Eastern Caribbean SOFF Investment Phase Programme

Regional Overview and Strategic Rationale for Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines



WFP World Food Programme

GeoSphere Austria

SOFF Systematic Observations Financing Facility

Weather and climate data for resilience

Saint Lucia Meteorological Services

Meteorological Service St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Dominica Meteorological Service

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Executive Summary

The proposed three-year SOFF Investment Programme for Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines builds on a coordinated Readiness Phase implemented jointly by the World Food Programme (WFP) as Implementing Entity and GeoSphere Austria as Peer Advisor. While the three countries maintain distinct national priorities and individual National Contribution Plans (NCPs), the readiness process demonstrated that they face a highly similar set of technical, institutional and operational challenges affecting their ability to achieve and sustain compliance with the Global Basic Observing Network (GBON).

The programme has therefore been designed as a combination of country-specific investments implemented through a common regional framework. This approach recognizes that the three National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) operate in comparable Small Island Developing State (SIDS) environments, face similar constraints in technical staffing and maintenance capacity, and depend on many of the same regional support institutions and services. By approaching implementation through a coordinated programme rather than three isolated projects, SOFF resources can generate benefits that extend beyond individual country investments and contribute to a stronger and more sustainable observing system across the Eastern Caribbean.

Regional Context

Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines are among the most climate-vulnerable countries in the Caribbean. Their economies, infrastructure and populations are exposed to tropical cyclones, extreme rainfall, flash floods, landslides, droughts, coastal hazards and other climate-related risks. Reliable meteorological observations form a critical foundation for weather forecasting, early warning systems, climate services, aviation safety, water resources management and disaster risk reduction.

The SOFF Readiness Phase highlighted that all three countries face broadly similar constraints. While each country operates an observing network and provides essential meteorological services, significant gaps remain in the ability to sustain high-quality observations, manage and exchange data internationally, maintain observing infrastructure, and ensure long-term operational sustainability. Common challenges include limited technical staffing, insufficient maintenance resources, fragmented equipment portfolios resulting from multiple donor-funded interventions, gaps in data-management systems and quality-management processes and limited financial resources for recurrent operation and maintenance.

These shared constraints make a coordinated investment approach particularly relevant. The readiness process demonstrated strong willingness among the three NMHSs to cooperate, exchange knowledge and pursue common solutions where appropriate. The proposed programme seeks to capitalize on that momentum.

Programme Approach

Although each country retains full ownership of its national investment programme and pace might differ slightly, implementation will be carried out within a coordinated regional

framework. The three investment requests pursue the same overarching objective: enabling sustained GBON compliance through targeted investments in observing infrastructure, data exchange systems, technical capacity and institutional sustainability. While Dominica and Saint Lucia will focus on upgrading Canefield and G.F.L. Charles Airport stations respectively, to become GBON-compliant, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will replace the aging Arnos Vale station with a new automatic weather station. Despite these differences, the implementation requirements are remarkably similar, creating significant opportunities for harmonization, joint/parallel implementation and economies of scale.

A key element of this approach will be the harmonization of technical solutions and procurement processes wherever feasible. WFP will seek to leverage its procurement mechanisms and long-term agreements to support coordinated procurement of equipment and services across the three countries. Common technical specifications will be applied wherever possible to facilitate maintenance, calibration, spare-parts management, technical support and future sustainability of the observing networks. The programme will build on experiences already being generated through the SOFF Investment Phase in the Dominican Republic, which is also being implemented by WFP, and lessons learned from that programme will be incorporated into implementation arrangements across the Eastern Caribbean portfolio. WFP's Caribbean Multi-Country Office in Barbados covers 22 countries and territories in the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean and has Satellite Offices with dedicated staff and ongoing programmes in Saint Lucia, Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to facilitate implementation and stakeholder engagement. WFP will also hire a programme manager to facilitate, streamline and monitor implementation across the three countries, ensure activities are on track and funds spent according to funding requirements. No separate national PMU or additional full-time SOFF Programme Manager will be established in each country. Day-to-day implementation will draw on WFP's existing country presence and operational capacities. A limited and proportionate share of existing WFP staff time may be charged to SOFF for direct implementation functions. This arrangement will ensure continuity between Programme Manager missions, facilitate regular engagement with national counterparts and reduce the need for frequent travel from Barbados which can be very costly. The support will be cost-shared with other programmes, based on the level of effort directly attributable to SOFF, and will not represent the recruitment of a dedicated SOFF support position in each country.

Capacity strengthening activities will also be implemented through a regional lens. Given the small size of technical teams in all three NMHSs, joint training activities will be organized whenever feasible, including training on station operations and maintenance, data management, WIS2 implementation, quality management and GBON compliance. Regional knowledge exchange, peer-to-peer learning and technical communities of practice will be promoted among technicians, IT personnel and management staff. This approach is expected to improve learning outcomes while reducing implementation costs and strengthening professional networks across the region. The programme will also explore a regional maintenance and technical support mechanism, including shared troubleshooting support, technician exchanges, coordinated spare-parts management and access to specialized expertise through relevant regional entities and participating NMHSs. While strong preference will be given to organizing joint trainings to enable exchange and peer learning wherever possible, high travel costs and DSA in the Caribbean, especially during peak season

(December-March), might make some activities and trainings more economical to implement nationally instead of regionally.

The programme will therefore seek to maximize the use of common technical specifications, coordinated procurement processes, shared training activities and joint technical exchanges wherever feasible. This approach is expected to reduce implementation costs, simplify maintenance arrangements, facilitate spare-parts management and improve long-term sustainability across the three countries.

Annex 1 organizes activities according to their primary implementation modality:

- National implementation using a common regional framework: The activity is implemented separately in each country by the relevant national institutions, but uses common templates, methodologies, standards or procedures agreed across the three investments.
- National implementation with regional or Peer Advisor technical support: The activity is led and implemented nationally but requires specialized technical advice, quality assurance or capacity support that is not consistently available within the beneficiary NMHS.
- Regional coordination for harmonization and economies of scale: The activity is coordinated across the three investments by WFP's joint Programme Manager to align planning, specifications, procurement, reporting or shared resources while retaining separate country ownership and budgets.
- Joint implementation among participating NMHSs: Staff from two or more participating NMHSs undertake the activity together through a common event, workshop, exchange, technical mission or learning process.

The categories identify the principal delivery arrangement for each activity. All activities will remain nationally owned and will benefit from overarching coordination through the joint WFP Programme Manager.

Regional Synergies and Added Value

One of the most significant strengths of the proposed programme is the opportunity to establish a practical model of regional cooperation around GBON implementation. The readiness process demonstrated that all three NMHSs face many of the same operational challenges, including dependence on small technical teams, difficulty accessing specialized maintenance support, challenges sustaining data-management systems and the need for continuous professional development.

By implementing the investments through a regional framework, technical staff from the three countries will be able to participate in joint training activities, technical workshops and peer-learning exchanges. Common technical specifications will help create familiarity with similar equipment and systems across the participating NMHSs, making knowledge exchange and mutual support more effective. The programme will also explore opportunities for coordinated approaches to maintenance support, troubleshooting, spare-parts management and calibration services.

The proposed approach further builds on the strengths of relevant existing regional institutions which play an important role in supporting Caribbean NMHSs through training, technical guidance, regional coordination and data-related services. The programme therefore seeks not only to benefit from these institutions but also to strengthen their ability to support SOFF implementation and sustainability in the region.

The Role of Regional Coordination

Regional coordination will be provided through one joint Programme Manager function established under WFP's Barbados Multi-Country Office and supporting the SOFF investments in Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The Programme Manager will facilitate consolidated planning, implementation monitoring, procurement coordination, financial oversight, risk management, reporting and knowledge exchange across the three investments.

This function will be complemented by the Peer Advisor's technical support and quality assurance, as defined in the approved country workplans, and by targeted support from relevant regional technical institutions, participating NMHSs and specialized providers where required. This may include technical input on common specifications, WIS 2.0 implementation, training, maintenance, instrument verification or calibration arrangements, metadata, quality management and GBON compliance.

No separate regional technical post or parallel coordination structure is proposed. This streamlined arrangement will retain national ownership while promoting harmonization, shared learning and economies of scale across the three investments.

Sustainability

The programme has been designed with sustainability as a central objective. The proposed investments go beyond infrastructure procurement and place equal emphasis on strengthening institutional arrangements, technical capacity, maintenance systems, data-management processes and operational procedures required for sustained GBON compliance.

The programme will strengthen operational cooperation between the participating NMHSs and relevant national partner institutions, including the Dominica Water and Sewerage Company (DOWASCO) in Dominica, the Water Resources Management Agency (WRMA) in Saint Lucia, and the Central Water and Sewerage Authority (CWSA) in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The precise scope of cooperation will reflect the mandate and demonstrated capacity of each institution and may include field access, site inspections, preventive maintenance support, basic instrument checks, data sharing, logistical assistance and coordination of corrective action. These national partnerships will not be assumed to provide formal instrument calibration where the required laboratory capacity, equipment or traceability arrangements are not available. Formal calibration or specialized verification requirements will be addressed through qualified regional facilities, manufacturers, suppliers or other competent service providers, in accordance with the equipment specifications and

applicable technical standards. This distinction will be reflected in the country-specific operation and maintenance arrangements.

By combining national investments with regional cooperation, the programme aims to demonstrate a scalable model for SOFF implementation in Small Island Developing States. The approach is intended not only to support GBON compliance in the three participating countries, but also to contribute to a more integrated, efficient and resilient Caribbean observing system capable of supporting Early Warnings for All, climate adaptation efforts and long-term hydrometeorological development across the region.

Annex 1: Eastern Caribbean SOFF Investment Phase Programme Logframe

Implementation modality explained

Implemented nationally using a common regional framework	Activities are delivered separately in each country but follow a common methodology, approach, templates, standards or procedures developed jointly for the Eastern Caribbean programme. Examples include SOPs, sustainability plans, metadata management and stakeholder engagement activities.
Implemented nationally with regional technical support	Activities are country-led and implemented at national level, while drawing on technical expertise and support from regional institutions, the Peer Advisor, or neighbouring NMHSs. Examples include station upgrades, WIS2 integration, maintenance systems and institutional partnership arrangements.
Coordinated regionally to maximize harmonization and economies of scale	Activities are coordinated across the three countries to promote common technical standards, harmonized approaches, shared resources and cost efficiencies. Examples include common technical specifications, coordinated procurement, shared repositories, regional coordination functions and spare-parts arrangements.
Implemented jointly among participating NMHSs	Activities are delivered collectively with the participation of staff from Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Examples include joint training events, peer exchanges, technical workshops, commissioning support and technician exchange missions.

SOFF Output / Sub-output	Main activities	Activity Description	Implementation modality
Output 1. GBON institutional and human capacity developed			
1.1 National consultations			
	National SOFF Investment Phase inception and validation workshop	Launch and validate Investment Phase; confirm roles, workplan and focus on respective stations	Implemented nationally while drawing on lessons learned and common approaches across the regional programme.

	Multi-country Programme Steering Committee and country technical coordination meetings	A multi-country Programme Steering Committee will provide consolidated oversight of the three investments, including implementation progress, financial delivery, common procurement, shared risks, regional activities and cross-country dependencies. Country-specific technical coordination meetings will be convened as required for station-level implementation, national stakeholder coordination and matters requiring decisions by the relevant beneficiary country.	The Programme Steering Committee will be implemented jointly across the three countries. Country-specific technical meetings will be implemented nationally only when required.
	Site-level technical, stakeholder and sustainability engagement for each station	Targeted consultations will be conducted with SVGMS and relevant national stakeholders to confirm site-specific technical and operational requirements for Arnos Vale, including access, communications, power, maintenance responsibilities, data exchange and longer-term sustainability arrangements.	Implemented locally to strengthen national ownership and long-term sustainability of GBON assets.
	Gender and inclusion diagnostics for GBON implementation	Diagnostic to support inclusive consultations and participation in capacity development.	Conducted nationally using a harmonized regional methodology.

1.2 NMHS institutional capacity			
	GBON surface operational SOP package	SOPs for AWS operation, preventive maintenance, QC, metadata and WIS2 exchange.	Developed through a common regional framework and adapted to national requirements.
	Maintenance and spare-parts management plan and procedures	Inspection schedules, maintenance logs, spare-parts inventory and corrective action procedure.	Implemented nationally using harmonized regional approaches and specifications where feasible.
	WIS2 and data-sharing institutional arrangements	Document roles, workflows and responsibilities for WIS2-compliant international exchange.	Implemented nationally while leveraging regional WIS2 coordination and support mechanisms.
	OSCAR/WIGOS metadata and WDQMS compliance monitoring routine	Routine metadata updates and monitoring of data availability, timeliness and quality.	Implemented nationally using common regional practices and WMO tools.
	GBON O&M sustainability and transition plan	Total-cost-of-ownership plan for connectivity, spares, maintenance, replacement and Compliance Phase transition.	Developed nationally using a common regional sustainability framework.

	Country-specific cooperation arrangements with relevant water-sector and technical partners	Define practical cooperation with the relevant national partner institution, where appropriate, for field access, routine inspection, preventive maintenance support, basic instrument verification, data sharing, logistics and corrective-action follow-up. Formal calibration will be arranged separately through a qualified service provider where required.	Implemented nationally while promoting regional knowledge sharing on partnership models.
	Establishment of a structured digital project and operational records repository.	Structured digital repository for the systematic storage and retrieval of key GBON operational and project records, including the finalized SOP package, equipment manuals, training materials, metadata records, maintenance and calibration records	Established as a shared regional resource supporting all participating countries.
	Recurrent connectivity, SIM and cloud/server hosting and IT operating support	Attributable operating costs for station connectivity, cloud or virtual-server hosting, storage, backup, and technical administration, maintenance and updates of the data-management and WIS2 environment during the Investment Phase.	Managed nationally using harmonized technical solutions where feasible.
	Advocacy to support legislative processes	Support stakeholder consultations, partnership formalization (MoUs), and technical inputs to ongoing meteorological legislation processes, where requested by government counterparts, supporting longer-term national ownership of the observing network.	Implemented nationally in response to country-specific institutional priorities and needs.
	Joint SOFF Programme Manager and proportionate country-level operational support	One joint Programme Manager under the WFP Barbados Multi-Country Office will coordinate and monitor implementation across the three investments. Limited country-level support will be provided through existing WFP operational capacities for procurement, finance, administration, logistics, stakeholder coordination and implementation follow-up, based on the documented level of effort directly attributable to SOFF.	Coordinated regionally through one joint Programme Manager, with proportionate in-country operational support and no separate national PMUs.
	Regional technical support and knowledge sharing mechanism	Support function to enable regional institutions to support activities on a regional level, facilitate implementation and regional arrangements for technical learning, spare parts thinking, WIS2 experience sharing.	Coordinated regionally to maximize harmonization, knowledge sharing and support across current and future Caribbean SOFF countries.

1.3 NMHS human capacity			
	AWS operation, maintenance and field verification and traceability training	Training for observers, technicians and relevant partner staff on AWS operation, preventive maintenance, troubleshooting, field verification, measurement traceability and documentation, station-health monitoring and basic repairs	Delivered through joint regional training activities complemented by national follow-up support.
	ICT, WIS2 and data-management training	Training for staff involved in ICT and data functions on WIS2 workflows, data reception, storage, backup, metadata management, quality control, data transmission and monitoring of GBON reporting performance.	Delivered through a coordinated regional approach to promote common systems and practices.
	GBON compliance monitoring and data quality training	This activity will strengthen practical skills in WDQMS monitoring, GBON compliance tools, data availability tracking, quality-control procedures, metadata updates and corrective-action follow-up.	Delivered jointly to establish consistent compliance monitoring approaches across participating countries.
	Senior management training on O&M sustainability	This activity will train NMHS management staff on project oversight, risk management, financial planning, O&M sustainability, partnership management and transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase.	Delivered regionally to encourage peer learning and exchange of sustainability practices.
	Training materials, mentoring and knowledge transfer	Support the preparation and retention of training materials, operational manuals, SOPs and mentoring arrangements. It will help reduce dependence on a small number of trained individuals and support institutional continuity.	Developed and shared across countries through a coordinated regional capacity-development approach.
	Exchange with other Meteorological Services	Support knowledge exchange with other Meteorological Services and regional institutions on GBON/SOFF implementation, WIS2 data exchange, maintenance, calibration and sustainability arrangements, especially within the Caribbean context.	Implemented through regional and international peer-to-peer exchanges among NMHSs.

	Rotating joint annual workshop for Dominica, Saint Lucia and SVG technical staff	Rotating joint annual workshop for Dominica, Saint Lucia and SVG technical staff (could include other English-speaking SOFF countries once in Investment Phase)	Implemented jointly as a regional platform for technical exchange, coordination and learning.

Capacity strengthening activities will be delivered through a combination of national and regional approaches. Given the limited size of technical teams in participating NMHSs, training activities will be combined across countries wherever feasible and financially possible. Joint training, technical exchanges and communities of practice will enable sharing of experiences, strengthen technical networks and promote consistent implementation of GBON-related procedures, WIS2 operations, maintenance practices and quality management systems across the three participating countries.

Output 2. GBON infrastructure in place			
2.2 Improved land-based stations			
	Technical assessment of stations	Assess the current condition of stations, identify faulty, missing or obsolete components, review exposure and configuration, assess communications and power arrangements, and confirm the minimum upgrade requirements for GBON compliance.	Conducted nationally using a common regional assessment methodology and technical standards.
	Upgrade of the selected GBON surface station in Dominica and Saint Lucia	Complete the required upgrade of Canefield in Dominica and G.F.L. Charles Airport in Saint Lucia, including sensors, data logger, telemetry, power, communications, accessories and associated data-management requirements	Implemented nationally using harmonized specifications and coordinated procurement where feasible.
	Procurement of new GBON-compliant AWS for Arnos Vale and Installation of required surface sensors and station components	Procure and commission the GBON-compliant surface station intervention at Arnos Vale in accordance with the approved national technical requirements, including the full data chain needed for reliable international exchange.	Implemented nationally through a coordinated regional procurement approach where feasible.
	Procurement of one complete spare sensor set, field verification kit, diagnostic tools and essential maintenance equipment	Procure essential spare parts, reference instruments, field tools and diagnostic equipment to support routine maintenance, reduce downtime and allow replacement or verification of critical sensors. The readiness documents highlight the need for spare parts, tools and field verification capacity to support sustainability.	Coordinated regionally to improve standardization, availability and cost efficiency.

	Country-specific communications and power-resilience arrangements	Establish or strengthen the stations' resilient data communications, including cellular transmission and backup satellite communications, together with the required modems/routers and related equipment	Implemented nationally according to site-specific operational requirements.
	Site readiness, safety and station protection measures	Mounting, fencing/protection, access and safety arrangements adapted to island conditions.	Implemented nationally to address local infrastructure and environmental conditions.
	Data management system, WIS2 integration and cloud hosting	Update OSCAR/WIGOS metadata, establish quality-control routines, integrate stations into the WIS2 data exchange workflow, and test end-to-end data transmission from station level to international exchange.	Implemented nationally using common regional practices, standards and support mechanisms.
	Installation, transport and technical commissioning of upgraded upgraded/newly established stations	Installation, configuration, acceptance testing and technical commissioning support and prepare the evidence required for SOFF reporting and transition to the Compliance Phase.	Implemented nationally with technical support from the Peer Advisor and regional partners as required.

Output 3. Sustained compliance with GBON			
3.1 GBON land-based stations' commissioning period completed			
	Commissioning verification for the three surface stations	Verify operation, data transmission, metadata, QC and WIS2-compliant exchange.	Conducted through a coordinated regional verification approach to ensure consistency across countries.
	End-to-end WIS2 data exchange testing	The data flow from each station to national systems and international exchange will be tested, documented and corrected where needed.	Coordinated regionally to ensure interoperability and alignment with regional data-exchange arrangements.
	Preventive and corrective maintenance during commissioning	Routine inspection, preventive maintenance, troubleshooting and corrective actions during the commissioning period. It will help reduce downtime and address issues related to sensors, power, communications, data transmission, station exposure or equipment performance.	Implemented nationally with access to regional technical support and expertise.
	Surface station spare-parts and maintenance records	Support the management of spare parts, maintenance logs, calibration or verification records, and documentation of all interventions carried out on the stations.	Maintained nationally using harmonized templates and procedures across participating countries.

	WDQMS and GBON performance monitoring for each station	Monitor data availability, timeliness and quality through WDQMS and relevant GBON monitoring tools. Monitoring results will be used to identify reporting issues early and trigger corrective actions where needed.	Implemented nationally using common monitoring practices and WMO tools.
	OSCAR/WIGOS metadata maintenance during commissioning	Ensure that OSCAR/WIGOS metadata for each station is updated and maintained during the commissioning period, including station configuration, coordinates, observing variables, reporting status and any relevant changes made during implementation.	Implemented nationally following harmonized regional and WMO standards.
	Country-specific O&M requirements for each station documented	Document the recurrent operation and maintenance requirements for each station, including connectivity, spare parts, calibration or verification, maintenance responsibilities, technical support, replacement planning and any supplier support required beyond installation.	Developed nationally using a common regional sustainability framework.
	Surface station compliance evidence package for transition to Compliance Phase	Prepare the evidence required for SOFF reporting and transition to the Compliance Phase, including commissioning records, data availability reports, metadata records, WIS2 transmission evidence, maintenance documentation and proof of international data exchange.	Prepared nationally using a harmonized regional compliance documentation approach.
	Field inspection and maintenance logistical support	Local transport and logistical costs for field inspections, scheduled maintenance, troubleshooting and corrective interventions during commissioning,	Implemented nationally with regional technical support to facilitate routine inspections, troubleshooting and station maintenance.
	Short regional technician-support missions	Operational support for urgent troubleshooting, maintenance and corrective actions or peer learning during commissioning (if needed)	Implemented jointly to facilitate peer support, troubleshooting and knowledge exchange among participating NMHSs.

UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

General Information

Fund	MPTF_00281: The Systematic Observations Financing Facility
FMP Record	SOFF Dominica Investment Phase
MPTFO Project Id	
Start Date	
End Date	

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Description

Please provide a short description of the project which will appear on the SOFF UNMPTF Gateway website - *Systematic Observations Financing Facility (undp.org)*.

The description should include overview of the project including its objectives.

1. Project Description

1.1 Context and rationale

Dominica is a Small Island Developing State located in the Lesser Antilles, between Guadeloupe and Martinique, with a land area of approximately 750 km^2 and a large Exclusive Economic Zone. The country is highly exposed to hydrometeorological and geological hazards, including tropical cyclones, intense rainfall, flash floods, landslides, storm surge, coastal hazards, drought episodes and volcanic-related risks. Its mountainous terrain, steep valleys, dense river network and strong orographic rainfall gradients create highly localized weather conditions and significant challenges for monitoring, forecasting and early warning. The impacts of Hurricane Maria in 2017 demonstrated the country's high exposure and the importance of reliable, timely and quality-controlled hydrometeorological observations for public safety, disaster risk management, aviation, water resources, agriculture, coastal communities and climate resilience.

The Dominica Meteorological Service is the national meteorological service and currently sits under the Ministry of National Security and Legal Affairs. It provides weather forecasting, climatology, hydrology, agro-meteorological support, instrument and equipment maintenance, and weather observations. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics highlights that DMS plays a critical national role but operates under significant institutional and operational constraints. These include the absence of a formal legislative framework defining the DMS mandate, limited staffing, insufficient recurrent budget for technical operations, weak cost-recovery mechanisms, inadequate ICT and data-management capacity, and limited resources for maintenance, calibration, spare parts and station servicing. The CHD assessed most elements of the hydromet value chain at maturity level 2, with data and product management, sharing and policies assessed at level 1, indicating a particularly important gap in data exchange and operational data workflows.

Dominica's observing network includes airport-based meteorological stations and a broader early warning hydro-meteorological network. However, the GBON National Gap Analysis confirms that no surface or upper-air station is currently internationally reporting in compliance with GBON requirements (upper-air requirements are covered by Guadeloupe, as

explained below). DMS operates several automatic and rainfall/water-level stations, including stations at Douglas-Charles and Canefield airports, but the network does not yet provide sustained, quality-controlled, internationally exchanged observations through WIS/WIS2.0 in line with GBON standards. Existing challenges include incomplete automation of international data exchange, limited data-management systems, insufficient maintenance resources, dependence on a small number of staff, and the need for a more systematic approach to metadata, quality control and operational monitoring.

For Dominica, while the WMO global gap analysis June 2023 baseline identifies a gap for one surface station and one upper air station, the GBON national gap analysis identified gap only for one existing surface station as the upper air network is sufficiently covered by the station located in Guadeloupe. The Investment Phase will therefore focus on bringing the selected surface station to GBON standard, strengthening the end-to-end data exchange chain, to contribute to the global observing system. These investments will be accompanied by institutional strengthening, standard operating procedures, technical training, maintenance planning, data-management improvements, and sustainability arrangements to support the transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase.

The proposed SOFF investment is therefore designed to address Dominica's most significant GBON-related gaps in a targeted and sustainable manner. It will support DMS to produce, quality-control and internationally exchange essential surface observations with the required frequency, timeliness and reliability. This will strengthen Dominica's contribution to global numerical weather prediction and improve national capacities for forecasting, early warning, disaster preparedness, climate services, aviation safety, water management, agriculture and humanitarian anticipatory action. It will also complement ongoing regional and international initiatives, including Early Warnings for All, CREWS-related support in the Caribbean, regional cooperation through designated relevant regional entities and WMO, and WFP's wider work on early warning and anticipatory action in the Caribbean.

GBON national contribution target for Dominica

Station type	GBON national contribution target	Currently internationally reporting in compliance with GBON	Existing station to be improved	New stations to be established
Surface land station	1	0	1	0
Upper-air station	1	1 (Guadeloupe)	0	0

1.2 Project objective

The overall objective of the project is to enable Dominica to achieve and sustain GBON compliance by strengthening the national meteorological observing system and ensuring the continuous production, quality control and international exchange of essential surface observations. The project will support the upgrading of one existing surface station to GBON standard, and the operational data-management, communication, institutional and technical capacities required to sustain compliant reporting during the SOFF Investment Phase and transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase. Specifically, the project aims to:

- Upgrade and operationalize one GBON-compliant surface land station, ensuring reliable observations, power supply, communications, metadata management, quality control and international data exchange.
- Strengthen DMS' end-to-end data transmission and data-management chain, including WIS2.0 integration, BUFR and metadata workflows, data archiving, quality control, server and backup arrangements, and routine monitoring through WIGOS/WDQMS tools.
- Reinforce DMS institutional and technical capacity through governance arrangements, SOPs, preventive maintenance, and verification procedures, spare-parts management, staff training, partnerships and total cost-of-ownership planning.
- Establish the monitoring, documentation and operational evidence needed to verify sustained GBON compliance and support the transition from the SOFF Investment Phase to the SOFF Compliance Phase.

1.3 Project components

Component 1 – GBON institutional and human capacity strengthened

This component will strengthen the institutional, technical and human capacities required for DMS to operate and sustain a GBON-compliant observing network. The CHD identifies important institutional and operational gaps, including the absence of a formal legislative framework for DMS, limited staffing, insufficient recurrent funding, weak cost-recovery arrangements, limited ICT/data-management capacity, and limited maintenance resources. The project will therefore support the systems, procedures and skills required to translate infrastructure investments into sustained GBON compliance. Activities will include:

- Establish SOFF project governance, coordination and technical oversight mechanisms, including national launch, validation and stakeholder consultations.
- Support DMS in clarifying institutional roles and responsibilities for GBON operations, including coordination with aviation, disaster management, hydrology, ICT, telecommunications, regional partners and relevant ministries.
- Develop and implement SOPs for surface observations station maintenance, calibration, field verification, data reception, quality control, WIS2.0 data exchange and OSCAR/WIGOS metadata management.
- Strengthen DMS capacity for data-sharing, WIS2.0 workflows, BUFR formatting, metadata updating and routine monitoring of GBON performance through WDQMS and related tools.
- Develop a GBON operations and maintenance sustainability plan based on total cost of ownership, covering recurrent connectivity, spare parts, calibration, staffing, safety requirements, lifecycle replacement and transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase.

- Train observers and technicians on AWS operation, preventive and corrective maintenance, troubleshooting, station-health monitoring and field verification procedures.
- Train ICT and data staff on WIS2.0, BUFR, server administration, backups, cybersecurity, data pipelines, automated quality control, data archiving and OSCAR/WIGOS metadata management.
- Strengthen management capacity on project implementation, financial planning, procurement follow-up, risk management, partnerships, cost recovery and long-term GBON sustainability.
- Explore establishment of a light regional technical support and knowledge-sharing mechanism among participating NMHSs to support maintenance, troubleshooting and operational continuity.

Component 2 – GBON infrastructure and data exchange chain in place

This component will finance the infrastructure, equipment, ICT systems and data transmission arrangements required for Dominica to meet its GBON national contribution target of one surface land station. The investment will focus on the minimum GBON compliance requirements while ensuring that infrastructure is resilient, maintainable and fully connected to national and international data systems. Activities will include:

- Rehabilitate and upgrade the selected existing DMS surface station to meet GBON requirements, including sensors, resilient power supply comprising solar power, battery backup and utility power where available, communications (primary cellular plus backup satellite communications, including required modems/routers, subject to final technical assessment), metadata, quality control and WIS2.0 integration.
- Conduct site verification, station exposure review and WMO/GBON compliance checks for the selected surface station sites.
- Install or strengthen power supply, solar backup, batteries, grounding, surge protection, lightning protection, fencing, security and any required civil works.
- Procure one complete spare set of sensors, together with field verification equipment, diagnostic and maintenance tools and essential supplementary equipment, to ensure continuity of observations when operational sensors are removed for external calibration or repair..
- Strengthen DMS ICT and data-management infrastructure, including servers, storage, backup, power protection, communications, data reception systems and secure data workflows.
- Operationalize WIS2.0 and BUFR-based data exchange for the selected GBON stations.
- Integrate surface observations into national systems, WIS2.0 workflows, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata records and WDQMS monitoring.
- Ensure that infrastructure specifications are appropriate for Dominica's tropical, coastal, hurricane-prone and corrosive operating environment.

Component 3 – Sustained GBON compliance achieved and verified

This component will support the commissioning, operation, monitoring and verification period needed to demonstrate sustained GBON compliance. SOFF investments must not stop at installation; they must enable Dominica to continuously collect, quality-control and internationally exchange observations at the required frequency, timeliness and quality standards. Activities will include:

- Commission and validate the upgraded GBON surface station.
- Provide preventive and corrective maintenance for the GBON surface station during the commissioning period.
- Monitor surface reporting performance through WDQMS, GBON compliance tools and station-health dashboards.
- Routinely update OSCAR/WIGOS metadata and document station configuration, maintenance, calibration and data availability.
- Implement corrective measures when availability, timeliness or quality falls below GBON thresholds.
- Provide limited field inspection and logistical support for scheduled maintenance, troubleshooting and corrective interventions during the commissioning period.
- Prepare evidence for transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase, including commissioning records, maintenance logs, data availability reports, metadata records and proof of international data exchange.

1.4 Regional approach

The SOFF Investment Phase for Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines builds on regional cooperation established during the Readiness Phase. In February 2024, WFP and GeoSphere Austria convened a workshop in Barbados with the three National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs), the Caribbean Meteorological Organization (CMO), the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH), WMO, UNDRR. It launched the Readiness Phase through a regional lens and identified opportunities for cooperation, shared solutions and harmonized approaches. The NMHSs showed trust and willingness to share information and lessons. They identified common challenges, including limited technical staffing, insufficient maintenance and calibration resources, fragmented equipment portfolios, gaps in data and quality management systems, and institutional sustainability constraints. All three countries emphasized harmonization and resource-sharing to improve efficiency and sustainability. The Investment Phase will follow a regional approach led by WFP as Implementing Entity and GeoSphere Austria as Peer Advisor. Each country will retain ownership of its national programme while opportunities for regional coordination and economies of scale will be pursued. WFP's Caribbean Multi-Country Office in Barbados covers 22 countries and territories in the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean and has Satellite Offices with dedicated staff and ongoing programmes in Saint Lucia, Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to facilitate implementation and stakeholder engagement. WFP will hire a joint programme manager under the Barbados office to facilitate, streamline and monitor implementation of SOFF investment across Dominica, Saint-Lucia, and Saint-Vincent and The Grenadines, and ensure activities are on track and funds spent according to funding requirements. Depending on the number of staff and ongoing projects in each island, WFP might cost-share local programme support staff costs for SOFF implementation with other programmes to ensure day to day on the ground implementation and follow up. Technical solutions and procurement will be harmonized where feasible. WFP will use its

	procurement mechanisms and long-term agreements to coordinate equipment and service procurement across the three countries. Common specifications will facilitate maintenance, calibration, spare-parts management, technical support and network sustainability. Implementation will also draw on lessons from the WFP-implemented SOFF Investment Phase in the Dominican Republic. Capacity development will use a regional approach. Given the small technical teams in each NMHS, joint training will be organized where feasible on station operations and maintenance, data management, WIS2, quality management and GBON compliance. Knowledge exchange, peer learning and technical communities of practice will be promoted among technicians, IT personnel and managers. The programme will explore a regional maintenance and support mechanism covering shared troubleshooting, technician exchanges, coordinated spare-parts management and specialized expertise through designated regional entities and participating NMHSs. The programme will work closely with designated relevant regional entities to strengthen regional ownership and sustainability. They will be expected to support harmonized standards, training, maintenance, coordination and future compliance-phase activities. Subject to agreement, the programme will explore dedicated regional coordination support. This would institutionalize collaboration, facilitate implementation across SOFF countries and provide continuity beyond individual projects. The approach is designed to scale as other Caribbean countries, including Jamaica, Antigua and Barbuda, and Saint Kitts and Nevis, advance through the SOFF pipeline. This could expand joint training, common standards, coordinated procurement and shared technical support.

Universal Markers	**Gender Equality Marker**	**Risk**		
	GEM1 - The Key Activity contributes to GEWE in a limited way.	Low Risk		
Optional Markers	**WB Income Category**	Upper Middle Income		
	UN LDC	No		
	Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	Yes		
Fund Specific Markers	**SOFF Phases**	**SOFF Phases** • *Investment phase*		
	EW4All	**Early Warnings for All initial focus countries** • Yes		
	Fragile and conflict- affected situation	**Fragile and conflict-affected situation** • No		
	Peer advisor	**Peer advisor** • GeoSphere (Austria)		
Geographical Scope	**Geographical Scope**	**Name of the Region**	**Region(s)**	**Country**
	• Country		• Americas	• Dominica
Participating Organizations and their Implementing Partners	**UN Participating Organizations**	**Government/ Multilateral/ NGO/ Other**	**New Entities**	**Implementing Partners**
	• • WFP – World Food Organization • WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization) •	Please write the name of the IE (if an MDB)		Please write the names of other institutions that are involved in the implementation
Programme and Project Cost	**Participating Organization**	**Amount (in USD)**	**Comments**	
	Budget Requested			
	• IE	$ 824.027.61	Includes the 6.5 % IE fee	
	WMO	$ 58,850.00	Includes the 7% WMO fee	
	Total Budget Requested	$ 882,877.61		
	Tranches			
	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Tranche 3	
	IE (70%) $ 576,819.327 WMO (33.33%) $ 19,614.71 **Total:** **$** 596,434.73	IE (30%) $ 247,208.28 WMO (33.33%) $ 19,615.71 **Total:** **$** 266,823.29	IE (0%) $ 0.00 WMO (33.34%) $ 19,620.59 **Total:** **$** 19,620.59	
	Other Sources (Parallel Funding)			
	Total	**$** 882,877.61		
Thematic Keywords				
Programme Duration	**Anticipated Start Date**	01-Jan-2027		
	Duration (In months)	36		
	Anticipated End Date	01-Jan-2030		

Narratives

Close the most significant data gaps

Dominica's main SOFF investment priority is to close the remaining gap in internationally exchanged GBON surface observations. The WMO GBON Global Gap Analysis identified that Dominica should contribute at least one GBON-compliant surface station and one upper-air station, but that neither requirement was being met at the time of the analysis. For surface observations, the gap is clear: no station was GBON compliant, and one existing station needs to be upgraded.

The National Contribution Plan confirms that the priority investment should focus on upgrading the existing Canefield station. Canefield is already operated by the Dominica Meteorological Service and has been selected because of its location close to the capital and its relevance for disaster relief, early warnings and early action. However, while the station already has some equipment, it still requires significant upgrading to provide reliable data and support international data exchange.

The gap is not only related to equipment. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics highlights several operational constraints that directly affect Dominica's ability to sustain GBON reporting, including limited staffing, weak maintenance arrangements and gaps in data management and international data exchange. In line with the NCP, the Investment Phase will address this through a cloud-based or virtual-server environment hosting Surface CDMS, with appropriate storage, backup and cybersecurity arrangements and automated ingestion, processing and quality control of Canefield observations before onward exchange through WIS2. The solution will be implemented as part of a coordinated regional data-management approach with Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to strengthen interoperability and sustainability.

The proposed investment will therefore focus on bringing one surface station to GBON standard and ensuring that the full data chain is operational. This includes station upgrading, power and communication arrangements, data management, quality control, metadata management, WIS 2.0 transmission, spare parts, maintenance planning and staff training. This approach directly addresses the most significant data gap identified for Dominica while keeping the investment focused and realistic.

For upper-air observations, the National Contribution Plan indicates that Dominica's GBON requirement can be covered through the existing operational upper-air station in Guadeloupe, given the regional coverage within the required distance for SIDS. The proposal should therefore not present a new upper-air station as a core SOFF investment unless this is later agreed as a specific regional back-up arrangement. This is also consistent with the Country Hydromet Diagnostics, which recommends not investing in a new upper-air station for Dominica without a coordinated regional approach.

GBON gap summary

Station type	WMO GBON Global Gap Analysis 2023	National Contribution Plan target	Proposed SOFF investment approach
Surface land station	Target: 1; GBON-compliant: 0; gap to improve: 1; new: 0	Target: 1; GBON-compliant: 0; to improve: 1; new: 0	Upgrade Canefield to GBON standard and establish reliable international data exchange.
Upper-air station	Target: 1; GBON-compliant: 0; gap new: 1	Target: 1; considered covered through Guadeloupe; no new national upper-air station proposed	Do not prioritize a new upper-air station under this investment phase; maintain regional coordination and document reliance on existing regional upper-air coverage, particularly Guadeloupe, in accordance with the approved NCP.

Target easy fixes

Dominica presents a focused and achievable opportunity for SOFF support. The main investment need is not the creation of a large new observing network, but the upgrading of one existing surface station and the strengthening of the related data exchange chain. The National Contribution Plan identifies Canefield as the surface station to be upgraded to meet GBON requirements. The station is already operated by the Dominica Meteorological Service and is strategically located close to the capital and in an area of high relevance for early warnings, disaster relief and early action.

The proposed investment will therefore build on an existing national asset rather than starting from zero. Canefield already has some equipment in place, but it requires a significant upgrade to ensure reliable observations, improved station resilience, sustained operations and international data exchange. This makes the investment practical, targeted and well suited to rapid delivery under the SOFF Investment Phase.

The National Gap Analysis confirms that Dominica already operates a broader national observing network, including automatic stations, but that these observations are not currently exchanged internationally in line with GBON requirements. The main bottleneck is therefore not only the availability of stations, but the lack of a robust and operational data management and transmission system capable of supporting regular international exchange through WIS/WIS2.0.

The project will address this by supporting the upgrade of Canefield, improving power and communication arrangements, strengthening data management and quality control, updating WIGOS/OSCAR metadata, enabling WIS/WIS2.0 transmission, and putting in place basic maintenance, spare parts and operational procedures. These actions directly respond to the most immediate barriers to GBON compliance and can be implemented without overburdening the limited capacity of DMS.

For upper-air observations, the proposal will follow the National Contribution Plan, which notes that Dominica's requirement can be covered through existing regional upper-air infrastructure, particularly Guadeloupe, given the spatial resolution applicable to SIDS. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics also recommends not investing in a new upper-air station for Dominica without a coordinated regional approach. This allows SOFF resources to concentrate on the most urgent and realistic fix: making the selected surface station GBON-compliant and ensuring that its data are reliably exchanged internationally.

By focusing on Canefield and the end-to-end data chain, the project targets a limited number of practical improvements with high impact. This approach avoids unnecessary expansion, supports rapid progress toward GBON compliance, and creates a realistic pathway for Dominica to move from the Investment Phase to the Compliance Phase.

Create leverage

The proposed Investment Phase has been designed as part of a coordinated regional portfolio covering Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines under the leadership of WFP as Implementing Entity and GeoSphere Austria as Peer Advisor. The three countries face similar technical, operational and institutional challenges and have participated in a joint Readiness Phase process from its inception. This allows SOFF investments to leverage common implementation arrangements, harmonized technical specifications, joint procurement opportunities, regional training activities and technical exchanges among the three participating NMHSs. More particularly, WFP's Multi-Country Office in Barbados covers 22 countries and territories in the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean, including Saint Lucia, Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and has established Satellite Offices and staff in all three islands. Procurement coordination, regional technical support and overall programme management will be undertaken from Barbados through a single roving Programme Manager supporting the three participating countries. The Programme Manager will undertake missions to Dominica as required, while WFP's existing country presence will facilitate day-to-day coordination and stakeholder engagement. The programme will also draw on relevant regional technical capacities for training, calibration, metadata management, quality control, maintenance and sustainable international data exchange, where this provides an efficient and non-duplicative delivery arrangement. The SOFF investment will build on recently completed, ongoing and existing national and regional initiatives that provide a foundation for the proposed activities. The table below summarizes the main complementary initiatives, their relevance to the IFR and the measures that will be applied to avoid duplication or double financing.

Complementary project, initiative or system	**Status and scope**	**Relevant foundation for the SOFF investment**	**How the IFR will build on it and avoid duplication**	**Source**
SOFF Readiness Phase for Dominica	Readiness assessments completed as the technical and institutional basis for the Investment Phase.	The assessments identify one surface land station as Dominica's GBON contribution target, select Canefield as the existing station to be upgraded, and identify requirements related to data management, international exchange, staffing, maintenance, calibration and sustainability.	The Investment Phase will implement these recommendations rather than repeat the diagnostics. Financing will focus on upgrading Canefield and establishing the communications, data-management, quality-control, metadata, maintenance and WIS 2.0 arrangements required for GBON compliance.	*SOFF Dominica Readiness documents*
CREWS Caribbean: Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Early Warning Services	Completed regional project, implemented from November 2018 to June 2023, with USD 6.5 million in approved regional funding.	Supported regional and national hydrometeorological and early-warning systems, institutional strengthening, regional coordination and selected end-to-end early-warning and impact-based forecasting activities.	SOFF will build on the institutional relationships, regional coordination and early-warning foundations established through CREWS. Financing will remain focused on Dominica's GBON-specific observation and international data-exchange gaps.	*CREWS Caribbean Final Report*, 2024. crews-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/CREWS-Caribbean-Final-Report.pdf
CREWS Caribbean 2.0: Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Multi-Hazard Early Warning Services in the Caribbean, Phase 2	Ongoing regional project with USD 7 million in approved funding. Dominica is included among the countries covered.	Supports multi-hazard early-warning governance, disaster-risk knowledge, NMHS and disaster-management capacity, observation and monitoring, forecasting, warning dissemination and community-level response.	Coordination will ensure that broader capacity-development activities are not financed again under SOFF. SOFF will retain a distinct GBON focus, particularly the Canefield upgrade and the operational data chain required for sustainable international exchange.	*CREWS Caribbean 2.0 Project Proposal*; *CREWS Caribbean 2.0 Project Status Report*; https://crews-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/CREWS-Caribbean-2.0-Project-Proposal.pdf
Existing DMS observing infrastructure and Early Warning Hydro Network	Existing national meteorological and hydrological observing infrastructure operated by DMS.	Provides an existing observation and early-warning foundation, including automatic stations and hydrological monitoring assets. The remaining gap is that relevant data are not yet consistently exchanged internationally in accordance with GBON requirements.	SOFF will not finance a parallel national network. It will focus on the selected Canefield station and the systems needed for data collection, quality control, metadata management, transmission and international exchange.	*SOFF Dominica Readiness documents*
Existing national cooperation between DMS, the	Institutional cooperation; no separate project	Provides an institutional basis for applying and sharing improved	SOFF will use existing national coordination relationships rather	*SOFF Dominica Readiness documents*

Office of Disaster Management and DOWASCO	budget identified.	meteorological and hydrological observations. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics notes that DMS has functioning cooperation with national stakeholders, although some arrangements remain informal.	than create a parallel mechanism. Operational procedures and project consultations will support improved availability, quality and sharing of observations among relevant national institutions.	
Existing regional upper-air observing infrastructure	Existing regional operational infrastructure provides upper-air coverage relevant to Dominica, particularly from Guadeloupe.	Provides an alternative to establishing and sustaining a separate upper-air station in Dominica.	In line with the National Contribution Plan, SOFF will not finance a new upper-air station in Dominica. Resources will instead be concentrated on the immediate national priority of upgrading Canefield and establishing reliable international exchange of surface observations.	*SOFF Dominica Readiness documents*
Existing regional technical cooperation and support services	Regional capacities are available in areas such as training, calibration, data support and WIS 2.0.	Regional arrangements may provide specialized services that would be difficult or inefficient for Dominica to maintain nationally because of the limited scale of the network and DMS staffing and maintenance constraints.	The Investment Phase will assess efficient regional options for training, calibration, maintenance, spare parts, metadata, quality control and WIS 2.0 support. It will avoid establishing a permanent national function where an appropriate and sustainable regional service is already available.	*SOFF Dominica Readiness documents*

During project inception and implementation, WFP, DMS and the Peer Advisor will periodically review the activities of the complementary initiatives identified above. Where an equivalent activity is already financed through another programme, the relevant SOFF activity or delivery arrangement will be adjusted to prevent duplication or double financing. Joint delivery may be considered for consultations, training and technical learning where this generates efficiencies, while all SOFF expenditure will remain separately identifiable and directly traceable to the approved GBON outputs and activities.

More particularly, the SOFF investment in Dominica will implement the priority recommendations from the GBON Readiness Phase, National Gap Analysis, National Contribution Plan and the Country Hydromet Diagnostics. These assessments identify the upgrading of the selected surface station and the establishment of a reliable data management and international exchange chain as the immediate priorities for achieving GBON compliance.

The investment will also make use of the existing observing network managed by the Dominica Meteorological Service. DMS already operates a wider network of automatic stations, including stations linked to the Early Warning Hydro Network, but the main gap is that these data are not yet exchanged internationally in line with GBON requirements. By focusing on Canefield and the systems needed for WIS/WIS2.0 transmission, SOFF support will help turn existing national infrastructure into internationally useful data.

The project will also reinforce ongoing national priorities linked to early warning, disaster risk management and hydrological services. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics highlights the role of DMS in weather forecasting, climatology, hydrology, agro-meteorology, equipment maintenance and observations, while also noting the need for a stronger data management system, improved maintenance arrangements, additional staff capacity and a more functional operational environment. SOFF investments will therefore support the basic observing and data systems needed for these wider services to perform better.

At the national level, the project will help strengthen cooperation between DMS and key partners such as the Office of Disaster Management and DOWASCO. The CHD notes that DMS is co-located with the Office of Disaster Management and has close working relations with DOWASCO, particularly on hydrological monitoring and related services. The SOFF investment can help give these partnerships a more practical operational basis by improving the availability, quality and sharing of observations.

The investment will also complement regional support provided through regional institutions The National Contribution Plan notes that these support DMS on meteorological legislation and WIS2-related data dissemination, provide training, calibration services and regional data support. The project will build on these regional capacities, particularly for staff training, calibration options, metadata, quality control and sustainable data exchange.

A key area of leverage is the regional upper-air approach. Instead of investing in a new upper-air station for Dominica, the National Contribution Plan indicates that Dominica's upper-air requirement can be considered covered through existing regional infrastructure, particularly Guadeloupe. This allows SOFF resources to be used where they are most needed in Dominica: upgrading the surface station and strengthening the end-to-end data chain.

The project will also support longer-term sustainability by encouraging harmonized technical specifications, shared learning and possible regional approaches to procurement, spare parts, maintenance and calibration. The National Contribution Plan recommends working toward harmonization of regional and sub-regional networks, including the possible use of common specifications, joint tenders, shared spare parts and cooperation among neighbouring meteorological services.

Overall, the SOFF investment will create leverage by connecting a focused GBON investment with broader national and regional

	priorities. It will strengthen Dominica's contribution to the global observing system while also supporting national early warning, disaster preparedness, hydrology, aviation-related weather services and regional cooperation in the Caribbean. The investment is therefore expected to deliver value beyond the upgrade of one station, by improving the data foundation on which several national and regional services depend.
Maximize delivery capacity	The Investment Phase has been designed to match Dominica's delivery capacity and avoid placing an unrealistic burden on the Dominica Meteorological Service. The proposal focuses on a limited and clearly defined scope: upgrading the selected Canefield surface station and strengthening the systems needed for reliable data transmission, quality control, metadata management and international exchange. This is consistent with the National Contribution Plan, which identifies Canefield as the surface station to be upgraded for GBON compliance. This focused approach is important because DMS is operating with constrained human and technical resources. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics notes that DMS has limited staff capacity, no dedicated ICT and quality management personnel, and significant pressure on the small team responsible for observations, maintenance and data management. It also highlights the need for a sustainable approach to maintenance, a harmonized data management system and improved operational capacity. The project therefore avoids expanding the observing network beyond what is required for GBON compliance. Instead, it concentrates resources on a manageable set of actions that can realistically be delivered and sustained: upgrading one station, strengthening the data chain, supporting WIS/WIS2.0 transmission, improving quality control, updating metadata, providing spare parts, developing operational procedures and training DMS staff. This reduces implementation risk and increases the likelihood that Dominica can reach and maintain GBON compliance. The proposed implementation arrangements also build on the partnership established during the SOFF Readiness Phase, during which WFP, GeoSphere Austria and DMS worked jointly to define Dominica's pathway towards GBON compliance. As noted in different sections of the proposal, WFP Caribbean has an established Satellite Office in Dominica and ongoing programmes in areas including shock-responsive social protection and disaster risk management, among others, providing an existing operational presence, implementation capacity and relationships with national stakeholders. While WFP currently has no other ongoing project directly with DMS, the Investment Phase will build on these existing relationships, programmes and operational capacities wherever relevant opportunities for complementarity arise. This provides a strong basis for implementation, combining WFP's established country presence and implementation capacity, GeoSphere Austria's technical guidance as Peer Advisor, and DMS's national technical leadership and operational ownership. Delivery capacity will also be strengthened through the implementation arrangements with WFP as Implementing Entity, GeoSphere Austria as Peer Advisor, and DMS as the national technical counterpart. The National Contribution Plan notes that procurement for the surface AWS will be led by DMS with support from the Implementing Entity, in this case WFP, and supervised by the Peer Advisor. This arrangement provides a practical division of responsibilities, combining national ownership, implementation support and technical oversight. The project will also make use of existing regional capacity where this can improve delivery. The National Contribution Plan highlights the role of relevant regional entities in supporting regional cooperation, WIS2-related processes, training, calibration and data support. This is particularly relevant for Dominica, where specific technical capacities are limited and where regional cooperation can help reduce costs, improve technical quality and support long-term sustainability. A key delivery choice is not to prioritize a new upper-air station for Dominica during this Investment Phase. The National Contribution Plan indicates that Dominica's upper-air requirement can be considered covered through the existing operational upper-air station in Guadeloupe, given the GBON spatial resolution applicable to SIDS. This allows the project to focus on the most urgent and deliverable national priority: making the selected surface station compliant and ensuring that its observations are exchanged internationally. The project will also support delivery by strengthening maintenance arrangements from the start. The National Contribution Plan recommends formalizing cooperation with DOWASCO, exploring shared maintenance arrangements, using regional training opportunities, and considering spare parts arrangements with neighbouring countries or suppliers. These measures will help reduce the risk that equipment is installed but not properly maintained. Overall, the proposed investment maximizes delivery capacity by keeping the scope focused, building on an existing station, using clear implementation roles, drawing on regional technical support, and addressing the practical operational constraints identified in the Country Hydromet Diagnostics and National Contribution Plan. This gives Dominica a realistic pathway to reach GBON compliance without overstretching DMS or creating infrastructure that would be difficult to sustain.
Sub-regional gains	Overall, significant opportunities exist to create economies of scale through coordinated implementation across Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The three countries are supported by the same Implementing Entity and Peer Advisor and will pursue harmonized technical standards and implementation approaches wherever feasible, guided by applicable WMO technical regulations, GBON requirements, WIGOS standards and other relevant WMO technical guidance. This includes the development of common technical specifications for observing equipment, coordination of training activities, promotion of peer-to-peer learning and establishment of regional technical support mechanisms. WFP, operating through its Caribbean Multi-Country Office in Barbados and covering the three countries, will also pursue joint procurement across the three-country SOFF Investment Phase programme wherever technically and operationally feasible. Harmonized equipment and procedures are expected to reduce maintenance complexity, simplify calibration requirements and improve long-term sustainability. The programme will also seek to strengthen collaboration with regional entities to support training delivery, regional coordination, technical guidance and future compliance-phase activities. Over time, this model could be expanded to additional Caribbean SOFF countries as they enter the Investment Phase, creating a broader regional framework for GBON implementation and sustainability. More particular, Dominica's SOFF investment offers clear sub-regional value because it will strengthen the availability of GBON-compliant observations in the Eastern Caribbean, where several Small Island Developing States face similar exposure to tropical cyclones, heavy rainfall, flash floods, landslides, coastal hazards and climate variability. The National Contribution Plan highlights that Caribbean countries are small, closely located and therefore well suited to stronger regional and sub-regional cooperation for observing network design, procurement, maintenance and data exchange. The project will contribute to a more coherent Caribbean observing system by upgrading the Canefield surface station and ensuring that its observations are exchanged internationally. This will add reliable surface data from Dominica to the regional and global observing system, supporting forecasting and early warning services beyond the national level. The National Gap Analysis confirms that Canefield is the recommended surface station to be designated for GBON, while the National Contribution Plan identifies it as the station to be upgraded. The proposal will also build on existing regional arrangements rather than duplicate capacities. For upper-air observations, the National Contribution Plan notes that Dominica's requirement can be covered through the existing upper-air station in Guadeloupe, given the GBON spatial resolution applicable to SIDS. This provides an important sub-regional efficiency gain, as SOFF resources can be focused on the surface observation and data exchange gaps in Dominica while relying on an existing regional upper-air

	arrangement. There are also opportunities to create economies of scale through regional coordination on procurement, spare parts, calibration and maintenance. The National Contribution Plan recommends exploring joint tenders, common technical specifications, shared spare parts, regional maintenance support and knowledge exchange among technical staff of Caribbean meteorological services. This is particularly relevant for Dominica, where limited technical staffing and maintenance capacity make regional cooperation important for long-term sustainability. The project will make use of existing relevant regional institutions. The National Contribution Plan notes that regional institutions support regional meteorological cooperation and WIS2-related data dissemination, provide training, calibration services and regional data support. These institutions can help Dominica strengthen technical capacity, improve data exchange, and align its station upgrade with wider Caribbean standards and practices. Sub-regional cooperation will also be important for sustainability. The National Contribution Plan notes that one challenge in the region has been the diversity of vendors, station models and equipment types used by different countries, which makes maintenance more difficult. The proposal will therefore support, where feasible, the use of harmonized technical specifications and regional coordination, while avoiding approaches that would restrict fair competition or create long-term dependency on a single supplier. Overall, the investment will generate sub-regional gains by strengthening Dominica's contribution to the Caribbean observing network, supporting regional data exchange, avoiding unnecessary duplication of upper-air infrastructure, and creating opportunities for shared training, procurement, spare parts and maintenance arrangements. During implementation, WFP, DMS, the Peer Advisor and regional partners will explore practical opportunities for coordination with other Caribbean SOFF countries and institutions, including through common technical specifications, joint learning, and regional maintenance and calibration support where feasible.
SOFF Beneficiary Country Capacity Assessment	The Dominica Meteorological Service (DMS) is the national meteorological and hydrological service agency of Dominica, under the Ministry of National Security and Home Affairs. Its functions cover weather forecasting, climatology, hydrology, agro- meteorology, instrument and equipment maintenance, and weather observations. DMS has a long operational presence in the country and plays a central role in supporting aviation, disaster risk management, hydrological monitoring, climate services and national early warning functions. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics shows that DMS has an important operational foundation, but also faces clear capacity constraints that need to be considered during the SOFF Investment Phase. The CHD identifies the absence of a formal legislative framework, limited staffing, weak maintenance arrangements, the need for a harmonized data management system, and the need to strengthen operational capacity for 24/7 services as key institutional challenges. DMS currently operates a national observing network that includes automatic weather stations and airport-based observing stations. However, the National Gap Analysis confirms that no surface station is currently GBON compliant, and that the selected Canefield station requires upgrading to meet GBON requirements. Existing observations are not yet exchanged internationally in line with GBON standards, mainly because the data management and transmission chain is not sufficiently robust. The CHD assesses Dominica's observational infrastructure at maturity level 3, indicating that there is a functioning network with some gaps against WMO requirements and data quality expectations. However, data and product management, sharing and policies are assessed at maturity level 1, confirming that data exchange, quality management, and operational data workflows are among the most important capacity gaps to be addressed through the Investment Phase. Human capacity is one of the main constraints. The CHD notes that DMS operates with limited staff, with personnel covering several functions at the same time. It also highlights the lack of dedicated ICT and quality management capacity, and the pressure placed on the small team responsible for observations, maintenance and data management. These constraints mean that the Investment Phase should remain focused, practical and aligned with what DMS can realistically operate and sustain. Despite these constraints, DMS has relevant experience and a strong basis for implementation. The CHD notes that DMS has participated in several internationally funded initiatives, including CREWS-related activities, WMO-led initiatives, and projects supported by partners such as UNDP, WFP, FAO and the World Bank. It also highlights that DMS benefits from strong leadership and a results-oriented approach, while recognizing the need to avoid overstretching the service with investments that exceed its absorptive capacity. DMS also benefits from important national partnerships. It is physically co-located with the Office of Disaster Management, which supports close cooperation on disaster risk management and early warning. DMS also has working relations with DOWASCO on hydrological monitoring and related services. These partnerships provide a useful basis for strengthening maintenance, data sharing, hydrological services and the use of observations for preparedness and early action, although several of these relationships still need to be formalized through clearer agreements or operational arrangements. At the regional level, Dominica benefits from cooperation with region The National Contribution Plan notes that regional institutions support regional meteorological cooperation and WIS2-related data dissemination, provide training, calibration services and regional data support. These regional capacities are particularly important for Dominica, given its limited technical staffing and the need for sustainable support on training, calibration, quality control and data exchange. Dominica also has an important opportunity to benefit from peer learning with neighbouring SOFF countries, especially Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. These countries face similar challenges around small technical teams, coastal and tropical operating conditions, spare parts, WIS2 implementation and long-term station maintenance. A light sub-regional approach, such as rotating technical workshops, short exchange visits and occasional technician-support missions, would help reduce isolation and create a practical community of staff who understand similar equipment and operating realities. This approach is consistent with the National Contribution Plan's emphasis on regional cooperation and technical knowledge exchange. The proposed SOFF Investment Phase should therefore be implemented through a focused execution model that builds on DMS ownership while drawing on WFP implementation support, GeoSphere Austria technical guidance as Peer Advisor, and regional support where relevant. This arrangement will help compensate for national capacity constraints while ensuring that the investment remains embedded in national systems and aligned with the GBON National Contribution Plan. Overall, Dominica has sufficient institutional basis and technical ownership to execute a focused SOFF investment, provided that the scope remains realistic. The proposed focus on upgrading Canefield, strengthening WIS/WIS2.0 data exchange, improving quality control and metadata management, developing SOPs, supporting training, and establishing maintenance and spare parts arrangements is well aligned with the country's current capacity. This approach addresses the main operational gaps while avoiding unnecessary expansion that could place additional pressure on DMS.
Investment Phase Alignment with the GBON National Contribution Plan	The proposed Investment Phase is aligned with Dominica's GBON National Contribution Plan and focuses on the priority actions required to move the country toward GBON compliance. The National Contribution Plan identifies one surface land station as Dominica's national investment requirement for GBON compliance, with the upper-air requirement considered covered through the existing station in Guadeloupe. The NCP selects Canefield as the existing surface station to be upgraded.. The proposed Investment Phase therefore prioritizes the upgrading of Canefield, including the station equipment, resilient primary and backup

	communications,, data management, quality control, metadata and international data exchange arrangements needed for GBON reporting. The Investment Phase also reflects the main findings of the National Gap Analysis. The Gap Analysis confirms that Dominica has a target of one surface land station, with zero stations currently GBON-compliant and one existing station requiring improvement. It also confirms that Canefield is the recommended existing surface station to be designated for GBON. A key alignment point is that the proposal does not seek to expand the surface observing network beyond the National Contribution Plan. Instead, it focuses on making the selected station fully operational and internationally reporting. This includes addressing the main bottlenecks identified in the National Contribution Plan and the Country Hydromet Diagnostics, particularly the lack of automatic international data exchange, weak data management arrangements, limited maintenance capacity, and the need for standard operating procedures and quality control. For upper-air observations, the Investment Phase follows the approach set out in the National Contribution Plan. While the initial GBON Gap Analysis identified an upper-air target for Dominica, the National Contribution Plan indicates that Dominica's upper-air requirement can be considered covered through existing regional upper-air infrastructure, particularly the operational station in Guadeloupe, given the spatial resolution applicable to SIDS. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics is consistent with this approach and recommends that Dominica should not invest in a new upper-air station without a coordinated regional strategy. The Investment Phase therefore does not prioritize the procurement of a new national upper-air station. This allows SOFF resources to focus on the most immediate and realistic national priority: upgrading Canefield and ensuring reliable international exchange of surface observations. The proposed Investment Phase is also aligned with the National Contribution Plan's emphasis on operational sustainability. The NCP highlights the need for structured preventive and corrective maintenance, a complete spare sensor set to ensure continuity when operational sensors are removed for calibration or repair, routine field verification, external calibration arrangements, resilient data communications, ICT systems, staff capacity and regional cooperation. The proposal reflects these priorities through maintenance and spare-parts planning, procurement of a complete spare sensor set and field verification equipment, external calibration arrangements, staff training, WIS2 transmission, metadata and quality management, and coordinated regional technical support.. The Investment Phase will also operationalize the data-management approach set out in the NCP. Surface CDMS will be installed and configured within a cloud-based or virtual-server environment with appropriate storage, backup and cybersecurity arrangements, enabling automated ingestion, processing and quality control of observations from Canefield and onward exchange through WIS2. To strengthen sustainability and interoperability, the solution will be implemented through a coordinated regional approach with Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, with common hosting and technical support arrangements pursued where technically and operationally appropriate. The NCP identifies the continuity of regional WIS2 and data-management services beyond 2027 as an important sustainability consideration. The Investment Phase will therefore provide for Dominica's attributable costs for cloud or virtual-server hosting, storage and the technical administration required to install, operate, maintain and update the Surface CDMS and WIS2-related environment, while avoiding duplication with services already financed through existing regional arrangements. Project resources will focus primarily on hosting, installation, configuration, technical administration, maintenance and updates of the selected data-management and WIS2 environment, rather than software licensing costs where open-source solutions are used. The O&M sustainability and Compliance Phase transition plan will identify appropriate institutional and financing arrangements for continuation of these services beyond the Investment Phase. In line with the recommendations of the National Contribution Plan, the Investment Phase includes limited institutional strengthening activities that support the long-term sustainability of GBON investments. These activities will focus on stakeholder engagement, strengthening inter-agency coordination, supporting the formalization or updating of operational cooperation arrangements, and facilitating dialogue on sustainable operation and maintenance of the observing network. The project will not finance legislative reform processes directly but may support technical consultations and coordination activities requested by national counterparts to strengthen the enabling environment for GBON sustainability. An important clarification compared with the original WMO GBON Global Gap Analysis is that, while the earlier analysis identified an upper-air gap for Dominica, the approved National Contribution Plan recognizes that the existing operational upper-air station in Guadeloupe provides the required coverage under the applicable GBON spacing for SIDS. Consistent with the NCP, the Investment Phase therefore does not finance a new national upper-air station and focuses investment resources on the remaining surface observation and data-exchange requirements. Overall, the Investment Phase is consistent with the National Contribution Plan. It focuses on upgrading Canefield, establishing reliable and resilient data transmission and data management, strengthening maintenance, field verification and external calibration arrangements, ensuring appropriate spare-sensor capacity, developing the technical and institutional capacity required for sustainable operations, and leveraging regional cooperation to support long-term GBON compliance. No substantive deviation from the approved National Contribution Plan is proposed.
Execution model and implementation arrangements	The SOFF Investment Phase in Dominica will be implemented through a partnership model that combines national ownership, implementation support, technical guidance and regional collaboration. While Saint Lucia, Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will retain ownership of their national SOFF investment programme, implementation will be undertaken within a coordinated regional framework. WFP and GeoSphere Austria will coordinate implementation activities across the three participating countries to maximize efficiencies and facilitate knowledge sharing. Procurement activities will be coordinated where feasible and training programmes will be designed and delivered jointly whenever possible. Regular exchanges among NMHS personnel will support peer learning, while collaboration with regional institutions will help ensure alignment with regional priorities and sustainability objectives. This regional implementation architecture is expected to improve efficiency, reduce duplication and strengthen long-term operational sustainability across participating NMHSs. For Dominica, the Dominica Meteorological Service (DMS) will remain the national technical lead and main beneficiary institution, with responsibility for defining operational needs, supporting site- level implementation, operating the upgraded station, maintaining national coordination and ensuring that the investment is aligned with the GBON National Contribution Plan. The National Contribution Plan identifies DMS as the relevant national institution and confirms that the surface investment will focus on upgrading the Canefield station. WFP, operating though its Caribbean Multi-Country Office, will act as the Implementing Entity and will support the delivery of the Investment Phase through its established programme management, procurement, financial management, reporting and coordination systems. The National Contribution Plan notes that the procurement process for the surface AWS will be undertaken with the support of the Implementing Entity, WFP, and supervised by the Peer Advisor. This arrangement will help ensure that procurement and implementation are managed in a transparent and structured manner, while keeping the technical decisions anchored in DMS priorities and GBON requirements. WFP's Caribbean Multi-Country Office provides regionwide coverage, technical support, and rapid surge capacity across 22 countries and territories, with a main office in Barbados and Satellite Offices in Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. Efforts focus on strengthening nationally

	led systems to help governments anticipate, prepare for, and respond to shocks. While certain central functions as procurement, logistics, finance and technical programme units are located in the Barbados office, additional programme and support roles are based in the different Satellite Offices to enable day to day implementation and continuity of stakeholder engagement. WFP Caribbean will establish one joint programme manager function under the Barbados Multi-Country Office to facilitate, streamline and monitor implementation of the SOFF investment phase across Saint Lucia, Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The Programme Manager will support consolidated planning, procurement coordination, financial oversight, risk management, reporting and implementation monitoring across the three investments, helping to ensure that activities remain on track and that funds are used in accordance with SOFF and WFP requirements. No separate national PMU or additional full-time SOFF Programme Manager will be established in Dominica. Day-to-day implementation will draw on WFP's existing country presence and operational capacities. A limited and proportionate share of existing WFP staff time may be charged to SOFF for direct implementation functions, including procurement, finance, administration, logistics, workshop organization, stakeholder coordination and implementation follow-up. This arrangement will ensure continuity between Programme Manager missions, facilitate regular engagement with national counterparts and reduce the need for frequent travel from Barbados which can be very costly. The support will be cost-shared with other programmes, based on the level of effort directly attributable to SOFF, and will not represent the recruitment of a dedicated SOFF support position in each country. GeoSphere Austria will continue to provide technical guidance as SOFF Peer Advisor. Its role will include supporting technical specifications, reviewing proposed equipment and implementation choices, advising on compliance with GBON requirements, and helping DMS address technical issues related to observations, data exchange, maintenance and sustainability. GeoSphere Austria is identified in the National Contribution Plan as the Peer Advisor institution for Dominica. The execution model will be deliberately focused and proportionate to Dominica's current capacity. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics highlights that DMS has limited staffing, constrained ICT and quality management capacity, and important needs related to maintenance, data management and operational systems. For this reason, the Investment Phase will not seek to expand the observing network beyond the GBON priority. It will concentrate on upgrading Canefield, strengthening the data chain, supporting WIS/WIS2.0 transmission, improving quality control and metadata management, and putting in place practical maintenance and operating procedures. Implementation will be coordinated through regular technical and operational engagement between DMS, WFP and the Peer Advisor. This coordination will cover work planning, procurement follow-up, site readiness, technical specifications, installation, training, testing, data transmission, commissioning and monitoring of GBON reporting. DMS will provide the national technical inputs and operational follow-up, WFP will manage implementation and fiduciary processes, and the Peer Advisor will provide targeted technical advice to ensure that the investment remains aligned with the National Contribution Plan and GBON requirements. National stakeholders will be engaged where their roles are relevant to implementation and sustainability. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics notes that DMS is co-located with the Office of Disaster Management and has close working relations with DOWASCO, particularly on hydrological monitoring and related services. These partnerships will be used where appropriate to support data use, operational coordination, maintenance planning and the wider application of observations for early warning and disaster risk management. Regional cooperation will also be part of the implementation approach. The National Contribution Plan highlights the role of regional institutions in areas such as regional cooperation, WIS2-related data exchange, training, calibration and data support. During implementation, DMS, WFP and the Peer Advisor will explore practical ways to use these regional capacities, particularly for staff training, calibration options, technical standards, data exchange and knowledge sharing with neighbouring meteorological services, most notably Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The implementation arrangements will also reflect the agreed approach on upper-air observations. While the original GBON gap analysis identified an upper-air requirement, the National Contribution Plan indicates that Dominica's upper-air requirement can be considered covered through existing regional infrastructure, particularly Guadeloupe, given the spatial resolution applicable to SIDS. The Investment Phase will therefore focus national implementation efforts on the surface station and data exchange chain, while maintaining regional coordination on upper-air coverage. Funds and activities will be managed in line with the applicable SOFF and WFP procedures. WFP will be responsible for managing SOFF resources allocated to the Implementing Entity side, including procurement, contracts, financial management, expenditure tracking and reporting. DMS will contribute technical oversight and operational ownership but will not be expected to assume implementation functions that exceed its current administrative and technical capacity. This division of responsibilities is intended to reduce risk while strengthening national ownership. Overall, the proposed execution model is practical and adapted to Dominica's context. It keeps DMS at the centre of technical decision-making, uses WFP's implementation and fiduciary systems, draws on GeoSphere Austria's technical guidance, and leverages
Private sector involvement	Private sector involvement under the Dominica SOFF Investment Phase will be targeted and limited to areas where it can add practical value without shifting ownership or core responsibilities away from the Dominica Meteorological Service (DMS). The GBON infrastructure supported by SOFF will remain nationally owned and operated under the responsibility of DMS, while private sector support may be considered for specific technical services such as equipment supply, installation support, high-level maintenance, calibration, spare parts provision, and after-sales technical support. This approach is consistent with the National Contribution Plan, which notes that, given Dominica's small size and the current technical and financial constraints of DMS, a hybrid model may be appropriate in the short to medium term. Under this model, the stations would remain owned by DMS, while selected maintenance or calibration functions could be supported by a private company, with the longer-term objective of strengthening national capacity and moving toward a more fully public operating model. The role of the private sector will therefore be carefully defined through procurement and contractual arrangements managed under WFP procedures. Any engagement with suppliers or service providers will include clear responsibilities, deliverables, technical standards, warranty provisions, maintenance arrangements, access to spare parts, training requirements, liability provisions and exit clauses. This will help ensure that private sector involvement supports sustainability and does not create dependence on a single provider. Private sector involvement may be particularly relevant for specialized maintenance and calibration services that are not currently available within DMS. The National Contribution Plan notes that DMS has very limited technical staffing and that external qualified calibration services will be required for sensors that cannot be calibrated through available regional facilities. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics also confirms that DMS has limited staff capacity, no dedicated ICT and quality management personnel, and limited maintenance capacity for its observing network. At the same time, the proposal will avoid creating a private-sector arrangement that is too complex for Dominica's context. The National Contribution Plan recognizes that the relatively small scale of activities in Dominica may not be attractive to private

	companies unless framed within a broader regional or sub-regional approach. For this reason, the project will explore whether private sector support can be linked to regional procurement, common technical specifications, shared maintenance arrangements or supplier frameworks that could also benefit other Caribbean SOFF countries. The private sector may also be engaged indirectly through the supply of equipment and technical services. Procurement will aim to ensure that equipment selected for Canefield is robust, suitable for Dominica's tropical, coastal and hurricane-prone environment, and supported by reliable maintenance and spare parts arrangements. The National Contribution Plan emphasizes the need for durable equipment adapted to high humidity, salinity, strong winds and other local environmental conditions. Beyond technical suppliers, the project may explore future collaboration with private sector users of meteorological information, particularly aviation, tourism, maritime and other weather-sensitive sectors. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics notes that DMS currently has no formal partnerships with the private sector, but recommends exploring possible partnerships in areas such as tourism and other sectors that could benefit from improved weather and climate services. Such engagement would be considered primarily for sustainability and service-development purposes, not as a replacement for public responsibility for GBON observations. Overall, private sector involvement will be used only where it strengthens delivery, maintenance and sustainability. The project will maintain DMS ownership and public accountability, while using private suppliers or service providers for clearly defined technical functions where this is necessary and cost-effective. This balanced approach will help reduce maintenance risks, improve access to technical support and spare parts, and support long-term GBON compliance without overburdening DMS or creating unsustainable dependency.
Civil society participation	Civil society participation under the Dominica SOFF Investment Phase will focus on ensuring that improved observations and data exchange ultimately support people and communities exposed to weather, water and climate-related hazards. The project itself is primarily technical, with a focus on upgrading the Canefield surface station and strengthening the data chain for GBON reporting, but the wider value of the investment depends on how improved observations support early warning, preparedness and public services. The Dominica Meteorological Service already works closely with national institutions involved in disaster risk management and public safety, particularly the Office of Disaster Management, with which it is co-located. This provides an important entry point for ensuring that improved weather observations contribute to better warning services, preparedness actions and communication with communities. Civil society organizations, community-based groups and local stakeholders may be engaged through existing disaster risk management and early warning coordination mechanisms, rather than through the creation of a separate structure for SOFF. This approach is appropriate given the focused nature of the investment and the limited human capacity of DMS. Engagement can include consultations or awareness-raising activities linked to the use of weather information, early warnings and preparedness, especially for communities exposed to heavy rainfall, flash floods, landslides, tropical cyclones and coastal hazards. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics highlights the need for stronger end-user centred approaches and stakeholder engagement, including improved outreach and the development of services that better respond to user needs. The SOFF Investment Phase can support this direction by improving the reliability and availability of observations, which are the foundation for better forecasts, warnings and climate information services. While the project will not directly finance large-scale community programming, it will strengthen the data basis used by DMS and its partners to serve the public. Where relevant, civil society and community representatives may be included in stakeholder consultations, validation meetings or awareness activities linked to early warning and disaster preparedness. Particular attention should be given to the needs of vulnerable groups and weather-sensitive sectors, including communities in flood-prone, landslide-prone and coastal areas. This will help ensure that the benefits of improved observations are connected to practical decision-making and risk reduction. The project will also encourage stronger links between DMS, national partners and end users. The National Contribution Plan recommends structured stakeholder engagement, including regular stakeholder workshops with government institutions and the private sector, to strengthen the business model and explore opportunities for long-term sustainability. This approach can also provide space for civil society and community perspectives where relevant, particularly in relation to the use of warnings, preparedness information and public communication. Overall, civil society participation will be proportionate to the technical scope of the project. The main SOFF investment will focus on GBON compliance, but the project will support broader public value by improving the observations that underpin early warnings and climate services. Civil society engagement will therefore be pursued mainly through existing national disaster risk management, stakeholder consultation and end-user engagement mechanisms, ensuring that the strengthened observing system contributes to better services for communities.
Fiduciary systems	The fiduciary arrangements for the SOFF Investment Phase in Dominica will be managed through WFP's established financial management, procurement, contracting, monitoring and reporting systems, in line with applicable SOFF and WFP procedures. As Implementing Entity, WFP will be responsible for managing the SOFF resources allocated for implementation, including budget oversight, procurement processes, contract management, expenditure tracking, financial reporting and compliance with fiduciary requirements. The execution model will ensure a clear separation of responsibilities between fiduciary management and technical ownership. WFP will lead fiduciary and procurement processes, while the Dominica Meteorological Service will provide technical inputs, confirm operational requirements, support site-level implementation, and take ownership of the upgraded Canefield station once commissioned. This arrangement is consistent with the National Contribution Plan, which notes that procurement for the surface AWS will be carried out with the support of the Implementing Entity, WFP, and supervised by the Peer Advisor. Procurement will follow transparent and competitive processes, with technical specifications developed in close consultation with DMS and the Peer Advisor. Particular attention will be given to ensuring that the equipment procured is suitable for Dominica's operating environment, including exposure to high humidity, salinity, strong winds and hurricane-prone conditions. The procurement process will also consider the long-term availability of spare parts, warranty provisions, after-sales support, training requirements and maintenance arrangements. GeoSphere Austria, as Peer Advisor, will provide technical oversight during key stages of procurement and implementation, including review of technical specifications, assessment of proposed equipment, and advice on GBON compliance requirements. This will help ensure that procurement decisions are technically sound and aligned with the GBON National Contribution Plan. DMS will not be expected to manage SOFF funds directly beyond its agreed technical and operational role. This is important given the capacity constraints identified in the Country Hydromet Diagnostics, including limited staffing, constrained ICT and quality management capacity, and limited maintenance resources. WFP's fiduciary systems will therefore help reduce administrative burden on DMS while allowing the national service to remain fully involved in technical decisions and implementation follow-up. Financial management will include regular tracking of expenditures against approved activities and budget lines, internal controls, documentation of procurement and contracting decisions, and reporting in accordance with SOFF requirements. Any agreements with suppliers, service providers or technical partners will include clear deliverables, roles and responsibilities, payment conditions,

	reporting requirements and accountability provisions. Where relevant, fiduciary arrangements will also support regional efficiency. The National Contribution Plan encourages exploring regional or sub-regional approaches such as common technical specifications, joint procurement opportunities, shared spare parts and maintenance arrangements. These will be considered where they are practical, cost- effective and compatible with WFP procurement rules and SOFF requirements. Overall, the fiduciary system for the Investment Phase is designed to ensure transparent use of SOFF resources, reduce implementation risk, and keep the investment focused on the agreed GBON priorities. WFP will provide the fiduciary and procurement backbone, DMS will provide national ownership and technical direction, and the Peer Advisor will support technical quality assurance. This arrangement provides a practical and accountable basis for delivering the Canefield upgrade and the related data exchange improvements required for GBON compliance.
Social and environmental safeguards	The SOFF Investment Phase in Dominica will apply WFP's environmental and social safeguards approach to identify, avoid, minimize and manage potential adverse impacts on people, workers, communities and the environment. This will be done in line with WFP's Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework and related safeguards tools, as applied in other SOFF Investment Phase proposals. The project is expected to have a limited environmental and social footprint, as the main infrastructure activity will focus on upgrading the existing Canefield surface station rather than developing a large new observing network. Canefield is already identified in the GBON National Contribution Plan as the station to be upgraded for GBON compliance. Safeguards screening will nevertheless be applied before implementation, particularly for any site works, station installation, power supply, batteries, ICT equipment, transport, waste management and contractor activities. Environmental risks will be managed through practical mitigation measures during procurement, installation and operation. These will include safe handling and disposal of batteries, electronic waste and obsolete equipment; responsible management of packaging and installation-related waste; and attention to site safety, drainage, access and protection of existing infrastructure. Equipment selection will also consider Dominica's operating conditions, including high humidity, salinity, strong winds and hurricane exposure, as highlighted in the National Contribution Plan. Social risks are expected to be low, but the project will still ensure that installation and maintenance activities are carried out safely and with appropriate communication to relevant stakeholders. Occupational health and safety requirements will be included in supplier and contractor arrangements where applicable, especially for installation works, electrical systems, solar or backup power, batteries, towers or masts, and ICT equipment. Contractors and suppliers will be expected to follow safe working practices, and any safeguards issues identified during installation or commissioning will be addressed through corrective action. The project will also apply gender and inclusion considerations in consultations, training and capacity development. The National Contribution Plan notes the importance of promoting gender balance in procurement and training actions, using stakeholder engagement workshops to provide space for dialogue with civil society organizations, and ensuring that women's contributions are visible in SOFF-related activities. Training and stakeholder engagement under the Investment Phase will therefore seek to promote inclusive participation, including opportunities for women and relevant technical staff to engage in project activities. Stakeholder engagement will be pursued in a proportionate way, reflecting the technical nature of the investment. DMS, WFP and the Peer Advisor will ensure that relevant national stakeholders are informed and consulted where project activities affect operations, early warning services, station sustainability or public use of weather information. This will build on the Country Hydromet Diagnostics, which highlights the need for stronger end-user centred approaches and stakeholder engagement in Dominica. The project will also support accountability by ensuring that relevant stakeholders have access to appropriate feedback or complaints channels, including for environmental and social concerns. This is consistent with the SOFF requirement that complaints related to SOFF-funded investments be handled through the Implementing Entity's complaint management mechanism, as reflected in related SOFF Investment Phase documentation. Overall, the SOFF Investment Phase is expected to generate positive social and environmental benefits by improving the observations needed for forecasting, early warning, disaster preparedness, aviation, hydrology and climate services. The safeguards approach will help ensure that these benefits are delivered responsibly, while minimizing risks to workers, communities, infrastructure and the environment.
Dispute resolution mechanism	The SOFF Secretariat will be promptly informed in case of urgent matters, in addition to regular reporting requirements. Any dispute, complaint or concern arising during the SOFF Investment Phase in Dominica will be managed through the applicable WFP complaint management and accountability mechanisms, together with project-level coordination arrangements between WFP, the Dominica Meteorological Service (DMS), the Peer Advisor and relevant national stakeholders. As Implementing Entity, WFP will be responsible for ensuring that complaints related to SOFF-funded activities are received, reviewed and addressed in line with its established procedures and SOFF requirements. The mechanism will cover concerns related to project implementation, procurement, contractor performance, environmental and social issues, occupational health and safety, stakeholder engagement, and any other matter linked to SOFF-supported activities. Where concerns relate to technical implementation, they will be reviewed jointly by WFP, DMS and the Peer Advisor, as appropriate, to identify practical corrective measures. Where concerns relate to fiduciary, contractual, safeguarding or misconduct issues, they will be handled through WFP's relevant institutional channels. At project level, DMS will serve as the main national technical counterpart and first point of coordination for operational issues related to the Canefield station, site readiness, installation, maintenance arrangements and data exchange. WFP will manage the formal implementation, procurement and fiduciary processes, while GeoSphere Austria, as Peer Advisor, will provide technical advice where disputes or implementation questions relate to GBON compliance, technical specifications, quality control, metadata or data transmission. The dispute resolution approach will aim to resolve issues early and pragmatically through regular coordination, documentation of decisions, and timely follow-up on agreed actions. Routine project meetings between WFP, DMS and the Peer Advisor will be used to identify implementation bottlenecks, clarify responsibilities and address technical or operational disagreements before they affect delivery. Where needed, issues will be escalated to the appropriate management level within WFP and the national counterpart institution. Stakeholders affected by project activities, including national partners, suppliers, contractors or communities near implementation sites, will be informed of available feedback and complaint channels. This will be particularly relevant for any site works, installation activities, environmental or social concerns, or issues related to contractor conduct. Complaints will be handled in a confidential and respectful manner, with attention to accessibility, non-retaliation and appropriate referral of sensitive matters. For procurement and supplier-related matters, dispute resolution will follow the contractual provisions established under WFP procurement and contracting procedures. Contracts with suppliers or service providers will include clear deliverables, responsibilities,

	timelines, quality requirements, payment conditions, warranty provisions, after-sales support expectations and exit clauses where relevant. This is important given the National Contribution Plan's emphasis on ensuring access to maintenance, spare parts and technical support for the upgraded surface station. Overall, the dispute resolution mechanism will combine WFP's formal accountability and complaint management systems with practical project-level coordination. This will help ensure that any concerns are addressed transparently, that implementation issues are resolved quickly where possible, and that the Canefield upgrade and related data exchange improvements remain on track for sustained GBON compliance.
Additional relevant policies and procedures	The SOFF Investment Phase in Dominica will be implemented in accordance with the applicable policies and procedures of WFP as the Implementing Entity, together with SOFF requirements and the technical guidance provided by the Peer Advisor. These policies and procedures will guide project management, procurement, financial management, safeguards, risk management, accountability, reporting and technical quality assurance throughout implementation. WFP's financial management and procurement procedures will apply to the use of SOFF resources managed by the Implementing Entity. This includes budget oversight, expenditure tracking, procurement planning, contract management, supplier due diligence, documentation of procurement decisions and financial reporting. WFP procurement will follow principles of best value for money, competition, fairness and transparency, while suppliers will be expected to comply with relevant UN supplier standards and ethical requirements. WFP's anti-fraud, anti-corruption, integrity and oversight arrangements will also apply. These include institutional controls to prevent and respond to fraud, corruption, collusion, misconduct or misuse of resources, as well as reporting and investigation channels through WFP's oversight functions. These procedures will help ensure that SOFF resources are managed transparently and that any concerns are handled through appropriate accountability mechanisms. Environmental and social safeguards will be managed under WFP's environmental and social safeguards system, including screening and mitigation of potential environmental and social risks linked to procurement, installation, site works, worker safety, waste management, batteries, ICT equipment and operation of the upgraded station. The safeguards approach will be proportionate to the limited technical scope of the project, which focuses on upgrading the existing Canefield station rather than developing a large new infrastructure network. WFP's protection and accountability commitments will also guide implementation. Relevant stakeholders will have access to feedback and complaints channels, including for environmental, social, safeguarding or implementation-related concerns. Complaints related to SOFF-funded activities will be handled through the Implementing Entity's complaint management mechanism, in line with SOFF requirements. Technical implementation will also follow the GBON National Contribution Plan and relevant WMO/GBON requirements. The National Contribution Plan identifies Canefield as the station to be upgraded and notes that procurement for the surface AWS will be supported by WFP as Implementing Entity and supervised by the Peer Advisor. The project will therefore apply technical quality assurance through DMS, WFP and GeoSphere Austria, including review of specifications, equipment suitability, data exchange arrangements, metadata, quality control and readiness for GBON reporting. The project will also apply gender and inclusion considerations in training, stakeholder engagement and implementation follow-up. The National Contribution Plan highlights the need to encourage gender balance in procurement and training actions, ensure women's contributions are visible in stakeholder engagement, and create opportunities for dialogue with civil society organizations where relevant. Risk management will be guided by WFP's implementation procedures and the risk considerations identified in the National Contribution Plan. The NCP notes that DMS has only a partial quality management or risk management framework in place and that risk management is needed during and after the SOFF Investment Phase to prevent setbacks and respond to emerging risks. The project will therefore use regular coordination, monitoring and reporting to identify delivery risks, technical issues, procurement delays, maintenance constraints or sustainability concerns, and agree corrective actions where needed. Regional cooperation will be systematically integrated into implementation arrangements to maximize efficiency, harmonization, knowledge exchange and long-term sustainability across participating countries. The National Contribution Plan identifies regional institutions and neighbouring Meteorological Services as relevant partners for training, WIS2, calibration support, spare parts, knowledge exchange and technical backup. As part of the three-country Eastern Caribbean SOFF programme, supported by WFP and GeoSphere Austria, implementation will be undertaken through a coordinated regional approach that promotes technical cooperation among Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia and Dominica, including joint training activities, peer exchanges, coordinated troubleshooting support, shared learning mechanisms and targeted technician support missions, in close collaboration with regional technical institutions. Overall, the Investment Phase will be governed by a combination of WFP fiduciary, procurement, safeguards, accountability and oversight procedures; SOFF requirements; and WMO/GBON technical guidance. This will provide a clear and accountable framework for delivering the Canefield upgrade, strengthening the data exchange chain, and supporting Dominica's transition toward sustained GBON compliance.

SDG Targets

Target	Description
Main Goals	
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts2	
TARGET_13.1	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
TARGET_13.2	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
TARGET_13.3	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
TARGET_13.b	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
Secondary Goals	
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
TARGET_5.5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision- making in political, economic and public life

SDG Indicators

Indicator Code	Description
C130b01	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate c

Contribution to SDGs

Participating Organization	% TARGET_5.5	% TARGET_13.1	% TARGET_13.2	% TARGET_13.3	% TARGET_13.b	% Total
WMO	10	20	10	30	30	100
IE	10	10	20	30	30	100

Project Results / Indicators / Work Plan

Please note that there are different sections for **Project Results**, **Project Indicators** and **Work Plan** in the UN MPTF Gateway. Please refer to the Gateway Manual for guidance on how to fill out these sections.

Outcome 1: GBON institutional and human capacity developed

Description: DMS institutional and staff capacity strengthened to operate, maintain and sustain the upgraded GBON surface station and related data exchange chain.

Outcome	Output
1. GBON institutional and human capacity developed	1.1 National Consultations conducted

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations	Indicator Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Total Target Value	Target Completion Year	Annual Targets				
																Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
National SOFF Investment Phase inception and validation workshop	This activity will support the official launch and validation of the Dominica SOFF Investment Phase. It will bring together DMS, WFP, WMO, the Peer Advisor, regional technical institutions DOWASCO and other key stakeholders to confirm the implementation approach, review Dominica's GBON target, validate the focus on Canefield, and agree on roles and responsibilities.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of national and stakeholder consultations conducted	Number of national consultations, stakeholder engagement workshops, technical coordination meetings, or site-level engagement activities conducted in support of GBON implementation in Dominica.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	2	1	1		
Peer Advisor participation in the national SOFF Investment Phase inception and validation workshop	The Peer Advisor will participate in the national inception and validation workshop and provide technical advice on the confirmed GBON national contribution, the focus on	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of national and stakeholder consultations conducted	Number of national workshops conducted to launch and validate the Dominica SOFF Investment Phase, confirm the implementation approach and	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0	0		

		improving the Canefield surface station, the proposed implementation sequence, technical responsibilities, quality-assurance arrangements and alignment with the National Contribution Plan and applicable GBON requirements.					GBON target, validate the focus on the Canefield surface station, and agree on institutional roles, responsibilities and implementation arrangements.													
						Percentage of female participants attending the national inception and validation workshop (absolute number of female participants to be included in reports).	Percentage of female participants attending the national inception and validation workshop (absolute number of female participants to be included in reports).	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	At closure	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	15	30	30	0	0
	Project steering committee and technical coordination meetings	This activity will establish and convene the project governance and technical Coordination mechanism. Regular meetings will be used to review progress, resolve bottlenecks, monitor implementation risks, and ensure that procurement, installation, training, data exchange and commissioning remain on track.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of Project steering committee and technical coordination meetings	This activity will establish and convene the project governance and technical coordination mechanism. Regular meetings will be used to review progress, resolve bottlenecks, monitor implementation risks, and ensure that procurement, installation, training, data exchange and commissioning remain on track.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	12	2030	4	4	4	0	0

	Peer Advisor participation in Project Steering Committee and technical coordination meetings	The Peer Advisor will participate remotely in selected Project Steering Committee and technical coordination meetings to provide technical guidance, review implementation progress and advise on emerging technical risks and key decision points. Support under this activity will focus on overall technical oversight and coordination rather than the detailed technical inputs provided under the specific activities below.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of Project steering committee and technical coordination meetings conducted	Number of documented Project Steering Committee and technical coordination meetings conducted to review progress, resolve implementation bottlenecks, monitor risks and follow up on procurement, installation, capacity development, data exchange and commissioning.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	12	2030	4	4	4	0	0
						Percentage of female participants attending the national inception and validation workshop (absolute number of female participants to be included in reports).	Percentage of female participants attending the national inception and validation workshop (absolute number of female participants to be included in reports).	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	At closure	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	15	30	30	0	0
	Site-level technical, stakeholder and sustainability engagement for Canefield station	Targeted consultations will be conducted with DMS and relevant national stakeholders to confirm site-specific technical and operational requirements for Canefield, including access,	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of site-level engagements for Canefield station sustainability conducted	This activity will support engagement around the Canefield station site to clarify operational access, safety, security, maintenance responsibilities and local	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	2	2	0	0	0

		communications, power, maintenance responsibilities, data exchange and longer-term sustainability arrangements. Engagement will be undertaken at key implementation stages as required. It will facilitate local buy-in, help protect the station, reduce risks of operational disruption, and support uninterrupted GBON reporting.					coordination arrangements. It will help protect the station, reduce risks of operational disruption, and support uninterrupted GBON reporting.													
						Percentage of female participants attending CSO and community consultations	Percentage of female participants attending CSO and community consultations (absolute number of female participants to be included in reports).	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists					0	2027	30	2030	30	30			
	Gender and inclusion diagnostics for GBON implementation	Conduct a gender and inclusion assessment at the beginning and end of the Investment Phase to identify participation gaps and assess progress in inclusive stakeholder engagement and capacity development.	IE	WMO		Number of Gender and inclusion diagnostics for GBON implementation conducted	Assessment to support inclusive consultations and participation in capacity development.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	2	2030	1	0	1		
	1.2 NMHS institutional capacity developed																			

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations	Indicator Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Total Target Value	Target Completion Year	Annual Targets				
																Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
Development of GBON surface operational SOP package	This activity will develop a consolidated SOP package for the upgraded Canefield station, covering surface observations, AWS operation, preventive maintenance, field verification and measurement traceability, data reception, quality control, metadata management and WIS2 data exchange. The package will be reviewed by relevant DMS operational and technical staff, technically reviewed by the PA, tested or confirmed against operational workflows as appropriate, and formally endorsed by DMS before finalization. The SOP package will provide DMS with a practical reference for day-to-day operation of the upgraded Canefield station. The IE will facilitate development and consolidation of the SOP package with DMS, including collection of operational	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of consolidated GBON surface operational SOP packages formally endorsed by DMS	One consolidated operational SOP package covering the procedures required for day-to-day operation of the upgraded Canefield GBON station, including surface observations, AWS operation, preventive maintenance, field verification and measurement traceability,, data reception, quality control, metadata management and WIS 2.0 data exchange for the upgraded Canefield station.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		

		inputs, national consultation and validation, practical review of workflows, and finalization of the package. The Peer Advisor will provide separate technical review and advice on the content under the corresponding Peer Advisor activity.																		
	Peer Advisor technical advice on the GBON surface operational SOP package	The Peer Advisor will review and provide technical recommendations on the consolidated SOP package for surface observations, AWS operation, preventive maintenance, field verification and measurement traceability, data reception, quality control, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata management and WIS 2.0 data exchange. Support will include remote review of draft procedures and technical advice prior to validation and formal adoption by DMS.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON surface operational SOP package developed and formally adopted	One consolidated operational SOP package covering the procedures required for day-to-day operation of the upgraded Canefield GBON station, including surface observations, AWS operation, preventive maintenance, field verification and measurement traceability,, data reception, quality control, metadata management and WIS 2.0 data exchange for the upgraded Canefield station.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0	0		
	Maintenance and spare-parts management plan and procedures	This activity will establish a maintenance and spare-parts management framework for	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of maintenance and spare-parts management plans developed,	One maintenance and spare-parts management plan for the Canefield GBON	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0	0	0

		Canefield, covering preventive and corrective maintenance, inspection and field-verification schedules, maintenance and intervention records, spare-parts and spare-sensor inventory management, sensor replacement during external calibration or repair, and escalation procedures for technical issues requiring external support. The arrangements will be developed with DMS, with technical guidance and review by the Peer Advisor, and incorporated into the relevant operational SOPs.. Preventive maintenance and field-verification frequencies will be informed by the NCP, manufacturer recommendations, station performance and the final technical configuration.				validated and formally adopted by DMS	station, covering preventive and corrective maintenance schedules, field verification, maintenance records, spare-parts and spare-sensor inventory management, sensor replacement arrangements during external calibration or repair, and escalation procedures for specialized technical support.													
	OSCAR/WIGOS metadata and WDQMS compliance monitoring routine	This activity will establish a routine within DMS for maintaining accurate OSCAR/WIGOS metadata and regularly monitoring the availability,	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of operational procedures established and applied by DMS for OSCAR/WIGOS metadata maintenance and	One documented operational procedure established and applied by DMS covering routine maintenance of OSCAR/WIGOS station	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1			

		timeliness and quality of Canefield observations through WDQMS and relevant GBON monitoring tools. It will define responsible staff, monitoring frequency, documentation requirements and procedures for following up on identified reporting issues. The Peer Advisor will provide technical guidance and capacity development under the corresponding Peer Advisor activity, while this activity will support DMS to operationalize and institutionalize the routine.				WDQMS/GBON performance monitoring	metadata, monitoring of data availability, timeliness and quality through WDQMS and relevant GBON monitoring tools, and follow-up of identified reporting issues.													
	Peer Advisor technical guidance on WIS 2.0, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata and WDQMS/GBON monitoring	The Peer Advisor will provide technical guidance to DMS on the procedures required for WIS2 data exchange, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata management and routine WDQMS/GBON performance monitoring. Support will include review of data-flow arrangements, roles and responsibilities, metadata-update procedures, monitoring of data availability,	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of consolidated technical guidance packages delivered covering WIS2, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata management and WDQMS/GBON performance monitoring.	One consolidated technical guidance package delivered by the Peer Advisor covering: (i) WIS2 data-flow and exchange procedures; (ii) OSCAR/WIGOS metadata maintenance; and (iii) WDQMS/GBON performance monitoring and follow-up of reporting issues.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		

		timeliness and quality, and procedures for identifying and addressing reporting issues.																		
	WIS2 and data-sharing institutional arrangements	This activity will support institutional arrangements for WIS2 workflows, data sharing, station communications and coordination with relevant data users. It will help formalize the processes needed to move observations from Canefield to DMS systems and onward to international exchange. DMS will own and operationalize the arrangements, with the IE facilitating implementation. The Peer Advisor will provide technical guidance and review to ensure that the proposed arrangements are consistent with GBON/WIS2 requirements and the regional data-management approach.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of WIS 2.0 and data-sharing institutional arrangements documented and operationalized	Number of documented institutional arrangements established and applied for WIS 2.0 workflows, station communications, data sharing and movement of observations from Canefield to DMS data systems and onward to international exchange.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		
	GBON O&M sustainability and transition plan	This activity will develop a total-cost-of-ownership-based O&M sustainability plan. The plan will cover recurrent connectivity, spare	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON O&M sustainability and Compliance Phase transition plans developed and approved	Number of plans developed and approved based on total cost of ownership, covering recurrent connectivity, spare parts,	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		

		parts, calibration arrangement and costs, field verification, staff roles, maintenance responsibilities, supplier support where needed, and transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase. The plan will also document the minimum technical and IT staffing arrangements required for sustained operation, including succession and technical-backup arrangements.					calibration arrangement and costs, field verification, staff roles, maintenance responsibilities, supplier support, lifecycle replacement and transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase.														
	Peer Advisor review of the GBON O&M sustainability and Compliance Phase transition plan	The Peer Advisor will review and provide technical recommendations on the GBON operations and maintenance sustainability and transition plan, including preventive and corrective maintenance, calibration, field verification, spare-parts management, recurrent connectivity, technical responsibilities, lifecycle replacement, supplier support and readiness for transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON O&M sustainability and Compliance Phase transition plans developed and approved	Number of plans developed and approved based on total cost of ownership, covering recurrent connectivity, spare parts, calibration, verification, staff roles, maintenance responsibilities, supplier support, lifecycle replacement and transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		
	DOWASCO	Support DMS and	IE	WMO	Please write if	Number of	Number of	Annual or	Capacity	At	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		

	cooperation and technical backup arrangement	DOWASCO to review and document practical cooperation for operation and maintenance of meteorological observing structure. Subject to agreement between the institutions, the arrangement may address pooled technical support, shared training, maintenance and field verification, data sharing, technical backup including technical backup for maintenance of the Canefield GBON station, transport support, spare-parts coordination and responsibilities for the Canefield station. The form of documentation may be an updated MoU, agreed SOP, roles-and-responsibilities matrix or joint operational plan, as considered appropriate by the institutions.			institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	documented cooperation and technical-backup arrangements established	practical cooperation arrangements documented with relevant national technical partners to support, operational coordination, data sharing, maintenance or technical backup. The arrangement may be documented through an agreed procedure, roles-and-responsibilities matrix, joint action plan, meeting record or formal agreement, as appropriate.	semi-annual progress updates		closure											
	Establishment of a structured digital project and operational records repository.	This activity will establish a structured digital repository within DMS for the systematic storage and retrieval of key GBON operational and project records, including the finalized SOP package, equipment manuals, training materials, metadata	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of structured digital repositories established and operational within DMS.	One structured digital repository established within DMS containing the finalized SOP package and relevant GBON operational, maintenance, training, metadata, commissioning and compliance records,	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		

		records, maintenance and calibration records, commissioning evidence and Compliance Phase documentation. It will use existing DMS or government IT solutions where suitable and will not involve development of a separate document-management system. The repository will support institutional continuity, document traceability and retention of operational knowledge. This will support continuity and reduce the risk of Institutional knowledge loss.					including responsibility assigned for administration and updating.														
	Regional technical support and knowledge-sharing mechanism	Support coordinated regional arrangements for technical learning, WIS2 experience sharing, maintenance troubleshooting, calibration scheduling, technician exchanges and spare-parts coordination among participating NMHSs .	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of regional technical support and knowledge-sharing mechanisms established	Number of documented regional mechanisms established to facilitate technical learning, WIS 2.0 experience sharing, exchange on spare-parts management, maintenance troubleshooting and operational cooperation among participating meteorological services (Dominica, Saint Lucia, and SVG.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Beneficiaries	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0	0		

	Recurrent connectivity, SIM and cloud/server hosting and IT operating support	This activity will cover Dominica's attributable operating costs for station connectivity, cloud or virtual-server hosting, storage, backup, and technical administration, maintenance and updates of the data-management and WIS2 environment during the Investment Phase.The costing will distinguish services already covered through the existing regional arrangement from the costs to be financed by SOFF after that support ends, in order to prevent double financing. The O&M sustainability and Compliance Phase transition plan will identify the institution and financing source responsible after the Investment Phase.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON station and data-system packages covered by operational connectivity and hosting support	Number of integrated station and data-system packages covered by active connectivity, SIM, cloud, server or related operating services required to receive, manage and transmit Canefield observations throughout the Investment Phase.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	1	1		
	Advocacy to support legislative processes	Support stakeholder consultations, partnership formalization (MoUs), and technical inputs to ongoing meteorological legislation processes, where requested by government counterparts, supporting longer-	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of technical consultations or documented inputs provided in support of meteorological legislative processes	Number of stakeholder consultations, partnership-formalization processes or documented technical inputs supported, where requested by government counterparts, to contribute to meteorological legislation and	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	2	2030	1	1			

		term national ownership of the observing network.					longer-term national ownership of the observing network.													
	Dominica share of joint Barbados-based Programme Manager (one-third share) & Cost-shared WFP operational support directly attributable to SOFF implementation in Dominica (25%)	Establish one joint Programme Manager function under the WFP Barbados Multi-Country Office to coordinate implementation across Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The function will support consolidated work planning, implementation monitoring, procurement coordination, financial oversight, risk management and reporting. No separate national PMU will be established. Where required, a limited share (25%) of existing WFP operational personnel time is charged for direct SOFF implementation support in Dominica, based on documented effort and cost-sharing with other programmes.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Joint regional PMU established and operational across the three participating countries	Dominica's proportional share of one joint Programme Manager function supporting SOFF implementation across Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The function covers consolidated planning, coordination, monitoring, financial oversight, risk management and reporting. (1/3 of total costs) & cost-shared WFP operational support directly attributable to SOFF implementation in Dominica (25%)	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0	0		
	Enhanced visibility of country-specific SOFF investments through	Develop and disseminate country-specific communication materials documenting the	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of country-specific SOFF communication and visibility packages	Number of communication packages produced and disseminated to document key	Annual or semi-annual progress updates (Approved communication	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	1	2	1		

	communication materials and specialized support	implementation, results and contribution of the Dominica SOFF Investment Phase to GBON compliance. Support may include specialized communication services, technical and human-interest stories, photographs, audiovisual content, project briefs, milestone and commissioning coverage, and communication products supporting stakeholder engagement, investment visibility and future resource mobilization. Products will follow applicable SOFF and WFP communication and visibility requirements.				developed and disseminated	implementation milestones, results, lessons and the contribution of the Dominica investment to improved observations and GBON compliance.	products; project briefs; photographs or audiovisual materials; publication links; commissioning or milestone coverage; and progress reports.)													

1.3 NMHS human capacity developed

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations	Indicator Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Total Target Value	Target Completion Year	Annual Targets				
																Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
AWS operation, maintenance and field verification and measurement traceability training	This activity will train DMS observers, technicians and relevant partner staff on AWS operation, preventive maintenance, troubleshooting, field verification,, measurement traceability and documentation, station-health	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of DMS and relevant partner technical personnel trained in AWS operation, maintenance, and field verification	Number of technical personnel completing the required practical training package on AWS operation, preventive and corrective maintenance, troubleshooting, field verification, measurement traceability,	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	0	0	4		

		monitoring and basic repairs. The training will focus on the upgraded Canefield GBON surface station. Equipment-specific training provided as part of installation and commissioning will be complemented by targeted regional training and on-the-job mentoring where required. Training will be scheduled according to identified capacity gaps rather than repeated annually.					station-health monitoring and basic repairs.												
	Peer Advisor technical support to AWS operation, maintenance and field verification training	The Peer Advisor will support the technical design and quality review of training for DMS observers and technicians on AWS operation, preventive maintenance, troubleshooting, station-health monitoring, basic repairs and field-verification procedures. Support may include review of training materials, remote technical sessions and technical input to practical exercises.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of DMS staff trained in AWS operation, maintenance, and calibration or field verification	Number of DMS observers, technicians and relevant technical personnel completing training in AWS operation, preventive maintenance, troubleshooting, station-health monitoring, basic repairs and or field-verification procedures for the upgraded Canefield station.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	2	2	0		
						Percentage of female staff completing AWS operation and maintenance training	Percentage of female staff completing AWS operation and maintenance training (absolute number of female staff to	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	30	30			

							be included in reports).													
	ICT, WIS2 and data-management training	Training will cover WIS2 and Surface CDMS workflows, data reception and storage, backup and cybersecurity, metadata and quality control, and the Linux/Ubuntu, Docker and other system-administration skills needed to operate and maintain the selected data-management environment.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of DMS staff trained in ICT, MDMS, WIS2.0, and data management	Number of DMS ICT and data personnel completing training in WIS 2.0 workflows, data reception, storage, backup, metadata management, quality control, data transmission and monitoring of GBON reporting performance.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	0	0	4		
						Percentage of female staff trained in ICT, WIS 2.0 and meteorological data management.	Percentage of female staff completing ICT, WIS2.0, and meteorological data training (absolute number of female staff to be included in reports).	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	30	30	NA		
	Peer Advisor technical support to ICT, WIS 2.0 and data-management training	The Peer Advisor will support the technical design and quality review of training on WIS 2.0 workflows, data reception, storage, backup, metadata management, quality control, data transmission and monitoring of GBON reporting performance. Support may include review of curricula and materials, remote technical sessions and guidance on practical exercises.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of DMS staff trained in ICT, MDMS, WIS2.0, and data management	Number of DMS ICT and data personnel completing training in WIS 2.0 workflows, data reception, storage, backup, metadata management, quality control, data transmission and monitoring of GBON reporting performance.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	2	2			

	GBON compliance monitoring and data quality training	This activity will strengthen practical skills in WDQMS monitoring, GBON compliance tools, data availability tracking, quality-control procedures, metadata updates and corrective-action follow-up.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of DMS staff trained in GBON compliance monitoring and data quality	This activity will strengthen practical skills in WDQMS monitoring, GBON compliance tools, data availability tracking, quality-control procedures, metadata updates and corrective-action follow-up.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030			4		
						Percentage of female staff trained in GBON compliance monitoring and data quality.	Percentage of female staff trained in GBON compliance monitoring and data quality (absolute number of female staff to be included in reports).	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	30	30	NA		
	Peer Advisor technical support to GBON compliance monitoring and data-quality training	The Peer Advisor will support the technical design and quality review of practical training on WDQMS monitoring, GBON compliance tools, data-availability and timeliness monitoring, quality-control procedures, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata updates and corrective-action follow-up.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of DMS staff trained in GBON compliance monitoring and data quality	This activity will strengthen practical skills in WDQMS monitoring, GBON compliance tools, data availability tracking, quality-control procedures, metadata updates and corrective-action follow-up.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	2	2			
	Senior management training on O&M sustainability	This activity will train DMS management staff on project management, risk management, financial planning, O&M sustainability, partnership management and transition to the	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of senior managements trained in GBON sustainability, finance, risk and project management	This activity will train DMS management staff on project management, risk management, financial planning, O&M sustainability, partnership	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	3	2030	1	1	1		

		SOFF Compliance Phase.					management and transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase.													
						Percentage of female senior management staff trained in GBON sustainability, finance, risk and project management.	Percentage of female senior management staff trained in GBON sustainability, finance, risk and project management (absolute number of female staff to be included in reports).	GenderGender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	30	30	NA		
Select	Exchange with other Meteorological Services	This activity will support knowledge exchange with other Meteorological Services and regional institutions on GBON/SOFF implementation, WIS2 data exchange, maintenance, calibration and sustainability arrangements, especially within the Caribbean context.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of exchanges conducted with other Meteorological Services	This activity will support knowledge exchange with other Meteorological Services and regional institutions on GBON/SOFF implementation, WIS2 data exchange, maintenance, calibration and sustainability arrangements, especially within the Caribbean context.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	2	2030	1	1			
						Percentage of female participants completing technical exchanges with other Meteorological Services. Absolute number(s) to be included in reports.	Percentage of female participants completing technical exchanges with other Meteorological Services. Absolute number(s) to be included in reports.	GenderGender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	30	30	NA		

	Rotating joint annual workshop for Dominica, Saint Lucia and SVG technical staff	Rotating joint annual workshop for Dominica, Saint Lucia and SVG technical staff	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of rotating joint annual workshop for Dominica, Saint Lucia and SVG technical staff	This activity support rotating joint annual workshop for Dominica, Saint Lucia and SVG technical staff	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	3	2030	1	1	1		
						Percentage of female technical staff completing rotating joint annual workshops. Absolute number(s) to be included in reports.	Percentage of female technical staff completing rotating joint annual workshops. Absolute number(s) to be included in reports.	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	30	30	30		

* Capacity strengthening activities will be delivered through a combination of national and regional approaches. Given the limited size of technical teams and participating NMHSs, training activities will be combined across countries wherever feasible and financially efficient. Joint training, technical exchanges and communities of practice will enable sharing of experiences, strengthen technical networks and promote consistent implementation of GBON-related procedures, WIS2 operations, maintenance practices and quality management systems across the three participating countries.

Outcome 2: GBON infrastructure in place

Description: The existing Canefield surface station upgraded and connected to the ICT, data management and WIS/WIS2.0 systems required for GBON reporting.

Outcome	Output
2. GBON infrastructure in place	2.2 Improved land-based stations in place

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations	Indicator Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Total Target Value	Target Completion Year	Annual Targets				
																Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
Technical assessment of Canefield station	This activity will assess the current condition of the Canefield station, identify faulty, missing or obsolete components, review exposure and configuration, assess communications and power arrangements, and confirm the minimum upgrade requirements for	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Site assessment conducted	This activity will assess the current condition of the Canefield station, identify faulty, missing or obsolete components, review exposure and configuration, assess communications and power arrangements, and confirm the minimum upgrade requirements for	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0			

		GBON compliance.					GBON compliance.													
	Peer Advisor technical assessment and recommendations for improvement of the Canefield surface station	The Peer Advisor will review the technical assessment of the Canefield station and provide recommendations on station exposure, existing equipment condition, sensor and datalogger requirements, communications, power resilience, site protection, metadata, data quality and the minimum interventions required to meet GBON requirements.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Site assessment conducted	This activity will assess the current condition of the Canefield station, identify faulty, missing or obsolete components, review exposure and configuration, assess communications and power arrangements, and confirm the minimum upgrade requirements for GBON compliance.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0			
	Procurement of one complete spare sensor set, field verification kit, diagnostic tools and essential maintenance equipment	Procure one complete additional set of sensors compatible with the Canefield AWS, together with a portable field verification kit, diagnostic and maintenance tools, consumables and essential supplementary equipment. The spare sensor set will permit immediate replacement while operational sensors undergo external calibration or repair. Final	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of complete spare sensor and maintenance equipment packages procured and available for the Canefield GBON station.	Procure one complete additional set of sensors compatible with the Canefield AWS, together with a portable field verification kit, diagnostic and maintenance tools, consumables and essential supplementary equipment. The spare sensor set will permit immediate replacement while operational sensors undergo external calibration or repair. Final	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0			

		quantities and specifications will be confirmed through the technical assessment and Peer Advisor review.					quantities and specifications will be confirmed through the technical assessment and Peer Advisor review.													
	Peer Advisor review of technical specifications and procurement documentation for the Canefield upgrade	The Peer Advisor will review the technical specifications and relevant procurement documentation for the Canefield station improvement, including sensors, datalogger, telemetry, power and communication systems, monitoring equipment, spare parts, field verification equipment, maintenance tools and requirements for operation in Dominica's tropical, coastal and hurricane-prone environment. Technical advice will support compliance with the National Contribution Plan and applicable GBON and WMO requirements, without participating in the procurement decision.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of land-based stations improved	This activity will procure essential spare parts, field verification equipment and diagnostic equipment to support routine maintenance, reduce downtime and allow replacement or verification of critical sensors. The NCP specifically recommends considering additional sensors and supplementary equipment to support maintenance.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0			

	Rehabilitation and upgrade of Canefield AWS	This activity will replace, rehabilitate or upgrade the required AWS components and ensure that Canefield can produce reliable, quality-controlled observations in line with GBON requirements.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of improved land-based stations installed	Number of stations as defined in the National Contribution Plan (this activity will Replace/upgrade required sensors, datalogger, mast/enclosure, telemetry and station accessories.)	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1			
	Communications and power resilience for Canefield	Provide resilient data communications for Canefield, including cellular transmission and backup satellite communications, together with the required modems/routers and related equipment. Power resilience will include solar and/or utility supply as appropriate, battery backup, grounding, surge and lightning protection.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of land-based stations improved	This activity will secure reliable station communications, data transmission arrangements, power resilience, solar or backup power where needed, grounding, lightning protection and related measures to reduce reporting interruptions.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1			
	Site readiness, safety and station protection measures	This activity will cover any required site-readiness measures at Canefield, including mounting, fencing or protection, site safety, access arrangements, exposure checks and measures adapted to Dominica's coastal, humid	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of land-based stations improved	This activity will cover any required site-readiness measures at Canefield, including mounting, fencing or protection, site safety, access arrangements, exposure checks and measures adapted to Dominica's coastal, humid	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0	0		

		and hurricane-prone operating environment.					and hurricane-prone operating environment.													
	Data management system, WIS2 integration and cloud hosting	Establish and operationalize the data management environment required for Canefield observations, including deployment and configuration of Surface CDMS, cloud/virtual-server hosting and storage, automated ingestion of station data, quality-control workflows, backup, cybersecurity and automated onward exchange through WIS2. The solution will be implemented as part of the coordinated regional data-management approach for Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of land-based stations improved	Establish and operationalize the data management environment required for Canefield observations	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		
	Installation, transport and technical commissioning of upgraded Canefield station	This activity install and transport the upgraded station, document station configuration, test reporting performance and prepare the evidence required for SOFF reporting and transition to	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of land-based stations improved	This activity will install and transport the upgraded station, complete document station configuration, test reporting performance and prepare the evidence required for SOFF reporting	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030		1			

		the Compliance Phase. The activity includes international and national transportation, installation and commissioning of the AWS equipment.					and transition to the Compliance Phase.														
	Peer Advisor technical quality assurance for installation, configuration and pre-commissioning testing	The Peer Advisor will provide technical quality assurance during installation, configuration and pre-commissioning testing of the upgraded Canefield station. Support will include review of installation records, station configuration, sensor and communication tests, power arrangements, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata, quality-control configuration and readiness for operational data exchange through WIS 2.0.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of improved land-based stations installed	Number of stations as defined in the National Contribution Plan (this activity will Replace/upgrade required sensors, datalogger, mast/enclosure, telemetry and station accessories.)	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1			

Outcome 3: Sustained compliance with GBON

Description: The upgraded Canefield station commissioned, monitored and supported to maintain reliable GBON data availability, quality and international exchange.

Sustainability activities will be pursued through both national and regional mechanisms. Opportunities will be explored for shared technical support arrangements, harmonized maintenance procedures, common spare-parts management and regional troubleshooting support. Collaboration with regional institutions will be encouraged to strengthen long-term technical support, coordination and capacity-building functions beyond the duration of the Investment Phase.

Outcome	Output
3. Sustained compliance	3.1 GBON land-based stations commissioning period completed

with GBON	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations	Indicator Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Total Target Value	Target Completion Year	Annual Targets				
																	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
	Commissioning verification for Canefield GBON surface station	This activity will verify that the upgraded Canefield station is operating, transmitting and producing observations in line with GBON requirements. It will include checks on station configuration, sensor performance, power supply, communications, data transmission, metadata, quality-control routines	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will verify that the upgraded Canefield station is operating, transmitting and producing observations in line with GBON requirements. It will include checks on station configuration, sensor performance, power supply, communications, data transmission, metadata, quality- control routines	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		
	Peer Advisor advice on commissioning and operational readiness of the Canefield GBON surface station	The Peer Advisor will provide technical advice during the commissioning period, including review of station operational readiness, data availability, reporting timeliness, data quality, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata, WIS 2.0 data exchange, maintenance arrangements and resolution of technical issues affecting sustained GBON reporting.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	Number of improved GBON land-based stations that have completed the required commissioning period, for which country-specific operation and maintenance requirements are documented, and for which sustained international data sharing has been verified in accordance with applicable SOFF and GBON requirements.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		
	End-to-end WIS2 data exchange testing	The data flow from Canefield to national systems and international exchange will be	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	The data flow from Canefield to national systems and international	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		

		tested, documented and corrected where needed.			contributing.		exchange will be tested, documented and corrected where needed.	SOFF Compliance tool												
	Preventive and corrective maintenance during commissioning	This activity will support routine inspection, preventive maintenance, troubleshooting and corrective actions during the commissioning period. It will help reduce downtime and address issues related to sensors, power, communications, data transmission, station exposure or equipment performance.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will support routine inspection, preventive maintenance, troubleshooting and corrective actions during the commissioning period. It will help reduce downtime and address issues related to sensors, power, communications, data transmission, station exposure or equipment performance.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	1		
	Surface station spare-parts and maintenance records	This activity will support the management of spare parts, maintenance logs, field verification records, and documentation of all interventions carried out on the improved Canefield station. It will help ensure that maintenance is traceable and that DMS has the basic records required for sustained operation.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will support the management of spare parts, maintenance logs, field verification records, and documentation of all interventions carried out on the improved Canefield station. It will help ensure that maintenance is traceable and that DMS has the basic records required for sustained operation.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	1		
	WDQMS and GBON performance monitoring for	This activity will monitor Canefield data availability, timeliness and quality	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will monitor Canefield data availability,	Annual or semi-annual progress	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		

	Canefield	through WDQMS and relevant GBON monitoring tools. Monitoring results will be used to identify reporting issues early and trigger corrective actions where needed.			advisor are contributing.		timeliness and quality through WDQMS and relevant GBON monitoring tools. Monitoring results will be used to identify reporting issues early and trigger corrective actions where needed.	updates SOFF Compliance tool												
	OSCAR/WIGOS metadata maintenance during commissioning	This activity will ensure that OSCAR/WIGOS metadata for the Canefield station are updated and maintained during the commissioning period, including station configuration, coordinates, observing variables, reporting status and any relevant changes made during implementation.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will ensure that OSCAR/WIGOS metadata for the Canefield station are updated and maintained during the commissioning period, including station configuration, coordinates, observing variables, reporting status and any relevant changes made during implementation.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	1		
	Country-specific O&M requirements for Canefield documented	This activity will document the recurrent operation and maintenance requirements for Canefield, including connectivity, spare parts, calibration, field verification, maintenance responsibilities, technical support, replacement planning and any supplier support required beyond installation.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will document the recurrent operation and maintenance requirements for Canefield, including connectivity, spare parts, calibration, field verification, maintenance responsibilities, technical support, replacement planning and any supplier support required beyond	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		

							installation.														
	Peer Advisor review of O&M requirements and the Compliance Phase evidence package	The Peer Advisor will review the documented country-specific O&M requirements and provide technical advice on the completeness of the evidence package prepared for SOFF reporting and transition to the Compliance Phase. The review will cover commissioning records, maintenance, calibration arrangement, field verification records, data availability and quality reports, metadata, WIS 2.0 transmission evidence and proof of international data exchange.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	Number of improved GBON land-based stations that have completed the required commissioning period, for which country-specific operation and maintenance requirements are documented, and for which sustained international data sharing has been verified in accordance with applicable SOFF and GBON requirements.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		
	Surface station compliance evidence package for transition to Compliance Phase	This activity will prepare the evidence required for SOFF reporting and transition to the Compliance Phase, including commissioning records, data availability reports, metadata records, WIS2 transmission evidence, maintenance documentation and proof of international data exchange.	IE	WMO		Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will prepare the evidence required for SOFF reporting and transition to the Compliance Phase, including commissioning records, data availability reports, metadata records, WIS2 transmission evidence, maintenance documentation and proof of international data exchange.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		
	Field inspection and maintenance logistical support	Support necessary local transport and logistical costs for field inspections, scheduled maintenance,	IE	WMO		Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will support field inspection and mobility support for commissioning,	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	1		

		troubleshooting and corrective interventions during commissioning,					maintenance and corrective-action follow-up.	SOFF Compliance tool												
	Short regional technician-support missions	Operational support for urgent troubleshooting, maintenance and corrective actions or peer learning during commissioning (if needed)	IE	WMO		Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	Operational support for urgent troubleshooting, maintenance and corrective actions or peer learning during commissioning (if needed)	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	1		
	External calibration of GBON sensors and field verification equipment	Support external calibration of the Canefield operational and spare sensors and field verification equipment, if needed, including calibration services, shipping, insurance and related logistics. Calibration will use qualified regional facilities where suitable and external/manufacturer laboratories where required. Calibration schedules will be coordinated, where appropriate, with Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to support operational continuity and potential economies of scale.	IE	WMO			Number of sensors sent for calibration	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		

Risks

The Investment Phase Risk Management Framework should be based on the SOFF Risk Management Framework, incorporating relevant programmatic risks and including additional country-specific risks. Please follow the methodology established by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) presented below.

		Impact				
		Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
Likelihood	Very Likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)
	Likely (4)	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)
	Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)
	Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)
	Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (2)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
Non-compliance with fiduciary and procurement standards in some SOFF activities	Financial	Medium	Unlikely	Moderate	WFP will manage procurement, contracting, financial management and reporting under its established fiduciary systems. Technical specifications, procurement steps and key decisions will be reviewed through project coordination with DMS and the Peer Advisor. Procurement records, supplier due diligence, contract documentation and progress reporting will be maintained to ensure traceability and compliance.	WFP
SOFF-funded investments cause environmental or social impacts	Social and Environmental	Low	Unlikely	Minor	The project has a limited footprint because it focuses on improving the existing Canefield surface station rather than building a large new network. Environmental and social screening will be applied to site works, equipment installation, batteries, ICT equipment, waste handling and contractor activities. Mitigation measures will cover safe handling of electronic waste and batteries, occupational safety, site access, and communication with relevant stakeholders.	WFP and DMS
DMS staff depart after being trained or trained staff are	Operational	High	Likely	Major	Training will not depend on one person only. The project will train several	DMS

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
unavailable for GBON operations					DMS staff and, where relevant, partner staff such as DOWASCO or regional technical counterparts. SOPs, manuals, maintenance records, metadata records and training materials will be stored in a shared institutional repository to reduce loss of knowledge. Management-level engagement will also support staff retention and continuity planning.	
After the Investment phase, GBON data are not collected or shared or are shared of insufficient quality	Operational	High	Possible	Major	The project will establish the full data chain for Canefield, including station operation, data reception, quality control, metadata management, WIS2-compliant exchange and WDQMS/GBON monitoring. Corrective-action procedures will be included in SOPs, and monitoring reports will be reviewed through DMS/WFP/Peer Advisor coordination during commissioning and transition to the Compliance Phase.	DMS
Destruction or theft of SOFF-financed equipment and infrastructure	Operational	High	Possible	Moderate	Canefield is an existing site and the project will include site- readiness, access, safety and station-protection measures. Equipment will be installed with appropriate mounting, enclosure, grounding, lightning protection and site-security arrangements. Maintenance visits and station-health checks will help identify damage early.	DMS
Power supply or communication failures interrupt Canefield reporting	Operational	High	Possible	Major	The project will include reliable communications and power resilience measures for Canefield, including backup power, batteries, grounding, lightning protection and data-transmission testing. The NCP notes that data communication and transmission are central to	DMS

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
					implementation and identifies power/communication reliability as a risk to be monitored.	
Equipment is not sufficiently robust for Dominica's environmental conditions	Social and Environmental Operational	High	Possible	Major	Technical specifications will require equipment suitable for Dominica's tropical, coastal and hurricane-prone operating environment, including high humidity, salinity, strong winds and corrosion exposure. The NCP explicitly notes that the station is close to the shoreline and that equipment should be robust and proven under these conditions.	WFP, DMS, and GeoSphere,
Slow implementation, procurement delays or installation bottlenecks	Operational	High	Possible	Moderate	A realistic workplan will be agreed at inception. Procurement, delivery, installation, WIS2 integration and commissioning will be monitored through regular coordination meetings. Any delay affecting key milestones will be escalated to the project steering/technical coordination mechanism for corrective action.	WFP and DMS,
Sustainability of regional WIS2 hosting arrangements beyond 2027	Operational	High	Possible	Major	Engage regional institutions, WMO and national authorities to identify sustainable post-project financing arrangements.	
Limited DMS technical capacity affects maintenance and troubleshooting	Operational	High	Possible	Moderate	The NCP and CHD both identify limited technical staffing and maintenance capacity as key constraints. The project will address this through tailored technical training, preventive maintenance procedures, spare-parts planning, supplier support where needed, and	DMS, GeoSphere, WFP

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
					cooperation with regional institutions and national partners such as DOWASCO where relevant.	
Countries cannot make optimal use of data, including improved forecasts products from global producing centers	Operational	High	Possible	Moderate	Training and mentoring will cover data use, WDQMS/GBON monitoring, interpretation of reporting performance, and integration of observations into DMS operational workflows. Stakeholder consultations will help link improved Canefield observations with forecasting, early warning, aviation, disaster risk management and hydrological services.	DMS, GeoSphere, WFP
Disasters or extreme weather affect installation, station operation or equipment life	Social and Environmental Operational	High	Possible	Major	Dominica is highly exposed to tropical cyclones, intense rainfall, flash floods, landslides, storm surge and other hazards, as reflected in the current Dominica draft. Equipment specifications, site protection, grounding, lightning protection, backup power and preventive maintenance will reduce the risk of prolonged downtime.	DMS, WFP, GeoSphere
Delays or disruption in external sensor calibration and associated logistics	Operational	High	Possible	Moderate	Maintain a complete spare sensor set, coordinate calibration schedules regionally where appropriate, budget for shipping and insurance, and maintain access to qualified regional and/or manufacturer calibration services.	DMS, WFP, GeoSphere

Budget by UNSDG Categories: Over all

Budget Lines	Description	IE (6.5%)	WMO (7%)	Total
1. Staff and other personnel		$ 245,519.48	$ 0.00	$ 245,519.48
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		$ 5,801.50	$ 0.00	$ 5,801.50
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation		$ 81,221.00	$ 0.00	$ 81,221.00
4. Contractual services		$ 312,399.56	$ 55,000.00	$ 367,3999.56
5. Travel		$ 111,388.80	$ 0.00	$ 111,388.80
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs		$ 17,404.50	$ 0.00	$ 17,404.50
Project Costs Sub Total		$ 773,734.84	$ 55,000.00	$828,734.84
8. Indirect Support Costs		$ 50,292.76	$ 3,850.00	$ 54,142.76
Total		$ 824,027.61	$ 58,850.00	$ 882,877.61

Performance-based Tranches Breakdown

Tranche			Total
Tranche 1	IE (%70)	$ 576,819.32	$ 596,434.03
	WMO (33.33%)	$ 19,614.71	
Tranche 2	IE (% 30)	$ 247,208.28	$ 266,822.99
	WMO (33.33%)	$ 19,614.71	
Tranche 3	IE (0%)	$0.00	$ 19,620.59
	WMO (33.34%)	$ 19,620.59	
			$ 882,877.61

Results based budget

Outcome *	Output *	Agency *	Budget (USD) *
1. GBON institutional and human capacity developed		**Sub Total**	$ 574,476.34
	1.1 National Consultations conducted	IE	$ 74,839.32
		WMO	$ 7,000
	1.2 NMHS institutional capacity developed	IE	$ 353,126.12
		WMO	$ 10,000
	1.3 NMHS human capacity developed	IE	$ 119,510.90
		WMO	$ 10,000
2. GBON infrastructure in place		**Sub Total**	$ 145,633.00
	2.2 Improved land-based stations in place	IE	$ 127.633.00
		WMO	$ 18,000
3. Sustained compliance with GBON		**Sub Total**	$ 108,625.50
	3.1 GBON land-based stations commissioning period completed.	IE	$ 98,625.50

Outcome *	Output *	Agency *	Budget (USD) *
		WMO	$ 10,000
Total			$ 828,734.84

UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

General Information

Fund	MPTF_00281: The Systematic Observations Financing Facility
FMP Record	SOFF Saint Vincent and The Grenadines Investment Phase
MPTFO Project Id	
Start Date	
End Date	

Applicants

Status	Contact Type	Name	e-mail	Position	Telephone
	Project Manager	Abdel-lathif Younous Greta Aubke	abdel-lathif.younous@wfp.org greta.aubke@wfp.org	position	

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Contacts

Contact Type	Name	e-mail	Position	Additional e- mail	Telephone
Focal Point	Fedel Mansour	fedel.mansour@wfp.org	Head of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Satellite Office		
Focal Point	Giora Gershtein	giora.gershtein@geosphere.at	International Relations and Projects Expert		

Description

Please provide a short description of the project which will appear on the SOFF UNMPTF Gateway website - *Systematic Observations Financing Facility (undp.org)*.

The description should include overview of the project including its objectives.

1. Project description

1.1 Context and rationale

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is a Small Island Developing State in the Eastern Caribbean, composed of the main island of Saint Vincent and 32 islands and cays of the Grenadines. With a land area of about 369 km², a large Exclusive Economic Zone of around 70,000 km² and a population of approximately 110,000 people, the country faces complex monitoring and early warning challenges. Its volcanic terrain, steep slopes, short and fast-flowing rivers, coastal settlements and dispersed island communities make timely and reliable weather observations essential for public safety, aviation, marine activities, water management, agriculture, tourism and disaster preparedness.

The country is exposed to tropical storms, hurricanes, heavy rainfall, drought, heat waves and volcanic ash. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics notes that climate projections point to increasing sea surface temperatures, reduced average annual rainfall, more frequent and prolonged drought conditions, and the potential for more intense tropical storms. These risks are particularly important for a small island state where infrastructure, livelihoods and public services are highly exposed to weather, water and climate-related shocks.

The Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Meteorological Services is the national meteorological service and is a department within the Ministry of National Security, Disaster Management and Immigration. While the service was originally established to support aviation, its role now extends to national emergency management, water, agriculture and other sectors that depend on reliable weather and climate information.

Despite this important role, the Meteorological Services faces significant institutional and operational constraints. The CHD highlights the absence of a dedicated legal framework defining the mandate and responsibilities of the service, the fact that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is not yet a full WMO Member, challenges with observation network maintenance and real-time data transmission, the need to strengthen 24/7 operational capacity, and the need to better structure hydrological services.

The GBON readiness documents identify a clear and focused investment need. The National Gap Analysis confirms that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is expected to contribute one surface station and one upper-air station under GBON, but that no station is currently GBON-compliant. Existing surface stations are not transmitting data in real time to headquarters or to international systems, mainly

because of communication and data transmission constraints.

The proposed SOFF Investment Phase will therefore focus on establishing a reliable GBON-compliant surface observing capability at Arnos Vale. The National Gap Analysis and National Contribution Plan identify Arnos Vale as the most suitable surface station for GBON designation because it is located between Arnos Vale and Kingstown, in the main urban area, and because it has a continuous or near-continuous observation record since 1979. This makes the site important for both real-time early warning and long-term climate data continuity.

The investment logic for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is specific and should not be treated as a simple replication of neighbouring country proposals. In this case, the National Gap Analysis recommends replacing the old Arnos Vale station with a new automatic weather station, rather than only upgrading the existing equipment. This is because the station is old, lacks key sensors such as pressure and wind, and faces persistent communication problems affecting real-time transmission.

For upper-air observations, the project will not finance a new national upper-air station. The National Gap Analysis and National Contribution Plan confirm that the existing upper-air station in Barbados covers Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for GBON purposes under the applicable SIDS spacing requirement. The Investment Phase will therefore document the reliance on Barbados for upper-air coverage and focus national investment on the most urgent and achievable GBON gap: surface observations and international data exchange.

The Investment Phase must also address major human capacity and sustainability risks. The CHD notes that the Meteorological Services has only 12 staff, including one technician who is expected to retire in less than three years, and no dedicated IT staff. This creates a significant risk for the operation, maintenance and sustainability of the observing system unless recruitment, training and technical backup arrangements are put in place.

The proposed Investment Phase will combine infrastructure, data exchange and institutional strengthening. It will support the deployment of a robust GBON-compliant AWS at Arnos Vale, reliable communications, resilient power supply comprising solar power, battery backup and utility power where available, spare parts, field verification equipment, data management, WIS2-compliant exchange, metadata management, quality control, staff training and maintenance planning. It will also support cooperation with CWSA, relevant regional entities, SOFF countries to improve sustainability and reduce the risks linked to limited national technical staffing.

Overall, the investment is designed to close Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' most important GBON-related gap in a realistic and sustainable way, by replacing the old Arnos Vale station with a robust GBON-compliant AWS and strengthening the full observation-to-exchange chain.

1.2 Project Objective

The overall objective of the project is to enable Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to achieve and sustain GBON compliance by establishing a reliable GBON-compliant surface observing capability at Arnos Vale and strengthening the full data chain required for real-time, quality-controlled and internationally exchanged observations.

The project will finance the replacement of the old Arnos Vale station with a robust automatic weather station capable of meeting GBON surface observation requirements. It will address the main barriers currently preventing GBON-compliant reporting, including outdated or missing station components, communication constraints, lack of real-time transmission, limited spare parts, weak data management capacity, limited IT capacity and the sustainability risk linked to the planned retirement of the only technician in the Meteorological Services.

Specifically, the project will support a new GBON-compliant AWS at Arnos Vale, reliable communication and power systems, WIS2-compatible data exchange, quality control, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata management, WDQMS monitoring, spare parts, field verification tools, maintenance planning, staff training and commissioning support.

The project will not finance a new national upper-air station. The upper-air requirement will be documented as covered through Barbados, consistent with the National Gap Analysis and National Contribution Plan. This will allow SOFF resources to remain focused on the priority national gap: reliable surface observations and international data exchange.

The project will also support institutional and sustainability measures needed beyond equipment installation. These include cooperation with the Central Water and Sewerage Authority, relevant regional institutions, and neighbouring Caribbean SOFF countries; targeted technical training and knowledge transfer; practical SOPs; and an operation and maintenance plan to support transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase.

Overall, the project aims to deliver a focused and sustainable GBON investment that strengthens Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' contribution to the global observing system while improving the data foundation for early warning, aviation safety, climate services, disaster preparedness, hydrological cooperation and regional meteorological collaboration.

1.3 Project components

Component 1 — GBON institutional and human capacity strengthened

This component will strengthen the institutional, technical and human capacities required for the Meteorological Services to operate and sustain the new GBON-compliant surface station at Arnos Vale. It will address the main capacity risks identified in the readiness documents, especially the small staff base, the expected retirement of the sole technician, and the absence of dedicated IT staff.

Activities will include project coordination and technical oversight; clarification of institutional roles for GBON operations; development of SOPs for station operation, maintenance, field verification, data reception, quality control, WIS2 exchange and metadata management; and strengthened maintenance and data-sharing arrangements with national and regional partners.

A central focus will be technical capacity development. The project will support training for current and future technical staff on AWS operation, preventive and corrective maintenance, troubleshooting, field verification, data loggers, communications, WIS2 workflows,

metadata management, quality control and WDQMS monitoring. It will also support basic technical training for selected operational staff and, where relevant, complementary training for CWSA technical staff, in line with the National Contribution Plan's emphasis on building a broader technical support base. The project will explore establishment of a light regional technical support and knowledge-sharing mechanism among participating NMHSs to support maintenance, troubleshooting and operational continuity.

This component will also support management and sustainability capacity, including project oversight, procurement follow-up, risk management, financial planning, operation and maintenance budgeting, stakeholder engagement and transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase. Regional cooperation with relevant regional institutions neighbouring meteorological services and other training providers will be used where relevant for technical training, calibration support, WIS2, knowledge exchange, shared spare parts and possible technician support.

Component 2 — GBON surface infrastructure and data exchange chain in place

This component will finance the infrastructure, equipment, ICT systems and data transmission arrangements required to establish a GBON-compliant surface observing station at Arnos Vale. The National Gap Analysis confirms that no station in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is currently GBON-compliant and identifies Arnos Vale as the recommended surface station for GBON designation.

The investment will replace the old Arnos Vale station with a new AWS because the existing station is old, lacks key sensors such as pressure and wind, and has communication issues. Activities will include technical assessment of the site; procurement and installation of the AWS; core sensors for pressure, temperature, humidity, wind and precipitation; reliable communications (primary cellular plus backup satellite communications, including required modems/routers, subject to final technical assessment); resilient power supply comprising solar power, battery backup and utility power where available; grounding and lightning protection; station protection; spare parts; field verification equipment; and maintenance tools. One complete spare set of sensors, together with field verification equipment, diagnostic and maintenance tools and essential supplementary equipment will be procured to ensure continuity of observations when operational sensors are removed for external calibration or repair.

The component will also strengthen the end-to-end data chain. Existing stations are not transmitting data in real time to headquarters or internationally, and the CHD identifies data and product sharing as one of the weakest elements of the hydromet value chain. The project will therefore support data reception, storage, archiving, quality control, WIS2-compatible exchange, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata management, WDQMS monitoring and documentation of data availability.

The infrastructure design will consider local environmental conditions, including tropical marine exposure, humidity, salinity, strong winds, heavy rainfall, insects, birds, Saharan dust and possible volcanic ash. Equipment specifications will therefore prioritize robustness, maintainability, spare-parts availability and suitability for long-term operation in the national context.

Component 3 — Sustained GBON compliance achieved and verified

This component will support commissioning, operational testing, monitoring and verification of sustained GBON compliance. SOFF support should not stop at equipment installation; it must ensure that observations from Arnos Vale are produced, quality-controlled, transmitted and exchanged internationally with the required frequency, timeliness and quality.

Activities will include technical commissioning of the new AWS; verification of station configuration, sensor performance, communication and power systems; end-to-end testing of data transmission and WIS2 exchange; routine updates of OSCAR/WIGOS metadata; monitoring through WDQMS or relevant GBON tools; and corrective actions when reporting performance falls below expected thresholds.

The component will also support preventive and corrective maintenance during the commissioning period, including inspection routines, maintenance logs, spare-parts tracking, field verification records, troubleshooting procedures and documentation of interventions. This is particularly important given the limited technical staffing situation, the approaching retirement of the sole technician and the lack of spare parts identified in the readiness documents.

The project will document the upper-air arrangement through Barbados, since Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will not establish a new national upper-air station under this Investment Phase. Finally, the component will prepare the evidence required for SOFF reporting and transition to the Compliance Phase, including commissioning records, station acceptance reports, WIS2 transmission evidence, WDQMS monitoring outputs, metadata records, maintenance logs, training records, corrective-action reports and operation and maintenance requirements.

1.4 Regional approach

The SOFF Investment Phase for Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines builds on regional cooperation established during the Readiness Phase. In February 2024, WFP and GeoSphere Austria convened a workshop in Barbados with the three National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs), the Caribbean Meteorological Organization (CMO), the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH), WMO, UNDRR. It launched the Readiness Phase through a regional lens and identified opportunities for cooperation, shared solutions and harmonized approaches. The NMHSs showed trust and willingness to share information and lessons. They identified common challenges, including limited technical staffing, insufficient maintenance and calibration resources, fragmented equipment portfolios, gaps in data and quality management systems, and institutional sustainability constraints. All three countries emphasized harmonization and resource-sharing to improve efficiency and sustainability. The Investment Phase will follow a regional approach led by WFP as Implementing Entity and GeoSphere Austria as Peer Advisor. Each country will retain ownership of its national programme while opportunities for regional coordination and economies of scale will be pursued. WFP's Caribbean Multi-Country Office in Barbados covers 22 countries and territories in the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean and has Satellite Offices with dedicated staff and ongoing programmes in Saint Lucia, Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to facilitate implementation and stakeholder engagement. WFP will hire a joint programme manager under the Barbados office to facilitate, streamline and monitor implementation of SOFF investment across Dominica, Saint Lucia, and Saint-Vincent and The Grenadines, and ensure activities are on track and funds spent according to funding requirements. Depending on the number of staff and ongoing projects in each island, WFP might cost-share local programme support staff costs for SOFF implementation with other programmes to ensure day to day on the

	ground implementation and follow up. Technical solutions and procurement will be harmonized where feasible. WFP will use its procurement mechanisms and long-term agreements to coordinate equipment and service procurement across the three countries. Common specifications will facilitate maintenance, calibration, spare-parts management, technical support and network sustainability. Implementation will also draw on lessons from the WFP-implemented SOFF Investment Phase in the Dominican Republic. Capacity development will use a regional approach. Given the small technical teams in each NMHS, joint training will be organized where feasible on station operations and maintenance, data management, WIS2, quality management and GBON compliance. Knowledge exchange, peer learning and technical communities of practice will be promoted among technicians, IT personnel and managers. The programme will explore a regional maintenance and support mechanism covering shared troubleshooting, technician exchanges, coordinated spare-parts management and specialized expertise through designated regional entities and participating NMHSs. The programme will work closely with designated relevant regional entities to strengthen regional ownership and sustainability. They will be expected to support harmonized standards, training, maintenance, coordination and future compliance-phase activities. Subject to agreement, the programme will explore dedicated regional coordination support. This would institutionalize collaboration, facilitate implementation across SOFF countries and provide continuity beyond individual projects. The approach is designed to scale as other Caribbean countries, including Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, and Saint Kitts and Nevis, advance through the SOFF pipeline. This could expand joint training, common standards, coordinated procurement and shared technical support.

Universal Markers	**Gender Equality Marker**	**Risk**		
	GEM1 - The Key Activity contributes to GEWE in a limited way.	Low Risk		
Optional Markers	**WB Income Category**	Upper Middle Income		
	UN LDC	No		
	Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	Yes		
Fund Specific Markers	**SOFF Phases**	**SOFF Phases** • *Investment phase*		
	EW4All	**Early Warnings for All initial focus countries** • Yes		
	Fragile and conflict- affected situation	**Fragile and conflict-affected situation** • No		
	Peer advisor	**Peer advisor** • GeoSphere (Austria)		
Geographical Scope	**Geographical Scope**	**Name of the Region**	**Region(s)**	**Country**
	• Country		• Americas	• Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Participating Organizations and their Implementing Partners	**UN Participating Organizations**	**Government/ Multilateral/ NGO/ Other**	**New Entities**	**Implementing Partners**
	• WFP- World Food Programme • WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)			
Programme and Project Cost	**Participating Organization**	**Amount (in USD)**	**Comments**	
	Budget Requested			
	• IE	$848.742,00	Includes the 6.5% IE fee	
	WMO	$58.850,00	Includes the 7% WMO fee	
	Total Budget Requested	$907.592,00		
	Tranches			
	Tranche 1		Tranche 2		Tranche 3	
	IE (70%) WMO (33.33%) **Total:**	$594.119,40 $19.614,71 **$613.734,80**	IE (30%) WMO (33.33%) **Total:**	$254.622,60 $19.614,71 **$274.237,60**	IE (0%) WMO (33.34%) **Total:**	$ 0.00 $19.620,59 **$19.620,59**
	Other Sources (Parallel Funding)			
	Total	**$907.592,00**		
Thematic Keywords				
Programme Duration	**Anticipated Start Date**	01-Jan-2027		
	Duration (In months)	36		
	Anticipated End Date	01-Jan-2030		

Narratives

Close the most significant data gaps

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' most significant GBON-related data gap is the absence of a surface station that reliably reports internationally in line with GBON requirements. The National Gap Analysis confirms that the country is expected to contribute data from one surface station and one upper-air station under GBON, but that no station is currently GBON-compliant. Existing surface observations are not transmitted in real time to headquarters or to international systems, mainly because of communication and data transmission constraints.

The proposed SOFF Investment Phase will therefore focus on establishing a reliable GBON-compliant surface observing capability at Arnos Vale. The National Gap Analysis and National Contribution Plan identify Arnos Vale as the recommended surface station for GBON designation because of its location between Arnos Vale and Kingstown, within the country's main urban area, and because of its continuous or near-continuous observation record since 1979. This makes Arnos Vale important for both real-time early warning and long-term climate data continuity.

The SVG investment logic is distinct from the approach used for some neighbouring countries. The priority is not simply to rehabilitate a functioning station, but to replace the old Arnos Vale station with a new GBON-compliant automatic weather station. The National Gap Analysis recommends replacement because the existing station is old, lacks key sensors such as pressure and wind, and has persistent communication problems affecting real-time data transmission.

The investment will therefore close the surface observation gap through a complete station and data-chain package. This will include a robust AWS at Arnos Vale, reliable communications, power supply and backup, grounding and lightning protection, spare parts, reference instruments or field verification tools, maintenance equipment, data reception, storage and archiving, quality control, WIS2-compatible exchange, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata management and WDQMS monitoring. These elements are necessary to ensure that the country can move from isolated or delayed observations to sustained, quality-controlled and internationally exchanged GBON data.

For upper-air observations, the data gap will not be addressed through a new national upper-air station. The National Gap Analysis and National Contribution Plan confirm that the existing upper-air station in Barbados covers Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for GBON purposes under the applicable SIDS spacing requirement. The project will therefore document the Barbados upper-air coverage arrangement and avoid financing radiosondes, balloons, hydrogen systems or other upper-air infrastructure under this Investment Phase.

Marine observations are relevant for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines because of the country's large Exclusive Economic Zone and the importance of marine and coastal conditions for inter-island connectivity, livelihoods, tourism and safety. However, marine GBON stations are not part of the initial SOFF scope. Marine observations should therefore be treated as a future complementary investment, while the current SOFF Investment Phase remains focused on the approved GBON surface station pathway at Arnos Vale.

The data gap is also linked to institutional and human capacity constraints. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics notes that the Meteorological Services has only 12 staff, including one technician who is expected to retire in less than three years, and no dedicated IT staff. This creates a major risk for station operation, maintenance, troubleshooting, data management and sustained GBON reporting unless technical training and backup arrangements are put in place. In line with the NCP, the Investment Phase will address this through a cloud-based or virtual-server environment hosting Surface CDMS, with appropriate storage, backup and cybersecurity arrangements and automated ingestion, processing and quality control of Arnos Vale observations before onward exchange through WIS2. The solution will be implemented as part of a coordinated regional data-management approach with Saint Lucia and Dominica to strengthen interoperability and sustainability.

The Investment Phase will therefore combine infrastructure investment with capacity and sustainability measures. It will support technical training for current and future staff, practical SOPs, spare-parts planning, maintenance routines, regional peer learning, and cooperation with the Central Water and Sewerage Authority, relevant regional entities and neighbouring Caribbean SOFF countries. This is consistent with the National Contribution Plan's emphasis on strengthening technical capacity, maintenance, calibration support, WIS2, knowledge exchange and regional cooperation.

Overall, the proposed investment will close the most significant data gap by replacing the old Arnos Vale station with a robust GBON-compliant AWS and by strengthening the full observation-to-exchange chain. This focused approach will enable Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to contribute reliable surface observations to the global observing system, while avoiding unsustainable expansion into national upper-air or marine infrastructure during the initial Investment Phase.

GBON gap summary

Station type	GBON target	Current GBON-compliant reporting	Gap identified	Proposed SOFF investment approach
Surface land station	1	0	1 station to improve	Replace the old Arnos Vale station with a new GBON-compliant AWS and establish reliable real-time international data exchange.
Upper -air station	1	Covered through Barbados	No national investment required	Do not finance a new national upper-air station; document reliance on Barbados for GBON upper-air Coverage, in accordance with the approved NCP.

Target easy fixes

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines presents a focused and achievable opportunity for SOFF support because the main GBON investment need is clearly defined: replacing the old Arnos Vale surface station with a robust GBON-compliant automatic weather station and making the full data exchange chain operational. The National Gap Analysis confirms that the country currently has no

GBON-compliant surface station, while the National Contribution Plan identifies Arnos Vale as the recommended surface station for GBON designation.

The most immediate and practical fix is to establish a reliable automatic observing capability at Arnos Vale. This station is strategically important because it is located between Arnos Vale and Kingstown, in the country's main urban area, and because it has a continuous or near-continuous observation record since 1979. This gives the site value for both operational early warning and longer-term climate services.

The investment should not be framed as a simple rehabilitation of existing equipment. The National Gap Analysis recommends replacing the old Arnos Vale station with a new AWS because the existing station is old, lacks key sensors such as pressure and wind, and has communication problems that prevent reliable real-time transmission. This makes the intervention technically clear and highly targeted: install a fit-for-purpose GBON- compliant AWS and ensure that the data flow is reliable from station level to international exchange.

The easiest and highest-impact fixes therefore include procuring and installing the new AWS, ensuring the station includes the required surface variables, strengthening power supply and backup, establishing reliable communications, providing grounding and lightning protection, and procuring essential spare parts, reference instruments and maintenance tools. These actions will directly address the equipment, communication and maintenance constraints identified in the readiness documents.

A second easy fix is to strengthen the data transmission and data management chain. Existing stations are not transmitting data in real time to headquarters or to international systems, and the CHD identifies data and product sharing as one of the weakest parts of the hydromet value chain. The project should therefore establish a simple but operational data workflow covering data reception, storage, archiving, basic quality control, WIS2- compatible exchange, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata management and WDQMS monitoring.

A third practical fix is to address the immediate human capacity risk. The CHD notes that the Meteorological Services has only 12 staff, including one technician who is expected to retire in less than three years, and no dedicated IT staff. This creates a clear sustainability risk if the investment focuses only on equipment. The project should therefore include targeted technical training for current and future staff, basic technical training for selected operational personnel, and complementary training or technical cooperation with CWSA where relevant.

The project can also deliver quick gains by using existing regional arrangements instead of creating unnecessary new systems. For upper-air observations, the National Gap Analysis and National Contribution Plan confirm that the Barbados upper-air station covers Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for GBON purposes under the relevant SIDS spacing requirement. The Investment Phase should therefore avoid financing a new national upper-air station and instead document the Barbados coverage arrangement as part of the country's GBON compliance pathway.

Marine observations are relevant for the country because of its large Exclusive Economic Zone and dispersed island geography, but they should not be included as a core initial SOFF investment. The readiness documents recognize marine observations as a possible future need, but the immediate SOFF priority should remain the approved surface GBON pathway at Arnos Vale.

Overall, the project should target a limited number of practical fixes with high operational value: a new AWS at Arnos Vale, reliable power and communications, WIS2-compatible data exchange, metadata and quality-control workflows, spare parts, maintenance tools, and targeted technical training. This approach avoids unnecessary expansion, reduces implementation risk, and gives Saint Vincent and the Grenadines a realistic pathway to achieve GBON compliance.

Priority easy-fix package

Priority fix	Why it is feasible	Expected contribution to GBON compliance
Replace the old Arnos Vale station with a new AWS	Arnos Vale is the recommended GBON surface station and has long-term observation value.	Enables continuous GBON-compliant surface observations from the selected station.
Add missing key sensors and modern station components	The old station lacks key sensors such as pressure and wind.	Ensures the station can meet GBON surface observation requirements.
Strengthen communications and real-time transmission	Existing stations do not transmit reliably in real time to headquarters or international systems.	Enables timely international data exchange.
Establish WIS2-compatible data workflow	Data and product sharing is identified as a weak part of the hydromet value chain.	Supports international exchange, archiving, QC and monitoring.
Procure spare parts, one complete spare sensor set, tools and field verification equipment	Lack of spare parts and technical maintenance capacity is a sustainability issue.	Reduces downtime and supports station continuity.
Train current and future technical staff	The only technician is expected to retire in less than three years.	Builds minimum capacity for operation, maintenance and troubleshooting.
Use Barbados for upper-air coverage	Readiness documents confirm Barbados covers the upper-air requirement.	Avoids unnecessary and unsustainable national upper-air investment.

Create leverage

The proposed Investment Phase has been designed as part of a coordinated regional portfolio covering Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines under the leadership of WFP as Implementing Entity and GeoSphere Austria as Peer Advisor. The three countries face similar technical, operational and institutional challenges and have participated in a joint Readiness Phase process from its inception. This allows SOFF investments to leverage common implementation arrangements, harmonized technical specifications, joint procurement opportunities, regional training activities and technical exchanges among the three participating NMHSs. More particularly, WFP's Multi-Country Office in Barbados covers 22 countries and territories in the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean, including Saint Lucia, Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and has established Satellite Offices and staff in all three islands. Procurement coordination, regional technical support and overall programme management will be undertaken from Barbados through a single roving Programme Manager supporting the three participating countries. The Programme Manager will undertake missions to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as required, while WFP's existing country presence will facilitate day-to-day coordination and stakeholder engagement. The programme will also draw on relevant regional technical capacities for training, calibration, metadata management, quality control, maintenance and sustainable international data exchange, where this provides an efficient and non-duplicative delivery arrangement. The SOFF investment will build on recently completed, ongoing and existing national and regional initiatives that provide a foundation for the proposed activities. The table below summarizes the main complementary initiatives, their relevance to the IFR and the measures that will be applied to avoid duplication or double financing.

Complementary project, initiative or system	Status and scope	Relevant foundation for the SOFF investment	How the IFR will build on it and avoid duplication	Source
SOFF Readiness Phase for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Readiness assessments completed as the technical and institutional basis for the Investment Phase.	The assessments establish a GBON contribution target of one surface station and one upper-air station, identify Arnos Vale as the recommended surface site, recommend replacing the old station with a new automatic weather station, and confirm that Barbados provides the relevant upper-air coverage. They also identify gaps in real-time transmission, data management, technical staffing, maintenance and international exchange.	The Investment Phase will implement these recommendations rather than repeat the assessments. Financing will focus on replacing the old Arnos Vale station, establishing reliable communications and power, and completing the data-management, quality-control, metadata, maintenance and WIS 2.0 arrangements needed for sustained GBON reporting.	SOFF Investment Funding Request Template_SVG_v2.docx GBON National Contribution Plan of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
CREWS Caribbean: Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Early Warning Services	Completed regional project, launched in November 2018 and concluded in June 2023, with USD 6.5 million in approved funding. Its regional partners included CDEMA, CMO, CIMH, NMHSs and national disaster-risk-management organizations.	The project supported stronger regional and national hydrometeorological and early-warning systems, institutional capacity, regional coordination, forecasting and selected end-to-end early-warning and impact-based forecasting activities.	SOFF will build on the institutional relationships and regional architecture established through CREWS while avoiding renewed financing of broad early-warning-system and forecasting activities. It will remain focused on SVG's GBON-specific infrastructure and data-exchange gap at Arnos Vale.	CREWS Caribbean Final Report
CREWS Caribbean 2.0: Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Multi-Hazard Early Warning Services in the Caribbean, Phase 2	Ongoing regional programme for January 2024 to December 2026, with a total CREWS contribution of USD 7 million. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is included in its geographic coverage.	The programme supports MHEWS governance, the operational capacities of NMHSs and disaster-management organizations, disaster-risk knowledge, monitoring and forecasting, warning dissemination and community-response capacity.	Coordination will prevent duplication of regional MHEWS governance, forecasting, warning-dissemination and community-engagement activities. SOFF will maintain a narrower GBON focus: the new Arnos Vale AWS, reliable real-time transmission, national data management, WIS 2.0 exchange, metadata, quality control, maintenance and compliance monitoring.	CREWS Caribbean 2.0 Project Proposal
Existing SVG Meteorological Services observing infrastructure at Arnos Vale	Existing national observation site, but the present station is old, lacks key sensors including pressure and wind, and has communication limitations that prevent reliable real-time transmission.	Arnos Vale is located in the principal urban area between Arnos Vale and Kingstown and has a continuous or near-continuous observation record since 1979. It therefore provides both operational value and long-term climate-data continuity.	SOFF will not establish a competing site or finance a broad replacement of the entire national network. It will replace the old equipment at the selected Arnos Vale site with one fit-for-purpose GBON-compliant AWS and strengthen the complete observation-to-exchange chain.	SOFF Investment Funding Request Template_SVG_v2.docx GBON National Contribution Plan of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Existing cooperation between SVG Meteorological Services and the Central Water and Sewerage Authority	Existing national technical and institutional cooperation. CWSA operates climate stations and has personnel familiar with surface observing systems.	The partnership provides a potential national technical backup for maintenance, data sharing, calibration or field verification and broader observing-network sustainability, particularly given the limited technical staffing within the Meteorological Services.	The IFR will strengthen and operationalize this existing cooperation rather than create a separate technical structure. SOFF-supported arrangements can cover defined maintenance support, relevant technical training, data sharing and verification procedures, while preserving the Meteorological Services' responsibility for GBON operations and international exchange.	SOFF Investment Funding Request Template_SVG_v2.docx GBON National Contribution Plan of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Existing regional	Existing regional	The Barbados station provides	SOFF will not finance a new	SOFF Investment Funding

upper-air observing infrastructure in Barbados	infrastructure provides upper-air coverage for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines under the applicable GBON spacing approach for SIDS.	an alternative to establishing and sustaining a separate national upper-air programme in SVG.	radiosonde station, balloons, hydrogen systems or associated upper-air infrastructure. The IFR will document reliance on Barbados and concentrate investment on the priority surface-observation and international data-exchange gap at Arnos Vale.	Request Template_SVG_v2.docx GBON National Contribution Plan of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Regional technical cooperation and support services	Existing regional capacities are available for training, WIS 2.0 support, calibration assistance, data services, harmonized specifications, knowledge exchange, shared spare parts and potential technician support.	These capacities provide an important sustainability foundation because SVG Meteorological Services has a small staff base, no dedicated IT staff and a significant knowledge-continuity risk associated with limited technical staffing.	The Investment Phase will draw on regional entities services where regional delivery is more efficient and sustainable. It will avoid creating permanent stand-alone national functions that duplicate available regional capacity, while ensuring that SVG has the minimum internal capability required to operate the station, manage data and maintain GBON reporting.	SOFF Investment Funding Request Template_SVG_v2.docx GBON National Contribution Plan of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Existing Eastern Caribbean cooperation among Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Regional cooperation began during the joint SOFF Readiness process and involves WFP, GeoSphere Austria, the three participating NMHSs, CMO, CIMH, WMO and UNDRR. Common challenges include staffing, maintenance, calibration, fragmented equipment, data management, quality management and institutional sustainability.	This provides a platform for harmonized technical specifications, coordinated procurement, joint training, technician exchanges, knowledge sharing, shared troubleshooting and coordinated spare-parts management.	The SVG IFR will maintain a country-specific investment centred on Arnos Vale while participating in common procurement, regional training and shared technical-support arrangements where feasible. This will avoid separate and potentially incompatible delivery systems while preserving national ownership and each IFR's distinct scope.	SOFF Investment Funding Request Template_SVG_v2.docx Eastern Caribbean SOFF Investment Phase Programme v2.docx
Potential future marine-observation investments	Marine observations are identified as a relevant future need because of SVG's large Exclusive Economic Zone, dispersed islands, inter-island connectivity and exposure to marine and coastal hazards. Marine GBON stations are outside the initial SOFF scope.	The Arnos Vale station and improved national data chain can provide a stronger technical and institutional foundation for future marine-observation investments or complementary development-partner support.	The current IFR will not procure marine stations or dilute the initial investment across surface, upper-air and marine systems. Marine observations should be recorded as a complementary future financing need, while the SOFF Investment Phase remains focused on the approved Arnos Vale surface GBON pathway.	SOFF Investment Funding Request Template_SVG_v2.docx GBON National Contribution Plan of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

During project inception and implementation, WFP, SVGMS and the Peer Advisor will periodically review the activities of the complementary initiatives identified above. Where an equivalent activity is already financed through another programme, the relevant SOFF activity or delivery arrangement will be adjusted to prevent duplication or double financing. Joint delivery may be considered for consultations, training and technical learning where this generates efficiencies, while all SOFF expenditure will remain separately identifiable and directly traceable to the approved GBON outputs and activities.

The SOFF Investment Phase in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will further create leverage by using a focused GBON investment to strengthen the wider national hydrometeorological value chain. The project will not attempt to modernize the full observing network or establish new complex systems beyond the approved GBON pathway. Instead, it will focus on replacing the old Arnos Vale station with a robust GBON-compliant automatic weather station and strengthening the related data transmission, data management and international exchange chain. The National Gap Analysis identifies Arnos Vale as the recommended surface station for GBON designation, while confirming that no surface station is currently GBON-compliant.

This investment will build on an existing national observation site with strong operational and historical value. Arnos Vale is located between Arnos Vale and Kingstown, within the main urban area, and has a continuous or near-continuous observation record since 1979. This makes the station valuable not only for real-time early warning, but also for maintaining long-term climate data continuity.

The project will also create leverage by strengthening the data foundation used by several national services and sectors. Improved observations from Arnos Vale will support weather forecasting, aviation safety, disaster preparedness, water resource management, agriculture, tourism, climate services and public safety. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics notes that the Meteorological Services has expanded beyond aviation to support emergency services, water, agriculture and other sectors, but that its effectiveness is constrained by weak real-time transmission and observation network challenges.

A key area of leverage will be the improvement of the end-to-end data chain. Existing surface stations are not transmitting data in real time to headquarters or international systems, and the CHD identifies data and product sharing as one of the weakest parts of the hydromet value chain. By supporting WIS2-compatible exchange, quality control, metadata management, archiving and WDQMS monitoring, the project will help transform national observations into data that can be used by regional and global systems.

The project will also leverage regional upper-air infrastructure rather than duplicating it nationally. The National Gap Analysis and National Contribution Plan confirm that the existing upper-air station in Barbados covers Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for GBON purposes. This allows SOFF resources to remain focused on the most urgent national gap: surface observations and international data exchange. The investment will create additional leverage through national partnerships, especially with the Central Water and Sewerage Authority. The National Contribution Plan identifies CWSA as a relevant partner because it operates climate stations and has technical staff familiar with surface observing systems. Cooperation with CWSA can support maintenance, technical backup, data

	sharing, field verification, and broader sustainability of the observing network. At the regional level, the project will leverage support from relevant regional institutions and neighbouring Caribbean meteorological services. The National Contribution Plan recommends using regional cooperation for technical training, WIS2, calibration support, knowledge exchange, shared spare parts, harmonized specifications and possible technician support. This is particularly important because the Meteorological Services has a small staff base, only one technician nearing retirement, and no dedicated IT staff. The SOFF investment can also support a more practical sub-regional model for sustainability. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia and Dominica face similar challenges linked to limited technical staffing, harsh tropical and marine operating conditions, station maintenance, spare parts, WIS2 implementation and data exchange. The project can therefore support joint technical workshops, peer exchanges, shared learning and, where feasible, short technician-support missions between the three countries. This would help reduce dependence on individual staff members and strengthen a community of practice for GBON operations in the Eastern Caribbean. The project will also help mobilize attention to non-SOFF but related future needs. Marine observations are important for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines because of the country's large Exclusive Economic Zone, inter-island connectivity and exposure to marine and coastal hazards. However, the readiness documents indicate that marine observations are not part of the initial SOFF scope. The Investment Phase should therefore keep marine observations as a future complementary investment while using the Arnos Vale GBON station and improved data chain as a foundation for future support. Overall, the SOFF investment will create leverage by turning a focused GBON compliance activity into a broader enabling investment for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' hydrometeorological system. By replacing the old Arnos Vale station, strengthening real- time data exchange, building technical capacity, using Barbados for upper-air coverage, and connecting SVGMS with CWSA, regional institutions and neighbouring SOFF countries, the project will generate value beyond one station while remaining realistic, targeted and aligned with the readiness documents.
Maximize delivery capacity	The SOFF Investment Phase in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is designed to maximize delivery capacity by keeping the project scope focused, realistic and aligned with the country's current operational capacity. The investment will concentrate on one priority intervention: replacing the old Arnos Vale station with a robust GBON-compliant automatic weather station and ensuring that the full data chain is operational for real- time, quality-controlled and internationally exchanged observations. This approach is consistent with the National Gap Analysis and National Contribution Plan, which identify Arnos Vale as the recommended surface station for GBON designation and confirm that no station is currently GBON-compliant. This focused design is important because the Meteorological Services has limited capacity to absorb a broad or complex investment package. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics notes that the service has only 12 staff, including one technician who is expected to retire in less than three years, and no dedicated IT staff. This creates a major operational risk for station maintenance, troubleshooting, data management and sustained GBON reporting if the project scope is too broad. The project therefore avoids unnecessary expansion of the national observing network and does not include a new national upper-air station. The National Gap Analysis and National Contribution Plan confirm that the existing upper-air station in Barbados covers Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for GBON purposes under the applicable SIDS spacing requirement. By relying on this regional upper-air arrangement, the Investment Phase can focus implementation resources on the most urgent and achievable national gap: reliable surface observations from Arnos Vale and international data exchange. Delivery capacity will also be strengthened by the choice of Arnos Vale as the GBON surface station. The site is located between Arnos Vale and Kingstown, within the main urban area, and has a continuous or near-continuous observation record since 1979. This makes the station operationally relevant, accessible and important for both early warning and climate services. The project will build on this strategic location by replacing the old station with a new AWS rather than attempting to rehabilitate equipment that is already outdated, missing key sensors and affected by communication problems. The implementation model will combine national ownership with external implementation and technical support. The Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Meteorological Services will remain the national technical lead and owner of the station and data. WFP will provide implementation support through procurement, financial management, contracting, coordination and reporting. GeoSphere Austria, as Peer Advisor, will provide technical guidance and quality assurance on equipment specifications, station configuration, GBON compliance, WIS2 data exchange, metadata management, quality control and sustainability. The proposed implementation arrangements also build on the partnership established during the SOFF Readiness Phase, during which WFP, GeoSphere Austria and SVGMS worked jointly to define Saint Vincent and the Grenadines's pathway towards GBON compliance. As noted in different sections of the proposal, WFP Caribbean has an established Satellite Office in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and ongoing programmes in areas including shock-responsive social protection and disaster risk management, among others, providing an existing operational presence, implementation capacity and relationships with national stakeholders. While WFP currently has no other ongoing project directly with SVGMS, the Investment Phase will build on these existing relationships, programmes and operational capacities wherever relevant opportunities for complementarity arise. This provides a strong basis for implementation, combining WFP's established country presence and implementation capacity, GeoSphere Austria's technical guidance as Peer Advisor, and SVGMS's national technical leadership and operational ownership. Delivery will be sequenced around practical implementation steps. These will include technical assessment of the Arnos Vale site; procurement of the AWS, sensors, power and communication systems; installation and configuration; establishment of WIS2-compatible data exchange; OSCAR/WIGOS metadata updates; quality-control procedures; WDQMS monitoring; staff training; commissioning; and preparation of the evidence required for transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase. This sequencing will help ensure that infrastructure, data systems and human capacity are developed together, rather than treating equipment procurement as a standalone activity. The project will also maximize delivery capacity by introducing strong technical capacity development from the start. Training will target current and future technical staff, selected operational staff and, where relevant, technical staff from the Central Water and Sewerage Authority. The National Contribution Plan identifies CWSA as a relevant partner because it operates climate stations and has technical staff familiar with surface observing systems. This cooperation can help reduce reliance on a single technician and provide additional technical backup for maintenance, calibration or field verification and data-related support. Regional cooperation will further strengthen delivery. The National Contribution Plan recommends using regional entities, neighbouring meteorological services and other providers for training, calibration support, WIS2, knowledge exchange, shared spare parts and possible technician support. This is particularly relevant for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines because the Meteorological Services has limited staffing and no dedicated IT capacity. Regional exchanges with Saint Lucia, Dominica and other Caribbean services can help create a practical pool of staff familiar with similar equipment, operating conditions and GBON compliance requirements. The project will also use procurement to reduce future delivery and maintenance risks. Technical specifications should prioritize robust equipment suitable for the country's tropical marine environment, including humidity, salinity, strong winds, heavy rainfall, insects, birds, Saharan dust and possible volcanic ash. The National Contribution Plan highlights these environmental constraints and the need

	for equipment that can be maintained under local conditions. Procurement should therefore consider not only price, but also durability, spare-parts availability, warranty, supplier support, documentation, training and compatibility with the WIS2/data-management workflow. Marine observations will not be included as a core Investment Phase activity, even though they are relevant to the country's large Exclusive Economic Zone and inter-island context. The readiness documents treat marine observations as a future complementary need rather than part of the initial SOFF core scope. Keeping marine observations outside the current investment will help avoid dilution of delivery capacity and keep the proposal focused on the approved GBON surface compliance pathway. Overall, the Investment Phase maximizes delivery capacity by focusing on one high-priority station, replacing outdated infrastructure with a new GBON-compliant AWS, avoiding a new national upper-air system, sequencing implementation around the full observation-to-exchange chain, and combining WFP implementation support with Peer Advisor guidance, SVGMS ownership, CWSA technical cooperation and regional support relevant institutions and neighbouring meteorological services. This gives Saint Vincent and the Grenadines a realistic pathway to achieve GBON compliance without creating infrastructure that would be difficult to sustain.
Sub-regional gains	Overall, significant opportunities exist to create economies of scale through coordinated implementation across Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The three countries are supported by the same Implementing Entity and Peer Advisor and will pursue harmonized technical standards and implementation approaches wherever feasible, guided by applicable WMO technical regulations, GBON requirements, WIGOS standards and other relevant WMO technical guidance. This includes the development of common technical specifications for observing equipment, coordination of training activities, promotion of peer-to-peer learning and establishment of regional technical support mechanisms. WFP, operating through its Caribbean Multi-Country Office in Barbados and covering the three countries, will also pursue joint procurement across the three-country SOFF Investment Phase programme wherever technically and operationally feasible. Harmonized equipment and procedures are expected to reduce maintenance complexity, simplify calibration requirements and improve long-term sustainability. The programme will also seek to strengthen collaboration with regional entities to support training delivery, regional coordination, technical guidance and future compliance-phase activities. Over time, this model could be expanded to additional Caribbean SOFF countries as they enter the Investment Phase, creating a broader regional framework for GBON implementation and sustainability. More particular, the SOFF Investment Phase in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will generate clear sub-regional gains by strengthening the availability of reliable surface observations in the Eastern Caribbean. The country is part of a closely connected island chain where tropical storms, heavy rainfall, drought, heat waves, marine hazards and other high-impact weather events often affect several countries within short timeframes. Improving real-time observations from Arnos Vale will therefore contribute not only to national services, but also to a stronger regional observing system for the Windward Islands and the wider Caribbean. The project will add value to the regional observing network by replacing the old Arnos Vale station with a robust GBON-compliant automatic weather station and ensuring that its data are transmitted, quality-controlled and exchanged internationally. The National Gap Analysis identifies Arnos Vale as the recommended surface station for GBON designation and confirms that no station in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is currently GBON-compliant. The investment will also support a more efficient regional approach to upper-air observations. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will not establish a new national upper-air station under this Investment Phase, because the readiness documents confirm that the existing upper-air station in Barbados covers the country for GBON purposes. This avoids duplication of costly infrastructure and allows SOFF resources to focus on the country's most urgent and achievable contribution to GBON: reliable surface observations and international data exchange. Sub-regional cooperation is particularly important because Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia and Dominica face similar operational constraints. These include small technical teams, limited spare parts, harsh tropical and marine operating conditions, communication challenges, WIS2 implementation needs, and the requirement to sustain GBON reporting after installation. The Saint Vincent and the Grenadines readiness documents highlight the small staff base, the expected retirement of the sole technician, and the absence of dedicated IT staff, making regional support especially relevant. The project will therefore support practical cooperation with neighbouring SOFF countries, especially Saint Lucia and Dominica. This may include rotating joint technical workshops, targeted exchange visits between meteorological services, shared learning on AWS maintenance and WIS2 workflows, and a small mechanism for short technician- support missions when urgent troubleshooting or commissioning support is needed. Such activities would help create a practical community of technical staff across the three countries, reduce dependence on single individuals, and strengthen continuity of GBON operations. Regional institutions will be central to these gains. The National Contribution Plan highlights the relevance of regional entities for training, WIS2, calibration support, knowledge exchange, spare-parts coordination and technical cooperation. These institutions can help ensure that the Arnos Vale investment is not treated as an isolated station upgrade, but as part of a broader regional effort to improve observing practices, data exchange and long-term sustainability across Caribbean SIDS. The project can also encourage harmonized technical approaches across the sub-region. Common or compatible technical specifications, shared learning on equipment performance, and coordinated spare-parts or maintenance arrangements can reduce long- term operating costs and make it easier for technicians from one country to support another when needed. This is particularly relevant for small island meteorological services where national technical capacity is limited and where travel between neighbouring islands may sometimes provide a faster solution than waiting for external supplier support. The sub-regional value of the investment is also linked to climate and early warning services. Reliable observations from Arnos Vale will improve the data foundation for forecasting, aviation safety, disaster preparedness, water management and climate services in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, while contributing to regional and global systems that benefit neighbouring countries. This is especially important because the Country Hydromet Diagnostics notes that the country is exposed to tropical storms, heavy rainfall, drought, heat waves and volcanic ash, and that improved observations are needed to support weather and climate services. Marine observations also have a regional relevance because Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has a large Exclusive Economic Zone and dispersed island communities. However, marine observations should remain a future complementary investment, not part of the core initial SOFF Investment Phase. Keeping the current project focused on Arnos Vale and the surface GBON pathway will help ensure faster delivery and avoid diluting resources across too many priorities. Overall, the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines SOFF Investment Phase will generate sub- regional gains by strengthening the Eastern Caribbean observing network, supporting a coordinated upper-air approach through Barbados, promoting practical technical cooperation with Saint Lucia and Dominica, and leveraging relevant regional institutions for training, WIS2, calibration and knowledge exchange. This approach will help the country achieve GBON compliance while contributing to a more resilient, efficient and sustainable Caribbean hydrometeorological system.
SOFF Beneficiary	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has a small but operationally important Meteorological Services that already plays a central role in

Country Capacity Assessment	aviation weather services and increasingly supports national emergency management, water, agriculture and other climate-sensitive sectors. The service operates under the Aviation Services Department within the Ministry of National Security, Air and Sea Port Development. This gives the country a clear institutional entry point for SOFF implementation, even if the service still needs stronger legal, technical and operational foundations to sustain GBON compliance over time. The readiness documents show that the main issue is not the absence of a national meteorological function, but the very limited capacity available to operate and maintain a modern observing system. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics notes that the Meteorological Services has only 12 staff, including one technician who is expected to retire in less than three years, and no dedicated IT staff. This is one of the most important sustainability risks for the Investment Phase, because GBON compliance will depend not only on installing a new AWS at Arnos Vale, but also on keeping it operational, maintaining its sensors, managing data flows, updating metadata and resolving technical issues quickly. The institutional setting also presents constraints. The CHD highlights that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines does not yet have a dedicated legal framework clearly defining the mandate, roles and responsibilities of the Meteorological Services. It also notes that the country is not yet a full WMO Member. These issues do not prevent a focused SOFF investment, but they do mean that the project should include practical institutional strengthening, clear coordination arrangements and sustained engagement with national authorities and regional partners. From a technical perspective, the most urgent capacity need is linked to surface observations and data exchange. The National Gap Analysis confirms that no station is currently GBON-compliant and that existing surface observations are not transmitted in real time to headquarters or to international systems. The proposed investment at Arnos Vale therefore needs to be accompanied by training, SOPs, data-management workflows, WIS2-compatible exchange, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata management and WDQMS monitoring. Without these operational elements, the project would risk delivering equipment without sustained GBON reporting. The capacity assessment also points to the importance of succession planning. Because the sole technician is expected to retire, the Investment Phase should not rely on one individual. It should support a broader technical base through training for current and future staff, basic technical orientation for selected operational personnel, and complementary support from partner institutions where appropriate. The National Contribution Plan identifies the Central Water and Sewerage Authority as a relevant partner because it operates climate stations and has staff familiar with surface observing systems. This creates a practical opportunity to strengthen maintenance backup and technical cooperation beyond the Meteorological Services alone. Regional cooperation will also be essential. The National Contribution Plan identifies regional entities as important partners for training, WIS2, calibration support, knowledge exchange, shared spare parts and wider technical cooperation. This is particularly relevant for a small service with limited in-house technical and IT capacity. The project should therefore use regional support in a very practical way: not as a broad institutional aspiration, but as a direct support mechanism for maintaining the Arnos Vale station, strengthening data exchange and building the skills needed for sustained compliance. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines also has an important opportunity to benefit from peer learning with neighbouring SOFF countries, especially Saint Lucia and Dominica. These countries face similar challenges around small technical teams, coastal and tropical operating conditions, spare parts, WIS2 implementation and long-term station maintenance. A light sub-regional approach,— such as rotating technical workshops, short exchange visits and occasional technician-support missions,— would help reduce isolation and create a practical community of staff who understand similar equipment and operating realities. This approach is consistent with the National Contribution Plan's emphasis on regional cooperation and technical knowledge exchange. Overall, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has enough institutional ownership and operational relevance to implement a focused SOFF Investment Phase, provided the project remains realistic. The strongest approach is to concentrate on one priority station at Arnos Vale, invest in the full data chain, and pair the infrastructure with targeted training, SOPs, spare-parts planning, maintenance routines, CWSA cooperation and regional technical support. This gives the country a credible pathway to GBON compliance without creating infrastructure that would exceed the current capacity of the Meteorological Services to operate and sustain.
Investment Phase Alignment with the GBON National Contribution Plan	The proposed Investment Phase is closely aligned with the GBON National Contribution Plan for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and focuses on the priority actions required to move the country toward GBON compliance. The National Contribution Plan identifies one surface land station as Saint Vincent and the Grenadine's national investment requirement for GBON compliance, with the upper-air requirement considered covered through the existing station in Barbados. The readiness documents identify a clear and limited GBON pathway: the country is expected to contribute one surface land station and one upper-air station, but no station is currently reporting in compliance with GBON requirements. The Investment Phase therefore focuses on the practical step that can close the most important national gap: establishing a reliable GBON-compliant surface station at Arnos Vale and ensuring that its data are transmitted and exchanged internationally. The choice of Arnos Vale is consistent with both the National Gap Analysis and the National Contribution Plan. Arnos Vale is identified as the recommended surface station for GBON designation because of its location between Arnos Vale and Kingstown, within the country's main urban area, and because of its long observation record since 1979. This gives the station both operational value for early warning and strategic value for climate services and long-term climate data continuity. The proposal also follows the specific investment logic recommended for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The National Gap Analysis does not simply call for a minor rehabilitation of the existing station. It recommends replacing the old Arnos Vale station with a new automatic weather station, because the current station is old, lacks important sensors such as pressure and wind, and faces communication problems that prevent reliable real-time data transmission. The Investment Phase therefore reflects this recommendation by proposing a robust new GBON-compliant AWS at Arnos Vale, together with the communication, power, data management and maintenance systems needed to make the station operational. The Investment Phase is also aligned with the readiness documents on upper-air observations. Although the GBON target includes one upper-air station, the National Gap Analysis and the National Contribution Plan confirm that the upper-air station in Barbados covers Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for GBON purposes under the applicable spacing requirement for SIDS. The project will therefore not finance a new national upper-air station. Instead, it will document the Barbados arrangement as part of the country's GBON compliance pathway and keep SOFF resources focused on the national surface observation gap. The project also reflects the NCP's emphasis on strengthening the full data chain, not just procuring station equipment. Existing stations are not transmitting observations in real time to headquarters or to international systems, and the CHD identifies data and product sharing as one of the weakest parts of the hydromet value chain. The Investment Phase will therefore support WIS2-compatible data exchange, data reception and storage, quality control, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata management, WDQMS monitoring and documentation of data availability. The Investment Phase will also operationalize the data-management approach set out in the NCP. Surface CDMS will be installed and configured within a cloud-based or virtual-server environment with appropriate storage, backup and cybersecurity arrangements, enabling automated ingestion, processing and quality control of observations from Arnos Vale and onward exchange through WIS2. To strengthen sustainability and interoperability, the solution will be implemented through a coordinated regional approach with Saint Lucia and Dominica, with common hosting and technical support arrangements pursued where technically and operationally

	appropriate. The proposed activities are also consistent with the NCP's recommendations on human capacity and sustainability. The readiness documents highlight the shortage of technical and IT capacity, the pending retirement of the sole technician, and the need to build a broader technical support base. The project will therefore include targeted training for current and future staff, basic technical training for selected operational personnel, and possible complementary support from CWSA, regional entities and neighbouring Meteorological Services. The proposed Investment Phase is also aligned with the National Contribution Plan's emphasis on operational sustainability. The NCP highlights the need for structured preventive and corrective maintenance, a complete spare sensor set to ensure continuity when operational sensors are removed for calibration or repair, routine field verification, external calibration arrangements, resilient data communications, ICT systems, staff capacity and regional cooperation. The proposal reflects these priorities through maintenance and spare-parts planning, procurement of a complete spare sensor set and field verification equipment, external calibration arrangements, staff training, WIS2 transmission, metadata and quality management, and coordinated regional technical support. The NCP identifies the continuity of regional WIS2 and data-management services beyond 2027 as an important sustainability consideration. The Investment Phase will therefore provide for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines's attributable costs for cloud or virtual-server hosting, storage and the technical administration required to install, operate, maintain and update the Surface CDMS and WIS2-related environment, while avoiding duplication with services already financed through existing regional arrangements. Project resources will focus primarily on hosting, installation, configuration, technical administration, maintenance and updates of the selected data-management and WIS2 environment, rather than software licensing costs where open-source solutions are used. The O&M sustainability and Compliance Phase transition plan will identify appropriate institutional and financing arrangements for continuation of these services beyond the Investment Phase. In line with the recommendations of the National Contribution Plan, the Investment Phase includes limited institutional strengthening activities that support the long-term sustainability of GBON investments. These activities will focus on stakeholder engagement, strengthening inter-agency coordination, supporting the formalization or updating of operational cooperation arrangements, and facilitating dialogue on sustainable operation and maintenance of the observing network. The project will not finance legislative reform processes directly but may support technical consultations and coordination activities requested by national counterparts to strengthen the enabling environment for GBON sustainability. The role of CWSA is particularly relevant. The National Contribution Plan identifies the Central Water and Sewerage Authority as a potential partner because it operates climate stations and has personnel familiar with surface observing systems. This creates an opportunity to strengthen maintenance backup, calibration or field verification support, data-sharing arrangements and broader observing network sustainability. The Investment Phase also respects the distinction between core SOFF activities and future complementary needs. Marine observations are relevant for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines because of the country's large Exclusive Economic Zone and the importance of marine conditions for inter-island connectivity, tourism, livelihoods and safety. However, the readiness documents treat marine observations as outside the initial SOFF core scope. The proposal therefore keeps marine observations as a future investment opportunity, while the current Investment Phase remains focused on Arnos Vale and GBON surface compliance. Overall, the Investment Phase is fully aligned with the GBON National Contribution Plan. It focuses on the agreed priority surface station at Arnos Vale, replaces outdated equipment with a new GBON-compliant AWS, establishes reliable and resilient data transmission and data management, strengthening maintenance, field verification and external calibration arrangements, ensuring appropriate spare-sensor capacity, developing the technical and institutional capacity required for sustainable operations, and leveraging regional cooperation to support long-term GBON compliance. No substantive deviation from the approved National Contribution Plan is proposed. This gives Saint Vincent and the Grenadines a realistic and NCP-consistent pathway from readiness to sustained GBON compliance.
Execution model and implementation arrangements	The SOFF Investment Phase in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will be implemented through a practical partnership model that combines national ownership, implementation support, technical guidance and regional collaboration. While Saint Lucia, Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will retain ownership of their national SOFF investment programme, implementation will be undertaken within a coordinated regional framework. WFP and GeoSphere Austria will coordinate implementation activities across the three participating countries to maximize efficiencies and facilitate knowledge sharing. Procurement activities will be coordinated where feasible and training programmes will be designed and delivered jointly whenever possible. Regular exchanges among NMHS personnel will support peer learning, while collaboration with regional institutions will help ensure alignment with regional priorities and sustainability objectives. This regional implementation architecture is expected to improve efficiency, reduce duplication and strengthen long-term operational sustainability across participating NMHSs. For Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Meteorological Services will remain the national technical lead and owner of the Arnos Vale station and related data, while WFP will support implementation, procurement, financial management, contracting, coordination and reporting. GeoSphere Austria will provide technical guidance as Peer Advisor, consistent with the National Contribution Plan. The execution model should remain deliberately focused. The priority is to replace the old Arnos Vale station with a new GBON-compliant automatic weather station and make sure that the full data chain works: station operation, reliable communication, data reception, quality control, WIS2-compatible exchange, metadata management and monitoring. This is the core investment need identified in the National Gap Analysis, which confirms that no station is currently GBON-compliant and that Arnos Vale is the recommended surface station for GBON designation. The Meteorological Services will guide the technical choices, confirm the operational requirements, support site-level arrangements at Arnos Vale, participate in procurement specifications, and lead the operation of the station once commissioned. This national ownership is important because Arnos Vale is not just a technical site; it is a long-standing observation location with value for early warning and climate data continuity. The readiness documents identify Arnos Vale as the preferred GBON surface station because of its location between Arnos Vale and Kingstown and its long observation record since 1979. WFP, operating through its Caribbean Multi-Country Office, will provide the implementation backbone. This includes procurement management, contracting, financial oversight, supplier coordination, delivery follow-up, reporting and compliance with SOFF and WFP procedures. This is particularly important because the Meteorological Services has limited staffing and should not be overloaded with fiduciary or administrative responsibilities that could distract from its technical role. WFP's Caribbean Multi-Country Office provides regionwide coverage, technical support, and rapid surge capacity across 22 countries and territories, with a main office in Barbados and Satellite Offices in Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. Efforts focus on strengthening nationally led systems to help governments anticipate, prepare for, and respond to shocks. While certain central functions as procurement, logistics, finance and technical programme units are located in the Barbados office, additional programme and support roles are based in the different Satellite Offices to enable day to day implementation and continuity of stakeholder engagement. WFP Caribbean will establish one joint programme manager function under the Barbados Multi-Country Office to facilitate, streamline and monitor implementation of the SOFF investment phase across Saint Lucia, Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The Programme Manager will support consolidated planning, procurement coordination,

	financial oversight, risk management, reporting and implementation monitoring across the three investments, helping to ensure that activities remain on track and that funds are used in accordance with SOFF and WFP requirements. No separate national PMU or additional full-time SOFF Programme Manager will be established in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Day-to-day implementation will draw on WFP's existing country presence and operational capacities. A limited and proportionate share of existing WFP staff time may be charged to SOFF for direct implementation functions, including procurement, finance, administration, logistics, workshop organization, stakeholder coordination and implementation follow-up. This arrangement will ensure continuity between Programme Manager missions, facilitate regular engagement with national counterparts and reduce the need for frequent travel from Barbados which can be very costly. The support will be cost-shared with other programmes, based on the level of effort directly attributable to SOFF, and will not represent the recruitment of a dedicated SOFF support position in each country. GeoSphere Austria, as Peer Advisor, will support technical quality assurance throughout implementation. This should include advice on station specifications, equipment suitability, GBON requirements, data transmission, WIS2 workflows, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata, quality control, maintenance planning and commissioning evidence. This technical role is essential because the investment is not simply about buying a station; it must ensure that the station is robust, maintainable and able to generate internationally exchanged GBON data. Implementation should be sequenced in a way that reduces risk. The first step should be a detailed technical assessment of the Arnos Vale site, including station exposure, existing conditions, power, communication options, safety, installation needs and data-flow requirements. This should be followed by procurement of the AWS, sensors, telemetry, power backup, spare parts, field verification equipment and ICT/data-management components. Installation should then be accompanied by WIS2 configuration, metadata updates, quality-control routines, staff training and end-to-end data transmission testing. The project should not wait until the end to address sustainability. Maintenance arrangements, spare-parts planning, SOPs and technical training should be developed while the station is being procured and installed. This is particularly important because the readiness documents identify very limited technical capacity and the approaching retirement of the only technician as major risks. The project should therefore support training for current and future SVGMS staff, basic technical orientation for selected operational staff, and complementary technical cooperation with CWSA where relevant. CWSA should be treated as a practical national partner, not just a stakeholder to consult. The National Contribution Plan identifies the Central Water and Sewerage Authority as relevant because it operates climate stations and has staff familiar with surface observing systems. Cooperation with CWSA can help strengthen technical backup, maintenance support, data sharing and field-level sustainability for the observing network. Regional cooperation will also be part of the implementation approach. The National Contribution Plan highlights the role of regional entities in cooperation, WIS2-related data exchange, training, calibration and data support. During implementation, SVGMS, WFP and the Peer Advisor will explore practical ways to use these regional capacities, particularly for staff training, calibration options, technical standards, data exchange and knowledge sharing with neighbouring meteorological services, most notably Saint Lucia and Dominica. The execution model will also reflect the agreed upper-air approach. The project will not finance a new national upper-air station. The National Gap Analysis and National Contribution Plan confirm that Barbados covers Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for GBON upper-air purposes. This arrangement should be clearly documented during implementation, while the project's operational focus remains on Arnos Vale and the surface data exchange chain. Marine observations should also remain outside the core implementation package. They are relevant for the country's large Exclusive Economic Zone and inter-island context, but the readiness documents treat them as a future complementary need rather than part of the initial SOFF core investment. Keeping them outside the current scope will help protect delivery capacity and avoid spreading resources too thinly. Overall, the execution model is designed to be realistic for a small meteorological service. It keeps SVGMS at the centre of technical ownership, uses WFP's implementation systems to reduce fiduciary and procurement risk, draws on GeoSphere Austria for technical quality assurance, and brings in CWSA, relevant regional institutions and neighbouring SOFF countries where they can add practical value. This gives Saint Vincent and the Grenadines a credible pathway to install, operate and sustain the Arnos Vale GBON surface station without creating an implementation burden that exceeds national capacity.
Private sector involvement	Private sector involvement in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines should be used carefully and only where it adds practical value. The Arnos Vale station and the data it produces should remain under national ownership and responsibility, but external suppliers or service providers may be needed for specific technical functions that the Meteorological Services cannot easily sustain alone at this stage. This is particularly relevant because the readiness documents point to a very small technical base within the Meteorological Services: only one technician, expected to retire in less than three years, and no dedicated IT staff. In this context, private sector support can help reduce implementation and maintenance risks, especially during procurement, installation, commissioning, calibration or field verification, spare-parts supply, communications setup and after-sales technical support. The role of the private sector should therefore be limited, well-defined and linked to sustainability. The project may engage suppliers for the procurement and installation of the new GBON-compliant AWS at Arnos Vale, including the station sensors, datalogger, telemetry, power backup, grounding, lightning protection, spare parts, documentation and training. Given the local operating conditions, procurement should give strong attention to equipment durability, warranty arrangements, availability of spare parts, training obligations and after-sales service. The National Contribution Plan highlights the need for equipment that can operate reliably in tropical marine conditions, including humidity, salinity, strong winds, heavy rainfall, insects, birds, Saharan dust and possible volcanic ash. Private sector support may also be relevant for ICT and data-management functions, especially if the project requires specific configuration support for data reception, storage, backup, WIS2-compatible exchange, metadata workflows or quality-control routines. However, any such support should include knowledge transfer to the Meteorological Services and should avoid creating a situation where the country depends fully on an external provider to keep GBON data flowing. Private sector involvement may be particularly relevant for specialized maintenance and calibration services that are not currently available within SVGMS. The National Contribution Plan notes that SVGMS has very limited technical staffing and that external qualified calibration services will be required for sensors that cannot be calibrated through available regional facilities. This should complement, not replace, national capacity development. Training for Meteorological Services staff, and where relevant CWSA technical staff, should remain part of the core investment so that the country progressively builds its own ability to maintain the Arnos Vale station. The project should also avoid adding new fragmentation to the observing network. One of the lessons from neighbouring countries and from the regional readiness discussions is that multiple vendors and station types can make maintenance, spare parts and training more difficult. For Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, procurement should therefore aim for a technically robust and maintainable

	solution, with clear documentation and compatibility with the intended data-management and WIS2 workflow. This is especially important because the project is replacing an old station rather than simply repairing a minor fault. There may also be value in exploring private sector users of weather and climate information, especially in aviation, tourism, marine transport, agriculture and other weather-sensitive sectors. However, this should be treated as a secondary opportunity for future service development and sustainability, not as a replacement for the public role of the Meteorological Services in operating GBON observations. Any privately owned weather stations or data sources may be useful as supplementary information, but they should not be treated as substitutes for the official GBON station at Arnos Vale. Overall, private sector involvement should be practical, limited and accountable. It should help deliver a robust station, ensure access to technical support and spare parts, and strengthen the sustainability of the observation-to-exchange chain. At the same time, the project should maintain clear national ownership, build local capacity, and avoid long-term dependency on suppliers or service providers. This balanced approach is the most appropriate for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, given the small size of the Meteorological Services and the need to sustain GBON compliance beyond the Investment Phase.
Civil society participation	Civil society participation in the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines SOFF Investment Phase should be kept practical and proportionate to the technical nature of the project. The investment is mainly about replacing the old Arnos Vale station with a GBON-compliant AWS and making sure the data are transmitted, quality-controlled and exchanged internationally. Still, the value of this investment is ultimately public: better observations should support better forecasts, warnings, preparedness and climate services for people and sectors exposed to weather and climate risks. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics shows that the Meteorological Services already supports users beyond aviation, including national emergency management, water, agriculture and other sectors. It also highlights the country's exposure to tropical storms, heavy rainfall, drought, heat waves and volcanic ash. For this reason, civil society engagement should focus on how improved observations from Arnos Vale can strengthen early warning, preparedness and climate information for communities, rather than creating a separate or heavy engagement structure for SOFF. Civil society organizations, community-based groups and non-governmental organizations can be engaged through existing national disaster risk management, climate resilience and early warning platforms. Their role should be to help connect the technical investment to real user needs, especially for communities affected by floods, landslides, drought, coastal hazards, volcanic ash and other severe weather impacts. This is particularly relevant in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines because of the dispersed island geography and the importance of timely information for both the main island and the Grenadines. The project should also use stakeholder consultations to explain the purpose of the Arnos Vale investment and the public value of reliable observations. The old station has a long observation history and is located in the main urban area between Arnos Vale and Kingstown, which gives it strong relevance for early warning and climate services. Improved observations from this site should therefore be presented not simply as a technical upgrade, but as a foundation for better services to national institutions, communities and weather-sensitive sectors. Gender and inclusion should be considered in a simple but meaningful way. Training and consultation activities should encourage inclusive participation where relevant, especially when discussions involve early warning, communication and community preparedness. The project does not need to finance large-scale community programming, but it should ensure that the perspectives of vulnerable groups and community-facing actors are considered when discussing how improved weather information will be used. The Central Water and Sewerage Authority can also provide an important bridge between the technical and user-facing sides of the project. The National Contribution Plan identifies CWSA as a relevant partner because it operates climate stations and has staff familiar with surface observing systems. Cooperation with CWSA can therefore support both technical sustainability and the wider use of observations for water-related risks and services. Civil society participation should remain linked to the core SOFF objective. The project should not expand into broad community outreach activities that dilute the investment. Instead, engagement should be targeted around consultations, awareness of the value of the observing system, feedback from relevant user groups, and links with institutions that translate weather information into preparedness and action. Overall, civil society participation will help ensure that the Arnos Vale investment is understood as more than an equipment purchase. It will support the connection between improved observations, better early warning, stronger preparedness and more useful climate information for people and sectors across Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
Fiduciary systems	The fiduciary arrangements for the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines SOFF Investment Phase should be kept clear and simple. WFP will manage the funds, procurement, contracting, financial oversight and reporting under its established procedures, while the Meteorological Services will provide the technical direction, confirm operational needs and remain the national owner of the Arnos Vale station and related data. This division of responsibilities is important because the Meteorological Services is small and should not be overloaded with fiduciary or administrative tasks that go beyond its current capacity. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics notes that the service has only 12 staff, including one technician who is expected to retire in less than three years, and no dedicated IT staff. This makes it essential that the project uses WFP's implementation systems while keeping the national service focused on technical ownership, station operation and sustainability. Procurement should be guided by technical quality and long-term sustainability, not only by the lowest price. For Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, this is particularly important because the project is expected to replace the old Arnos Vale station with a new GBON-compliant automatic weather station. The National Gap Analysis indicates that the existing station is old, lacks key sensors such as pressure and wind, and has communication issues. The procurement process should therefore ensure that the selected equipment is robust, complete, compatible with GBON requirements, and able to support reliable real-time data transmission. Technical specifications should be prepared with input from the Meteorological Services and reviewed with the support of the Peer Advisor. They should cover the AWS, sensors, datalogger, communications, power supply and backup, grounding, lightning protection, spare parts, reference instruments or field verification tools, maintenance tools, documentation, warranties, after-sales support and training. This is important because the investment must result in a station that SVGMS can operate and maintain, not just equipment that is delivered and installed. The procurement process should also take account of the local operating environment. The National Contribution Plan highlights the need for equipment that can withstand tropical marine conditions, including humidity, salinity, strong winds, heavy rainfall, insects, birds, Saharan dust and possible volcanic ash. These conditions should be reflected in the technical specifications and supplier evaluation, including durability, maintainability, spare- parts availability and warranty provisions. WFP's fiduciary systems will also support transparency and accountability in the use of SOFF resources. This should include documented procurement decisions, clear supplier contracts, payment linked to deliverables, proper financial tracking, progress reporting and appropriate controls for any goods or services procured under the project. Where suppliers or service providers are engaged, contracts should clearly define deliverables, timelines, installation requirements, warranty obligations, training

	responsibilities, maintenance support, spare-parts access and handover documentation. The financial management arrangements should also help the project remain focused on the approved GBON pathway. The SOFF resources should prioritize the Arnos Vale surface station, the observation-to-exchange chain, targeted training, spare parts, maintenance planning, WIS2-compatible data exchange, metadata management and commissioning. The project should not include national upper-air procurement, because the readiness documents confirm that Barbados covers Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for GBON upper-air purposes. Similarly, marine observations should not be financed as part of the core initial Investment Phase. They are relevant for the country's large Exclusive Economic Zone and inter-island context, but the readiness documents treat them as a future complementary investment. Keeping marine observations outside the core budget will help avoid spreading resources too thinly and will protect delivery against the main priority: achieving GBON-compliant surface reporting from Arnos Vale. The fiduciary approach should also allow for practical regional efficiency where feasible. The National Contribution Plan highlights the value of cooperation with regional entities and neighbouring meteorological services for training, calibration support, knowledge exchange, shared spare parts and technical support. If compatible with WFP procedures, the project may explore common technical specifications, coordinated training, shared learning or regional support arrangements with Saint Lucia and Dominica. Overall, the fiduciary system will provide the financial and procurement backbone for a technically focused investment. WFP will manage funds and procurement, the Meteorological Services will guide technical priorities and take ownership of the Arnos Vale station, and the Peer Advisor will support technical quality assurance. This arrangement is well suited to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines because it reduces administrative burden on a small service while ensuring that SOFF resources are used transparently and directly for the infrastructure, data exchange and capacity measures needed for sustained GBON compliance.
Social and environmental safeguards	The social and environmental risks of the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines SOFF Investment Phase are expected to be limited and manageable. The project is focused on replacing the old Arnos Vale station with a GBON-compliant automatic weather station and strengthening the related data exchange chain. It does not involve large-scale infrastructure, land acquisition, resettlement or major civil works. The main safeguards attention should therefore be on safe installation, environmental suitability of equipment, occupational safety, waste management, and ensuring that the investment delivers public value through better weather and climate information. The Arnos Vale site is already identified in the readiness documents as the recommended GBON surface station. The investment will replace outdated equipment with a new AWS, because the existing station is old, lacks key sensors such as pressure and wind, and has communication issues that prevent reliable real-time data transmission. This means the environmental and social footprint should remain relatively small, but the installation still needs to be properly screened and managed. Environmental considerations are particularly important because the station must operate in a demanding island environment. The National Contribution Plan highlights exposure to tropical marine conditions, including humidity, salinity, strong winds, heavy rainfall, insects, birds, Saharan dust and possible volcanic ash. Equipment specifications should therefore prioritize robustness, low maintenance requirements, spare-parts availability and suitability for long-term operation in these conditions. This is not only a technical issue; it is also a sustainability safeguard, since poorly adapted equipment would increase waste, downtime and replacement needs. During procurement and installation, the project should apply WFP's environmental and social safeguards procedures. This should include safe handling of batteries, packaging, electronic waste, obsolete equipment, solar or backup power components, electrical systems and any minor installation-related waste. Where possible, suppliers should be required to minimize hazardous materials, provide clear documentation, and follow appropriate disposal or recycling practices for equipment and consumables. Occupational health and safety will also need attention. Installation and maintenance activities may involve electrical systems, masts or mounting structures, grounding, lightning protection, power backup, field tools and communications equipment. Contractors, suppliers and technical staff should follow safe working practices, and handover documentation should include maintenance and safety instructions for SVGMS staff. This is particularly important because the Meteorological Services has a very small technical team and limited internal backup capacity. The CHD notes that the service has only 12 staff, including one technician expected to retire in less than three years, and no dedicated IT staff. Social risks are expected to be low, but the project should still be implemented in a way that supports national ownership and public value. Improved observations from Arnos Vale will support forecasting, aviation safety, early warning, disaster preparedness, water management, agriculture and climate services. The CHD indicates that the Meteorological Services already supports users beyond aviation, including emergency management, water, agriculture and other sectors. The project should therefore ensure that relevant national stakeholders understand the purpose of the investment and how improved observations can strengthen services for communities and climate-sensitive sectors. Gender and inclusion should be integrated in a practical way, especially through training and consultations. The project does not need to create a large standalone social engagement programme, but it should encourage inclusive participation in stakeholder discussions and capacity development where relevant. This is especially important when improved observations are linked to early warning, preparedness and service delivery for communities exposed to floods, landslides, drought, coastal hazards, volcanic ash and severe weather. The Central Water and Sewerage Authority can also support the social and environmental value of the investment. The National Contribution Plan identifies CWSA as a relevant partner because it operates climate stations and has staff familiar with surface observing systems. Cooperation with CWSA can help connect the Arnos Vale investment to water- related risks, data sharing and broader national resilience needs, while also strengthening technical sustainability. Marine observations should be treated carefully in safeguards discussions. They are relevant for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines because of the country's large Exclusive Economic Zone and inter-island context, but they are not part of the initial SOFF core investment. Keeping marine observations as a future complementary opportunity will help avoid expanding the environmental and operational footprint of the current project beyond what can be delivered and sustained. Overall, the project is expected to generate positive social and environmental benefits by improving the observation base for early warning, climate services, aviation safety and disaster preparedness. The safeguards approach should remain proportionate but rigorous: screen installation activities, manage waste safely, ensure occupational safety, procure durable equipment adapted to local conditions, and connect the technical investment to the wider public purpose of better weather and climate information for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
Dispute resolution mechanism	The SOFF Secretariat will be promptly informed in case of urgent matters, in addition to regular reporting requirements. Any dispute, complaint or concern arising during the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines SOFF Investment Phase will be handled through a combination of WFP's established accountability and procurement procedures and practical project-level coordination between WFP, the Meteorological Services, GeoSphere Austria and relevant national partners.

	The mechanism should remain simple and usable. Most issues are likely to be operational rather than political: delays in procurement or delivery, technical disagreements on equipment specifications, installation problems at Arnos Vale, data transmission issues, contractor performance, maintenance responsibilities, or questions around training and handover. These should first be discussed through regular project coordination between WFP, the Meteorological Services and the Peer Advisor, with decisions documented and followed up through the workplan. The Meteorological Services will be the first technical point of reference for issues linked to the Arnos Vale station, including site access, station operation, maintenance needs, data transmission and day-to-day use of the equipment. WFP will manage formal procurement, contracting, fiduciary and supplier-related matters. GeoSphere Austria, as Peer Advisor, will provide technical advice where issues relate to GBON compliance, station specifications, WIS2 exchange, metadata, quality control, commissioning or sustainability. The National Contribution Plan identifies GeoSphere Austria as the Peer Advisor and WFP as the Implementing Entity supporting the Investment Phase. Where a concern relates to suppliers or service providers, it should be handled through the relevant contract provisions and WFP procurement procedures. Contracts should clearly define deliverables, timelines, technical standards, warranty obligations, training requirements, documentation, spare-parts access, after-sales support, liability and exit clauses. This is important because the project depends on replacing the old Arnos Vale station with a robust new AWS, and the National Gap Analysis identifies the current station's age, missing sensors and communication problems as key reasons for replacement. Environmental, social, safeguarding or occupational safety concerns should be addressed through WFP's applicable safeguards and accountability channels. This may include concerns related to installation works, batteries, electronic waste, contractor conduct, site safety, or any issue raised by national stakeholders. Given the limited footprint of the project, such risks are expected to be manageable, but they should still be documented and addressed promptly. The mechanism should also cover technical disagreements around the project scope. In particular, the proposal should be clear that the Investment Phase will not finance a national upper-air station. The National Gap Analysis and National Contribution Plan confirm that the Barbados upper-air station covers Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for GBON purposes. If questions arise on this point, the approved readiness documents should be used as the basis for decision-making. Similarly, marine observations should not be allowed to create scope confusion during implementation. They are relevant for the country's large Exclusive Economic Zone and inter-island context, but they are treated in the readiness documents as a future complementary need rather than a core activity under the initial SOFF Investment Phase. Keeping this distinction clear will help avoid disputes over budget use and maintain focus on the Arnos Vale surface station. For national partner issues, particularly cooperation with CWSA, the project should use dialogue and agreed coordination arrangements. The National Contribution Plan identifies CWSA as a relevant partner because it operates climate stations and has staff familiar with surface observing systems. If questions arise around maintenance support, technical backup, data sharing or joint training, they should be discussed through the project coordination mechanism and reflected in simple written arrangements where useful. If an issue cannot be resolved at technical level, it should be escalated to the appropriate management level within WFP and the national counterpart institution. The objective should be early resolution, not bureaucratic escalation. Regular coordination meetings, clear documentation of decisions, and timely follow-up on corrective actions will be the main tools for preventing small implementation issues from affecting delivery. Overall, the dispute resolution mechanism will combine WFP's formal procedures with practical project-level problem solving. This approach is appropriate for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines because the project is technically focused, the national service is small, and the main objective is to keep implementation moving while protecting transparency, accountability and national ownership of the Arnos Vale GBON station.
Additional relevant policies and procedures	The Saint Vincent and the Grenadines SOFF Investment Phase will be implemented using the applicable SOFF requirements, WFP procedures as Implementing Entity, and WMO/GBON technical guidance. The purpose is to keep the project focused, accountable and technically sound, while avoiding unnecessary complexity for a small Meteorological Services with limited staff and technical capacity. WFP procedures will guide the management of SOFF resources, including budgeting, procurement, contracting, supplier management, financial tracking and reporting. This is important because the Meteorological Services should remain focused on its technical role: defining operational needs, supporting the Arnos Vale station implementation, operating the station after commissioning, and sustaining the data flow. WFP's fiduciary and procurement systems will help reduce the administrative burden on the national service while ensuring that SOFF resources are managed transparently. Technical implementation will be guided by the National Gap Analysis, the GBON National Contribution Plan and the Country Hydromet Diagnostics. These documents provide the basis for the main investment choices: Arnos Vale as the selected GBON surface station, replacement of the old station with a new AWS, and documentation of Barbados as the upper-air station covering Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for GBON purposes. The project will also follow WMO and GBON requirements related to surface observations, WIGOS metadata, WIS2-compatible data exchange, quality control and performance monitoring. This is essential because the objective is not only to install equipment, but to ensure that observations from Arnos Vale are transmitted, quality-controlled, monitored and exchanged internationally on a sustained basis. The readiness documents show that existing stations are not currently transmitting data in real time to headquarters or international systems, which makes the data chain a core part of the investment. Procurement specifications should be prepared with long-term sustainability in mind. The project should avoid selecting equipment only on the basis of the lowest price. For Arnos Vale, the equipment must be robust, maintainable and suitable for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' operating conditions, including humidity, salinity, strong winds, heavy rainfall, insects, birds, Saharan dust and possible volcanic ash. The National Contribution Plan highlights these environmental constraints, which should be reflected in procurement, warranty, spare-parts and supplier-support requirements. Environmental and social safeguards will be applied in a proportionate way. The project is not expected to involve major civil works, land acquisition or resettlement, but installation activities may involve batteries, electronic equipment, packaging, electrical systems, obsolete equipment and contractor safety. WFP safeguards procedures should therefore be used to manage waste, occupational health and safety, site works and any stakeholder concerns linked to installation or operation. Accountability and complaint procedures will also apply. Any concerns related to procurement, contractor conduct, safeguards, occupational safety, implementation delays or misuse of resources should be handled through WFP's established channels and project-level coordination. Technical issues should be reviewed with the Meteorological Services and GeoSphere Austria as Peer Advisor, especially where they affect GBON compliance, WIS2 transmission, metadata, quality control or commissioning. Gender and inclusion should be considered through training and stakeholder engagement. The project does not need a large standalone gender or community programme, but it should encourage inclusive participation in consultations and capacity-development activities where relevant. This is particularly important because improved observations from Arnos Vale should ultimately

	support better early warning and climate services for communities and sectors exposed to weather and climate risks. Risk management will be guided by WFP implementation procedures and by the main risks identified in the readiness documents. These include limited staff, the expected retirement of the sole technician, lack of dedicated IT staff, weak real-time transmission, spare-parts constraints and the need to sustain station maintenance after installation. The project should therefore maintain a practical risk register and use regular coordination meetings to track mitigation measures, procurement progress, training delivery, data transmission, station commissioning and transition to the Compliance Phase. The project should also maintain clear boundaries around what is and is not part of the Investment Phase. A new national upper-air station should not be included, because Barbados is identified in the readiness documents as covering Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for GBON upper-air purposes. Marine observations should also remain outside the core initial investment, even if they are relevant for the country's large Exclusive Economic Zone and inter-island context. They can be presented as a future complementary need, but the current SOFF investment should remain focused on Arnos Vale and the surface GBON data chain. Regional cooperation will be systematically integrated into implementation arrangements to maximize efficiency, harmonization, knowledge exchange and long-term sustainability across participating countries. The National Contribution Plan identifies regional institutions and neighbouring Meteorological Services as relevant partners for training, WIS2, calibration support, spare parts, knowledge exchange and technical backup. As part of the three-country Eastern Caribbean SOFF programme, supported by WFP and GeoSphere Austria, implementation will be undertaken through a coordinated regional approach that promotes technical cooperation among Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia and Dominica, including joint training activities, peer exchanges, coordinated troubleshooting support, shared learning mechanisms and targeted technician support missions, in close collaboration with regional technical institutions. Overall, the project will be governed by a combination of WFP fiduciary, procurement, safeguards and accountability procedures; SOFF requirements; WMO/GBON technical guidance; and the validated SVG readiness documents. This provides a clear basis for delivering the Arnos Vale station replacement, strengthening the data exchange chain, and supporting Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' transition toward sustained GBON compliance.

SDG Targets

Target	Description
Main Goals	
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts2	
TARGET_13.1	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
TARGET_13.2	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
TARGET_13.3	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
TARGET_13.b	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
Secondary Goals	
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
TARGET_5.5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision- making in political, economic and public life

SDG Indicators

Indicator Code	Description
C130b01	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate c

Contribution to SDGs

Participating Organization	% TARGET_5.5	% TARGET_13.1	% TARGET_13.2	% TARGET_13.3	% TARGET_13.b	% Total
WMO	10	10	20	30	30	100
IE	10	20	10	30	30	100

Project Results / Indicators / Work Plan

Please note that there are different sections for **Project Results**, **Project Indicators** and **Work Plan** in the UN MPTF Gateway. Please refer to the Gateway Manual for guidance on how to fill out these sections.

Outcome 1: 1. GBON institutional and human capacity developed

Description: The Meteorological Services has the institutional arrangements, staff skills, SOPs and partnerships required to operate and sustain the Arnos Vale GBON station and its data exchange chain.

Outcome	Output
1. GBON institutional and human capacity developed	1.1 National Consultations conducted

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations	Indicator Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Total Target Value	Target Completion Year	Annual Targets				
																Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
National SOFF Investment Phase inception and validation workshop	This activity will support the official launch and validation of the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines SOFF Investment Phase. It will bring together SVGMS, WFP, WMO, the Peer Advisor, relevant ministries, regional technical institutions CWSA and other key stakeholders to confirm the implementation approach, review Saint Vincent and the Grenadines's GBON target, validate the focus on Arnos Vale, and agree on roles and responsibilities.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of national and stakeholder consultations conducted	Number of national consultations, stakeholder engagement workshops, technical coordination meetings, or site-level engagement activities conducted in support of GBON implementation in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	2	1	1		
Peer Advisor participation in the national SOFF Investment	The Peer Advisor will participate in the national inception and	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are	Number of national and stakeholder consultations conducted	Number of national workshops conducted to launch and	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0	0		

	Phase inception and validation workshop	validation workshop and provide technical advice on the confirmed GBON national contribution, the focus on improving the Arnos Vale surface station, the proposed implementation sequence, technical responsibilities, quality-assurance arrangements and alignment with the National Contribution Plan and applicable GBON requirements.			contributing.		validate the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines SOFF Investment Phase, confirm the implementation approach and GBON target, validate the focus on the Arnos Vale surface station, and agree on institutional roles, responsibilities and implementation arrangements.															
						Percentage of female participants attending the national inception and validation workshop (absolute number of female participants to be included in reports).	Percentage of female participants attending the national inception and validation workshop (absolute number of female participants to be included in reports).	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	At closure	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	15	30	30	0	0
	Project steering committee and technical coordination meetings	This activity will establish and convene the project governance and technical Coordination mechanism. Regular meetings will be used to review progress,	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of Project steering committee and technical coordination meetings	This activity will establish and convene the project governance and technical coordination mechanism. Regular meetings will be used to review progress, resolve bottlenecks,	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	12	2030	4	4	4	0	0

		resolve bottlenecks, monitor implementation risks, and ensure that procurement, installation, training, data exchange and commissioning remain on track.					monitor implementation risks, and ensure that procurement, installation, training, data exchange and commissioning remain on track.													
	Peer Advisor participation in Project Steering Committee and technical coordination meetings	The Peer Advisor will participate remotely in selected Project Steering Committee and technical coordination meetings to provide technical guidance, review implementation progress and advise on emerging technical risks and key decision points. Support under this activity will focus on overall technical oversight and coordination rather than the detailed technical inputs provided under the specific activities below.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of Project steering committee and technical coordination meetings conducted	Number of documented Project Steering Committee and technical coordination meetings conducted to review progress, resolve implementation bottlenecks, monitor risks and follow up on procurement, installation, capacity development, data exchange and commissioning.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	12	2030	4	4	4	0	0
						Percentage of female participants attending the national inception and validation workshop (absolute	Percentage of female participants attending the national inception and validation workshop (absolute	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	At closure	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	15	30	30	0	0

						number of female participants to be included in reports).	number of female participants to be included in reports).													
	Site-level technical, stakeholder and sustainability engagement for Arnos Vale station	Targeted consultations will be conducted with SVGMS and relevant national stakeholders to confirm site-specific technical and operational requirements for Arnos Vale, including access, communications, power, maintenance responsibilities, data exchange and longer-term sustainability arrangements. Engagement will be undertaken at key implementation stages as required. It will facilitate local buy-in, help protect the station, reduce risks of operational disruption, and support uninterrupted GBON reporting.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of site-level engagements for Arnos Vale station sustainability conducted	This activity will support engagement around the Arnos Vale station site to clarify operational access, safety, security, maintenance responsibilities and local coordination arrangements. It will help protect the station, reduce risks of operational disruption, and support uninterrupted GBON reporting.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	2	2	0	0	0
						Percentage of female participants attending CSO and community consultations	Percentage of female participants attending CSO and community consultations (absolute number of	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists					0	2027	30	2030	30	30			

						female participants to be included in reports).													
Gender and inclusion diagnostics for GBON implementation	Conduct a gender and inclusion assessment at the beginning and end of the Investment Phase to identify participation gaps and assess progress in inclusive stakeholder engagement and capacity development.	IE	WMO		Number of Gender and inclusion diagnostics for GBON implementation conducted	Assessment to support inclusive consultations and participation in capacity development.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	2	2030	1	0	1		

1.2 NMHS institutional capacity developed

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations	Indicator Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Total Target Value	Target Completion Year	Annual Targets				
																Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
Development of GBON surface operational SOP package	This activity will develop a consolidated SOP package for the upgraded Arnos Vale station, covering surface observations, AWS operation, preventive maintenance, field verification and measurement traceability, data reception, quality control, metadata management and WIS2 data exchange. The package will be reviewed by	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of consolidated GBON surface operational SOP packages formally endorsed by SVGMS	One consolidated operational SOP package covering the procedures required for day-to-day operation of the upgraded Arnos Vale GBON station, including surface observations, AWS operation, preventive maintenance, field verification and measurement traceability, data reception, quality control, metadata management	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		

		relevant SVGMS operational and technical staff, technically reviewed by the PA, tested or confirmed against operational workflows as appropriate, and formally endorsed by SVGMS before finalization. The SOP package will provide SVGMS with a practical reference for day-to-day operation of the upgraded Arnos Vale station. The IE will facilitate development and consolidation of the SOP package with SVGMS, including collection of operational inputs, national consultation and validation, practical review of workflows, and finalization of the package. The Peer Advisor will provide separate technical review and advice on the content under the corresponding Peer Advisor activity.					and WIS 2.0 data exchange for the upgraded Arnos Vale station.													
	Peer Advisor technical advice on the GBON	The Peer Advisor will review and	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the	Number of GBON surface operational	One consolidated operational SOP	Annual or semi-annual	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0	0		

	surface operational SOP package	provide technical recommendations on the consolidated SOP package for surface observations, AWS operation, preventive maintenance, field verification and measurement traceability, data reception, quality control, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata management and WIS 2.0 data exchange. Support will include remote review of draft procedures and technical advice prior to validation and formal adoption by SVGMS.			IE and peer advisor are contributing.	SOP package developed and formally adopted	package covering the procedures required for day-to-day operation of the upgraded Arnos Vale GBON station, including surface observations, AWS operation, preventive maintenance, field verification and measurement traceability, data reception, quality control, metadata management and WIS 2.0 data exchange for the upgraded Arnos Vale station.	progress updates												
	Maintenance and spare-parts management plan and procedures	This activity will establish a maintenance and spare-parts management framework for Arnos Vale, covering preventive and corrective maintenance, inspection and field-verification schedules, maintenance and intervention records, spare-parts and spare-sensor inventory	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of maintenance and spare-parts management plans developed, validated and formally adopted by SVGMS	One maintenance and spare-parts management plan for the Arnos Vale GBON station, covering preventive and corrective maintenance schedules, field verification, maintenance records, spare-parts and spare-sensor inventory management, sensor replacement arrangements during external	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0	0	0

		management, sensor replacement during external calibration or repair, and escalation procedures for technical issues requiring external support. The arrangements will be developed with SVGMS, with technical guidance and review by the Peer Advisor, and incorporated into the relevant operational SOPs.. Preventive maintenance and field-verification frequencies will be informed by the NCP, manufacturer recommendations, station performance and the final technical configuration.					calibration or repair, and escalation procedures for specialized technical support.													
	OSCAR/WIGOS metadata and WDQMS compliance monitoring routine	This activity will establish a routine within SVGMS for maintaining accurate OSCAR/WIGOS metadata and regularly monitoring the availability, timeliness and quality of Arnos Vale observations through WDQMS and relevant	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of operational procedures established and applied by SVGMS for OSCAR/WIGOS metadata maintenance and WDQMS/GBON performance monitoring	One documented operational procedure established and applied by SVGMS covering routine maintenance of OSCAR/WIGOS station metadata, monitoring of data availability, timeliness and quality through WDQMS and	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1			

		GBON monitoring tools. It will define responsible staff, monitoring frequency, documentation requirements and procedures for following up on identified reporting issues. The Peer Advisor will provide technical guidance and capacity development under the corresponding Peer Advisor activity, while this activity will support SVGMS to operationalize and institutionalize the routine.					relevant GBON monitoring tools, and follow-up of identified reporting issues.														
	Peer Advisor technical guidance on WIS 2.0, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata and WDQMS/GBON monitoring	The Peer Advisor will provide technical guidance to SVGMS on the procedures required for WIS2 data exchange, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata management and routine WDQMS/GBON performance monitoring. Support will include review of data-flow arrangements, roles and responsibilities, metadata-update	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of consolidated technical guidance packages delivered covering WIS2, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata management and WDQMS/GBON performance monitoring.	One consolidated technical guidance package delivered by the Peer Advisor covering: (i) WIS2 data_-flow and exchange procedures; (ii) OSCAR/WIGOS metadata maintenance; and (iii) WDQMS/GBON performance monitoring and follow-up of reporting issues.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		

		procedures, monitoring of data availability, timeliness and quality, and procedures for identifying and addressing reporting issues.																		
	WIS2 and data-sharing institutional arrangements	This activity will support institutional arrangements for WIS2 workflows, data sharing, station communications and coordination with relevant data users. It will help formalize the processes needed to move observations from Arnos Vale to SVGMS systems and onward to international exchange. SVGMS will own and operationalize the arrangements, with the IE facilitating implementation. The Peer Advisor will provide technical guidance and review to ensure that the proposed arrangements are consistent with GBON/WIS2 requirements and the regional data-management	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of WIS 2.0 and data-sharing institutional arrangements documented and operationalized	Number of documented institutional arrangements established and applied for WIS 2.0 workflows, station communications, data sharing and movement of observations from Arnos Vale to SVGMS data systems and onward to international exchange.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		

		approach.																		
	GBON O&M sustainability and transition plan	This activity will develop a total-cost-of-ownership-based O&M sustainability plan. The plan will cover recurrent connectivity, spare parts, calibration arrangement and costs, field verification, staff roles, maintenance responsibilities, supplier support where needed, and transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase. The plan will also document the minimum technical and IT staffing arrangements required for sustained operation, including succession and technical-backup arrangements.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON O&M sustainability and Compliance Phase transition plans developed and approved	Number of plans developed and approved based on total cost of ownership, covering recurrent connectivity, spare parts, calibration arrangement and costs, field verification, staff roles, maintenance responsibilities, supplier support, lifecycle replacement and transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		
	Peer Advisor review of the GBON O&M sustainability and Compliance Phase transition plan	The Peer Advisor will review and provide technical recommendations on the GBON operations and maintenance sustainability and transition plan, including preventive and	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON O&M sustainability and Compliance Phase transition plans developed and approved	Number of plans developed and approved based on total cost of ownership, covering recurrent connectivity, spare parts, calibration, verification, staff roles, maintenance	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		

		corrective maintenance, calibration, field verification, spare-parts management, recurrent connectivity, technical responsibilities, lifecycle replacement, supplier support and readiness for transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase.					responsibilities, supplier support, lifecycle replacement and transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase.													
	CWSA cooperation and technical backup arrangement	Support SVGMS and CWSA to review and document practical cooperation for operation and maintenance of meteorological observing structure. Subject to agreement between the institutions, the arrangement may address pooled technical support, shared training, maintenance and field verification, data sharing, technical backup including technical backup for maintenance of the Arnos Vale GBON station, transport support, spare-parts coordination and responsibilities for the Arnos Vale station. The form of documentation may be an updated MoU, agreed SOP, roles-and-responsibilities matrix or joint operational plan, as considered appropriate by the	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of documented cooperation and technical-backup arrangements established	Number of practical cooperation arrangements documented with relevant national technical partners for operational coordination, data sharing, maintenance or technical backup. The arrangement may be documented through an agreed procedure, roles-and-responsibilities matrix, joint action plan, meeting record or formal agreement, as appropriate.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		

		institutions.																		
	Establishment of a structured digital project and operational records repository.	This activity will establish a structured digital repository within SVGMS for the systematic storage and retrieval of key GBON operational and project records, including the finalized SOP package, equipment manuals, training materials, metadata records, maintenance and calibration records, commissioning evidence and Compliance Phase documentation. It will use existing SVGMS or government IT solutions where suitable and will not involve development of a separate document-management system. The repository will support institutional continuity, document traceability and retention of operational knowledge. This will support continuity and reduce the risk of Institutional knowledge loss.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of structured digital repositories established and operational within SVGMS.	One structured digital repository established within SVGMS containing the finalized SOP package and relevant GBON operational, maintenance, training, metadata, commissioning and compliance records, including responsibility assigned for administration and updating.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		
	Regional technical support and knowledge-sharing mechanism	Support coordinated regional arrangements for technical learning, WIS2 experience sharing, maintenance troubleshooting, calibration scheduling, technician	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of regional technical support and knowledge-sharing mechanisms established	Number of documented regional mechanisms established to facilitate technical learning, WIS 2.0 experience sharing, exchange on spare-parts management, maintenance	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Beneficiaries	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0	0		

		exchanges and spare-parts coordination among participating NMHSs .					troubleshooting and operational cooperation among participating meteorological services (Dominica, Saint Lucia, and SVG.													
	Recurrent connectivity, SIM and cloud/server hosting and IT operating support	This activity will cover Saint Vincent and the Grenadines's attributable operating costs for station connectivity, cloud or virtual-server hosting, storage, backup, and technical administration, maintenance and updates of the data-management and WIS2 environment during the Investment Phase._ The costing will distinguish services already covered through the existing regional arrangement from the costs to be financed by SOFF after that support ends, in order to prevent double financing. The O&M sustainability and Compliance Phase transition plan will identify the institution and financing source responsible after the Investment Phase.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON station and data-system packages covered by operational connectivity and hosting support	Number of integrated station and data-system packages covered by active connectivity, SIM, cloud, server or related operating services required to receive, manage and transmit Arnos Vale observations throughout the Investment Phase.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	1	1		
	Advocacy to support legislative processes	Support stakeholder consultations, partnership formalization (MoUs), and technical inputs to ongoing meteorological legislation processes, where requested by	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of technical consultations or documented inputs provided in support of meteorological legislative	Number of stakeholder consultations, partnership-formalization processes or documented technical inputs supported,	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	2	2030	1	1			

		government counterparts, supporting longer-term national ownership of the observing network.				processes	where requested by government counterparts, to contribute to meteorological legislation and longer-term national ownership of the observing network.													
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines share of joint Barbados-based Programme Manager (one-third share) & Cost-shared WFP operational support directly attributable to SOFF implementation in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (25%)	Establish one joint Programme Manager function under the WFP Barbados Multi-Country Office to coordinate implementation across Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The function will support consolidated work planning, implementation monitoring, procurement coordination, financial oversight, risk management and reporting. No separate national PMU will be established. Where required, a limited share (25%) of existing WFP operational personnel time is charged for direct SOFF implementation support in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, based on documented effort and cost-sharing with other programmes.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Joint regional PMU established and operational across the three participating countries	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines's proportional share of one joint Programme Manager function supporting SOFF implementation across Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The function covers consolidated planning, coordination, monitoring, financial oversight, risk management and reporting. (1/3 of total costs) & cost-shared WFP operational support directly attributable to SOFF implementation in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (25%)	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0	0		
	Enhanced visibility of country-specific SOFF investments	Develop and disseminate country-specific communication materials	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are	Number of country-specific SOFF communication and visibility	Number of communication packages produced and disseminated to	Annual or semi-annual progress	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	1	2	1		

	through communication materials and specialized support	documenting the implementation, results and contribution of the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines SOFF Investment Phase to GBON compliance. Support may include specialized communication services, technical and human-interest stories, photographs, audiovisual content, project briefs, milestone and commissioning coverage, and communication products supporting stakeholder engagement, investment visibility and future resource mobilization. Products will follow applicable SOFF and WFP communication and visibility requirements.			contributing.	packages developed and disseminated	document key implementation milestones, results, lessons and the contribution of the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines investment to improved observations and GBON compliance.	updates (Approved communication products; project briefs; photographs or audiovisual materials; publication links; commissioning or milestone coverage; and progress reports.)													

1.3 NMHS human capacity developed

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations	Indicator Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Total Target Value	Target Completion Year	Annual Targets				
																Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
AWS operation, maintenance and field verification and traceability training	This activity will train SVGMS observers, technicians and relevant partner staff on AWS operation, preventive maintenance, troubleshooting, field verification, measurement traceability and documentation, station-health monitoring and basic repairs. The training will focus on the upgraded Arnos Vale	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of SVGMS and relevant partner technical personnel trained in AWS operation, maintenance, and field verification	Number of technical personnel completing the required practical training package on AWS operation, preventive and corrective maintenance, troubleshooting, field verification, sensor traceability, station-health monitoring and	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	0	0	4		

		GBON surface station. Equipment-specific training provided as part of installation and commissioning will be complemented by targeted regional training and on-the-job mentoring where required. Training will be scheduled according to identified capacity gaps rather than repeated annually.					basic repairs.													
	Peer Advisor technical support to AWS operation, maintenance and field verification training	The Peer Advisor will support the technical design and quality review of training for SVGMS observers and technicians on AWS operation, preventive maintenance, troubleshooting, station-health monitoring, basic repairs and field-verification procedures. Support may include review of training materials, remote technical sessions and technical input to practical exercises.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of SVGMS staff trained in AWS operation, maintenance, and calibration or field verification	Number of SVGMS observers, technicians and relevant technical personnel completing training in AWS operation, preventive maintenance, troubleshooting, station-health monitoring, basic repairs and or field-verification procedures for the upgraded Arnos Vale station.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	2	2	0		
						Percentage of female staff completing AWS operation and maintenance training	Percentage of female staff completing AWS operation and maintenance training (absolute number of female staff to be included in reports).	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	30	30			
	ICT, WIS2 and data-management	Training will cover WIS2 and Surface CDMS workflows,	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the	Number of SVGMS staff trained in ICT,	Number of SVGMS ICT and data personnel	Annual or semi-annual progress	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	0	0	4		

	training	data reception and storage, backup and cybersecurity, metadata and quality control, and the Linux/Ubuntu, Docker and other system-administration skills needed to operate and maintain the selected data-management environment.			IE and peer advisor are contributing.	MDMS, WIS2.0, and data management	completing training in WIS 2.0 workflows, data reception, storage, backup, metadata management, quality control, data transmission and monitoring of GBON reporting performance.	updates												
						Percentage of female staff trained in ICT, WIS 2.0 and meteorological data management.	Percentage of female staff completing ICT, WIS2.0, and meteorological data training (absolute number of female staff to be included in reports).	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	30	30	NA		
	Peer Advisor technical support to ICT, WIS 2.0 and data-management training	The Peer Advisor will support the technical design and quality review of training on WIS 2.0 workflows, data reception, storage, backup, metadata management, quality control, data transmission and monitoring of GBON reporting performance. Support may include review of curricula and materials, remote technical sessions and guidance on practical exercises.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of SVGMS staff trained in ICT, MDMS, WIS2.0, and data management	Number of SVGMS ICT and data personnel completing training in WIS 2.0 workflows, data reception, storage, backup, metadata management, quality control, data transmission and monitoring of GBON reporting performance.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	2	2			
	GBON compliance monitoring and data quality training	This activity will strengthen practical skills in WDQMS monitoring, GBON compliance tools, data availability tracking, quality-control procedures,	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of SVGMS staff trained in GBON compliance monitoring and data quality	This activity will strengthen practical skills in WDQMS monitoring, GBON compliance tools, data	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030			4		

		metadata updates and corrective-action follow-up.					availability tracking, quality-control procedures, metadata updates and corrective-action follow-up.													
						Percentage of female staff trained in GBON compliance monitoring and data quality.	Percentage of female staff trained in GBON compliance monitoring and data quality (absolute number of female staff to be included in reports).	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	30	30	NA		
	Peer Advisor technical support to GBON compliance monitoring and data-quality training	The Peer Advisor will support the technical design and quality review of practical training on WDQMS monitoring, GBON compliance tools, data-availability and timeliness monitoring, quality-control procedures, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata updates and corrective-action follow-up.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of SVGMS staff trained in GBON compliance monitoring and data quality	This activity will strengthen practical skills in WDQMS monitoring, GBON compliance tools, data availability tracking, quality-control procedures, metadata updates and corrective-action follow-up.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	2	2			
	Senior management training on O&M sustainability	This activity will train SVGMS management staff on project management, risk management, financial planning, O&M sustainability, partnership management and transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of senior managements trained in GBON sustainability, finance, risk and project management	This activity will train SVGMS management staff on project management, risk management, financial planning, O&M sustainability, partnership management and transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	3	2030	1	1	1		
						Percentage of female senior	Percentage of female senior	Gender-	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	30	30	NA		

						management staff trained in GBON sustainability, finance, risk and project management.	management staff trained in GBON sustainability, finance, risk and project management (absolute number of female staff to be included in reports).	disaggregated signed participant lists												
	Exchange with other Meteorological Services	This activity will support knowledge exchange with other Meteorological Services and regional institutions on GBON/SOFF implementation, WIS2 data exchange, maintenance, calibration and sustainability arrangements, especially within the Caribbean context.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of exchanges conducted with other Meteorological Services	This activity will support knowledge exchange with other Meteorological Services and regional institutions on GBON/SOFF implementation, WIS2 data exchange, maintenance, calibration and sustainability arrangements, especially within the Caribbean context.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	2	2030	1	1			
						Percentage of female participants completing technical exchanges with other Meteorological Services. Absolute number(s) to be included in reports.	Percentage of female participants completing technical exchanges with other Meteorological Services. Absolute number(s) to be included in reports.	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	30	30	NA		
	Rotating joint annual workshop for Dominica, Saint Lucia and SVG technical staff	Rotating joint annual workshop for Dominica, Saint Lucia and SVG technical staff	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of rotating joint annual workshop for Dominica, Saint Lucia and SVG technical staff	This activity support rotating joint annual workshop for Dominica, Saint Lucia and SVG technical staff	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	3	2030	1	1	1		

						Percentage of female technical staff completing rotating joint annual workshops. Absolute number(s) to be included in reports.	Percentage of female technical staff completing rotating joint annual workshops. Absolute number(s) to be included in reports.	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	30	30	30		

* Capacity strengthening activities will be delivered through a combination of national and regional approaches. Given the limited size of technical teams ~~in~~ and participating NMHSs, training activities will be combined across countries wherever feasible and financially ~~possible~~feasible. Joint training, technical exchanges and communities of practice will enable sharing of experiences, strengthen technical networks and promote consistent implementation of GBON-related procedures, WIS2 operations, maintenance practices and quality management systems across the three participating countries.

Outcome 2: GBON infrastructure in place

Description: A robust GBON-compliant surface station is established at Arnos Vale, with the equipment, power, communications, ICT and data systems needed for reliable reporting.

Outcome	Output
2. GBON infrastructure in place	2.2 Improved land-based stations in place

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations	Indicator Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Total Target Value	Target Completion Year	Annual Targets				
																Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
Technical assessment of Arnos Vale station	A detailed technical assessment will confirm site conditions, station exposure, existing equipment status, power and communication needs, installation requirements, safety issues and data-flow requirements.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of technical assessment of Arnos Vale station	A detailed technical assessment will confirm site conditions, station exposure, existing equipment status, power and communication needs, installation requirements, safety issues and data-flow requirements.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0			
Peer Advisor technical assessment	The Peer Advisor will review the technical assessment of	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer	Site assessment conducted	This activity will assess the current condition of the	Annual or semi-annual	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0			

	and recommendations for new Arnos Vale surface station	the Arnos Vale station and provide recommendations on station exposure, existing equipment condition, sensor and datalogger requirements, communications, power resilience, site protection, metadata, data quality and the minimum interventions required to meet GBON requirements.			advisor are contributing.		Arnos Vale station, identify faulty, missing or obsolete components, review exposure and configuration, assess communications and power arrangements, and confirm the minimum upgrade requirements for GBON compliance.	progress updates												
	Procurement of one complete spare sensor set, field verification kit, diagnostic tools and essential maintenance equipment	Procure one complete additional set of sensors compatible with the Arnos Vale AWS, together with a portable field verification kit, diagnostic and maintenance tools, consumables and essential supplementary equipment. The spare sensor set will permit immediate replacement while operational sensors undergo external calibration or repair. Final quantities and specifications will be confirmed through the	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of complete spare sensor and maintenance equipment packages procured and available for the Arnos Vale GBON station.	Procure one complete additional set of sensors compatible with the Arnos Vale AWS, together with a portable field verification kit, diagnostic and maintenance tools, consumables and essential supplementary equipment. The spare sensor set will permit immediate replacement while operational sensors undergo external calibration or repair. Final quantities and specifications will be confirmed through the	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0			

		technical assessment and Peer Advisor review.					technical assessment and Peer Advisor review.													
	Peer Advisor review of technical specifications and procurement documentation for the new Arnos Vale	The Peer Advisor will review the technical specifications and relevant procurement documentation for the new Arnos Vale station, including sensors, datalogger, telemetry, power and communication systems, monitoring equipment, spare parts, field verification equipment, maintenance tools and requirements for operation in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines's tropical, coastal and hurricane-prone environment. Technical advice will support compliance with the National Contribution Plan and applicable GBON and WMO requirements, without participating in the procurement decision.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of land-based stations improved	This activity will procure essential spare parts, field verification equipment and diagnostic equipment to support routine maintenance, reduce downtime and allow replacement or verification of critical sensors. The NCP specifically recommends considering additional sensors and supplementary equipment to support maintenance.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0			
	Procurement of new GBON-compliant	The project will procure a new AWS because the National	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer	Number of improved land-based stations	Number of stations as defined in the National	Annual or semi-annual	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0			

	AWS for Arnos Vale	Gap Analysis recommends replacing the old Arnos Vale station due to its age, missing pressure and wind sensors, and communication problems.			advisor are contributing.	installed	Contribution Plan (this activity will Replace/upgrade required sensors, datalogger, mast/enclosure, telemetry and station accessories.)	progress updates												
	Installation of required surface sensors and station components	The AWS will include the required surface observing variables and supporting components needed for GBON-compliant reporting, including pressure, temperature, humidity, wind and precipitation.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of improved land-based stations installed	Number of stations as defined in the National Contribution Plan (this activity will Replace/upgrade required sensors, datalogger, mast/enclosure, telemetry and station accessories.)	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0			
	Communications and power resilience for Arnos Vale	Provide resilient data communications for Arnos Vale, including cellular transmission and backup satellite communications, together with the required modems/routers and related equipment. Power resilience will include solar and/or utility supply as appropriate, battery backup, grounding, surge and lightning protection.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of land-based stations improved	This activity will secure reliable station communications, data transmission arrangements, power resilience, solar or backup power where needed, grounding, lightning protection and related measures to reduce reporting interruptions.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1			
	Site readiness, safety and	This activity will cover any required site-	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the	Number of land-based	This activity will cover any required site-	Annual or semi-	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0	0		

	station protection measures	readiness measures at Arnos Vale, including mounting, fencing or protection, site safety, access arrangements, exposure checks and measures adapted to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines's coastal, humid and hurricane-prone operating environment.			IE and peer advisor are contributing.	stations improved	readiness measures at Arnos Vale, including mounting, fencing or protection, site safety, access arrangements, exposure checks and measures adapted to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines's coastal, humid and hurricane-prone operating environment.	annual progress updates												
	Data management system, WIS2 integration and cloud hosting	Establish and operationalize the data management environment required for Arnos Vale observations, including deployment and configuration of Surface CDMS, cloud/virtual-server hosting and storage, automated ingestion of station data, quality-control workflows, backup, cybersecurity and automated onward exchange through WIS2. The solution will be implemented as part of the coordinated regional data-management approach for Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of land-based stations improved	Establish and operationalize the data management environment required for Arnos Vale observations	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		

	Installation, transport and technical commissioning of newly installed Arnos Vale station	Install and transport the new station, document station configuration, test reporting performance and prepare the evidence required for SOFF reporting and transition to the Compliance Phase. The activity includes international and national transportation, installation and commissioning of the AWS equipment.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of land-based stations improved	This activity will install and transport the upgraded station, complete document station configuration, test reporting performance and prepare the evidence required for SOFF reporting and transition to the Compliance Phase.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030		1			
	Peer Advisor technical quality assurance for installation, configuration and pre-commissioning testing	The Peer Advisor will provide technical quality assurance during installation, configuration and pre-commissioning testing of the newly installed Arnos Vale station. Support will include review of installation records, station configuration, sensor and communication tests, power arrangements, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata, quality-control configuration and readiness for operational data exchange through WIS 2.0.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of improved land-based stations installed	Number of stations as defined in the National Contribution Plan (this activity will Replace/upgrade required sensors, datalogger, mast/enclosure, telemetry and station accessories.)	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1			

Outcome 3: 1. Sustained compliance with GBON

Description: The Arnos Vale station is commissioned, monitored and supported so that data availability, timeliness, quality and international exchange are sustained beyond installation.

Sustainability activities will be pursued through both national and regional mechanisms. Opportunities will be explored for shared technical support arrangements, harmonized maintenance procedures, common spare-parts management and regional troubleshooting support. Collaboration with regional entitieswill be encouraged to strengthen long-term technical support, coordination and capacity-building functions beyond the duration of the Investment Phase.

Outcome	Output
3. Sustained compliance with GBON	3.1 GBON land-based stations commissioning period completed

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations	Indicator Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Total Target Value	Target Completion Year	Annual Targets				
																Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
Commissioning verification for Arnos Vale GBON surface station	This activity will verify that the new AWS is operating, transmitting and producing observations in line with GBON requirements. It will include checks on station configuration, sensor performance, power supply, communications, data transmission, metadata, quality-control routines.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will verify that the new Arnos Vale station is operating, transmitting and producing observations in line with GBON requirements. It will include checks on station configuration, sensor performance, power supply, communications, data transmission, metadata, quality- control routines	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		
Peer Advisor advice on commissioning and operational readiness of the Arnos Vale GBON surface station	The Peer Advisor will provide technical advice during the commissioning period, including review of station operational readiness, data availability, reporting timeliness, data quality, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata, WIS 2.0 data exchange,	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	Number of improved GBON land-based stations that have completed the required commissioning period, for which country-specific operation and maintenance requirements are documented,	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		

		maintenance arrangements and resolution of technical issues affecting sustained GBON reporting.					and for which sustained international data sharing has been verified in accordance with applicable SOFF and GBON requirements.													
	End-to-end WIS2 data exchange testing	The data flow from Arnos Vale to national systems and international exchange will be tested, documented and corrected where needed.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	The data flow from Arnos Vale to national systems and international exchange will be tested, documented and corrected where needed.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		
	Preventive and corrective maintenance during commissioning	This activity will support routine inspection, preventive maintenance, troubleshooting and corrective actions during the commissioning period. It will help reduce downtime and address issues related to sensors, power, communications, data transmission, station exposure or equipment performance.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will support routine inspection, preventive maintenance, troubleshooting and corrective actions during the commissioning period. It will help reduce downtime and address issues related to sensors, power, communications, data transmission, station exposure or equipment performance.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	1		
	Surface station spare-parts and maintenance records	This activity will support the management of spare parts, maintenance logs, field verification records, and documentation of all interventions carried out on the improved Arnos Vale station. It will help ensure that maintenance is traceable and that	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will support the management of spare parts, maintenance logs, field verification records, and documentation of all interventions carried out on the improved	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	1		

		SVGMS has the basic records required for sustained operation.					Arnos Vale station. It will help ensure that maintenance is traceable and that SVGMS has the basic records required for sustained operation.														
	WDQMS and GBON performance monitoring for Arnos Vale	This activity will monitor Arnos Vale data availability, timeliness and quality through WDQMS and relevant GBON monitoring tools. Monitoring results will be used to identify reporting issues early and trigger corrective actions where needed.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will monitor Arnos Vale data availability, timeliness and quality through WDQMS and relevant GBON monitoring tools. Monitoring results will be used to identify reporting issues early and trigger corrective actions where needed.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		
	OSCAR/WIGOS metadata maintenance during commissioning	This activity will ensure that OSCAR/WIGOS metadata for the Arnos Vale station are updated and maintained during the commissioning period, including station configuration, coordinates, observing variables, reporting status and any relevant changes made during implementation.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will ensure that OSCAR/WIGOS metadata for the Arnos Vale station are updated and maintained during the commissioning period, including station configuration, coordinates, observing variables, reporting status and any relevant changes made during implementation.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	1		
	Country-specific O&M requirements for Arnos Vale	This activity will document the recurrent operation and maintenance requirements for	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will document the recurrent operation and maintenance	Annual or semi-annual progress	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		

	documented	Arnos Vale, including connectivity, spare parts, calibration, field verification, maintenance responsibilities, technical support, replacement planning and any supplier support required beyond installation.			contributing.		requirements for Arnos Vale, including connectivity, spare parts, calibration, field verification, maintenance responsibilities, technical support, replacement planning and any supplier support required beyond installation.	updates SOFF Compliance tool											
	Peer Advisor review of O&M requirements and the Compliance Phase evidence package	The Peer Advisor will review the documented country-specific O&M requirements and provide technical advice on the completeness of the evidence package prepared for SOFF reporting and transition to the Compliance Phase. The review will cover commissioning records, maintenance, calibration arrangement, field verification records, data availability and quality reports, metadata, WIS 2.0 transmission evidence and proof of international data exchange.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	Number of improved GBON land-based stations that have completed the required commissioning period, for which country-specific operation and maintenance requirements are documented, and for which sustained international data sharing has been verified in accordance with applicable SOFF and GBON requirements.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		
	Surface station compliance evidence package for transition to Compliance Phase	This activity will prepare the evidence required for SOFF reporting and transition to the Compliance Phase, including commissioning records, data availability reports, metadata records, WIS2 transmission	IE	WMO		Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will prepare the evidence required for SOFF reporting and transition to the Compliance Phase, including commissioning records, data availability reports,	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		

		evidence, maintenance documentation and proof of international data exchange.					metadata records, WIS2 transmission evidence, maintenance documentation and proof of international data exchange.													
	Field inspection and maintenance logistical support	Support necessary local transport and logistical costs for field inspections, scheduled maintenance, troubleshooting and corrective interventions during commissioning,	IE	WMO		Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will support field inspection and mobility support for commissioning, maintenance and corrective-action follow-up.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	1		
	Short regional technician-support missions	Operational support for urgent troubleshooting, maintenance and corrective actions or peer learning during commissioning (if needed)	IE	WMO		Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	Operational support for urgent troubleshooting, maintenance and corrective actions or peer learning during commissioning (if needed)	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	1		
	External calibration of GBON sensors and field verification equipment	Support external calibration of the Arnos Vale operational and spare sensors and field verification equipment, if needed, including calibration services, shipping, insurance and related logistics. Calibration will use qualified regional facilities where suitable and external/manufacturer laboratories where required. Calibration schedules will be coordinated, where appropriate, with Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to support operational	IE	WMO			Number of sensors sent for calibration	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		

		continuity and potential economies of scale.																			

Risks

The Investment Phase Risk Management Framework should be based on the SOFF Risk Management Framework, incorporating relevant programmatic risks and including additional country-specific risks. Please follow the methodology established by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) presented below.

		Impact				
		Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
Likelihood	Very Likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)
	Likely (4)	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)
	Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)
	Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)
	Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (2)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
Non-compliance with fiduciary and procurement standards in some SOFF activities	Financial	Low	Unlikely	Moderate	WFP will manage procurement, contracting, financial management and reporting under its established fiduciary systems. Technical specifications and procurement decisions will be developed with SVGMS and reviewed with the Peer Advisor to ensure transparency, value for money and technical suitability.	WFP, SVGMS, GeoSphere
Delays in procurement, delivery or installation of the Arnos Vale AWS	Operational	Medium	Possible	Moder ate	A realistic procurement and implementation plan will be prepared early, based on a detailed technical assessment of Arnos Vale. Regular coordination between WFP, SVGMS and the Peer Advisor will track procurement, delivery, installation, WIS2 integration and commissioning.	WFP, SVGMS, GeoSphere
Equipment procured is not suitable for SVG's tropical marine and volcanic environment	Social and Environmental Operational	High	Possible	Major	Technical specifications will require robust equipment suitable for humidity, salinity, strong winds, heavy rainfall, insects, birds, Saharan dust and possible volcanic ash. Procurement will consider warranty, spare-parts availability, supplier support, documentation and maintainability, not only lowest price. The NCP highlights these local environmental constraints.	WFP, SVGMS, GeoSphere
The new Arnos Vale station is installed but does not sustain real-time GBON reporting	Operational	High	Possible	Major	The project will support the full observation-to-exchange chain, including communications, power resilience, data reception, quality control, WIS2-compatible exchange, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata and WDQMS monitoring. Commissioning will include end-to-end testing and corrective-action follow-up. Existing stations currently do not transmit real-time data to headquarters or international systems.	SVGMS, WFP, GeoSphere

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
Limited technical capacity affects operation, maintenance and troubleshooting	Organizational Operational	High	Likely	Major	The project will include targeted training on AWS operation, preventive maintenance, troubleshooting, field verification, WIS2 workflows, metadata and GBON monitoring. Training will not depend on one person only; selected operational staff and, where relevant, CWSA technical staff will also be involved. The CHD notes that SVGMS has only one technician, expected to retire in less than three years.	SVGMS, WFP, GeoSphere
Retirement or unavailability of the sole technician leads to loss of operational knowledge	Organizational	High	Likely	Major	The project will support succession planning through training of current and future staff, simple SOPs, maintenance logs, training materials and a shared technical repository. Regional peer exchanges and CWSA cooperation will also help reduce dependence on one individual.	SVGMS
Lack of dedicated IT capacity affects data management and WIS2 workflows	Operational	High	Likely	Major	The project will provide targeted ICT and data-management training, including data reception, storage, backup, WIS2-compatible exchange, quality control, metadata management and monitoring. Regional support and that of the Peer Advisor will be used where practical. The readiness documents identify no dedicated IT staff within the Meteorological Services.	SVGMS, WFP, GeoSphere
Spare parts are unavailable when equipment fails	Operational	High	Possible	Major	The project will procure essential spare parts, reference instruments or field verification tools, and maintenance equipment from the start. A spare-parts inventory, minimum stock level and maintenance log will be established. Regional cooperation with neighbouring SOFF countries may also support shared learning on spare-parts planning.	SVGMS, WFP
Sustainability of regional WIS2 hosting arrangements beyond 2027	Operational	High	Likely	Major	Engage regional entities, WMO and national authorities to identify sustainable post-project financing arrangements.	
SOFF-funded activities cause environmental, social or occupational safety issues	Social and Environmental	Low	Unlikely	Moderate	WFP safeguards procedures will be applied to installation, electrical works, batteries, packaging, electronic waste, obsolete equipment, contractor activities and occupational safety. The project footprint is limited because it focuses on replacing an existing station site rather than large-scale infrastructure.	WFP, SVGMS, supplier
Natural hazards damage equipment or interrupt implementation	Social and Environmental Operational	High	Possible	Major	Equipment specifications, site protection, power resilience, grounding, lightning protection, maintenance planning and supplier	SVGMS, WFP, supplier

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
					warranties will consider exposure to tropical storms, heavy rainfall, heat, drought and volcanic ash. The CHD identifies these hazards as relevant to the country.	
Delays or disruption in external sensor calibration and associated logistics	Operational	High	Possible	Moderate	Maintain a complete spare sensor set, coordinate calibration schedules regionally where appropriate, budget for shipping and insurance, and maintain access to qualified regional and/or manufacturer calibration services.	SVGMS, WFP, GeoSphere

Budget by UNSDG Categories: Over all

Budget Lines	Description	IE	WMO	Total
1. Staff and other personnel		$ 245.519,48		$ 245.519,48
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		$ 5.801,50		$ 5.801,50
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation		$ 104.427,00		$ 104.427,00
4. Contractual services		$ 312.399,56	$ 55.000,00	$ 367.399,56
5. Travel		$ 111.388,80		$ 111.388,80
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		$ -		$ -
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs		$ 17.404,50		$ 17.404,50
Project Costs Sub Total		**$ 796.940,84**	**$ 55.000,00**	**$ 851.940,84**
8. Indirect Support Costs		$ 51.801,15	$ 3.850,00	$ 55.651,15
Total		**$ 848.742,00**	**$ 58.850,00**	**$ 907.592,00**

Performance-based Tranches Breakdown

Tranche			Total
Tranche 1	IE (70%)	$ 594.119,40	$ 613.734,10
	WMO (33.33%)	$ 19.614,71	
Tranche 2	IE (30%)	$ 254.622,60	$ 274.237,30
	WMO (33.33%)	$ 19.614,71	
Tranche 3	IE (0%)	$0.00	$19.620,59
	WMO (33.34%)	$19.620,59	
			$ 907.592,00

Results based budget

Outcome *	Output *	Agency *	Budget (USD) *
1. GBON institutional and human capacity developed		**Sub Total**	**$ 574.476,34**
	1.1 National Consultations conducted	IE 6.5%	$ 74.839,32
		WMO 7%	$ 7.000,00
	1.2 NMHS institutional capacity developed	IE 6.5%	$ 353.126,12
		WMO 7%	$ 10.000,00
	1.3 NMHS human capacity developed	IE 6.5%	$ 119.510,00
		WMO 7%	$ 10.000,00
2. GBON infrastructure in place		**Sub Total**	**$ 168.839,00**
	2.2 Improved land-based stations in place	IE 6.5%	$ 150.839,00
		WMO 7%	$ 18.000,00
3. Sustained compliance with GBON		**Sub Total**	**$108.625,50**
	3.1 GBON land-based stations commissioning period completed.	IE	$ 98,625.50
		WMO	$ 10,000
Total			**$ 851.940,84**

UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

General Information

Fund	MPTF_00281: The Systematic Observations Financing Facility
FMP Record	SOFF Saint Lucia Investment Phase
MPTFO Project Id	
Start Date	
End Date	

Applicants

Status	Contact Type	Name	e-mail	Position	Telephone
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Contacts

Contact Type	Name	e-mail	Position	Additional e- mail	Telephone
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Focal Point	Giora Gershtein	giora.gershtein@geosphere.at	International Relations and Projects Expert		

Description

Please provide a short description of the project which will appear on the SOFF UNMPTF Gateway website - *Systematic Observations Financing Facility (undp.org)*.

The description should include overview of the project including its objectives.

1.1 Context and rationale

Saint Lucia is a Small Island Developing State in the Eastern Caribbean, located in the Windward Island chain between Martinique and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The country has a land area of approximately 616 km² and a population of around 180,000 inhabitants. Its mountainous terrain, short and fast-flowing river systems, coastal exposure and concentration of population and economic activity in vulnerable areas make reliable meteorological observations essential for weather forecasting, early warning, aviation safety, water resources management, agriculture, tourism and climate resilience.

The Country Hydromet Diagnostics highlights that Saint Lucia is exposed to tropical cyclones, heavy rainfall, flash floods, landslides, drought and heat-related hazards. It also notes that climate projections indicate increasing sea surface temperatures, reduced average annual rainfall, more frequent and prolonged drought conditions, and the potential for more intense tropical storms. These risks are particularly relevant for Saint Lucia's climate-sensitive sectors, including agriculture and tourism.

The Saint Lucia Meteorological Services is the national meteorological service, operating under the Ministry of Infrastructure, Ports, Transport, Physical Development and Urban Renewal. The service has historically focused on aviation meteorology but has expanded its support to emergency management, water resources, agriculture and other sectors. However, its ability to expand and sustain services is constrained by weak legislative backing, limited staffing, insufficient technical capacity, limited recurrent resources for observing network maintenance, and the absence of reliable real-time data transmission from its observing stations.

Saint Lucia's GBON readiness documents identify a clear and focused investment need. The GBON National Contribution Plan confirms that Saint Lucia is responsible for providing internationally exchanged data from one surface station and one upper-air station. However, the same plan states that the existing upper-air station in Barbados covers Saint Lucia for GBON purposes. The proposed SOFF Investment Phase will therefore focus on upgrading one surface station and strengthening the complete observation-to-exchange chain, rather than financing a new national upper-air station.

The selected surface station is G.F.L. Charles Airport, also known as Vigie Field. The National Contribution Plan recommends this

station because it better represents the main urban area of the country, where around one third of Saint Lucia's population lives, and because it has an almost continuous measurement history since the late 1960s, making it relevant for climate services. The station currently operates only during airport operating hours and must be upgraded into an automatic weather station to achieve 24/7 GBON-compliant reporting.

The main gap is therefore not the creation of a large new observing network, but the transformation of one nationally important station into a reliable GBON-compliant observing asset. This requires investment in AWS equipment, resilient communications, power supply, site protection, spare parts, maintenance tools, data management, quality control, WIS2 transmission, metadata management, staff training and operational procedures. The investment will also address sustainability constraints identified in the National Contribution Plan, including the limited number of technical staff, weak IT capacity, maintenance challenges, fragmented station vendors and the need for stronger regional support through designated relevant regional entities.

The proposed SOFF Investment Phase is therefore designed as a focused, realistic and sustainable package. It will enable Saint Lucia to close its priority GBON surface observation gap, ensure reliable international data exchange, and strengthen the operational capacity of SLMS to maintain compliance beyond the investment period. It will also contribute to stronger early warning, disaster preparedness, aviation safety, climate services and regional meteorological cooperation in the Eastern Caribbean.

GBON national contribution target for Saint Lucia

Station type	GBON national contribution target	Currently internationally reporting in compliance with GBON	Existing station to be improved	New stations to be established
Surface land station	1	0	1	0
Upper-air station	1	1 (through Barbados coverage)	0	0

This table follows the NCP, which lists one surface station target, zero currently compliant surface stations, one surface station to improve and zero new surface stations; it also lists the upper-air contribution as covered by Barbados with no new upper-air station required.

1.2 Project objective

The overall objective of the project is to enable Saint Lucia to achieve and sustain GBON compliance by upgrading the selected national surface observing station and strengthening the full data chain required for reliable, quality-controlled and internationally exchanged observations.

Specifically, the project will support the upgrade of G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field to a GBON-compliant automatic weather station, capable of producing observations on a continuous 24/7 basis and transmitting them through reliable national and international data exchange systems. The project will also strengthen the operational systems required to sustain compliance, including communications, power supply, data management, WIS2 workflows, quality control, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata, WDQMS monitoring, preventive and corrective maintenance, spare parts management, technical training and standard operating procedures.

The project will not finance a new upper-air station in Saint Lucia. The National Contribution Plan and Gap Analysis both confirm that the Barbados upper-air station covers Saint Lucia for GBON purposes, and the Country Hydromet Diagnostics states that establishing a new upper-air station in Saint Lucia would require high investment and additional staffing for limited added benefit.

The project therefore aims to deliver a focused and sustainable GBON investment that is aligned with Saint Lucia's actual readiness priorities, avoids unnecessary infrastructure duplication, and supports the transition from the SOFF Investment Phase to sustained compliance.

1.3 Project components

Component 1 — GBON institutional and human capacity strengthened

This component will strengthen the institutional, technical and human capacities required for SLMS to operate and sustain a GBON-compliant surface observing station. The National Contribution Plan and Country Hydromet Diagnostics identify significant capacity constraints, including the absence of a finalized legislative framework, limited recurrent resources, only one technical staff member, limited IT capacity, and the need for stronger maintenance, calibration, data management and quality control systems.

Activities under this component will include establishing project coordination and technical oversight mechanisms; supporting SLMS in clarifying institutional roles for GBON operations; developing practical SOPs for station operations, maintenance, metadata, quality control and WIS2 data exchange; strengthening cooperation with WRMA, regional institutions and other relevant partners; and supporting advocacy and stakeholder engagement linked to sustainable operations and long-term financing.

The component will also support targeted capacity development. This will include training for technical staff on AWS maintenance, troubleshooting, sensor traceability and field verification; training on ICT, data management, WIS2, Docker/Linux/Python where relevant, data quality control, server or cloud-based data workflows, and metadata management; and management training on project implementation, budgeting, procurement follow-up, risk management, partnerships and long-term sustainability. The NCP specifically recommends a full training programme for a new or dedicated technical person, basic technical training for selected SLMS staff, and complementary training for WRMA or other partner technical staff where relevant. The project will explore establishment of a light regional technical support and knowledge-sharing mechanism among participating NMHSs to support maintenance, troubleshooting and operational continuity.

This component will also support management and sustainability capacity, including project oversight, procurement follow-up, risk management, financial planning, operation and maintenance budgeting, stakeholder engagement and transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase. Regional cooperation with regional institutions, neighbouring meteorological services, and other training providers will be used where relevant for technical training, calibration support, WIS2, knowledge exchange, shared spare parts and possible technician support.

Component 2 — GBON surface infrastructure and data exchange chain in place

This component will finance the infrastructure, equipment, ICT systems and data transmission arrangements required to bring the selected G.F.L. Charles Airport station to GBON standard. The Gap Analysis confirms that the station currently operates only during airport operating hours and must be upgraded into an AWS to achieve full GBON compliance.

Activities will include detailed site verification; procurement and installation of a robust automatic weather station; provision of core sensors for pressure, temperature, humidity, wind and precipitation; power supply comprising solar power, battery backup and utility power where available,; communications (primary cellular plus backup satellite communications, including required modems/routers, subject to final technical assessment),; site protection; maintenance tools; spare parts; field verification equipment,; and any required ICT equipment for receiving, storing, processing, quality-controlling and transmitting observations.

The component will also support the data chain required for international exchange. This will include WIS2-compatible workflows, use of wis2box where appropriate, data archiving, quality control procedures, metadata management, and monitoring through WIGOS/WDQMS tools. The NCP states that data exchange will be WIS2 compliant through cooperation with regional institutions and it also emphasizes the need for a data management system because Saint Lucia currently does not have an operational system able to manage the larger data volumes expected from improved observations.

Component 3 — Sustained GBON compliance achieved and verified

This component will support commissioning, operational validation, routine monitoring and documentation of sustained GBON compliance. SOFF support should not stop at equipment installation; it must ensure that Saint Lucia can continuously collect, quality-control and internationally exchange the required observations at the expected frequency, timeliness and quality.

Activities will include commissioning and acceptance testing of the upgraded G.F.L. Charles AWS; end-to-end data transmission testing; routine monitoring of station health and data availability; periodic metadata updates in OSCAR/WIGOS; maintenance logs; verification of WIS2 data exchange; operational follow-up through WDQMS; implementation of corrective measures when reporting, timeliness or quality drops below GBON thresholds; and preparation of the evidence package required for transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase.

This component will also support sustainability arrangements, including preventive maintenance planning, spare parts management, supplier support, regional technical assistance where feasible, and documentation of the reliance on Barbados for upper-air coverage. The NCP recommends regional cooperation on technical specifications, shared spare parts, training, maintenance and calibration, noting that harmonization is particularly important because multiple vendors and station models currently make maintenance more difficult.

1.4 Regional approach

The SOFF Investment Phase for Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines builds on regional cooperation established during the Readiness Phase. In February 2024, WFP and GeoSphere Austria convened a workshop in Barbados with the three National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs), the Caribbean Meteorological Organization (CMO), the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH), WMO, UNDRR. It launched the Readiness Phase through a regional lens and identified opportunities for cooperation, shared solutions and harmonized approaches. The NMHSs showed trust and willingness to share information and lessons. They identified common challenges, including limited technical staffing, insufficient maintenance and calibration resources, fragmented equipment portfolios, gaps in data and quality management systems, and institutional sustainability constraints. All three countries emphasized harmonization and resource-sharing to improve efficiency and sustainability. The Investment Phase will follow a regional approach led by WFP as Implementing Entity and GeoSphere Austria as Peer Advisor. Each country will retain ownership of its national programme while opportunities for regional coordination and economies of scale will be pursued. WFP's Caribbean Multi-Country Office in Barbados covers 22 countries and territories in the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean and has Satellite Offices with dedicated staff and ongoing programmes in Saint Lucia, Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to facilitate implementation and stakeholder engagement. WFP will hire a joint programme manager under the Barbados office to facilitate, streamline and monitor implementation of SOFF investment across Dominica, Saint-Lucia, and Saint-Vincent and The Grenadines, and ensure activities are on track and funds spent according to funding requirements. Depending on the number of staff and ongoing projects in each island, WFP might cost-share local programme support staff costs for SOFF implementation with other programmes to ensure day to day on the ground implementation and follow up. Technical solutions and procurement will be harmonized where feasible. WFP will use its procurement mechanisms and long-term agreements to coordinate equipment and service procurement across the three countries. Common specifications will facilitate maintenance, calibration, spare-parts management, technical support and network sustainability. Implementation will also draw on lessons from the WFP-implemented SOFF Investment Phase in the Dominican Republic. Capacity development will use a regional approach. Given the small technical teams in each NMHS, joint training will be organized where feasible on station operations and maintenance, data management, WIS2, quality management and GBON compliance. Knowledge exchange, peer learning and technical communities of practice will be promoted among technicians, IT personnel and managers. The programme will explore a regional maintenance and support mechanism covering shared troubleshooting, technician exchanges, coordinated spare-parts management and specialized expertise through designated regional entities and participating NMHSs. The programme will work closely with designated relevant regional entities to strengthen regional ownership and sustainability. They will be expected to support harmonized standards, training, maintenance, coordination and future compliance-phase activities. Subject to agreement, the programme will explore dedicated regional coordination support. This would institutionalize collaboration, facilitate

	implementation across SOFF countries and provide continuity beyond individual projects. The approach is designed to scale as other Caribbean countries, including Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, and Saint Kitts and Nevis, advance through the SOFF pipeline. This could expand joint training, common standards, coordinated procurement and shared technical support.

Universal Markers	**Gender Equality Marker**	**Risk**		
	GEM1 - The Key Activity contributes to GEWE in a limited way.	Low Risk		
Optional Markers	**WB Income Category**	Upper Middle Income		
	UN LDC	No		
	Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	Yes		
Fund Specific Markers	**SOFF Phases**	**SOFF Phases** • Investment Phase		
	EW4All	**Early Warnings for All initial focus countries** • Yes		
	Fragile and conflict- affected situation	**Fragile and conflict-affected situation** • No		
	Peer advisor	**Peer advisor** • GeoSphere [Austria]		
Geographical Scope	**Geographical Scope**	**Name of the Region**	**Region(s)**	**Country**
	• Country		• Americas	• Saint Lucia
Participating Organizations and their Implementing Partners	**UN Participating Organizations**	**Government/ Multilateral/ NGO/ Other**	**New Entities**	**Implementing Partners**
	• WFP - WFP (World Food Programme) • WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization)			
Programme and Project Cost	**Participating Organization**	**Amount (in USD)**	**Comments**	
	Budget Requested			
	• IE	$ 824,027.61	Includes the 6.5% IE fee	
	WMO	$ 58,850.00	Includes the 7% WMO fee	
	Total Budget Requested	$ 882,877.61		
	Tranches			
	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Tranche 3	
	IE (70%) $ 576,819.327 WMO (33.33%) $ 19,614.71 **Total:** **$** 596,434.73	IE (30%) $ 247,208.28 WMO (33.33%) $ 19,615.71 **Total:** **$** 266,823.29	IE (0%) $ 0.00 WMO (33.34%) $ 19,620.59 **Total:** **$** 19,620.59	
	Other Sources (Parallel Funding)			
	Total	**$** 882,877.61		
Thematic Keywords				
Programme Duration	**Anticipated Start Date**	01-Jan-2027		
	Duration (In months)	36		
	Anticipated End Date	01-Jan-2030		

Narratives

Close the most significant data gaps

Saint Lucia's most significant GBON-related data gap is the absence of a surface observation station that continuously reports internationally in line with GBON requirements. The GBON National Gap Analysis confirms that Saint Lucia is required to contribute data from one surface land station, but currently has zero GBON-compliant surface stations. The existing observations do not meet GBON requirements because they are not available on a continuous 24/7 basis and are not reliably exchanged internationally with the required frequency, timeliness and quality.

The current GBON-designated surface station at Hewanorra International Airport transmits observations only on a three-hourly basis and is therefore not GBON-compliant. Following discussions with the Saint Lucia Meteorological Services, the readiness documents recommend shifting the GBON designation to

located on the north-western coast near the main urban area. This station is considered more relevant for national early warning because around one third of Saint Lucia's population lives in this area, and it also has an almost continuous measurement history since the late 1960s, which makes it important for climate services. However, the station currently operates only during airport operating hours and must be upgraded into an automatic weather station to meet GBON requirements.

The proposed SOFF investment will therefore focus on upgrading G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field into a fully operational GBON-compliant surface station. This will include the procurement and installation of a robust automatic weather station, reliable power supply and backup, resilient communications, core meteorological sensors, site protection, spare parts, maintenance tools, field verification equipment, and the ICT systems required to receive, store, process, quality-control and transmit observations. The objective is not only to install equipment, but to ensure that the full observation-to-exchange chain is functional and sustainable.

The data gap is also operational and institutional. The readiness documents highlight that Saint Lucia's observing network faces persistent challenges with real-time data transmission, spare parts, maintenance capacity, data communication, and technical staffing. The National Contribution Plan notes that SLMS has only one technician, limited IT capacity, no operational data management system, and a network affected by the use of different vendors and station types. These issues directly affect the country's ability to maintain reliable observations and exchange data internationally. In line with the NCP, the Investment Phase will address this through a cloud-based or virtual-server environment hosting Surface CDMS, with appropriate storage, backup and cybersecurity arrangements and automated ingestion, processing and quality control of G.F.L. Charles / Vigie Field observations before onward exchange through WIS2. The solution will be implemented as part of a coordinated regional data-management approach with Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to strengthen interoperability and sustainability.

The investment will therefore strengthen the complete data chain required for GBON compliance. This includes reliable transmission, WIS2-compatible workflows, use of wis2box where appropriate, quality control procedures, data archiving, metadata management through OSCAR/WIGOS, and routine monitoring through WDQMS. The National Contribution Plan emphasizes that WIS2 transmission is already being supported through regional cooperation, but also notes that the main remaining bottleneck is the station and the national data management capacity needed to sustain real-time exchange.

For upper-air observations, Saint Lucia's data gap will not be addressed through the establishment of a new national upper-air station. Although GBON requirements identify one upper-air station for Saint Lucia, both the National Contribution Plan and the National Gap Analysis confirm that the existing upper-air station in Barbados covers Saint Lucia within the applicable GBON spacing for SIDS. The Gap Analysis explicitly recommends waiving Saint Lucia from operating its own upper-air station, while maintaining the focus on achieving GBON compliance for surface observations.

This approach is also consistent with the Country Hydromet Diagnostics, which states that there is no reason to invest in a new upper-air station for SLMS. The CHD explains that Barbados already covers Saint Lucia for upper-air purposes, and that a new national upper-air station would require significant investment, additional staffing, spare parts and operational capacity for limited added benefit. Given Saint Lucia's constrained staffing situation, especially the limited number of technical personnel, it would not be realistic or sustainable to add a national upper-air programme under this Investment Phase.

Marine observations are also recognized as a potential future need, given Saint Lucia's large Exclusive Economic Zone and exposure to hurricanes and tropical storms. However, the National Gap Analysis notes that marine GBON stations are not part of the initial SOFF scope. For this reason, marine observations should be treated as a possible future complementary investment, not as a core activity under the current SOFF Investment Phase.

The proposed investment is therefore deliberately focused on the most urgent and achievable data gap: enabling Saint Lucia to generate and internationally exchange reliable surface observations from one GBON-compliant station. By upgrading G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field and strengthening the associated data management, WIS2 transmission, quality control, metadata, maintenance and staffing arrangements, the project will directly address the country's priority GBON compliance gap while avoiding infrastructure that would be difficult to sustain.

GBON gap summary

Station type	GBON target	Current GBON-compliant reporting	To be improved	New station
Surface land station	1	0	1	0
Upper-air station	1	Covered through Barbados	0	0

Overall, the project will close Saint Lucia's most significant data gap by transforming a strategically located national surface station into a reliable GBON-compliant observing asset and by ensuring that its data are transmitted, quality-controlled, archived, monitored and exchanged internationally. This focused approach is aligned with the National Gap Analysis, the National Contribution Plan and the Country Hydromet Diagnostics, and provides a realistic pathway for Saint Lucia to move from the SOFF Investment Phase to sustained compliance.

Target easy fixes

Saint Lucia presents a focused and achievable opportunity for SOFF support because the main investment need is clearly defined: upgrading one existing surface station and making the related data chain operational for GBON reporting. The National Gap Analysis

confirms that Saint Lucia currently has zero GBON-compliant surface stations and that one surface station needs to be improved to meet the country's GBON target.

The most practical and immediate fix is to upgrade G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field into a GBON-compliant automatic weather station. The readiness documents recommend shifting the GBON surface designation from Hewanorra International Airport to G.F.L. Charles Airport because Hewanorra only reports on a three-hourly basis, while G.F.L. Charles is better placed to represent the main urban area and has an almost continuous measurement history since the late 1960s. However, G.F.L. Charles currently operates only during airport operating hours and therefore needs to be upgraded into an AWS to provide continuous observations.

This makes the investment technically straightforward and well targeted. The project does not need to create a large new national observing network. It should focus on making one strategically selected station work reliably and continuously, with the required sensors, power supply, communications, metadata, quality control and international data exchange arrangements. This approach is consistent with the National Contribution Plan, which identifies one surface station to improve and zero new surface land stations under the national GBON contribution target.

The main fixes are also practical and directly linked to the barriers identified in the readiness documents. These include upgrading the station to AWS standard, ensuring reliable 24/7 reporting, strengthening communications through a more robust transmission solution, providing stable power and backup, procuring spare parts and maintenance tools, and establishing the ICT capacity needed to receive, store, process, quality-control and transmit the data. The National Contribution Plan specifically notes that the new station should consider resilient communications, power supply, sensors, ICT infrastructure, data storage and WIS2-compliant exchange.

A second easy fix is to address the data management and exchange bottleneck. The National Contribution Plan states that Saint Lucia does not currently have an operational data management system and that additional computing power, storage, redundancy and data services need to be considered. It also notes that WIS2-compliant exchange will be supported through regional cooperation and that WIS2box can support data publishing, metadata management, visualization and data access. The project should therefore prioritize a simple, sustainable data workflow that supports real-time reception, archiving, quality control, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata updates, WIS2 transmission and WDQMS monitoring.

A third quick gain is to strengthen maintenance arrangements from the start. The National Contribution Plan highlights that SLMS has only one technician, with additional assignments, and that this creates a major sustainability risk for the observing network. The project should therefore include targeted technical training, basic training for selected SLMS staff, cooperation with WRMA where relevant, and access to spare parts and supplier support. This will reduce the risk that equipment is installed but not properly maintained.

The investment should also use the existing regional architecture instead of duplicating expensive capacity. For upper-air observations, the National Contribution Plan and Gap Analysis confirm that the Barbados upper-air station covers Saint Lucia for GBON purposes. This means that SOFF resources can concentrate on the most immediate and realistic fix: bringing the selected surface station and data chain to GBON standard. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics also states that there is no reason to invest in a new upper-air station for SLMS, given Barbados coverage and the high cost, staffing and operational burden of operating such a system nationally.

Marine observations may be relevant for future investments, given Saint Lucia's large Exclusive Economic Zone and exposure to tropical storms and hurricanes, but they should not be treated as a core activity under this initial SOFF Investment Phase. The Gap Analysis notes the potential future benefit of marine observations while also clarifying that marine GBON stations are not part of the initial SOFF scope.

Overall, the easiest and most impactful fix is to concentrate the SOFF investment on G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field, the data transmission chain, and the minimum capacity required to sustain operations. This approach avoids unnecessary expansion, reduces implementation risk, and provides Saint Lucia with a realistic pathway to achieve GBON compliance. It also ensures that the investment remains aligned with the National Gap Analysis, the National Contribution Plan and the Country Hydromet Diagnostics.

Priority easy-fix package

Priority fix	**Why it is feasible**	**Expected contribution to GBON compliance**
Upgrade G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field into an AWS	Existing station, already nationally operated, strategically located near the main urban area	Enables continuous 24/7 surface observations from the selected GBON station
Strengthen power and communications	Current reporting is limited and not continuous; reliable transmission is a known bottleneck	Improves timeliness and reliability of international data exchange
Establish a simple data management and WIS2 workflow	NCP identifies lack of operational data management capacity	Supports WIS2 transmission, archiving, quality control and metadata management
Procure spare parts, one complete spare sensor set, tools and field verification equipment	NCP highlights limited spare parts and maintenance capacity	Reduces downtime and improves sustainability
Train SLMS and partner technical staff	SLMS has only one technician, creating a clear sustainability risk	Builds minimum operational capacity for maintenance and troubleshooting
Use Barbados for upper-air coverage	Readiness documents confirm Barbados covers Saint Lucia for GBON purposes	Avoids unnecessary and unsustainable upper-air investment

Treat marine observations as future complementary investment	Marine observations are noted as useful but outside initial SOFF scope	Keeps the current investment focused on core GBON compliance	

This focused package is the most realistic way to achieve early results under the Investment Phase. It targets the main surface observation gap, fixes the operational data chain, and strengthens the minimum institutional and technical capacity required for Saint Lucia to move toward sustained GBON compliance.

Create leverage

The proposed Investment Phase has been designed as part of a coordinated regional portfolio covering Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines under the leadership of WFP as Implementing Entity and GeoSphere Austria as Peer Advisor. The three countries face similar technical, operational and institutional challenges and have participated in a joint Readiness Phase process from its inception. This allows SOFF investments to leverage common implementation arrangements, harmonized technical specifications, joint procurement opportunities, regional training activities and technical exchanges among the three participating NMHSs. More particularly, WFP's Multi-Country Office in Barbados covers 22 countries and territories in the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean, including Saint Lucia, Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and has established Satellite Offices and staff in all three islands. Procurement coordination, regional technical support and overall programme management will be undertaken from Barbados through a single roving Programme Manager supporting the three participating countries. The Programme Manager will undertake missions to Dominica as required, while WFP's existing country presence will facilitate day-to-day coordination and stakeholder engagement. The programme will also draw on relevant regional technical capacities for training, calibration, metadata management, quality control, maintenance and sustainable international data exchange, where this provides an efficient and non-duplicative delivery arrangement. The SOFF investment will build on recently completed, ongoing and existing national and regional initiatives that provide a foundation for the proposed activities. The table below summarizes the main complementary initiatives, their relevance to the IFR and the measures that will be applied to avoid duplication or double financing.

Complementary project, initiative or system	Status and scope	Relevant foundation for the SOFF investment	How the IFR will build on it and avoid duplication	Source
SOFF Readiness Phase for Saint Lucia	Readiness assessments completed as the technical and institutional basis for the Investment Phase.	The assessments establish Saint Lucia's GBON contribution target of one surface station and one upper-air station, confirm that the upper-air requirement is covered from Barbados, and recommend G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field as the surface station to be improved. They identify requirements related to automatic observations, continuous operation, communications, data management, WIS 2.0 exchange, maintenance, metadata, staffing and sustainability.	The Investment Phase will implement the readiness recommendations rather than repeat the diagnostics. Financing will focus on upgrading G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field to continuous 24/7 automatic operation and establishing the complete data chain required for sustained GBON reporting and international exchange.	*SOFF Investment Funding Request Template_SLU_v2.docx* GBON National Contribution Plan of Saint Lucia
CREWS Caribbean: Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Early Warning Services	Completed regional project. It was launched in November 2018, concluded in June 2023 and had an approved budget of USD 6.5 million. Implementing partners were the World Bank, WMO and UNDRR, working with regional and national partners.	The project strengthened regional and national hydrometeorological and early-warning systems, institutional capacity, regional coordination, forecasting, and selected end-to-end early-warning and impact-based forecasting activities.	SOFF will build on the regional relationships, institutional capacities and early-warning foundations established through CREWS. It will not replicate broad early-warning-system or forecasting activities. Financing will remain focused on Saint Lucia's GBON-specific observation gap at G.F.L. Charles / Vigie and the associated operational data-exchange chain.	CREWS Caribbean Final Report
CREWS Caribbean 2.0: Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Multi-Hazard Early Warning Services in the Caribbean, Phase 2	Ongoing regional programme covering January 2024 to December 2026, with a total CREWS contribution of USD 7 million. Saint Lucia is included among the covered CARICOM countries.	The programme supports stronger NMHS and disaster-management leadership, regional governance, disaster-risk knowledge, monitoring and forecasting, warning dissemination, community response and participation in the design and delivery of warnings.	Coordination will ensure that broad MHEWS governance, service-delivery, forecasting, warning-dissemination and community-response activities are not financed again under SOFF. SOFF will maintain a distinct GBON focus centred on G.F.L. Charles / Vigie, continuous observations, data management, WIS 2.0 workflows, quality control,	CREWS Caribbean 2.0 Project Proposal

			metadata and sustainable international exchange.	
Existing Saint Lucia Meteorological Services observing network and aviation-meteorological infrastructure	Existing nationally operated observing infrastructure. G.F.L. Charles / Vigie is already an SLMS observation site, while existing arrangements do not meet the proposed continuous GBON reporting pathway.	G.F.L. Charles / Vigie provides an established operational site in the main urban area and has an almost continuous measurement history since the late 1960s. It currently operates only during airport operating hours and therefore does not provide continuous GBON-compliant reporting.	SOFF will not finance a parallel national observing network or attempt to modernize every station. It will upgrade the selected site into a robust automatic station and address the specific power, communications, sensors, protection, ICT, quality-control and international-exchange gaps required for GBON compliance.	*SOFF Investment Funding Request Template_SLU_v2.docx* GBON National Contribution Plan of Saint Lucia
Existing national cooperation between SLMS, NEMO, WRMA, WASCO, NEIS and government stakeholders	Existing institutional and technical partnerships. Several relationships remain informal and could benefit from clearer operational arrangements.	The partnerships provide an existing basis for using meteorological information in emergency management, water resources, infrastructure and other climate-sensitive sectors. WRMA is especially relevant because it operates climate stations and has technicians familiar with surface observing systems.	SOFF will use and strengthen existing coordination rather than establish a parallel mechanism. The Investment Phase can formalize practical cooperation on station maintenance, technical training, data sharing, backup arrangements and operational procedures, while keeping responsibility for the GBON station and international exchange with SLMS.	*SOFF Investment Funding Request Template_SLU_v2.docx* GBON National Contribution Plan of Saint Lucia
Existing regional upper-air observing infrastructure in Barbados	Existing regional operational infrastructure provides upper-air coverage for Saint Lucia within the GBON approach applied to SIDS.	This provides a technically and financially sustainable alternative to creating a separate upper-air programme in Saint Lucia, which would require additional infrastructure, consumables, staffing, maintenance and operational capacity.	SOFF will not finance a new upper-air station, radiosonde system or parallel upper-air capability. The Investment Phase will document the Barbados coverage arrangement and concentrate resources on the outstanding national priority: the surface station and observation-to-international-exchange chain.	*SOFF Investment Funding Request Template_SLU_v2.docx* GBON National Contribution Plan of Saint Lucia
Regional technical cooperation and support services	Existing regional capacities are available for WIS 2.0 support, training, calibration, data services, harmonized standards and technical knowledge exchange.	These services provide specialized capacities that would be difficult for SLMS to maintain independently, given its limited technical and IT staffing. They also offer opportunities for common specifications, shared spare parts, regional training and coordinated maintenance support.	The Investment Phase will use regional services where they provide a practical and sustainable option, while financing the country-specific systems needed to connect the upgraded station to those services. It will avoid creating a permanent stand-alone national function where an effective regional service already exists.	*SOFF Investment Funding Request Template_SLU_v2.docx* GBON National Contribution Plan of Saint Lucia
Existing regionally-supported WIS 2.0 data-dissemination arrangements	Regional WIS 2.0 cooperation is already being developed with CMO, but Saint Lucia still lacks the fully operational national data-management capacity needed to make the station-to-WIS 2.0 workflow reliable.	This provides the regional publishing and exchange framework on which Saint Lucia can build. The remaining bottleneck is the national data chain, including reception, storage, redundancy, quality control, metadata and sustainable IT capacity.	SOFF will not create a separate international dissemination architecture. It will finance the national enabling elements needed to connect the upgraded G.F.L. Charles / Vigie station to the regional WIS 2.0 arrangements and sustain real-time international exchange.	*SOFF Investment Funding Request Template_SLU_v2.docx* GBON National Contribution Plan of Saint Lucia

During project inception and implementation, WFP, SLMS and the Peer Advisor will periodically review the activities of the complementary initiatives identified above. Where an equivalent activity is already financed through another programme, the relevant SOFF activity or delivery arrangement will be adjusted to prevent duplication or double financing. Joint delivery may be considered for consultations, training and technical learning where this generates efficiencies, while all SOFF expenditure will remain separately

	identifiable and directly traceable to the approved GBON outputs and activities. The SOFF Investment Phase in Saint Lucia will create leverage by using a focused GBON investment to strengthen the wider national and regional hydrometeorological value chain. The project will not attempt to finance a broad modernization of the full observing network. Instead, it will concentrate on the priority GBON gap identified in the readiness documents: upgrading G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field into a GBON-compliant surface station and ensuring that its observations are reliably transmitted, quality-controlled, archived and exchanged internationally. This focused investment will provide a stronger data foundation for forecasting, early warning, aviation meteorology, climate services, disaster risk management, water resources, agriculture and tourism. The investment will build on an existing national asset rather than introducing a complex new observing system. G.F.L. Charles Airport is already operated by SLMS and is recommended in the National Contribution Plan because it better represents the main urban area, where around one third of the population lives, and because it has an almost continuous measurement history since the late 1960s. By upgrading this station to automatic, 24/7 GBON-compliant operations, SOFF support will increase the value of an existing long-term observation site for both real-time early warning and future climate services. The project will also leverage ongoing regional support for data exchange. The National Contribution Plan notes that regional institutions are supporting WIS2-related data dissemination and that Saint Lucia's data exchange will be WIS2 compliant through regional cooperation. However, the same document also highlights that the remaining challenge is the lack of an operational data management system, including sufficient computing power, storage, redundancy, quality control and sustainable IT capacity. The SOFF investment will therefore help convert existing regional WIS2 support into an operational national data flow by ensuring that the upgraded station, data management system and WIS2 workflow function together. The investment will further leverage Saint Lucia's existing partnerships with national institutions. The National Contribution Plan identifies SLMS partnerships with NEMO, WRMA, WASCO, NEIS and other ministries, while also noting that many of these relationships remain informal and would benefit from clearer arrangements. In particular, the partnership with WRMA is considered highly relevant for SOFF activities because WRMA already operates climate stations and has technicians familiar with surface observing systems. The project can therefore help formalize and operationalize cooperation around station maintenance, data sharing, technical training and national data backup arrangements. The project will also create leverage by supporting a more sustainable business model for observations. The National Contribution Plan recommends strengthening the legal and institutional basis of SLMS, increasing national budget allocation, and ensuring continuous employment of a full-time technician to sustain the observing network beyond the investment period. While SOFF cannot resolve all institutional and budgetary challenges, the Investment Phase can provide a practical platform for advocacy by demonstrating the national value of reliable observations and by linking improved data to early warning, aviation safety, climate resilience and public services. At the regional level, the investment will support a more efficient Caribbean observing architecture. The National Contribution Plan confirms that the upper-air station operated by Barbados covers Saint Lucia for GBON purposes and that regional representatives have agreed on a common upper-air network design under CMO leadership. By relying on Barbados for upper-air coverage, the project avoids duplicating expensive infrastructure and allows SOFF resources to focus on Saint Lucia's most urgent national gap: the surface station and data chain. The project will also encourage economies of scale through regional coordination. The National Contribution Plan recommends exploring joint tenders, common technical specifications, shared spare parts, regional maintenance support, and a knowledge-sharing community among technical staff of Caribbean meteorological services. This is particularly important because Saint Lucia's existing AWS network includes different vendors and station models, which makes maintenance and spare parts management difficult. A more harmonized approach to technical specifications and procurement can help reduce long-term costs and improve sustainability. The investment will also create leverage for future complementary financing. The readiness documents identify needs that go beyond the immediate SOFF scope, including broader surface network rehabilitation, marine observations, hydrological service development, forecasting workstations, additional IT capacity, and expanded climate services. These should not dilute the current SOFF investment, but the upgraded GBON station and improved data chain will provide a stronger platform for future support from government, regional institutions and development partners. Marine observations, for example, are recognized as potentially valuable given Saint Lucia's large Exclusive Economic Zone and exposure to tropical storms, but they should remain a future complementary investment rather than a core activity under this Investment Phase. Overall, the SOFF investment will create leverage by turning a focused GBON compliance activity into a broader enabling investment for Saint Lucia's hydrometeorological system. By upgrading G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field, strengthening the data chain, formalizing partnerships, using regional capacities, relying on Barbados for upper-air coverage, and promoting harmonized technical approaches, the project will generate benefits beyond one station while remaining realistic, targeted and aligned with the National Contribution Plan.
Maximize delivery capacity	The SOFF Investment Phase in Saint Lucia is designed to maximize delivery capacity by keeping the project scope focused, realistic and aligned with the current operational capacity of the Saint Lucia Meteorological Services (SLMS). The investment will concentrate on the upgrade of one selected surface station — G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field — and the related data exchange chain, rather than attempting to modernize the entire national observing network or establish additional complex observing systems. This approach is consistent with the National Contribution Plan, which identifies one surface station to improve, zero new surface stations, and no new national upper-air station because Barbados covers Saint Lucia for upper-air GBON purposes. This focused design is particularly important given the human capacity constraints identified in the readiness documents. The National Contribution Plan states that SLMS has only one technical support staff member, no dedicated IT staff, and a total staff complement of 23 employees, including management, forecasters, observers and one technician. It also notes that the single technician has additional assignments, which creates a clear sustainability risk for station operation, maintenance and troubleshooting. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics similarly highlights that SLMS is heavily understaffed and that only one technician is responsible for the whole island, with no backup. The project therefore avoids placing an unrealistic implementation and maintenance burden on SLMS. Instead of expanding the number of stations, the Investment Phase will prioritize a manageable set of actions required for GBON compliance: upgrading the selected station to AWS standard, ensuring reliable power and communications, establishing the data management and WIS2 workflow, strengthening quality control and metadata management, procuring spare parts and field verification tools, and training SLMS and partner technical staff. This provides a practical pathway to compliance without overstretching national capacity. Delivery will also be supported by the station's location. The National Contribution Plan notes that G.F.L. Charles Airport is easily accessible, located in the main urban area, and close to the SLMS office at the airport. This reduces logistical complexity for installation, inspection, operation and maintenance compared with a remote or difficult-to-access site. The site is also within a secured airport environment, which helps reduce risks related to vandalism or theft, although airport safety requirements and proximity to the runway will still need to be managed through appropriate coordination. The proposed implementation arrangements also build on the partnership established during the SOFF Readiness Phase, during which

	WFP, GeoSphere Austria and SLMS worked jointly to define Saint Lucia's pathway towards GBON compliance. As noted in different sections of the proposal, WFP Caribbean has an established Satellite Office in Saint Lucia and ongoing programmes in areas including shock-responsive social protection and disaster risk management, among others, providing an existing operational presence, implementation capacity and relationships with national stakeholders. Since 2022, WFP has partnered with SLMS under the Anticipatory Action programme, run jointly between WFP and the Government. The Investment Phase will build on these existing relationships, programmes and operational capacities wherever relevant opportunities for complementarity arise. This provides a strong basis for implementation, combining WFP's established country presence and implementation capacity, GeoSphere Austria's technical guidance as Peer Advisor, and SLMS's national technical leadership and operational ownership. The implementation model will combine national ownership with external delivery support. SLMS will remain the national technical lead and owner of the station and data. WFP, as Implementing Entity, will support programme management, procurement, financial management, contracting, coordination and reporting. GeoSphere Austria, as Peer Advisor, will provide technical guidance and quality assurance, including on specifications, station suitability, GBON requirements, data exchange, maintenance and sustainability. The National Contribution Plan explicitly foresees procurement being supported by the Implementing Entity, WFP, and supervised by the Peer Advisor. Regional institutions will also strengthen delivery capacity. The National Contribution Plan highlights the role of regional institutions in supporting WIS2-related data dissemination,training, calibration services and regional data support. These regional capacities are important because SLMS has limited technical and IT capacity in-house. The project will therefore involve those regional institutions where feasible for WIS2 implementation, training, calibration advice, data management, quality control and regional knowledge exchange. A key delivery choice is not to finance a new upper-air station in Saint Lucia. The National Contribution Plan and Gap Analysis confirm that the Barbados upper-air station covers Saint Lucia within the applicable GBON spacing for SIDS. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics also states that there is no reason to invest in a new upper-air station for SLMS, given the high cost, staffing needs, spare parts requirements and limited added benefit compared with available Barbados data. This decision significantly improves delivery feasibility by allowing SOFF resources and implementation attention to remain focused on the most urgent national gap: reliable surface observations and international data exchange. The project will further maximize delivery capacity by strengthening maintenance arrangements from the start. The National Contribution Plan recommends formalizing cooperation with WRMA, including an updated MoU, joint maintenance and calibration procedures, joint training for technicians, and possible future harmonization of AWS procurement. This is important because WRMA operates climate stations and has technicians familiar with surface observation systems, making it a relevant national partner for sustaining operations. Private sector or supplier support may also be used in a targeted way, particularly for high-level maintenance, calibration, after-sales service, access to spare parts, and technical training. The National Contribution Plan suggests that, given Saint Lucia's small size and constrained technical capacity, a hybrid model may be appropriate in the short to medium term, where SLMS owns and operates the infrastructure while selected specialized maintenance services may be supported externally. Any such arrangement should be clearly defined through procurement and contracts, including responsibilities, warranties, training, spare parts, liability and exit clauses. Overall, the Investment Phase maximizes delivery capacity by keeping the scope limited to what is achievable, building on an existing and accessible station, relying on regional upper-air coverage from Barbados, using WFP implementation systems, drawing on GeoSphere Austria technical guidance, leveraging relevant regional institutions where feasible, and strengthening maintenance partnerships with WRMA and relevant service providers. This approach gives Saint Lucia a realistic pathway to reach GBON compliance while avoiding infrastructure that would be difficult to operate and sustain beyond the Investment Phase.
Sub-regional gains	Overall, significant opportunities exist to create economies of scale through coordinated implementation across Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The three countries are supported by the same Implementing Entity and Peer Advisor and will pursue harmonized technical standards and implementation approaches wherever feasible, guided by applicable WMO technical regulations, GBON requirements, WIGOS standards and other relevant WMO technical guidance. This includes the development of common technical specifications for observing equipment, coordination of training activities, promotion of peer-to-peer learning and establishment of regional technical support mechanisms. WFP, operating through its Caribbean Multi-Country Office in Barbados and covering the three countries, will also pursue joint procurement across the three-country SOFF Investment Phase programme wherever technically and operationally feasible. Harmonized equipment and procedures are expected to reduce maintenance complexity, simplify calibration requirements and improve long-term sustainability. The programme will also seek to strengthen collaboration with regional insitutions to support training delivery, regional coordination, technical guidance and future compliance-phase activities. Over time, this model could be expanded to additional Caribbean SOFF countries as they enter the Investment Phase, creating a broader regional framework for GBON implementation and sustainability. More particular, Saint Lucia's SOFF Investment Phase will generate important sub-regional gains by strengthening the availability of reliable surface observations in the Eastern Caribbean, where several Small Island Developing States face similar exposure to tropical cyclones, heavy rainfall, flash floods, landslides, drought, heat events and coastal hazards. By upgrading G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field into a GBON-compliant surface station, the project will improve the regional observing network with more timely, quality-controlled and internationally exchanged data from Saint Lucia. This will support not only national forecasting and early warning, but also regional weather monitoring and global numerical weather prediction systems. The investment is particularly relevant because Saint Lucia is located between Martinique and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, in a compact island chain where weather systems often affect several countries within a short period. Strengthening real-time surface observations from Saint Lucia will therefore contribute to a more complete observational picture across the Windward Islands and the wider Eastern Caribbean. This is especially important for high-impact events such as tropical storms, hurricanes, intense rainfall, flash floods and drought conditions, where timely and reliable observations are essential for preparedness and early warning. The project will also reinforce an efficient regional approach to upper-air observations. The National Contribution Plan confirms that, although Saint Lucia has an upper-air GBON target, the existing upper-air station in Barbados covers Saint Lucia for GBON purposes. The Gap Analysis similarly recommends waiving Saint Lucia from operating its own upper- air station, given the proximity of Barbados and the relevant GBON spacing for SIDS. This avoids unnecessary duplication of costly infrastructure and supports a more rational Caribbean upper-air network design. This approach is also consistent with the Country Hydromet Diagnostics, which states that there is no reason to invest in a new upper-air station for SLMS, as Barbados already provides the necessary coverage and a new national upper-air station would require significant investment, staffing, spare parts and operational capacity for limited added benefit. By relying on Barbados for upper-air observations, SOFF resources can be concentrated on Saint Lucia's most urgent and achievable contribution to GBON: a reliable surface station and data exchange chain. The Investment Phase will also create opportunities for practical cooperation with neighbouring SOFF countries, particularly Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, which face similar challenges related to small technical teams, limited maintenance capacity,

	harsh marine and tropical environments, spare parts availability, WIS2 implementation and fragmented AWS vendors. The National Contribution Plan explicitly recommends regional and sub-regional cooperation through joint tenders, common technical specifications, shared spare parts, technical staff knowledge exchange, and possible shared maintenance support. Regional institutions will be central to these sub-regional gains as they already support regional meteorological cooperation and WIS2- related data dissemination, while also providing training, calibration services and regional data support. The National Contribution Plan highlights these institutions as important partners for Saint Lucia, including for WIS2 implementation, training, calibration and quality support. The SOFF investment should therefore be implemented in a way that strengthens, rather than duplicates, these regional functions. A further sub-regional benefit will come from harmonizing technical approaches. Saint Lucia's existing AWS network includes stations from different vendors, which makes maintenance, spare parts management and technician training more difficult. The National Contribution Plan recommends moving toward harmonized technical specifications and, where feasible, future procurement using common standards or the same selected station model. This can help reduce long-term maintenance costs, improve interoperability, and facilitate shared training or spare parts arrangements across neighbouring countries. The project can also support regional learning on sustainable GBON implementation in small island contexts. Saint Lucia's investment will demonstrate how a small meteorological service with limited technical and IT capacity can move toward GBON compliance through a focused package: one strategic surface station, reliable communications, WIS2 exchange, data management, metadata, quality control, spare parts, training and regional support. This experience can be useful for other Caribbean SIDS facing similar constraints. Marine observations are also relevant from a sub-regional perspective, given Saint Lucia's large Exclusive Economic Zone and exposure to hurricanes and tropical storms. However, the National Gap Analysis notes that marine GBON stations are not part of the initial SOFF scope. The current Investment Phase should therefore keep marine observations as a future complementary opportunity, while ensuring that the immediate SOFF investment remains focused on the approved surface GBON compliance pathway. Overall, the Saint Lucia SOFF Investment Phase will generate sub-regional gains by improving the Eastern Caribbean surface observing network, supporting a coordinated regional upper-air approach through Barbados, leveraging relevant regional institutions' capacities, encouraging harmonized technical specifications, and creating practical opportunities for shared training, spare parts, maintenance and knowledge exchange. This will help Saint Lucia achieve GBON compliance while also contributing to a stronger, more efficient and more sustainable Caribbean hydrometeorological system.
SOFF Beneficiary Country Capacity Assessment	Saint Lucia has an established national meteorological service with a clear operational role in aviation meteorology, public weather forecasting, early warning support and climate- related services. The Saint Lucia Meteorological Services (SLMS) operates under the Ministry of Infrastructure, Ports, Transport, Physical Development and Urban Renewal and has progressively expanded its services beyond aviation to support emergency management, water resources, agriculture and other national sectors. This provides a solid institutional basis for SOFF implementation, even though the service continues to face important capacity constraints. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics identifies SLMS as a committed and operationally relevant institution, but notes that its mandate and long-term development are constrained by the absence of a fully enacted legislative framework. A model Meteorological Services Bill has been under preparation, and the National Contribution Plan confirms that the legislation process has started but remains unfinished. This limits the formal authority, resource mobilization and institutional positioning of SLMS, although Saint Lucia's National Meteorology Policy was launched in 2025. Human capacity is one of the main constraints for the Investment Phase. The National Contribution Plan indicates that SLMS has 23 staff, including one management position, eight forecasters, one technical support staff member, eight observers at Hewanorra and six observers at G.F.L. Charles. It also notes that only eight staff members are female, representing 35% of the workforce. Most importantly for SOFF implementation, SLMS has only one technician, who also has additional assignments, and no dedicated IT staff. This staffing situation creates a direct sustainability risk for GBON compliance. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics also confirms that SLMS is heavily understaffed, especially in technical functions, and that a single technician is responsible for the whole island with no backup. It further notes that most staff lack sufficient academic background for future management, research and specialized technical functions, while recruitment is constrained by limited budget, salary competition and the cost of postgraduate training abroad. The Investment Phase should therefore remain focused and realistic. Saint Lucia has the institutional basis to implement a targeted SOFF investment, but the scope must be aligned with its current absorptive capacity. The project should focus on upgrading one selected surface station — G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field — and strengthening the associated data chain, rather than expanding the observing network or adding complex new systems that would be difficult to operate and maintain. This approach is consistent with the National Contribution Plan and the National Gap Analysis, which identify one surface station to improve and no new national upper-air station to establish. SLMS also faces important technical and operational capacity gaps. The National Contribution Plan states that Saint Lucia does not currently have an operational data management system and that additional computing power, storage, redundancy, data services and IT capacity are required. It also highlights the need for WIS2-compatible workflows, data quality control, metadata management, data archiving and reliable communications. These systems are essential because GBON compliance depends not only on station equipment, but also on the ability to transmit, quality-control, archive, monitor and exchange data internationally on a sustained basis. Maintenance capacity is another critical issue. The National Contribution Plan and the National Gap Analysis both highlight challenges linked to spare parts, limited technical staff, station maintenance, calibration and fragmented equipment from different AWS vendors. The Gap Analysis notes that Saint Lucia's existing AWS network includes stations from three different vendors, creating difficulties for maintenance, spare parts management and technical training. This reinforces the need for the Investment Phase to include spare parts, maintenance tools, field verification equipment, supplier support, SOPs and structured technical training from the outset. Despite these constraints, Saint Lucia has important strengths that can support implementation. SLMS has operational experience in forecasting and warning services, existing observing assets, trained observers, established aviation responsibilities and working relationships with national partners. The National Contribution Plan identifies partnerships with NEMO, WRMA, WASCO, NEIS and other ministries, while noting that many of these relationships remain informal and would benefit from clearer arrangements. The partnership with WRMA is particularly relevant because WRMA operates climate stations and has technicians familiar with surface observation systems. Regional support will be central to strengthening Saint Lucia's delivery and sustainability capacity. The National Contribution Plan identifies regional entities as a key partners for regional meteorological cooperation, WIS2-related data dissemination, training, calibration support and data services. The plan also recommends regional and sub-regional cooperation through common technical specifications, joint tenders, shared spare parts, technical staff knowledge exchange and possible shared maintenance support. Further, Saint Lucia also has an important opportunity to benefit from peer learning with neighbouring SOFF countries, especially Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. These countries face similar challenges around small technical teams, coastal and

	tropical operating conditions, spare parts, WIS2 implementation and long-term station maintenance. A light sub-regional approach, such as rotating technical workshops, short exchange visits and occasional technician-support missions, would help reduce isolation and create a practical community of staff who understand similar equipment and operating realities. This approach is consistent with the National Contribution Plan's emphasis on regional cooperation and technical knowledge exchange. The proposed execution model should therefore combine national ownership with strong implementation and technical support. SLMS should remain the national technical lead and owner of the station and data. WFP, as Implementing Entity, should provide programme management, procurement, financial management, contracting, coordination and reporting support. GeoSphere Austria, as Peer Advisor, should provide technical guidance and quality assurance on station specifications, GBON compliance, data exchange, maintenance and sustainability. This division of responsibilities is consistent with the National Contribution Plan, which foresees procurement supported by the Implementing Entity and supervised by the Peer Advisor. Overall, Saint Lucia has sufficient institutional ownership and operational relevance to implement a focused SOFF Investment Phase, provided the project remains proportionate to SLMS's current capacity. The proposed focus on one GBON surface station, reliable data transmission, WIS2 exchange, quality control, metadata management, training, spare parts and maintenance arrangements is well matched to the country's needs and constraints. It avoids overstretching SLMS while creating the minimum operational foundation required for Saint Lucia to achieve and sustain GBON compliance.
Investment Phase Alignment with the GBON National Contribution Plan	The proposed SOFF Investment Phase is fully aligned with Saint Lucia's GBON National Contribution Plan and translates the agreed readiness priorities into a focused, realistic and sustainable investment package. The National Contribution Plan confirms that Saint Lucia's GBON national contribution target consists of one surface land station and one upper-air station. It also confirms that the surface gap should be addressed by improving one existing station, while the upper-air requirement is considered covered through the existing upper-air station in Barbados. The Investment Phase will therefore focus on upgrading G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field as Saint Lucia's designated GBON surface station. This is consistent with the National Contribution Plan, which recommends shifting the surface GBON designation from Hewanorra International Airport to G.F.L. Charles Airport because the station is better located to represent the main urban area, where around one third of Saint Lucia's population lives, and because it has an almost continuous measurement history since the late 1960s. The National Gap Analysis also confirms that G.F.L. Charles Airport is the recommended existing surface station to be designated for GBON. The proposed investment directly responds to the main gap identified in the National Gap Analysis: Saint Lucia currently has zero GBON-compliant surface stations, and the selected station must be upgraded into an automatic weather station to provide continuous 24/7 observations and international data exchange. The Investment Phase will therefore support the station upgrade, reliable power and communications, core surface sensors, spare parts, maintenance tools, data management, quality control, metadata management, WIS2-compatible transmission and operational monitoring. These actions are directly aligned with the NCP's emphasis on the need for robust communications, ICT infrastructure, data storage, WIS2 exchange, quality control and sustainable maintenance arrangements. An important clarification compared with the original WMO GBON Global Gap Analysis is that, while the earlier analysis identified an upper-air gap for Saint Lucia, the approved National Contribution Plan recognizes that the existing operational upper-air station in Barbados provides the required coverage under the applicable GBON spacing for SIDS. Consistent with the NCP, the Investment Phase therefore does not finance a new national upper-air station and focuses investment resources on the remaining surface observation and data-exchange requirements. The proposed Investment Phase is also aligned with the National Contribution Plan's emphasis on operational sustainability. The NCP highlights the need for structured preventive and corrective maintenance, a complete spare sensor set to ensure continuity when operational sensors are removed for calibration or repair, routine field verification, external calibration arrangements, resilient data communications, ICT systems, staff capacity and regional cooperation. The proposal reflects these priorities through maintenance and spare-parts planning, procurement of a complete spare sensor set and field verification equipment, external calibration arrangements, staff training, WIS2 transmission, metadata and quality management, and coordinated regional technical support. The Investment Phase will also operationalize the data-management approach set out in the NCP. Surface CDMS will be installed and configured within a cloud-based or virtual-server environment with appropriate storage, backup and cybersecurity arrangements, enabling automated ingestion, processing and quality control of observations from G.F.L. Charles /Vigie Field and onward exchange through WIS2. To strengthen sustainability and interoperability, the solution will be implemented through a coordinated regional approach with Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, with common hosting and technical support arrangements pursued where technically and operationally appropriate. The NCP identifies the continuity of regional WIS2 and data-management services beyond 2027 as an important sustainability consideration. The Investment Phase will therefore provide for Saint Lucia's attributable costs for cloud or virtual-server hosting, storage and the technical administration required to install, operate, maintain and update the Surface CDMS and WIS2-related environment, while avoiding duplication with services already financed through existing regional arrangements. Project resources will focus primarily on hosting, installation, configuration, technical administration, maintenance and updates of the selected data-management and WIS2 environment, rather than software licensing costs where open-source solutions are used. The O&M sustainability and Compliance Phase transition plan will identify appropriate institutional and financing arrangements for continuation of these services beyond the Investment Phase. In line with the recommendations of the National Contribution Plan, the Investment Phase includes limited institutional strengthening activities that support the long-term sustainability of GBON investments. These activities will focus on stakeholder engagement, strengthening inter-agency coordination, supporting the formalization or updating of operational cooperation arrangements, and facilitating dialogue on sustainable operation and maintenance of the observing network. The project will not finance legislative reform processes directly but may support technical consultations and coordination activities requested by national counterparts to strengthen the enabling environment for GBON sustainability. The role of WRMA is particularly relevant. The National Contribution Plan identifies the Water Resource Management Agency as a potential partner as it operates climate stations and has technicians familiar with surface observing systems. It recommends updating the MoU with WRMA, strengthening joint maintenance and calibration arrangements, and promoting real-time data sharing. The proposal therefore includes cooperation with WRMA where relevant for station maintenance, technical training, data sharing and sustainability. At the regional level, the Investment Phase is aligned with the NCP's emphasis on regional support. The NCP identifies regional institutions as important partners for WIS2-related data dissemination, regional meteorological cooperation, training, calibration services and data support. The project will therefore seek to use these regional capacities for WIS2 implementation, technical training, calibration advice, data management and knowledge exchange with neighbouring Caribbean meteorological services. The Investment Phase also respects the NCP's distinction between core SOFF priorities and future complementary investments. The NCP and Gap Analysis recognize the potential value of marine observations for Saint Lucia, given its large Exclusive Economic Zone

	and exposure to tropical storms and hurricanes. However, the Gap Analysis notes that marine GBON stations are not part of the initial SOFF scope. For this reason, marine observations are not included as a core activity under the current Investment Phase, but may be positioned as a future complementary investment. Overall, the Investment Phase is strongly aligned with Saint Lucia's GBON National Contribution Plan. It focuses on the agreed priority of improving one surface land station, establishing reliable and resilient data transmission and data management, strengthening maintenance, field verification and external calibration arrangements, ensuring appropriate spare-sensor capacity, developing the technical and institutional capacity required for sustainable operations, and leveraging regional cooperation to support long-term GBON compliance. No substantive deviation from the National Contribution Plan is proposed. The project simply operationalizes the NCP's GBON pathway through a focused investment in G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field and the associated systems needed for Saint Lucia to achieve and sustain GBON compliance.
Execution model and implementation arrangements	The SOFF Investment Phase in Saint Lucia will be implemented through a partnership model that combines national ownership, implementation support, technical guidance and regional collaboration. While Saint Lucia, Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will retain ownership of their national SOFF investment programme, implementation will be undertaken within a coordinated regional framework. WFP and GeoSphere Austria will coordinate implementation activities across the three participating countries to maximize efficiencies and facilitate knowledge sharing. Procurement activities will be coordinated where feasible and training programmes will be designed and delivered jointly whenever possible. Regular exchanges among NMHS personnel will support peer learning, while collaboration with regional institutions will help ensure alignment with regional priorities and sustainability objectives. This regional implementation architecture is expected to improve efficiency, reduce duplication and strengthen long-term operational sustainability across participating NMHSs. For Saint Lucia, SLMS will provide the national technical leadership for the project. Its role will include confirming operational requirements, supporting site-level implementation at G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field, coordinating with relevant national stakeholders, operating the upgraded station, maintaining national ownership of the data, and ensuring that the investment remains aligned with Saint Lucia's GBON National Contribution Plan. The selected station is already operated within the national meteorological system and is recommended in the readiness documents as the surface station to be improved for GBON compliance. WFP, operating through its Caribbean Multi-Country Office, as Implementing Entity, will support the delivery of the Investment Phase through its established programme management, procurement, financial management, contracting, coordination and reporting systems. This arrangement is important because the National Contribution Plan notes that procurement for the surface AWS should be undertaken with the support of the Implementing Entity and supervised by the Peer Advisor. WFP's role will therefore help ensure that procurement and implementation are managed transparently, while technical decisions remain anchored in SLMS priorities and GBON requirements. WFP's Caribbean Multi-Country Office provides regionwide coverage, technical support, and rapid surge capacity across 22 countries and territories, with a main office in Barbados and Satellite Offices in Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. Efforts focus on strengthening nationally led systems to help governments anticipate, prepare for, and respond to shocks. While certain central functions as procurement, logistics, finance and technical programme units are located in the Barbados office, additional programme and support roles are based in the different Satellite Offices to enable day to day implementation and continuity of stakeholder engagement. WFP Caribbean will establish one joint programme manager function under the Barbados Multi-Country Office to facilitate, streamline and monitor implementation of the SOFF investment phase across Saint Lucia, Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The Programme Manager will support consolidated planning, procurement coordination, financial oversight, risk management, reporting and implementation monitoring across the three investments, helping to ensure that activities remain on track and that funds are used in accordance with SOFF and WFP requirements. No separate national PMU or additional full-time SOFF Programme Manager will be established in Saint Lucia. Day-to-day implementation will draw on WFP's existing country presence and operational capacities. A limited and proportionate share of existing WFP staff time may be charged to SOFF for direct implementation functions, including procurement, finance, administration, logistics, workshop organization, stakeholder coordination and implementation follow-up. This arrangement will ensure continuity between Programme Manager missions, facilitate regular engagement with national counterparts and reduce the need for frequent travel from Barbados which can be very costly. The support will be cost-shared with other programmes, based on the level of effort directly attributable to SOFF, and will not represent the recruitment of a dedicated SOFF support position in each country. GeoSphere Austria, as Peer Advisor, will provide technical guidance and quality assurance throughout implementation. Its role will include supporting the review of technical specifications, advising on station design and equipment suitability, ensuring consistency with GBON requirements, and supporting SLMS and WFP on issues related to data exchange, WIS2, metadata, quality control, maintenance and sustainability. The National Contribution Plan identifies GeoSphere Austria as the Peer Advisor institution supporting Saint Lucia under SOFF. The execution model will be deliberately focused and proportionate to Saint Lucia's current capacity. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics and National Contribution Plan both highlight significant human capacity constraints within SLMS, including the fact that the service has only one technical support staff member, no dedicated IT staff, and limited capacity for maintenance, calibration and data management. For this reason, the Investment Phase will not seek to modernize the entire observing network or establish a new upper-air station. It will focus on upgrading one surface station and strengthening the full observation-to-exchange chain needed for sustained GBON compliance. Implementation will be structured around a clear sequence of activities. The first step will be technical confirmation of the selected site and detailed assessment of station, power, communications, ICT and data-management requirements. This will be followed by procurement of the AWS, sensors, communication equipment, power backup, spare parts, maintenance tools, field verification equipment and required ICT systems. The next stage will include site preparation, installation, configuration of data transmission, WIS2- compatible workflows, data archiving, quality control and metadata management. The final stage will focus on commissioning, operational testing, monitoring through WDQMS, corrective action and preparation of documentation for transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase. The implementation arrangements will also include close coordination with national partners whose roles are relevant to sustainability. The National Contribution Plan identifies the Water Resources Management Agency (WRMA) as particularly relevant for SOFF activities because it operates climate stations and has technicians familiar with surface observing systems. It recommends strengthening the SLMS-WRMA partnership, including through an updated MoU, joint maintenance and calibration procedures, joint technical training, real-time data sharing and possible backup arrangements for the national data archive. Regional cooperation will be embedded in the execution model. Regional institutions will be important for WIS2-related data dissemination and regional meteorological coordination, training, calibration services and regional data support. The National Contribution Plan highlights these institutions as key partners and recommends using regional cooperation to support training, calibration, shared spare parts, common technical specifications and knowledge exchange among neighbouring meteorological services, most notably Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The project will also maintain the agreed regional approach for upper-air observations. The Investment Phase will not finance a new

	upper-air station in Saint Lucia, because the National Contribution Plan and Gap Analysis confirm that the existing upper-air station in Barbados covers Saint Lucia for GBON purposes. This approach is also supported by the Country Hydromet Diagnostics, which states that there is no reason to invest in a new upper-air station for SLMS because of the high investment, staffing, spare parts and operational requirements compared with the limited added benefit. The execution model will also allow for targeted private sector or supplier involvement where this strengthens delivery and sustainability. The National Contribution Plan notes that, given Saint Lucia's small size and technical constraints, a hybrid arrangement may be appropriate in the short to medium term, where SLMS owns and operates the infrastructure while selected specialized maintenance or calibration functions may be supported externally. Project coordination will be maintained through regular engagement between SLMS, WFP and the Peer Advisor, with participation from national and regional partners where relevant. These coordination arrangements will cover work planning, procurement follow-up, site readiness, installation, technical validation, training, data transmission, commissioning, risk management and reporting. This will help identify bottlenecks early, document decisions and ensure that implementation remains aligned with the GBON National Contribution Plan. Funds and activities will be managed in accordance with applicable SOFF and WFP procedures. WFP will be responsible for fiduciary management, procurement, contracting and reporting for resources managed under the Investment Phase. SLMS will provide technical direction, site-level support and operational ownership, but will not be expected to carry implementation or fiduciary responsibilities that exceed its current capacity. GeoSphere Austria will support technical quality assurance and help ensure that the investment remains consistent with GBON requirements and the Saint Lucia readiness documents. Overall, the proposed execution model is practical, focused and adapted to Saint Lucia's context. It keeps SLMS at the centre of national technical ownership, uses WFP's implementation and fiduciary systems, draws on GeoSphere Austria's technical guidance, leverages regional support, and strengthens national partnerships with WRMA and other relevant stakeholders. This arrangement provides a realistic basis for upgrading G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field, operationalizing the data exchange chain, and supporting Saint Lucia's transition toward sustained GBON compliance.
Private sector involvement	Private sector involvement under the Saint Lucia SOFF Investment Phase will be targeted and practical, focusing only on areas where external technical support can strengthen delivery, maintenance and long-term sustainability. The GBON infrastructure supported by SOFF will remain nationally owned and under the responsibility of the Saint Lucia Meteorological Services (SLMS). Private sector actors may be engaged for specific functions such as equipment supply, installation support, high-level maintenance, calibration support, spare parts provision, after-sales service, communications services, ICT support and technical training. This approach is consistent with the National Contribution Plan, which recommends that Saint Lucia consider a hybrid public-private model in the short to medium term, while maintaining SLMS ownership of the infrastructure and moving progressively toward stronger national capacity. The involvement of private suppliers or service providers will be particularly relevant because SLMS currently has very limited technical capacity. The National Contribution Plan notes that SLMS has only one technical support staff member, who also has additional assignments, and no dedicated IT staff. It also highlights that the maintenance of the observing network is constrained by limited spare parts, limited calibration capacity and the use of stations from different vendors. The Country Hydromet Diagnostics similarly confirms that only one technician is responsible for the whole island, with no backup, making external support important during installation, commissioning and the early operational phase. Private sector support should therefore be used to reduce operational risks, not to replace the public mandate of SLMS. Contracts with equipment suppliers or technical service providers should include clear deliverables, installation requirements, warranty provisions, training obligations, spare parts availability, maintenance support, response arrangements, documentation, liability provisions and exit clauses. This is important because the National Contribution Plan explicitly recommends that any contractual relations with private companies should clearly define responsibilities, liability, exit clauses, training services, access to spare parts and possible longer-term maintenance support. Procurement should prioritize robust, maintainable and climate-appropriate equipment rather than the lowest-cost option alone. The selected AWS and related systems must be suitable for Saint Lucia's operating conditions, particularly high humidity, salinity, strong winds and tropical storm exposure. The National Contribution Plan highlights that G.F.L. Charles Airport is close to the shoreline and therefore exposed to humidity, salinity and strong winds, requiring equipment that has proven durability in such conditions. This should be reflected in technical specifications, supplier evaluation criteria and warranty requirements. Private sector involvement may also support the data and ICT components of the project. The National Contribution Plan notes that Saint Lucia does not currently have an operational data management system and that additional computing power, storage, redundancy, cybersecurity and data services need to be considered. Depending on the final technical design, specialized service providers may be needed for server configuration, cloud or backup services, communications, data reception, database setup, WIS2-compatible workflows, system maintenance or cybersecurity support. However, any such support should be structured to ensure knowledge transfer to SLMS and avoid creating dependency on a provider without adequate handover. The private sector may also be relevant for high-level maintenance and calibration services. The National Contribution Plan notes that calibration capacity in the region is limited and that external qualified calibration services will be required for sensors that cannot be calibrated through available regional facilities. This support should be complementary to national and regional capacity-building efforts, including training through regional institutions, the equipment vendor and other relevant institutions. Given the small scale of the Saint Lucia investment, private sector engagement should also be considered through a regional or sub-regional lens. The National Contribution Plan notes that the relatively small size of Saint Lucia may make stand-alone private sector arrangements less attractive, and that such models may be more feasible through regional or sub-regional approaches. The project should therefore explore whether supplier support, maintenance arrangements, spare parts access or training can be linked to similar SOFF investments in neighbouring Caribbean countries, particularly where common technical specifications or harmonized equipment models are used. The project should avoid private sector arrangements that create long-term dependency, fragmented systems or unclear accountability. Saint Lucia's existing network already faces sustainability challenges because stations were procured from different vendors, making maintenance, training and spare parts management more difficult. The Investment Phase should therefore use procurement to promote harmonization, interoperability and maintainability, in line with the National Contribution Plan's recommendation to move toward common technical specifications and future harmonized procurement where feasible. Engagement with private sector users of weather and climate information may also be explored, but this should remain secondary to the core GBON investment. The National Contribution Plan recommends outreach to large tourism and fishing operators to assess whether they operate weather stations, whether such data could be shared, and whether these stations could serve as additional or backup sources. However, it also clearly states that such stations should not be treated as standard GBON stations. Any engagement with tourism, aviation, maritime, agriculture or other weather-sensitive sectors should therefore support wider service sustainability and data awareness, without replacing the GBON- compliant station operated by SLMS. Overall, private sector involvement will be used selectively to strengthen implementation, technical reliability and sustainability. The

	project will maintain SLMS ownership and public accountability for GBON observations, while using private suppliers or service providers for clearly defined technical functions where national or regional capacity is insufficient. This balanced approach will help ensure that the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station is properly installed, maintained, supported with spare parts, and integrated into a sustainable data exchange system, without creating unnecessary dependency or shifting core responsibilities away from Saint Lucia's national meteorological service.
Civil society participation	Civil society participation under the Saint Lucia SOFF Investment Phase will be proportionate to the technical scope of the project, while ensuring that the benefits of improved observations contribute to stronger early warning, preparedness and climate services for communities. The project will primarily focus on upgrading G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field into a GBON-compliant surface station and strengthening the data chain required for reliable international exchange. However, the wider value of this investment depends on how improved observations support national institutions and end users exposed to weather, water and climate-related hazards. Saint Lucia's readiness documents highlight the importance of stakeholder engagement, gender considerations and civil society participation. The National Contribution Plan notes that weather and climate disasters disproportionately affect vulnerable groups, and that gender, age and health-related factors can increase exposure to impacts. It recommends integrating gender perspectives and civil society engagement into governance, policymaking, development, dissemination and response processes. Civil society organizations, community-based organizations and non-governmental organizations may therefore be engaged through existing national coordination and early warning platforms, rather than through the creation of a separate SOFF-specific structure. This approach is appropriate because the investment itself is technical and focused on GBON compliance, but its benefits are linked to better services for people and sectors exposed to climate and weather risks. Engagement can take place through stakeholder workshops, consultations and awareness activities connected to early warning, disaster preparedness, climate services and the use of meteorological information. The Saint Lucia Meteorological Services already works with several national institutions that are relevant for community-level preparedness and service delivery, including the National Emergency Management Organization, the Water Resources Management Agency, WASCO, NEIS and other government entities. The National Contribution Plan notes that these partnerships are active but often informal, and that they would benefit from clearer arrangements. Civil society participation can therefore be linked to these existing institutional relationships, particularly where improved observations support warnings, preparedness actions, public communication and sectoral decision-making. The Investment Phase should use planned stakeholder engagement workshops as the main entry point for civil society participation. The National Contribution Plan recommends yearly stakeholder workshops involving key government institutions and the private sector, with the objective of strengthening the business model, exploring additional sources of sustainability and supporting broader national engagement. These workshops can also provide space for civil society perspectives, especially on how improved observations and warnings can better respond to the needs of vulnerable groups, communities in hazard-prone areas, and weather-sensitive sectors. Gender and inclusion should be integrated into training, consultations and stakeholder engagement. The National Contribution Plan recommends initiating a gender assessment during the Investment Phase and repeating it at the end of the phase to monitor progress. It also recommends encouraging gender balance in procurement and training actions, with a growing quota over time. The project should therefore promote women's participation in technical training, stakeholder consultations and awareness activities where relevant, while ensuring that opportunities are based on role, relevance and operational need. The project may also establish links with organizations involved in anticipatory action, disaster risk reduction and community outreach. The National Contribution Plan specifically suggests initiating dialogue with IFRC, WFP, local and international NGOs and UN Women to support community liaison and gender-related engagement. Such engagement should remain practical and focused on the public value of improved observations, rather than expanding the SOFF investment beyond its GBON mandate. Civil society participation will also be relevant for promoting awareness of the value of meteorological observing infrastructure. While G.F.L. Charles Airport is located in a secured airport environment, broader public understanding of the role of weather stations can help strengthen national ownership of meteorological services and reduce risks to observing infrastructure in the wider network. This is particularly important in a context where reliable observations are the foundation for early warning, aviation safety, climate services, water management, agriculture and disaster preparedness. Overall, civil society participation will be pursued in a targeted and realistic manner. The project will not finance large-scale community programming, but it will ensure that civil society and vulnerable-group perspectives are reflected through stakeholder engagement, gender considerations and existing disaster risk management and early warning channels. This will help connect the technical GBON investment to its broader public purpose: improving the quality, reliability and use of weather and climate information for the safety and resilience of people in Saint Lucia.
Fiduciary systems	The fiduciary arrangements for the Saint Lucia SOFF Investment Phase will be managed through WFP's established financial management, procurement, contracting, monitoring and reporting systems, in line with applicable SOFF and WFP requirements. As Implementing Entity, WFP will be responsible for managing the SOFF resources allocated for implementation, including budget oversight, procurement processes, contract management, expenditure tracking, financial reporting and compliance with fiduciary requirements. The execution model will ensure a clear separation between fiduciary management and national technical ownership. WFP will lead fiduciary and procurement processes, while the Saint Lucia Meteorological Services (SLMS) will provide technical inputs, confirm operational requirements, support site-level implementation at G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field, and take ownership of the upgraded station and related operational arrangements once commissioned. This approach is consistent with the National Contribution Plan, which foresees procurement of the surface AWS being supported by the Implementing Entity, WFP, and supervised by the Peer Advisor. Procurement will be carried out through transparent and competitive processes, with technical specifications developed in consultation with SLMS and GeoSphere Austria as Peer Advisor. Particular attention will be given to ensuring that equipment and services procured are suitable for Saint Lucia's operating conditions, including high humidity, salinity, strong winds, tropical rainfall and exposure to coastal and hurricane-prone environments. The National Contribution Plan notes that the selected G.F.L. Charles Airport site is close to the shoreline and that the AWS must therefore be robust and proven under these environmental constraints. The procurement process will also consider long-term sustainability, not only initial purchase cost. Supplier selection and contract management should take into account warranty provisions, spare parts availability, after-sales service, training obligations, maintenance support, documentation, interoperability with WMO/GBON requirements, and suitability for WIS2-compatible data exchange. This is important because the National Contribution Plan and Gap Analysis both highlight maintenance challenges linked to limited spare parts, limited technical staffing and the presence of different AWS vendors across the national network. GeoSphere Austria, as Peer Advisor, will provide technical quality assurance during key stages of procurement and implementation. This may include reviewing technical specifications, advising on equipment suitability, supporting compliance with GBON requirements, and providing guidance on data transmission, metadata, quality control, maintenance and sustainability. The National

	Contribution Plan identifies GeoSphere Austria as the SOFF Peer Advisor institution for Saint Lucia. SLMS will not be expected to manage SOFF funds directly beyond its agreed technical and operational role. This is important given the capacity constraints identified in the readiness documents, including the fact that SLMS has only one technical support staff member, no dedicated IT staff and limited capacity for maintenance, calibration and data management. WFP's fiduciary systems will therefore help reduce the administrative burden on SLMS while ensuring that the national service remains fully involved in technical decisions and implementation follow-up. Financial management will include regular tracking of expenditures against approved activities and budget lines, internal controls, documentation of procurement and contracting decisions, and reporting in accordance with SOFF requirements. Any agreements with suppliers, service providers or technical partners will include clear deliverables, roles and responsibilities, payment conditions, reporting requirements, warranty provisions and accountability arrangements. Where relevant, fiduciary arrangements may also support regional efficiency. The National Contribution Plan recommends exploring regional or sub-regional approaches, including common technical specifications, joint tenders, shared spare parts, regional maintenance support and knowledge exchange among technical staff of Caribbean meteorological services. Such options should be considered where they are practical, cost-effective, compatible with WFP procurement procedures and supportive of long-term sustainability. Overall, the fiduciary system for the Saint Lucia Investment Phase is designed to ensure transparent use of SOFF resources, reduce implementation risk and keep the investment focused on the agreed GBON priorities. WFP will provide the fiduciary and procurement backbone, SLMS will provide national ownership and technical direction, and GeoSphere Austria will support technical quality assurance. This arrangement provides a practical and accountable basis for upgrading G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field, strengthening the data exchange chain, and supporting Saint Lucia's transition toward sustained GBON compliance.
Social and environmental safeguards	The Saint Lucia SOFF Investment Phase will apply WFP's environmental and social safeguards approach to identify, avoid, minimize and manage potential adverse impacts on people, workers, communities and the environment. The safeguards approach will be proportionate to the nature of the investment, which is focused on upgrading G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field into a GBON-compliant surface station and strengthening the related data transmission, data management and international exchange systems. The project is not expected to involve large-scale infrastructure works or major land acquisition. The main infrastructure activity will involve the installation or upgrading of an automatic weather station, power and communication systems, ICT equipment, spare parts and maintenance tools. The National Contribution Plan identifies G.F.L. Charles Airport as the selected surface station to be improved and notes that the site is located in an accessible and secured airport environment, although it is close to the shoreline and therefore exposed to high humidity, salinity and strong winds. These environmental conditions will be considered in equipment specifications, installation design and maintenance planning to ensure that the station is robust, durable and suitable for Saint Lucia's tropical and coastal context. Environmental risks are expected to be limited and manageable. Potential issues may include the handling and disposal of obsolete equipment, batteries, packaging materials, electronic waste and installation-related waste. These risks will be addressed through appropriate procurement specifications, supplier requirements and safe disposal or recycling arrangements where feasible. Equipment selection should also consider low energy use, minimal hazardous materials and environmentally responsible packaging, in line with the sustainability considerations identified in the National Contribution Plan. Occupational health and safety measures will be applied during installation, commissioning and maintenance. This will include safe working practices for electrical systems, solar or backup power, batteries, masts or communication equipment, tools, transport and any minor civil works required at the station site. Contractors, suppliers and technical service providers will be expected to follow applicable safety standards and to provide the necessary documentation, training and handover materials to SLMS. Social risks are also expected to be low, given that the selected station is located at an existing airport site and the project will not require large-scale construction or relocation. However, coordination with airport authorities will be important to ensure safe access, compliance with airport procedures and protection of both aviation operations and meteorological equipment. The National Contribution Plan notes that the site is within the airport environment and that any risks related to proximity to the runway can be managed through appropriate coordination and regulations. The project will also integrate gender and inclusion considerations in training and stakeholder engagement. The National Contribution Plan notes that SLMS has 23 staff, including 8 female staff members, and recommends encouraging gender balance in procurement and training actions. Training opportunities supported by the project should therefore promote inclusive participation, while remaining aligned with staff roles, technical responsibilities and operational needs. Civil society and community engagement will be proportionate to the technical scope of the project. The investment itself focuses on GBON compliance, but improved observations will support better forecasts, warnings and climate services for the wider population. Stakeholder engagement activities may therefore include relevant national institutions, civil society organizations and community-facing partners involved in disaster risk management, early warning, climate resilience and support to vulnerable groups. The National Contribution Plan recommends using stakeholder engagement workshops to include dialogue with civil society organizations and to reflect gender and vulnerability considerations. The project will also contribute positive environmental and social benefits by improving the quality, timeliness and reliability of meteorological observations. Better surface observations from G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field will support early warning, aviation safety, disaster preparedness, water resources management, agriculture, tourism and climate services. This is particularly relevant in Saint Lucia's context, where the Country Hydromet Diagnostics highlights exposure to tropical storms, heavy rainfall, floods, drought and heat-related risks, as well as the importance of reliable observations for national resilience. Overall, the environmental and social risk of the Investment Phase is expected to be low and manageable, provided that appropriate safeguards are applied during procurement, installation, commissioning and operation. The project will use WFP safeguards procedures, SLMS technical oversight and Peer Advisor guidance to ensure that the station upgrade is implemented safely, responsibly and sustainably, while maximizing the public benefits of improved weather and climate observations for Saint Lucia.
Dispute resolution mechanism	The SOFF Secretariat will be promptly informed in case of urgent matters, in addition to regular reporting requirements. Any dispute, complaint or concern arising during the Saint Lucia SOFF Investment Phase will be managed through the applicable WFP accountability, complaint management, procurement and contractual procedures, together with project-level coordination arrangements between WFP, the Saint Lucia Meteorological Services (SLMS), GeoSphere Austria as Peer Advisor, and relevant national stakeholders. As Implementing Entity, WFP will be responsible for ensuring that implementation-related concerns are received, reviewed and addressed in line with its established procedures and SOFF requirements. The mechanism will cover issues related to project implementation, procurement, supplier or contractor performance, installation works, environmental and social safeguards, occupational health and safety, stakeholder engagement, data management, and any other matter linked to SOFF-supported activities. Where concerns relate to technical implementation, they will be reviewed jointly by WFP, SLMS and the Peer Advisor, as appropriate, to identify practical corrective measures. Where concerns relate to fiduciary,

	contractual, safeguarding or misconduct issues, they will be handled through WFP's relevant institutional channels. At project level, SLMS will serve as the main national technical counterpart and first point of coordination for operational issues related to the selected GBON station at G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field, including site readiness, installation, maintenance arrangements, station operation and data transmission. The station is identified in the Saint Lucia readiness documents as the recommended surface station to be improved for GBON compliance. WFP will manage the formal implementation, procurement, contracting and fiduciary processes. GeoSphere Austria, as Peer Advisor, will provide technical advice where disputes or implementation questions relate to GBON compliance, station specifications, equipment suitability, WIS2 data exchange, metadata, quality control, maintenance or sustainability. The National Contribution Plan identifies GeoSphere Austria as the Peer Advisor institution supporting Saint Lucia under SOFF. The dispute resolution approach will aim to resolve issues early and pragmatically through regular coordination, clear documentation of decisions, and timely follow-up on agreed actions. Routine project meetings between WFP, SLMS and the Peer Advisor will be used to identify implementation bottlenecks, clarify responsibilities, review procurement or installation issues, and address technical or operational disagreements before they affect delivery. Where needed, unresolved issues will be escalated to the appropriate management level within WFP and the national counterpart institution. For procurement and supplier-related matters, dispute resolution will follow the contractual provisions established under WFP procurement and contracting procedures. Supplier contracts should include clear deliverables, responsibilities, timelines, technical standards, acceptance criteria, warranty provisions, training obligations, spare parts access, after-sales support, liability provisions and exit clauses. This is particularly important because the National Contribution Plan highlights the need for reliable maintenance arrangements, spare parts access, supplier support and clear contractual responsibilities for any private or external technical service provider. For environmental and social concerns, the project will apply WFP's safeguards and accountability procedures. Relevant stakeholders, including national partners, airport authorities, contractors or affected stakeholders, will be informed of available feedback and complaint channels where appropriate. Complaints will be handled in a confidential, respectful and non-retaliatory manner, with referral to the appropriate mechanism where sensitive or specialized issues arise. Technical disputes related to upper-air observations should be resolved on the basis of the approved readiness documents. The National Contribution Plan and National Gap Analysis confirm that Saint Lucia's upper-air requirement is covered through the existing upper-air station in Barbados and that no new national upper-air station is required under the Investment Phase. This agreed position should guide implementation and avoid reopening unnecessary infrastructure decisions unless formally revised through the appropriate SOFF and WMO processes. Overall, the dispute resolution mechanism will combine WFP's formal accountability and contractual systems with practical project-level coordination between WFP, SLMS and the Peer Advisor. This will help ensure that concerns are addressed transparently, that implementation issues are resolved quickly where possible, and that the upgrade of G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field and the related data exchange improvements remain on track for sustained GBON compliance.
Additional relevant policies and procedures	The Saint Lucia SOFF Investment Phase will be implemented in accordance with applicable SOFF requirements, WFP policies and procedures as Implementing Entity, and WMO/GBON technical guidance. These policies and procedures will guide project management, fiduciary oversight, procurement, contracting, safeguards, accountability, risk management, reporting and technical quality assurance throughout implementation. WFP's financial management and procurement procedures will apply to the use of SOFF resources managed by the Implementing Entity. This will include budget oversight, expenditure tracking, procurement planning, supplier selection, contract management, documentation of procurement decisions, payment processing and financial reporting. Procurement will follow principles of transparency, competition, fairness, accountability and best value for money, while ensuring that technical quality and long-term sustainability are fully considered. Technical implementation will be guided by Saint Lucia's GBON National Contribution Plan, the National Gap Analysis and the Country Hydromet Diagnostics. These documents provide the validated basis for the Investment Phase, including the focus on upgrading G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field as the selected GBON surface station, and the decision not to finance a new national upper-air station because the existing upper-air station in Barbados covers Saint Lucia for GBON purposes. The project will also follow relevant WMO and GBON requirements for surface observations, WIGOS metadata, WIS2-compatible data exchange, quality control and performance monitoring. The National Contribution Plan notes that Saint Lucia's data exchange will be WIS2 compliant through regional cooperation, and that the data management system should support data reception, storage, processing, quality control, transmission and metadata management. The project will therefore apply WIS2, OSCAR/WIGOS and WDQMS-related procedures as part of the operational pathway toward sustained GBON compliance. Environmental and social safeguards will be managed through WFP's safeguards procedures. This will include proportionate screening of any installation, site works, power supply, ICT equipment, batteries, waste management, contractor activities and occupational health and safety risks. The National Contribution Plan highlights the need to consider environmental sustainability in procurement, including low energy use, limited hazardous materials and environmentally responsible packaging where possible. These considerations will be reflected in procurement specifications and implementation follow-up. WFP's accountability and complaint management procedures will apply to concerns related to SOFF-funded activities. This includes complaints or concerns linked to procurement, contractor performance, safeguards, occupational safety, stakeholder engagement, safeguarding or other implementation issues. Where relevant, complaints will be reviewed through WFP's established channels, while technical matters will be discussed with SLMS and GeoSphere Austria as Peer Advisor. The project will also apply WFP's anti-fraud, anti-corruption, integrity and oversight arrangements. These procedures will help ensure that SOFF funds are used transparently and that any concerns related to fraud, corruption, collusion, misconduct or misuse of resources are addressed through appropriate institutional channels. Supplier and contractor arrangements will include clear deliverables, technical standards, reporting requirements, warranties, accountability provisions and, where relevant, exit clauses. Gender and inclusion considerations will be incorporated into training, stakeholder engagement and implementation follow-up. The National Contribution Plan recommends encouraging gender balance in procurement and training actions, initiating a gender assessment during the Investment Phase, and using stakeholder engagement workshops to include dialogue with civil society organizations and vulnerable groups. These actions will be implemented in a proportionate manner, consistent with the technical scope of the SOFF investment. Risk management will be guided by WFP implementation procedures and by the main risks identified in Saint Lucia's readiness documents. These include limited technical staffing, lack of dedicated IT capacity, maintenance and spare parts constraints, fragmented AWS vendors, weak data management capacity, and the need for sustained national budget support beyond the Investment Phase. Regular project coordination between SLMS, WFP and the Peer Advisor will be used to monitor these risks, agree corrective actions and ensure that implementation remains focused on the agreed GBON pathway.

	The project will also align with relevant national and regional arrangements. At national level, this includes coordination with SLMS, the Ministry of Infrastructure, Ports, Transport, Physical Development and Urban Renewal, WRMA, NEMO, WASCO and other relevant stakeholders where their roles are linked to data sharing, station maintenance, early warning or sustainability. The National Contribution Plan identifies these partnerships as relevant, while noting that many remain informal and would benefit from clearer operational arrangements. Regional cooperation will be systematically integrated into implementation arrangements to maximize efficiency, harmonization, knowledge exchange and long-term sustainability across participating countries. The National Contribution Plan identifies regional institutions and neighbouring Meteorological Services as relevant partners for training, WIS2, calibration support, spare parts, knowledge exchange and technical backup. As part of the three-country Eastern Caribbean SOFF programme, supported by WFP and GeoSphere Austria, implementation will be undertaken through a coordinated regional approach that promotes technical cooperation among Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia and Dominica, including joint training activities, peer exchanges, coordinated troubleshooting support, shared learning mechanisms and targeted technician support missions, in close collaboration with regional technical institutions. Overall, the Investment Phase will be governed by a combination of WFP fiduciary, procurement, safeguards, accountability and oversight procedures; SOFF requirements; WMO/GBON technical guidance; and the validated Saint Lucia readiness documents. This policy and procedural framework will provide a clear and accountable basis for upgrading G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field, strengthening the data exchange chain, and supporting Saint Lucia's transition toward sustained GBON compliance.

SDG Targets

Target	Description
Main Goals	
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts2	
TARGET_13.1	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
TARGET_13.2	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
TARGET_13.3	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
TARGET_13.b	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
Secondary Goals	
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
TARGET_5.5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision- making in political, economic and public life

SDG Indicators

Indicator Code	Description
C130b01	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate c

Contribution to SDGs

Participating Organization	% TARGET_5.5	% TARGET_13.1	% TARGET_13.2	% TARGET_13.3	% TARGET_13.b	% Total
WMO	10	10	20	30	30	100
IE	10	20	10	30	30	100

Project Results / Indicators / Work Plan

Please note that there are different sections for **Project Results**, **Project Indicators** and **Work Plan** in the UN MPTF Gateway. Please refer to the Gateway Manual for guidance on how to fill out these sections.

Outcome 1: GBON institutional and human capacity developed

Description: SLMS institutional and staff capacity strengthened to operate, maintain and sustain the upgraded GBON surface station at G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field and the related data exchange chain.

Outcome	Output
1. GBON institutional and human capacity developed	1.1 National Consultations conducted

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations	Indicator Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Total Target Value	Target Completion Year	Annual Targets				
																Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
National SOFF Investment Phase inception and validation workshop	This activity will support the official launch and validation of the Saint Lucia SOFF Investment Phase. It will bring together SLMS, WFP, WMO, the Peer Advisor, relevant ministries, regional technical institutions, WRMA and other key stakeholders to confirm the implementation approach, review Saint Lucia's GBON target, validate the focus on G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field, and agree on roles and responsibilities.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of national and stakeholder consultations conducted	Number of national consultations, stakeholder engagement workshops, technical coordination meetings, or site-level engagement activities conducted in support of GBON implementation in Saint Lucia.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	2	1	1		
Peer Advisor participation in the national SOFF Investment Phase inception and validation workshop	The Peer Advisor will participate in the national inception and validation workshop and provide technical advice on the	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of national and stakeholder consultations conducted	Number of national workshops conducted to launch and validate the Saint Lucia SOFF Investment Phase, confirm the implementation approach and GBON target,	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0	0		

		confirmed GBON national contribution, the focus on improving the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field surface station, the proposed implementation sequence, technical responsibilities, quality-assurance arrangements and alignment with the National Contribution Plan and applicable GBON requirements.					validate the focus on the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field surface station, and agree on institutional roles, responsibilities and implementation arrangements.														
						Percentage of female participants attending the national inception and validation workshop (absolute number of female participants to be included in reports).	Percentage of female participants attending the national inception and validation workshop (absolute number of female participants to be included in reports).	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	At closure	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	15	30	30	0	0
	Project steering committee and technical coordination meetings	This activity will establish and convene the project governance and technical Coordination mechanism. Regular meetings will be used to review progress, resolve bottlenecks, monitor implementation risks, and ensure that procurement, installation,	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of Project steering committee and technical coordination meetings	This activity will establish and convene the project governance and technical coordination mechanism. Regular meetings will be used to review progress, resolve bottlenecks, monitor implementation risks, and ensure that procurement, installation, training, data exchange and commissioning	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	12	2030	4	4	4	0	0

		training, data exchange and commissioning remain on track.					remain on track.													
	Peer Advisor participation in Project Steering Committee and technical coordination meetings	The Peer Advisor will participate remotely in selected Project Steering Committee and technical coordination meetings to provide technical guidance, review implementation progress and advise on emerging technical risks and key decision points. Support under this activity will focus on overall technical oversight and coordination rather than the detailed technical inputs provided under the specific activities below.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of Project steering committee and technical coordination meetings conducted	Number of documented Project Steering Committee and technical coordination meetings conducted to review progress, resolve implementation bottlenecks, monitor risks and follow up on procurement, installation, capacity development, data exchange and commissioning.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	12	2030	4	4	4	0	0
	Site-level technical, stakeholder and sustainability engagement for G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station	Targeted consultations will be conducted with SLMS and relevant national stakeholders to confirm site-specific technical and operational requirements for G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field, including access, communications, power, maintenance responsibilities, data exchange and	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of site-level engagements for G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station sustainability conducted	This activity will support engagement around the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station site to clarify operational access, safety, security, maintenance responsibilities and local coordination arrangements. It will help protect the station, reduce risks of operational disruption, and support uninterrupted GBON reporting.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	2	2	0	0	0

		longer-term sustainability arrangements. Engagement will be undertaken at key implementation stages as required. It will facilitate local buy-in, help protect the station, reduce risks of operational disruption, and support uninterrupted GBON reporting.																		
						Percentage of female participants attending CSO and community consultations	Percentage of female participants attending CSO and community consultations (absolute number of female participants to be included in reports).	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists					0	2027	30	2030	30	30			
	Gender and inclusion diagnostics for GBON implementation	Conduct a gender and inclusion assessment at the beginning and end of the Investment Phase to identify participation gaps and assess progress in inclusive stakeholder engagement and capacity development.	IE	WMO		Number of Gender and inclusion diagnostics for GBON implementation conducted	Assessment to support inclusive consultations and participation in capacity development.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	2	2030	1	0	1		

1.2 NMHS institutional capacity developed

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations	Indicator Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Total Target Value	Target Completion Year	Annual Targets				
																Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
Development of GBON surface operational	This activity will develop a consolidated SOP	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer	Number of consolidated GBON surface operational	One consolidated operational SOP package covering the procedures	Annual or semi-annual progress	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		

	SOP package	package for the upgraded G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station, covering surface observations, AWS operation, preventive maintenance, field verification and measurement traceability, data reception, quality control, metadata management and WIS2 data exchange. The package will be reviewed by relevant SLMS operational and technical staff, technically reviewed by the PA, tested or confirmed against operational workflows as appropriate, and formally endorsed by SLMS before finalization. The SOP package will provide SLMS with a practical reference for day-to-day operation of the upgraded G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station. The IE will facilitate development and consolidation of the SOP package with SLMS, including collection of operational inputs, national consultation and			advisor are contributing.	SOP packages formally endorsed by SLMS	required for day-to-day operation of the upgraded G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field GBON station, including surface observations, AWS operation, preventive maintenance, field verification and measurement traceability, data reception, quality control, metadata management and WIS 2.0 data exchange for the upgraded G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station.	updates														

		validation, practical review of workflows, and finalization of the package. The Peer Advisor will provide separate technical reviews and advice on the content under the corresponding Peer Advisor activity.																		
	Peer Advisor technical advice on the GBON surface operational SOP package	The Peer Advisor will review and provide technical recommendations on the consolidated SOP package for surface observations, AWS operation, preventive maintenance, field verification and measurement traceability, data reception, quality control, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata management and WIS 2.0 data exchange. Support will include remote review of draft procedures and technical advice prior to validation and formal adoption by SLMS.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON surface operational SOP package developed and formally adopted	One consolidated operational SOP package covering the procedures required for day-to-day operation of the upgraded G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field GBON station, including surface observations, AWS operation, preventive maintenance, field verification and measurement traceability, data reception, quality control, metadata management and WIS 2.0 data exchange for the upgraded G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0	0		
	Maintenance and spare-parts management plan and procedures	This activity will establish a maintenance and spare-parts management framework for G.F.L. Charles Airport /	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of maintenance and spare-parts management plans developed, validated and formally	One maintenance and spare-parts management plan for the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field GBON station, covering preventive and	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0	0	0

		Vigie Field, covering preventive and corrective maintenance, inspection and field-verification schedules, maintenance and intervention records, spare-parts and spare-sensor inventory management, sensor replacement during external calibration or repair, and escalation procedures for technical issues requiring external support. The arrangements will be developed with SLMS, with technical guidance and review by the Peer Advisor, and incorporated into the relevant operational SOPs. Preventive maintenance and field-verification frequencies will be informed by the NCP, manufacturer recommendations, station performance and the final technical configuration.				adopted by SLMS	corrective maintenance schedules, field verification, maintenance records, spare-parts and spare-sensor inventory management, sensor replacement arrangements during external calibration or repair, and escalation procedures for specialized technical support.													
	OSCAR/WIGOS metadata and WDQMS compliance monitoring routine	This activity will establish a routine within SLMS for maintaining accurate OSCAR/WIGOS	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of operational procedures established and applied by SLMS for OSCAR/WIGOS	One documented operational procedure established and applied by SLMS covering routine maintenance of	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1			

		metadata and regularly monitoring the availability, timeliness and quality of G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field observations through WDQMS and relevant GBON monitoring tools. It will define responsible staff, monitoring frequency, documentation requirements and procedures for following up on identified reporting issues. The Peer Advisor will provide technical guidance and capacity development under the corresponding Peer Advisor activity, while this activity will support SLMS to operationalize and institutionalize the routine.				metadata maintenance and WDQMS/GBON performance monitoring	OSCAR/WIGOS station metadata, monitoring of data availability, timeliness and quality through WDQMS and relevant GBON monitoring tools, and follow-up of identified reporting issues.												
	Peer Advisor technical guidance on WIS 2.0, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata and WDQMS/GBON monitoring	The Peer Advisor will provide technical guidance to SLMS on the procedures required for WIS2 data exchange, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata management and routine WDQMS/GBON performance monitoring.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of consolidated technical guidance packages delivered covering WIS2, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata management and WDQMS/GBON performance monitoring.	One consolidated technical guidance package delivered by the Peer Advisor covering: (i) WIS2 data flow and exchange procedures; (ii) OSCAR/WIGOS metadata maintenance; and (iii) WDQMS/GBON performance monitoring and follow-up of reporting issues.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		

		Support will include review of data-flow arrangements, roles and responsibilities, metadata-update procedures, monitoring of data availability, timeliness and quality, and procedures for identifying and addressing reporting issues.																		
	WIS2 and data-sharing institutional arrangements	This activity will support institutional arrangements for WIS2 workflows, data sharing, station communications and coordination with relevant data users. It will help formalize the processes needed to move observations from G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field to SLMS systems and onward to international exchange. SLMS will own and operationalize the arrangements, with the IE facilitating implementation. The Peer Advisor will provide technical guidance and review to ensure that the proposed arrangements are	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of WIS 2.0 and data-sharing institutional arrangements documented and operationalized	Number of documented institutional arrangements established and applied for WIS 2.0 workflows, station communications, data sharing and movement of observations from G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field to SLMS data systems and onward to international exchange.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		

		consistent with GBON/WIS2 requirements and the regional data-management approach.																		
	GBON O&M sustainability and transition plan	This activity will develop a total-cost-of-ownership-based O&M sustainability plan. The plan will cover recurrent connectivity, spare parts, calibration arrangement and costs, field verification, staff roles, maintenance responsibilities, supplier support where needed, and transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase. The plan will also document the minimum technical and IT staffing arrangements required for sustained operation, including succession and technical-backup arrangements.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON O&M sustainability and Compliance Phase transition plans developed and approved	Number of plans developed and approved based on total cost of ownership, covering recurrent connectivity, spare parts, calibration arrangement and costs, field verification, staff roles, maintenance responsibilities, supplier support, lifecycle replacement and transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		
	Peer Advisor review of the GBON O&M sustainability and Compliance Phase transition plan	The Peer Advisor will review and provide technical recommendations on the GBON operations and maintenance sustainability and transition plan, including preventive and corrective	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON O&M sustainability and Compliance Phase transition plans developed and approved	Number of plans developed and approved based on total cost of ownership, covering recurrent connectivity, spare parts, calibration, verification, staff roles, maintenance responsibilities, supplier support, lifecycle replacement and	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		

		maintenance, calibration, field verification, spare-parts management, recurrent connectivity, technical responsibilities, lifecycle replacement, supplier support and readiness for transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase.					transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase.													
	WRMA cooperation and technical backup arrangement	Support SLMS and WRMA to review and document practical cooperation for operation and maintenance of meteorological observing structure. Subject to agreement between the institutions, the arrangement may address pooled technical support, shared training, maintenance and field verification, data sharing, technical backup including technical backup for maintenance of the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field GBON station, transport support, spare-parts coordination and responsibilities for the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station. The form of documentation may be an updated MoU, agreed SOP, roles-and-responsibilities matrix or joint operational plan, as considered appropriate by the	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of documented cooperation and technical-backup arrangements established	Number of practical cooperation arrangements documented with relevant national technical partners for operational coordination, data sharing, maintenance or technical backup. The arrangement may be documented through an agreed procedure, roles-and-responsibilities matrix, joint action plan, meeting record or formal agreement, as appropriate.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		

		institutions.																			
	Establishment of a structured digital project and operational records repository.	This activity will establish a structured digital repository within SLMS for the systematic storage and retrieval of key GBON operational and project records, including the finalized SOP package, equipment manuals, training materials, metadata records, maintenance and calibration records, commissioning evidence and Compliance Phase documentation. It will use existing SLMS or government IT solutions where suitable and will not involve development of a separate document-management system. The repository will support institutional continuity, document traceability and retention of operational knowledge. This will support continuity and reduce the risk of Institutional knowledge loss.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of structured digital repositories established and operational within SLMS.	One structured digital repository established within SLMS containing the finalized SOP package and relevant GBON operational, maintenance, training, metadata, commissioning and compliance records, including responsibility assigned for administration and updating.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		
	Regional technical support and knowledge-sharing mechanism	Support coordinated regional arrangements for technical learning, WIS2 experience sharing, maintenance troubleshooting, calibration scheduling, technician exchanges and	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of regional technical support and knowledge-sharing mechanisms established	Number of documented regional mechanisms established to facilitate technical learning, WIS 2.0 experience sharing, exchange on spare-parts management, maintenance troubleshooting and operational cooperation among participating meteorological	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Beneficiaries	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0	0		

		spare-parts coordination among participating NMHSs.					services (Dominica, Saint Lucia, and SVG.													
	Recurrent connectivity, SIM and cloud/server hosting and IT operating support	This activity will cover Saint Lucia's attributable operating costs for station connectivity, cloud or virtual-server hosting, storage, backup, and technical administration, maintenance and updates of the data-management and WIS2 environment during the Investment Phase. The costing will distinguish services already covered through the existing regional arrangement from the costs to be financed by SOFF after that support ends, in order to prevent double financing. The O&M sustainability and Compliance Phase transition plan will identify the institution and financing source responsible after the Investment Phase.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON station and data-system packages covered by operational connectivity and hosting support	Number of integrated station and data-system packages covered by active connectivity, SIM, cloud, server or related operating services required to receive, manage and transmit G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field observations throughout the Investment Phase.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	1	1		
	Advocacy to support legislative processes	Support stakeholder consultations, partnership formalization (MoUs), and technical inputs to ongoing meteorological legislation processes, where requested by government counterparts, supporting longer-term national ownership of the observing network.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of technical consultations or documented inputs provided in support of meteorological legislative processes	Number of stakeholder consultations, partnership-formalization processes or documented technical inputs supported, where requested by government counterparts, to contribute to meteorological legislation and longer-term national ownership of the observing	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	2	2030	1	1			

							network.													
	Saint Lucia share of joint Barbados-based Programme Manager (one-third share) & Cost-shared WFP operational support directly attributable to SOFF implementation in Saint Lucia (25%)	Establish one joint Programme Manager function under the WFP Barbados Multi-Country Office to coordinate implementation across Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The function will support consolidated work planning, implementation monitoring, procurement coordination, financial oversight, risk management and reporting. No separate national PMU will be established. Where required, a limited share (25%) of existing WFP operational personnel time is	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Joint regional PMU established and operational across the three participating countries	Saint Lucia's proportional share of one joint Programme Manager function supporting SOFF implementation across Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The function covers consolidated planning, coordination, monitoring, financial oversight, risk management and reporting. (1/3 of total costs) & cost-shared WFP operational support directly attributable to SOFF implementation in Saint Lucia (25%)	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0	0		
		charged for direct SOFF implementation support in Saint Lucia, based on documented effort and cost-sharing with other programmes.																		
	Enhanced visibility of country-specific SOFF investments through communication materials and specialized support	Develop and disseminate country-specific communication materials documenting the implementation, results and contribution of the Saint Lucia SOFF Investment Phase to GBON compliance. Support may include specialized communication services, technical and human-interest stories, photographs, audiovisual content, project briefs, milestone and commissioning	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of country-specific SOFF communication and visibility packages developed and disseminated	Number of communication packages produced and disseminated to document key implementation milestones, results, lessons and the contribution of the Saint Lucia investment to improved observations and GBON compliance.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates (Approved communication products; project briefs; photographs or audiovisual materials; publication links; commissioning or milestone coverage; and progress	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	1	2	1		

		coverage, and communication products supporting stakeholder engagement, investment visibility and future resource mobilization. Products will follow applicable SOFF and WFP communication and visibility requirements.						reports.)													

1.3 NMHS human capacity developed*

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations	Indicator Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Total Target Value	Target Completion Year	Annual Targets				
																Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
AWS operation, maintenance and field verification and traceability training	This activity will train SLMS observers, technicians and relevant partner staff on AWS operation, preventive maintenance, troubleshooting, field verification, measurement traceability and documentation, station-health monitoring and basic repairs. The training will focus on the upgraded G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field GBON surface station. Equipment-specific training provided as part of installation and commissioning will be complemented by targeted regional training and on-the-job mentoring where required. Training will be scheduled according to identified capacity gaps rather than repeated annually.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of SLMS and relevant partner technical personnel trained in AWS operation, maintenance, and field verification	Number of technical personnel completing the required practical training package on AWS operation, preventive and corrective maintenance, troubleshooting, field verification, measurement traceability, station-health monitoring and basic repairs.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	0	0	4		

	Peer Advisor technical support to AWS operation, maintenance and field verification training	The Peer Advisor will support the technical design and quality review of training for SLMS observers and technicians on AWS operation, preventive maintenance, troubleshooting, station-health monitoring, basic repairs and field-verification procedures. Support may include review of training materials, remote technical sessions and technical input to practical exercises.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of SLMS staff trained in AWS operation, maintenance, and calibration or field verification	Number of SLMS observers, technicians and relevant technical personnel completing training in AWS operation, preventive maintenance, troubleshooting, station-health monitoring, basic repairs and or field-verification procedures for the upgraded G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	2	2	0		
						Percentage of female staff completing AWS operation and maintenance training	Percentage of female staff completing AWS operation and maintenance training (absolute number of female staff to be included in reports).	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	30	30			
	ICT, WIS2 and data-management training	Training will cover WIS2 and Surface CDMS workflows, data reception and storage, backup and cybersecurity, metadata and quality control, and the Linux/Ubuntu, Docker and other system-administration skills needed to operate and maintain the selected data-management environment.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of SLMS staff trained in ICT, MDMS, WIS2.0, and data management	Number of SLMS ICT and data personnel completing training in WIS 2.0 workflows, data reception, storage, backup, metadata management, quality control, data transmission and monitoring of GBON reporting performance.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	0	0	4		
						Percentage of female staff trained in ICT, WIS 2.0 and meteorological data management.	Percentage of female staff completing ICT, WIS2.0, and meteorological data training (absolute number of female staff to be included in reports).	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	30	30	NA		

	Peer Advisor technical support to ICT, WIS 2.0 and data-management training	The Peer Advisor will support the technical design and quality review of training on WIS 2.0 workflows, data reception, storage, backup, metadata management, quality control, data transmission and monitoring of GBON reporting performance. Support may include review of curricula and materials, remote technical sessions and guidance on practical exercises.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of SLMS staff trained in ICT, MDMS, WIS2.0, and data management	Number of SLMS ICT and data personnel completing training in WIS 2.0 workflows, data reception, storage, backup, metadata management, quality control, data transmission and monitoring of GBON reporting performance.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	2	2			
	GBON compliance monitoring and data quality training	This activity will strengthen practical skills in WDQMS monitoring, GBON compliance tools, data availability tracking, quality-control procedures, metadata updates and corrective-action follow-up.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of SLMS staff trained in GBON compliance monitoring and data quality	This activity will strengthen practical skills in WDQMS monitoring, GBON compliance tools, data availability tracking, quality-control procedures, metadata updates and corrective-action follow-up.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030			4		
						Percentage of female staff trained in GBON compliance monitoring and data quality.	Percentage of female staff trained in GBON compliance monitoring and data quality (absolute number of female staff to be included in reports).	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	30	30	NA		
	Peer Advisor technical support to GBON compliance monitoring and data-quality training	The Peer Advisor will support the technical design and quality review of practical training on WDQMS monitoring, GBON compliance tools, data-availability and timeliness monitoring, quality-control procedures, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata updates and	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of SLMS staff trained in GBON compliance monitoring and data quality	This activity will strengthen practical skills in WDQMS monitoring, GBON compliance tools, data availability tracking, quality-control procedures, metadata updates and corrective-action follow-up.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	4	2030	2	2			

		corrective-action follow-up.																		
	Senior management training on O&M sustainability	This activity will train SLMS management staff on project management, risk management, financial planning, O&M sustainability, partnership management and transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of senior managements trained in GBON sustainability, finance, risk and project management	This activity will train SLMS management staff on project management, risk management, financial planning, O&M sustainability, partnership management and transition to the SOFF Compliance Phase.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	3	2030	1	1	1		
						Percentage of female senior management staff trained in GBON sustainability, finance, risk and project management.	Percentage of female senior management staff trained in GBON sustainability, finance, risk and project management (absolute number of female staff to be included in reports).	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	30	30	NA		
	~~Training materials, mentoring and knowledge transfer~~	This activity will support the preparation and retention of training materials, operational manuals, SOPs and mentoring arrangements. It will help reduce dependence on a small number of trained individuals and support institutional continuity.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of training and knowledge-transfer packages developed and maintained	This activity will support the preparation and retention of training materials, operational manuals, SOPs and mentoring arrangements. It will help reduce dependence on a small number of trained individuals and support institutional continuity.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0	0		
	Exchange with other Meteorological Services	This activity will support knowledge exchange with other Meteorological Services and regional institutions on GBON/SOFF implementation, WIS2 data exchange, maintenance,	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of exchanges conducted with other Meteorological Services	This activity will support knowledge exchange with other Meteorological Services and regional institutions on GBON/SOFF implementation, WIS2 data	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	2	2030	1	1			

		calibration and sustainability arrangements, especially within the Caribbean context.					exchange, maintenance, calibration and sustainability arrangements, especially within the Caribbean context.													
						Percentage of female participants completing technical exchanges with other Meteorological Services. Absolute number(s) to be included in reports.	Percentage of female participants completing technical exchanges with other Meteorological Services. Absolute number(s) to be included in reports.	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	30	30	NA		
	Rotating joint annual workshop for Dominica, Saint Lucia and SVG technical staff	Rotating joint annual workshop for Dominica, Saint Lucia and SVG technical staff	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of rotating joint annual workshop for Dominica, Saint Lucia and SVG technical staff	This activity support rotating joint annual workshop for Dominica, Saint Lucia and SVG technical staff	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	3	2030	1	1	1		
						Percentage of female technical staff completing rotating joint annual workshops. Absolute number(s) to be included in reports.	Percentage of female technical staff completing rotating joint annual workshops. Absolute number(s) to be included in reports.	Gender-disaggregated signed participant lists	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Percentage	0	2027	30	2030	30	30	30		

* Capacity strengthening activities will be delivered through a combination of national and regional approaches. Given the limited size of technical teams and participating NMHSs, training activities will be combined across countries wherever feasible and financially efficient. Joint training, technical exchanges and communities of practice will enable sharing of experiences, strengthen technical networks and promote consistent implementation of GBON-related procedures, WIS2 operations, maintenance practices and quality management systems across the three participating countries.

Outcome 2: GBON infrastructure in place

Description: The selected G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field surface station upgraded and connected to the ICT, data management and WIS2 systems required for GBON reporting.

Outcome	Output
2. GBON	2.2 Improved land-based stations in place

infrastructure in place

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations	Indicator Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Total Target Value	Target Completion Year	Annual Targets				
																Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
Technical assessment of G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station	This activity will assess the current condition of the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station, identify faulty, missing or obsolete components, review exposure and configuration, assess communications and power arrangements, and confirm the minimum upgrade requirements for GBON compliance.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Site assessment conducted	This activity will assess the current condition of the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station, identify faulty, missing or obsolete components, review exposure and configuration, assess communications and power arrangements, and confirm the minimum upgrade requirements for GBON compliance.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0			
Peer Advisor technical assessment and recommendations for improvement of the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field surface station	The Peer Advisor will review the technical assessment of the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station and provide recommendations on station exposure, existing equipment condition, sensor and datalogger requirements, communications, power resilience, site protection, metadata, data quality and the minimum	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Site assessment conducted	This activity will assess the current condition of the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station, identify faulty, missing or obsolete components, review exposure and configuration, assess communications and power arrangements, and confirm the minimum upgrade requirements for GBON compliance.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0			

		interventions required to meet GBON requirements.																		
	Procurement of one complete spare sensor set, field verification kit, diagnostic tools and essential maintenance equipment	Procure one complete additional set of sensors compatible with the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field AWS, together with a portable field verification kit, diagnostic and maintenance tools, consumables and essential supplementary equipment. The spare sensor set will permit immediate replacement while operational sensors undergo external calibration or repair. Final quantities and specifications will be confirmed through the technical assessment and Peer Advisor review.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of complete spare sensor and maintenance equipment packages procured and available for the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field GBON station.	Procure one complete additional set of sensors compatible with the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field AWS, together with a portable field verification kit, diagnostic and maintenance tools, consumables and essential supplementary equipment. The spare sensor set will permit immediate replacement while operational sensors undergo external calibration or repair. Final quantities and specifications will be confirmed through the technical assessment and Peer Advisor review.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0			
	Peer Advisor review of technical specifications and procurement documentation for the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field upgrade	The Peer Advisor will review the technical specifications and relevant procurement documentation for the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station improvement, including sensors,	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of land-based stations improved	This activity will procure essential spare parts, field verification equipment and diagnostic equipment to support routine maintenance, reduce downtime and allow replacement or verification of	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0			

		datalogger, telemetry, power and communication systems, monitoring equipment, spare parts, field verification equipment, maintenance tools and requirements for operation in Saint Lucia's tropical, coastal and hurricane-prone environment. Technical advice will support compliance with the National Contribution Plan and applicable GBON and WMO requirements, without participating in the procurement decision.					critical sensors. The NCP specifically recommends considering additional sensors and supplementary equipment to support maintenance.													
	Rehabilitation and upgrade of G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field AWS	This activity will replace, rehabilitate or upgrade the required AWS components and ensure that G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field can produce reliable, quality-controlled observations in line with GBON requirements.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of improved land-based stations installed	Number of stations as defined in the National Contribution Plan (this activity will Replace/upgrade required sensors, datalogger, mast/enclosure, telemetry and station accessories.)	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1			
	Communications and power resilience for G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie	Provide resilient data communications for G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field, including	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are	Number of land-based stations improved	This activity will secure reliable station communications, data transmission	Annual or semi-annual progress	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1			

	Field	cellular transmission and backup satellite communications, together with the required modems/routers and related equipment. Power resilience will include solar and/or utility supply as appropriate, battery backup, grounding, surge and lightning protection.			contributing.		arrangements, power resilience, solar or backup power where needed, grounding, lightning protection and related measures to reduce reporting interruptions.	updates											
	Site readiness, safety and station protection measures	This activity will cover any required site-readiness measures at G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field, including mounting, fencing or protection, site safety, access arrangements, exposure checks and measures adapted to Saint Lucia's coastal, humid and hurricane- prone operating environment.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of land-based stations improved	This activity will cover any required site-readiness measures at G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field, including mounting, fencing or protection, site safety, access arrangements, exposure checks and measures adapted to Saint Lucia's coastal, humid and hurricane- prone operating environment.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	1	0	0		
	Data management system, WIS2 integration and cloud hosting	Establish and operationalize the data management environment required for G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field observations, including deployment and configuration of Surface CDMS, cloud/virtual-	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of land-based stations improved	Establish and operationalize the data management environment required for G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field observations	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	0		

		server hosting and storage, automated ingestion of station data, quality-control workflows, backup, cybersecurity and automated onward exchange through WIS2. The solution will be implemented as part of the coordinated regional data-management approach for Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.																			
	Installation, transport and technical commissioning of upgraded G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station	This activity will install and transport the upgraded station, document station configuration, test reporting performance and prepare the evidence required for SOFF reporting and transition to the Compliance Phase. The activity includes international and national transportation, installation and commissioning of the AWS equipment.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of land-based stations improved	This activity will install and transport the upgraded station, complete document station configuration, test reporting performance and prepare the evidence required for SOFF reporting and transition to the Compliance Phase.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030		1			
	Peer Advisor technical quality assurance for installation,	The Peer Advisor will provide technical quality assurance during installation,	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are	Number of improved land-based stations installed	Number of stations as defined in the National Contribution Plan (this activity	Annual or semi-annual progress	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1			

	configuration and pre-commissioning testing	configuration and pre-commissioning testing of the upgraded G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station. Support will include review of installation records, station configuration, sensor and communication tests, power arrangements, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata, quality-control configuration and readiness for operational data exchange through WIS 2.0.			contributing.		will Replace/upgrade required sensors, datalogger, mast/enclosure, telemetry and station accessories.)	updates											

Outcome 3: Sustained compliance with GBON

Description: The upgraded G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station commissioned, monitored and supported to maintain reliable GBON data availability, quality and international exchange.

Sustainability activities will be pursued through both national and regional mechanisms. Opportunities will be explored for shared technical support arrangements, harmonized maintenance procedures, common spare-parts management and regional troubleshooting support. Collaboration with regional entities will be encouraged to strengthen long-term technical support, coordination and capacity-building functions beyond the duration of the Investment Phase.

Outcome	Output
3. Sustained compliance with GBON	3.1 GBON land-based stations commissioning period completed

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations	Indicator Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Total Target Value	Target Completion Year	Annual Targets				
																Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
Commissioning verification for G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field GBON surface station	This activity will verify that the upgraded G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station is operating, transmitting and producing observations in line	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will verify that the upgraded G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station is operating, transmitting and	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		

		with GBON requirements. It will include checks on station configuration, sensor performance, power supply, communications, data transmission, metadata, quality-control routines					producing observations in line with GBON requirements. It will include checks on station configuration, sensor performance, power supply, communications, data transmission, metadata, quality- control routines	tool											
	Peer Advisor advice on commissioning and operational readiness of the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field GBON surface station	The Peer Advisor will provide technical advice during the commissioning period, including review of station operational readiness, data availability, reporting timeliness, data quality, OSCAR/WIGOS metadata, WIS 2.0 data exchange, maintenance arrangements and resolution of technical issues affecting sustained GBON reporting.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	Number of improved GBON land-based stations that have completed the required commissioning period, for which country-specific operation and maintenance requirements are documented, and for which sustained international data sharing has been verified in accordance with applicable SOFF and GBON requirements.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		
	End-to-end WIS2 data exchange testing	The data flow from G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field to national systems and international exchange will be tested, documented and corrected where needed.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	The data flow from G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field to national systems and international exchange will be tested, documented and corrected where needed.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		
	Preventive and corrective maintenance	This activity will support routine inspection, preventive	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the	Number of GBON land-based stations'	This activity will support routine inspection,	Annual or semi-	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	1		

	during commissioning	maintenance, troubleshooting and corrective actions during the commissioning period. It will help reduce downtime and address issues related to sensors, power, communications, data transmission, station exposure or equipment performance.			IE and peer advisor are contributing.	commissioned	preventive maintenance, troubleshooting and corrective actions during the commissioning period. It will help reduce downtime and address issues related to sensors, power, communications, data transmission, station exposure or equipment performance.	annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool												
	Surface station spare-parts and maintenance records	This activity will support the management of spare parts, maintenance logs, field verification records, and documentation of all interventions carried out on the improved G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station. It will help ensure that maintenance is traceable and that SLMS has the basic records required for sustained operation.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will support the management of spare parts, maintenance logs, field verification records, and documentation of all interventions carried out on the improved G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station. It will help ensure that maintenance is traceable and that SLMS has the basic records required for sustained operation.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	1		
	WDQMS and GBON performance monitoring for G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field	This activity will monitor G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field data availability, timeliness and quality through WDQMS and relevant GBON monitoring tools. Monitoring results will be used to identify reporting	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will monitor G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field data availability, timeliness and quality through WDQMS and relevant GBON monitoring tools.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		

		issues early and trigger corrective actions where needed.					Monitoring results will be used to identify reporting issues early and trigger corrective actions where needed.													
	OSCAR/WIGOS metadata maintenance during commissioning	This activity will ensure that OSCAR/WIGOS metadata for the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station are updated and maintained during the commissioning period, including station configuration, coordinates, observing variables, reporting status and any relevant changes made during implementation.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will ensure that OSCAR/WIGOS metadata for the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field station are updated and maintained during the commissioning period, including station configuration, coordinates, observing variables, reporting status and any relevant changes made during implementation.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	1		
	Country-specific O&M requirements for G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field documented	This activity will document the recurrent operation and maintenance requirements for G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field, including connectivity, spare parts, calibration, field verification, maintenance responsibilities, technical support, replacement planning and any supplier support required beyond installation.	IE	WMO	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will document the recurrent operation and maintenance requirements for G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field, including connectivity, spare parts, calibration, field verification, maintenance responsibilities, technical support, replacement planning and any supplier support required beyond installation.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		

	Peer Advisor review of O&M requirements and the Compliance Phase evidence package	The Peer Advisor will review the documented country-specific O&M requirements and provide technical advice on the completeness of the evidence package prepared for SOFF reporting and transition to the Compliance Phase. The review will cover commissioning records, maintenance, calibration arrangement, field verification records, data availability and quality reports, metadata, WIS 2.0 transmission evidence and proof of international data exchange.	WMO	IE	Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer advisor are contributing.	Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	Number of improved GBON land-based stations that have completed the required commissioning period, for which country-specific operation and maintenance requirements are documented, and for which sustained international data sharing has been verified in accordance with applicable SOFF and GBON requirements.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		
	Surface station compliance evidence package for transition to Compliance Phase	This activity will prepare the evidence required for SOFF reporting and transition to the Compliance Phase, including commissioning records, data availability reports, metadata records, WIS2 transmission evidence, maintenance documentation and proof of international data exchange.	IE	WMO		Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will prepare the evidence required for SOFF reporting and transition to the Compliance Phase, including commissioning records, data availability reports, metadata records, WIS2 transmission evidence, maintenance documentation and proof of international data exchange.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		
	Field inspection and maintenance logistical support	Support necessary local transport and logistical costs for field inspections, scheduled maintenance, troubleshooting and	IE	WMO		Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	This activity will support field inspection and mobility support for commissioning, maintenance	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	1		

		corrective interventions during commissioning,					and corrective-action follow-up.	Compliance tool												
	Short regional technician-support missions	Operational support for urgent troubleshooting, maintenance and corrective actions or peer learning during commissioning (if needed)	IE	WMO		Number of GBON land-based stations' commissioned	Operational support for urgent troubleshooting, maintenance and corrective actions or peer learning during commissioning (if needed)	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	1	1		
	External calibration of GBON sensors and field verification equipment	Support external calibration of the G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field operational and spare sensors and field verification equipment, if needed, including calibration services, shipping, insurance and related logistics. Calibration will use qualified regional facilities where suitable and external/manufacturer laboratories where required. Calibration schedules will be coordinated, where appropriate, with Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to support operational continuity and potential economies of scale.	IE	WMO			Number of sensors sent for calibration	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030	0	0	1		

Risks

The Investment Phase Risk Management Framework should be based on the SOFF Risk Management Framework, incorporating relevant programmatic risks and including additional country-specific risks. Please follow the methodology established by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) presented below.

		Impact				
		Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
Likelihood	Very Likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)
	Likely (4)	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)
	Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)
	Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)
	Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (2)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
SLMS staff depart after being trained or trained staff are unavailable for GBON operations	Operational	High	Likely	Major	Training will not depend on one person only. The project will train several SLMS staff and, where relevant, partner staff from institutions such as WRMA. SOPs, manuals, metadata records, maintenance logs and training materials will be stored in a shared institutional repository to reduce loss of knowledge. The CHD-Report-St-Lucia-screened-final states that only a single technician is responsible for the whole island and that there is no backup.	SLMS, WFP, Peer Advisor
The upgraded station is installed but does not sustain 24/7 GBON-compliant reporting.	Operational	High	Possible	Major	Commissioning tests, WDQMS/GBON monitoring, maintenance logs, metadata updates, corrective-action procedures and compliance evidence will be established. GBON compliance will be monitored based on availability, timeliness and quality of international exchanged observations.	SLMS, WFP, Peer Advisor
Equipment procured is not sufficiently robust for Saint Lucia's coastal, humid and hurricane-prone conditions.	Social and Environmental Operational	High	Possible	Major	Technical specifications will require durable AWS equipment suitable for humidity, salinity, strong winds and tropical rainfall. The selected site at G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field is close to the shoreline, so procurement will include appropriate warranties, spare parts, installation support and technical documentation.	WFP, SLMS, Peer Advisor
Procurement delays affect implementation schedule.	Operational	High	Possible	Moderate	Procurement will be managed through WFP procedures, with technical specifications prepared in consultation with SLMS and reviewed by the Peer Advisor. Early technical assessment of G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field will help define procurement requirement before tendering.	WFP, SLMS, Peer Advisor
SOFF-funded investments cause	Social and	Low	Unlikely	Minor	The project has a limited footprint because it focuses on improving the	WFP, SLMS

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
environmental or social impacts	Environmental Operational				existing G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field surface station rather than developing a large new observing network. Environmental and social screening will be applied to site works, equipment installation, batteries, ICT equipment, waste handling and contractor activities. Mitigation measures will cover safe handling of electronic waste and batteries, occupational safety, site access, and communication with relevant stakeholders. The CHD-Report-St-Lucia-screened-final confirms that none of the weather stations operated by SLMS is currently GBON-compliant and that investment in data management and station improvement is needed.	
Non-compliance with fiduciary and procurement standards in some SOFF activities	Financial	Medium	Unlikely	Moderate	WFP will manage procurement, contracting, financial management and reporting under its established fiduciary systems. Technical specifications, procurement steps and key decisions will be reviewed through project coordination with SLMS and the Peer Advisor. Procurement records, supplier due diligence, contract documentation and progress reporting will be maintained to ensure traceability and compliance.	WFP, SLMS, GeoSphere
After the Investment phase, GBON data are not collected or shared or are shared of insufficient quality	Operational	High	Possible	Major	The project will establish the full data chain for G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field, including station operation, data reception, quality control, metadata management, WIS2-compliant exchange and WDQMS/GBON monitoring. Corrective-action procedures will be included in SOPs, and monitoring reports will be reviewed through SLMS/WFP/Peer Advisor coordination during commissioning and transition to the Compliance Phase. The CHD-Report-St-Lucia-screened-final notes that none of the SLMS weather stations currently transmits data in real time for GBON compliance.	SLMS, WFP, GeoSphere
Destruction or theft of SOFF-financed equipment and infrastructure	Operational	High	Possible	Moderate	G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field is located within an airport environment, which should reduce exposure to vandalism and theft compared with unsecured public sites. The project will include site-readiness, access, safety and station-protection measures as needed. Equipment will be installed with appropriate mounting, enclosure, grounding, lightning protection and site-security arrangements. Maintenance visits and station-health checks will help identify damage early.	SLMS, WFP, GeoSphere
Sustainability of regional WIS2 hosting arrangements beyond 2027	Operational	High	Likely	Major	Engage regional entities, WMO and national authorities to identify sustainable post-project financing	

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
					arrangements.	
Saint Lucia cannot make optimal use of improved data for forecasting, early warning and climate services	Operational	High	Possible	Moderate	Training and mentoring will cover data use, WDQMS/GBON monitoring, interpretation of reporting performance, metadata updates, quality-control procedures and integration of observations into operational workflows. Stakeholder consultations will help link improved G.F.L. Charles Airport / Vigie Field observations with forecasting, early warning, aviation, disaster risk management, water resources and climate services. The CHD-Report-St-Lucia-screened-final notes that SLMS supports emergency, water, agriculture and other sectors, but is constrained by staffing and real-time data limitations.	SLMS, GeoSphere, WFP
Disasters or extreme weather affect installation, station operation or equipment life	Social and Environmental Operational	High	Possible	Major	Saint Lucia is exposed to tropical storms, hurricanes, heavy rainfall, floods, drought and heat-related risks. Equipment specifications, site protection, grounding, lightning protection, backup power and preventive maintenance will reduce the risk of prolonged downtime. The CHD-Report-St-Lucia-screened-final notes that hurricanes are among the most severe climatic disturbances affecting the country and that climate projections point to increased sea surface temperatures, reduced rainfall, more frequent droughts and potentially more intense tropical storms.	SLMS, GeoSphere, WFP
Delays or disruption in external sensor calibration and associated logistics	Operational	High	Possible	Moderate	Maintain a complete spare sensor set, coordinate calibration schedules regionally where appropriate, budget for shipping and insurance, and maintain access to qualified regional and/or manufacturer calibration services.	SLMS, WFP, GeoSphere

Budget by UNSDG Categories: Over all

Budget Lines	Description	IE (6.5%)	WMO (7%)	Total
1. Staff and other personnel		$ 245,519.48	$ 0.00	$ 245,519.48
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		$ 5,801.50	$ 0.00	$ 5,801.50
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation		$ 81,221.00	$ 0.00	$ 81,221.00
4. Contractual services		$ 312,399.56	$ 55,000.00	$ 367,3999.56
5. Travel		$ 111,388.80	$ 0.00	$ 111,388.80
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs		$ 17,404.50	$ 0.00	$ 17,404.50
Project Costs Sub Total		**$ 773,734.84**	**$ 55,000.00**	**$828,734.84**
8. Indirect Support Costs		$ 50,292.76	$ 3,850.00	$ 54,142.76
Total		**$ 824,027.61**	**$ 58,850.00**	**$ 882,877.61**

Performance-based Tranches Breakdown

Tranche			Total
Tranche 1	IE (%70)	$ 576,819.32	$ 596,434.03
	WMO (33.33%)	$ 19,614.71	
Tranche 2	IE (% 30)	$ 247,208.28	$ 266,822.99
	WMO (33.33%)	$ 19,614.71	
Tranche 3	IE (0%)	$0.00	$ 19,620.59
	WMO (33.34%)	$ 19,620.59	
			$ 882,877.61

Results based budget

Outcome *	Output *	Agency *	Budget (USD) *
1. GBON institutional and human capacity developed		**Sub Total**	$ 574,476.34
	1.1 National Consultations conducted	IE	$ 74,839.32
		WMO	$ 7,000
	1.2 NMHS institutional capacity developed	IE	$ 353,126.12
		WMO	$ 10,000
	1.3 NMHS human capacity developed	IE	$ 119,510.90
		WMO	$ 10,000
2. GBON infrastructure in place		**Sub Total**	$ 145,633.00
	2.2 Improved land-based stations in place	IE	$ 127.633.00
		WMO	$ 18,000
3. Sustained compliance with GBON		**Sub Total**	$ 108,625.50
	3.1 GBON land-based stations commissioning period completed.	IE	$ 98,625.50
		WMO	$ 10,000
Total			**$ 828,734.84**