

**Concept and Proposal – Concept Stage 1**

**Part two – Bidders to Complete**

WISER (Weather and Climate Information Services) Africa Programme

**REGION: SOUTHERN AFRICA**

**REFERENCE: W3\_GRT22\_CONCEPT\_SOUTH (DN631503)**

**Estimated Value:**

**£500,000 - £2,000,000**

**(Five Hundred Thousand to Two Million) Grant Funds**

**Submissions must be made via email to**

**[Grant.Defrayment@metoffice.gov.uk](mailto:Grant.Defrayment@metoffice.gov.uk), no later than:**

**Friday 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022 at 11am British Summer Time (BST)**

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**Call for Concepts – Weather and Climate information Services (WISER) Africa  
 Part two – Bidders to complete**

**Assessment and Evaluation Criteria**

**Assessment**

Bids will be evaluated against the criteria set out below:

- Mandatory requirements  
 Pass/Fail

Criteria	Scoring
<b>Confirmation from bidder</b>	
Compliance with Grant Award Terms and Conditions	Pass/Fail
ODA compliance Bids must be ODA compliant within the guidelines of Official Development Assistance (ODA), which underpins the purpose of the programme. There must be a clear and direct link to demonstrate that there is economic and societal benefit to a country/country on the DAC list by the proposed Concept.	Pass/Fail

- Scored questions  
 80% for Quality  
 20% for Value for Money

	Criteria	Scoring	Weighting
	<b>Quality</b>		<b>80%</b>
<b>80% QUALITY</b>	Project Overview	0 to 5	40%
	Demonstration of contribution to transformational change	0 to 5	10%
	GESI Considerations	0 to 5	10%
	Relevant skills, experience, and examples	0 to 5	15%
	Potential for lesson learning within WISER, across ARCAN and globally	0 to 5	5%
	<b>Value for Money</b>		<b>20%</b>
<b>20% VFM</b>	Value for money is exceptionally important to all Grant funding.  In this section, the bid needs to demonstrate efficiencies and value-added activities considering time, quality, and cost.	0 to 5	20%

Each Bid will be assessed on a 5-point scale against the pre-defined matrix below:

Score	Description	Scoring Methodology
0 Points	<b>Unacceptable</b>	Overall, the Met Office has no confidence in the Bidder's response because one or more of the following applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no response was provided; or</li> <li>the response fails to address the Requirement at all and/or provide any evidence; or</li> <li>a response is provided but it raises one or more unacceptable concerns in relation to the quality of the Bid and/or the Bidder's ability successfully to deliver the Requirement and/or represents a serious risk to the Met Office</li> </ul>
1 Point	<b>Major Concerns</b>	Overall, the Met Office has very low confidence in the Bidder's response because one or more of the following applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the response fails to address a substantial part of the Requirement; or</li> <li>the response gives rise to one or more major concerns in relation to the quality of the response and/or the Bidder's ability successfully to deliver the Requirement; or</li> <li>the response gives greater confidence than "Unacceptable" but is not sufficiently comprehensive to warrant "Concerns"</li> </ul>
2 Points	<b>Concerns</b>	Overall, the Met Office has low confidence in the Bidder's response because one or more of the following applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the response addresses all elements of the Requirement but at least one of the elements is not adequately addressed or adequately evidenced; or</li> <li>the response gives rise to one or more concerns in relation to the quality of the response and/or the Bidder's ability successfully to deliver the Requirement; or</li> <li>the response gives greater confidence than "Major Concerns" but is not sufficiently comprehensive to warrant "Minor concerns"</li> </ul>
3 Points	<b>Minor Concerns</b>	Overall, the Met Office has moderate confidence in the Bidder's response because one or more of the following applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the response addresses all elements of the Requirement in a satisfactory manner, but parts of the response lack sufficient detail and/or evidence to warrant "Good Confidence"; or</li> <li>the response gives rise to one or more minor concerns in relation to the quality of the response and/or the Bidder's ability successfully to deliver the Requirement; or</li> <li>the response gives greater confidence than "Concerns" but is not sufficiently comprehensive to warrant "Good confidence"</li> </ul>
4 Points	<b>Good Confidence</b>	Overall, the Met Office has good confidence in the Bidder's response because one or more of the following applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the response addresses all elements of the Requirement well and/or provides good evidence of where the proposed approach/solution has been used effectively in the past and/or why it will work well within the research; or</li> <li>the response addresses all elements of the Requirement well and includes innovative and/or other good quality ideas that meet the Met Office's Requirements and provides good evidence of where such ideas have been used effectively in the past and/or why they will work well within the research; or</li> <li>the response gives greater confidence than "Minor concerns" but is not sufficiently comprehensive to warrant "Very Good confidence".</li> </ul>

<p><b>5 Points</b></p>	<p><b>Very Good Confidence</b></p>	<p>Overall, the Met Office has very good confidence in the Bidder's response because one or more of the following applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the response addresses all elements of the Requirement very well, in a robust and comprehensively evidenced manner; or</li> <li>• the response addresses all elements of the Requirement very well and includes innovative and/or other good quality ideas that meet the Met Office 's Requirements and provides good evidence of where such ideas have been used effectively in the past and why they will work well within the research.</li> </ul>
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If a Concept bid receives a score of one (1) or less, or a Fail, in any of the above criteria, the Bid will not be evaluated any further. The Met Office's decision in this regard shall be final and if the bid received such a score, the Bidder will be excluded from the remainder of the bid process and will be notified in accordance with section Part One Section 2.

## Eligibility and Compliance Assessment

Pass/Fail	Eligibility and Compliance Assessment
1.	<p><b>Grant Terms and Conditions</b></p> <p>If taken through to Proposal development (Stage 2) Grant Terms and Conditions will apply to this work. A copy will be available at Stage 2 or upon request.</p>
Response	<p>Please mark the relevant box below as to whether you agree in principle to these T&amp;Cs:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agree</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agree on future negotiation of minor amendments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Disagree</p> <p><b>Note – If the WISER Grant Conditions are not met, the Met Office may deem the proposal to be noncompliant and exclude it from the evaluation process.</b></p>
2.	<p><b>ODA Compliance – (Pass/Fail)</b></p> <p>Submissions must be ODA compliant within the guidelines of Official Development Assistance (ODA), which underpins the purpose of the programme. There must be a clear and direct link to demonstrate that there is economic and societal benefit to the proposed project. Please refer to additional guidance in Part One Section 6, which provides factors to consider.</p> <p>Note – if taken through to Stage 2 Proposal Development, bidders will be expected to submit a full ODA compliance statement.</p>
Response	<p>Mark the correct statement below:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I confirm that this submission qualifies against this ODA criteria.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I confirm that this submission <b>does not</b> qualify against this ODA criteria</p> <p>Note - If taken through to Stage 2 Proposal Development, bidders will be expected to expand their compliance to a full statement.</p>

**Concept Summary – Information only – Not Scored**

Information	Detail
Proposed Project Title	<b>Impact-based forecasting from sub-seasonal to seasonal timescales for anticipatory action</b>
Proposed Start Date	<b>January 2023</b>
Proposed Project length (months)	<b>January 2023 – June 2025 (30 months)</b>

Project Team	
Lead Person Details	
Information	Detail
Last (family) name	Grey
First (given) name	Sebastian
Title (Ms, Mr, Dr, etc.)	Mr.
Institution name	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
Department	Services Department
Email address	<a href="mailto:SGrey@wmo.int">SGrey@wmo.int</a>
Webpage	<a href="https://public.wmo.int/en">https://public.wmo.int/en</a>
Phone number	Tel.: + 41 (0) 22 730 81 11 / +254 (0) 20 387 73 71
Postal address	7bis, avenue de la Paix, Case postale 2300 CH-1211 Geneva 2 Switzerland
Details of proposed partners, contributors, and counterparts	
Please state other proposed project partners, partners, and contributors. Include information on expected flow of funds, clearly stating who will receive funds and how the relationship will be managed.	
Name (s) and Institution(s)	<b>Project coordinator:</b> World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Will be the recipient of funds and will have the grant agreement for the overall coordination, management and implementation of the project. WMO will distribute funds to the project partners through relevant modality.

Project Partners (will receive funds for project implementation from WMO):

- The African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD)
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and their national societies
- University of Cape Town (UCT)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) in case study countries

Collaborators (will not receive funds directly from the project but will be involved in or supported by project activities):

- National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) in Southern Africa
- Regional Specialized Meteorological Centers in Southern Africa (Pretoria and La Reunion)
- Southern African Development Community Climate Services Centre (SADC-CSC)

Met Office involvement, through technical assistance and capacity building, will also be expected across the project components and activities.



## Concept Submission Template

The Concept must answer all the sections here below. Each response cannot exceed the stated word limit. Any Concept not meeting these basic requirements will be rejected without appraisal.

<p><b>I. 40%</b></p>	<p><b>Project overview</b> - rationale for project, proposed activities, expected impacts and proposed timeline, with demonstration of how well the Concept addresses <u>at least one</u> WISER Africa Theory of Change Output Area and <u>all</u> Key Pillars. Please also detail how risks will be identified, managed, and mitigated over the Concept's proposed timeline.</p> <p>Max. 1000 words</p>
<p>Response</p>	<p><b><u>Rationale</u></b></p> <p>Southern Africa, home to approximately 345 million people, is highly vulnerable to extreme weather and climate events. These include droughts and floods; severe convective storms accompanied by heavy rain, hail and strong winds; and tropical storms and cyclones causing storm surges, strong wind and heavy rainfall. Cyclone Idai (2020) was one of the worst tropical storms to affect Southern Africa, and Tropical Cyclone Eloise (2022) was again one of the worst on record. In addition, countries like Mozambique and Madagascar suffer from dual extreme hazards of tropical cyclones as well as severe droughts in some parts. As a result, disaster risk reduction, hydrometeorology and food security feature prominently in the NDCs of Southern African countries. There is need to invest in end-to-end early warning systems in these countries.</p> <p>In March 2022, the UN Secretary-General tasked WMO to lead effort to ensure every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems within five years. The WMO Executive Council, in June 2022, consequently endorsed the UN Global Early Warning Initiative and highlighted the roles of the national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHSs) as the official providers of early warnings and the unique coordination role played by WMO in this regard. In September 2022, SADC member states with WMO support agreed to the Maputo Declaration of Commitment on Bridging the Gap Between Early Warning and Early Action.</p> <p><b><u>Overview</u></b></p> <p>Aim: Improve the development, uptake and use of sub-seasonal and seasonal impact-based forecasts (IBF) for anticipatory action in the agriculture, food security and DRR sectors in Southern Africa</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen capacity of providers of early warning information and agents of anticipatory action in Southern Africa in support of the operationalization of the Maputo Declaration on bridging the gap between early warning and early action.</li> <li>• Establish a model and institutional framework for IBF for anticipatory action in Southern Africa.</li> </ul>

- Enhance South-South cooperation on bridging gaps between early warning and anticipatory action by fostering peer learning and knowledge exchange on linking IBF with DRR and anticipatory action.

Expected impact: increased resilience to slow and rapid onset climate hazards in Southern Africa

Outcome indicators:

- # of NMHSs providing IBF for early warning
- # of households supported with early warning and anticipatory action planning

Impact indicators:

- # of people with improved resilience from use of early warning and anticipatory actions
- Value of avoided losses in livelihoods as a result of IBF linked to anticipatory action

### **Components**

#### **Component 1: Capacity building for impact-based forecasting on sub-seasonal to seasonal timescales for SADC – ACMAD/UCT**

- Assess IBF capacity development needs
- Demonstrate use of global producing centre forecast products on sub-seasonal to seasonal timescales
- Capacity building on producing sector-specific impact outlooks based on anomalies in seasonal and sub-seasonal forecasts
- Develop regional guidance manual on sub-seasonal to seasonal IBF

#### **Component 2: Institutionalisation of IBF at seasonal and sub-seasonal timescales – WMO/WFP/UCT**

- Capacity building NMHS forecasters on RSMC Pretoria and La Reunion products
- Facilitate coordination and consistencies between RSMC Pretoria (Severe weather) and La Reunion (Tropical Cyclones)
- Development and implementation of a Southern Africa training programme for NMHSs on IBF and early warning based on WMO No. 1150
- Codesigning with NMHSs impact thresholds and trigger mechanisms for anticipatory action for different hazards
- Introduce agricultural and hydrological models for IBF

#### **Component 3: User engagement and feedback for anticipatory action and early warning in agriculture, food security and DRR – IFRC/WFP**

- Gendered and socially inclusive analysis of early warning needs
- Sensitization for national and sub-national users
- Co-development of warnings and standard advisories with intermediaries and last mile users, taking consideration of gender and local and indigenous knowledge
- Co-development of impact thresholds and trigger mechanisms for anticipatory action with intermediaries and last mile users
- Choice experiments to simulate decision making based on forecasts and warnings
- Demonstrations / Real simulations among selected communities

#### **Component 4: Learning and policy support for scaling – WFP/WMO/UCT/IFRC/ACMAD**

- Socio-economic benefit analysis with focus on anticipatory action

- Documenting case studies – Zimbabwe & Lesotho (drought anticipatory action) and Madagascar & Mozambique (multi-hazard anticipatory action: floods, cyclones, droughts)
- Regional lessons sharing and documentation workshop
- Strategic plan for sustainability, M&E, scaling and resource mobilisation
- Identify network of regional institutions to support IBFEWS across Southern Africa.
- Strategic guidance on integration of Southern African IBFEWS into the Africa Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Action System (AMHEWAS).
- Policy briefs

**TOC alignment**

Component	Relevant WISER 3 TOC Output	TOC alignment	Key pillar linkages
Component 1: Capacity building for IBF on sub-seasonal to seasonal timescales for SADC	Output 3	Project targets SADC-CSC and NMHSs to deliver improved S2S forecasts	Regional level activity with wide-reaching coverage across the SADC region
Component 2: Institutionalisation of IBF at seasonal and sub-seasonal timescales for the SADC region	Output 3	Project targets RSMCs and link this to NMHS activities to enhance delivery and use of IBF	Regional level activity with wide-reaching coverage across the SADC and SWIO region
Component 3: User engagement and feedback for anticipatory action and early warning in agriculture and DRR	Output 1	Coproduction of early warnings between producers, users and intermediaries	Innovative methods for community engagement and understanding decision-making  Use of consortium member expertise on GESI in activities
Component 4: Learning and policy support for scaling	Output 2 Output 4 Output 5	Learning through documentation of case studies Enhanced networks through regional workshops and engagements Enhances partnerships and regional/ national coordination mechanisms Policy briefs on key aspects for scaling	Documenting case studies and holding regional lessons learning workshops  Options for replicability and scale out will be identified

			Dedicated component on learning and policy support																	
<b>Risks</b>																				
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Risk</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Impact</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Likelihood</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Mitigation/ management</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Limited commitment from participating countries</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>WMOs linkages with NMHSs, RCCs and RSMCs; and partner linkages with national and sub-national institutions will be leveraged</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Severe natural disaster occurs</td> <td>High</td> <td>Medium</td> <td>Linking with national disaster management agencies to ensure response while still allowing project activities to proceed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low human capacity (time and expertise) in collaborating institutions</td> <td>Medium</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Regional inception workshop to codevelop workplans and identify capacity issues early.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Risk	Impact	Likelihood	Mitigation/ management	Limited commitment from participating countries	High	Low	WMOs linkages with NMHSs, RCCs and RSMCs; and partner linkages with national and sub-national institutions will be leveraged	Severe natural disaster occurs	High	Medium	Linking with national disaster management agencies to ensure response while still allowing project activities to proceed	Low human capacity (time and expertise) in collaborating institutions	Medium	Low	Regional inception workshop to codevelop workplans and identify capacity issues early.
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Low human capacity (time and expertise) in collaborating institutions	Medium	Low	Regional inception workshop to codevelop workplans and identify capacity issues early.																	
Regular MEL will be conducted to identify progress, challenges and risks.																				
<p>Required Met Office Technical Assistance and Capacity Development Options (Please tick to indicate your required areas. Please expand in your response above.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Seasonal forecasting</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sub-seasonal forecasting</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Impact based forecasting</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Service development and delivery</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Co-production</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Climate Services</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> User engagement</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Marketing (including user engagement, product development and lifecycle management)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Private sector engagement</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Strategy</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Observations</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other – please specify:</li> </ul>																				
<b>II.</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>Transformational Change</b> - demonstration of contribution to the five dimensions of change. Max. 300 words																		

Response	<p>The project is a collaboration between international organizations, regional organizations (ACMAD, RSMCs), SADC NMHSs, universities (UCT), and organizations working specifically with affected communities. It enhances partnerships and regional /national coordination mechanisms that support the generation, uptake and use of IBF for anticipatory action. The intention is to enable transformational change in the generation and use of forecast information for agriculture ad DRR.</p>		
	<b>Transformational change dimension</b>	<b>Relevant project Component</b>	<b>Project contribution</b>
	Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Component 3: User engagement and feedback for anticipatory action and early warning in agriculture and DRR</li> <li>Component 2: Institutionalisation of impact-based forecasting at seasonal and sub-seasonal timescales for the SADC region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Innovative methods for community engagement and understanding decision-making</li> <li>Transformative move from forecasting to impact-based forecasting</li> </ul>
	Evidence of effectiveness is shared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Component 4: Learning and policy support for scaling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case studies in selected locations in contrasting countries</li> <li>Regional lessons sharing workshops and documentation of lessons</li> </ul>
	Replicability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Component 4: Learning and policy support for scaling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of triggers and protocols that can be scaled up</li> <li>Plan for replicability and scale out developed</li> <li>Documentation of case studies with good practices</li> <li>Production of policy briefs</li> </ul>
	At scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Component 4: Learning and policy support for scaling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documenting case studies and holding regional lessons learning workshops</li> <li>Plan for replicability and scale out developed</li> </ul>
	Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Component 1: Capacity building for impact-based forecasting on sub-seasonal to seasonal timescales for SADC</li> <li>Component 2: Localisation of impact-based forecasting at seasonal and sub-seasonal timescales for the SADC region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutionalisation of capacities and methods into regional and national institutions</li> <li>Embed processes as standard operating procedures in NMHSs</li> <li>Plan for sustainability, scale up and resource mobilisation linked to the</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Component 4: Learning and policy support for scaling</li> <li></li> </ul>	RSMCs and the Maputo Declaration of Commitment on Bridging the Gap Between Early Warning and Early Action
<b>III. 10%</b>	<p><b>Gender, Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI)</b> – statement of how the Concept includes GESI considerations. Note – if taken through to Stage 2 Proposal Development a detailed GESI analysis will be requested.  Max. 300 words</p>		
Response	<p>The project will be implemented taking consideration of gender and social inclusion according to WFPs and IFRC’s knowledge and experience on Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Southern Africa. All the activities will emphasize gender mainstreaming and social inclusion including the needs of different groups of people (e.g., persons with disabilities or the elderly). Early warning products and services as well as their dissemination systems will be developed in a gender sensitive and socially inclusive manner.</p> <p>The needs assessment in Component 3 to be undertaken by IFRC and WFP in selected communities in the target countries will incorporate assessment of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gendered impacts of climate hazards</li> <li>Vulnerability of different groups in the community, including men, women, children, elderly</li> <li>Specific information access challenges for illiterate and disabled people if they exist in the communities</li> <li>Understanding of any religious or societal issues impacting vulnerability or access to information</li> <li>Gendered or cultural issues affecting access to use of different communication media (mobile phones, radio, WhatsApp).</li> <li>Access to information for internally displaced people (IDPs) and refugees if they are present</li> <li>Differences in access to information between men and women</li> </ul> <p>In addition, all activities, trainings and workshops will be tracked for gender composition. Case study locations will be selected to ensure a mix of different socio-economic contexts, including where possible targeting less geographically accessible areas.</p> <p>Taking experience from engagements with users in various climate resilience projects implemented by the consortium members, in some case consultations will be held specifically with certain groups (e.g., women only) or sub-groups (e.g., elderly women only) to ensure their views can be easily raised and integrated.</p> <p>Gender, protection, social inclusion and accountability experts at WMO, WFP and IFRC will review documents, processes, products and services.</p> <p>A full GESI analysis will be undertaken during full proposal development.</p>		
<b>IV. 15%</b>	<p><b>Skills and Experience</b> - statement relating to relevant skills, experience, and example(s) of similar work. Responses should demonstrate experience of working in Southern Africa, technical capability and experience in the Call’s Key Pillars (Part</p>		



	<p>One, Section 4), experience of working with relevant stakeholders on selected Theory of Change Output Areas, and knowledge of relevant policies at national/regional level (particularly if submitting a concept around Output 4).          Max. 500 words</p>
<p>Response</p>	<p>WMO is a United Nations agency with global networks, and is the authoritative voice on weather, climate and water. WMO is implementing various Climate Risk Early Warning System (CREWS) projects in Southern Africa and the South-West Indian Ocean. WMO currently coordinates the €7 million EU funded FOCUS-Africa project which aims to provide tailored climate services in 4 sectors through case studies in 5 Southern African countries. WMO was recently mandated by the UN Secretary-General to lead the roll out of early warning services for all. WMO also brings experience from managing two projects under WISER2.</p> <p>WFP is the food-assistance branch of the United Nations whom alongside with governments and key humanitarian partners is developing and piloting Anticipatory Action programmes in 21 countries, including 5 located in the Southern Africa region. WFP brings has multi years' experience on strengthening the capacity of country partners in coproducing high-quality climate services, including the use of seasonal climate forecasts for drought anticipatory action.</p> <p>The Climate Systems Analysis Group (CSAG) of the University of Cape Town (UCT) is a leading international climate research centre based in Africa with broad research skills and competency in both physical and social dimensions of climate. This includes hydrological and agricultural impact-based forecasting, strong experience in developing user-focussed climate services, and an excellent track record in capacity development, including support to SADC-CSC.</p> <p>IFRC is the world's largest humanitarian network and has been at the forefront of early warning and DRR, including in Southern Africa where they participate in various regional and national resilience structures, including the SADC Resilience Working Group and SADC Disaster Risk Reduction and Regional Vulnerability Assessment Units. Through its' national networks IFRC works to save lives, build community resilience, strengthen localization and promote dignity around the world. and provides important linkages between early warning information and early action among affected and vulnerable communities. IFRC host the Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) and co-chairs the SADC Food &amp; Nutrition Security Working Group (FNSWG).</p> <p>ACMAD is the Weather and Climate Centre with African continental competence and supports provision of and capacity building on weather/climate monitoring, forecasts and regional early warnings on drought, tropical cyclones and other extreme weather/climate events. ACMAD builds capacity, develops methods and tools, strengthens Africa's contribution to global weather and climate programs, establishes and shares databases and undertakes research in meteorology. Support is currently provided to Southern African NMHSs and the SADC-CSC particularly on seasonal forecasting processes (SARCOF).</p> <p>National meteorological and hydrological services (NMHSs) are the official and authoritative providers of early warnings at national level and work hand in hand with regional climate centres and regional specialised meteorological centres.</p>

	<p>Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres (RSMC) are responsible for and have experience in the distribution of advisories, and warnings in regional programmes they are involved. This includes providing cyclone early warnings to countries in the South-West Indian Ocean and Southern Africa region.</p> <p>The organizations in the consortium have experience in Southern Africa, with active presence through regional and national offices and activities.</p>						
V. 5%	<p><b>Cross-learning</b> - potential for lesson learning within WISER, across ARCAN and globally</p> <p>Max. 300 words</p>						
Response	<p>The project has one Component specifically dedicated to learning and policy support. Specifically, learning will emanate from the case studies, sub-national activities in pilot locations and the regional learning workshops, which also provide opportunities for scaling up and out IBF activities in the Southern Africa region.</p> <p>Better understanding of GESI issues and how to address them in practical cases will be possible as a result of the needs assessment and activities conducted under Component 3. This will provide both learning and policy support with potential of cross-regional and cross-programme learning.</p> <p>In addition to providing learning within the Southern Africa region, WMOs global reach and experience conducting WISER 2 projects in Eastern Africa and CREWS projects across the African continent, will provide opportunities for cross-regional learning.</p> <p>The project will link RSMC Pretoria and RSMC La Reunion activities providing opportunity for learning between the two centres. This learning will facilitate coordination and consistencies between RSMC Pretoria (Severe weather) and Reunion (Tropical Cyclones). These lessons could be shared with other regional meteorological specialized centres across the world.</p> <p>Cross learning with the Africa Regional Climate and Nature Programme (ARCAN) will be based on the evidence, case studies and policy briefs produced in the project which will gather evidence to feed into ARCANS weather and climate information services programme. In particular, the project will gather evidence to feed into ARCANS “<i>decision making by enhancing climate and weather information, including early warning systems, to reduce exposure to climate risk and support its use by government at different levels, farmers, individuals/communities, and other stakeholders as appropriate</i>”.</p>						
VI. 20%	<p><b>Value for Money</b> – Estimated budget overview, including MEL budget for data collection and analysis for progress reporting. Confirm how expenditure will be monitored / budget forecasted, and how value for money will be tracked across the project. Consider the 4 Es (Economy, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Equity).</p> <p>Max. 300 words (tables permitted)</p>						
Response	<p><b><u>Budget</u></b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Component</th> <th>Cost (GBP)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Inception workshop</td> <td>49,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Component 1</td> <td>250,000.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Component	Cost (GBP)	Inception workshop	49,000.00	Component 1	250,000.00
Component	Cost (GBP)						
Inception workshop	49,000.00						
Component 1	250,000.00						



Component 2	350,000.00
Component 3	440,000.00
Component 4	300,000.00
Management and coordination	300,000.00
MEL	60,000.00
Communications	20,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,769,000.00</b>
Administration costs (13%)	229,970.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,998,970.00</b>

Economy

Use of standard procedures, commensurate with international standards to ensure value for money for procurement of goods and services (experts, travel and subsistence) as per FCDO guidelines. Leveraging institutional networks and ongoing initiatives. WMO and the project partners are already involved in various climate risk related initiatives in the region, which include the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF), Climate Risk Early Warning System (CREWS), and the Global Multi-Hazard Alert System (GMAS) framework.

Efficiency

Technical assistance will be provided by project partners as well as collaborators based in the Southern Africa region and able to support sustainability of interventions. The consortium members will leverage a wealth of technical expertise from their organizations which will be provided as in-kind contribution to the project.

Effectiveness

The project end-to-end investments in early warning and anticipatory action are expected to be low compared to the cost associated with losses of livelihoods and lives and the cost of emergency response. Project MEL includes identifying attribution, conducting satisfaction surveys, and assessment of socio-economic benefits.

Equity

The services provided through the project will have reach on poor, vulnerable and marginalised people. The project will have pilot sites and case studies in 4 countries each with different contexts and socioeconomic characteristics, therefore allowing tracking of benefits among different groups of people and allow tailoring of future interventions to the needs of different groups of people, including men, women, children, the elderly, socially marginalised, the disabled and people with low literacy.

Budget forecasting will be done based on codeveloped workplans. Expenditure will be monitored using WMO and partners internal systems and policies.

## Declaration of Concept Submission

### To the Met Office

I/We the undersigned DO HEREBY UNDERTAKE on the acceptance by the Authority of my/our Bid either in whole or in part, to perform the Bid Activities, per the pricing schedule, in accordance with the Specification, milestones within the Concept and all other documents forming the Submission including the grant agreement Terms and Conditions.

Signed:	
Name: <i>(in block capitals):</i>	Dr Johan Stander
Date:	30 September 2022
*In the capacity of: (State official position, i.e., Director, Manager, Secretary etc)	Director, Services Department World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
E-mail address:	<a href="mailto:jstander@wmo.int">jstander@wmo.int</a>
Telephone Contact Number:	Tel.: +41 (0) 22 730 8780 + 41 (0) 22 730 8111 Fax: + 41 (0) 22 730 8181

\*(It must be clearly shown whether the bidder is a limited company, statutory corporation, partnership or single individual, trading under his own or another name, and also if the signatory is not the actual bidder, the capacity in which he/she signs or is employed)

**Commercial Sensitive Information Form**

Call for Concepts Ref No:
Description of Sensitive Information:
Reference(s) of where can be found in concept
Explanation of Sensitivity:
Details of potential harm resulting from disclosure:
Period of Confidence (if applicable):
Contact Details for Transparency/Freedom of Information matters:  Name: Position: Address: Telephone Number: E-mail Address: