

24 September 2024

Global Basic Observing Network (GBON)
Systematic Observations Financing
Facility (SOFF) Workshop

Meteorological Technology World Expo 2024 TECO-2024

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What is SOFF?

The Systematic Observations Financing Facility - SOFF

- A specialized United Nations climate fund co-created by the World Meteorological Organization, United Nations Environment Programme, and United Nations Development Programme
- Established to fill in major gaps in basic weather and climate data in the countries with the biggest capacity constraints – Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States
- Mandated to support the implementation of the Global Basic Observing Network – GBON
- Foundational element of the UN Early Warnings for All Initiative





GBON – An International agreement on the mandatory basic weather and climate observations

- 193 countries and territories of the World Meteorological Congress established in 2021 for the first time the minimum set of observations that all countries must generate and internationally exchange -Global Basic Observing Network (GBON)
- While GBON compliance is mandatory, major data and capacity gaps exist in most developing countries, hampering effective climate action across the globe.
- Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) generate and exchange less than 10 % of mandated GBON data.

Major observation gaps in developing countries

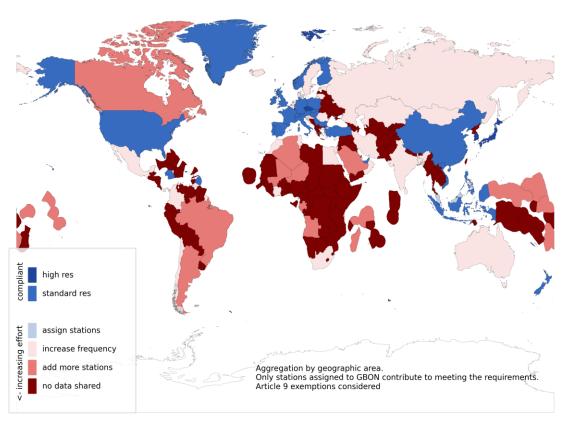


GBON Compliance Q2 2024 (Surface)

assign stations increase frequency add more stations Aggregation by geographic area. Only stations assigned to GBON contribute to meeting the requirements no data shared

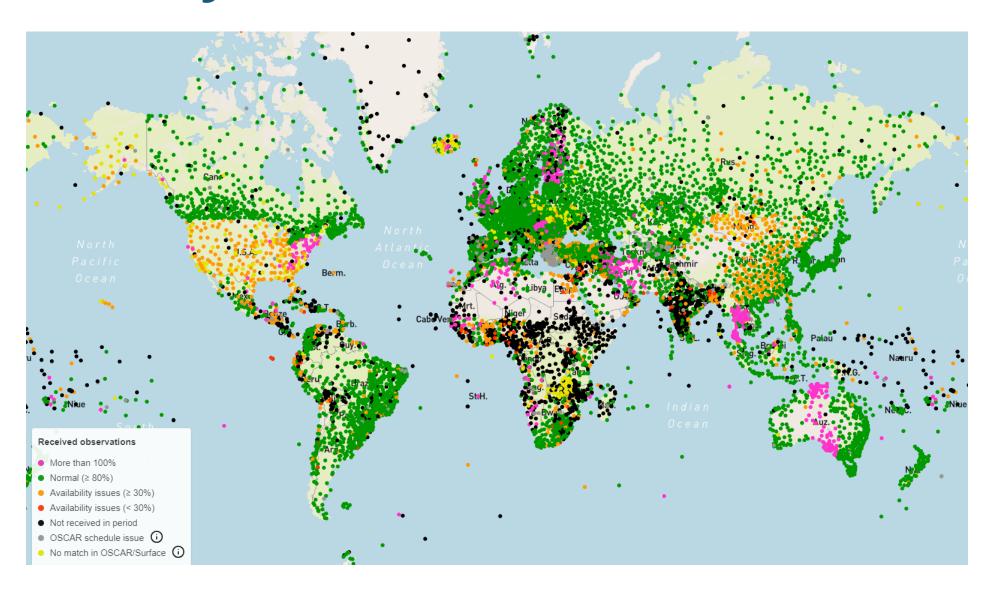
Upper air stations

GBON Compliance Q2 2024 (Upper-air)

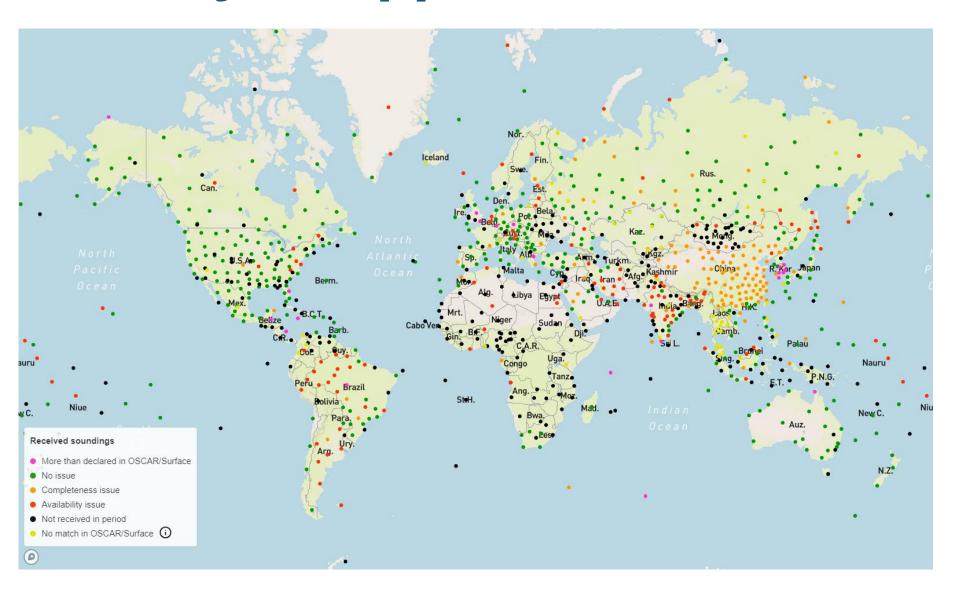


GBON compliance app (wmo.int)

Availability of surface land observations



Availability of upper-air observations

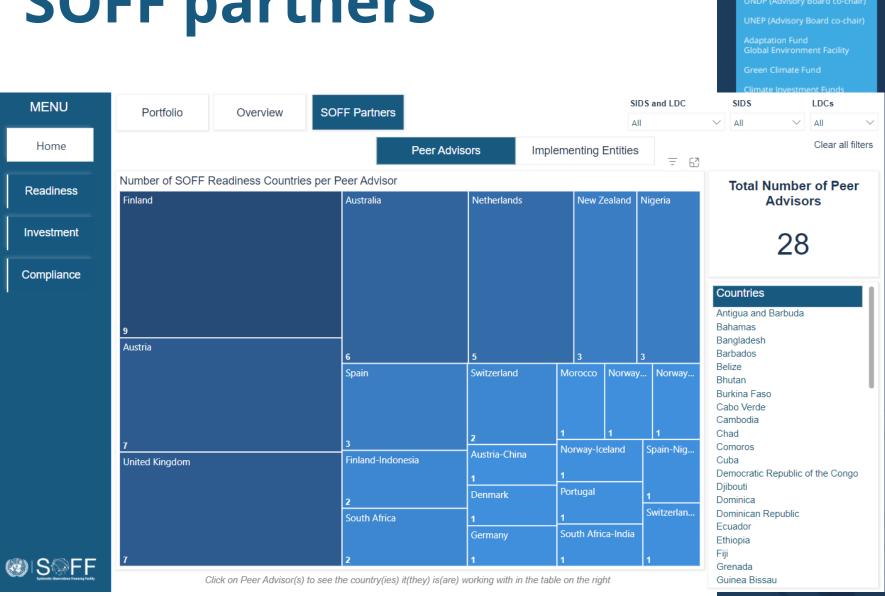


Why are there major weather and climate data gaps despite substantial investments?

The substantial investments in observing systems have not translated into increased observational data sharing.

- Lack of a global approach to address the global nature of the problem
- Lack of an appropriate measure of success
- Lack of a long-term and systematic approach to strengthen capacity
- Lack of a coordinated and integrated implementation approach
- Lack of a realistic financing and effective technical assistance model

SOFF partners



ADVISORY BOARD OPERATIONAL PARTNERS IMPLEMENTING PEER ADVISORS **ENTITIES** Argentina Asian Development Bank (ADB) African Development Bank Australia International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) Colombia Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) Denmark Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) Egypt United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) Finland United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Germany World Food Programme (WFP) Iceland World Bank India Indonesia Ireland Morocco Netherlands (Kingdom of the) New Zealand

Nigeria

Norway

Portugal

Spain

Sweden

Türkiye

Argentina

Switzerland

United Kingdom of Great Britain

and Northern Ireland United Republic of Tanzania

South Africa

GBON gap analysed and screened (NGA)
GBON national contribution developed and screened (NCP)

Country Hydromet Diagnostics undertaken (CHD)

SOFF funding for peer advisory
 services to support the country
 in developing these products

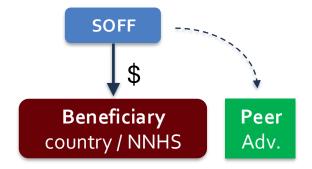
GBON infrastructure in place GBON human and institutional capacity developed SOFF provides a grant for the implementation of the GBON National Contribution Plan, i.e., GBON stations and capacity building

GBON data internationally shared and results-based finance provided

SOFF provides annual results-based payments for GBON-verified data sharing.

The Compliance phase

A unique element of SOFF



Direct results-based payment from **SOFF to Beneficiary country** (ideally directly to met service)

- to cover operations and maintenance, conceptually whatever it takes: hardware, staff costs, training, inspections, site security/vandalism, maintenance, repair and replacement of equipment, communications, IT costs.
- Peer advisory services by need
- Performance monitoring. Regular, routine monitoring and verification of the performance will be carried out by WMO through the WIGOS Data Quality Monitoring System - WDQMS.
- Expected co-investment from Beneficiary country (% to be defined) for co-ownership
- **Two-way street**: expected better access to improved prediction products (<u>ECMWF support</u> to <u>SOFF beneficiary countries</u>), but funded by SOFF partners / other projects, with SOFF specializing in the basic observations as a foundation

SOFF status update

SOFF implementation progress:

- As of June 2023, **66 countries programmed**, 60 receiving Readiness support
- Investment funding has been approved for 13
 countries, amounting to a total of USD 80 million. An additional five countries have received conditional approval of Investment funding, pending availability of additional funding in the SOFF trust fund, totalling USD 26 million. Overall, USD 115 million has been approved or conditionally approved in Readiness and Investment support within less than two years of operations.

High country demand: 35 additional countries have requested SOFF support



Photo: Denmark Meteorological Institute in Tanzania

Stations funded to date

The **18 countries** with approved or submitted funding requests, have a mandatory GBON target of **183** for surface and **41** for upper air stations

Based on WMO June 2023 GBON Global Gap Analysis, **16 s urface and 2 upper air stations** are reporting in all 18 countries

Country	surface	upper-air
Belize	2	1
Bhutan	1	1
Cabo Verde	4	1
Chad	33	3
Ethiopia	29	5
Kiribati	14	3
Madagascar	15	1
Malawi	4	1
Maldives	5	1
Mozambique	21	4
Nauru	2	1
Rwanda	3	1
Samoa	2	1
Solomon Islands	8	3
South Sudan	16	3
Tanzania	27	5
Timor-Leste	1	1
Uganda	9	2
Total	196	38

Private sector engagement

- SOFF recognizes the important role of the private sector to achieve a costeffective and efficient implementation of GBON
- In collaboration with the **Association of Hydro-meteorological Equipment Industry (HMEI)**, SOFF developed **4 business models** for implementation including options for public-private partnerships
- SOFF Peer advisors works with countries to explore models based on country circumstances and on the assessment of specific technical, political, and legal preconditions needed for a model to be suitable for the specific country.
- Countries identify the best model, including exploring innovative options with the involvement of the private sector to ensure GBON compliance.
- Regardless of the selected model, NMHS will be strengthened to have basic capacity related to the generation and exchange of observations, including regulatory capacity and the ability to supervise the contracts as needed.

SOFF PPP implementation – Countries experiences

Country	Public private model (Conclusions made)
Cabo Verde	Country plans to use a private-public model
Chad	Country does not plan to use a private public mode. However, to understand the potential role of other private sectors for future sustainability, private sector partners will be invited to join stakeholder engagement workshops.
Ethiopia	Country does not plan to use a private public model
Mozambique	Country plans to use a private public model
Rwanda	Country uses a public-model. The private sector involvement in this project will include the supply and installation of station equipment and consumables, construction of basic infrastructure and provision of training and maintenance.
South Sudan	South Sudan does not plan to use a private public model

SOFF PPP implementation – Countries experiences

Country	Public private model (Conclusions made)
Tanzania	Tanzania does not plan to use a private public model
Uganda	For the SOFF program, private sector involvement may be limited to maintenance services and contracts, and possibly involvement calibration services.
Madagascar	Madagascar does not plan to use a private public model
Malawi	Malawi plans to involve the private sector



Questions

 What are the main impediments from the side of NMHS to engage in PPP? Are countries aware of good examples of PPP?

 How to incentivize strong private sector engagement on SOFF implementation?

Which partners could help to get the process going?

Thank you



SOFF – bringing together multiple partners under one roof

28

Peer Advisors

meteorological offices from advanced countries to provide technical assistance

9

Implementing Entities

Multilateral
Development
Banks and UN
agencies

18

Steering Committee members

donors, cofounders and other stakeholders, incl. LDC Group, AOSIS, CREWS **17**

Advisory Board members

"enablers"
incl. REAP, IFRC,
UNDRR, climate
funds, private
sector,
civil society

WMO

Technical
Authority and
SOFF
Secretariat host