

Proceedings of the First African and the Third Global ClimSA Forum



ClimSA

INTRA-ACP CLIMATE SERVICES AND RELATED APPLICATIONS
(CLIMSA) PROGRAMME

Theme:

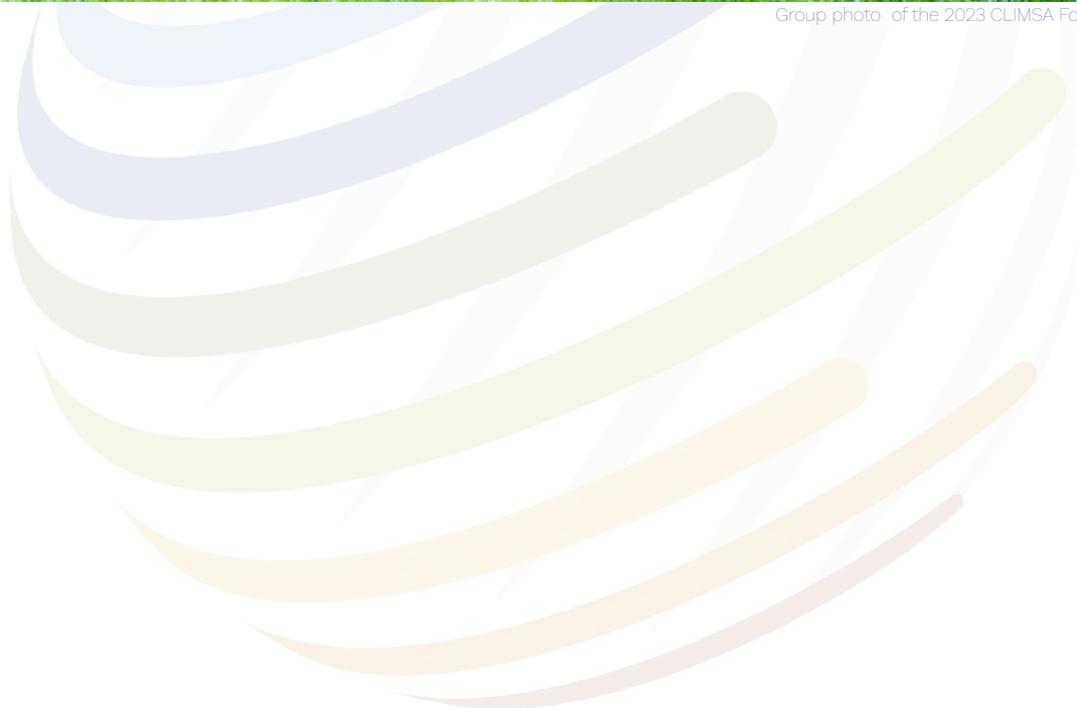
**Building Bridges for Climate Services: Advancing Stakeholder Dialogue to
Enhance Regional Resilience in Vulnerable Countries**

**2023 CLIMSA Forum, 11 – 13 September 2023,
Mahe Island, Seychelles**

**October 2023
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**



Group photo of the 2023 CLIMSA Forum Participants



Acronyms

ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development
ACP	African Caribbean and Pacific
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AGRHYMET	AGROmeteorology HYdrology METeorology
AISCC	African Island States Climate Commission
AMHEWEAS	Africa Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Early Action System
ARC	African Regional Centre
ASMET	African Satellite Meteorology Education and Training
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
ACW	African Climate Week
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
BRIO	Building Resilience in the Indian Ocean
CAPPC-CA	Climate Application and Prediction Centre for Central Africa
CBS	Capacity Building Strategy
CIMH	Caribbean institute of Meteorology and Hydrology
CIMP6	Coupled Model Intercomparison Project 6
ClimSA	Intra-ACP Climate Services and Related Applications Programme
COF	Climate Outlook Forum
COP	Conference of Parties
COPP	Climate and Ocean programme of Pacific
CPT	Climate Prediction Tool
CREWS	Climate Risk and Early Warning System
DMN	Direction de la Météorologie Nationale
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
CS	Climate Services
CSIS	Climate Services Information System
DSS	Decision Support System
ECCAS	Economic Community for Central Africa States
ECMWF	European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EUMETSAT	European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites
ENSO	El Nio Southern Oscillation
EW	Early Warning
EWS	Early Warning System
EW4ALL	Early warning for ALL
FbF	Finance based Forecasting
GBON	Global Basic Observation Network
GFCS	Global Framework for Climate Services
GloFAST	Global Flood Awareness System
GMES	Global Monitoring of Environment and Security
GPS	Global Producing Centre
GTS	Global Telecommunication System
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre

IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRI	International Research Institute
IT	Information Technology
JRC	Joint Research Centre
LRF	Long Range Forecasting
MSG	Meteosat Second Generation
MTG	Meteosat Third Generation
MVI	Multidimensional Vulnerability Index
NCEP	National Centre for Environmental Prediction
NCOF	National Climate Outlook Forum
NDC	National determined Contribution
NDICI	Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation Instrument
NFCS	National Framework for Climate Services
NMHS	National Meteorological and Hydrological Services
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OACPS	Organization of Africa, Caribbean and Pacific States
OIC	Indian Ocean Commission
OSCAR	Observing System Capability Analysis and Review
PCOF	Pre Climate Outlook Forum
PSP	Participatory Scenario Planning
PUMA	Preparation for the Use of the MSG in Africa
RAIDEG	Region Association I Dissemination Expert Group
RC	Regional Center
RCC	Regional Climate Centre
RCOF	Regional Climate Outlook Forum
RCF	Regional Climate Forum
RFCS	Regional Framework for Climate Service
RTC	Regional Training Centre
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADC-CSC	SADC Climate Services Centre
SDGs	UN Sustainable Development Goals
SARCOF	Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum
SFT	Seasonal Forecasting Tool
SIDSs	Small Island Developing States
SOFF	Systematic Observations Financial Facility
STAR	Strategic Tool for Assessing Risks
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Region for Environmental Programme
TWG	Task Working Group
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UIPs	User Interface Platforms
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WIS	Weather Information System
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



1. Opening Ceremony

1.1 Remarks by OACPS

On behalf of the OACPS, Ms Cristelie Pratt who is the Assistant Secretary General at the OACPS delivered her opening Remark. Her speech is presented below.

- Honourable Flavian Joubert, Minister of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment, Government of the Republic of Seychelles
- Distinguished Representatives of the Your Excellency Josefa SACKO, Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment, African Union Commission
- Your Excellency Prof. Vêlayoudom Marimoutou, Secretary-General, Indian Ocean Commission
- Mr. Eric Hoa, Representative of the European Commission
- Distinguished Guests
- Distinguished Representatives and Officials of Regional Organisations of the OACPS and key implementing Partners
- Ladies and Gentlemen

On behalf of the Secretary General of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (the OACPS) HE Georges Rebelo Pinto Chikoti, I am pleased to be with you all and to offer each and every one present here in Seychelles and those joining us online from across our Blue Planet the very warmest of welcomes to the 3rd ClimSA Forum. Good morning and good evening.

This 3rd ClimSA Forum is being convened under the framework of the 11th European Development Fund's Intra-ACP Climate Services and related Applications Programme (referred to as the ClimSA Programme). This Forum has been made possible through close, dedicated collaboration and cooperation between our Hosts - the Government of the Republic of Seychelles, the African Union Commission (AUC), the World Meteorological Organization - WMO, the European Commission and the OACPS. May I extend OACPS' deep appreciation to you all for your commitment to organising the 3rd ClimSA Forum.

As many are aware the ClimSA Forum is an important, annual event of the ClimSA Programme. While each Forum has some very specific objectives to be found in the Concept Note - they also have other unwritten objectives and benefits - which are known to some who are present today who have been able to participate in the 2 Forums held to date.

The first Forum in 2021 and hosted by the Republic of Kenya was a fully Online event as it was held in the midst of the COVID19 Pandemic.

The second ClimSA Forum was held in the Pacific and hosted by the Independent State of Samoa in Apia. It provided the first in-person opportunity to bring key stakeholders together whilst also allowing those that could not travel to be able to join virtually.

Its modality has been retained for the 3rd ClimSA Forum that will take place in this spectacular place - on Mahe in Seychelles; and taking place at such a crucial time for us all - crucial and critical because the global climate crisis is a lived reality of all 79 countries that make up the OACPS, all vulnerable, all developing - with 40 on the African Continent and 39 Small Island Developing States.

Therefore events such as these are of such import - allowing for the building of new and the shoring up of relationships and partnerships between climate service providers and users of climate services and related applications - through the exchange of science and innovation experiences and best practices stemming from ClimSA Programme implementation (at different levels and scales); and through these exchanges to learn lessons and learn about how we can enhance global, intra-regional, regional, national and sub-national resilience in the 79 vulnerable developing countries of the OACPS. Exchanges that are also important to provide the necessary evidence to inform and provide our ongoing negotiations under the UNFCCC COPs - including COP 28 which will take place a few short months away in the UAE.



Ms Cristelie Pratt , ASG OACPS Secretariat

The exchanges that will also take place outside of the formal sessions to be held in this room over the next few days will undoubtedly be as rich and as necessary for those who are here in person - as they are as important for South-South- North-South and the Triangular Co-operation that is so often mentioned - and which is the very essence of programmes such as the intra-ACP ClimSA Programme. I trust that we will not squander such an opportunity here in Seychelles.

So, both formally and informally I trust that this 2023 ClimSA Forum will catalyse discussions on the importance of advancing stakeholder dialogue to enhance inter and intra-regional resilience in and for vulnerable countries of the OACPS and ensure that speakers would share experiences and best practices in key climate services value chain applications for end-users and policymakers for accelerated climate action that is urgently needed.

This forum should be seen as our collective effort to build common understanding and action, as well as a tangible contribution to support the global incentive in fighting climate change impacts that is our common existential threat. I am sure you will all agree that we are duty-bound to keep ringing the alarm bells for all to take heed and that we must also help ourselves and others in whatever way and with whatever means we can.

I thank you Excellencies and all the delegates for your participation and look forward to the very fruitful deliberations on the agenda ahead of us.

Thank you,
Merci beaucoup,
Obrigados -
Vinaka vaka Levu.

1.2 Remarks by IOC



Prof. Vélayoudom Marimoutou, Secretary-General, Indian Ocean Commission

The Secretary General of the IOC, Prof. Vélayoudom Marimoutou delivered his opening remark at the 2023 CLIMSA Forum. His speech is presented below.

- Mr. Flavien Joubert, Minister of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment of the Republic of Seychelles,
- Ms. Cristel Pratts, Deputy Secretary General for Environment and Climate Change of the African Caribbean and Pacific Organization,
- Mr. Hansen Nyambe, Director for Sustainable Environment and Blue Economy of the African Union,
- Mr. Representative of the European Union Delegation,
- Distinguished guests, Media

The forum that brings us together is not only a highlight of the implementation of the ClimSA program and services but also an opportunity to take stock of national and regional actions taken in favor of the climate.

At the Indian Ocean Commission, we are delighted with the organization of this meeting here, in the Seychelles, where climate action, the preservation of biodiversity and the blue economy permeate all public policies, which makes Seychelles one of the spearheads of sustainable development of the African community and the island community, several representatives of the sister regions of the Pacific and the Caribbean are here with us.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The latest report from the International Panel of Climate Experts (IPCC) has sounded the alarm, emphasizing the urgency and responsibility to act more strongly, collectively, concretely and on all fronts to meet the commitment to 'an overall rise in average temperature below the threshold of one degree five.

Africa, our continent, and the developing islands, are among the areas that will experience the most serious upheavals. Some are already in progress.

Perhaps it is useful to remember that our region of the South-West Indian Ocean, Indian ocean, is the third region in the world most exposed to disaster risks. The last cyclone seasons have had many surprises in store for us, including the most powerful cyclone recorded in the area, Fantala, which devastated the island of Farquhar even though it is on the borders of the usual meteor passage zone, or even Cyclone Kenneth which had hit the Comoros hard. Added to this is the worsening of drought situations such as in the South of Madagascar which has experienced a tragic phase of food insecurity or even episodes of reef bleaching which could prove devastating in our area under the effect of 'El Nino. I could continue to cite examples as I wish.

What we must above all remember, and even more so remind the leaders, economic operators and citizens of our countries, is that the effects of climate change are multiple, growing and worrying. This is the case in health with a risk of excess annual mortality estimated at more than 250,000 victims worldwide, with increasing risks of post-disaster epidemics or even with the emergence of new epidemic dynamics. What we must above all remember, and even more so remind the leaders, economic operators and citizens of our

countries, is that the effects of climate change are multiple, growing and worrying. This is the case in health with a risk of excess annual mortality estimated at more than 250,000 victims worldwide, with increasing risks of post-disaster epidemics or even with the emergence of new epidemic dynamics.

So what to do?

We must continue to act, together, consistently and by mobilizing science and technology. This is an obligation for our developing island states. The task is complex given the limitation of our human, technical and economic resources and the intrinsic vulnerability of our territories.

This is the added value of cooperation mechanisms, such as the one that brings us together through the ClimSA program supported by the Organization of ACP States with the support of the European Union.

The ClimSA program offers us an opportunity to work collectively to improve climate services in support of decision-making and socio-economic and territorial planning.

The climatic trends emerging for the Western Indian Ocean area indicate an increase in average temperatures, disruptions in precipitation cycles, an increase in sea surface temperature, which we are already observing since the temperatures recorded during this southern winter are approaching the average for the month of October which opens the summer period.

With improved climate services, producing knowledge, revealing scenarios and trends, public authorities as well as economic operators will have a set of data allowing them to plan and protect our territories, and to refine their development plans. or operation, to define preservation areas, to reduce and manage risks, among others.

There is no doubt that science and technology have added value in our climate action – I encourage decision-makers in our countries to systematically rely on science to inform decision-making. This must go hand in hand with broader awareness-raising actions, both on the effects of climate change and on adaptation and mitigation measures. We must also mobilize the ministries and institutions responsible for education and training to create a pool of expertise and technical skills in our countries, to also create synergies with international scientific networks which must be interested in the dynamics that take place in our island spaces.

Through the BRIO project supported by the Adapt 'Action facility of the French Development Agency, the IOC has laid the foundations for an initiative to strengthen the technical and scientific capacities of climate services in our Member States, in particular through the training of meteorologists in partnership with Météo France Réunion and the use of a fine forecasting system covering a 12km grid. Our BRIO project has therefore prepared the ground for the implementation of the activities of the Hydromet program which benefits from the support of the European Union and the OACPS through ClimSA, the AFD and the Green Climate Fund.

It is also within the framework of the Hydromet project that we will support the regional seasonal forecast forum for the South-West Indian Ocean zone, which will be held in the coming days with meteorology professionals from 10 countries. of Africa and Indian ocean. A part of this forum will be open to users of climate services and, more broadly, to those interested in seasonal forecasts and the development of climate services. I hope that the media, which are both relays of information and also awareness-raisers, will participate and be more interested in the development of climate services and current actions, such as the ClimSA program.

Allow me to end by expressing our thanks to the OACPS for its invitation, to our partners for their support which allows us to support the climate action of our Member States, particularly in view of the next COP on climate in Dubai for which we will facilitate the participation of delegates from our countries through the Hydromet program and, finally, to the authorities of the Republic of Seychelles for their welcome and for their concrete and constant commitment in favor of the act.

Thank you for your kind attention.

1.3 Remarks by the EU Delegation to the AU



Mr. Eric HOA, Representative of the EU Delegation to the AU

Mr. ERIC HOA, CLIMSA Project Manager at EUD to AU delivered his opening remark on behalf of the EU Delegation. In his opening statement he pointed out the following key points in his remark.

- It is a great pleasure for me to be here on behalf of the European Union to attend this important event the third global and first Africa ClimSA Forum, as an opportunity to confirm and strengthen the EU commitment to support the ACP regions to become less vulnerable to climate change impacts, therefore supporting poverty reduction and promote a sustainable, just and inclusive development.
- The EU is grateful to the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States, to the African Union Commission, to the Indian Ocean Commission and to the government of Seychelles our host for co-organising this Forum
- I'd like to extend my gratitude also to all the representatives of Regional Climate Centres and Regional Economic Communities, who have been implementing the programme over the past 3 years and are the key in delivering its outputs, and to all those attending both in this room and on-line.
- In the European Union we will continue mainstreaming environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction considerations into all external actions and we cannot succeed alone in addressing common priorities such as fighting climate change and its consequences; we want to build coalitions, green alliances and foster international partnerships on an equal footing.
- Our new Neighbourhood, Development, and International Co-operation Instrument (NDICI) or "Global Europe", the single financing instrument of the EU's external cooperation, contains a 30% climate spending target. Therefore, we have the opportunity to step up the EU's climate action and continue supporting our partner countries reach their commitments under the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030, and the EW4ALL initiative, in Africa also the AMHEWAS.

With this in mind, I am excited to hear about some of the outputs of the ClimSA programme and I look forward to the discussions. I wish everyone a fruitful meeting.



1.4 Remarks by the African Union Commission

Harsen Nyambe, Director of Sustainable Environment and Blue Economy delivered AUC's has made a virtual opening remark. His full speech is presented below.

- H.E. Flavian Joubert, Minister of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment, Republic of Seychelles
- H.E. Prof. Vêlayoudom Marimoutou, Secretary-General, Indian Ocean Commission
- H.E. Cristelle Pratt, Assistant Secretary-General, Organisation of the African, Caribbean, Pacific States (OACPS)
- Mr. Eric Hoa, Programme Manager, European Union Delegation to the African Union
- Distinguished Guests, Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen

Greetings from H.E. Moussa Faki Mahamat, Chairperson of the African Union Commission.

It is my great pleasure and honor to preside over the opening of the 2023 ClimSA Forum, which marks a pivotal moment in our shared journey to foster dialog among stakeholders and strengthen resilience to climate change in our three Regions (Africa, Caribbean and Pacific).

From the outset, I would like to sincerely thank the Government of Seychelles for accepting to host the Forum, and according all participants this wonderful hospitality. This demonstrates the commitment of the Government of Seychelles to the pan African Vision of attaining environment sustainability and climate resilient economies and communities on the continent. To colleagues from the Caribbean and Pacific, and other continents, I say welcome to Africa.

Distinguished Delegates, your participation to the Forum underscores the importance of collective action in strengthening climate action to address the existential threats posed by climate change. Together, we represent a broad spectrum of nations, organizations, expertise, and experience, and it is this diversity that is our strength. Our togetherness is testament to our shared commitment to finding innovative and sustainable solutions to protect our planet and interests of future generations.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Climate variability and change are a major source of much of the prevalent poverty, food insecurity, and weak economic sectors such as agriculture, water resources, disaster risk reduction, energy and health, among others, in our countries. Unfortunately, most countries of our regions are characterised by weak capacities in observation and monitoring of weather and climate, as well as generation of reliable climate information and early warnings. For example, Africa has about less than one-eighth of the minimum required observing networks required for effective observations and monitoring.

Nevertheless, the ClimSA Programme aims to contribute to efforts towards addressing this capacity challenge. The Programme focusses on improving access to, and use of climate information services for decision-making and development planning processes. At a strategic level, the African Union has put in place frameworks including the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) to guide member states and partners in addressing the challenge. The African Regional Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction, the African Union Climate Change and Development Strategy, and the African Union Space Policy and Strategy are other critical instruments guiding our multi-pronged, but coordinated efforts to address the climate change challenge.

The 2023 ClimSA Forum, which grew out of the 3rd OACPS and the 1st African Union ClimSA Fora, is a symbol of our shared determination to foster collaboration and cooperation across borders. This first hybrid Forum in Africa, therefore, aims to raise awareness of the benefits of climate services and to promote dialog among stakeholders through feedback, synergy building and complementarity. With strong participation of users from the priority sectors and ClimSA pilot countries, we hope to initiate meaningful discussions, knowledge sharing, and cross-border partnerships that will enable us to improve climate services in ACP countries.

This Forum is not only a moment for discussion, but also a call to action to improve meteorological observation, climate monitoring



Harsen Nyambe, Director of Sustainable Environment and Blue Economy at the African Union Commission

and climate services for various socio-economic development areas including agriculture and food security, disaster risk reduction, water resources, health and energy, among others. Last week, from 04-06 September 2023, the African Union Commission, in collaboration with the Government of Kenya convened its inaugural Africa Climate Summit with critical Declaration on climate action. It is important that the ClimSA community in Africa acquaint itself of this Declaration.

In conclusion, I would like to once again thank the Government of Seychelles for hosting this Forum, and the European Union for the financial support. The AUC appreciates the work of the Seychelles Meteorological Authority, the Indian Ocean Commission, and local organisers for all efforts they put in organising this forum. The AU Commission would also like to thank the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS), the European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological satellites (EUMETSAT) and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC) for the technical support.

I thank you for your attention

1.5 Opening Remarks by Seychelles Government

H.E. Flavian Joubert, Minister of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment of the Republic of Seychelles opened the 2023 CLIMSA Forum on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Seychelles. His speech is presented below:

- Dr. Jolly Wasambo, AUC ClimSA Coordinator representing H.E. Jeseфа SACKO, Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment, African Union Commission
- H.E. Prof. Velayoudon Marimoutou, Secretary-General, Indian Ocean Commission
- H.E. Cristelles Pratt, Assistant Secretary- General, Organisation of the African, Caribbean, Pacific States (OACPS)
- Mr. Eric Hoa, Programme Manager, European Union Delegation to the African Union

Distinguished Guests, Participants, including those following online Ladies and Gentlemen, Good Morning

Allow me on behalf of the Government of Seychelles and also on behalf of the president of the republic and chair of the African Island States Climate Commission (AISCC) HE Wavel Ramkalawan and to extend a warm welcome to all the delegates and partners present at this ClimSA'23 Forum. I am especially pleased that we have representation from quite a number of ACP member states. I hope that your travel to Seychelles have been smooth, and that the arrangements made to accommodate you here are to your expectation.

The Third ClimSA Forum (Advancing Climate Service Applications), runs over three days and is being organised Under the framework of the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) Intra-ACP Climate

Services and related Applications Programme (ClimSA), in collaboration with the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) the Government of Seychelles, the African Union Commission (AUC), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Indian Ocean Commission and the European Commission and under the theme: "Building Bridges for Climate Services: Advancing Stakeholder Dialogue to Enhance Regional Resilience in Vulnerable Countries".

I would like to acknowledge and express our gratitude and thanks to the European Union and our Multilateral Partners- for your continued support to all ACP member states in addressing the climate crisis. I am optimistic that the 3-day discussions to be held here in Seychelles, delegates will agree on joint actions for the future. It has to be noted that the first ClimSA forum was held in Nairobi, Kenya on 15th -18th November, 2021, followed in Apia, Samoa, on 26th – 29th September 2022, as the second forum.

This year's forum will showcase the application of climate information to user sectors through the development of climate smart, Decision Support System (DSS) tools. It brings participants from all the regions of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) together to exchange information and learn how to improve the effectiveness of climate services applications through user-friendly, climate smart, Decision Support System (DSS) tools.

It supports the strengthening of the climate services value chain with technical and financial assistance, infrastructure, and capacity development.

To improve and extend access to and use of climate information, and to enable and encourage the generation and use of climate services and applications for decision-making processes, and implementation of adaptation and risk reduction measures at all levels. The added value of the ClimSA Programme is the provision of science-based climate information to increase resilience by adapting to climate change, namely by addressing and reducing climate risks timely and effectively.

I am told that sessions would touch on the five target areas that would provide participants with the opportunity to exchange insights of the results of their work and lessons learned & best practices – all in order to enhance and improve the quality of climate services in the OACPS regions. In turn these will improve the impact of climate informed decision-making processes for fostering sustainable development and building resilience.

Like the many other Small Island Developing States, the Republic of Seychelles views climate change as an emergency challenging all aspects of its chances for future survival and undermines Seychelles' efforts to fully achieve the sustainable development goals.

We are building a vision for a climate resilient future that puts adaptation and loss and damage at the centre of decision-making that focuses on immediate action now to protect the people, the economy and the environment. Seychelles as a country acknowledge that adaptation challenges require inclusive and gender sensitive global action and we share a collective ambition, in line with the SDGs, to achieve a world in which no person is left behind by the impacts of climate change. We are stepping up our efforts to meet these challenges now.

Seychelles as a SIDS wants to emphasize that without a careful long-term plan, climate change may undermine our development efforts, with adverse consequences, across the board, on our people's livelihood, the environment in which we live and work and our personal health and welfare. It is also a challenge which encompasses the interests of both present and future generations. We have the moral responsibility to bequeath to our children a

Seychelles which is safe, clean and productive, a Seychelles which should continue to inspire the human imagination with the immensity of our blue ocean, the green expanse of our mountains and forests. This is a Seychelles which we hold in trust, a Seychelles which has created and nurtured life for countless generations. All these actions are incorporated within our updated NDC.

Today, climate change is a crisis primarily driven by decades of emissions from rich industrialized nations, threatens our Seychelles and our planet. There is a real possibility of catastrophic disruption of the fragile life-sustaining ecological system that holds this archipelago



H.E. Flavian Joubert, Minister of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment, Republic of Seychelles

and the world together. Science is now unequivocal on this assessment. IPCC has already alluded to, last year.

Last week, Seychelles attended The Africa Climate Week (ACW) from 4 to 8 September 2023 in Nairobi, Kenya in parallel to the Africa Climate Summit on 4-6 September, both hosted by the Government of Kenya. As the world grapples with the urgent challenges posed by climate change, ACW addressed this pressing crisis through cooperation and forward-thinking initiatives to drive transformative change.

It has to be noted that ACW has built momentum towards positive and impactful outcomes to be taken up at the UN Climate Change Conference COP28 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE).

COP28 will mark the conclusion of the first Global Stock-take, an opportunity to critically assess where the world stands on climate action and to chart the course forward through increased ambition and action to limit global warming to 1.5°C. Scaling up climate finance, adaptation support and operationalizing.

As climate impacts intensify across the continent, ACW emphasized the urgent need for swift and coordinated action to mitigate and adapt to the changing climate. Seychelles as chair of AISCC emphasized the vital role of climate finance in unlocking Africa's green energy potential and fostering climate-resilient development, together with African leaders advocating for a substantial boost in investments, global financial reforms and greater support for vulnerable countries to address climate challenges effectively and efficiently.

In concluding, despite being a SIDS, Seychelles commitment to a better OACPS regions and a more resilient future for all our people remain strong. We firmly believe that the people of this region can be innovative and provide solutions to many of our challenges.

The success of ClimSA'23 would mean success to us all, and it would also mean a win for climate action.

Let us join together and make our continent and our island states a shining example of the way African, Caribbean and Pacific countries can work together and achieve success.

Thank you once again all partners and member states for your continued support and your presence here at this meeting and wish you all success in your deliberations and pleasant stay in Seychelles. The world is counting on your continued collaboration, and leadership. I have now the pleasure in declaring open this ClimSA 2023 Forum I thank you.

To improve and extend access to and use of climate information, and to enable and encourage the generation and use of climate services and applications for decision-making processes, and implementation of adaptation and risk reduction measures at all levels. The added value of the ClimSA Programme is the provision of science-based climate information to increase resilience by adapting to climate change, namely by addressing and reducing climate risks timely and effectively.

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Seychelles which is safe, clean and productive, a Seychelles which should continue to inspire the human imagination with the immensity of our blue ocean, the green expanse of our mountains and forests. This is a Seychelles which we hold in trust, a Seychelles which has created and nurtured life for countless generations. All these actions are incorporated within our updated NDC.

Today, climate change is a crisis primarily driven by decades of emissions from rich industrialized nations, threatens our Seychelles and our planet. There is a real possibility of catastrophic disruption of the fragile life-sustaining ecological system that holds this archipelago and the world together. Science is now unequivocal on this assessment. IPCC has already alluded to, last year.

Last week, Seychelles attended The Africa Climate Week (ACW) from 4 to 8 September 2023 in Nairobi, Kenya in parallel to the Africa Climate Summit on 4-6 September, both hosted by the Government of Kenya. As the world grapples with the urgent challenges posed by climate change, ACW addressed this pressing crisis through cooperation and forward-thinking initiatives to drive transformative change. It has to be noted that ACW has built momentum towards positive and impactful outcomes to be taken up at the UN Climate Change Conference COP28 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE).



Group photo of the high-level speakers at the Opening Session of the 2023 CLIMSA Forum in Seychelles

1.6 Update on progress since the 2nd ClimSA Forum

Dr. Dieudonne Nsadisa Faka, Team Leader, ClimSA Programme of OACPS Secretariat briefed participants on the status of the previous CLIMSA Forum recommendations. His presentations summarized as follow The objective of the second ClimSA forums were to identify and qualify the needs of stakeholders in targeted sectors of agriculture and food security, water resource management, public health, energy and disaster risk reduction and to share experiences on the use of climate information, through the Decision Support System (DSS) in the prioritized sectors.

Best practices and lessons

- Women are the custodian of the traditional knowledge. Women hold important and irreplaceable knowledge and skills of both local and trans-oceanic scope.
- There are now opportunities to mobilize and empower women traditional experts to transmit their skills;
- Integrating Indigenous knowledge with scientific research is crucial to inform locally relevant fisheries management and conservation;
- Caribbean has assigned one country for one sector to let more than one country to participate as regional focus country; and,
- ACMAD shared its experience in reaching out the users of climate information to explain them the potential benefit of climate information, as result a new UIP on DRR and Health are operational.
- Review of the implementation of the second forum decision and recommendation.



Dieudonne Nsadisa Faka, Team Leader, ClimSA Programme of OACPS Secretariat

Table 01 below summarizes the status of the recommendations of the previous CLIMSA forum.

No	Decisions & Recommendations	Action taken	Observation
1	Capacity building in Decision Support system (DSS) for sector specific applications;	Two training to be conducted for Renewable Energy and Climate Smart Agriculture	Breakdown information to be provided during this forum
2	Capacity development for the development of climate smart agriculture	Refer to the above action	
3	Strengthen end-to-end Early Warning Systems including community-led EWS	To be advised by RCCs and RFC	Refer to EWS4ALL
4	Convene a regional stakeholder workshop between climate expert and socio-economic sector to define and validate the user requirements	Complete the training in January 2024 before regional workshop for validation	Expect to organize Ministerial workshop under AUC grant
5	RCCs to extend the services to all GFCS priority sectors	Postponed for next phase due to budget constraints	RCCs cover at least two sectors
6	Operationalize Climate - Health platforms for collaboration and co-design and co-production	Implemented at ACMAD and limited resources from other RCCs	No target area for other RCCs
7	Implementation of in Hydrological Status and Outlook System (Hydrocos) initiative	Operational at AGRHYMET, and limited resources from other RCCs	WMO to advise way forward
8	Assist NMHS for institutional capacity to extend its mandate in the full GFCS sector priorities	Out of the scope of current programme	Need of new investment
9	Establishment of National Climate Outlook Forums (NCOFs) for Health in Dominica	Budget constraint	CIMH to advise
10	Evaluate the use and impact of climate information in socio-economic sector	Waiting for the completeness of the SEB tool and WMO action	WMO to advise

Table 01: Review of the implementation of the second forum decision and recommendation

1.7 The Objectives and Expected Outcomes of the 2023 ClimSA Forum



Dr. Jolly Wasambo, AUC ClimSA Coordinator at the African Union Commission

Dr. Jolly Wasambo who is the AUC-CLIMSA Programme Coordinator at the AUC discussed core purposes of the 2023 CLIMSA Forum and expected output of the Forum. Key intakes of his messages presented below.

The ClimSA Forum is a flagship event that provides a platform for stakeholders to exchange experiences, best practices, and learn about new products, technologies, tools and methods as well as building synergy and complementarities with other related initiatives. It is a platform to evaluate impacts and relevance of products developed by climate services producers to national and local level users (last mile). The global ClimSA forum is annual event lead by OACPS while the African ClimSA forum is biannual event lead by the African Union Commission. The 2023 ClimSA forum was a joint event of the Global third ClimSA forum and the first African ClimSA forum.

The purpose of the forum is to (i) build bridges between service providers and users of climate services through the exchange of experiences and best practices stemming from the implementation of ClimSA programme and learn about the contribution of stakeholder dialogue to enhance regional resilience in vulnerable countries.

The main objective is to raising awareness of the benefits of climate services for end-users in advancing dialogue among stakeholders through the mechanism of feedback, synergies and complementarities, particularly in relation to the operation of the RCCs and their Climate Services Information Systems. This will contribute to the sustainability of climate services generation, delivery and application, as well as for enhancing regional resilience in most vulnerable countries in ACP regions,

Specific objectives are:

- Review of the capacity and capabilities of Regional Climate Centres (RCCs) and progress;
- Review user engagement (incl. local communities, private sector, academia, etc.) in the development and delivery of climate services, with the aim to improve it;
- Analyze feedback from end users on the usefulness of climate services utilization; and,
- Exchange best practices and experiences between regions including on Anticipatory Actions/FbF and risk financing.

Expected outcomes are:

- Users' requirement for the tailored climate services in alignment with science-based knowledge identified
- Best practices (including criteria) for user engagement identified, taking into account regional specificities, climate sensitive sectors and groups with specific vulnerabilities;
- Improved common understanding of climate services value chain and its applications, (including the limitation and strength) ; and,
- New alliances and partnerships for sustainability of the programme, as well as on financing mechanisms and related donor requirements are built.

Communications and Visibility at the 2023 CLIMSA Forum

The media relations and publicity actions for the 2023 CLIMSA Forum have been well-planned and executed efficiently. Therefore, in terms of communications and visibility, the first African and the third Global CLIMSA Forum was a huge success. Below are listed some of the evidence and outcomes of the CLIMSA Forum on communications and visibility. These include press release distribution, press conference organization, social media campaigns, media monitoring, branding and visibility materials preparations, display, and distribution.

Media Relations

The CLIMSA forum engaged the media both locally based in a host country Seychelles and media houses based in 54 African countries and Europe. The media advisory was shared with local media outlets in Seychelles through the host institution. This helped local journalists attend the Forum in person and cover the opening session and press conference of the 2023 CLIMSA Forum. This resulted in a wide local media coverage in Seychelles.

For media houses based in 54 African Countries and Europe, the CLIMSA Forum sent a press release. It was a joint press release between the African Union Commission and the European Union Delegation to the African Union Commission. The target audience for the Press Release was journalists and media practitioners based in 54 African countries and Europe. The headline was so catchy, Africa Urges Customized Climate Services for the Resilient Africa, and it was prepared in English and French languages. The press release was distributed to the media networks and journalists. They were also published on the African Union Commission's official website. As a result of this, the story has got wide media coverage both in Africa and Europe. Some of the media houses that covered the story include Wall Street: online, FinanzNachrichten.de, London South East, Börsennews.de, Morningstar UK, EQS News, Shares Magazine, and Börse Münche and published Online. According to the media monitoring report, the press release story has about 152,721,612 reach and mentions. This is huge coverage for an event. For more information, one can refer to the media monitoring report attached as an annex.

Press Conference

The 2023 CLIMSA forum held a press conference at the opening session to inform local journalists about what was happening at the 2023 CLIMSA Forum in the Seychelles. Representatives of the Seychelles government, the African Union Commission, the European Union Delegation to the African Union Commission, and the Indian Ocean Commission all spoke at the press conference. Journalists were briefed by the speakers at the press conference on the significance of improved climate services to their respective regions. The stories were covered by journalists at the press conference in their respective print and broadcast. Below is an example of how the local Nation newspaper covered the press conference.

Social media

The Communication Experts who attended the 2023 CLIMSA Forum joined forces in promoting the forum by publishing stories about the forum on their respective social media handles. They consistently used hashtags #CLIMSA #TheAfricaWeWant #EarlyWarning4all #AUEU. The collaborations among these Communication Experts need to be scaled up for other climate-related future events.

Branding and Visibility

The 2023 CLIMSA Forum was branded with the graphic identity of the ClimSA Programme and its collaborating partners' logos. The placement of logos is a striking balance between the branding guidelines of the CLIMSA Programme, the African Union, the European Union, and the Government of Seychelles.

The 2023 CLIMSA Forum's venue was branded with the key statements and embellished with a media wall, backdrop banners, roll-up banners, stickers, and folders for documents. The CLIMSA visual identity was used to brand visibility materials created especially for the Forum. These include thermo-mugs, bags, pencils, notebooks, flash drives, polo shirts, and business card holders. The participants in the 2023 CLIMSA forum received the products.



Press Conference: Briefing journalists at the 2023 CLIMSA Forum

Joint Press Release

Africa Urges Customized Climate Services for Building Climate Resilient Continent

11 September 2023, Seychelles: The 3rd OACPS and 1st African Union CLIMSA Forum will gather more than three hundred delegates from African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, as well as partners of the Intera-ACP Climate Services and Related Applications (CLIMSA) programme. Delegates will develop solutions to challenges facing climate service providers and users in Africa as they address climate change. Organized within the framework of the CLIMSA Programme, this multi-stakeholder platform aims to strengthen effective collaboration between producers and users of climate services through stakeholder engagement. The forum will be held in Seychelles from September 11-13, 2023 under the theme "Bridging Bridges for Climate Services: Advancing Stakeholder Dialog to Enhance Regional Resilience in Vulnerable Continents".

Hanan Nwanne Nwanne, Director of Sustainable Environment and Blue Economy at the African Union Commission, stressed the importance of dialogue between producers and users of climate information. "For Africa to build climate-resilient economies and communities, it is imperative that countries strengthen their capacities to generate and deliver reliable, timely and tailored climate information services. This can only be achieved if producers and users of climate information services engage in effective dialogue. The 1st African CLIMSA Forum provides a unique platform for this engagement," said Director Nwanne.

The European Union-funded CLIMSA Programme is notably implemented under the Intera-ACP Cooperation – This European Development Fund Strategy by the African Union Commission, the Programme supports the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) in Africa. The ultimate goal of the Programme is to foster sustainable development on the continent, by strengthening the entire climate services value chain. The Programme improves the accuracy and accessibility of timely weather and climate information for decision-making, adaptation, and risk mitigation at all levels. It also contributes to efforts towards achieving the goals of the Africa Agenda 2062 as well as achievement of the goals and targets of other global development frameworks including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, among others.

Thomas Hughbanks, head of the Cooperation at the EU Delegation to the African Union, highlighted the longstanding collaborations and cooperation between the African and European continents on climate and environment. The CLIMSA programme is a recent example of ACP-EU collaboration. Mr. Hughbanks stated, "We're pleased during COP27 in Egypt last week at the Africa Climate Summit in Marrakech, Africa an active part of the solutions to the climate crisis. It is key to engage all stakeholders of the climate services value chain. In this 1st Africa CLIMSA Forum, we encourage and showcase more research on the ground, and thereby further demonstrate the successful collaboration between Africa and Europe in the fields of Earth observation and Climate

In ACP region, many economic sectors and livelihoods rely on climate and weather-related information. These sectors include agriculture, energy, health, water resources, fisheries, tourism, environment, and transportation. On the African continent, climate service providers, such as Regional Climate Centre (RCC) and National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS), deliver climate information services to this diverse user base. Therefore, the CLIMSA Programme enhances technical, infrastructural and human capacities of member states to support observations, climate monitoring, and forecasts. CLIMSA also facilitates Africa's smooth transition to the use of the Meteosat Third Generation (MTG) satellite products.

During the three days of deliberations, the 2023 CLIMSA Forum will address topics such as climate services and stakeholder engagement for building resilience in the ACP region, experiences in strengthening regional and national capacities in delivering and using climate services, and CLIMSA contribution to building resilience to climate change, among others.

The 2023 CLIMSA Forum is jointly organized by the African Union Commission (AUC) in collaboration with the Government of Seychelles, the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) with the support of the European Union Commission.

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Improved Climate Services for Africa's Sustainable Development

Joint Press Release distributed at the first day of the 2023 CLIMSA Forum

Media wall at the 2023 CLIMSA Forum

2. Session I: High Level Political Dialogue



Madam Gina Bon, facilitator of the panel discussion

Panelists at the high level Panel Discussion at the CLIMSA Forum

The high level panel discussion was attended by the following panelists:

- Seychelles Government representative, Frederick Owino, Forecasting Officer
- IOC, Prof. Velayoudom Marimoutou, Secretary General
- AUC, Jolly Wasambo, AUC ClimSA project coordinator
- CIMH, Dr David Farrell, Principal for Caribbean Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology
- SPREP, Ms Patricia Mallam Communication officer
- OACPS, Ms Cristelle Pratt, Assistance Secretary General
- EU/EUD, Mr Eric HOA, responsible for EU portfolio of Energy, Environment and Climate over Africa

The session was facilitated by Madam Gina Bonne from the IOC. The discussion questions were: How can ClimSA programme contributes to the national programme in terms of quality? And the challenges? The second question was to the Pacific states: What is the situation in Pacific to align the global and regional policies to the national policy of member states? and summary of responses of each panelist is summarized below:

Caribbean/ CIMH:

The Caribbean states have the ambition to build climate resilient society through:

- Understanding the problem;
- Capacity building is a key intervention in all sectors including agriculture, water, health and disaster;
- Building scientific path for proper policy; and,
- Transforming science to policies.
- Furthermore, communities adapted the risk of climate for several thousand years based on their indigenous knowledge.

Responses of the representative of the Pacific

- The Pacific states are aligning the global and regional policies to use climate information for decision making and bridging the existing gaps.

AUC

- The AUC ClimSA programme contributed in gender equality; to build climate resilience economy; to produce reliable climate information for decision making and to achieve agenda 2063.

OACPS

- OACPS has 79 member states and all developing countries. The panelist also stated that working with decision maker will help to bridge the gaps between the service providers and decision makers. She also remarked that there must be a convergence among the main actors in the climate service arena.

IOC

- ClimSA programme contributes to develop policies and strategies related to climate. There are challenges how we work with decision makers for protecting the environment; for sustainable development, to engage the youth; and building database related to climate. Moreover, policy capacity gaps exist to develop solutions. Reliable database is not in place to understand the interaction climate and biodiversity as well as climate and other sectors.

EUD

- European Union Delegated pinpointed the importance of using the available climate data and information by the end-users and decision makers.

Representatives of the Seychelles government

- The representative underscored that aligning the global, regional and national policies; collaboration for data sharing; and, capacity building including infrastructure to produce high quality climate data and information improve the accuracy and reliability climate products.



3. Session II: Fundamentals Climate Services Value Chain



Prof Chris Hewitt, Director of climate service branch at WMO

Climate Services

Prof Chris Hewitt, Director of climate service branch at WMO discussed the climate services. His presentation was focused on GFCS; climate services value chain; National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS); GFCS and synergies with early warning for all; and, example of WMO flagship products in support of decision and policy making.

He also remarked that the climate information is being used in decision making and risk management worldwide. However, the climate information must:

- Meet the users demand;
- Be based on scientifically credible information and expertise; and,
- Be accessible to the users and appropriate engagement required between the users and service providers.
- GFCS is the outcome the third world climate conference with vision of enabling society to manage better the risks and opportunities arising from climate variability and change using science-based climate information by identifying priority sectors of agriculture and food security; water resources management; health; disaster risk reduction and energy. The climate service value chain includes service providers who generate climate information up to the end-users who are using the information for decision making and actions. At the intermediate level, it requires the downscaled and tailor-made products which includes coproduction as well as service delivery and communication.

The climate service under GFCS programme cascaded to regional and national level to enhance the delivery of climate services to the grass root level. Regional Climate Outlook Forums (RCOFs) conducted regularly in most parts of the world to produce consensus seasonal climate outlook. The presenter also heightened the importance of transition from RCOFs to Regional Climate Forums (RCFs) to encompass a range of product beyond seasonal time scale and better address the members' requirements.

The presenter also pointed out the importance of National Frameworks for Climate Services (NFCSs) to enhance coordination, governance, collaboration to improve the development, delivery and use of climate services at country level to support decision-making. NFCS has its own guidelines to establish NFCS in each member country. WMO and its partners produced reports under GFCSs flagship. Among the reports includes:

- State of the Climate reports provide authoritative information on key climate indicators and high impact events;
- Updates on annual and longer-term changing climatic conditions;
- Build on operational monitoring systems globally, regionally and nationally; and,
- Wide-ranging contributions (from Regional Climate Centres, NMHSs, UN organizations, international partners).

The Challenges faced for climate services under GFCS are:

- Only worth delivering if it is to be used to influence an outcome;
- Coordination and engagement is time taking but beneficial;
- There is often a big gap between requirements and capability;

- There is also gap in identifying the users and their need;
- The role and importance of other disciplines is overlooked such as social science; and,
- Limited Capabilities and capacities of service providers and users.

Questions and answers

Question1: SAD-CSC

Can you elaborate the climate services to the hydrological sector? Is there any similar water services like GFCS?

Answer

Water included in GFCS long time ago in 2009 when the third climate conference was held as priority sector.

Question 2: A series of question was raised SADC region mainly from Mauritius.

Do you have tools for climate outlook at national level (WMO)?

Why SADC-CSC is not certified climate centre?

How to bridge the gaps UIP and RCOFs?

Answer

- WMO does not have a tool for national climate outlook. SADC-CSC did not pass WMO certification to be RCC.



Dr. Dieudonne Nsadisa Faka, team leader, OACPS Secretariat

ClimSA Capacity Building Strategy

Presenter: Dr. Dieudonne Nsadisa Faka, team leader, OACPS Secretariat

Dr. Faka who is the team leader of the technical assistance team of OACPSs presented the capacity building strategy of ClimSA programme. The goal of the capacity building strategy is to improve the understanding of climate and prediction services for climate risk management and mitigation of their impact on socio-economic and environmental sectors.

The presenter further remarked that capacity needs assessment was conducted to identify the gaps and needs of climate services. The findings indicated that the needs of capacity building is categorized into four, namely meteorological infrastructure and it needs; weather and climate needs; institutional and organizational leadership; and, communication and service delivery.

Meteorological infrastructure and it needs includes:

- Internet Access;
- Automatic Message Switching System;
- Observation Network;
- High Performance Computing;
- Database Applications; and,
- IT Engineering and Administration of Systems.

Weather forecasting and climate needs includes:

- Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP);
- Seasonal/Climate Forecasting;
- Climate Modelling ;

- Climate Monitoring; and,
- Socio-Economic Benefit of Climate Services.

Institutional and organizational leadership includes:

- Quality Management System;
- Institutionalisation of Regional/National Framework for Climate Services;
- Designation of WMO RCC; and,
- Mobilisation of resources and Cost Recovery.

Communication and service delivery includes:

- Quality Management System;
- Institutionalisation of Regional/National Framework for Climate Services;
- Designation of WMO RCC; and,
- Mobilisation of resources and Cost Recovery.

He also further underscored that the Capacity Building Strategy (CBS) sets out six strategic objectives and crosscutting mechanisms that together are intended to respond to the need for the capacity to develop and support excellent, innovative, relevant, information and reliable climate services. The framing reflects the priority focus areas of knowledge domain enabling the producers and users of climate services to build informed climate science-based decision making for policy and sustainable development.

He also remarked that the CBS has six pillars. These are:

- Stakeholders need;
- Climate Information system and application improvement;
- Management leadership and policy development;
- Climate Intelligence, innovation, knowledge development;
- Communication and outreach Services Delivery; and,
- Infrastructure, technology, and tools development.

Question 1: OACPS secretariat

- Most of the basic training is given by WMO regional training centres. What about RCC?

Answer

RCC must inform the regional training centres. No conflict is expected between RCC and regional training centres. All the experts from WMO are involved in the capacity building strategy.



4. Session III: Fundamentals Climate Services Value Chain

Introduction to continental Framework for Climate Services and Climate Outlook

Director General of ACMAD, Dr. Andre KAMGA FOAMOUHOUE presented the continental framework for climate services. He briefly explained that ACMAD was established to be weather and climate watch centre for Africa and to be institution of excellence for the application of meteorology for the sustainable development aftermaths of the drought of the 1970s and 1980s.

ACMAD organized the first African continental climate outlook forum on February 4, 2023 under the umbrella of ClimSA programme. The content of the climate outlook forum includes summary of climate outlook for policy and decision makers. The outlook also contains monthly continental hazards outlook, potential impacts and proposed anticipatory actions. ACMAD has established and operationalized user interface platform of agricultural, health, water, and disaster risk reduction at continental level. ACMAD uses ISO 31000 for climate risk assessment. All sectoral UIPs were established with defined TOR and, rules and procedures. Each sectoral UIP has a chair and secretariat. Furthermore, each sectoral UIP has its own programme, products and services. ACMAD is accessing data from the WMO GTS system only which are not sufficient to produce quality climate services. This data is not adequate to calibrate satellite products. ACMAD had best practices in UIP of climate services such as good practice for UNHCR refugee and displaced people management; vigilance map and policy brief for heat wave; design infrastructure with extreme return period; impact-based forecast to operationalize of UIP of DRR.

Question1: SADC-Maritius

What are continental UIP such as format, coordination, and engagement? What is ISO 31000 for risk assessment?

Answer: One of the UIP of ACAMD is Pan African farmers association. It is well organized with more than 1million members of farmers. ISO 31000 is standard for climate risk assessment.

Question 2: ACMAD is directly involved with farmers which is the direct work of National Meteorological Agencies. Dissemination information by ACMAD is not easy. How can ACMAD to reach the end-users (farmers).

Answer: ACMAD can reach to the end-user through red cross and NGOs.

Question3: Confusing products of ACMAD, RCCs and national climate outlook.

Answer: All the products of ACMAD, RCCs and national climate outlook must be harmonized. In most cases the national products are more credible than regional and global products due to the dense meteorological stations network and the closeness of the other available information.

Regional Framework for Weather, Water and Climate Services &Regional Climate Outlook

Mr Zachary Atheru, ICPAC ClimSA Coordinator in the IGAD region discussed the regional Framework for weather, water and climate services. In his presentation he highlighted that regional Framework for Climate Services (RFCS) is a regional institutional mechanism that helps in coordinating, facilitating and strengthening the collaboration among institutions and stakeholders to improve the co-production, tailoring and use of science-based climate products and services by focussing on the five pillars of GFCS. Great Horn of Africa Climate Outlook (GHACOF) is one of the well-established Regional User Interface Platforms (UIPs), and automatically constitutes a component of the RFCS that is being established. Sectors have been supporting the GHACOFs, and therefore strengthening sector user interface platforms (UIPs) will make RFCS for Eastern Africa very vibrant in addressing climate information needs of the users.

The framing of RFCS is based on Climate Information needs for regional and cross-border users; Institutionalization of climate services in the REC; address the gaps in the implementation of RCC mandatory and highly recommended functions; promoting regional trade, peace and security through climate services; strengthening GHACOFs



Mr Zachary Atheru, ICPAC ClimSA Coordinator in the IGAD region

and sector user interface platforms; and, bridging the link between different frameworks for climate services. Regional Framework for Climate Services for eastern Africa was developed by a consultant following the baseline assessment; strategic planning and costed planned actions; and resource mobilization and implementation.

GHACOF is one of the regional UIP to enhance climate services. It improves the communication between the climate service providers and end-users; customization and tailoring of climate information according to the needs of end-users; co-production of climate services or advisories to fit with user language; user feedback and learning for better quality services.

Questions: SADC

You already mentioned that ICPAC has developed RFCS. Do you have resources design?

Answer: we have resources for roadmap design, but we do not have for implementation.

Question 2: EUMETSAT

Do you have testimony for co-production benefits?

Answer: We have done socio-economic benefits

National Frameworks for Climate Services (NFCS) and National Climate Outlook Forums (NCOFs) in the case of Caribbeans.

Presenter: Adrian Trotman, Roche Mahon and Jodi-Ann Petrie, Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology

The Caribbean region started the ClimSA project in well-organized manner by developing the Sectoral Early Warning Information System Across Climate Timescales (EWISACTS) and Roadmap and Plan of Action 2020-2030. Caribbean Climate Outlook Forum (CaricOF) is a user interfacing platform of regional, national and international climate forecasters and scientists; stakeholders from climate-sensitive socio-economic sectors and media houses whose purpose is to help build climate resilience in the Caribbean by providing and utilising climate early warning information in support of evidence-based decision making and governance. Sector specific climate bulletins were produced for agriculture, health and tourism sectors.

Downscaling is the core elements of national framework for climate services. National roadmap for climate services is comprised of national climate services committees, national climate forums and sector specific climate information. Four countries only have convened national climate forum under ClimSA project. The national climate forum clearly indicated the distance between service provider and users is big even some of the stakeholders do not know the type of products produced by the meteorological departments.

5. Session IV : Regional Focus Country Implementation Status

ClimSA actions in the Regional Focus Countries: Expected outputs and level of implementation

KENYA'S National Frameworks for Climate Services (NFCS) and National Climate Outlook Forums (NCOFs) – good practices & lessons learnt



DAVID BULUKU ADEGU, ICPAC- KENYA Meteorological Department
ClimSA focal point

DAVID BULUKU ADEGU is a focal person for the CLIMSA at the KENYA Meteorological Department he presented Kenya's experience of NFCS. Summary of his presentation summarized below.

As Kenya is a pilot country of ClimSA programme under the umbrella of ICPAC grant, the focus of the pilot country is formulation of NFCS and NCOFs. Kenya developed a NFCS and drafted the strategic plan and NFCS work plan through stakeholder engagement by organizing stakeholder validation workshop.

Kenya piloted the UIP by conducting more than seven NCOFs for two rainy seasons of the country. Since the stakeholders mapping workshop, baseline assessment, stakeholders consultation workshop and the introduction of the NCOFs in 2020, there has been a significant improvement in collaboration, engagement and partnership with the producers and users of Climate information (contacts, emails, and networks established). Engaging both national and sub-national level stakeholders during the NFCS development process to design suitable multi-level CSs user interface platforms is key to a successful implementation of the NFCS.

NCOFs, Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) at the county level and interactive website/social media platform/bloggers/ Facebook groups and Public Barazas provide space for sharing of information, advisories and feedbacks; and are important as they provide a platform providers/user to interact. It also provide improved access to climate information and increased awareness by improving the availability, uptake, and use of climate information and products to a wider groups of users and decision makers.

The main challenges encountered during NFCS development and/or NCOFs are :

- Funding gaps which is donor-dependent ;
- Inadequate government allocation for capacity development and for dissemination of the climate information services;
- The range of final users appears to exclude the 'last mile' user- (the local small-scale farmer, the nomadic livestock) in the NFCS development process;
- Tailoring methodologies are not defined and documented;
- Feedback mechanisms are unstructured and minimal;
- Maintenance of structured institutional arrangements for provision of climate service, currently all engagements are ad hoc; and,
- Insufficient mainstreaming climate services into sectoral policies, strategies and plans and decision making.

ClimSA support for the Caribbean Agriculture Sector

Thematic priority to define regional thematic products for climate services supported through building the capacity of the Caribbean RC, NMHSs and the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) in statistical techniques and using R-INSTAT of the University of Reading

National Climate Services production chains are developed and demonstrated through Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA), training for extension services and farmers in Jamaica and Guyana .PICSA training in statistical techniques using R-INSTAT utilized to develop products for training of agriculture extension officers and farmers in Jamaica and Guyana.

The lessons learnt from ClimSA programme of Caribbean on climate services for agricultural sector are: farmers are very interested in learning and discussing the influences of weather and climate on their farm production and enterprises if tools and approaches are presented in simpler ways and with tools palatable to the farmers; when it comes to advising and supporting farmers with information to improve their production and livelihoods, agriculture extension officers are less competent in the area of weather and climate than in other traditional extension areas like plant density and variety, fertilizing, pest and disease treatments, irrigation.

SADC ClimSA actions in the Regional Focus Country Angola: Expected outputs and level of implementation

Presenter: Isidro M T J Ihadua, DDG of Angola met.

The pilot country ClimSA programme of SADC region selected Angola as a pilot country and the implementation of the programme is at early stage. Angola conducted the first UIP in last May to identify the gaps and needs of climate service with major stakeholders. Furthermore, the ClimSA station is installed and functional at the meteorological office of Angola. Training also conducted on ClimSA station maintenance and installation as well as on use of the available information for operational use.

Regional focus country implementation status KIRIBATI, Pacific

The ClimSA programme in the Pacific region piloted in four countries. The national climate outlook forum helped to interact between service providers and users such as the agricultural, fishery and disaster risk reduction sectors. Trainings was also conducted for specific sectors. Meteorological infrastructure such as automatic weather station, calibrations kits and servers were procured. The ClimSA programme in the Pacific region created opportunities for human resources capacity development at master level for both meteorological and user sectors. Besides, short-term capacity building training programme also delivered in the region.

National workshops were conducted in Samoa and Kiribati to showcase the process and value of mainstreaming climate services into national policies and strategies. The socio-economic value of tailored climate information for DRR and agricultural sectors was assessed.

National ClimSA Focus Sector(s) – User engagement – experiences, lessons and opportunities

Agricultural sector, Caribbean, CIMH

Presenter: Ms. Sherri Frederick programme manage, ClimSA programme Caribbean

The Caribbean ClimSA programme held two Caribbean climate outlook forums to enhance UIP. Participatory integrated climate service for agriculture sector was conducted in Guyana and Jamaica. Two weeks training of ClimSA station on installation and maintenance of the station as well as on use was attended by the Caribbean participants. Access to climate information was strengthen in the Caribbean region by procuring dust equipment, automatic weather station and data rescue of hydro-meteorological data.

Best Practice in Utilization of Climate Services in Energy Planning in Kenya (Water Sector)

Dr Willis Ocheng, Kenya Electricity Generating Company PLC presents Kenya's experience of tailored climate services for the energy sector. Summary of his presentation described as follow.

The experience of Kenya in using of climate information for reservoir management resulted in reliable electricity supply system and minimal or no power outages even during drought periods. Specifically, the seasonal climate outlook of GHACOF and the season climate forecast of Kenya meteorological department delivered for the users at least a month head before the upcoming season which is vital for reservoir monitoring.

The lesson learnt from use of climate information are :

- Sustainable management of water resources in the hydropower reservoirs during flooding and droughts can be achieved through utilization of climate information;
- Incorporating weather forecasts and climate outlook into hydro-power planning helps in minimizing spillage in the hydropower reservoirs during flooding and reducing power outage during droughts; and,
- Climate based early warnings for floods to the people living downstream of the reservoirs helps to minimize losses.

Question 1: This question directed to OACPS and IOC, the selection of pilot countries in IOC is not well defined. Please tell us about the selection process.

Answer: IOC did not select a pilot country so far.

Question 2 : Please tell us the details how the pilot countries was selected under ClimSA programme . Do you have specific indicators?

Answer: The selection process of pilot countries was same for all region because the log frame is the same



6. Session V: Stakeholder Engagement

User feedback mechanism in the User Interface Platform (UIP)

Presenter: Surekha Ramessur, Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)

The priority sectors for the SADC region is the water, energy, food security and agriculture, disaster risk reduction. The primary User Interface Platform (UIP) in the SADC region is the Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) which is biannual event. The sectoral Task Working Groups (TWGs) (water, food security and agriculture, and DRR) work together during the forum to review the previous seasons advisory product, and to co-produce regional sectoral guidance based on the forecast. SADC region is working to enhance UIP through formalising the process through TOR for each sector and increasing the frequency of Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings outside of SARCOF and enhance collaboration.



7. Session VI: RCCs to Capacity to Generate Climate Services (Four Parallel Sessions)

Mandatory roles of RCCs: status of WMO designation, success, challenges and support received from Global Producing Centres (GPCs)

Mandatory roles of RCCs: status of WMO designation, success, challenges and support received from Global Producing Centres (GPCs)

The mandatory functions of RCC are:

- Interpret and assess relevant LRF products from Global Producing Centres (GPCs) (some of which can be obtained through the Lead Centres and make use of Lead Centre for Standard Verification);
- System on LRF, distribute relevant information to RCC Users; and provide feedback to GPCs;
- Generate regional and sub-regional tailored products, relevant to RCC User needs, including seasonal outlooks etc.;
- Perform verification of RCC quantitative LRF products, including the exchange of basic forecasts and hindcast (re-forecast for past situations) data;
- Generate 'consensus' statement on regional or sub-regional forecasts
- Provide on-line access to RCC products/services to RCC Users; and,
- Assess use of RCC products and services through feedback from RCC Users.
- The existing challenges are:
- Access to data for operational forecast, then downscaling, missing; feedback from GPC to RCC, need to improve; and,
- High resolution data access in text format from global centre like ECMWF.

Recommendations

- Empower RCC with computational capacity and internet connectivity;
- Strengthen UIP for effective tailored products;
- Develop consensus statements for each specific sectors for relevant use and dissemination;
- Capacitate both users and producers;
- Encourage cross-fertilization.
- Harmonize Seasonal and sub-seasonal forecast procedures; and,
- Standardize user needs assessment for effective implementation.

Operational data services, to support operational LRF and climate monitoring

The accessing data and tools for long-range forecasting are :

- Ground and satellite observations;
- Reanalysis data;
- Climate monitoring;
- Climate database;
- Use the model products of Australia Bureau of Meteorology, NCEP, IRI, UK mete office, Meteo-France;
- ENSO update;
- WRF products; and,
- CPT tool for seasonal forecasting.

The existing challenges for long-range forecasting are:

- Lack of equipment (some of the parameters are missed);
- Internet connectivity problem;
- On time dissemination of the forecast;
- Lack of availability of data in the regional level;
- Lack of trained manpower and infrastructure facilities;
- Lack of meteorological stations with high quality;
- Sustainability of weather and climate monitoring stations in member countries;
- Problem of access data from member countries (no formal procedure CAPC-AC);
- ECCAS members do not have database system;
- Lack of solar and wind forecast tailored to the user;
- Digitalization of data (most of meteorological data is in paper format);
- Do not have data center to handle big dataset; and,
- Maintenance of PUMA station.

The proposed solution to the existing challenges are:

- Climate infrastructure improvement;
- Human resources capacity building;
- Acceleration of the implementation of ClimSA programme in Africa; and,
- Data management framework under ClimSA programme at regional level is recommended at SADC + other global initiatives such as SOFF towards GBON/OSCAR requirement – RCC will then access the data through the GTS.



Training in the use of operational RCC products and services

EXPERIENCES

This session began by the review and share of experiences of various RCCs as listed hereunder:

Caribbean region experience

- CMH is a WMO training Centre with a well-developed ;
 - Facilitate training;
 - CariCOF establishment;
 - Integral user feedback mechanism;
 - Climate monitoring;
 - User friendly information guidelines for training; and,
 - Guidelines for training.
- Pacific region
- A steering committee that work in collaboration with Universities and BOM

ICPAC

- User training on PCOF;
- Provide guideline on the use of products;
- Incorporate for media on information dissemination;
- Master scholarship;
- User's training on PCOF;
- Provide guidelines on the use of products;
- Incorporate media on information dissemination; and
- User need survey.

SADC

- Policy is based on SADC secretariat;
- Developed master scholarship programme;
- Each member states have their own tools on data management system; and,
- Developed Seasonal Forecasting Tool (CFT)
- Central Africa region experience
- The government of Cameroon is planning to establish RTC;
- No official support to the RTC at the moment; and,
- The RTC currently provide some climate products.

USER'S NEEDS

- User capacity building;
- EW tools;
- Communication products;
- Websites for accessibility of products;
- Develop new products;
- Increase the model grid; and
- Sustainability and system compatibility.

CHALLENGES

a) Data gaps and quality

- Unreliable climate data can limit the accuracy of climate services. Data collection networks may be insufficient or poorly maintained, leading to gaps in historical records and less reliable forecasts.

b) Resource constraints

- Limited financial, human, and technological resources can impede the establishment and operation of climate service systems. Developing and maintaining observation networks, data processing infrastructure, and skilled personnel require significant investments.

c) Capacity building

- Building the technical capacity of institutions and individuals to effectively use climate information can be a slow and resource-intensive process. Training and education programs are essential but may face resource constraints.

d) User engagement and communication

- Ensuring that specific climate services meet the specific needs of diverse user groups is complex. Effective communication strategies are required to convey climate information in a way that is understandable and actionable to different stakeholders.

e) Integration into decision making

- Integrating climate information into policymaking and planning processes can be challenging. Decision-makers may lack awareness of the relevance of climate data or may prioritize short-term concerns over long-term climate considerations.

f) Climate Change Uncertainty

- Climate change is characterized by uncertainty, making it challenging to provide precise forecasts and projections. Decision-makers must navigate the uncertainty and make decisions based on probabilistic information.

g) Local and regional variability

- Climate impacts can vary significantly at local and regional levels. Tailoring climate services to address these variations requires fine-grained data and a deep understanding of local conditions.

h) International collaboration

- Climate change is a global issue, and many climate-related challenges require international cooperation. Ensuring effective collaboration and information sharing across borders can be complex due to geopolitical factors

RECOMMENDATION

- ClimSA has already developed a strategy for training with a clear methodology (ies) and guidelines. So, what's remaining is the implementation phase.



8. Session VII: RCCs Data or Products Access from GPCs

Improving weather and climate monitoring from space: Meteosat Third Generation (MTG)



Mr. Vincent Gabaglio, EUMETSAT representative at the 2023 CLIMSA Forum

EUMETSAT through Mr. Vincent Gabaglio presented under the topic Improving weather and climate monitoring from space: Meteosat Third Generation (MTG)

He highlighted that Meteosat has been in space for the last forty years to monitor weather and climate. The first generation of the Meteosat was phased out in early 2000s and the second generation of Meteosat is going to be phase out in the mid of 2020s. The third generation of the Meteosat will be operational in 2024. All the generations of the Meteosat covers the whole Africa.

The first Meteosat Third Generation (MTG) was launched on December 13, 2022. The MTG satellites are two types. One is MTG-I for flexible combined imager and lightning detection and the second one MTG-S to measure the vertical profile of the atmosphere. The presenter also highlighted the preparation of EUMETSAT and RAIDEG to provide access to lower volume data with specific MTG-Africa data via EUMETCast and support the upgrade of PUMA stations for MTG. He also mentioned that EUMETSAT planned training of MTG on various topics with African Satellite Meteorology Education and Training (ASMET).

New developments of ClimSA Station



The Joint Research Centers representative Dr Christophe Lavaysse

The Joint Research Centers representative Dr Christophe Lavaysse presented New developments of ClimSA Station

ClimSA station has sub-system for data acquisition, data ingestion and processing as well as data analysis either through the physical station or online version of the station. The datasets of ClimSA station composed of monitoring system, forecast and climate projection. The monitoring system contains data from in situ and satellite observations including reanalysis data. The weather and climate forecast is the product generated by various global centers. The climate projection data is generated by the CMIP6.

Questions1 : Ingesting meteorological station in the ClimSA station will help to compare with reanalysis data. Are you considering it?

Answer: JRC is open to include more dataset in the ClimSA station.

Question 2: ACMAD posed a question on configuring of ClimSA station based on the four mandatory functions of RCC.

Answer: JRC is/will work based on your demand

Questions 3: what are the methods used to measure the air quality ?

Answer: indices are used to measure air quality

Questions: Does ClimSA station have the service of hydrology?

Answer: ClimSA station has a dataset of hydrology



9. Session VII: Effect of Climate Services Added Value in Specific Sectors (Four Parallel sessions)

Application of climate services in health sector

The group clearly listed out the climate-sensitive diseases which includes malaria, meningitis, high blood pressure, cholera, dengue, respiratory diseases, etc. The climate parameters link to climate sensitive disease are precipitation, temperature, humidity, wind and atmospheric pollutants. Extreme weather and climate events such as flood, heatwave, high humidity, dust storms, and drought aggravate the climate sensitive diseases.

Monitoring of meteorological parameters and issuing periodic weather and climate forecast at time scale of daily, weekly, decadal, monthly and seasonal can predict extreme cases and will give opportunity early warning for climate sensitive diseases in collaboration with responsible institutions. Furthermore. Establishing partnerships with humanitarian and research institutions such as WHO, the International Red Cross, OCHA, Universities and other observation agencies will enhance the uptake of climate information by the end-user.

Recommendations

- Installation of the situation room in the centers for the follow-up of all situations
- Implementation of the Abidjan Declaration in all countries and regional climate centers
- Train staff in the use of new products from MTG (dust tracking), Climate station and others
- Installation of user platforms in the field of health

Application of climate services in water and energy sector

This group came up with the following recommendations:

For maintained and resilient energy and water supply, the best practice seems to be:

- Mixed sources of energy
- Mixed strategies for water and energy planning
- Mixed partnerships
- Mixed methods, e.g., cost-benefit analysis in combination with scientific analysis of power and water flow, and e.g. impact based and probabilistic forecasts

Collaboration between sectors to make best use of climate services for example from Mauritius on collaboration between meteorological agency and water, and from Kenya the collaboration between Kenya meteorological department and utilities.

Improved communication and capacity-building for interpreting forecasts:

- Significant gap in capacity to use and understand the usefulness of the forecast: for example, what does “normal to above normal” mean? How is this translated into volumes?
- Need to improve forecasting interpretation skills amongst users, and also to improve capacity of information and services by the producers, tailor to users’ need
- Need to undertake cost-benefit analyses of forecasts, to translate results into monetary terms to communicate the importance of climate service with decision-makers.

Application of climate services in disaster risk reduction sector

The best practices of the application of climate services for DRR listed out in the group are:

- Risk assessment : Combine deterministic and Probabilistic risk profile to have a good view
- Insurance and finance : Example of ARC and Caribbean - Provide climate information allow to better assess risk and offer policies tailored to specific climate conditions
- Coproduction : Example of continental watch Connection between AUC situations room and ICPAC /ACMAD
- Climate outlook forum
- Associate meteorological experts to DRR unit.

The challenges of DRR sector under ClimSA projects are:

- Lack of coordination between meteorological services and DRR centers
- Capacities constraints
- Lack of long term forecast to inform high level decision makers on how to prioritize climate action in development
- Limited data to inform impact-based forecasting
- Limited coordination between meteorological services and hydrology services

Recommendations

- Close the silos between DRM and Met agencies,
- Implement complementarity doctrine on implementing capacities at national and regional level
- Develop specific products for DRR
- Promote better synergies and collaboration between existing programme on DRR and climate services to produce data report to assist government
- Improve synergies and coordination between meteorological services and hydrology
- Involvement of hydrology services on DRR



10. Session IX: Climate Services for Building Resilience

WMO Contribution in building resilience in OACPS regions

Presenter: WMO, Mr. Moyenda Chaponda

WMO under the five outputs of ClimSA programme contributed climate services for resilience building through:

- Developed a guidance document on Climate Services Information System (CSIS) core functions and operations at the regional level;
- Developed a regional requirements document on open-source climate data management system;
- Launched collaborations between WMO and various ClimSA programme partners including, AGRHYMET, CIMH, ICPAC, SADC and SREP;
- Guidance on objective seasonal forecasting for each ACP sub-region: Provided guidance on operational practices for objective seasonal forecasting for the Caribbean, Central Africa, Greater Horn of Africa, Pacific, South-west Indian Ocean, West African, and Southern African regions;
- International Climate Assessment and Dataset System (ICA&D) for ACP RCCs: Developed a Rationale for climate data sharing and an Annex on ICA&D data sharing measures ; and,
- Regional assessments of climate services needs, capacities and existing sectoral platforms for user engagement: conducted sub-regional analyses for Southern, Eastern and South-west Indian Ocean regions of Africa; West and Central Africa regions (FR); Pacific region; Caribbean Region.

The European Union's Copernicus Programme

Presenter: JRC, Dr. Christophe Lavaysse

- Copernicus programme has six thematic services. These are security, land, marine, atmosphere, climate and emergency management.
- The services are based on the ground information and satellite products. For example, the copernicus services for emergency management for flood early warning use the flood forecasting tool such as GloFAST products and high-resolution satellite products.
- The other sectoral services are also used sectoral specific products.

EUMETSAT contribution to ClimSA programme

Presenter: EUMETSAT Mr. Vincent Gabaglio

- EUMETSAT has long term commitment to co-operate with Africa to easily access and exploit data.
- Meteosat covers the whole Africa including Europe and will continue to generate satellite data for Africa in long term perspective until 2040.
- The data policy of EUMETSAT is free access to least developed countries of Africa. EUMETSAT also uses the four WMO training centres to train experts on satellite meteorology, namely, IMTR of Kenya, EAMAC of Niger, SAWS of South Africa and DMN of Morocco. Furthermore, the EUMETSAT supports the African NMHSs through help desk, user for a and RAIDEG.

The EUMETSAT products are available through:

- EUMETView, satellite data products are accessible through webpage.
- EUMETCast and territorial, data are accessible to the user-end through push system.
- From EUMETSAT data store;
- By customizing data or data tailored through the pull system; and,
- European weather cloud through sharing data.

Communication, engagement, visibility and knowledge management implementation report

Presenter: Ernesto Rollando, OACPS

Ernesto presented on how to communicate climate service for the users. The communication channels are website, both printing and electronic media and knowledge platforms.

Question 1: What is the horizontal resolution JRC products ?

Answer: The horizontal resolution of model products such as GloFAST is low to capture local events.

Question 2: Is the fire alert system functions globally?

Answer: Yes using high resolution imagery such as MODIS with 100m horizontal resolution.



11. Session XI: Other Studies

Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI)

Presenter: Exsley Taloiburi, Dr Stefano Moncada, Cristelle Pratt from OACPS, University of Malta

The presenter clearly figured out the methodology used for multidimensional vulnerability index. Based on this, their results indicated as follows:

- SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs ranked the most vulnerable;
- For economic vulnerability, SIDS, LDCs and LLDC are the most vulnerable;
- In terms of environmental vulnerability, SIDS feature as the most vulnerable;
- For social vulnerability, LDC followed by LLDC ranked the most vulnerable.
- The OACPS MVI can add value to the UN MVI (June 2023 Submission)
- Ranks of vulnerability based on a “country group classification” approach, instead of ranking individual countries against each other.
- Assesses both developed and developing countries with 177 countries, being the only MVI with the largest sample size.
- Uses STAR principles
- Applies a 10-year timespan for all dimensions and indicators.



Ms Cristelle Pratt , ASG OACPS Secretariat presenting the study at the 2023 CLIMSA Forum

12. Session XII: Synergy Building and Complementarities with Other Initiatives and Programmes

ClimSA Contribution to Implementation of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services)

Dr Jolly Wasambo, CLIMSA Programme coordinator at the AUC highlighted the following points.

- The AUC ClimSA programme is one the programmes implemented under the integrated African strategy on meteorology which was adopted by African head of states and governments in February 2022 to achieve the objectives of strategy.
- The strategy has five pillars, namely policy; observational network, data access and processing; service on weather, climate, water, and early warning systems; partnership; and research, innovation, development and training.
- The Pillars of integrated African strategy on meteorology are well aligned with the outputs of AUC ClimSA project.

GMES and Africa Programme Services

Mr. Hamdi KACEM, Team Leader of the TAT to the GMES and Africa Programme at the AUC highlighted the following.

- GMES & Africa is a pan-African program owned and managed by the African Union Commission (AUC) and implemented on the ground by over 122 African institutions, spanning all five regions of Africa to contribute for the achievement of agenda 2063.
- African union head of states and governments adopted African space policy and strategy in 2016 and formalization of outer space programme with components of earth observation, satellite communication, navigation and positioning and astronomy and space science.
- GMES and Africa programme intervention mainly focused on policy and institutional framework; earth observation data access and information services and cross-cutting interventions of capacity building knowledge management; and outreach and uptake and dissemination of information.
- GMES and Africa service work flow uses user driven approach, bottom-up and Top-down approaches. The information derived from space data and in situ will disseminate to the end-users of water, health, farming, energy and civilian security.
- The services of GMES and Africa in all sectors can apply in each sub-sector to promote a more sustainable management of natural resources, better action plans, and guide decision making in implementing policies and monitoring SDGs.

Disaster Risk reduction at African Union Commission



Mr. Gatkouth Kai's, DRR Coordinator at the AUC

The following are key intakes of Mr. Gatkouth Kai's, DRR Coordinator at the AUC presentation.

- There is noticeable exponential rise in disaster risk, often driven by development linked factors and climate change. He remarked that a remarkable increase in climate related hazards coupled with the rise in vulnerability and weak coping capacities.
- These hazards, often result to high disaster losses.

- The rising losses do not only undermine development gains but slowing progress in development trajectories including attainment of Agenda 2063.

The AUC DRR can synergize with AUC ClimSA programme in the following project and programmes:

- Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance for Resilience in African regions and countries, a component of 11th EDF Intra-ACP Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Programme;
- Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction and Adaption in the Sahel;
- Africa Urban Resilience Programme;
- Africa Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Early Action System (AMHEWAS); and,
- Pan African Civil Capacity for Disaster Preparedness and Response.

Synergy Building & Complementarities (Pacific Initiatives/Programs)

Presenter: SPREP Mr. Terry Atalifo

The ClimSA program of the Pacific region can make synergies with following pacific regional projects or programmes:

- Climate and Ocean Programme for Pacific (COPP);
- Climate and Risk Early warning System (CREWS)
- UNEP Climate resilience programme; and,
- Republic of Korea-Pacific Island climate Prediction.

The integration of the ClimSA programme of Pacific region with existing projects and programmes can be achieved using the coordination structure in the region such as Pacific meteorological council; Pacific panel of climate services and RCCs; Pacific meteorological desk; and, Pacific partner coordination mechanism.

Building Regional Resilience through Strengthened Meteorological, Hydrological and Climate Services in the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) Member Countries

Presenter: IOC, Mr. Emmanuel Thevenin/ Shafik Bafaki

The ClimSA programme in the IOC region is already synergize with hydromet project of the region through sharing objectives. The shared objectives are:

- Improve the technical capacity of producers and users of climate information;
- Provide timely climate information and early warning to support climate sensitive sector;
- Develop and improve, proactive, timely, broad-based system of information or product dissemination and feedback through the improved User Interface Platform;
- Expand and build the capacity of experts on climate knowledge base and applications; and,
- Maintain quality controlled access to databases and information systems required for products and climate service generation and dissemination, risk or vulnerability assessment.



13. Session XIII: The Way Forward and Conclusions

The 2023 ClimSA Forum which was held in Seychelles, in Mahe Island comes up with the following conclusions and recommendations.

- The 2023 ClimSA Forum caught the attention of media houses in the African Continent and Europe more than three hundred media houses published the story of ClimSA Forum. For detailed information, the media monitoring report is annexed (Annex IV).
- The Forum’s attempt to establish bridges between service providers and users of climate services at global, continental, regional, and national scales by bringing together in person and virtual and exchanging lessons land best practices through user engagement plays in building resilience in vulnerable nations.
- The Forum learns from user sector representatives’ experiences regarding the benefits that climate services can provide to the health, food security, disaster risk reduction, and energy sectors.
- The Forum suggests increasing the number of user participants of prioritized sectors identified by the ClimSA in future events so that the climate service providers meet the needs and requirements of user sectors.
- The ClimSA Forum places a strong emphasis on the strengthening of the climate services value chain through technical and financial assistance, infrastructure development, and capacity development through the ClimSA Programme in order to improve access to and use of climate information, as well as to customize climate services and applications for decision-making in the African continent as well as Caribbean and Pacific Island States.
- The Forum supports the ClimSA Programme’s request for partnerships that support the implementation of the GFCS at the global, continental, regional, and national levels.
- Continental programs such as GMES and Africa expressed their interest in working together with the ClimSA Programme in the areas of common interest.
- The engagement of prioritized sectors in the regional climate outlook forum is considered one of the best practices of climate service and user engagement and providing tailored climate services for prioritized sectors at the RCC level. The Forum suggests the RCC’s experience be cascaded at the national scale to the nation’s respective priority sectors
- One of the high table’s discussion topics was how similar initiatives and programs may work together. Thus, representatives of continental and regional initiatives both within Africa’s continent as well as the Pacific and Island States regions, proposed possibilities and specific areas of collaboration. The ClimSA Forum created opportunities for cooperation and synergy.
- The partners in the ClimSA programme (EUMETSAT, JRC, and WMO) pooled their knowledge of satellite technology, the tools at their disposal, and the data sets that are essential for ClimSA services that support decision-makers at continental, regional, and national scales in the African, Caribbean, and Island States regions. The Forum encourages ongoing cooperation and support of ClimSA partners on climate-related issues.
- Climate financing criteria and the need for financing climate-vulnerable nations were emphasized by showcasing case studies. The Forum urges interested institutions to make use of the climate funds to enhance their resilience to climate change and variability.
- The Forum proposes the next Global ClimSA Forum to be held in the Caribbean region
- African Union Commission also suggests the second AUC-ClimSA Forum to be held in the African Continent.

14. Session XIV: Closing Ceremony

The 2023 ClimSA Forum was concluded with closing remarks from representatives of the African Union Commission, the European Union Delegation the Organization of the African Caribbean and Pacific States, and the Indian Ocean Commission. The key takeaway messages of their concluding statements are summarized below.

OACPS Secretariat representative, Ms Cristelle Pratt, ASG

- ASG Pratt thanked the organising committee, AUC, EU DG INTPA, IOC and Government of Seychelles and the participants who travelled all the way and those who joined online.
- Noted there have been significant opportunities for triangular exchanges, south-south and north-south, invaluable exchanges that must be pursued.
- Congratulated all for the advancement and the commitment to advancement
- Recommended following closely the decisions of the PSC on how we can improve towards the next Forum and improve in terms of relationships, within members of the ClimSA programme and also with external partners and EU programmes for future investments

EUD to the African Union representative, Mr. Eric Hoa

- Appreciated ClimA forum participants who made it online and in person.
- The experience sharing between the climate service providers and climate service users among the African Continent and the OACPS regions and their solid recommendations are the added value of the forum, both inside and outside the meeting rooms. This needs to be continued in future ClimSA events.
- The visibility and awareness-raising communications and reaching out to the wider community are crucial at the national scale as well.

AUC Representative, Dr. Jolly Wasambo

- The African Union Commission extends a vote of thanks to the Indian Ocean Commission and the Government of Seychelles for hosting the 2023 ClimSA Forum
- The African Union Commission expresses its gratitude to the co-organizing local organizing committee, participants from the Caribbean and Pacific Islands regions, and all participants both online and in person.
- From the African Continent perspective, the 2023 ClimSA Forum for the African Continent is very important because it is the first time that AUC has organized the ClimSA Forum. AUC has drawn some lessons for future ClimSA events.

- This platform gave an opportunity to engage and have a common understanding of some questions that are raised among ClimSA Forum participants, the recommendations will help the AUC to shape the next ClimSA Forum.
- In the coming two years the African Union Commission expects to hear the results of the ClimSA program during the upcoming Forum.
- The AUC calls each representative and participant to play their respective role so that the information generated through the ClimSA program supports humanity in the African continent, Caribbean, and Pacific States.
- The ClimSA Forum identified some initiatives and programs that we can work together and areas of collaboration toward our common goal.
- The African Union Commission is thankful to the ClimSA Programme partners (EUMETSAT, JRC, and WMO) for their technological and technical support. We will continue our collaborations during the lifetime of the ClimSA Programme
- The African Union wishes a peaceful trip back home.

IOC representative, Madam Gina Bon

- The IOC is grateful for the three great days
- The Forum has come at the right time whereby the IOC is on the verge of starting effectively the activities of the Hydromet Programme in which the IOC is working closely with the ClimSA programme
- AUC is working very closely towards enhancing the Island states
- This is the opportunity we join hands and work on the project through the collaboration with AUC
- IOC is sharing a common vision with OACPS in working with a lot of Island States, they need more support when it comes to climate
- IOC is closely working with Seychelles given Seychelles is currently Chairing of the African Island States Climate Commission.
- The Minister of the Government of Seychelles opening the ClimSA forum, speaking at the Press Conference, and briefing local journalists in the local language is a sign of the commitment of the government of Seychelles and passing messages to his local communities on what is happening at the ClimSA 2023 Forum.
- IOC will take this information to the Chair of the Commission
- IOC will continue collaboration not only with OACPS and AUC but also with the other institutions that are involved in the ClimSA Programme
- IOC expresses gratitude for the organizers, local organizers, everyone who has contributed to the success of the 2023 ClimSA Forum.



Annex I: Agenda of the Forum

Day 1 – Monday, 11 September 2023

Theme: Climate services frameworks and stakeholder dialogues for building resilience in OACPS regions

Chair: AUC

Facilitator: IOC and Seychelles

Rapporteur: NMHS-Mauritius

Time	Session title	Description of the session	Objective of the session	Speaker
8h00 – 9h00	Registration			
9h00 – 9h10	Opening Ceremony	Remarks by OACPS		Chair: AUC Harsen Nyambe Facilitator: Seychelles
9h10 – 10h00	Keynote Address & Remarks	Remarks by IOC		Eric HOA from EUD to AU Harsen Nyambe Nyambe
		Remarks by EU		
		Remarks by AUC		
		Keynote Address from the Government of Seychelles		
10:00-10:10	Update on progress since the 2 nd OACPS forum	Presentation of the status of implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the 2 nd OACPS global forum	Give an update on the progress made in the implementation of decisions and recommendation of the previous forum	OACPS, Dr Nsadisa Faka
10h10 – 10h20	Objectives and Expected Outcomes	Presentation of objectives and expected outcomes of the 3rd Annual (global) ClimSA Forum and 1 st Africa ClimSA Forum		AUC, Dr Jolly Wasambo
10h20 – 10h40	Capturing the Moment	Official group photograph/ press conference/ Media briefing		
10h40 – 11h00	Coffee Break			
11h00 – 11h45	Session I High-level Policy Dialogue/ Round-table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution of ClimSA to African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Regions' development and climate action agendas: Synergizing strategies and policies for the sustainability of actions Challenges and role of decision makers in improving access to and generation, delivery and utilization of weather and climate services 	Regional climate change and disaster risk reduction strategies: opportunities & challenges and perspective in ACP regions	High Level Panel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seychelles, (speaker tbc) IOC, Prof. Marimoutou SG AUC, Ms Josefa Sako, Commissioner REA CIMH, Dr David Farrell, Principal CIMH SPREP, Ms Patricia Mallam Communication officer OACPS, Ms Cristelle Pratt, ASG EU/EUD, Mr Eric HOA EUD Addis
11h45– 12h45	Session II Fundamental of climate services value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate services value chain: the elements that underpin the provision and application of climate services at the regional and national levels ClimSA Capacity building strategy 	Intros; Scene Setter (GFCS/RFCS/NFCS, EW4All, etc.);	WMO, Prof Chris Hewitt OACPS, Dr Nsadisa Faka
	Session III Mechanism arrangement for the implementation of the framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) and synergies with Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative Continental and Regional Frameworks for Climate Services (RFCS) and regional sectoral user engagement/Regional Climate Outlook Forums (RCOFs) – good practices of RFCS implementation National Frameworks for Climate Services (NFCS) and National Climate Outlook Forums (NCOFs) – good practices & lessons learnt 	Overview presentations on regional status and ongoing activities of the pilot countries for the different services;	WMO, Prof Chris Hewitt ACMAD, Dr Andre Kamga Mr. Lawal KAMORU and Mr. Romeo NKURUNZIZA RCC Expert- ICPAC - Mr Zachary Atheru Representative of NFCS CIMH – Mr. Adrian Trotman
12h45 – 14h00	Lunch			

Time	Session title	Description of the session	Objective of the session	Speaker
16h00 – 16h30	Coffee			
16h300 – 17h30	Session V Stakeholder engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> User feedback mechanism in the User Interface Platform (UIP) Case studies of Public-Private Engagement (PPE) in OACPS regions 	Overview of user engagement/ UIP, PPE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SADC-CSC: Ms. Surekha Ramessur and WMO Mr. Sebastian Grey IRD, Mr. Modeste Kacou ICPAC, Mr. Herbert Misiani WMO, Mr. Jean Baptiste Migraine

Day 2 – Tuesday, 12 September 2023

Theme: Stakeholder sharing of experiences for strengthening regional and national capability to deliver and use climate services

Chair: WMO

Facilitator: SPREP

Rapporteur: NMHS-SEYCHELLES

Time	Session title	Description of the session	Objective of the session	Speaker
8h00 – 9h00	Session IV Regional Focus Country implementation status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ClimSA actions in the Regional Focus Countries: Expected outputs and level of implementation 	ClimSA activities in the pilot countries	National Focal Points 1. AGRHYMET, Seydou Traouré 2. ICPAC – NMHS Kenya: Mr David Adegu 3. CIMH – NMHS Jamaica: Evan Thompson Komalch, and Dhiram; 4. SADC – NMHS Angola Dr Isidro Metódio Tuleni Johannes Ihadua 5. SPREP – NMHS Samoa: Dr Luteru Tauvale 6. Uganda Mr. DEUS BAMANYA; Facilitator: AUC, Dr Jacques Diasso
9h00 – 9h15	Recap and Objectives	Overview of Day 1 and outline and expectations of Day 2	Day 2: This day is fully dedicated to exchange and interaction (parallel sessions or World Café), in RCCs mandatory functions and sectors use of climate services with a reporting back/discussion in plenary.	Chair WMO Prof Chris Hewitt Facilitator SPREP, Silipa Mulitalo
9h15 – 12h45	Session I RCCs capacity to generate climate services (4 parallel sessions & plenary) Lunch	Mandatory roles of RCCs: status of WMO designation, success, challenges and support received from Global Producing Centres (GPCs)	Subjects are grouped according to each of the RCC mandatory & recommended functions that align with the climate services value chain	
9h30 – 11h00		Operational activities for long-range forecasts (LRF, both dynamic and statistical)	Share tools, experiences & challenges and support from GPCs amongst regions and propose solutions	Facilitator: CIMH Mr. Adrian Trotman Rapporteur: CAPC-CA Dr. Pascal Moudi
		Operational activities for climate monitoring	Share tools, experiences & challenges amongst regions and propose solutions	Facilitator: SMA Adam Shindo Rapporteur: IOC-COM, tbc
		Operational data services, to support operational LRF and climate monitoring	Share tools, experiences & challenges amongst regions and propose solutions	Chair: Mauritius Rapporteur : Comoros/Seychelles Met Service
		Training in the use of operational RCC products and services	Share tools, experiences, challenges amongst regions and propose solutions	Facilitator: SMA Fredrick Owino Rapporteur : IOC-MAU, tbc
11h00 – 11h30		Plenary of working group	Reporting back from the parallel sessions	Chair: WMO Prof Chris Hewitt Rapporteur: SPREP Silipa Mulitalo
12h45 – 13h45		Lunch		

Time	Session title	Description of the session	Objective of the session	Speaker
13h45 – 14h45	Session II: RCCs Data/ Products access from GPCs	Summary of key gaps regarding ACP - RCC data and product requirements from GPCs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WIGOS and GBON implementation & gaps • GDPFS related gaps • Review & progress of recommendations of workshop • Proposed solutions MTG – towards 60 years of satellite data for climate services JRC's latest innovations and new datasets provided by the ClimSA Station WIS 2.0 – exchange of data (observations, model output, etc.) among GPCs, RCCs and NMHSs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data discovery access and retrieval • Data exchange / sharing • Gaps • Proposed solutions 	Update RCCs on the next generation of climate services profiles	WMO, Ercan Buyukbas and Rabia Merrouchi EUMETSAT Mr. Vincent Gabaglio JRC, Dr Christophe Lavaysse WMO Hassan Haddouch David Inglis Berry
14h45 – 15h15	Coffee break			
15h15 – 16h30	Session III: Effect of Climate Services added value in specific sectors (4 parallel sessions & plenary) Session IV National ClimSA Focus Sector(s) – user engagement – experiences, lessons and opportunities	Application of climate services in climate-sensitive sectors Health, Water & Energy: Disaster Risk Reduction, Agriculture and Food Security & Fishery	Share success and challenges in the use of climate services ClimSA field activities in the pilot countries	Regional & National Partners Speaker, Dr Pierre Kamsu, Facilitator: Dr Diasso Rapporteur: CAPC-AC Mr. Alphonse Kanga Speaker: Dr Willis Ochieng Facilitator: SADC Mr. Dumisani Rapporteur: SADC-CSC, Dr Jenny Josefsson Facilitator: AUC, Mr. Gatkuoth Kai Rapporteur, IOC Shafik Bafaki Speaker, Ms. Sherri Frederick CIMH Facilitator: SADC, Mr. Duncan Samikwa Rapporteur: CIMH
16h30 – 17h30		Plenary of working groups	Report on the group summary	Chair: WMO Prof Chris Hewitt/ Moyenda Chaponda, Rapporteur SPREP, Ms. Patricia Mallam

Day 3 – Wednesday, 13 September 2022

Theme: ClimSA contribution for building resilience in OACPS regions

Chair: IOC

Facilitator: ACMAD

Rapporteur: ICPAC

Time	Session title	Description of the session	Objective of the session	Speaker
9h00 – 9h15	Recap and Objectives	Overview of Day 2 and outline and expectations of Day 3		Chair IOC Ms. Gina Bonne Facilitator: ACMAD Dr Andre Kamga
9h15 – 10h30	Session I: Climate Services for building resilience	Contribution of ClimSA Technical Partners in building resilience in OACPS regions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WMO • JRC • EUMETSAT Copernicus Climate Change Service / ECMWF The Copernicus Emergency Management Service (CEMS), which develops monitoring, forecasting, and impact assessment tools for droughts, floods, and fires Contributions and improvements of JRC thematic units (fisheries, water resources, agriculture, population and building distribution (GHSL)) OACPS Training programme on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate service for renewable energy (CS4RE) • Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Role of International Climate Assessment and Dataset (ICA&D): enabling RCCs to support the monitoring of national climate extremes.		WMO, Mr. Moyenda Chaponda JRC, Dr. Christophe Lavaysse EUMETSAT Mr. Vincent Gabaglio ECMWF, Mr. Chris Steward JRC Dr. Christophe Lavaysee JRC Dr. Christophe Lavaysee NOA Expert/ OACPS, Panagiotis Kosmopoulos NEURALIA/ OACPS Stelios Kotsopoulos KNMI, Dr. Marlies van der Schee

Time	Session title	Description of the session	Objective of the session	Speaker
10h30 – 11h00	Coffee break			
11h00 – 12h45		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication and Knowledge Management (KM) platform • Feedback on the consultation with RCCs communication focal points: success stories, challenges & perspectives • Regional KM groups • Ownership & sustainability of the KM platform 	Make the KM platform as one stop platform for communication and capacity building platform	OACPS Ernesto Rollando
12h45 – 14h00	Lunch			
14h00 – 15h00	Session II: Financing climate services for building resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate finance for climate services market opportunities and challenges • Supporting/leveraging Anticipatory Action (Forecast-based Financing FbF) • Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) opportunity • Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative – complementarity with ClimSA and opportunities • Support to climate services and energy 	Share requirements for accessing climate finance for climate services development	GCF, Dr Bapon Fakhruddin OCHA / IFRC , Ms. Benedetta / Kombo SOFF Secretariat, Mario Peiro Espi CREWS Secretariat, John Harding NORCAP, Ms. Benedicte Giaever
15h00 – 15h30	Session III: Other studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OACPS MVRI study outputs • Climate change attribution to recent and future climate extremes 	Advocate for concessional finance for vulnerable countries to address the impact of adverse climate risk	OACPS Ms. Cristelle Pratt, ASG WWA/ Imperial College, UK Ms. Joyce Kimutai
15h00 – 15h30	Coffee break			
16h00 – 16h45	Session IV: Synergy building and complementarities with other initiatives and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions of ClimSA, to the African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) • GMES & Africa • Climate change & GCCA+ • 11th EDF Intra-ACP Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (NDRRP) • WISER • Great Green Wall (GGW) Initiative and other programmes promoting nature-based solutions • Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs) in Africa (Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience, Transboundary Water Management) • Initiatives from the Caribbean and Pacific Regions • Hydromet initiative in Indian Ocean region 	Create synergy between ClimSA action and ongoing initiative in the implementing regions of ClimSA.	AUC, Dr Jolly Wasambo AUC, Dr Tindiane Ouattara AUC, Mr. Gatkouth Kai OACPS, Dr Pendo Maro WISER /ICPAC Mr. John Mongai AUC, Mr. Elvis Paul Tangem DG INTPA, Jose Carlos Edo Monfort CIMH – Dr David Farrell SPREP Mr. Terry Atalifo IOC, Mr. Emmanuel Thevenin / Shafik Bafaki
16h45 – 17h15	Way forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary and next steps: Providing and applying climate services in the ACP sub-regions • Empowering the user community – creating demand by users to ensure sustainability of climate services (engagement with organized regional, sub-regional and national sectoral user platforms, e.g., farmers platform, fisher-folks platform, etc.) 	Recommendations of the Forum	Chair: IOC, Ms. Gina Bonne Facilitator: AUC, Dr Diasso Rapporteur: ICPAC Mr Zachary Atheru
17h15 – 17h30	Closing Ceremony	Closing remarks		EC-INTPA, OACPS, AUC
Day four: Field visit				
9h00 – 12h30		Visit to mitigation and adaptation initiatives; Programme and Institutional arrangement		Seychelles Officials

Annex II: List of Participants

No.	Name	Institution	Position
1	Cristelle Pratt	OACPS	ASG OACPS ECA
2	Christopher Hewitt	WMO	Member of the PSC, Project, Executive Director, Climate Services Branch
3	Moyenda Chaponda	WMO	Coordinator for outputs 4 & 5
4	Christophe Lavaysse		Technical Implementing Partner + FOCAL POINT COMM & KM
5	Vincent Gabaglio	EUMETSAT	Technical Implementing Partner+ FOCAL POINT COMM & KM
6	Hailu Wudineh	AUC	Communication Expert
7	Jolly Wasambo	AUC	Project/Program Manager
8	Ulrich Diasso	AUC	Programme Officer
9	Eric HOA	EUD AU	EUD FOCAL POINT
10	Dieudonne Nsadisaka Faka	OACPS	Team Leader
11	Ernesto Rollando .	OACPS	SECOPT
12	Ottavio Novelli	AESA	Director
13	Erinc Ebinc	AESA	Project Manager
14	COMBERE Wendlasida	ACMAD	Digital Communication
15	Pascal MOUDI IGRI	CAPC-ECCAS	Senior Technical Officer, Trainer Atmospheric Sciences and Environmental Modelling
16	Alphonse KANGA		Deputy Coordinator CAPC-AC
17	Frezewd DERGU	AUC	Non-Key Expert
18	Girmaw Gezahegn Bogale	AUC	TAT AUC ClimSa programme
19	Guleil Artan	ICPAC-IGAD	Director General
20	Zachary Atheru	ICPAC-IGAD	ICPAC - Climsa Coordinator
21	Paula MACHIO	ICPAC-IGAD	FOCAL POINT COMM & KM
22	Mathias RABEMANANJARA	SADC CSC	Task Manager SADC ClimSA, Ag. SPO Meteorology
23	Jenny JOSEFSSON	SADC CSC	Programme Coordinator - technicalassistant "- M&E and R focal point
24	Goitsemodimo Rakaru	SADC CSC	SADC Project Management Support Unit
25	Surekha Ramessur ,	SADC CSC	ACP forum organising committee /PO Climate forecasting
26	Emmanuel THEVENIN	IOC/AFD	
27	Gina Bonne	IOC/AFD	
28	Adrian Trotman	CIMH	Chief of Applied Meteorology & Climatology
29	David Farrell	CIMH	Principal
30	Sherri Frederick	CIMH	Programme Manager
31	Patricia MALLAM	SPREP	C&KM FOCAL POINT
32	Terry Atalifo	SPREP	RCC Coordinator
33	Mwata KEARIKI	Kiribati	Assistant Climate Officer Kiribati Meteorological Service
34	Luteru TAUVALE	Samoa	Director Samoa Meteorological Division
35	Kamaitia RUBETAKE	Kiribati	Climate Officer, Kiribati meteorological services
36	Silipa Mulitalo	Samoa	Samoa ClimSA NTSO
37	Komalchand Dhiram	Guyana	Climatologist Guyana Hydrometeorological Service
38	TCHINDA TAZO Simplicie	Cameroon	Directeur National de la Meteorologie
39	OCHIENG Willis Owino.	Kenya	Assistant Manager, Capital & Energy Planning
40	ADEGU David Buluku-	Kenya	Deputy Director ClimSA Service
41	BAMANYA Deus .	Uganda	Uganda Meteorological Authority

42	HAYI Esayas Lemma	Ethiopia	Director, Crop Development Directorate
43	BAKI Gregoire	Burkina Faso	Agrometeorologist, Burkina Faso
44	BOULOU Simande	Burkina Faso	Agricultural extension officer, Burkina Faso
45	MIAMBAYE Mbaiguedem	CAPC-ECCAS	Meteorology Expert; CAPC-AC
46	Pr. Velaydoum Marimoutou '	IOC	Secretary General
47	Mr. Shafik Bafaki	IOC	Project Officer
48	Mr. Subhas Candra BAUUEEWON	IOC	Project Officer
49	Mr. Saifine Mohibaca BACO	Comoros	Met Officer
50	Duncan David Maleta SAMIKWA	SADC CSC	Senior Programme Officer
51	Edvan MOYO .	SADC CSC	SADC, Programme Officer
52	Dumsani Hamilton MNDZEBELE	SADC CSC	SADC, Programme Officer
53	Isidoro Metodio T. Johanes IHAD	SADC CSC	SADC ClimSA Pilot Country
54	Tidian OUATTARA	AUC	ESTI- GMES & Africa Coordinator
55	Hawi Negese BAYISA	AUC	OSSD - SCMD - Procurement, Assistant
56	Fridah KALEBAILA	AUC	Finance Officer
57	Kai GATKUOTH	AUC	DRR
58	KACEM Hamdi	AUC	GMES & Africa TAT - Team Leader
59	Ngom Christelle Arale	Cameroon	Head of international technical coordination
60	Dr. Prithivivary Booneedy	Mauritius meteorology	Acting Director general
61	Mollalign Tsedeke	AUC	Communication officer
62	Herve Trebossen	EUMETSAT	Consultant



Field visit photos





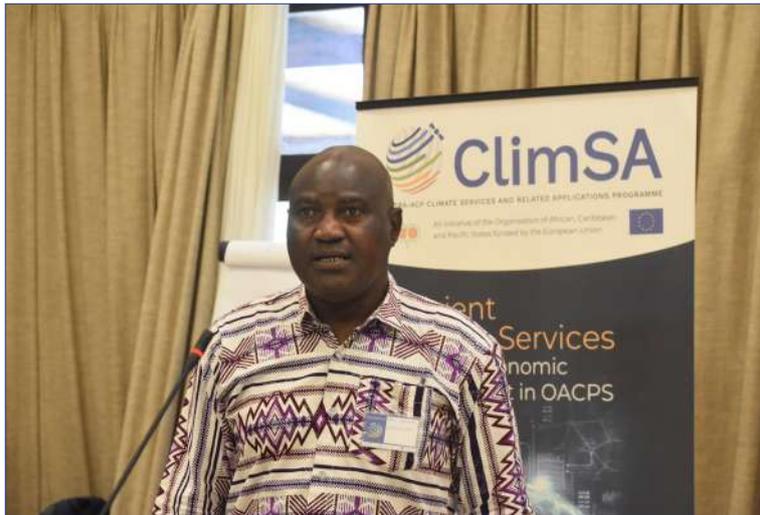
Field visit photos

Annex III: Links to the PPT Presentations

The presentation of ClimSA Forum 2023 can be accessed in the link below.

ClimSA-forum-presentations

<https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fo/gorf8q2s02xz9kyf5c9g8/h?rlkey=zofonh2bppxnobxvyzacowy8q&dl=0>



Annex IV: Media Monitoring Report

Source	URL	Language	Reach
Bloomberg.com		English	26,962,369
Le Figaro		English	25,168,832
Le Figaro		French	25,168,832
Financial Times		English	13,523,491
IL Sole 24 Ore		English	9,608,836
Les Echos	https://lesechos-comfi.lesechos.fr/actualite.html?id=1190783	English	6,562,615
Les Echos	https://lesechos-comfi.lesechos.fr/actualite.html?id=1190781	French	6,562,615
Handelsblatt.com		English	6,215,299
Le Soir		English	2,924,895
Le Soir		French	2,924,895
DHnet.be		English	2,512,050
DHnet.be		French	2,512,050
La Croix		English	2,239,365
La Croix		French	2,239,365
La Libre		English	1,995,556
La Libre		French	1,995,556
Challenges		English	1,926,012
Challenges		French	1,926,012
L'Avenir		English	1,724,489
L'Avenir		French	1,724,489
wallstreet:online	https://www.wallstreet-online.de/nachricht/17321310-egs-news-african-union-commission-auc-africa-urg-es-customized-climate-services-for-building-climate-resilient-continent	English	959,186
boerse.de	https://www.boerse.de/nachrichten/EQS-News-African-Union-Commission-AUC-Africa-Urges-Customized-Climate-Services-for-Building-Climate-Resilient-Continent/35273706	English	932,958
Le Revenu		English	840,394
Le Revenu		French	840,394
FinanzNachrichten.de	https://www.finanznachrichten.de/nachrichten-2023-09/60074945-egs-news-african-union-commission-auc-africa-urg-es-customized-climate-services-for-building-climate-resilient-continent-023.htm	English	750,861
London South East	https://www.lse.co.uk/rns/african-union-commission-auc-160africa-urg-es-customized-climate-services-for-building-climate-resilient-continent-6dtqh5sm4w3i14k.html	English	513,925
Ariva.de	https://www.ariva.de/news/egs-news-african-union-commission-auc-africa-urg-es-10917480	English	428,861
Börsennews.de	https://www.boersennews.de/nachrichten/artikel/egs-news-african-union-commission-auc-africa-urg-es-customized-climate-services-for-building-climate-resilient-continent/4209672/	English	414,015
CentralCharts	https://www.centralcharts.com/de/news/4393738-egs-news-african-union-commission-auc-africa-urg-es-customized-climate-services-for-building-climate-resilient-continent	English	189,980
CentralCharts	https://www.centralcharts.com/de/news/4393737-egs-news-african-union-commission-auc-l-afrique-appelle-des-services-climatologiques-personnalis-pour-construire-un-continent-rsilient-au-climat	French	189,980
Morningstar UK		English	57,210

EQS News	https://www.eqs-news.com/news/corporate/african-union-commission-auc-africa-urges-customized-climate-services-for-building-climate-resilient-continent/1896689	English	49,029
EQS News		French	45,292
Shares Magazine	https://www.sharesmagazine.co.uk/news/market/DGAP-corporate-1723245-en/eqs-news-african-union-commission-auc-africa-urges-customized-climate-services-for-building-climate-resilient-continent	English	34,448
Ad Hoc News	https://www.ad-hoc-news.de/boerse/news/corporate-news/african-union-commission-auc/63989518	English	24,488
Börse München	https://www.boerse-muenchen.de/news/EQS206095/EQS-News-African-Union-Commission-AUC-Africa-Urges-Customized-Climate-Services-for-Building-Climate-Resilient-Continent	English	13,541
ResearchPool		English	11,462
ayondo.com	https://ayondo.com/en/news/EQS011092023/african-union-commission-auc/africa-urges-customized-climate-services-for-building-climate-resilient-continent-1723245	English	7,965
Regulatory News		English	
Total Reach			152,721,612

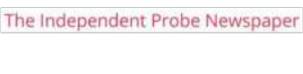
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ONLINE PUBLICATIONS

Websites where your article has been published

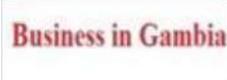
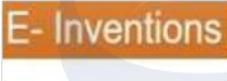
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<p><i>CNBC Africa is Africa's fastest growing investment and business news portal. Circulation:3 896 740</i></p>	
	<p>https://www.zawya.com/en/press-release/africa-pres-s-releases/africa-urges-customized-climate-services-for-building-climate-resilient-continent-duu2jl82</p> <p><i>Published with 4 Logo</i></p>
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	<p>https://www.socialnews.xyz/2023/09/11/africa-urges-customized-climate-services-for-building-climate-resilient-continent/</p> <p><i>Published with 4 Logo</i></p>
<p><i>Socialnews.xyz is an Indo-American News website. It covers Gossips, Politics, Movies, Technology, and Sports News and Photo Galleries and Live Coverage of Events via YouTube. Circulation:2 762 320</i></p>	
	<p>https://african.business/2023/09/apo-newsfeed/africa-urges-customized-climate-services-for-building-climate-resilient-continent</p> <p><i>Published with 4 Logo</i></p>
<p><i>African Business is the bestselling pan-African business magazine. It is published by London-based IC Publications Circulation:827 455</i></p>	
	<p>https://www.info-communication.com/en/472997460-africa-urges-customized-climate-services-for-building-climate-resilient-continent</p>
<p><i>We inform we communicate Circulation:16 060</i></p>	

	https://article.wn.com/view/2023/09/11/Africa_Urges_Customized_Climate_Services_for_Building_Climate/
<p><i>The World News (WN) Network delivers latest and breaking world news around the world on business, sports and entertainment etc. Circulation:6 173 975</i></p>	
	https://www.africanews.it/english/africa-urges-customized-climate-services-for-building-climate-resilient-continent/ <i>Published with 4 Logo</i>
<p><i>Africanews.it aims to report the views, thoughts and analyses of African journalists.(Africa) Circulation:78 475</i></p>	
	https://voxafrica.com/press/africa-urges-customized-climate-services-for-building-climate-resilient-continent/ <i>Published with 4 Logo</i>
<p><i>Vox Africa is the first panafrikan TV channel. Vox Africa is an independent multimedia platform voicing a positive image of Africa, Africans and the diaspora. Circulation:277 035</i></p>	
	https://perilofafrica.com/2023/09/africa-urges-customized-climate-services-for-building-climate-resilient-continent.html <i>Published with 4 Logo</i>
<p><i>Peril of Africa provides breaking for the East Africa Community (EAC) and surrounding regions. Circulation:87 600</i></p>	
	https://african-union.africa-newsroom.com/press/africa-urges-customized-climate-services-for-building-climate-resilient-continent?lang=en <i>Published with 4 Logo</i>
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<p><i>Brand Icon Image a simply general interest online journal that charts a positive course for brands, events and analysis without bias, published by Impressive Icon Image. Circulation:210 240</i></p>	

	https://www.somaliaonline.com/community/topic/260899-africa-urges-customized-climate-services-for-building-climate-resilient-continent/
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<p>Online since 1999, Somalia Online houses the oldest and the largest Somali generated opinion and commentary with more than one million articles and comments. Circulation:48 150</p>	
	https://www.environewsigeria.com/africa-urges-customized-climate-services-for-building-climate-resilient-continent/
<p>EnviroNews Nigeria is a multi-media magazine dedicated to the pursuit of a healthy and pollution-free environment via effective information dissemination. Circulation:337 625</p>	
	https://qarannews.com/africa-urges-customized-climate-services-for-building-climate-resilient-continent/
<p>Published with 4 Logo</p>	
<p>Qarannews.com is one of the most comprehensive and popular website providing information services in both English and Somali. Circulation:113 880</p>	
	https://www.businessghana.com/site/news/general/293653/Africa-Urges-Customized-Climate-Services-for-Building-Climate-Resilient-Continent
<p>BusinessGhana is one of the largest business directories of Ghana situated in Accra (Ghana). Circulation:617 580</p>	
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INTRA-ACP CLIMATE SERVICES AND RELATED APPLICATIONS (CLIMSA) PROGRAMME

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Related Application Programme (CLIMSA)