implementation Plan comprises 5 main components: i) User Interface Platform; ii) Climate Services Information System; iii) Observations and Monitoring; iv) Research Modelling and Prediction; and v) Capacity Building. It also structures the activities at 3 main levels: Global, Regional and National, suggesting links between these various levels to facilitate effective implementation and provision of climate services at all levels.

While the use of climate information and forecasts is growing rapidly worldwide, many ACP countries still lack the infrastructural, technical, human and institutional capacities to provide high quality climate services.

³ <http://www.wmo.int/gfcs/implementation-plan>

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

Climate change and environment are at the heart of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development: achieving sustainable development and avoiding dangerous climate change through the Paris Agreement are two sides of the same coin. Therefore the action of integrating environment and climate change into the EU policies and development initiatives is a win-win option recognized in the Proposal for a new Consensus on Development⁴ which underlines climate change as one of the key-drivers of poverty.

The Paris Agreement builds upon the national climate pledges known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), including mitigation but also adaptation components. The assistance to our partners for a positive inclusion of NDCs into national development and economic development planning will facilitate the implementation of the Paris Agreement while striving to achieve the SDGs.

In order to sustain poverty reduction efforts to deliver low-emission climate-resilient sustainable development, it will be essential to support partner countries in the implementation of their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and to provide reliable and user-friendly climate information for decision-makers. Policy is key and often more important than money.

In particular, this action is instrumental for the achievement of the goals and aims of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by boosting adaptation and resilience to climate change: contributing primarily to SDG 13 on climate change, SDG 2 on zero hunger, SDG 3 on good health and well-being, SDG 6 on clean water, SDG 14 on life below water and SDG 15 on life on land. The action supports combatting desertification, as a form of land degradation directly related to the impacts of climate change on land losing vegetation, water bodies (lakes, streams), and wildlife with devastating effects on the lives of those who depend on the land (food-production zones are shifting, crops are failing, livestock are dying and ponds, lakes, rivers and underground water sources are drying up) pushing people that depend on farming, pastoralism and other natural resources into forced migrants. The contribution of the Global Framework for Climate Services to the 2030 Agenda is well detailed in this White Paper⁵.

The action also responds to other international strategies and agreements; the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, the Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) Accelerated Modalities of Action (S.A.M.O.A) Pathway and contributes to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

The Paris Agreement makes specific reference to climate services by calling on parties to strengthen "*scientific knowledge on climate, including research, systematic observation of the climate system and early warning systems, in a manner that informs climate services and supports decision-making*". The action supports partner countries with credible and reliable information for decision makers to ensure the implementation of their NDCs as well as their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Paris Agreement acknowledges that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights. It calls for a gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach.

The ACP Group of States played a key role in securing the Paris Agreement on climate change, building on its cooperation with the EU. Out of the 185 countries that have ratified

⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/proposal-new-european-consensus-development_en (OJ C 210 of 30.6.2017)

⁵ http://www.wmo.int/gfcs/sites/default/files/2016.09.19%20IBCS-MC4-DOC%205.4%20WHITE%20PAPER-draft1_en-1.docx

the Paris Agreement to date, 77 are ACP countries. Climate change is one of the strategic priorities of the proposal for a renewed partnership with the ACP countries⁶.

In terms of the climate services, the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET)⁷, the African Union Commission (AUC), the Secretariat of the ACP Group of States and the African Regional Economic Communities (RECs), expressed their support through the "Addis Ababa Declaration"⁸ to the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services in Africa. In 2014, the Benoni Declaration⁹ widened implementation to the Caribbean and Pacific regions.

The Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Forum of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (CARICOM/CARIFORUM)¹⁰ entrust the management of climate and weather science information to the Caribbean Meteorological Organization (CMO) coordinating the National Meteorological Services of 16 Caribbean Member States, where the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH) is the training and research body.

The ACP countries of the Pacific region adopted in 2012 the "Pacific Islands Meteorological Strategy (PIMS) 2012-2021: sustaining weather and climate services in Pacific island countries and territories". The Pacific Meteorological Council (PMC), a specialized body of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), is responsible for the implementation.

The Global Framework for Climate Services provides a reliable and consolidated framework with clear roles, responsibilities to enable the sound implementation of the action to improve climate-related outcomes at national, regional and global levels in ACP regions. Moreover, the Global Framework for Climate Services supports the achievement of the SGDs (2, 5, 7, 13, 15) in the many ways, including gender equality through the support of climate informed services to women, providing financial resources, tools, and strategies (e.g. Index Insurance) to improve women and men employment opportunities, access to natural resources, and ownership of land, improving their food and financial security and resilience.

These established dialogues and agreed priorities led to the inclusion of climate services as one of the priority areas for 11th EDF intra-ACP cooperation under Objective 2.2., which aims "to strengthen production, availability, delivery and application of science-based climate prediction and services" with the expected results:

- a. Improved quality and quantity of regional climate prediction and services offered by ACP regional climate centres (RCCs) and national hydro-meteorological organisations (NMHSs) for 5 climate-sensitive sectors (agriculture and food security, health, water, disaster risk reduction and energy);
- b. ACP regional climate centres (RCCs) are designated/certified as World Meteorological Organization regional climate centres and recognised as regional centres of excellence by ACP countries, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and other regional partners/stakeholders.

The European Commission has also integrated Climate Services as part of its Research and Technological Development policy (a European Roadmap for Climate Services), as well as part of the Copernicus programme, whereas the Copernicus Climate Change Services is one

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/joint-communication-renewed-partnership-countries-africa-caribbean-and-pacific_en (JOIN(2016) 52 final of 22.11.2016)

⁷ https://www.wmo.int/amcomet/sites/default/files/field/doc/pages/amcomet-integrated-african-strategy-meteorology-13677_en.pdf

⁸ <https://public.wmo.int/en/media/news/addis-ababa-declaration-supports-stronger-climate-services-africa>

⁹ https://www.wmo.int/amcomet/sites/default/files/field/doc/events/benoni_statment.pdf

¹⁰ [Given the cross-border and regional nature of the challenges involved, special attention will be paid to make sure that all ACP regions will fully participate and benefit from such initiatives, including if need be through the utilisation of existing 'bridges' between different financial instruments.](#)

of the European contributions to the implementation of Global Framework for Climate Services.

The action is in line with the "Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020"¹¹, especially since it contributes to the achievement of Thematic Priority: Political and civil rights - Voice and Participation, objective 20 Equal rights enjoyed by women to participate in and influence decision-making processes on climate and environmental issues.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

The action builds specifically on the input and needs of 3 main stakeholders:

a) **Regional Climate Centres:** The World Meteorological Organization has been providing certification to the RCCs, as centres of excellence, to standardize the generation of regional services, including long-range forecasts (regional and national) and strengthening the capacity of countries to deliver the best climate services to end beneficiaries. The RCCs work through a nationally coordinated consortium of science institutions and knowledge platforms, supported by the corresponding Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa, by Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH) in the Caribbean and by SPREP-SPC in the Pacific and have been designated by their Member States. Some of these have been certified and other are in the process of being certified by World Meteorological Organization as displayed in the following table¹²:

RCC	Location	Supporting Regional Org.	Number Countries	Date established	WMO Certification	MESA ¹³ involvement
1. ACMAD ¹⁴	Niamey, Niger	AUC-AMCOMET	54	1987 UNECA ¹⁵	Certified	CIC ¹⁶
2. AGRHY MET	Abuja, Nigeria	ECOWAS ¹⁷	17	1975 CILSS ¹⁸ / ECOWAS	Submission in progress	RIC ¹⁹
3. CAPC-CA ²⁰	Gabon	ECCAS ²¹	11	2015 AMCOMET	Established recently ²²	Not involved but CICOS ²³ as a RIC.
4. CSC-SADC	Gaborone, Botswana	SADC	15	1990 as DMC-Harare ²⁴	Submission is in progress	Partner of the RIC
5. Network of NMHS	Mauritius	IOC	4+SIDS Secretariat	2012 as MESA-Ocean	Under construction ²⁵	Partner of the RIC (MOI ²⁶)

¹¹ SWD(2015)182 final of 21.9.2015.

¹² Source: WMO, Updated on 22 March 2017.

¹³ Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa (MESA).

¹⁴ African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development.

¹⁵ United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

¹⁶ Continental Implementation Centre (for Climate Service).

¹⁷ Economic Community of West African States.

¹⁸ Inter-State Committee against Drought in the Sahel.

¹⁹ Regional Implementation Centre

²⁰ Climate Application and Prediction Center of Central Africa.

²¹ Economic Community of Central African States.

²² The Centre has been approved by the Conference of Ministers and is under construction.

²³ Commission Internationale du bassin Congo-Oubangui-Sangha

²⁴ Drought Monitoring Centre

²⁵ The Centre has been approved by the Conference of Ministers and is under construction.

²⁶ Mauritius Oceanography Institute

6. ICPAC ²⁷	Nairobi	IGAD	11	1990 as DMC-Nairobi	Submission in progress	RIC
7. CIMH	Barbados	CARICOM ²⁸	16	1999	Certified	Not involved
8. Virtual Network	Samoa, Fiji,	SPREP-SPC	22	2015 Samoa-SPREP	In progress and will be supported by the PCCC ²⁹ (2016)	Not involved

The RCCs act as multipliers and will work with the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and their partners in climate services provision at national level coordinated within a National Framework for Climate Services. RCCs, the main beneficiaries of this programme, require training, infrastructure, equipment, etc, to access climate information, provide climate services, engage in structured interaction with users. The improvement of their technical as well as infrastructure capacity will be the focus of the programme.

b) The respective regional policy entities (AUC, African RECs and their equivalent in the Caribbean and Pacific regions): As mentioned above, the RCCs are supported politically and economically by the regional policy entities. Besides this subsidiarity between the RCCs and the regional entities, these regional policy decision-making institutions are one of the main final users of the climate services produced by the RCCs. Moreover, they have the role and influence to convene other final users at regional level and support the establishment of functioning platforms for the effective delivery of climate services to relevant users.

In cooperation with RCCs, these stakeholders will extend alliances with the appropriate association of technical partners (line ministries, sector departments, relevant agencies, etc) across different climate vulnerable priority sectors (agriculture, civil protection, health, water resource management, fisheries) that are involved in the process of generating, tailoring and communicating climate services with specific consideration to mainstreaming gender. The partners' sector-specific knowledge of vulnerability and exposure helps to tailor weather, climate and hydrological forecasts received from NHMSs, transforming information into a service for end users.

As the main users of these services and key actors in policy-making in their regions, the Regional Organisations will be at the heart of the interaction between the RCCs and other socio-economic users in the regions. As the supporting bodies of the RCCs they will provide grants to their RCCs for the implementation of the programme's activities.

iii) Final users of climate services in ACP countries: End users of climate information range from decision-makers belonging to regional, national and local public institutions to research institutions and universities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), farmer and water associations, private sector (e.g. members of the agriculture value chains, insurance funds, companies), and many others parties interested in climate services involved in climate-sensitive sectors. Naturally, final users depend on the sector of the climate services to be provided and each of the ACP regions prioritises different sectors under this action given their specific vulnerability to climate change.

The following table includes a tentative list of potential members, beneficiaries, groups of users, NGOs, civil society groups, associations and other different participants of the climate services value chain, as main stakeholders of the Intra-ACP Programme at the different levels of decision process:

²⁷ IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre.

²⁸ The only centre accredited by the Green Climate Fund as Regional Implementing entity

²⁹ Pacific Climate Change Centre (Samoa)

Scale/Level of intervention	Main Stakeholders
Global	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ACP Secretariat 2. WMO, Global Framework for Climate Services Office 3. GCOS, GOOS, GEOSS³⁰ 4. EUMETSAT, ESA, NOAA, ECMWF, EU (JRC, <i>Copernicus, H2020</i>)³¹ 5. European Environment Agency (EEA), WHO, UNESCO, UNDP 6. UNISDR and GFDRL/WB³² 7. IFRC³³, OXFAM, CARE
Regional	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regional Climate Centres (RCCs) 2. African Union Commission (AUC) 3. African Regional Economic Communities, (ECOWAS, ECCAS, SADC, IOC, IGAD) 4. CARICOM/CARIFORUM, the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (5Cs) 5. South Pacific Community, SPREP, University of South Pacific 6. African Development Bank (AfDB) 7. Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), Asian Development Bank (AsDB), 8. For the Regional Priority interventions: Water Basin Organizations, Regional Health Programs (Malaria, Meningitis, Tuberculosis), Regional Agriculture programmes and networks, Disaster Risk Reduction Agencies, Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI), Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF), African Risk Capacity (ARC), among others.
National	NMHSs and active Members of the National Framework for Climate Services: Hydrology, Energy Agriculture Protection, Forestry, Health, Civil Protection, Education Research, Private Sector, Finance, Insurance, Supplier of Seeds and Fertilisers, Telecom, Media.
Local final/targeted Beneficiaries	Local governments and extension services or practitioners (public or private), urban and rural communities, farmers and water associations, agriculture value chains (cotton, cocoa tea, livestock, fisheries, etc.), business groups (seed companies, fertilisers, microcredits, finance, pest-disease control and other agricultural supply chain actors), NGOs, women farmer groups, herders, women associations, water associations, etc.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

Many socio-economic sectors, including water, agriculture, fisheries, health and forestry, transport, tourism and energy, are highly sensitive to extreme weather and climate events such as, inter-alia, droughts, desertification, floods, cyclones, and hurricanes. As a result, decision-makers in these sectors are increasingly concerned by the adverse impacts of climate change and climate variability but do not have the capacity to make effective use of climate information to manage current and future climate risks. Consequently, there is an urgent need for enhanced global cooperation in the development of accurate and timely climate information but an equally important need for its exchange between the providers and users of climate services to ensure that relevant climate information is integrated into planning, policy and practice at all levels.

The Global Framework for Climate Services was established to address the above-mentioned issue. This action's priority areas are thus guided by the Global Framework for Climate Services' 4 priority sectors identified in the 11th EDF strategy as well as Global Framework for Climate Services 5 components, validated by donor partners in the Global Framework for Climate Services Implementation Plan.

³⁰ Global Climate Observing Systems, Global Ocean Observing System, Global Earth Observation System of Systems

³¹ European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites, European Space Agency, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts)

³² UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery.

³³ International Federation for Red Cross and Red Crescent societies.

The Global Framework for Climate Services Implementation Plan responds to the 6 key challenges identified through widespread consultation at the World Climate Conference-3 in 2009: i) access to climate services needs to be established and/or improved in all countries; ii) capacity to deal with climate-related risks is lacking in many countries; iii) availability and quality of climate data are inadequate in many parts of the globe; iv) climate services users and providers need to interact better; v) quality of tailored climate services needs improvement to better match the regional and local user requirements; vi) capacity building at the production, delivery or uptake of climate services in all the priority sectors and at all level starting with the final users at the local community level is needed.

The **priority areas/sectors** are further driven by the needs of the ACP regions ensuring, on one side, the continuation of the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services at regional level avoiding duplication and, on the other hand, guaranteeing the links between the Global Framework for Climate Services at regional and national level as in many countries this process has already started.

Climate variability has a large influence on **agriculture**, which is heavily dependent on rainfall, sunshine and temperature, introducing a new complicating factor into the food security equation. Better understanding of climate variability will help reduce the vulnerability through informed policies, practices and technologies. This action will contribute to achieving land degradation neutrality by providing climate-based information to accurately assess sustainable land management practices and therefore supporting the prevention and rehabilitation of already degraded land, scale-up sustainable land management and acceleration of ecosystem/biodiversity conservation and restoration initiatives.

Additionally, the land use sector represents 25% of total global emissions. Therefore, improved land and ecosystems sustainable use and management, such as low emissions agriculture, silvopasture, agro-forestry and ecosystem conservation and restoration could, under certain circumstances, close the remaining emissions gap.

Adequate quantitative risk information supplied through climate services, ensure integrated **disasters risk reduction and management** strategies using early warning systems to reduce casualties and medium and long-term sectoral planning to reduce economic losses and build livelihood resilience. Desertification and drought have significant and pervasive socio-economic and environmental impacts, known to cause more deaths and displace more people than any other natural disaster.

Weather and climate are inextricably linked to some of the most fundamental determinants of **human health** such as clean air and water, adequate food and shelter, and the distribution and occurrence of disease. However, the health community faces the challenge of accessing, recognizing, understanding, interpreting and applying available climate information.

Climate data and information underpin the planning and management of surface water supplies; **efficient water resource management** planning and decision-making should be informed with relevant and appropriate climate knowledge and information to adequately understand and account for the influence of weather and climate on water resources.

Other sectors such as energy, fisheries, aquaculture, ocean services, biodiversity conservation/ecosystem management, infrastructure/human settlements and tourism could be added to the programme following the demands of the regions.

The 11th EDF strategy recognizes that vulnerable people are disproportionately affected by risks arising from climate change. In particular, gender inequalities and women's socioeconomic disadvantages remain as critical challenges in ACP countries as they seek to cope with the adverse effects of the changing climate.

In the agricultural sector, women are among the most vulnerable to environmental shocks due to their involvement in the informal sector. As regard to water resource management, climate change has significant impacts on the availability of fresh water resources, needed for

domestic use and productive tasks. This has broad consequences for vulnerable groups, particularly women who are responsible for water management at the household level. The same negative consequences affect women as regards health issues, such as clean water and air. In disaster risk reduction and management, as floods mostly affect the segments of population who are most vulnerable by virtue of income levels, gender, age and location, early warning systems which are gender inclusive are crucial to success in saving lives.

Following the Global Framework for Climate Services Implementation Plan and the needs of the regions, the intervention will be organised around Global Framework for Climate Services' 5 components:

The **User Interface Platform** responds to the urgent need for structured mechanisms to ensure transparent and smooth interactions between users: end users, user representatives, and climate service providers and researchers to effectively safeguard service delivery to targeted users: reach out, engage and meet end-user needs in priority sectors. Links will be established with on-going Global Framework for Climate Services/WMO efforts to establish national platform for climate services in most countries.

Climate Services Information Systems is at the foundation of the climate service delivery chain. It is where all existing observations, reanalyses and prediction are put together to generate information that is then customised for the various users sectors. The implementation of these systems requires that RCC and national entities have adequate infrastructure (mainly IT) to routinely collect, store and process climate information to generate products and services.

Access to climate information (Observation and monitoring and Research, Modelling and Prediction) is organised globally through the Global Climate Observing System and through a global network of global and regional centres. GCOS aims to monitor the biosphere, carbon, water and energy cycles that are fundamental to climate services. The observation of climate variables relies on space-based (satellite) and in-situ observations. Regarding space-based observation, EUMETSAT ensures global observation of the climate through space-based monitoring, complemented by ground-based climate stations.

Climate information services should be "end-user focused", accounting for the social nuances present in various communities, and then constructing outreach based on those local resources and needs. Effective communication through modern technologies and traditional methods are instrumental in this adaptation process. In recognizing which mediums of information sharing are comfortable for women, practitioners will work with communities to tailor functional uses of new technologies to their particular livelihoods, thus increasing relevance, accessibility, and utilization in rural agricultural communities.

Regarding the modelling and prediction, Europe is a world-wide leader notably through various research and operational institutions such as the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The Copernicus Climate Change Centre (operated by ECMWF, on behalf of the EU) is adding capacities in Europe for reanalysis, modelling and prediction of the climate globally (world-wide) and provision of such "model output" to feed climate services with reliable information. In addition, Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) is contributing to data rescue exercise and in the mid-term will serve as a hub for datasets currently available in other places covering ACP regions.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Identified Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating Measures
1. Limited funding for RCCs and respective NMHSs for operation and maintenance of infrastructure.	M	Build awareness about the importance and conduct studies on the economic value of the national and regional investment into RCCs and NMHSs, and identify public and/or private sustainable financial sources.

2. Delay in definition of framework for mainstreaming climate risk management in national and regional programmes and infrastructures.	M	Plan for and conduct training session in capacities for creating regional and national frameworks for climate services; the World Meteorological Organization has expertise and many good lessons.
3. Lack of effective mechanisms for collaboration between public and private sectors and across scientific disciplines and domains.	H	Plan for the participation of the private sector to the conception and optimum implementation through partnership agreements, build bridges with universities.
4. Emergence of alternative sources that issue climate services not built on international scientific consensus and without any contributions to the national capacities and operation infrastructure of the RCCs/NMHSs.	M	Build awareness and capacities of the public and private institutions into the selections of acceptable and reliable climate services. Provide for quick, timely, efficient services delivery, with quality management evaluation, monitoring and certification.
5. The quality of the services developed is below the planned/expected standards or the newly created RCCs are not operational within the first 6-year programme life.	M	Initiate and confirm sustained partnership with high level capacities available in EU and OECD (twinning agreements) and identify backups within the regions such as NMHS-Networks/Climate Services forums.
6. Low level of capacity and willingness to mainstream gender. A gender blind implementation could reinforce existing gender inequalities in the sector and hinder the efficiency and sustainability of the action.	M	Analysis of the gender dimension of climate change, identifying specific vulnerabilities of women and men. Gender mainstreaming applied in all phases of the project cycle. Ensuring delivery of information to all segments of society, including vulnerable groups and women.
6. Low participation of end users . The goal is to develop more informative and relevant information and to improve the transfer of data, information and knowledge about climate and climate change, its impacts and adaptation options to final end users, society, specifically in ACP countries. The success of the programme depends on their participation to define the needs and collect and analyse information on users' requirements related to Climate Services (including similarities and differences between sectors and countries).	H	Several specific actions have been formulated in each output to ensure participation and feedback from end users. From enabling access to information to all vulnerable groups, to generation and provision of climate services customized to serve the needs of the most vulnerable, and encouraging the engagement of network of end users in each sector to ensure utilization of these services.
Assumptions		
a) ACP Governments and regional institutions such as the ACP Secretariat, RECs, African Union, CARICOM/CARIFORUM and SPC/SPREP are committed with full partnerships and ownership of the whole programme, having been at the inception for such support and working the progressive sustainability of every institution involved starting with the Regional Climate Centres and the establishment of a sustained coordination mechanism such as: National Frameworks for Climate Services /Global Framework for Climate Services-NFCS under the stewardship of WMO. b) For Africa, the AMCOMET process is sustained and the NMHSs are fully supported politically and financially to concentrate on the production of optimal services. An identical support role is for CARICOM/CARIFORUM and SPC/SPREP. c) COPERNICUS programme is fully resourced and implemented with an open data and product availability and accessibility. Its strong component of capacity building is maintained to ensure all the RCCs will benefit from these strategic investments. d) Expected Cooperation and much appreciated partnership of the climate services ACP-Programme with the GMES (Global Monitoring for Environment and Security) & Africa programme, effectively building on the heritage of the MESA in Africa and other similar programme in the Caribbean and South Pacific Regions.		

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

Different types of challenges have limited the success of climate service programmes: the insufficient awareness by societal actors of their vulnerability to climate change, the lack of relevant user-friendly and client-driven customized products and services offered by the scientific community, the inappropriate format, language and insensitive gender biased approach for information delivery, and the inadequate business model adopted by climate services.

Programmes have often been designed with erroneous assumptions: a) an active market of users and stakeholders is in place to rapidly benefit from, b) a strong relationship between climate services and potential stakeholders using science-based information. The lessons explaining the lack of connection involves several factors: (1) insufficient awareness by actors of their vulnerability to future climate change, (2) the lack of relevant and timely applications and services offered by the scientific community, (3) the inappropriate format in which the information is provided, and (4) the inadequate business model adopted by the climate services. The challenge for climate services is therefore to analyse their potential market and to narrow the gap between information providers and prospective users.

A second set of lessons learnt are related to the inadequacy between the products offered by the scientific community and the needs of many potential users. The climate information applications and services must be adapted to the needs and the culture of the end users.

The action will be oriented by the **lessons learnt** from previous and on-going climate services projects in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific drawn from the feasibility studies (2009-2012) conducted during the formulation of the Global Framework for Climate Services Implementation plan (2013-2022).

- a) The supporting regulatory framework: **Data Sharing agreements** must be signed by the different bodies in charge of meteorological, hydrological, climatological and geographical data production to facilitate sustainable access to the Climate Information.
- b) The scientific & technological criteria should be evaluated and certified by World Meteorological Organization: **Data collection** (meteorological, hydrological, climatological and geographical data); **Information System implementation**, notably hardware and data processing software including models for forecasting; **Information Service implementation**, notably NTIC technologies, to disseminate climate information to selected targets by dedicated means;
- c) The user-driven approach: users' engagement, both men and women, will improve the design of the service requirements customized to their needs, user feedback will be encouraged and incorporated into the service development cycle;
- d) The socio-economic dimension should inform sustainability and organise the progressive ownership of the Intra-ACP Climate Services programme by the main stakeholders and final beneficiaries. Hence, the formulation phase should explore exit strategies and formulas, to ensure future potential financial resources for the continued production and delivery of the user-friendly set of pre-identified climate products and services.

Additional lessons from selected climate service programmes include:

In the field of climate-change related projects, the ClimDevAfrica implemented by AUC-UNECA-African Development Bank and supported by the EU can provide useful lessons to this action. While the Climate Research for Development (CR4D) component has made satisfactory progress, the management and procurement process within the ISACIP project³⁴

³⁴ <http://acmad.net/new/isacipen/?q=node/22>

(EUR 30 million) has shown recurrent obstacles and substantial disbursement delays due to cumbersome administrative procedures of the main grants allocated to the RCCs-Africa.

In the field of Earth Observation (EO) Systems applied to weather and environmental monitoring, the most relevant projects are PUMA³⁵-AMESD-MESA and GMES & Africa Programmes which are fully supported by the EU. In Africa and in the field of EO data applied to climate-risk monitoring, AMESD and MESA projects, funded by the European Development Fund, contributed considerably in building and strengthening capacities in Africa to receive, process, analyse and exploit EO data for environmental issues. AMESD and MESA projects are considered the forerunners to the ongoing regional pan-African GMES & Africa by building and strengthening capacities in Africa to receive, process, analyse and exploit EO data for environmental management. Climate-related issues are part of the MESA programme but are not being pursued/continued in the GMES & Africa programme, which focuses on environmental monitoring for marine and natural resources management. AMESD and MESA were implemented by AUC and Regional Implementation Centres (one in each region), selected by the Regional Economic Communities.

RECs and ACP Secretariat were also fully involved during the implementation, notably through Programme Steering Committee, and Regional Steering Committee (one in each region). Some of the MESA RICs are the same institution than the Regional Climate Centre (see table of Regional Climate Centres above). These projects put in place regional and national capacities, networks and infrastructure that are a strong basis on which this Climate Service programme can build on (although adaptation and update will be needed, due to the different scope).

The main lesson from MESA is that it has built significant and relevant capacity of RICs, at the regional and national level in different priority areas (agriculture, DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction), water, etc.) that will be very useful to replicate and consolidate under this "Climate Services-Intra-ACP programme".

The Pacific Island Meteorological Strategy (PIMS) 2012-2021 and The Pacific Roadmap for Strengthened Climate Services (PRCS)³⁶ approved in October 2016 include a series of **lessons learnt** and present key relevant actions for implementing the Global Framework for Climate Services in island nation states and territories of the Pacific. Climate variability and change present a) major challenges to the Small Island Developing states of the Pacific and Papua New Guinea, insularity, economies of scale bring a serious challenge to communication, training and capacity building. There are b) platforms and activities in place in the region upon which to build and expand more advanced climate services, c) National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) are qualified and committed to providing climate services but they are too often constrained by a lack of human and financial resources to develop and deliver those services. Most NMHSs do not have institutional arrangements with other national agencies on data and information exchange, so data access may be limited or restricted. Memorandums of Understanding between agencies for data access will have the added advantage of encouraging multi-sector interaction and will be useful in developing operational services. The remoteness of rural areas and outer islands often hinders access to information. Internet is expensive and not available in all parts of many islands. Radio and SMS are commonly used for disseminating day to day public weather forecasts and severe weather warnings and they could readily be used to deliver climate information³⁷.

³⁵ Preparation for Use of MSG in Africa.

³⁶ Identified at the Regional Consultation on Climate Services for Pacific Small Island States meeting held in Rarotonga, Cook Islands from 31 March–04 April 2014

³⁷ <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/27887/CCAFSWorkingPaper42.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

3.1 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

There are numerous significant ongoing initiatives and actions at the global, regional and national levels that are making important headway for the development of climate services. **Donor coordination** is ensured by the Global Framework for Climate Services, the World Meteorological Organization umbrella framework, validated by the donor community and ensuring fundamental alignment with a common vision under the five components. This programme will aim at maximising complementarity with other actions and initiatives from the EU and/or its Member States and will be designed to create synergy of the following complementary actions:

1. The EU funded ongoing Copernicus Programme (notably the Copernicus Climate Change Service) and the H2020 Research and Innovation Action (RIA) call for proposals in the field of climate change as well as other H2020 climate relevant calls for proposals.
2. The EU-Intra-ACP programme "MESA" funded under the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) to support the consolidation of the achievements of AMESD, seen as a strategic contribution to the conception, capacity building for the implementation of GMES & Africa.
3. The Intra-ACP 10th EDF programme Building Disaster Resilience to natural hazards in sub-Saharan African regions, countries and communities.
4. EUMETSAT³⁸ funded satellite programme, Climate Data Records, EUMETCast³⁹ (part of GEONETCast⁴⁰ network) data dissemination system, training activities.
5. African Development Bank funded (with intra-ACP funding) and ongoing Capacity Development Programme "ClimDevAfrica since 2010", framework programme jointly managed by AUC, UNECA and African Development Bank and implemented by the RCCs in Africa (ACMAD/AUC, AGRHYMET/CILSS-ECOWAS, ICPAC/IGAD, CSC/SADC, CAPC/CEMAC and MOI/IOC) and the specialised units of UNECA (ACPC) and AUC (Climate and Desertification Control Unit).
6. Pan-African Institutions such as NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) which mobilize funding from various donors. NEPAD has a plan to establish the African Institute for Space Science, initiative expected to be supported by UN.
7. The NEPAD African Network of Centres of Excellence on Water Sciences and Technology implemented by the JRC and UNESCO and funded under the Development Cooperation Instrument.
8. The Building Regional Climate Capacity in the Caribbean (BRCCC) programme established to facilitate the development of the World Meteorological Organization's Regional Climate Centre (RCC) for the Caribbean housed at the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH) through: (i) infrastructure development, (ii) increasing the range of products and services delivered to stakeholders, (iii) enhancement of human and technical capacities at CIMH and in National Meteorological and Hydrological Services in the Caribbean, and (iv) improvement of service delivery mechanisms to national, regional and international stakeholders. It is expected that the programme will improve the range of climate related products and services that will be available at the appropriate spatio-temporal scales, to decision-makers for effective decision-making in the Caribbean. This will ultimately result in the support of sustainable development of the Caribbean region

³⁸ European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT).

³⁹ EUMETCast is EUMETSAT's primary dissemination mechanism for the near real-time delivery of satellite data and products.

⁴⁰ GEONETCast is a global network of satellite-based data dissemination systems providing environmental data to a world-wide user community.

9. The GCCA+ flagship initiative and its Intra-ACP component, which supports in particular SIDS and LDCs to respond to climate change by helping them prepare for climate-related natural hazards, reduce risks and minimise impacts as well as supporting them implement their National Adaptation Plans and Strategies and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). One of the lessons learned from the GCCA+ 2016 Global Learning Event, which brought together almost 200 participants, concluded that there was a need to improve access to climate science and data as it provides a foundation for sound decision making on adaptation and climate risk reduction – especially if combined with social and economic data. These need to be interpreted and presented in clear, user-friendly formats to be understood by and accessible to non-specialists. More technical and communication support is needed to popularise climate science, and to strengthen collaboration between meteorological services and climate data users.
10. Complementarities with regional risk pooling mechanisms for managing climate-relevant disasters, such as African Risk Capacity (ARC), Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) and Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI) will be sought.
11. Links and complementary to international fora, conferences, meetings relevant to the programme will be sought in particular those organised in the context of the Global Framework for Climate Services, relevant WMO-initiatives, Copernicus and H2020-funded projects.
12. The Roadmap for a jointly funded AU-EU Research & Innovation Partnership on Climate Change and Sustainable Energy (CCSE) adopted in 2017, including a component on Climate Services.
13. The Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI), launched at COP21 in Paris, to enhance action on adaptation, with the aim of addressing the adaptation financing gap, and implementing measures to address loss and damage in Africa. Among the four pillars, Pillar 1 aims to enhance climate information services.
14. Green Climate Fund (GFC) projects planned, in particular in the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) area, in the field of hydrological, meteorological and climate services.

3.2 Cross Cutting Issues

Climate change, biodiversity conservation, and environmental protection are at the core of the action, therefore no negative impact on the environment is expected. Furthermore, this programme represents a major positive contribution to environmental protection needs by disseminating widely climate information and services which is crucial to environmental protection and natural resources sustainable management.

The sustainable use of ecosystem services, in view of climate, is a main objective of the present action. The action will increase the resilience of ecosystems, reducing the risk of damage to human and natural ecosystems, through the improvement of use of scientific information for adaptation strategies. Additionally, scientific climate information services supported by this action such as sustainable land and ecosystem management will reduce greenhouse gas sources or enhance carbon sequestration, as well as supporting adaptation to climate change. Activities foreseen to be implemented by this action will directly support a joined-up approach to resilience by supporting decision makers to promote sustainable practices so as to reduce land degradation by scaling up sustainable agriculture, improving protection of forest cover and coastal soils and habitats, reducing inefficient water use, restoring degraded ecosystems and upscaling ecosystem based approaches to disaster risk reduction.

For **Gender**, the action represents an opportunity for developing appropriate communication and delivery systems to facilitate access to natural resources and to discussions and decision

making related to the management of natural resources to vulnerable groups, young people, older persons and women. In particular, women play a specific and important role in the management of both ecosystems and livelihoods and play a pioneering role in the adoption of sustainable and innovative practices. The action will ensure providing women and girls with equal access to climate information for decision making and improve representation in climate forum and political and economic decision-making processes to fuel sustainable economies and benefit minority groups. Proposed activities will include the development of women customized software, guidelines for participation, specific training, through ensuring gender inclusive participatory process, tailored to the needs of women, including social and cultural requirements, in particular gender.

The sustainable use of assets requires increased access to and participation in decision-making processes, and access to climate information to enable vulnerable groups to have increased awareness and information in order to avoid discrimination. Successful implementation of the action will foster good governance by promoting sustainable and proactive risk management of natural resources and the production systems/tools and reducing the impacts of extremes hydro-met events. A **rights-based approach** will be used by devoting efforts and resources to identifying potential beneficiaries, climate information end users in different priority sectors, especially sensitive to climate change impacts during implementation. The action aims to influence the relation to climate services production and consumption practices in key sectors such as health, disaster preparedness or agriculture which require governments to take an active role in bringing about shifts in end user's interest perceptions for an active and participatory role. Measures proposed to help effect such change include: building alliances and coalitions through the user platform for change, ensuring inclusiveness and gender balance, creating new institutional actors and arrangements, adjusting legal rights and responsibilities to make information public and transparent, and changing ideas and accepted norms and expectations through, training, awareness and outreach communication programmes.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

The **overall objective** of the action is to foster sustainable development.

The **specific objective** is to strengthen the climate services value chain.

The programme will target the following 5 expected results/outputs in line with the Global Framework for Climate Services:

OUTPUT 1) INTERACTION BETWEEN THE USERS, RESEARCHERS AND CLIMATE SERVICES PROVIDERS IN ACP REGIONS IS STRUCTURED

Building the User Interface Platform and building policy awareness requires investing in longstanding mechanisms to ensure the 3 levels of User Engagement for Climate Service Delivery and accompanying measures to ensure that: a) the users make appropriate operational applications and utilization of Climate Services at the regional and local levels, and b) that the regional platform (RCCs) allow to build a bridge between national, global and regional strategic dimension and priorities.

Under this output, the existing set of structured mechanisms will be strengthened or new mechanisms will be created to ensure transparent and smooth interactions between users, including vulnerable groups, especially women, at the regional and national levels: end users, user representatives, and climate service providers and researchers to effectively ensure an improvement service delivery to target end users: reach out, engage and meet end user needs, with a regional strategic approach.

OUTPUT 2) PROVISION OF CLIMATE SERVICES AT REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL IS EFFECTIVELY GUARANTEED AND SECURED

Equitable access to environmental information is of crucial importance. It helps to understand how our planet and its climate are changing, the role played by human activities and in particular vulnerable groups in these changes and how these will influence our daily lives. To take the right actions, policy decision makers, businesses and citizens must be provided with reliable and up-to-date information on how our planet and its climate are changing. Effective delivery of climate information products and services customized to all groups requires appropriate operational institutional mechanisms to generate, exchange and disseminate information with impartiality and a gender balanced approach to reach all levels: national, regional and global to ensure equity distribution and gender balance.

OUTPUT 3) ACCESS TO CLIMATE INFORMATION IS IMPROVED

The activities in the action will focus specifically on enabling RCC and national institutions to have improved access to existing observation and monitoring, generated at global and national level.

OUTPUT 4) CAPACITY OF ACP REGIONS IS ENHANCED TO GENERATE AND APPLY CLIMATE INFORMATION AND PRODUCTS RELEVANT TO THEIR PARTICULAR CONCERNS

Capacity development in Climate Services refers to investment in people, practices, policies and institutions to stimulate and systematically develop capacities in the main pillars of the Global Framework for Climate Services. These capacity development actions will facilitate and strengthen, not duplicate existing activities initiated under the Global Framework for Climate Services or other climate related programmes. The capacity building programme will be defined and targeted at different levels: ACP, regional and national, while also addressing needs from both the demand side and the supply side of climate services and respond to the challenge of improving inclusiveness to ensure women participation and vulnerable groups' access to climate education and information.

These capacity development needs fall under the following 4 areas:

- a) **Human resource capacity**– equipping individuals including vulnerable groups with the knowledge, skills and training to enable them to generate, communicate and use decision-relevant climate information;
- b) **Infrastructural capacity**– enabling access to the resources that are needed to implement infrastructure to generate, archive, quality control, communicate, exchange and use climate data and decision-relevant information and products, including on the supply side instruments for observing networks, data management systems, computer hardware and software, internet access, communication tools, manuals and scientific literature, with similar things on the demand side but potentially much more diverse;
- c) **Procedural capacity**– defining, implementing and advancing best practices, producing operational manuals, encouraging the use of guidelines for generating and using gender balanced and equity access to universal climate information;
- d) **Institutional capacity**– on the supply side elaborating management structures such as defining the position and terms of reference of RCCs, NHMSs and other stakeholders for climate services, processes, policies and procedures that enable effective climate services, not only within organisations but also in managing relationships between the different organisations and sectors (public, private and community, including international collaboration) with similar requirements on the demand side but once again more diverse, and preferably coordinated by the RECs and within the National Frameworks for Climate Services.

Moreover, there is a need to ensure that lessons learnt and best practices gained in one region and one priority sector are shared and discussed with the other ACP regions. With this purpose, Climate Services ACP yearly meetings will be organised and a dedicated Information platform/Portal to exchange best practice, to make information available for specific needs and to encourage cooperation between the regions will be set-up.

To increase the capacity of ACP regions in the long term and in a sustainable way while at the same time addressing the youth and gender specificities and contributions in the climate services sciences and operations, a scholarship programme to support ACP graduate students to undertake studies will be supported. Complementarities with other EU-funded education programmes, such as EDULINK II (<http://www.acp-hestr.eu/>) and EU funded research under Horizon2020 targeting the ACP regions will be sought.

Fellows will be matched with universities, research centres, and other host institutions across ACP regions where they will study and collaborate with mentors to implement individually designed projects. They will also participate in periodic Intra-ACP Climate Services Programme workshops and seminars that offer opportunities for them to interact face-to-face with each other in the context of Regional Climate Centres. The fellowship grants will require the students to be engaged as staff at the relevant Regional Climate Centre for 1-2 years after the finalisation of the studies to ensure that the capacity built remains in the regions.

OUTPUT 5) CLIMATE-INFORMED DECISION-MAKING IS ENHANCED IN ACP REGIONS AND CLIMATE SERVICES ARE MAINSTREAMED INTO POLICY PROCESSES AT REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS

A critical part of climate mainstreaming is evidence-based decision-making, which emphasizes that decision makers should have the best available information to make knowledgeable decisions. This output aims at enhancing climate-informed decision-making in ACP regions, and bridging the gap between climate science and policy for improved mainstreaming of climate services into policy processes at regional and national levels.

4.2 Main activities

The following activities will be implemented per output.

Output 1) Interaction between the users, researchers and climate services providers in ACP regions is structured

Activity 1.1 Overall coordination for the conception and development of the User Interface Platform (UIP).

Activity 1.2 The AUC, African RECs, CIMH, and SPREP establish/strengthen and promote the use of regional User Interface Platforms for selected priority sector(s).

Activity 1.3 The African RECs, CIMH, and SPREP establish/strengthen and promote the use of national User Interface Platforms (in 7 countries in total, one per sub-region) for selected priority sectors.

Activity 1.4 Impact of the service at user level and effectiveness of UIP to collect user feedback is assessed in an organized manner and should feed the UIP and the service development cycle (improvement of service).

Output 2) Provision of climate services at Regional and National level is effectively guaranteed and secured

Activity 2.1 Enhance RCC Capacities to produce, deliver and improve Climate Service, through Climate Service Information System (CSIS) at regional level.

Activity 2.2 Facilitate Implementation and Coordination of the Climate Services Information System (CSIS).

Activity 2.3 Ensure the adaptation of the eStation 2.0 and the relevant training for the data reception, processing and visualization, at the regional and national level.

Activity 2.4 Establish and Improve Climate Data Management Systems (CDMS).

Activity 2.5 Thematic Priority Support to define Regional thematic products for Climate Services.

Activity 2.6 Development and Demonstration of a National Climate Services production chain.

Activity 2.7 Setting-up a quality assurance (scientifically based) mechanism for the entire service production chain.

Output 3) Access to Climate Information is improved

Activity 3.1 Assess impact of existing gaps in climate observing networks on the produced climate services by this programme and invest in ground-infrastructure to improve such services.

Activity 3.2 Ensure that RCCs and NMHS have improved operational access to climate information made available at global level by international partners (Copernicus, ECMWF, EUMETSAT, others), including the promotion of agreements between RCCs and global information providers to sustain access to global data.

Activity 3.3 Define and consolidate requirements for user driven services and provide feedback to international data providers for all 8 regions.

Activity 3.4 Ensure RCCs have operational access to existing climate information produced at national level through NMHSs, including data rescue (recovery and digitalisation).

Activity 3.5 Provide methods and tools for observational datasets and model inter-comparison at the regional scale to RCCs to assess which datasets are fit-for-purpose for their regions.

Output 4) Capacity of ACP regions is enhanced to generate and apply climate information and products relevant to their particular concerns

Activity 4.1 Develop and implement capacity building plan on strategic and thematic issues at ACP, regional, sub-regional and national levels to augment the capacity of stakeholders in every step of the climate services value chain in line with the Competency Framework for Climate Services.

Activity 4.2 Organize Intra-ACP Climate Services ACP yearly fora.

Activity 4.3 Set up a dedicated information platform/portal to exchange best practice, make information available for specific need and encourage cooperation between the regions.

Activity 4.4 Set up a master scholarship programme for ACP students.

Output 5) Climate-informed decision-making is enhanced and climate services are mainstreamed into policy processes at regional and national levels

Activity 5.1 Communications and knowledge management for effective climate services.

Activity 5.2 Mainstream climate services into national and regional policies and programmes.

Activity 5.3 Bring added-value to climate services through integration of socio-economic elements, analytical components and visualization tools.

4.3 Intervention Logic

ACP countries are highly vulnerable to climate change but currently lack the appropriate tools and reliable information on climate change and variability to build resilience to the impacts of climate change. Climate services provide user-friendly information to prepare users for these impacts and therefore support decision making at all levels. Infrastructure and data are key components in the services supply chain, but appropriate engagement and capacity of all users are of outmost importance to render these services useful to final users.

Therefore, this action aims to cover the **entire supply chain of climate services**; from access to information, generation and provision of climate services, and engagement and capacity of users to ensure utilization of these services. For that purpose, the intervention logic is built to focus the attention (technical, capacity building, institution strengthening, awareness, etc.) on the 8 Regional Climate Centres in the 3 ACP regions. As one of the main users of climate services and the bridge to other final users, the African RECs, the AUC, CARICOM/CARIFORUM, and SPREP will be also the focus of the action to ensure sustainability of the utilization of climate services. Final users will be also the target of this action; through ensuring a dialogue mechanism to facilitate the interaction between the services providers and the final users and capacity building to ensure final users can take advantage of the services and fulfil its roles.

The actions (**output 1**) will strengthen the instruments required to ensure a stable interaction between all stakeholders in different scales and levels (end users, user representatives, and climate service providers and researchers) to improve service delivery to end users: reach out, engage and meet end user needs. These platforms will take diverse forms: a) create and build a strong dialogue between climate service users and providers at local, national and regional level; b) ensure an improved **feedback**, c) improve climate literacy and **outreach** in the user community, and literacy of the climate community in user needs, and d) develop monitoring and evaluation measures for the Framework is agreed between users and providers. The actions have been formulated to increase the level of involvement of users in all aspects of climate service production, delivery and use, through the establishment of user-owned User Interface Platforms for the various sectors.

The effective delivery of climate information (**output 2**) products and services requires appropriate operational institutional mechanisms to generate, exchange and disseminate information nationally, regionally and globally. The key assumption for this intervention is the implementation of an integrated strategic approach covering the 3 levels: 1) globally through a range of climate advanced centres, designated Global Producing Centres; 2) regionally through the network of RCC Regional Climate Centres; and 3) nationally and locally by NMHSs and, through national institutional arrangements, with partners.

The overall expansion of access to climate information (**output 3**) will be achieved through improved **observation and monitoring systems**: identifying data needs and designing appropriate observational systems in ACP countries (e.g. selected sub-regions regions in ACP). For each of the Regional Climate Centres, the state of the existing observing networks will be assessed against the GCOS requirements, GCOS implementation plan, WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS) network design principles and observational requirements. Local needs also should be evaluated with the locally-specific risks identified along with the required climate services allowing observational requirements to be identified.

The intervention is aligned with the internationally accepted Global Framework for Climate Services to ensure that climate services providers in the ACP region have the capacities to: a) access and exploit Global Framework for Climate Services climate information (observation, reanalysis and model projection) produced at global level, and b) to run Climate Information Systems to generate climate services for regional users for various sectors.

A capacity building programme (**output 4**) will ensure that both climate service providers and targeted users have the capacity to fulfil their roles in the climate services supply chain.

This cross-cutting output supports the other four outputs of the action and therefore the activities under this output will be well coordinated with the activities of the rest of the outputs.

Efforts will also be made to raise awareness (**output 5**) among decision-makers as well as other national and local users to mainstream the use of climate science and data in decision-making and to ensure that partnerships and exchanging of best practices between the 3 ACP regions are enhanced. This output will not only include communication and knowledge management activities among ACP regions, as well as between ACP and other international partners, but also the generation of policy briefs and thematic bulletins and development of visualizations tools for relevant users; accompanied by specific training and information sessions. Furthermore, strong cooperation with national and regional socio-economic institutions will be sought to integrate these elements into the analytical and visualisation tools developed through the programme ensuring better science-policy interfaces in all priority sectors.

The action will apply a gender sensitive approach, ensuring the involvement of both women and men users, and reaching the needs of the most vulnerable.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, referred to in Article 17 of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 72 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

5.3 Implementation modalities

Both in indirect and direct management, the Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with restrictive measures affecting the respective countries of operation.

5.3.1. Direct management

5.3.1.1. Grant: Direct Award to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

a) Purpose of the grant

The above-mentioned organisation has, under its administration, the Regional Climate Centre, the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), which makes it the provider for Regional Climate Services for Eastern Africa. One of the main objectives of the programme as a whole is to enforce the capacity of the Regional Climate Centres to deliver climate services to end beneficiaries (private sector, policy makers, farmer associations, universities, etc), which is also the objective of this individual grant. The field of intervention is exclusively climate services and the results expected are: interaction between the users, researchers and climate services providers in ACP regions through User Interface Platforms is ensured and structured; provision of climate services at regional and national level is guaranteed; access to climate information is improved; capacity to generate and apply climate information and products is enhanced; and climate services are mainstreamed into policy processes at regional and national levels.

In order to ensure the effectively and timely implementation of the action, a technical assistance will be included in the individual grant to support the IGAD. This technical assistance team will be coordinated at pan-African level by the African Union Commission and at ACP level by the ACP Secretariat and will respond to these organisations' technical assistance teams.

The work programme (including the indicative budget) is presented in Appendix II. It will be further revised and detailed before signing the direct grant with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development.

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because the above mentioned regional economic community is the only sub-regional entity entitled, through its specialised institution, to officially provide climate services to member states and to other direct beneficiaries (private sector, policy makers, farmer associations, universities, etc.). It is therefore in both a de facto and de jure situation of monopoly in terms of climate services provision, as per Article 195 (c) FR. It is also in the situation described in Article 195(f) FR, having unique technical competencies in the sub-region.

5.3.1.2. Grant: Direct Award to AGRHYMET Regional Centre

a) Purpose of the grant

The above-mentioned organisation is a specialized agency of the Permanent Inter-State Committee against Drought in the Sahel (CILSS) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which makes it the provider for Regional Climate Services for Western Africa. One of the main objectives of the programme as a whole is to enforce the capacity of the Regional Climate Centres to deliver climate services to end beneficiaries (private sector, policy makers, farmer associations, universities, etc.), which is also the objective of this individual grant. The field of intervention is exclusively climate services and the results expected are: interaction between the users, researchers and climate services providers in ACP regions through User Interface Platforms is ensured and structured; provision of climate services at regional and national level is guaranteed; access to climate information is improved; capacity to generate and apply climate information and products is enhanced; and climate services are mainstreamed into policy processes at regional and national levels.

In order to ensure the effectively and timely implementation of the action, a technical assistance will be included in the individual grant to support AGRHYMET. This technical assistance team will be coordinated at pan-African level by the African Union Commission and at ACP level by the ACP Secretariat and will respond to these organisations' technical assistance teams.

The work programme (including the indicative budget) is presented in Appendix II. It will be further revised and detailed before signing the direct grant with AGRHYMET Regional Centre.

b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to AGRHYMET Regional Centre.

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because the above mentioned Regional Climate Centre is the only sub-regional entity entitled to officially provide climate

services to member states and to other direct beneficiaries (private sector, policy makers, farmer associations, universities, etc). It is therefore in both a de facto and de jure situation of monopoly in terms of climate services provision, as per Article 195 (c) FR. It is also in the situation described in Article 195 (c) FR, having unique technical competencies in the sub-region.

5.3.1.3. Grant: Direct Award to the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH)

a) Purpose of the grant

The above-mentioned organisation is the research and training arm of the Caribbean Meteorological Organisation (CMO), a specialized agency of the Caribbean Community, which makes the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH) the provider for Regional Climate Services for the 16 Members of the CMO. One of the main objectives of the programme as a whole is to enforce the capacity of the Regional Climate Centres to deliver climate services to end beneficiaries (private sector, policy makers, farmer associations, universities, etc.), which is also the objective of this individual grant. The field of intervention is exclusively climate services and the results expected are: interaction between the users, researchers and climate services providers in ACP regions through User Interface Platforms is ensured and structured; provision of climate services at regional and national level is guaranteed; access to climate information is improved; capacity to generate and apply climate information and products is enhanced; and climate services are mainstreamed into policy processes at regional and national levels.

In order to ensure the effectively and timely implementation of the action, a technical assistance will be included in the individual grant to support CIMH. This technical assistance team will be coordinated at ACP level by the ACP Secretariat and will respond to this organisation technical assistance team.

The work programme (including the indicative budget) is presented in Appendix II. It will be further revised and detailed before signing the direct grant with the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH).

b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH).

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because the above mentioned Regional Climate Centre is the only sub-regional entity entitled to officially provide climate services to member states and to other direct beneficiaries (private sector, policy makers, farmer associations, universities, etc). It is therefore in both a de facto and de jure situation of monopoly in terms of climate services provision, as per Article 195 (c) FR. It is also in the situation described in Article 195(f) FR, having unique technical competencies in the sub-region.

5.3.1.4. Procurement

Subject in generic terms, if possible	Type	Indicative number of contracts	Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure
Mid-term/final Evaluation and Audits	Services	4	During implementation

			of programme
Administrative arrangement with the Joint Research Centre for the provision of scientific and technical services for Outputs 1, 2 and 3	Service	1	Second trimester of 2019

Administrative arrangement with the Joint Research Centre

A part of this action may be implemented by the Joint Research Centre on basis of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) № 32912 – 2013 between the Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid (DG DEVCO) and the Joint Research Centre (JRC) on the provision of scientific and technical support relevant to European Union policies in the area of development and cooperation. This implementation entails leading relevant activities, in particular under 2 of the 5 outputs: updating the eStation 2.0 and providing relevant training; support the development of thematic products for Climate Services; setting-up a quality assurance (scientifically based) mechanism for the entire service production chain; define and consolidate requirements for user driven services and provide methods and tools for observational datasets and model inter-comparison at the regional scale. In addition, the Joint Research Centre will work together with the ACP Regional Organisations and WMO to ensure that the users' feedback on the UIP feed the development of the climate services products and services and it will contribute to the implementation of the CSIS led by the WMO.

The justification for signing this administrative arrangement directly with JRC is that it presents a unique implementation advantage: i) JRC is the joint research body for the Commission Services; ii) JRC has greatly contributed to the success of previous relevant projects, such as AMESD and MESA projects, and it is currently involved in the implementation of the GMES & Africa programme; iii) due to JRC's familiarity with the software available at some of the African RCCs, that will be upgraded under this programme, their assistance is considered to be more cost-effective than the alternatives; and iv) JRC is involved in a number of related programmes, in particular the Copernicus programme, and will promote synergies between this programme and those programmes (GMES&Africa, Copernicus) and ensure coordination with relevant organisations such as EUMETSAT, ECMWF, among others.

5.3.2 Indirect management

5.3.2.1. Indirect Management with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).

This implementation entails the management of relevant activities, in particular under all 5 outputs: interaction between the users, researchers and climate services providers in ACP regions through User Interface Platforms is ensured and structured; provision of climate services at regional and national level is guaranteed; access to climate information is improved; capacity to generate and apply climate information and products is enhanced; and climate services are mainstreamed into policy processes at regional and national levels.

The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria: a) SPREP has a mandate to coordinate policies on climate change and climate services, including earth observation and disaster risk reduction in the Pacific Region; b) SPREP has been designated by the WMO as the Regional Climate Centre for the Pacific (at the time of writing the centre is in demonstration phase) and therefore is the best placed organization at the regional level to

implement the activities foreseen in the programme; c) SPREP brings an added value when it comes to bringing together the wide range of stakeholders necessary for the implementation of the action.

In addition, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme is pillar-assessed regional organisation which has a well-established and multi-country plan to implement a World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Regional Climate Centre (RCC) Network in the Pacific sub-region of RA V (Pacific RCC-Network).

5.3.2.2. Indirect Management with the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)

A part of this action with the objective of improving quality of climate services provision in African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of countries, may be implemented in indirect management with the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP Group).

The Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States will act as the contracting authority for the procurement and grant procedures. The Commission will control ex-ante all the procurement and grant procedures. Payments are executed by the Commission.

In order to speed up implementation by having an effective technical assistance team to the ACP Secretariat and to the project itself operational at the moment of the start of the activities, the tender procedures for the TA contract will be launched under suspensive clause before the adoption of the Financing Decision.

This Technical Assistance deployed in ACP Secretariat will be responsible for supporting the ACP Secretariat with promoting the Intra-ACP nature of the action, through south-south and triangular cooperation and intra-ACP fora by organising dedicated Intra-ACP Climate Services ACP yearly fora. It will also lead the implementation of a knowledge management system (dedicated Information Platform/Portal) serving the exchange and cross fertilization of experience among programme stakeholders, public outreach, communication and visibility. Moreover, the TA contract will support the ACP Secretariat and the ACP entrusted entities in the development and implementation of a capacity building programme and supporting the ACP regions in the developing tools for the integration of socio-economic elements in climate services. Finally the TA contract will serve the function of monitoring and reporting of the entire action and will function as a coordinator for all the technical assistance contracts recruited under each of the regions and sub-regions to ensure coherence and synergies between the different components of the action.

5.3.2.3. Indirect Management with the African Union (AU)

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the African Union, represented by African Union Commission (AUC).

This implementation entails the management of relevant activities, in particular under all 5 outputs: interaction between the users, researchers and climate services providers in ACP regions through User Interface Platforms is ensured and structured; provision of climate services at regional and national level is guaranteed; access to climate information is improved; capacity to generate and apply climate information and products is enhanced; and climate services are mainstreamed into policy processes at regional and national levels.

The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria a) the AU Commission through the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) has a mandate to coordinate policies on climate change and climate services, including earth observation, disaster risk reduction, and desertification at pan-African level; b) AUC's grant mechanism is compliant with the EU pillar for grants and mitigation measures have been put in place to

strengthen the financial management of the AUC⁴¹; and c) this modality will enable consistency and effective coordination with other related initiatives at pan-African level.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: give a grant to the designated Regional Climate Centre for Africa, the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD) for strengthening its institutional and technical capacities, improving its capacity to procure and analyse climate-related data, and to provide climate service to direct beneficiaries. Given that the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and its Central Africa Regional Climate Centre (CAPC-CA) have no absorption capacity and financial and operational management weaknesses, the AUC will host their staff and will procure equipment to start the operations of the Central Africa RCC, following the Roadmap agreed for its establishment with the World Meteorological Organization. In addition, the AUC will conclude a technical assistance contract to coordinate the activities of the action in all African sub-regions and will respond to the technical assistance at ACP level to ensure coherence and synergies between the different components of the action.

5.3.2.4. Indirect management with the World Meteorological Organization

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the World Meteorological Organization. This implementation entails supporting, according to its mandate, the Regional Climate Centres in the ACP regions through training and technical guidance in particular on the implementation of the main components of the Global Framework on Climate Services: User Interface Platforms (Output 1), Climate Services Information System (CSIS) and Climate Data Management Systems (CDMS) (Output 2), Observation and Monitoring Systems (Output 3), and Capacity Building (Output 4).

The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria: 1) UN World Meteorological Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations and the only international organization whose mandate covers cooperation and coordination at global level on the state and behaviour of the Earth's atmosphere, and the weather and climate it produces; 2) the organization is leading the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), a UN-led initiative that guides this action; and 3) one of the expected results of this action, as included in the 11th Intra-ACP Strategy, refers to the certification by the World Meteorological Organization certification of the ACP Regional Climate Centres.

The international organisation identified above, has undergone an ex-ante assessment of its systems and procedures. Based on its compliance with the conditions in force at the time previously other indirect management actions were awarded to the organisation and based on a long-lasting problem-free cooperation, the international organisation can also now implement this action under indirect management, pending the finalisation of the ex-ante assessment, and, where necessary, subject to appropriate supervisory measures in accordance with Article 154(5) of the Financial Regulation.

5.3.2.5. Indirect management with the Agence Française de Développement (AFD)

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the Agence Française de Développement. This implementation entails supporting the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), which serves as the Regional Climate Centre in the Indian Ocean, with the implementation and achievement of the five outputs of the action, namely, interaction between the users, researchers and climate services providers in ACP regions through User

⁴¹ Aide Memoire between the EC and AUC signed on 15 April 2016 to strengthen the financial management of the AUC.

Interface Platforms; provision of climate services at regional and national level; access to climate information; capacity to generate and apply climate information and products; and climate services mainstreaming into policy processes at regional and national levels. The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria: 1) the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) has explicitly requested working directly with the Agence Française de Développement for the implementation of this action; and 2) Agence Française de Développement is/will implement relevant initiatives in the region, which require strict coordination with the action in order to avoid duplication.

The Member State Agency identified above, has undergone an ex-ante assessment of its systems and procedures. Based on its compliance with the conditions in force at the time previously other indirect management actions were awarded to the organisation and based on a long-lasting problem-free cooperation, the international organisation can also now implement this action under indirect management, pending the finalisation of the ex-ante assessment, and, where necessary, subject to appropriate supervisory measures in accordance with Article 154(5) of the Financial Regulation.

5.3.2.6. Indirect management with the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). This implementation entails the implementation and achievement of the five outputs of the action, namely, interaction between the users, researchers and climate services providers in ACP regions through User Interface Platforms; provision of climate services at regional and national level; access to climate information; capacity to generate and apply climate information and products; and climate services mainstreaming into policy processes at regional and national levels.

The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria: 1) The above-mentioned organisation has, under its administration, the SADC Climate Services Centre (SADC-CSC), the main service provider for Regional Climate Services for Southern Africa.

The Organisation identified above, has undergone an ex-ante assessment of its systems and procedures. Based on its compliance with the conditions in force at the time previously other indirect management actions were awarded to the organisation and based on a long-lasting problem-free cooperation, the international organisation can also now implement this action under indirect management, pending the finalisation of the ex-ante assessment, and, where necessary, subject to appropriate supervisory measures in accordance with Article 154(5) of the Financial Regulation.

5.4 Indicative budget

Implementation modalities	EU contribution (EUR)	Indicative third party contribution (EUR)
5.3.1. Direct management		
<i>5.3.1.1. Grant: Direct Award to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)</i>	8 000 000	
<i>5.3.1.2. Grant: Direct Award to AGRHYMET Regional Centre</i>	8 000 000	
<i>5.3.1.3. Grant: Direct Award to the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH)</i>	9 000 000	

5.3.1.4. Procurement - (Mid-term / final Evaluation and Audits) - Administrative Arrangement with the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC)	800 000 5 500 000	
5.3.2 Indirect management		
<i>5.3.2.1. Indirect Management with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)</i>	9 000 000	
<i>5.3.2.2. Indirect Management with the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) (Technical Assistance to ACP Secretariat)</i>	3 200 000	
<i>5.3.2.3. Indirect Management with the African Union Commission (AUC)</i>	22 000 000	
<i>5.3.2.4. Indirect Management with the World Meteorological Organization</i>	5 500 000	
<i>5.3.2.5. Indirect Management with the Agence Française de Développement (AFD)</i>	6 000 000	
<i>5.3.2.6. Indirect Management with the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)</i>	8 000 000	
TOTAL	85 000 000	

5.5 Organisational setup and responsibilities

The oversight and strategic orientation of the programme will be attributed to a **Programme Steering Committee (PSC)**. The PSC will be established to provide overall guidance to the programme and facilitate monitoring and evaluation. The Committee will comprise of representatives of the European Commission, implementing partners, and ACP regional organisations benefitting from the programme. The ACP Secretariat, as Contracting Authority, will chair the Steering Committee, while the Technical Assistance will act as the secretary. Given the complexity of the programme, Regional Steering Committees (one in Africa, one in the Caribbean, and one in the Pacific) will be considered.

In addition, the implementation of the programme will be monitored through bi-annual Steering Committee meetings at which implementing partners will review the implementation of the programme with the ACP Secretariat, the Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO), and EU Delegations involved in the programme. These meetings will be held back-to-back with yearly fora (activity 4.2) and through video-conference systems.

In order to address the cross-sectorial nature of this action, the link to international and regional users will be sought through a **Technical Advisory Group** composed of technical international and regional organisations, including Commission services such as the Directorate General for Climate Action (CLIMA), the Directorate-General for Environment (ENV), that fulfil a guiding role and ensure policy coherence. Given the action's wide range of priority areas, the composition of the Technical Advisory Group will vary according to these priority areas according to the action needs. The Group will be invited by the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) for specific thematic support in relation to the work plan of the action at ad-hoc basis (potentially back-to-back with thematic yearly fora (activity 4.2)). This feedback and advice will be integrated in the programme following the decision of the Programme Steering Committee.

All corresponding agreements will be signed by the Commission who will ensure before signing the agreements in indirect or direct management that all budgeted items are coherent across all agreements. Although the Programme will be coordinated at global level, the responsibility for coordinating the programming of activities at regional and national level will remain with the relevant EU Delegations and Geographical Units of the Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development.

5.6 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partners' responsibilities. To this end, all implementing partners shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, challenges and difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as gender sensitive monitoring of the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the log-frame matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final reports, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission).

5.7 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a mid-term and final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for learning purposes, in particular with respect to an informing decision on the opportunity to launch a potential second phase of the action.

The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that the actions cut across a number of different EU policies in the context of its cooperation with Africa, including environment, agriculture and food security, human health, climate change adaptation, infrastructure and disaster risk reduction.

The Commission shall inform the ACP Secretariat and the implementing partners at least 6 months in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the ACP Secretariat and other key stakeholders. The ACP Secretariat, the implementing partners and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project. The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.8 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent

audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements. The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.9 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. Likewise, appropriate visibility of the ACP Group shall be ensured in line with Annex IV – Article 12.3 of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget for different implementation modalities.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

APPENDIX 1 - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY)

	Results chain	Indicators ⁴²	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
OVERALL OBJECTIVE: IMPACT	The overall objective of the action is to foster sustainable development.	1. Progress towards achieving UN Sustainable Development Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Indicator: 13.2.1 Number of ACP countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a regional and national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	1. Baseline (2017) to be agreed upon commencement of projects in ACP countries	1. Target (2024) to be agreed upon commencement of projects in ACP countries	1. Report of the UN Secretary-General, "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals", E/2017/66	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE OUTCOME	To strengthen the climate services value chain.	1. Number of final users (disaggregated by gender) of climate services value chain served by the action (disaggregated by priority sector and ACP regions and sub-regions) 2. Number of ACP RCCs designated or in demonstration phase by World Meteorological Organization to provide climate services	1. To be defined by each ACP regions and sub-regions grants 2. 3 (2017)	1. To be defined by each ACP regions and sub-regions grants 2. 8 (2024)	1. Progress reports of each ACP regions and sub-regions' agreements 2. WMO regional climate centres official publications (http://www.wmo.int/pages/program/wcp/wcasp/rcc/rcc.php)	ACP regions will play their policy and coordination role during the duration of the action, and will be able to mobilize the member countries around specific objectives of the action.

⁴² Beneficiaries should be disaggregated by sex. Where possible/easily available, disaggregation by household, level of poverty, and the sector of the GFCS priority sector in question (i.e. agriculture and food security, water, disaster risk reduction, and health) could also be provided.

OUTPUT 1	Output 1) Interaction between the users, researchers and climate services providers in ACP regions is structured	<p>1. Number of UIP platforms active at national level following the guidelines developed by this action</p> <p>2. Number of UIP platforms active at regional level following the guidelines developed by this action</p>	<p>1. 0 (2017)</p> <p>2. 0 (2017)</p>	<p>1. 7 UIPs established and active at national level, one per each African sub-region (5), one in the Caribbean, and one in the Pacific (2024)</p> <p>2. 8 UIPs established and active at national level, one per RCC (2024)</p>	<p>1. Progress reports of each ACP regions and sub-regions' agreements</p> <p>2. Progress reports of each ACP regions and sub-regions' agreements</p>	<p>ACP regions and selected countries continue to support the National Meteorological and Hydrology Services and RCCs in order to ensure the long term interaction initiated between stakeholders through the UIPs.</p>
OUTPUT 2	Output 2) Provision of climate services at Regional and National level is effectively guaranteed and secured	<p>1. Number of Climate Service Information System (CSIS) providing climate services at regional level implemented by this action</p> <p>2. Number of eStations adapted by this action at regional level</p> <p>3. Number of new climate services developed by this action delivered at regional level</p> <p>4. Number of new climate services developed by this action delivered at national level</p>	<p>1. 0 (2017)</p> <p>2. 0 (2017)</p> <p>3. 0 (2017)</p> <p>4. 0 (2017)</p>	<p>1. 8 CSIS providing climate services, one per RCC (2024)</p> <p>2. 8 eStations adapted by this Action; one per RCC (2024)</p> <p>3. 16 new climate services; two per region/sub-regions in at least two different priority areas (2024)</p> <p>4. 7 new climate services; one per each African sub-region (5), one in the Caribbean, and one in the Pacific (2024)</p>	<p>1. Progress reports of each ACP regions and sub-regions' agreements</p> <p>2. Progress reports of each ACP regions and sub-regions' agreements</p> <p>3. Progress reports of each ACP regions and sub-regions' agreements</p> <p>4. Progress reports of each ACP regions and sub-regions' agreements</p>	<p>Technological and human resources capacity at ACP RCCs and National Meteorological and Hydrology Services allow for the equipment installation and utilisation during and after the action.</p>

OUTPUT 3	Output 3) Access to Climate Information is improved	1. Number of agreements/Memorandum of Understanding between international partners and RCCs signed within the scope of this action	1. 0 (2017)	1. 8 MoU between RCCs and international partners for access to data, one per region (2024) (disaggregated by partner)	1. Progress reports of each ACP regions and sub-regions' agreements	Climate data providers at national and global level continue to provide such data and have the willingness and interest to cooperate with the ACP RCCs and NMHS.
		2. Number of agreements/Memorandum of Understanding between international partners and NMHS signed within the scope of this action	2. 0 (2017)	2. 7 MoU between NMHSs and international partners for access to data, one per each African sub-region (5), one in the Caribbean, and one in the Pacific (2024) (disaggregated by partner)	2. Progress reports of each ACP regions and sub-regions' agreements	
		3. Number of RCCs with monthly operational access to existing climate information produced by NMHS given within the scope of this action	3. 0 (2017)	3. 8 RCCs with monthly operational access to climate information produced by at least 8 NMHS in one priority area	3. Progress reports of each ACP regions and sub-regions' agreements	

<p>OUTPUT 4</p>	<p>Output 4) Capacity of ACP regions is enhanced to generate and apply climate information and products relevant to their particular concerns</p>	<p>1. Number of training sessions provided by this action to improve competencies of RCCs and NMHSs staff in the provision of quality climate services</p> <p>2. Number of RCC and NMHS staff (disaggregated by gender) trained by this action in the provision of quality climate services</p> <p>3. Number of master students funded through this action, disaggregated by gender</p> <p>4. Number of new publications produced with the support of this action and available at the dedicated Information platform/Portal</p> <p>5. Number of ACP yearly fora climate services organised by this action</p>	<p>1. 0 (2017)</p> <p>2. 0 (2017)</p> <p>3. 0 (2017)</p> <p>4. 0 (2017)</p> <p>5. 0 (2017)</p>	<p>1. 8 training courses per year, one per region</p> <p>2. 15 RCCs and NMHSs staff trained per region out of which 25% are women</p> <p>3. At least 12 master students funded (out of which 25% are women)</p> <p>4. 6 publications available at the dedicated Information platform/Portal</p> <p>5. 6 ACP yearly fora organised with at least 100 attendees each, (out of which 25% are women)</p>	<p>1. Progress reports of each ACP regions and sub-regions' agreements</p> <p>2. Progress reports of each ACP regions and sub-regions' agreements</p> <p>3. Progress reports of each ACP regions and sub-regions' agreements</p> <p>4. Dedicated Information platform/Portal</p> <p>5. Progress reports of each ACP regions and sub-regions' agreements</p>	<p>ACP RCCs and NMHS staff and ACP students are interested in the capacity building opportunities offered by the action.</p>
<p>OUTPUT 5</p>	<p>Output 5) Climate-informed decision-making is enhanced and climate services are mainstreamed into policy processes at regional and national levels</p>	<p>1. Number of communication material produced with the support of this action, disaggregated by type (videos, flyers, brochures and stories)</p> <p>2. Number of workshops organised by this action with final users on the use of climate services in policy-making, disaggregated per priority sectors, gender and region</p> <p>3. Number of policy-making decision support tools</p>	<p>1. 0 (2017)</p> <p>2. 0 (2017)</p> <p>3. 0 (2017)</p>	<p>1. At least 30 communication materials publicly available on the dedicated website by 2024</p> <p>2. 8 regional workshops and 7 national workshops with policy-makers</p> <p>3. 8 policy making</p>	<p>1. Progress reports of each ACP regions and sub-regions' agreements</p> <p>2. Progress reports of each ACP regions and sub-regions' agreements</p> <p>3. Progress</p>	<p>Decision-makers recognise the links between policies and climate services, and see the added value of incorporating these services to their work.</p>

		<p>developed by this action at national or regional level</p> <p>4. Number of climate change impact assessment reports covering various socio-economic data publicly available per region based on climate services produced by this action</p> <p>5. Number of national or regional government representatives that can give at least 2 examples of having used the new climate information applications developed within this action</p>	<p>4. 0 (2017)</p> <p>5. 0 (2017)</p>	<p>decision support tools developed at national or regional level, one per region</p> <p>4. 8 climate change impact assessment reports covering various socio-economic data publicly available, one per region</p> <p>5. 56 national or regional government representatives; 7 per region/sub-region that can give at least 2 examples of having used the new climate information applications developed within this action</p>	<p>reports of each ACP regions and sub-regions' agreements</p> <p>4. Progress reports of each ACP regions and sub-regions' agreements</p> <p>5. Progress reports of each ACP regions and sub-regions' agreements</p>	
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APPENDIX 2 - INDICATIVE WORK PROGRAMMES FOR DIRECT GRANTS

5.3.1.1. Grant: Direct Award to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

The work programme of the grant agreement with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) for an amount of EUR 8 million will be in line with the outputs of the action, and will follow these weights between outputs:

Action's Outputs	Budget EUR	Weight
Output 1) Interaction between the users, researchers and climate services providers in ACP regions is structured	600 000	7%
Output 2) Provision of climate services at Regional and National level is effectively guaranteed and secured	2 900 000	36%
Output 3) Access to Climate Information is improved	1 800 000	23%
Output 4) Capacity of ACP regions is enhanced to generate and apply climate information and products relevant to their particular concerns	1 500 000	19%
Output 5) Climate-informed decision-making is enhanced and climate services are mainstreamed into policy processes at regional and national levels	1 200 000	15%
TOTAL	8 000 000	100%

5.3.1.2. Grant: Direct Award to AGRHYMET Regional Centre

The work programme of the grant agreement with AGRHYMET Regional Centre for an amount of EUR 8 million will be in line with the outputs of the action, and will follow these weights between outputs:

Action's Outputs	Budget EUR	Weight
Output 1) Interaction between the users, researchers and climate services providers in ACP regions is structured	600 000	7%
Output 2) Provision of climate services at Regional and National level is effectively guaranteed and secured	2 900 000	36%
Output 3) Access to Climate Information is improved	1 800 000	23%
Output 4) Capacity of ACP regions is enhanced to generate and apply climate information and products relevant to their particular concerns	1 500 000	19%
Output 5) Climate-informed decision-making is enhanced and climate services are mainstreamed into policy processes at regional and national levels	1 200 000	15%
TOTAL	8 000 000	100%

5.3.1.3. Grant: Direct Award to the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH)

The work programme of the grant agreement with the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH) for an amount of EUR 9 million will be in line with the outputs of the action, and will follow these weights between outputs:

Action's Outputs	Budget EUR	Weight
Output 1) Interaction between the users, researchers and climate services providers in ACP regions is structured	600 000	7%
Output 2) Provision of climate services at Regional and National level is effectively guaranteed and secured	3 200 000	36%
Output 3) Access to Climate Information is improved	2 100 000	23%
Output 4) Capacity of ACP regions is enhanced to generate and apply climate information and products relevant to their particular concerns	1 700 000	19%
Output 5) Climate-informed decision-making is enhanced and climate services are mainstreamed into policy processes at regional and national levels	1 400 000	15%
TOTAL	9 000 000	100%