

# INTEGRATED AFRICAN STRATEGY ON METEOROLOGY (2021-2030) (Weather, Water And Climate Services)



## IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PLAN

May 2024

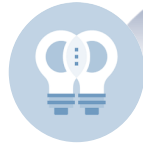
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## Integrated African Strategy On Meteorology (2021-2030)

### 01 The Integrated African Strategy Revision



The Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate services) has been revised as requested at the Cairo Declaration following AMCOMET 4 Session (Cairo, Egypt, February 2019).

### Strategy Approval 02

The revised strategy (2021-2030) has been approved by all Regional Economic Commissions and AMCOMET-5, which recommended its submission to African Union (AU) political organs.



### 03 Strategy Adoption



The Strategy was adopted by the Executive Council EX.CL/Dec.1144(XL) (February 2022) and the AU Assembly of Heads of States and Government at its 35th Ordinary Session, 05-06 Feb 2022 together with AU Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan.

### Strategy Pillars 04

**SP1:** Increased Political Support And Recognition Of NMHSs And Related WMO Regional Institutions In Africa At Both Regional And Continental Levels

**SP2:** Improved Observational Networks, Data Access And Processing

**SP3:** Enhanced Capacities For The Production And Delivery Of Tailored Weather, Water, Climate And Climate Change Services For Sustainable Development

**SP4:** Research, Innovation, Development And Training

**SP5:** Strengthened Partnerships With Relevant Institutions And The Private Sector

### An Implementation and RMP Plan 05

Revised Implementation Plan and Resource Mobilization Plan for the strategy are required to support the Revised Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology and ensure alignment with the most recent strategy and the emerging WMO Reform, regional and global priorities and frameworks.



**Implementation Plan to enable the following:**

- Legal framework for the operationalization of the NMHSs
- Placing of NMHSs as leaders in the provision of WWCS
- The modernization of NMHSs
- Enhancement of capacities of NMHSs  
Incorporating WMO reform and current priorities in the meteorology fraternity

**Strategic instrument to fast-track implementation of:**

- Abidjan Declaration
- Cairo Declaration
- Maputo Ministerial Declaration – Early Warning and Early Action
- Geneva Declaration-2019 ‘Building community for weather, climate and water actions’
- AMCOMET 5 Declaration
- The Dar es Salaam Commitment on MTG for Africa and the AMSAF amongst others
- African Leaders Nairobi declaration
- AU and WMO Strategies and Policies on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, and Youth Engagement
- Minamata Convention on Mercury
- Compliance with the ICAO requirements

**Enable commitment to the regional and global programmes and development frameworks:**

- AU Agenda 2063
- The AU Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- The Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
- The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)
- African Multi-Hazards Early warning and Early action Programme
- EU Funded Programmes
- PREPARE
- CLIMDEV Africa, among others.

**IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK: INTEGRATED AFRICAN STRATEGY ON METEOROLOGY (2021-2030)  
(Weather, Water and Climate Services)**

**Supporting Stakeholders**

**Implementation Considerations**

**Strategic Pillars**

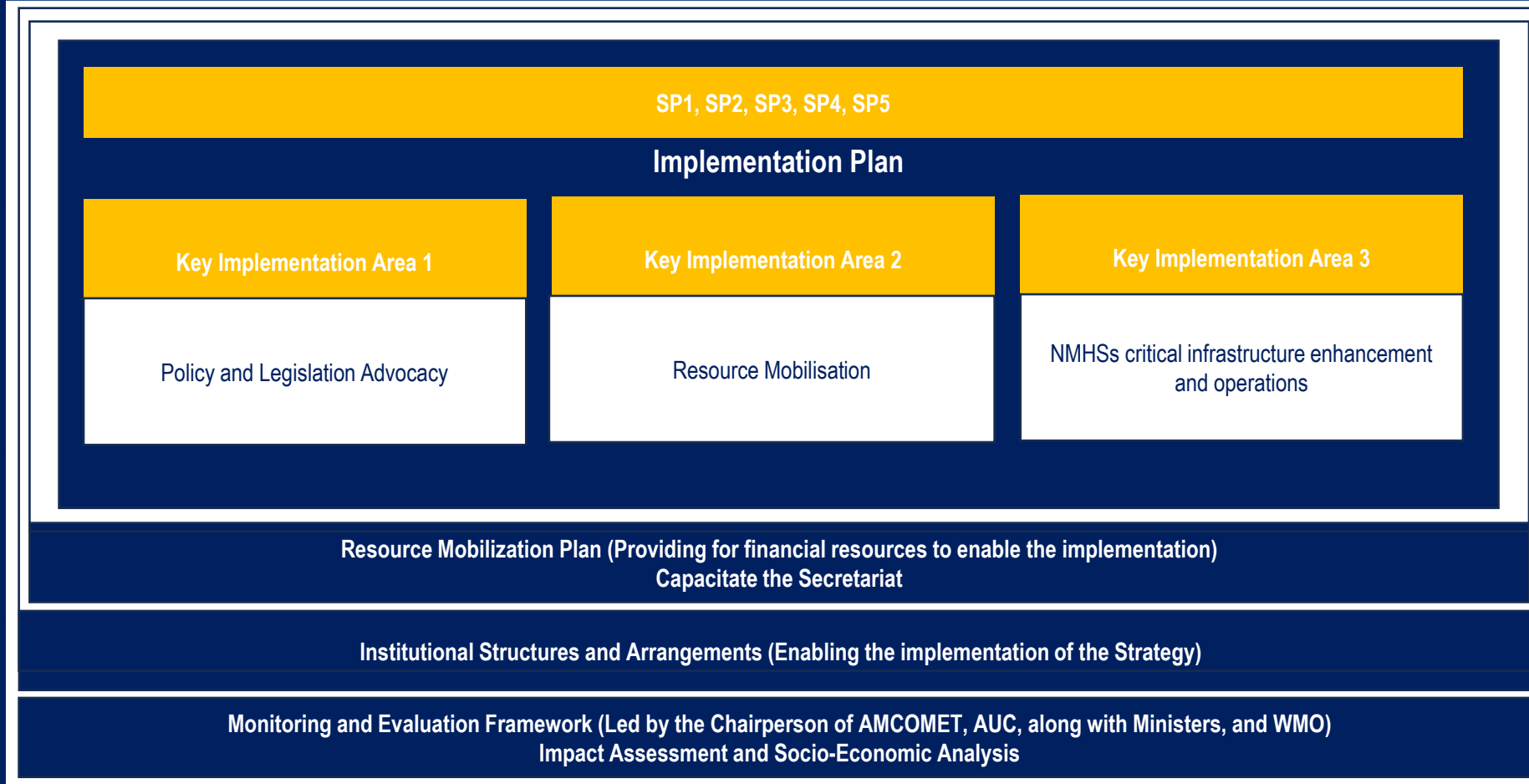
**Implementation Plan for the Strategy**

*(Target Quick Wins)*

**Funding of Implementation**

**Implementation Structure**

**Target Beneficiaries**



Ministers responsible for meteorology in Africa  
 African Development Bank  
 World Meteorological Organization  
 European Commission, EU, EUMETSAT, FCDO, AFD, RECs  
 Private Sector, ACMAD Research Institutions/Centers, Academia, Tertiary Institutions  
 Various AUC Partners and other stakeholders.

*Member Countries (NMHSs and related institutions), Regional Centers) etc..*

**Donors and Funders**

AMCOMET shall focus on (1) Policy and Legislation Advocacy, (2) Resource Mobilisation and (3) NMHSs critical infrastructure enhancement and operations, and have a strong monitoring and evaluation mechanism to measure the progress on NMHSs development.

## 1: Policy and Legislation Advocacy

Action (Programme/Project)	Strategic Pillar	Target	Responsible
a. Advocate for the development and promulgation of legislative framework enabling NMHSs to operate as autonomous bodies, with effective cost-recovery mechanism put into place, reciprocal Private, recapitalization of current infrastructure, Public Partnership (PPP) regulations and NSPs compliant with provisions of WMO.	SP1, SP2, SP5	ALL of Member States have developed and promulgated the legislative frameworks on WWCS by 2030	AMCOMET, AUC, WMO
b. Advocate for NMHSs across the continent to establish the basic infrastructure for their operations as requested by WMO. .	SP1, SP2, SP5	ALL Member States comply with WMO regulations/standards	AMCOMET, AUC, Member Countries
c. Advocate for a legal framework for the establishment and operationalisation of the national frameworks for weather, water climate services (NFWCS), and guidelines for aligning these with the NSPs, as weather and climate services are important for decision-making and key for sustainable development and for adaptation to climate change and variability.	SP2, SP3, SP4, SP5	ALL of Member States have developed the NFWCS by 2027	AMCOMET, AUC, WMO
d. Ensure the implementation of the African Union Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (2018–2028), the WMO Gender Policy and Action Plan, the African Union Gender Policy, the African Youth Charter, the AU Youth Engagement Strategy, and other Youth related policies at all African levels.	SP1, SP5	50% female representation in governance (NMHSs structures, working structures of regional and national associations, technical commissions and the Research Board). (2) Women and men have equal access to weather, hydrological and climate services (through translation in local languages, use of multiple media channels, etc..)	AMCOMET, Member Countries
e. Ensure strengthened partnership with users, producers, national institutions, private sector, academia, civil societies, women associations, NGOs, donors, funders, EU etc..	SP5	Partnership structures established at country and continent level and regular engagement forums in place.	AMCOMET, AUC, WMO

## 2. Resource Mobilisation

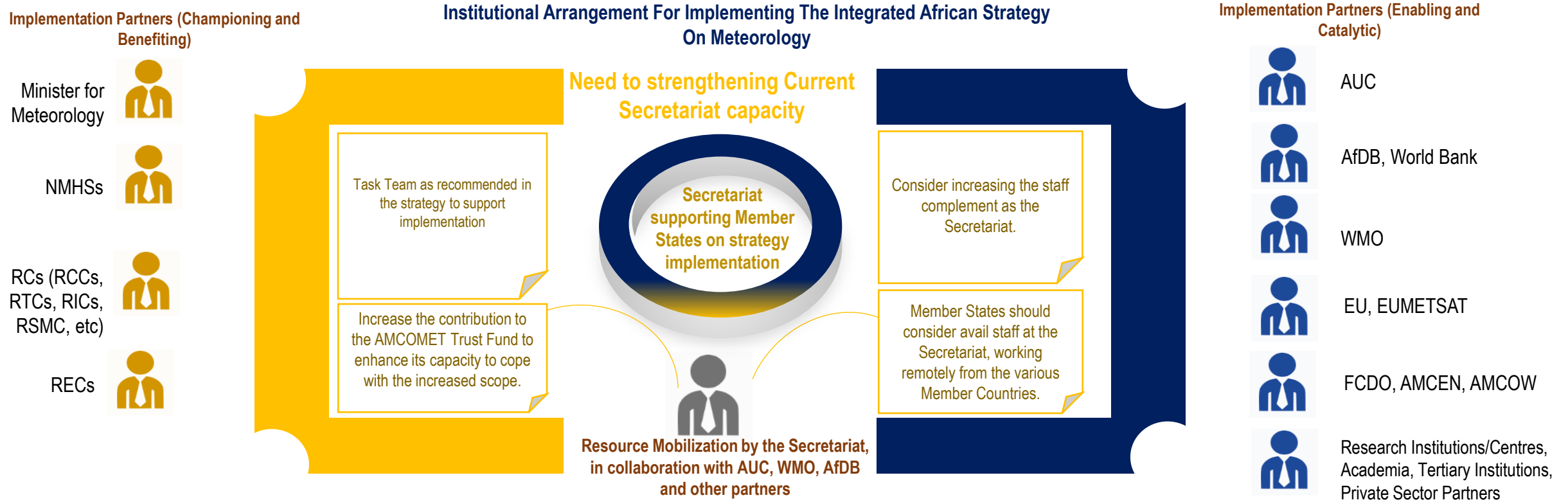
Action (Programme/Project)	Strategic Pillar	Target	Responsible
a) Advocate, sittings the commitment from the various Member Countries to commit to at least 0.02 % of the countries GDP for enabling NMHSs to develop their capacities across the WWC services value chain.	SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4	100 % Member States have adopted the policy of at least 0.02 % of GDP towards funding NMHSs capacities by 2030	AMCOMET, AUC, Member States
b) Compile Business Case and Cost Benefit Models that can be applied by Member States for solicit funding for enhancing WWC from their treasury ministries in their countries, and to influence policy makers and decision makers in prioritizing WWC in planning at all levels.	SP1, SP2	100 % Member States that have been trained and applied the Business Cases and Cost Benefit Models in their countries by 2030	AMCOMET, AUC, Member States
c) Establish the Joint-Africa Weather Water and Climate Funding Programme for enabling Members centralized access to all available funding sources such as SOFF, African Development Bank Group (AfDB), GCF, Adaptation Fund. .	SP2, SP3, SP4, SP5	Joint-Africa Weather Water and Climate Funding Established by 2030, % of Member States assisted through the Fund	AMCOMET, AUC, AfDB
d) Convene a funding forum comprising of European Commission, FCDO, AFD, EUMETSAT, Private Sector Partners (Oil Gas, Mining, Manufacturing, etc..) and Philanthropy Organizations on the continent, to commit resources to support adaptation and resilience, in particular vulnerable societies, through the Corporate Social Responsibilities commitments.	SP2, SP3, SP4, SP5	USD 100 million USD raised and 100 % of Member States benefiting by 2030	AMCOMET, AUC
e.) Consider the establishment of the Africa Weather, Water and Climate Fund (AWCF) to support the NMHSs and related institutions to build adaptative and resilience capacities and emergency preparedness for their Member States.	SP2, SP3, SP4	USD 250 million Africa Weather, Water and Climate Fund (AWCF) Established by 2030, 100 % of Member States assisted through the Fund	AMCOMET, AUC, AfDB

### 3. NMHSs critical infrastructure enhancement and operations

Action (Programme/Project)	Strategic Pillar	Target	Responsible
a. Advocate for national governments to provide more support to their National Meteorological and Hydrological Services for implementing basic meteorological and hydrological observing networks, data transmission, data archiving and processing infrastructure in line WMO standard operating procedures (i.e. GBON, WIS, WIPPS etc. ).	SP1, SP2, SP3	100 % NMHSs have improved their capabilities to category 5 by 2030	AMCOMET, AUC, WMO
b. Strengthen the implementation of the Aircraft Meteorological Data Relay - AMDAR Programme by the NMHSs in collaboration with aviation authorities in their Member Countries.	SP2, SP5	100 % of Major African airlines have joined the Programme by 2030	AMCOMET, AUC, WMO
c. Create enabling platforms and forums for users and producers at regional and national levels to ensure an operational and meaningful User Interface Platform for ensuring that that the WWCS are user based across the continent.	SP3, SP4, SP5	100 % of Member States have implemented functional UIs by 2028	AUC, WMO, Member States
d. Strengthen the NMHSs within Member States and the RCCs in generating meteorological hydrological and climate services including Early Warning as key components of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.	SP2, SP3, SP4, SP5	ALL Member States and RCCs with capacities to generate meteorological hydrological and climate services including Early Warnings by 2027	AMCOMET, AUC, Regional Centers, Member States
e. Solidify the EU-AU cooperation and implementation of Green Transition and Digitalization of meteorology and the implementation of Africa satellite Programme, including the MTG and AMSAF and ensure that the programmes are implemented.	SP2, SP4	100 % Member States have embarked on Green Transition, Digitalization of meteorology and Africa Satellite Programme by 2030	AMCOMET, AUC
f. Encourage Member Countries' NMHSs in implementing the QMS across their services value chain in line with the <i>WMO's Guide to the Implementation of Quality Management Systems for National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and Other Relevant Service Providers and also inline with relevant ISO standard</i>	SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4	100 % of Member States have implemented QMS through relevant ISO by 2030	Member States
g. Advocate for national governments to provide support to their NMHSs to implement the WMO Regional Association I (Africa) priorities.	SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4, SP5	100 % of Member States have implemented WMO Regional Association I (Africa) priorities by 2027	Member States

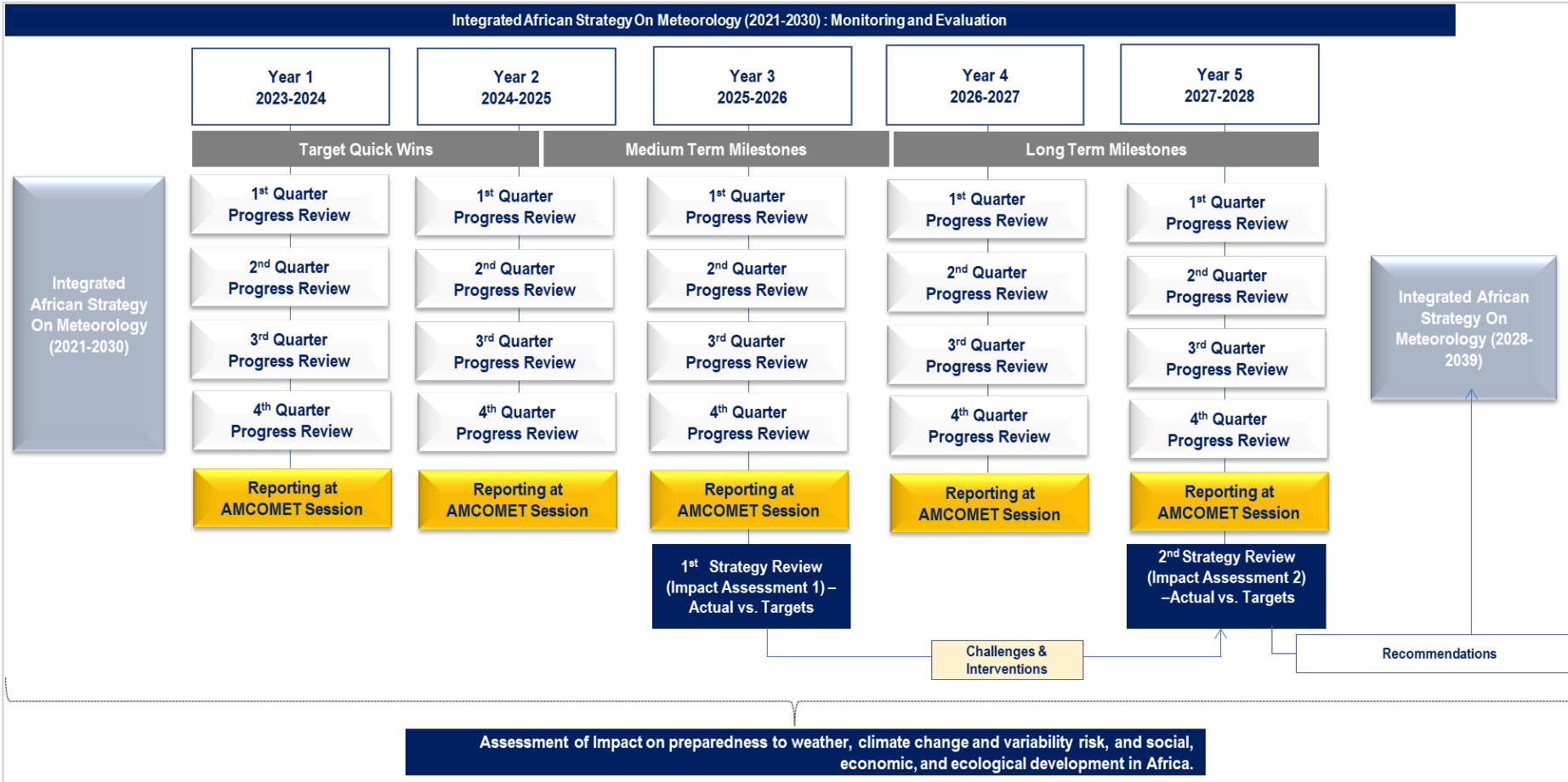


The institutional arrangement at continental level, should identify key role players such as NMHS, AUC, RECs, WMO, RCs, development partners and other enabling and catalytic partners.



# Monitoring and Evaluation: Integrated African Strategy On Meteorology (2021-2030)

The monitoring and evaluation cycles below, shows the need for quarterly or bi-annual, and annual Strategy Implementation evaluation and monitoring reviews, to determine the progress, challenges, and barriers on the strategy implementation for the period under review.



Chairperson or the nominated official (i.e. vice chairperson) will chair quarterly/bi-annual/annual M & E meetings and consolidate a single report in order to submit it to the relevant stakeholders.

Annual review of the strategy implementation ensures that there is continuous and sustained momentum in implementing the Strategy. Mid-term Strategy Impact Assessment, to be done on Year 3, and the final impact assessment will be done on Year 5, to be a feeder into the next revised Strategy.

**KPIs and Targets:** As articulated in the three Key Implementation Areas ((1) Policy and Legislation Advocacy (2) Resource Mobilisation and (3) NMHSs critical infrastructure enhancement and operations)

The overall objective of an RMP is to identify donor and funding partners, funding mechanisms and instruments, as well as discerning strategic approaches, capacities, and processes required to mobilise adequate resources for the implementation of the Strategy.

### RMP Focus Areas

- Focus on **financial resources** and **non-financial** (*infrastructure, technology and skill transfer*);
- **Database of donor and funding partners** locally, regionally and globally;
- Mobilisation of sufficient resources to strengthen all the 5 pillars of the Strategy – Partnership, and,
- **Organisational structures** and **institutional arrangements**.

### RMP Guiding Principles

- NMHS need to be identified as a **priority sector**;
- Resources to support Strategy's **short-, medium- and long-term** goals and objectives;
- Help realize the Member States' **priority needs on WWCs**;
- Resource partnership agreements-> **comply with AU, RECs and Member States' legal and policy frameworks**;
- Build **good governance; transparency and proper monitoring/reporting** of resource usage.

**Partnership, collaboration and coordination at continent and national level essential.**

**International funding and donor opportunities, funding through African Development Bank, various developmental banks, private sector funding, and opportunities such as the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF), etc.**

The initial list of potential sources of funding for the Strategy Implementation include the following:

**Funding Instruments:**

**A: Financial assistance (loans or grants).**

**B: Managerial or technical expertise required for project execution, both short term or long-term.**

**C: Research funding**

**Potential funding sources**

- Member State National Government budgeting processes and allocations
- Development assistance programmes of various economic groupings such as the African Union, the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP), the Organisation for OECD etc.
- Partnerships between the AU and other Organisations and Countries
- United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework UNSDCF, UN System initiatives
- African Development Bank, Climate action window
- AMCOMET Facility Fund, as requested by Cairo Declaration and AMCOMET 5
- Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Trust Funding
- World Bank
- Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)
- The Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa (WISER)
- Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF)
- Local, regional and international development bank investments
- Countries that have bilateral agreements with Member States
- Country-specific international development funding agencies like Global Affairs Canada, GIZ, USAID, etc
- The overseas official development assistance programmes of national governments, country budgets of overseas missions and embassies various climate investment funds
- the GEF, UNEP and other similar mechanisms
- Adaptation Fund
- Global Climate Fund
- Special Climate Change Fund
- Loss and damage Fund

**Thank You!**

**Questions, Comments and Discussions**