



**REPORT ON THE LAUNCHING OF THE GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR
CLIMATE SERVICES ADAPTATION PROGRAMME IN AFRICA
(GFCS APA) PHASE II**



GOLDEN JUBILEE TOWER, DAR ES SALAAM – TANZANIA

DATE: 18TH SEPTEMBER 2018

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Executive Summary

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in collaboration with Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) organized a workshop for launching of the Global Framework for Climate Services Adaptation Programme in Africa (GFCS APA) Phase II, on 18th September, 2018 at Golden Jubilee Tower, Dar es Salaam. The objective of the event was to kick-start the implementation of GFCS- APA Phase II. 57 participants attended the event from various institutions comprising of 47 males and 10 females.

The launching workshop was officiated by the Permanent Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office and Chair of the Tanzania Disaster Management Council (TADMAC), Prof. Faustine Kamuzora, who thanked the WMO and the Government of Norway for supporting the implementation of GFCS Phase I as well as Phase II of the project in Tanzania. Prof. Kamuzora also appreciated the involvement of all relevant stakeholders in co-production of climate services and called upon enhancement of their involvement during implementation of GFCS APA phase II. He promised maximum support to the project from TADMAC and the Government of Tanzania.

The launching workshop involved presentations and discussions on the review of GFCS phase I (the achievements, best practices, lesson learned and challenges encountered during GFCS APA phase I), experiences from users in the pilot areas and planned activities for GFCS APA phase II, whereby stakeholders had an opportunity to provide their views and comments for improvement.

For effective implementation of GFCS phase II and the NFCS, the launching workshop came up with the following key recommendations:

- i. Capacity should be enhanced for both providers and users of climate services.
- ii. Sustained dialogues between providers and users of climate services need to be enhanced.
- iii. Downscaling of climate information, including seasonal forecast should be sustained to enhance applicability of climate information.
- iv. Observation network need to be enhanced for generation of high resolution climate information.
- v. Technical challenges in the FarmSMS system need to be solved.

The launching workshop was officially closed by the Assistant Director Planning and Research at the Prime Minister Office (PMO) - Mr Bashir Taratibu, who urged all the participants and partners to fully participate in the implementation of the GFCS Phase II.

After the closing remarks, the Global Programme Steering Committee (GPSC) and Project Delivery Team (PDT) convened for a debriefing meeting. The meeting considered issues raised during technical meeting and launching workshop, and recommendations made by stakeholders and came up with the following decisions:

- i. Cooperation and collaboration among the implementing partners need to be enhanced in the implementation of activities.
- ii. MoHCDGEC to implement some of their activities in the pilot districts.
- iii. To establish feedback mechanism for monitoring and documenting success/challenges at every stage of project implementations for more effectiveness.
- iv. Consideration should be made for the possibility of face to face meetings

- v. The PSC to work on speeding up the issue of transfer of funds between the Ministry of Health and WHO

1. Introduction

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in collaboration with Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) organized the launching workshop of the Global Framework for Climate Services Adaptation Programme in Africa (GFCS APA) Phase II, which took place at Golden Jubilee Tower on 18th September, 2018. The objective of event was to kick start the implementation of GFCS APA Phase II project in Tanzania by involving relevant stakeholders.

The workshop attended by 57 participants of whom 47 were males and 10 were females. Participants came from various institutions including Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs); higher learning institutions; Non Governmental Organizations (CSOs); Local Government Authorities (LGAs), Media, Members of Global Project Steering Committee (GPSC) and Project Delivery Team (PDT); Intermediaries (extension officers) and users of climate services from Longido and Kiteto districts. The list of participants is attached as **annex 1**.

The launching workshop involved presentations and discussions on review of GFCS phase 1 (the achievements, best practices, lesson learned and challenges encountered during GFCS APA phase I), experiences from users in the pilot areas and planned activities for GFCS APA phase II where stakeholders had an opportunity to provide their views and comments for improvement. The aim was to solicit stakeholder's comments and recommendations that would help to address the challenges during implementation of GFCS Phase I for effective implementation of Phase II.

2. Programme

The Launching programme started from 0900am with the participants registration followed by opening remarks and presentations. The event was officially closed at 1600pm. After the closing remarks the GFCS implementing partners from Global and National level convened for debriefing meeting. The programme is attached as **annex 2**.

2.1 Opening

2.1.1 Remarks from WMO

Remarks from WMO were provided by WMO representatives, Ms. Erica Allis and Filipe Lucio (through a recorded video Clip). In their remarks, both Erica and Filipe thanked the Government of Norway for funding the GFCS phase I as well as the second phase of GFCS project in Tanzania. They also appreciated for the leadership and commitment by the Tanzanian Government that enabled successful implementation of GFCS phase I.

2.1.2 Remarks from the Government of Norway

Remarks from The Government of Norway were presented by a representative of the Norwegian Embassy, Mr. Yassin Mkwizu, who thanked the Tanzanian Government and project-implementing partners for their commitment to ensure the objectives of the GFCS phase I project are achieved. Specifically, he congratulated TMA for launching the National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS). He lastly urged all stakeholders to continue with the same spirit in the implementation of GFCS phase II.

2.1.3 Remarks from TMA

Remarks from TMA were provided by the Director General of Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) and Permanent Representative of Tanzania with WMO, Dr. Agnes Kijazi. Dr. Kijazi



Plate 1. Dr. Agnes Kijazi providing remarks during launching of GFCS Phase II

thanked the WMO for its continued support to TMA in enhancing climate services in Tanzania and the Government of Norway for funding the implementation of GFCS phase I as well as the second phase of GFCS project in Tanzania. She also expressed her thanks to the GPSC, National Project Steering Committee (NPSC which is TADMAL) and the Project Delivery Team (PDT) for the guidance, contributions and efforts for ensuring successful implementation of the GFCS APA phase I. Furthermore, Dr. Kijazi acknowledged the efforts by TMA staffs particularly the PDT chair, Dr Ladislaus Chang'a and the GFCS Desk Officer, Ms. Mecklina Merchades in ensuring effective implementation of GFCS in Tanzania.

She highlighted that one of the notable achievements of GFCS APA Phase I included development and launching of the NFCS under the leadership of the Tanzania Disaster Management Committee (TADMAL).Dr. Kijazi lastly concluded her remarks by assuring the TADMAL Chair that GFCS APA Phase II programme will be successfully implemented and will enhance provision of accurate, reliable and timely weather and climate related information and products in a cost-effective and sustainable manner.

2.1.4 Official Opening Remarks

The launching event was officiated by the Permanent Secretary in The Prime Minister's Office and Chair of the Tanzania Disaster Management Council

(TADMAC), Prof. Faustine

Kamuzora,

who

thanked

the

WMO and the Government of Norway, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania for choosing Tanzania and for supporting the GFCS phase II programme in Tanzania. Prof. Kamuzora was pleased with the objectives of the GFCS APA phase II that they will compliment on the government initiatives in enhancing climate services and that, they are in line with policy documents governing climate services in Tanzania. He also appreciated the collaboration of the project partners and involvement of stakeholder's in co-production of climate services during implementation of GFCS phase I. He urged implementing partners to enhance involvement of all relevant stakeholders, as it will ensure effective application of climate services in planning of socio economic activities among users. He concluded his remarks by assuring WMO and the Government of Norway that the TADMAC and the Government of Tanzania will provide maximum support to the project. After the remarks he declared the workshop officially opened and GFCS APA phase II launched.



Plate 2. Prof Kamuzora officiating the GFCS phase II

2.2. Presentations

2.2.1 GFCS APA Phase I achievements, lesson learned, best practices and challenges

The presentation on achievements, lesson learned best practices and challenges experienced during implementation of GFCS APA Phase I was delivered by The PDT Chair, Dr. Ladislaus Chang'a. Key achievements



Plate3. Dr. Chang'a presenting Phase I achievements and lessons learned, best practices and challenges

presented by the PDT chair among others included: Enhanced accuracy, efficiency and effectiveness in provision of climate forecast, information and products; Enhanced cooperation and collaboration among stakeholders; Enhanced dialogue between users and provider of climate services; Development and launching of the NFCS; Enhanced availability, accessibility and application of climate services provided by TMA; enhanced dissemination of climate information through the FarmSMS system; Rehabilitation of the Earth dam in Olpopong to serve the water problem; 170 extension workers trained in provision of climate services which meet user requirements; and Supporting 12 Msc students studies at the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM).

Apart from achievements, Dr. Chang'a also highlighted the lesson learned from GFCS APA Phase I which include: Gaps and needs for understanding the importance of climate information and products still exists and need to be addressed; feedback mechanism between users and providers of climate services is important and need to be enhanced; adherence to the needs of the community and natural resource conservation is very important for

sustainable climate services; Gaps in observation and Monitoring hinder production of high-resolution climate information.

2.2.2 Planned activities for GFCS APA Phase II

All partners presented planned activities for GFCS APA Phase II as shown on **annex 3**.

2.2.3 Experiences from Kiteto and Longido districts

Experiences from Longido district were presented by the Longido District Executive Director (DED), Mr Jumaa Mhina who presented on the needs of climate services in Longido district. According to Mr. Mhina, the needs among others includes enhancing observation network which will inform decision on livelihood options for crop and livestock production and climate services to reach more users.

Experiences from Kiteto district were presented by the Kiteto District Agriculture Irrigation and Cooperative (DAICO), Mr. Christopher Simwimba. In his presentation, Mr. Simwimba highlighted that Kiteto community appreciates the contribution of GFCS phase I for enhancing the community awareness on climate change issues. He also acknowledged the enhanced accessibility of weather and climate services from TMA. He concluded by insisting on the sustainable delivery of climate services to communities in Kiteto district.

2.2.4 Experiences from users of climate services (NGOs)

The Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have been playing a big role in the community adaptation to climate change impacts. The launching workshop programme had a slot for two NGOs to

explain on their role in building resilience to climate change in line with the objectives of GFCS phase II.

The presentation from Community Integration Programme (LOOCIP) pointed out that Longido district is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change as more than 90% of its residents are pastoralists who shift from one place to another searching for water and pasture. It was further explained that GFCS phase I played a big role in ensuring the preparedness of the communities ahead of climatic events. On the other hand, LOOCIP has also been providing educational programs in environmental conservation in the community in order to enable the community adapt to climate change. Lastly, it was concluded that reliable weather and climate information would be very helpful in knowing the expected pasture and water conditions for their livestock.

Another NGO which shared some perspectives was KINNAPA which operates in Kiteto and Simanjiro districts. During the implementation of GFCS phase I, KINNAPA played a very big role by raising awareness on climate change issues to pastoralists and small scale farmers. In addition, KINNAPA has been conducting training to women groups on decision-making processes in the context of climate change. Nevertheless, KINNAPA provides awareness to girls' secondary schools and community sensitization on adaptation to climate change. The presenter concluded that KINNAPA will continue to support GFCS initiatives in phase II implementation.

2.3 Questions and Answers

The participants had an opportunity to ask questions which were answered by the presenters as follows:

Qn 1: Why GFCS phase II is being implemented in the same districts of Longido, Kiteto and Kondoa instead of making horizontal upscaling to other areas?

Response:

- i. The GFCS phase II will be implemented in the same areas to build on the achievements and best practices of phase I which if sustained will bring a significant impact

Qn 2: In addition to dissemination of climate information via FarmSMS, what are TMA strategies/plans to use other media like radio or television in educating the community about the importance of weather info on agriculture?

Response:

- i. TMA already has a programme to involve the media in weather and climate related aspects. For instance during the process of preparation of seasonal forecast TMA where the media trainings are organized to enhance effective dissemination of the forecast.
- ii. TMA in collaboration with WFP had a programme with Farmradio international for dissemination of climate information to farmers and livestock keepers in Arusha region.

Qn 3: How is the GFCS programme linked with health issues?

Response:

- i. Among the priority areas for GFCS implementation is improving nutrition and health of the Tanzania community through better integration of climate services. Among the activities implemented during Phase I was training of health workers on Malaria Maproom. Therefore GFCS aims at integrating health plans and decisions with climate services.

Qn 4: How do we help farmers and pastoralists differentiate between climate services and climate change to help them not to confuse the two?

Response:

This has been addressed in all the three pilot districts under various activities. For instance, during PICSA Training of Trainers (ToT) sessions, extension workers were trained on the difference between climate change and variability using products from historical data. These intermediaries were trained on the use climate services (information and products) to minimize risks attributed to climate variability. They also went to train farmers and livestock keepers in their areas of work. Likewise, farmers and pastoralist were sensitized on climate services provided by TMA. Phase II implementation will build on the initiatives of Phase I to reach more number of extension workers and farmers in understanding weather and climate change adaptation.

Qn 5: Are there sustainability plans for GFCS phase I and II?

Response:

TADMAC oversees GFCS implementation in Tanzania and its sustainability through the National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS)

3. Workshop Recommendations

For effective implementation of GFCS phase II and the NFCS, stakeholders recommended the following:

- i. Capacity should be enhanced for both providers and users of climate services.
- ii. Sustained dialogues between providers and users of climate services need to be enhanced.
- iii. Downscaling of climate information, including seasonal forecast should be sustained to enhance applicability of climate information.
- iv. Observation network need to be enhanced for generation of high resolution climate information.

- v. Technical challenges in the FarmSMS system need to be addressed
- vi. The current Indigenous Knowledge (IK) indicators should be documented
- vii. GFCS to make use of the dissemination platforms under other stakeholders such as CARE International and Center for Climate Initiative (CCI) need for effective dissemination of climate services.
- viii. Observation network need to be enhanced for generation of high resolution climate information.
- ix. Radio communication need to be improved to enhance accessibility of climate information
- x. Education and awareness on climate change and application of climate information to agricultural extension officers and students in schools need to be enhanced
- xi. PDT to consider inviting other partners such as CARE International, CCI in PDT meeting to share lesson learned in their activities

4. Closing

The closing remarks were provided by the Assistant Director Planning and Research at the Prime Minister Office (PMO) - Mr Bashir Taratibu, who thanked the WMO and NORAD for ensuring the successful implementation of GFCS phase I and the Launching of GFCS phase II. He then urged all the participants and partners to fully participate in the implementation of the GFCS phase II.

5. PSC debriefing meeting and decisions

Following the comments and recommendations made by stakeholders. The PSC convened for a debriefing meeting after closing of the launching workshop. The meeting considered issues raised during technical meeting and launching workshop, and

recommendations made by stakeholders and came up with the following decisions:

- i. Cooperation and collaboration among the implementing partners need to be enhanced in the implementation of activities.
- ii. MoHCDGEC to implement some of their activities in the pilot districts.
- iii. Establishment of feedback mechanism for monitoring and documenting success/challenges at every stage of project implementations.
- iv. Establishment communication task team comprising of one communication expert from each implementing partner.

6. Conclusion

The launching event was successful as it managed to bring key stakeholders and solicit their comments and contributions on how best to address the challenges experienced during the implementation of GFCS APA phase 1 and to improve in the implementation of phase II. Partners were lastly argued to consider stakeholders' views, recommendations and PSC decisions for effective implementation of phase II.

Annexes

Annex 1: Lists of Participants

No.	NAME	ORGANIZATION	LOCATION	EMAIL ADDRESS
1	Prof. Faustine Kamuzora	TADMAC	Dar es salaam	
2	Yassin B. Mkwizu	Norwegian Embassy	Dar es salaam	Yassin.bakari,mkwizu@nora d.org
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Annex 2: Programme



Inception Workshop and Project Launch

**World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)
Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)**

Adaptation Programme in Africa (APA)

Phase II

2018-2019

Date: Tuesday 18 September 2018

Venue: Golden Jubilee Towers (4th floor)

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Rationale & Aim:

The ***Adaptation Programme in Africa (APA) Phase II*** is a project funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD).

The APA Phase II (2018-2019) will build on accomplishments of Phase I (2014-2017) and aims to increase the resilience of people most vulnerable to the impacts of weather and climate-related hazards by developing user-driven climate services for food security, health, and disaster risk reduction in Malawi and Tanzania.

The project will continue to be managed by the GFCS at the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and implemented at National level by the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoCDGEC), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA), World Health Organisation (WHO), Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRC), and World Food Programme (WFP).

Objectives:

The objective of this inception workshop include:

- a) Officially launch APA Phase II at the national level in Tanzania
- b) Review of Phase I achievements, lessons learnt, and challenges
- c) Disseminate APA Phase II goals, objectives and activities
- d) Incorporate stakeholder views and recommendations, commitments for collaboration and continued support to Phase II

AGENDA
INCEPTION WORKSHOP
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE SERVICES (GFCS)
ADAPATION IN AFRICA (APA) PROGRAMME - PHASE II

Date: Tuesday 18 September 2018

Venue: Golden Jubilee Towers (4th floor), Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Time	Topic / Activity	Outline / Speakers	Facilitator
09.00-09.30	Registration	Registration	Secretariat
09.30-10.15	Opening Session & Launch Phase II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remarks from Director GFCS -Mr. Filipe Lucio • Remarks from Norway Embassy • Remarks from PR Tanzania - Dr. Agnes Kijazi • Opening speech from the TADMAC Chair - Prof. Faustin Kamuzora 	Timiza Wilbert
10.15-10.45	Group photo and Tea break		
10.45-12.00	Review of Phase I & Overview of Phase II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase I achievements, lessons learned and challenges 	Dr.Ladislaus Chang'a
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase II planned impacts, outcomes and outputs 	Yvette Evers
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase II planned activities • Discussion & Questions 	Project Partners (WHO/ MoCDGEC, IFRC/TRC, WFP/MoA, TMA)
12.00 -12.30	User perspective on climate services and needs in Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The needs of climate services by Farmers and Livestock keepers from Longido and Kiteto 	Christopher Simimba & Edward Kasiga
12.30 -13.30	Lunch		

13.30-14.30	The role of NGOs in building community resilience to climate through climate services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience from Longido • Experience from Kiteto 	Esupat Ngulupa & Mike Ole Moroko
14.30-16.00	Plenary & Closing Session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders views and recommendations to support Phase II implementation and expression of commitments • Wrap-up and summary 	Dr.Ladislaus Chang'a
16.00	Closing		
16.00-17.00	Debrief meeting Project Partners		

Annex 3: Planned activities for GFCS APA Phase II



GFCS TECHNICAL MEETING : 17TH SEPTEMBER 2018

Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA)

Outcome 1

Enhanced capacity of TMA to provide climate services

OUTPUT 1: OUTPUT 1: CLIMATE SERVICES ARE MAINSTREAMED IN PLANNING PROCESS

- Conduct TADMAC meetings
- Conduct PDT meetings
- Operationalize and chair climate services Platform
- Engage with policy makers to get support for NFCS
- Launch the NFCS
- Sensitize TMS to promote the NFCS
- Participate in the NAP process in Tanzania

OUTPUT 2: ENHANCED TMA CAPACITY TO RESPOND TO USER NEEDS

- Assist in Data digitization
- Training technical staff in climate modeling
- Training agrometeorological staff in effective agrometeorological monitoring
- Produce and downscale the seasonal forecast
- Improve verification of the current forecast

OUTPUT 3: OUTPUT 3: CLIMATE SERVICES ARE TAILORED TO MEET USER NEEDS

- Disseminate tailor-made agro-meteorological/DRR products from DCCMS at various lead times
- Sensitization seminars on climate services provided by TMA
- Train TMA staff on ENACT map room
- Translate weather forecast into Swahili

OUTPUT 4: DISSEMINATION OF CLIMATE SERVICES TO USER COMMUNITY

- FarmSMS facilities and registering of more users

OUTPUT 5: RESEARCH PAPER

- Integrating IK forecast and scientific forecast to enhance downscaling of the seasonal forecast

World Food Programme(WFP) and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)

Outcome 2

Strengthened use of climate information by vulnerable communities for food security and livelihoods

OUTPUT 1: STRENGTHENED CAPACITIES AT DISTRICT AND COMMUNITY LEVELS TO USE CLIMATE AND WEATHER INFORMATION.

- Extension Workers Training (ToTs)
- Planning and Review (P&R) Days
- Climate change and health communication strategy and information products developed and used.
- Development of new climate and weather services

OUTPUT 2: IMPROVING AND SUSTAINING DELIVERY OF TAILORED AND INNOVATIVE CLIMATE AND WEATHER SERVICES TO VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN PARTNERSHIP WITH PRIVATE, DEVELOPMENT, AND GOVERNMENT PARTNERS

- Co-production of advisories and forecasts for the radio programmes
- Identification of one additional community radio (if need arises)
- Ensuring continuity of the Radio and ICTs component
- Establishment/strengthening of Community ICT Hubs
- Including additional information to the agro-met advisories

OUTPUT 3: MAINSTREAMING KEY ISSUES RELATED TO CLIMATE SERVICES AND FOOD SECURITY IN NATIONAL POLICY/PROCESSES (I.E. NAPS)

- National policy/processes acknowledging key issues on climate services for food security (Agriculture Policy, Climate Change Policy, NAPS)

OUTPUT 4: SCALING UP AND REPLICATION - KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT/LESSONS LEARNT

- Monitoring of PICSA and Radio activities and final survey
- Knowledge management and technical support:
 - (i) revising/producing technical guidance, tools and training modules;
 - (ii) documenting lessons learnt and good practices;

OUTPUT 1: CAPACITY OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS TO UNDERSTAND AND USE CLIMATE INFORMATION FOR HEALTH DECISION-MAKING STRENGTHENED.

- Regularly coordinate and engage on climate and health, within MoH and across relevant partners.
- Convene short training courses for relevant health professionals (national and district level health officers, academics, NGOs incl TRC).
- Climate change and health communication strategy and information products developed and used.

OUTPUT 2: RELIABLE CLIMATE SERVICES FOR HEALTH ARE CO-PRODUCED, RESEARCHED AND TESTED

- Develop integrated health risk monitoring system within the DHIS-2, using global and national climate observations from DCCMS Maprooms for early warnings of extreme events, ENSO monitoring, and analyses for health bulletins.
- Develop needs-based climate informed analytical products to inform and improve district health interventions (e.g flood risk analysis, thresholds analyses, ENSO, lagged impacts).

**World Health Organization(WHO) and
Ministry of Health, Community Development,
Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC)**

Outcome 3

Strengthened capacity to use climate information for public health preparedness and resilience to climate related health risks

OUTPUT 3: CLIMATE KNOWLEDGE AND DECISION TOOLS MAINSTREAMED INTO HEALTH POLICY AND OPERATIONS

- Coordinate with the advancement of the implementation the National Health Adaptation Plan.
- Improve district flood and drought health risk contingency plans, and decision making in disease programming through the application of climate analyses and targeted information products.

OUTPUT 3: SCALABILITY OF CLIMATE SERVICES FOR HEALTH ENHANCED THROUGH LESSON LEARNING AND SHARING

- Develop project documentation, guidance, and sharing of experiences to develop and use climate services

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Outcome 4

Increased use of climate and weather information to improve disaster risk reduction in vulnerable communities

OUTPUT 1: INCLUSION OF CLIMATE SERVICES INTO THE NAP AND DRR/DRM AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESSES

- Engaging in Domestic and Regional Processes to integrate Climate Services in DRR

OUTPUT 2: OUTPUT 2 INCREASED ACCESS TO CLIMATE INFORMATION THROUGH CAPACITY BUILDING

- Train Red Cross staff and volunteers to interpret EW Alerts and develop DRR Advisories, and climate-smart agro ecological techniques.
- Support Red Cross Environmental Clubs in schools

OUTPUT 3: DRR ACTIVITIES ARE DEVELOPED ON THE BASIS OF CLIMATE INFORMATION AND LINKED TO HEALTH AND AGRICULTURE

- Disseminate tailor-made agro-meteorological/DRR products from DCCMS at various lead times
- Design and implement climate-smart agro ecological techniques (rain water harvesting, harvesting and storage of food, sustainable land management, tree planting)
- Conduct exchange programmes between communities to build on lessons learnt, knowledge and skills on DRR
- Develop, regularly review and update community multi-hazard contingency plans depending on the seasonal forecasts
- Develop DRR messages, interpret and communicate EW Alerts and facilitate their approval by relevant ministries and disseminate the same.

OUTPUT 4 LESSONS LEARNED AND COMMUNITY VOICES ARE CAPTURED TO IMPROVE THE PROVISION OF CLIMATE SERVICES

- Conduct beneficiary communication via community meetings, develop IEC materials & publish case studies.