



# Multi Country Programme for Climate Information and Resilient Development and Adaptation in Africa (UNDP-CIRDA)

## Programme Update

UNDP CIRDA Regional Workshop  
29 November -1 December 2017  
Lusaka, Zambia

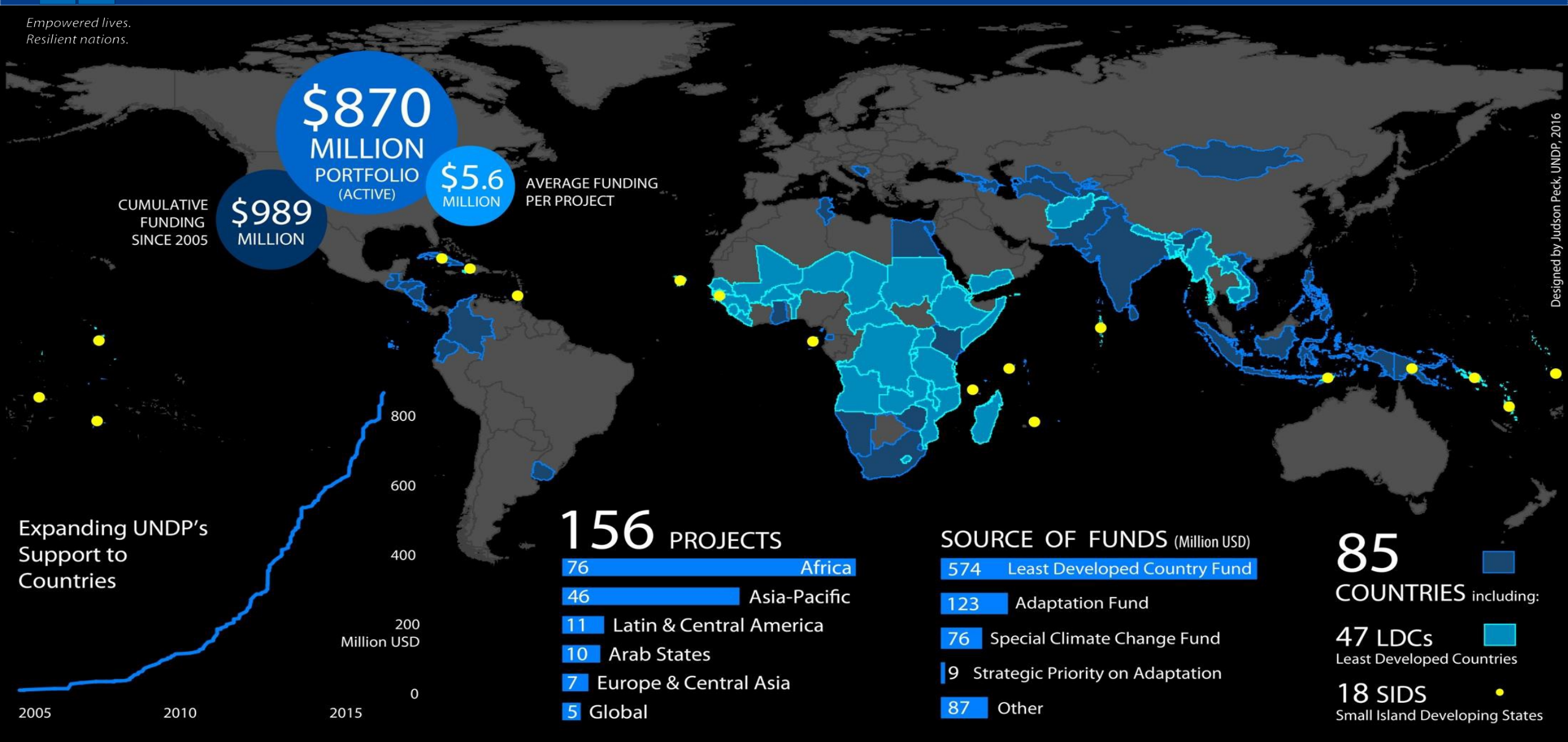


UN  
DP

# UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Active Portfolio

Supporting developing countries to survive in a changing climate

Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

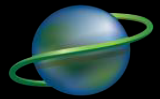


# UNDP Support to Countries on Climate Information and Early Warning System



- Seasonal/Inter-annual climate projections
- Daily/Weekly weather forecasts
- Early warnings of high impact events
- Data processing/dissemination
- Technology transfer
- Capacity building
- Private sector engagement

## Partners



Global Environment Facility



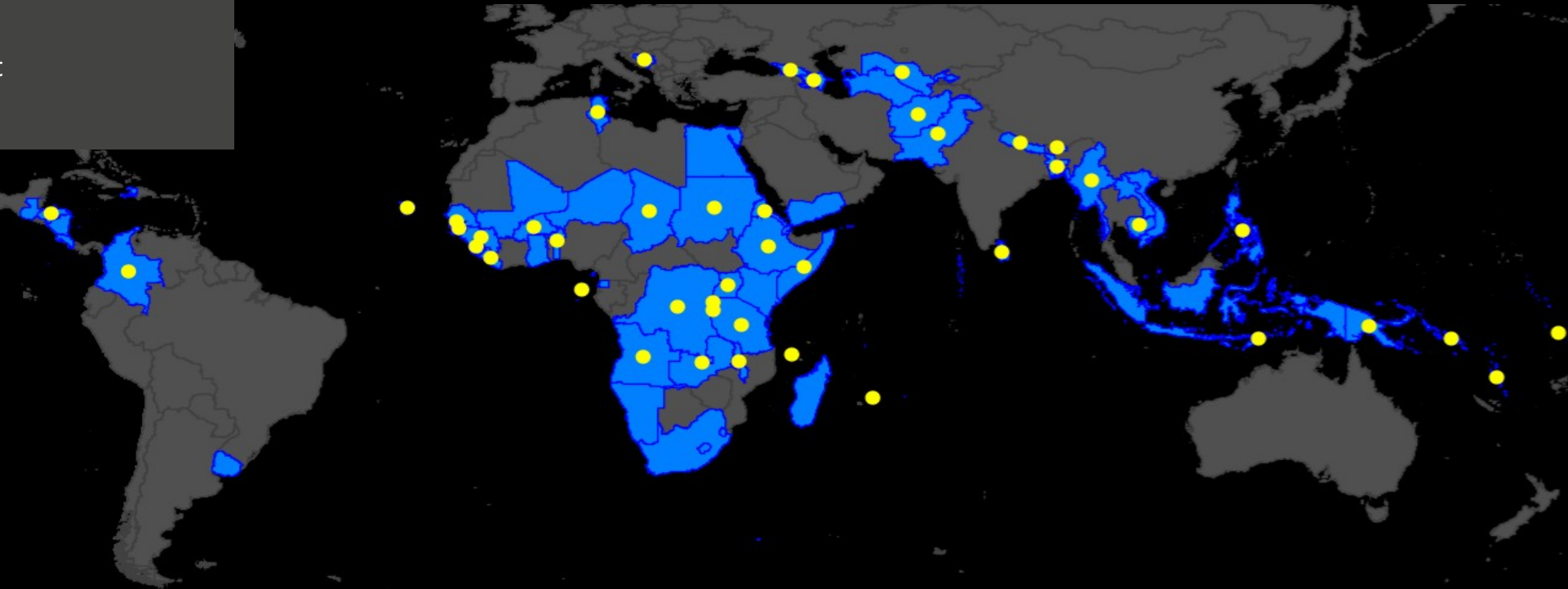
Green Climate Fund



Adaptation Fund



Canada



**\$694**

Million Portfolio  
(in Grants)



Climate Information focused assistance in 75 countries



Early Warning Systems in 67 countries



11 Partner countries.



## Support

- Data and tech transfer, digitization
- Identify and reach end users
- Mainstream/integrate data into development planning (NAPs)
- Financial sustainability planning/PPP partnerships

## Objectives

- Support climate services (NHMS) in their efforts to collect, analyse and disseminate climate information for long term planning and adaptation
- Provide timely, high quality climate information to reach across the last mile
- Enable policy makers and vulnerable communities to make informed decisions
- Save lives and livelihoods

# Progress on Global Support

## Technical Assistance to National Teams

- 21 Country Missions to all partner countries (2016)
- Missions to Malawi, the Gambia and Zambia on data rescue (technology transfer and on site support)
- Annual Technical Workshops and reporting on national projects milestones and challenges
- Procurement support to Uganda, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Malawi, the Gambia, Zambia
- 3 Long Term Agreements (LTAs) to enable acquisition of CI (met and hydro) technologies and services
- National scientific training in Tanzania on data assimilation to enhance forecasting capacities
- Regional training on data assimilation across systems (ADCON) in Zambia

## Private Sector Engagement

- Publication on the potential to establish public private partnerships to enhance access to climate information
- Market study to identify partnerships and potential for revenue streams
- Climate Action Hackathon for application development
- Uganda workshops on private sector engagement and stakeholder outreach
- Outreach to mobile phone companies, technology providers, financial sector and other PS potential partners (IBM, Airtel, GSMA)

## Knowledge Management and best practices sharing

- Facilitating dialogue among government and non governmental stakeholders
- Communication toolkit for national projects
- Communication platform to share achievements, best practices and lessons learned (among the 10 most visited sites for UNDP adaptation projects)
- South-South Cooperation to identify best practices- missions and advice on training opportunities
- Presentations during climate change international negotiation UNFCCC meetings (SBI, NAP Expo, COP 22)
- Key donor outreach

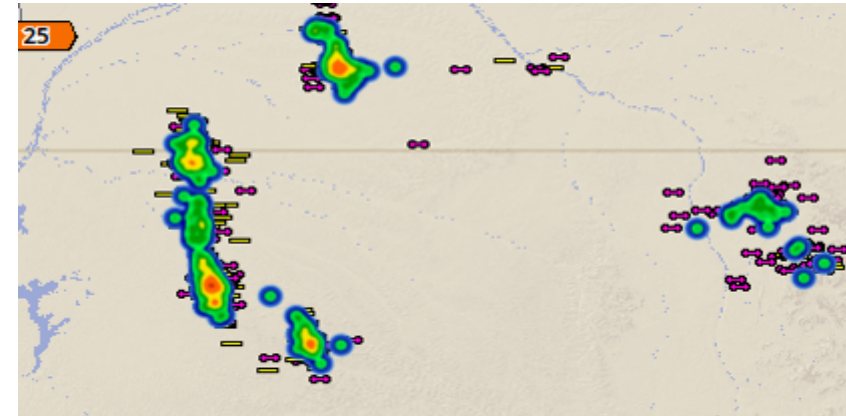
# Where the Programme is now

## Status of implementation:

- Most countries (85%) have acquired the technology and are in the process of beginning to transform some of the basic observations from their systems into useful and actionable information
- Few countries – that underwent severe challenges, such as the Ebola crisis, are still in the process of acquiring technology for climate information and early warnings
- CIRDA support is evolving from the procurement of observation equipment to sustainability plans and partnerships to communicate climate information to end users (vulnerable communities, farmers, policymakers)
- 70% of the CIRDA budget has been executed, leaving some resources to keep supporting project implementation

## Next steps: weather and climate observations to be included into:

- Weather and climate forecasts
- Fundamental input to the NAPs
- Public “Last Mile” products and services (early warnings for vulnerable communities)
- Public/Private “Last Mile” products and services (sustainability applications)



Many countries around the world are appreciating the CIRDA experience and inviting CIRDA experts to help in the implementation of their CI/EWS. :

- **Burundi** : Assistance to CI/EWS Hydromet equipment specification
- **Cambodia** : Assistance to CI/EWS LDCF project and sustainability with partnerships with NGOs and the private sector
- **Guinea** : Assistance to CI/EWS PRODOC development and procurement of equipment (use of LTAs) -- LDCF submission
- **Madagascar** : Hydromet equipment specifications and procurement (use of LTAs)
- **South Sudan**: LDCF submission

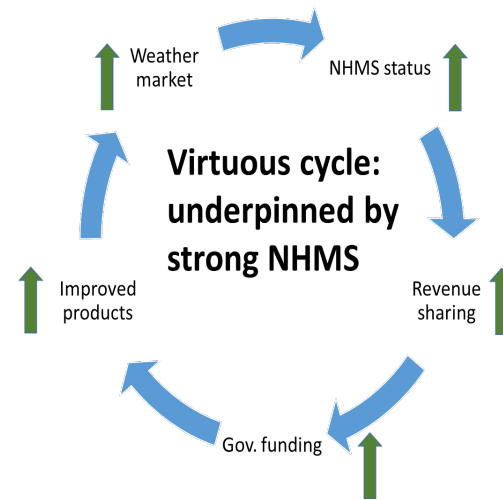


# UNDP CIRDA Looking Forward

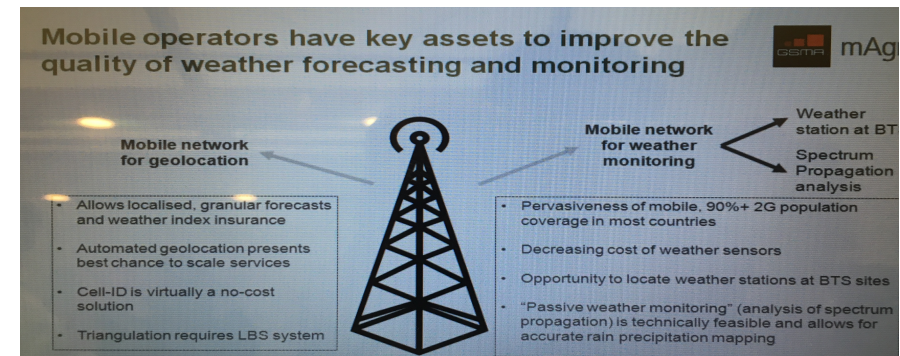
1. Data collection gradually achieved
2. How can we transform data to information, and communicate the last mile to help vulnerable communities?

## This is how:

- Explore pathways to make the data available to end-users through local networks, technology, and partnerships, consistent with end-users' needs
- Consider market opportunities in the form of new weather products and services with the benefit of a Market Study in the 11 partner countries (ongoing)
- Explore relationships and partnerships with private weather services, NGOs, and other practitioners that can help national climate services reach the Last Mile – and become more sustainable (PPPs)
- UNDP CIRDA Programme will continue to provide support to its partner countries in reaching the elusive last mile
- Potential scaling up with new sources of funding



**Mobile operators have key assets to improve the quality of weather forecasting and monitoring**



**Mobile network for geolocation**

- Allows localised, granular forecasts and weather index insurance
- Automated geolocation presents best chance to scale services
- Cell-ID is virtually a no-cost solution
- Triangulation requires LBS system

**Mobile network for weather monitoring**

- Pervasiveness of mobile, 90%+ 2G population coverage in most countries
- Decreasing cost of weather sensors
- Opportunity to locate weather stations at BTS sites
- "Passive weather monitoring" (analysis of spectrum propagation) is technically feasible and allows for accurate rain precipitation mapping

# Thank you

[www.adaptation-undp/projects/cirda](http://www.adaptation-undp/projects/cirda)

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