

WISER project closing workshop
9 - 10 December 2021
Nairobi, Kenya

African Regional Climate Outlook Forums – Best Practices

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Contributions from

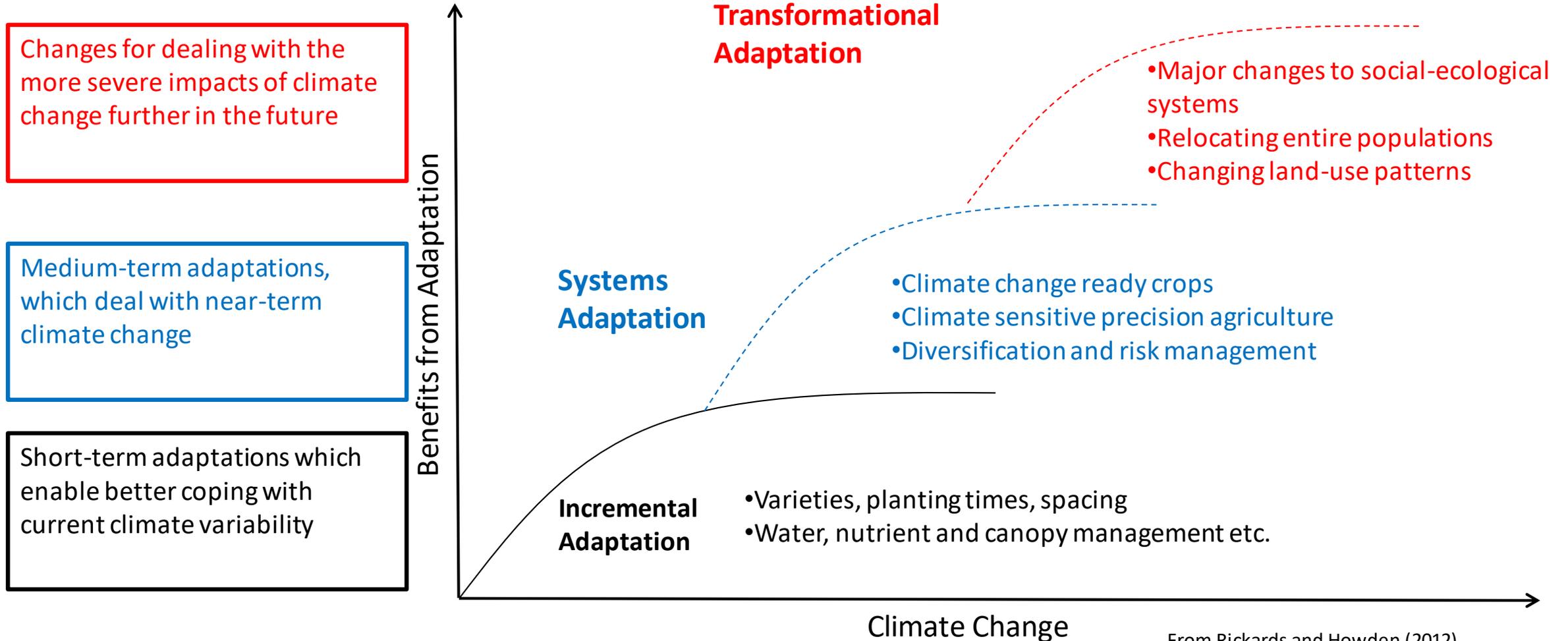
Charles Muraya, Yosef Amha, James Murombedzi, Frank Rutabingwa, Joseph Mukabana, Philip Omondi, Mark Majodina, Stephen Njoroge, John Mungai, José Luiz, Dieudonne Nsadisa Faka, Bob Ogwang, Hubert Kabengela, Tinni Halidou Seydou, Mduduzi Gamedze, Dennis Kapaso, Theron Moncherry, Francilly Lardin Samba, Clement Kalonga, Friday Phiri, Sthern Smith Moussavou



SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY
CLIMATE SERVICES CENTRE

I/ Introduction/Rational

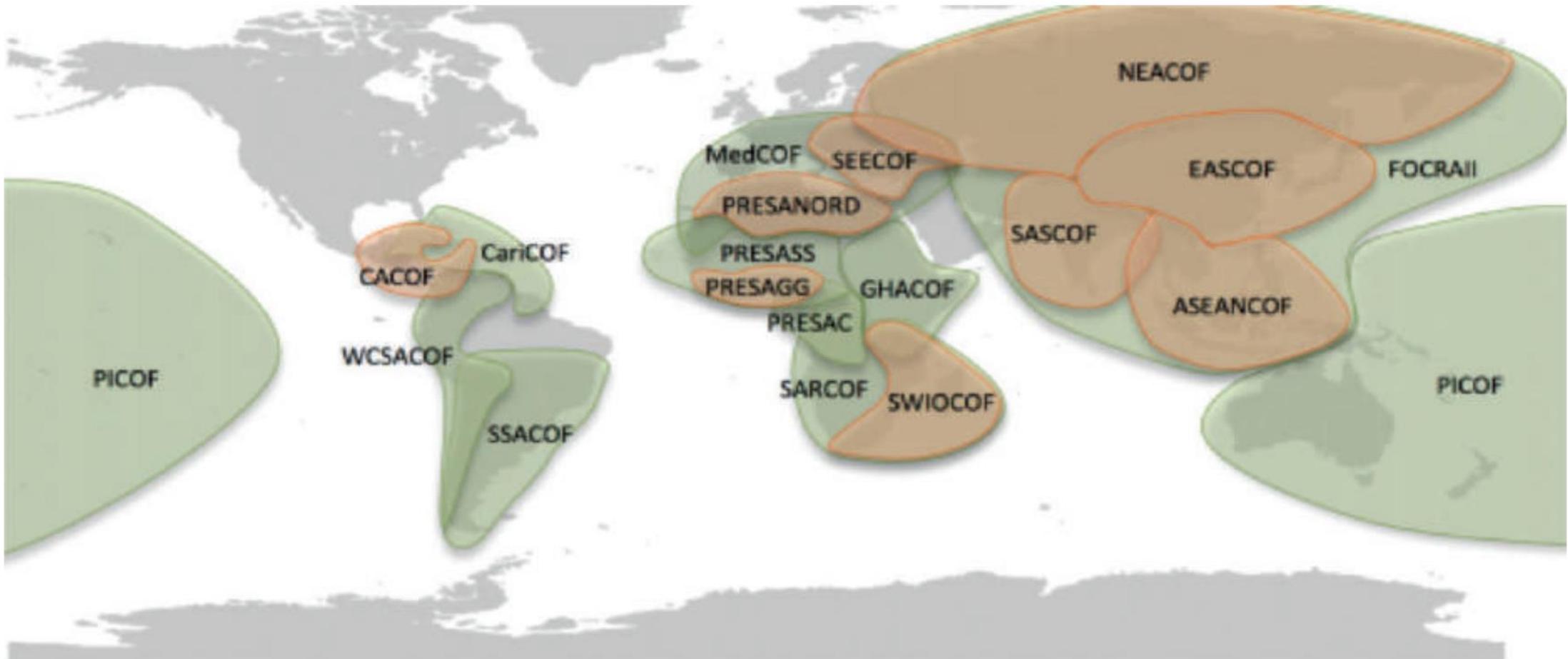
❖ Climate change information needed for adaptation



From Rickards and Howden (2012)

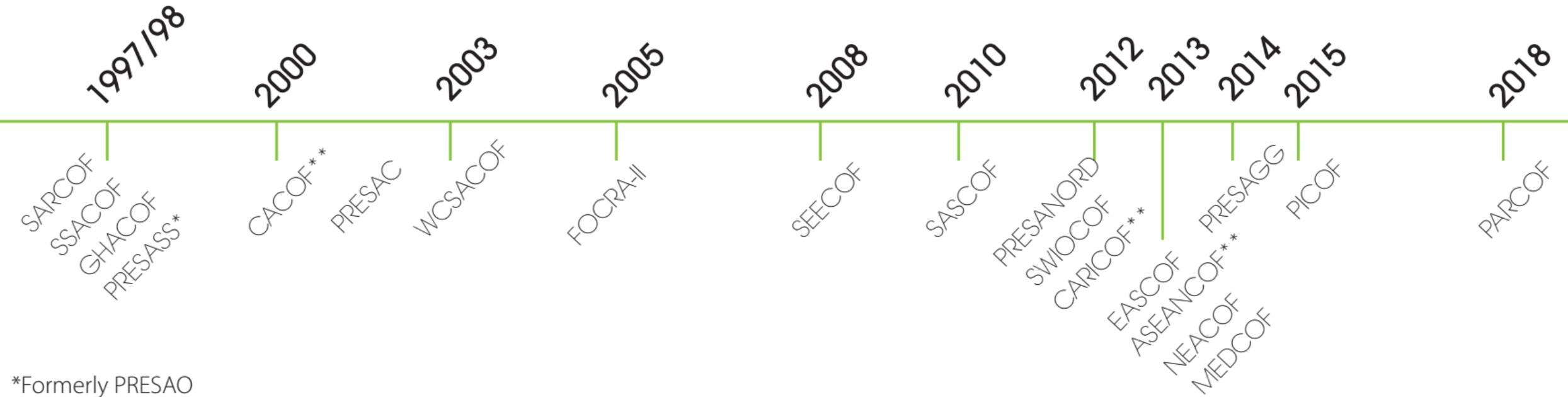
I/ Introduction ...

- WMO in collaboration with different partners established the RCOF
- Coordination by WMO designated regional centres



II/ History

Timeline of the Establishment of the RCOFs



*Formerly PRESAO

**Initial RCOFs were held in the Caribbean, Central America, and Southeast Asia regions in 1998, but were consistently resumed in the year indicated on the timeline

Source: WMO website.

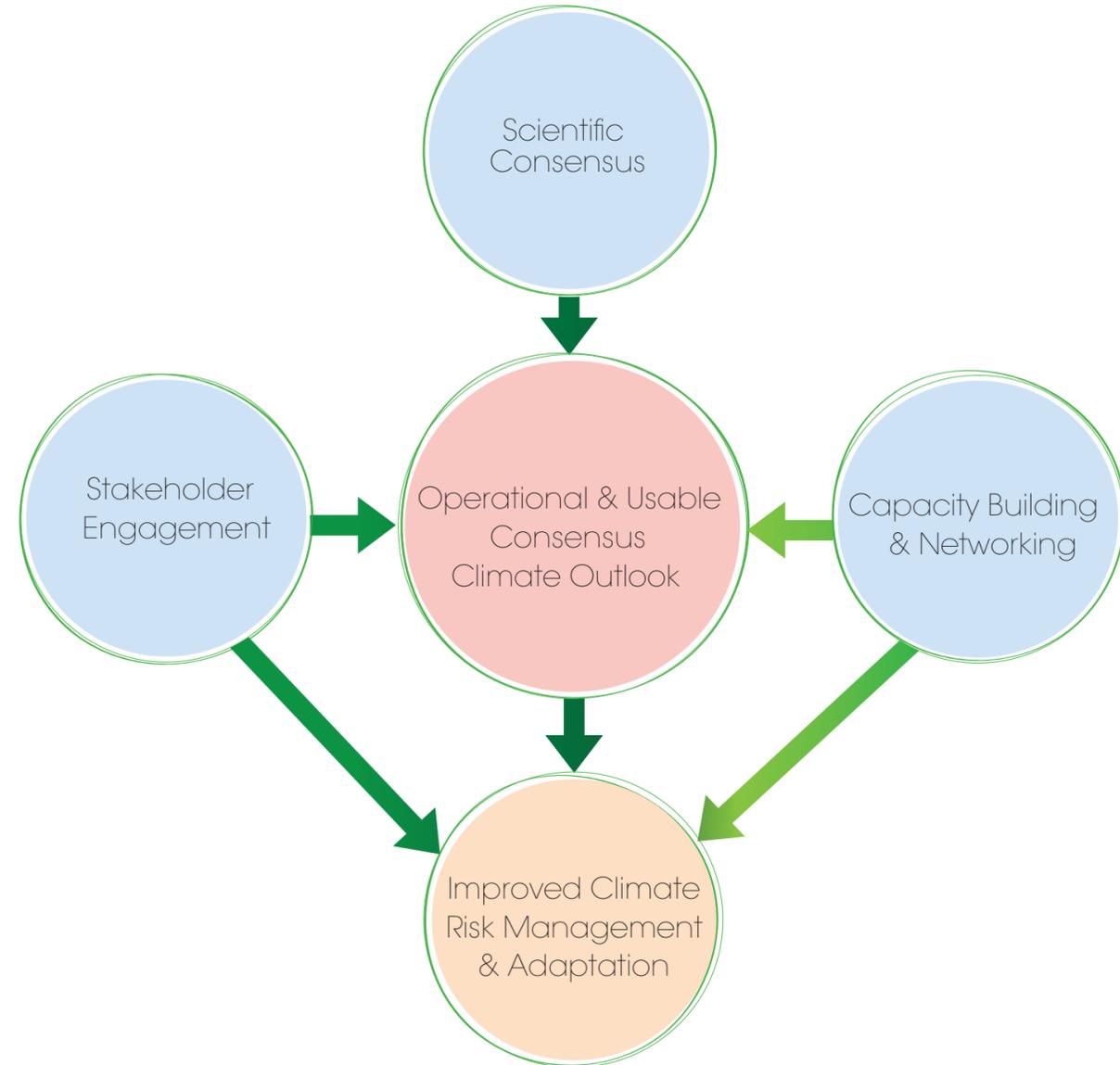
III/ Best Practices

- ❖ Organization (the process)**
- ❖ Training and capacity building**
- ❖ Consensus seasonal forecasts**
- ❖ Communication and Dissemination**
- ❖ Funding Mechanisms and Sustainability**
- ❖ Engaging Stakeholders**

III/ Best Practices

❖ Organizing RCOF

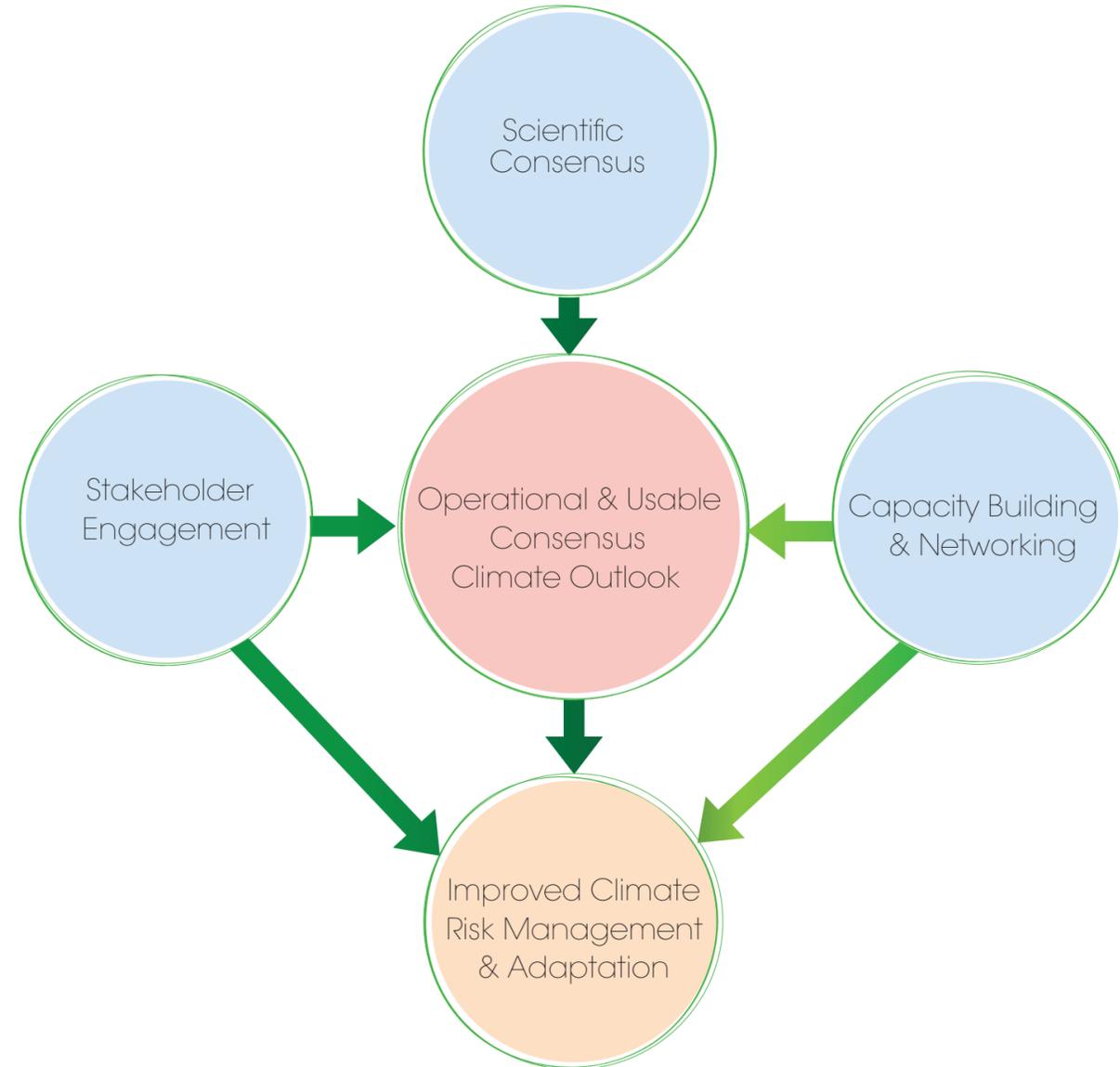
- Pre-forum training workshop
- Development of the consensus outlook
- Proper forum
- Outreach session – media communication



III/ Best Practices

❖ Training and capacity building

- Training is before the forecast
- Introduction of new techniques
- Met services staffs
- Regional experts
- Users: to understand and interpret the forecasts
- Journalists and media practitioners: to identify key messages for dissemination

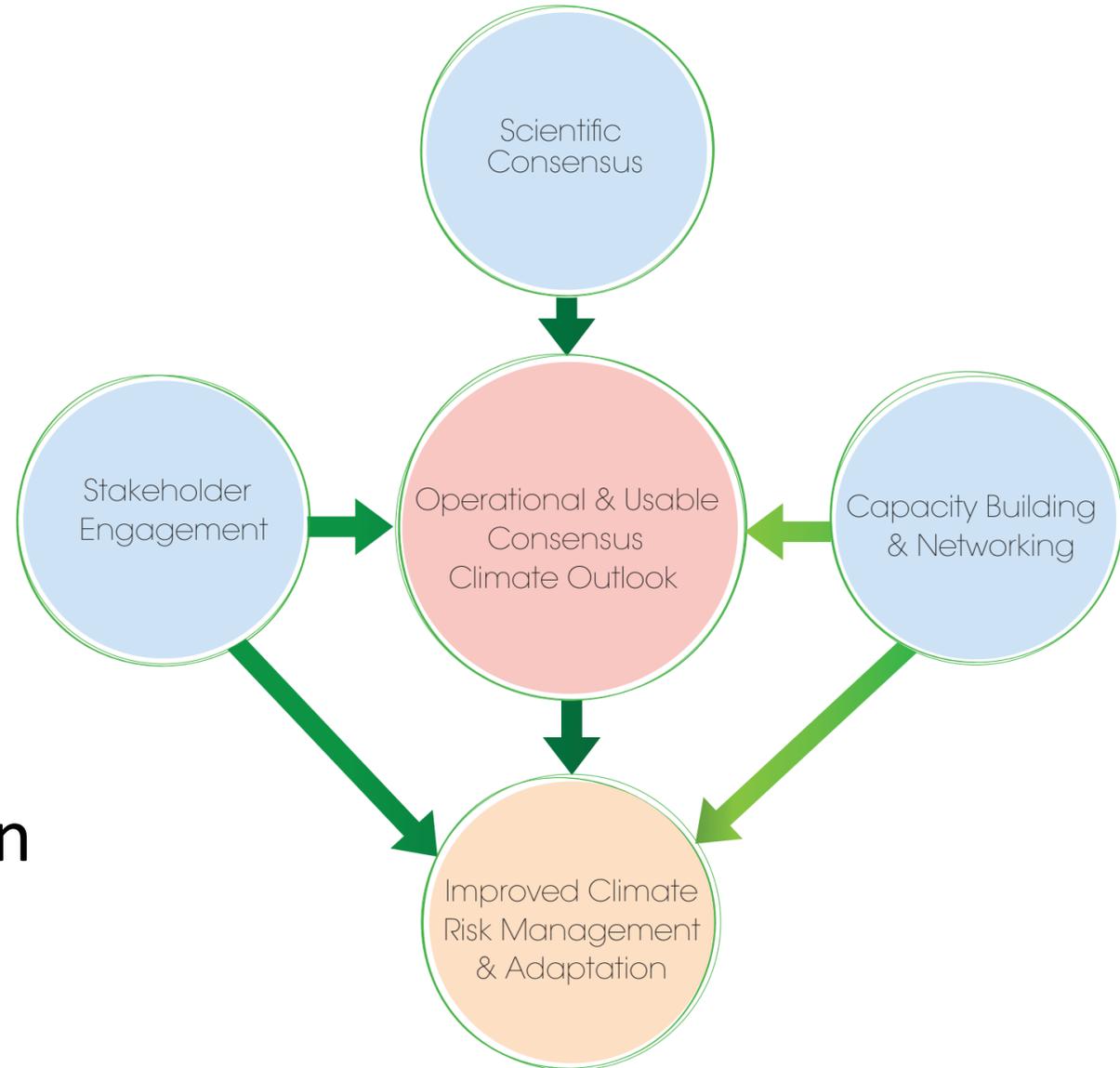


Source: Daly and Dessai, 2018.

III/ Best Practices

❖ Consensus seasonal forecasts

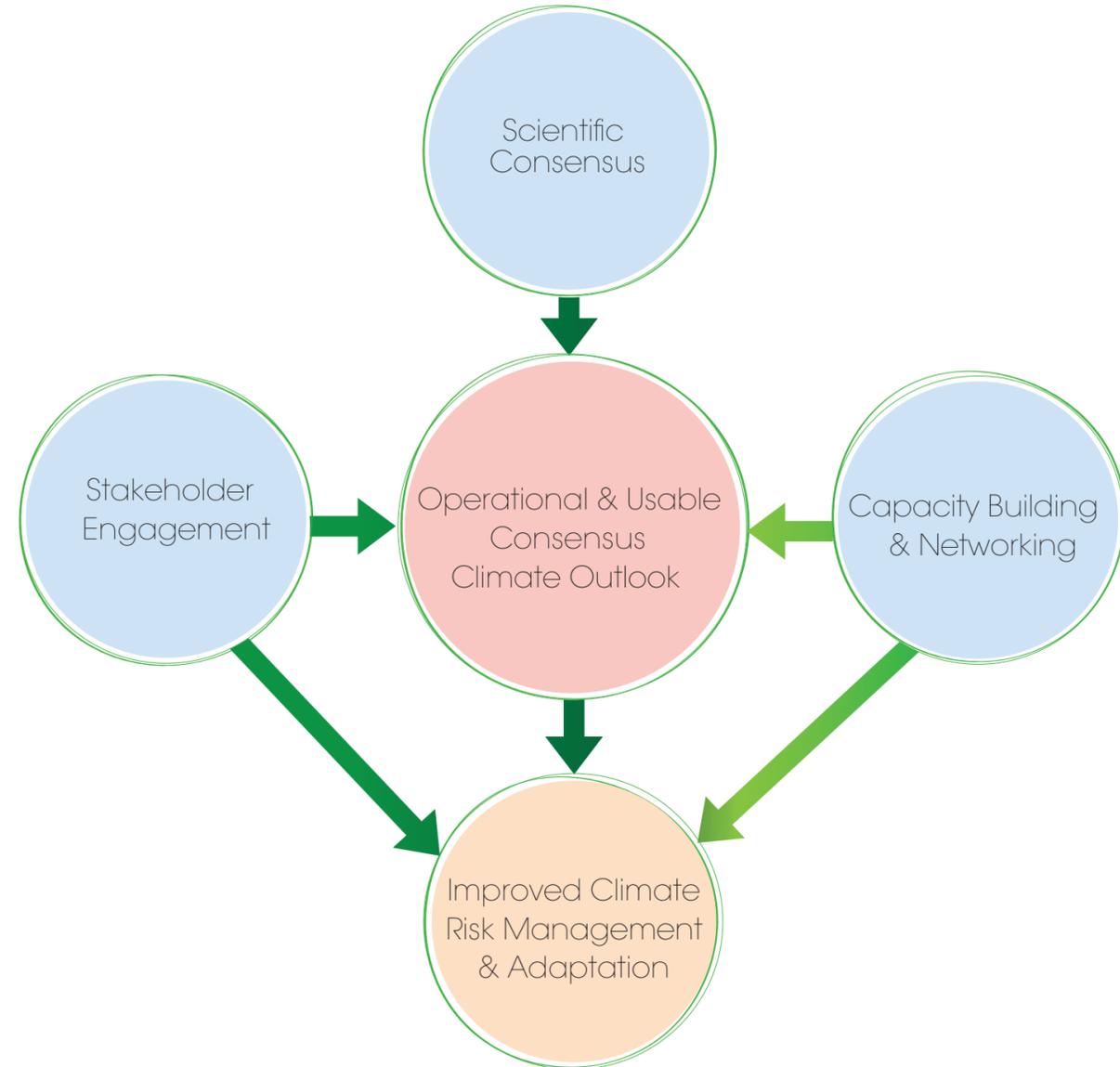
- Comparing results from different models/methods
- Considering the strengths and weaknesses of the tools used
- Combine large-scale, regional and national scale information
- More weight given to output drawn from national dataset models
- Citizen knowledge taken into account if skills are low



III/ Best Practices

❖ Communication and Dissemination

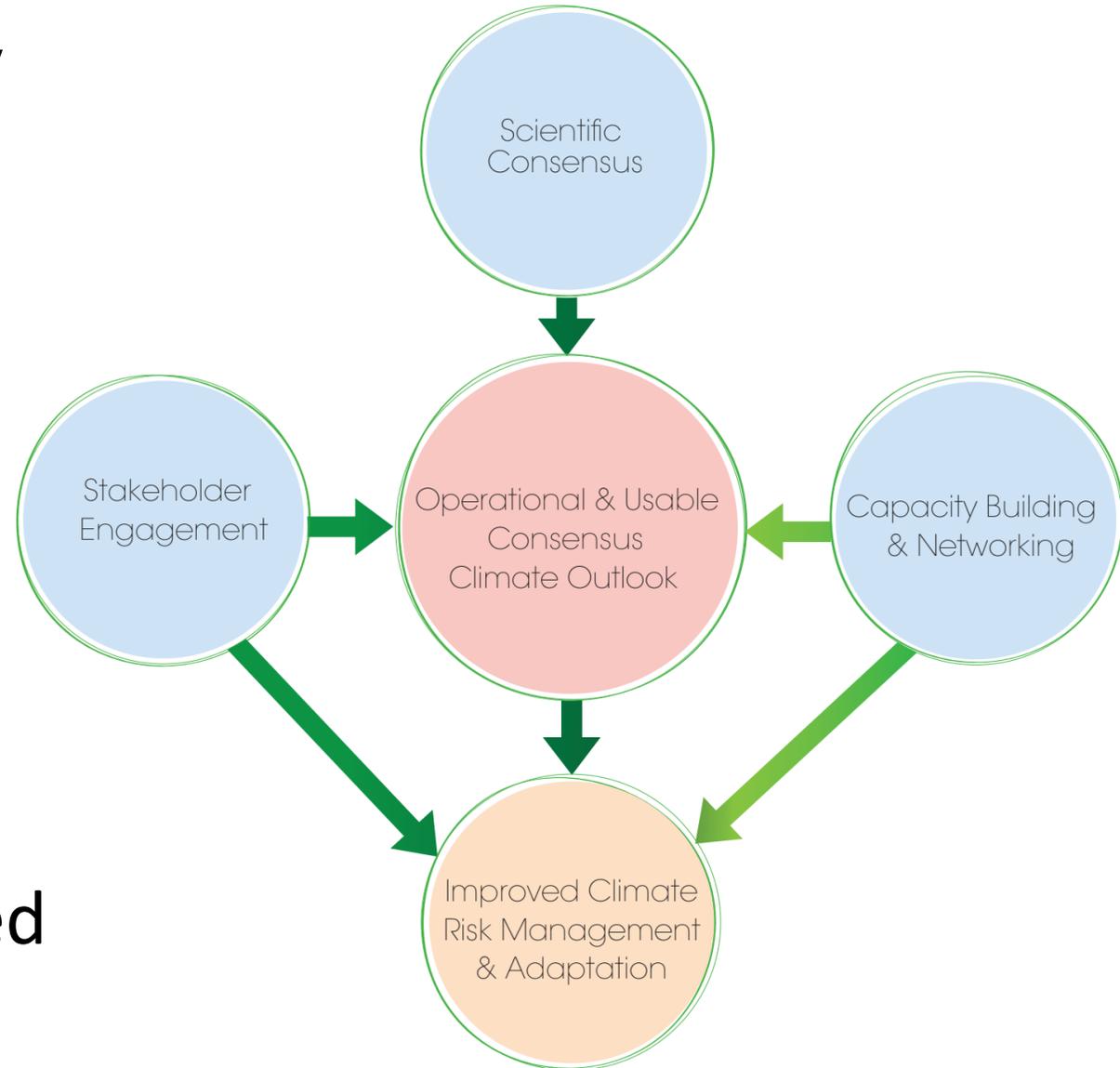
- Technical statement by experts and for experts
- A press release by the media for comprehension, consumption and dissemination
- Conference approach, mailing printout, websites, social media, local and regional media outlets (radios, TVs)



III/ Best Practices

❖ Funding Mechanisms and Sustainability

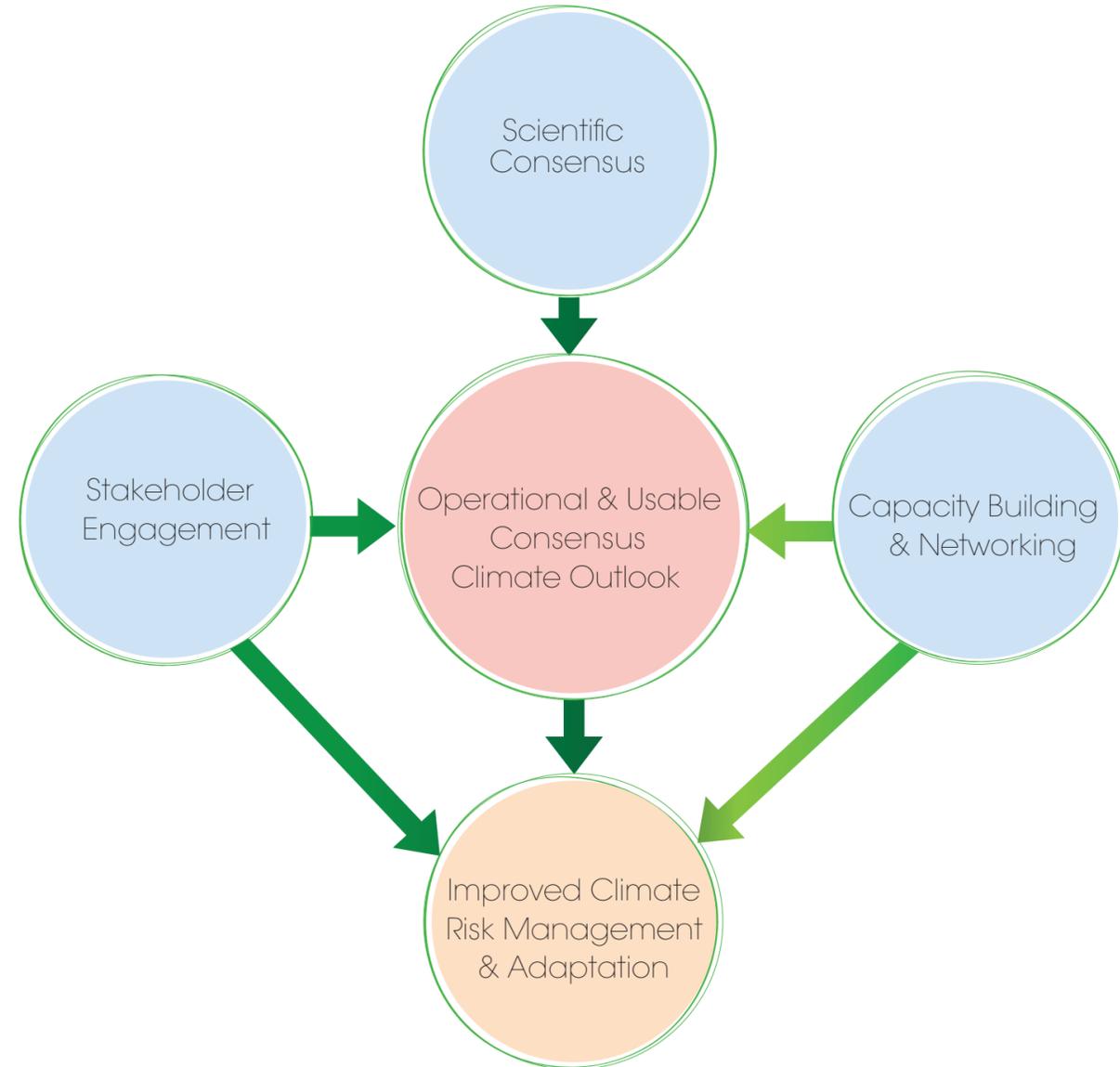
- Donors main sources of funding for RCCs and RCOFs
- Local organizing committee (host country) handles the logistics expenses
- Private sector, NGOs, and other agencies fund themselves
- Additional national experts facilitated by member states.



III/ Best Practices

❖ Engaging Stakeholders

- Diverse stakeholders: Donors, RCCs, regional experts, governments, regional or continental political bodies, international centers, development partners, relevant agencies, sectorial users, media, etc.



III/ Best Practices

❖ Engaging Stakeholders



- Some stakeholders are engaged from the beginning of the process: investment, financing and joint organization (i.e. funding agencies, host countries and regional climate centres)
- Others at a later stage: development of forecasts and production of information (i.e. modellers and forecasters), drafting the press release (journalists) and technical reports (climate experts) and delivery of the products (i.e. the media)
- Users at the final stage: uptake and use of the outlook

Thank you for your attention