

REGIONAL CLIMATE SERVICE DELIVERY FOR BENEFITS TO SOCIETY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

Workshop on “Achieving Benefits of Enhanced Service
Delivery by National Meteorological Services in Eastern
and Southern Africa”

*Dar- Es- Salaam, Tanzania, 21-
24 February 2011*

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bgaraganga, 30/01/2011

Format of Presentation

- SADC Meteorology Sector
- RISDP & Met Chap of Protocol of TCM
- Role of SADC Climate Services Centre
- Operational Activities
- Capacity Building
- SARCOF
- CSC Products
- Resource mobilization efforts
- Challenges & Opportunities



Objectives of SADC Meteorology Programme

- The objective for the Meteorological Sector is to establish systems and infrastructure that are fully integrated, efficient and cost effective to meet the requirements of the users, and to minimise adverse effects associated with the severe weather and climate phenomena. This objective is espoused in the Meteorology Chapter of the SADC Protocol on Transport Communications and Meteorology.
- **This is consistent with RISDP**

Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan

- The Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) is underpinned by the SADC vision, which charts the direction for the development of the region. The Declaration "Towards the Southern African Development Community", adopted in Windhoek, Namibia, on 17 August 1992, by Heads of State or Government of Southern African States, calls upon all countries and people of Southern Africa to develop a vision of a shared future, a future within a regional community.
- The SADC vision is one of a common future, a future in a regional community that will ensure economic well-being, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice and peace and security for the peoples of Southern Africa. This shared vision is anchored on the common values and principles and the historical and cultural affinities that exist between the peoples of Southern Africa.

Protocol Of Transport, Communications And Meteorology

- The development of seamless, integrated, efficient, safe, cost effective and responsive transport, communications and meteorology systems is important to the realization of the general objectives of SADC. The SADC Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology, signed in 1996 and effected in 1998, provides the legal and broad policy framework for cooperation, and defines the strategic goals for the transport, communications and meteorology sectors.

Regional Meteorological Support Network

The support network recognizes that among other things:

- the scientific and technical potential of specialised services at national centres is optimally utilised, especially in agrometeorological aspects of food, early warning, remote sensing, data archiving, drought monitoring, seasonal outlooks, climate analysis, *etc.*

Climate Services Centre

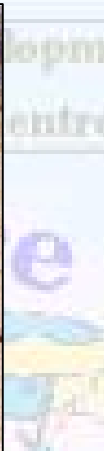
Consistent with the RISDP & Protocol (TMC), the SADC Climate Services Centre (CSC) is an institution of Southern African Development Community (SADC) comprising 15 member states with well over 250 million inhabitants.

It is against the realization that:

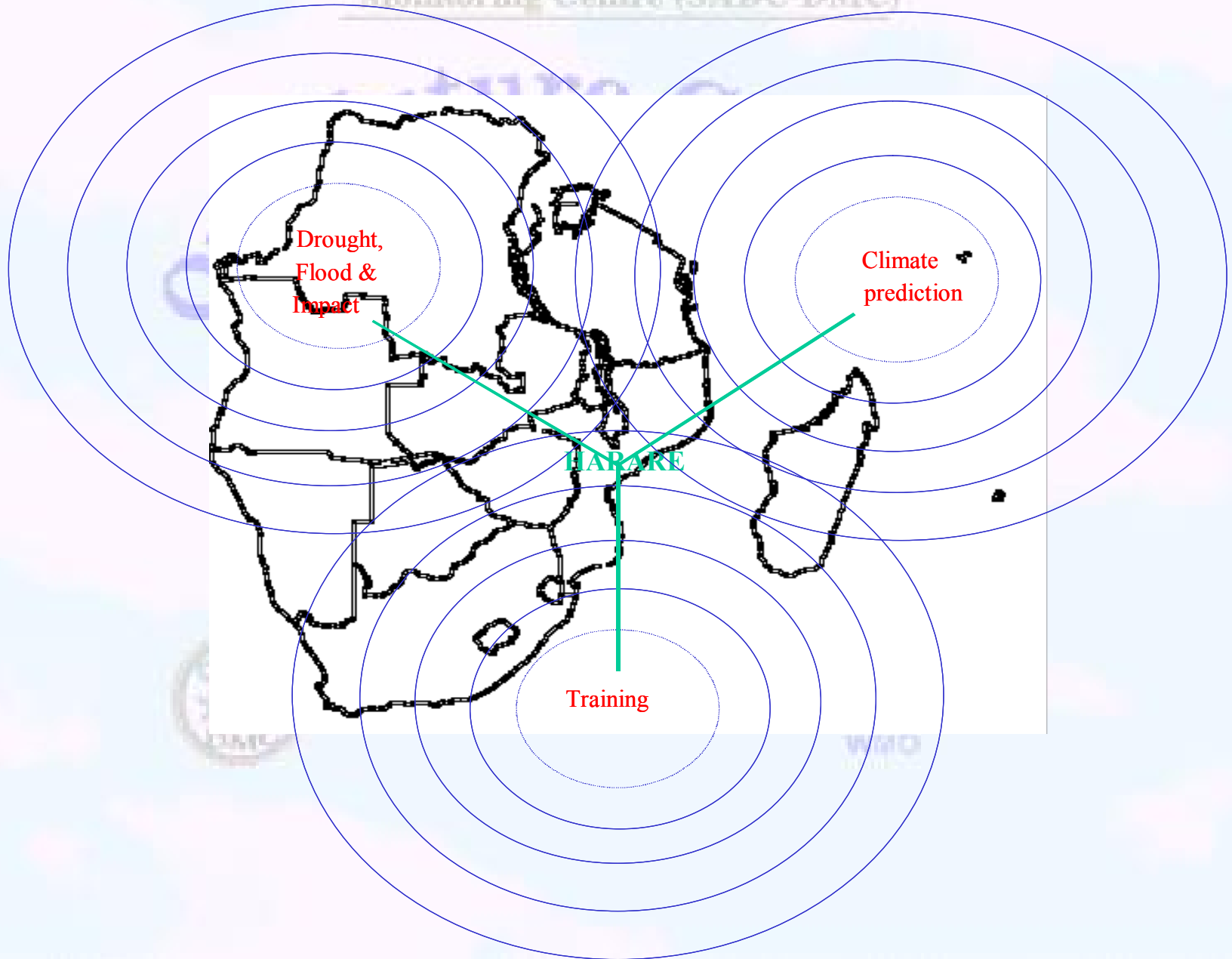
- ❑ SADC countries experience recurrent climatic extremes such as droughts, floods, tropical cyclones, which often result in negative impacts on socio-economic development of the Member States.
- ❑ The region is also susceptible to epidemiological diseases such as malaria and cholera that are influenced by climatic factors.

Climate Services Centre

Responsible for monitoring and predicting of climatic extremes such as floods and droughts in a timely manner with respect to their intensity, geographical extent, duration and impact upon various socio-economic sectors and giving early warning for the formulation of appropriate strategies to combat their adverse effects thus contributing to minimizing their negative impacts.



Southern African Development Community Drought
Monitoring Centre (SADC DMC)



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF CSC

- ❑ Established in 1989/90 together with Drought Monitoring Centre (DMC) Nairobi (now ICPAC) by African Gvts with WMO as Executing Agency. Together responsible for 22 countries of Eastern and Southern Africa
- ❑ Central objective to have regional approaches in mitigating adverse climate impacts to socioeconomic developments.
- ❑ Initial funding from UNDP
- ❑ Next funding from the Belgian Government, with a condition that SADC gradually takes over the funding of the then DMC Harare.
- ❑ Since April 2002, core activities are funded by SADC.
- ❑ However, programme activities are still being funded by cooperating partners: WMO, USAID, NOAA and others.

1) OBJECTIVE

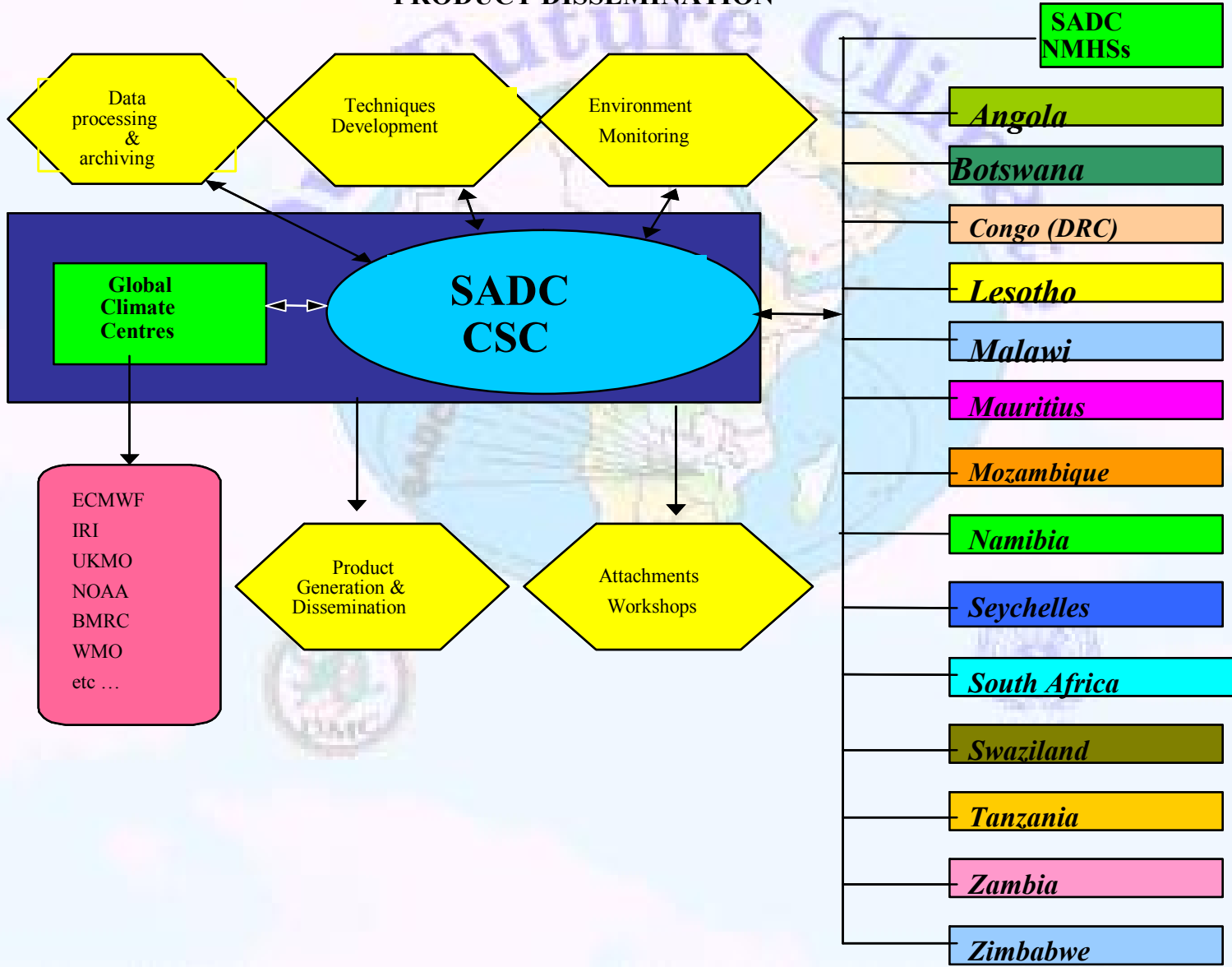
To contribute to mitigation of adverse impacts of extreme climate variations on socioeconomic development.

- ❑ This is achieved through the monitoring of near real-time climatic trends and generating medium-range (10-14 days) and long-range climate outlook products on monthly and seasonal (3-6 months) timescales.
- ❑ These products are disseminated in timely manner to the communities of the sub-region principally through the NMHSs, regional organizations, and also directly through email services to various users who include media agencies. Our products are readily available on our website: **<http://www.sadc.int>**, e.mail address is: **dmc@sadc.int**

- ❑ The provision of products and services enables the formulation of appropriate strategies to combat the adverse effects of climate extremes on socio-economic development.
- ❑ Since establishment, the center has played an important and useful role in providing the sub-region with weather and climate advisories and more importantly, timely early warning on drought, floods and other extreme climate events.

Southern African Development Community Drought
Monitoring Centre (SADC DMC)

PRODUCT DISSEMINATION



2. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT

- Developing and archiving of global, regional and national quality controlled climate databanks
- Providing of climate monitoring, prediction and application services,
- Develop synergies with international sister organizations
- Conducting training and capacity building activities in the generation and application of climate products
- Organizing the SARCOFs (Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forums), and
- Enhancing the interactions with the users through regional users workshops.

3. CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES

- ❑ Training SADC (NMHSs) staff on developing climate monitoring and prediction techniques of NMHSs through Southern Africa Region Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) process.
- ❑ Developing synergies with sister organization in order to provide best practice in climate diagnosis & prediction.
- ❑ Strengthening links with users from sectors such as health, food security (early warning systems), water resources management, media, tourism industry, etc.



4. SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK FORUM

The SADC DMC/CSC organized the fourteen Southern Africa Climate Outlook forums (SARCOF),

- ❑ It provided a consensus seasonal climate outlook form for the SADC region.
- ❑ Strengthened interaction between the users and the climate scientists to enhance the application of meteorology to the reduction of climate related risks to food security, water resources and health for sustainable socio-economic development in the SADC region

The SARCOF Process

CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

CONSENSUS MEETING

Mid-Aug

Late-Aug

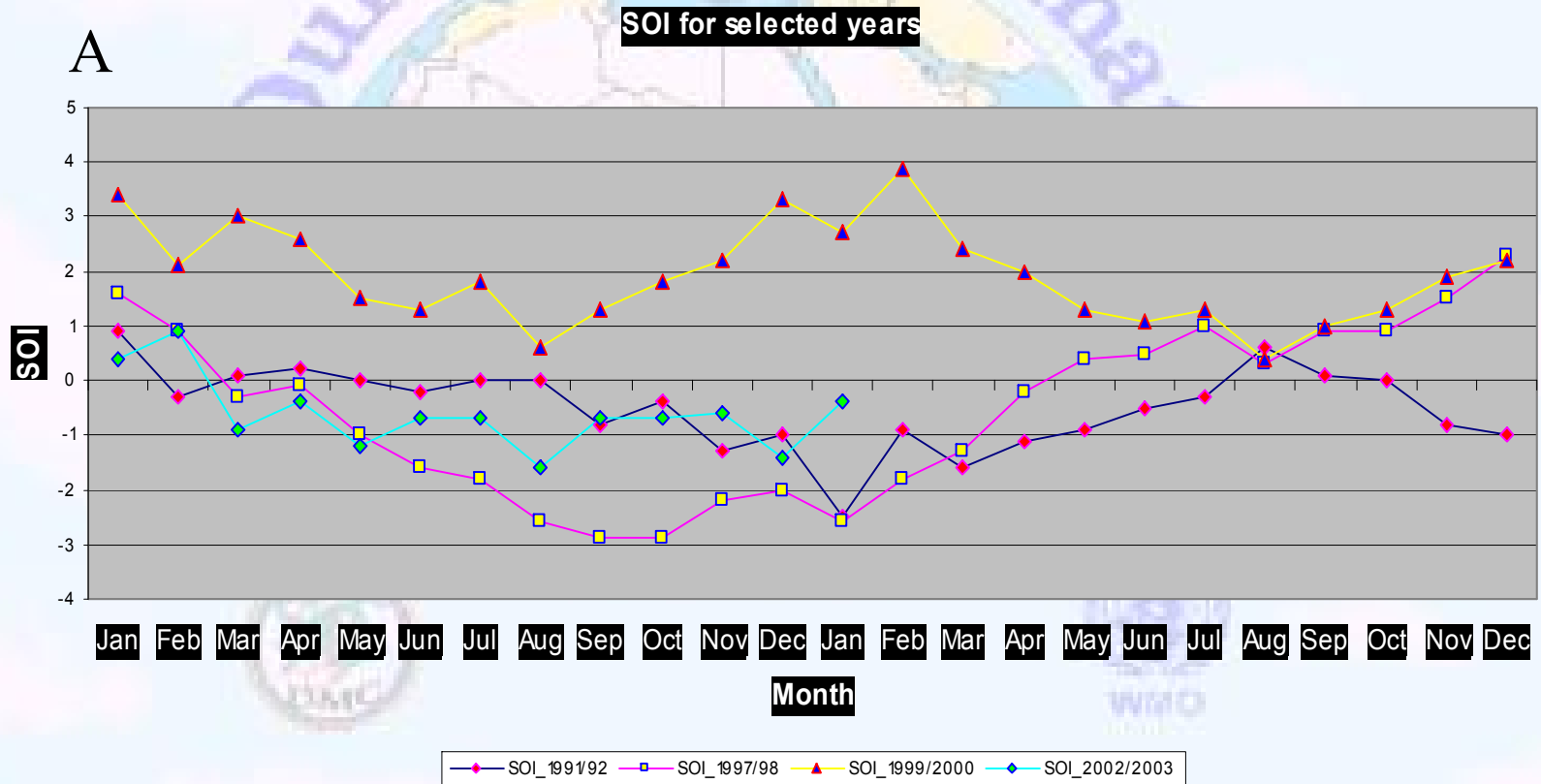
In Addition

User (e.g. Media, Health, Agric, Water and Disaster) Workshops

SADC CSC PRODUCTS

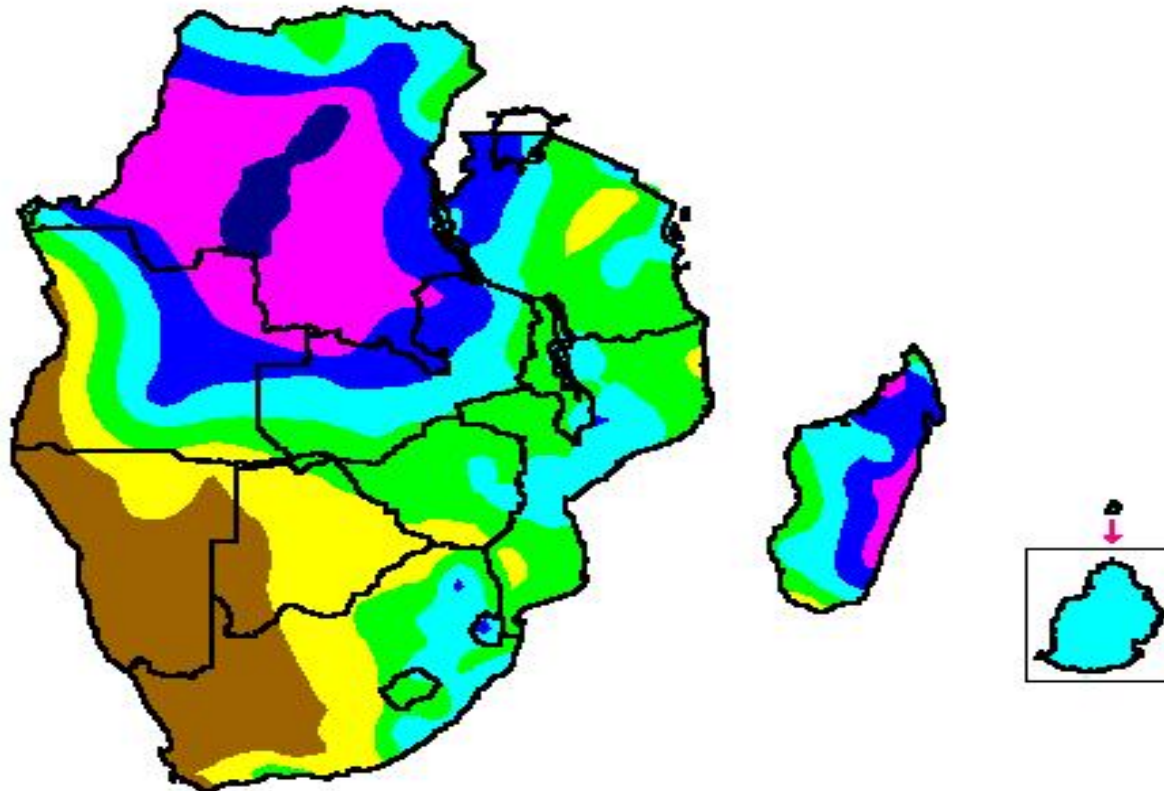
Southern African Development Community Drought
Monitoring Centre (SADC DMC)

The SADC CSC uses several tools to realize its objective and they are listed below:

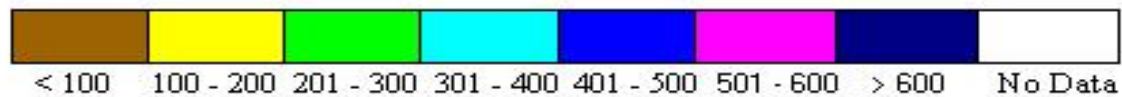


SADC OND CLIMATOLOGY

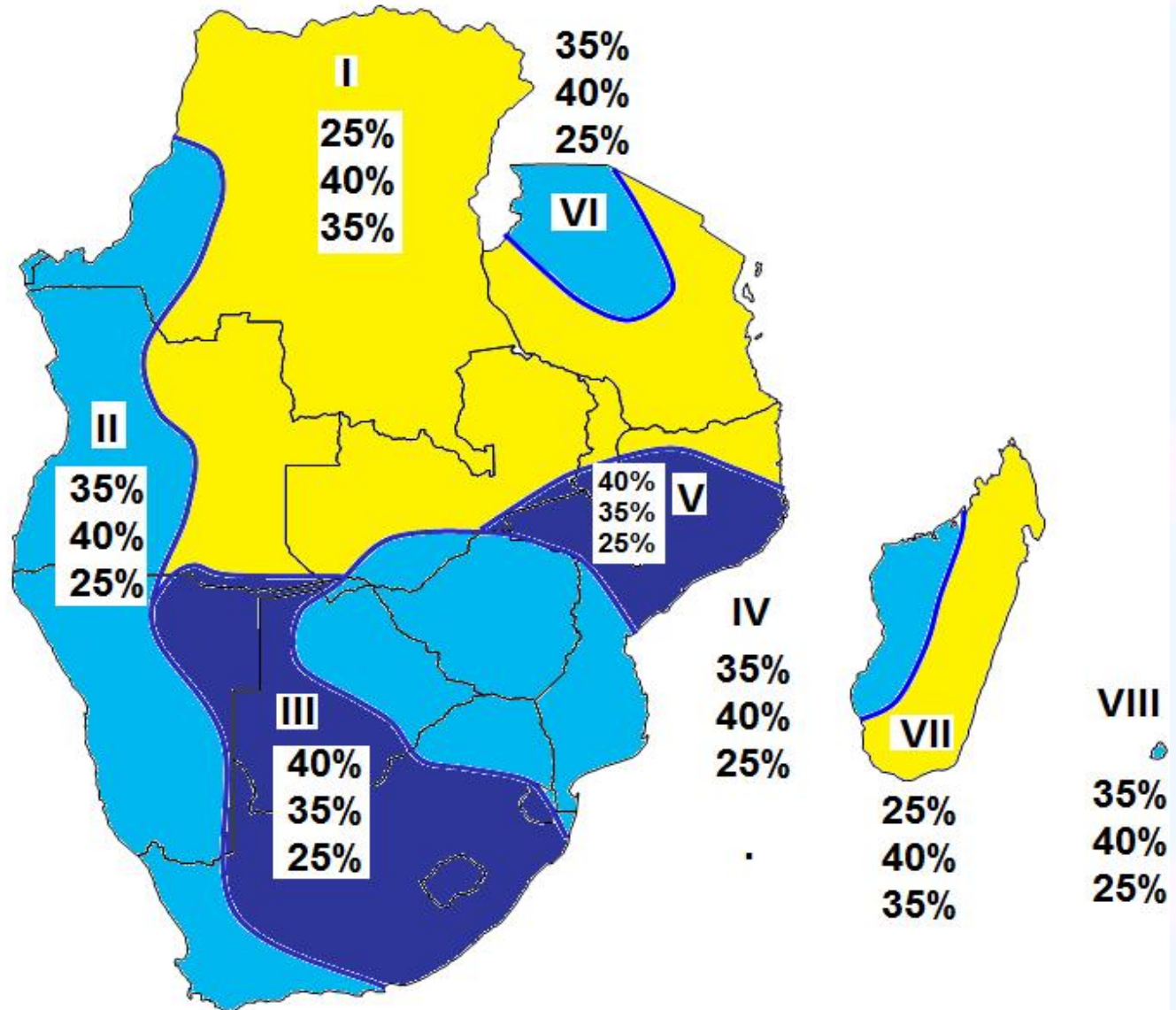
OND 30 YEAR MEAN
1971 - 2000



Key (mm)

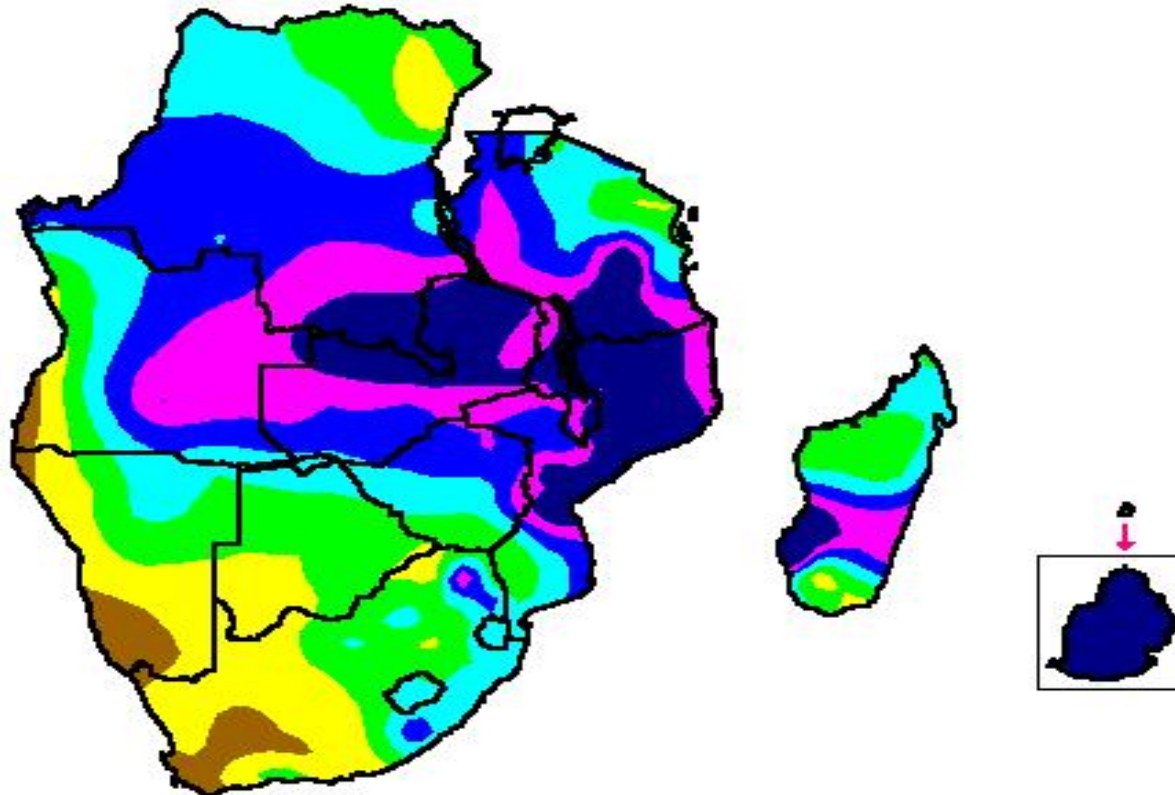


SADC OND 2010 Consensus Outlook



SADC JFM CLIMATOLOGY

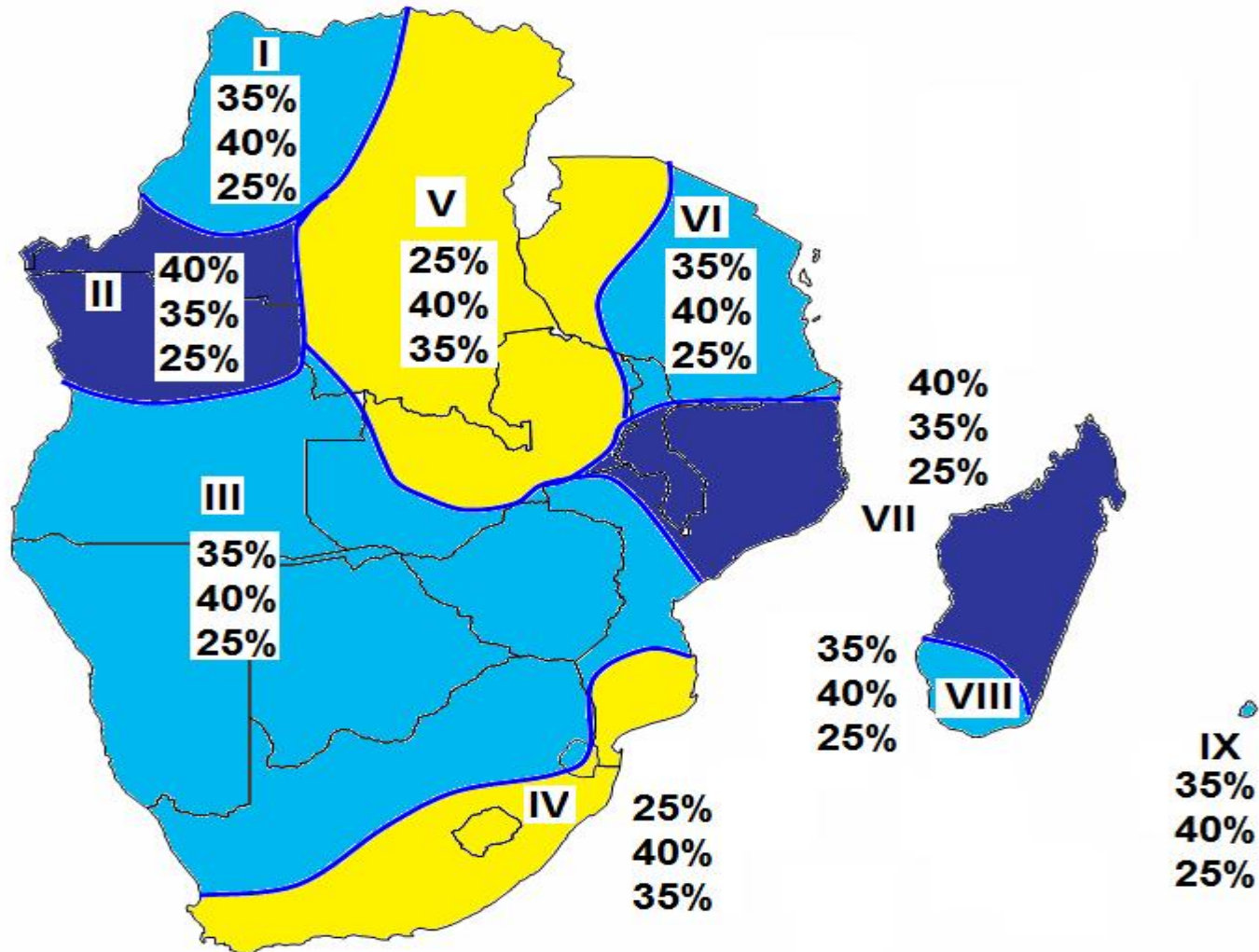
JFM 30 YEAR MEAN
1971 - 2000



Key (mm)



SADC JFM 2011 Consensus Outlook



RESOURCE MOBILIZATION EFFORTS

❑ Since its establishment in the late early 90's the DMC (CSC) has enjoyed support from cooperating partners. Without this support its achievements would not have been possible.

❑ **Efforts are at an advanced stage to mobilize resources to strengthen the capacity and activities of CSC**

❑ **Need for secondment of professional to ease pressure on current staff**



Challenges and Opportunities

- Climate Monitoring and Prediction
 - Need for continuous consultation with end users
 - Improved delivery systems
 - Training in the use of information
 - **Inadequate resources: professionals and equipment to achieve these**

Challenges and Opportunities

- Improved Seasonal Climate Forecasts
- Enhance disaster risk reduction
- Mainstream climate in development: A Global Issue
- Assistance from external sources is still essential for the continuation of the programme activities.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!

