SOFF Readiness Funding Request Template

Version 2.0

April 2023

Systematic Observations Financing Facility

Weather and climate data for resilience

SOFF Readiness Funding Request

The funding request should be prepared by the SOFF beneficiary country in collaboration with the SOFF peer advisor in coordination with the prospective SOFF Implementing Entity. In case of questions on how to complete this template, please contact the SOFF Secretariat at: soffsecretariat@wmo.int.

The SOFF Readiness Funding Request template includes the following sections:

1. **Basic information**
2. **SOFF Programming criteria**
3. **Readiness phase outputs, timeline and budget**
4. **Monitoring**
5. **Readiness Phase Risk Management Framework**

The **Assignment Terms of Reference** are included in **Annex 1**.

General recommendations to fill in in the template

Section 2. Programming criteria: Please make sure that you provide clear but succinct information to relevant to the programming criteria. This is an essential requirement for the submission of the funding request to the Steering Committee.

- **GBON gap and easy fixes:** Please be aware of the limitations of SOFF scope of support. SOFF only supports GBON standard density and surface and upper-air stations over land. However, SOFF does encourage peers and beneficiary countries to during the Readiness phase look at the situation of GBON high-density networks (for those countries that already have them) and marine stations for potential easy fixes opportunities via SOFF support or other future support. We encourage beneficiary countries and peer advisors to ensure that the readiness funding request focuses on the areas of work related to SOFF scope of support to avoid misinterpretations and wrong expectations for the Investment and Compliance phase. For more guidance and details on SOFF scope of support, please see the GBON National Gap Analysis and the GBON National Contribution Plan technical guidance documents.

  The information provided on the GBON Gap, and the easy fixes should be high-level, as the details are expected to be scoped out during the Readiness phase. Please avoid excessively detailed information on how many stations to rehabilitate/install.

- **Maximize delivery capacity**: Please clearly state any ongoing or planned activities in the country for which the peer advisor receives funding from other sources. This is a mandatory requirement, as per Assignment Agreement 5.4. If there are none, please explicitly state so.

Section 3. Budget: The budget is expected to reflect a strict and careful assessment of the costs for the provision of the advisory services, following a cost-recovery approach and abiding to the eligible expenditure categories according to the Umbrella Agreement. While a budget breakdown is not required in the funding request, the SOFF peer advisor must be in a position to provide copies of all the documents, including budget and costing breakdown, including for audit purposes.

Section 6: Risk management framework needs to be carefully developed indicating discrete risks and strong mitigation measures.

Annex 1: Terms of Reference. The delivery process needs to be described, including indicative timeline of planned activities, workshops, missions, delivery of the outputs and delivery team. Without this, the funding request cannot be submitted to the SOFF Steering Committee.

1. Basic information

SOFF Beneficiary Country	Antigua and Barbuda
Country Focal Point	Mr Dale Destin, Director of Meteorological Services Antigua and Barbuda Meteorological Service (ABMS)
Peer advisor	Met Office
Peer advisor Focal Point	Tim Donovan
Prospective Implementing Entity	United Nations Development Programme
Prospective Implementing Entity Focal Point	Marlon Clarke and Mohammad Nagdee
Total budget USD	USD 182,970
Delivery timeframe	6 months from 1st October 2023 to 31st March 2024
Date of approval	
Signature SOFF Steering Committee co-chairs (after Steering Committee approval of the funding request)	

1. SOFF Programming criteria

Please provide below an initial short description of the application of the SOFF programming criteria in the country.

Table 1: Programming criteria

Close the most significant data gaps	*Based on the WMO Global GBON Gap Analysis for the country, please provide a brief summary and initial indications regarding the GBON gap in the country.* Antigua and Barbuda currently have a network consisting of 23 automatic weather stations and there are plans to install at least 10 more within the next year. Therefore, in terms of spatial resolution, the country is compliant with the GBON requirement for surface weather stations. Currently, only one of these stations, located at V.C. Bird International Airport, is transmitting data globally. The plan is to have one more station, located in Barbuda, to transmit data globally. Data are currently shared hourly in compliance with GBON requirements for temporal resolution. The WMO global gap analysis indicated a requirement for 1 surface station in Antigua and Barbuda and reflects that there is currently 1 station operating and reporting. For upper-air the global gap analysis indicates the requirement for 1 station in Antigua and Barbuda and there are currently no upper stations operating or reporting so the gap analysis indicates the need for 1 new upper air station to be commissioned. There are currently no upper air observations in Antigua and Barbuda. There was an upper-air station run by the US Navy base in the past, though the site is no longer operational. However, it must be noted that frequently, these stations are out of service, as is the case currently with Guadeloupe, for a while now. Also, outside of the hurricane season, these stations only produce one sounding daily. A station in Antigua would create needed and valuable redundancy. There are currently no marine observations in Antigua and Barbuda, which has an Exclusive Economic Zone of 111,568km^2 in a data sparse region, especially with respect to the marine space for which WMO encourages marine services.

Target easy fixes	*Based on the WMO Global GBON Gap Analysis, please provide initial indications on the opportunities for rehabilitation and improvement of potential GBON stations in the country.* There is potential to improve the existing station located at VC Bird International Airport. The AWS at this site, which is used for synops and METARs is over 23 years old and has known structural issues. The wind sensor has been replaced a few times in this period but remains unreliable and the remainder of the sensors have never been calibrated. Lack of finance has hampered the need for urgent replacement of the AWS at this site. Data are currently shared internationally through WIS and GTS via two methods – EDIS, the US NWS Email Data Input System and COROBOR (now Campbell Scientific France) Forecast Workstation. The COROBOR system is the country's only source of official data from WIS. This system is over 20 years old, frequently experiences connection issues and requires replacement. Nearby upper air observations in Saint Martin to the north and Guadeloupe to the south indicate that regionally the GBON requirement for spatial resolution for upper air observations is currently being met.
Maximize delivery capacity	*Outline the capacity of the peer advisor and the prospective Implementing Entity to deliver SOFF support efficiently and effectively in the country. State any ongoing or planned activities in the country for which the peer advisor receives funding from other sources. If none, please explicitly state so.* The Peer Advisor (PA) has experience in managing and sustaining its own nation's surface and upper air networks in line with GBON requirements The PA collaborates with WMO in developing observations network and

	data management policies, guidelines and procedures. The PA also works with NMHSs in several countries supporting development activities The PA has previously collaborated with ABMS and there are no ongoing or planned activities in the pipeline. – The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) works in 170 countries and territories to support democratic governance and transparent processes; public service systems, capacities and reforms; development planning, development finance and project implementation; eradicate poverty and reduce inequality. As the United Nations' lead agency in these areas, UNDP helps countries develop policies, technical and leadership skills, partnerships and financing frameworks, institutional systems and capabilities, and builds resilience to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In short UNDP helps to deliver quality development results, with savings in time and funds and strengthened institutions and implementation capacity reinforced by national ownership. UNDP has previously and continues to support the island on programme and activities tied to strengthening preparedness mechanisms moreso building capacity to strengthening Early Warning System. A past initiative supported by UNDP, International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), helped reinforce national efforts for a more integrated EWS and enhance disaster risk reduction at the regional, national and community level. Additional recent initiatives implemented by UNDP on island include: - Rehabilitation of the Hannah Thomas Hospital and Barbuda Post Hospital - Resilient rehabilitation of houses of vulnerable homeowners - Strengthening national health capacities and reducing negative socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis These initiatives are led by a dedicated UNDP project office team established in 2018 in Antigua and Barbuda to support implementation on the ground, through support from the Barbados Multi Country Office. Early Warning for All (EW4All) Programme is the only pipeline activity planned currently on the island.

Create leverage	*Provide initial indications on opportunities for complementarity of SOFF with previous, ongoing and planned operations by the SOFF Implementing Entities and other funds.* A grant of US$37,500 has been awarded to ABMS by the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) to contribute to the cost of spares and repairs of existing stations and towards improving the transmission and collection of data by the Met Office (as SOFF peer advisor) including the development and improvement of IT infrastructure. The grant is insufficient to complete the necessary work but will contribute towards necessary development work for GBON compliance and complement the recommendations for investment through SOFF. The ABMS is receiving funding under component 3 of a 5-year project called the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Build Project being implemented by the Department of the Environment (DOE). Overall, the project aims to begin the process of shifting Antigua and Barbuda's building sector toward climate resilient sustainable development by facilitating the upgrade of selected existing build infrastructure (including the branch of the Airport which house the Met Office) to withstand Category 4 and 5 hurricanes and by creating an enabling environment for both additional existing buildings and future buildings to be able to withstand these extreme weather events. This requires sustained and deliberate efforts to build local capacity. More specifically, component 3, which is to directly benefit the ABMS by strengthening weather and climate information services to facilitate early action in the building sector to respond to extreme (weather) climate events. This includes activities to contribute to the development of early warning for all. The allocation for this component is US$746,012.00 and US$100,000.00 from the GCF and the Gov. Of Antigua and Barbuda respectively. Component 3 has had some issues from the very start as it was not properly conceptualized; hence, it is off schedule, and it has had to be rescoped. A past regional initiative in 2019 supported by UNDP, International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), helped reinforce national efforts for a more integrated EWS and enhance disaster risk reduction at the regional, national and community level. Antigua and Barbuda was one of the beneficiaries with this initiative allowing for the development of concrete actions for an effective early warning system to improve information management and operational capacity for an enhanced preparedness mechanism. This was achieved through sharing of the Cuban methodology in early warning and hazard vulnerability analysis, in support of the CAP EWS on island. Additionally it is envisioned that this project will look to be supported and aligned to the project proposal that is being developed under the EW4All initiative to be approved by the GCF. This initiative seeks to enhance EWS capacities and will make use of the improved hydromet systems while linking these to EWS, Operational Procedures and anticipatory actions on island.

Sub-regional gains	*Provide initial indications on opportunities to create economies of scale and optimize the design of the observing networks through multi-country/sub-regional SOFF implementation e.g. existing sub-regional cooperation or opportunities for sub-regional procurement and operations and maintenance.* There are several items that are anticipated to appear in the National Contribution Plan that lend themselves to taking a regional approach, for example: • Regional coordination through CMO / CIMH to provide support, training and advice for the implementation of WIS 2.0 as well as the potential for development and regional deployment of OpenCDMS could create economies of scale in the implementation of data management and transmission systems in the region. • Staff training on routine maintenance and calibration of observation equipment could be organised and coordinated on a regional basis. • Given the existing coverage of upper air observations in Saint Martin and Guadeloupe, the GBON requirement for spatial resolution for upper air observations is currently being met in the region. As such, regional coordination via CMO could provide a mechanism for data sharing and assurance of the continuity of the data. • Training key NMHS staff on gender, equality and social inclusion understanding and activity
Ensure country balance	*Indicate if the country is a Small Island Developing State, a Least Developed Country, an ODA-recipient country, a Fragile and Conflict-affected State.* Antigua and Barbuda is considered both a Small Island Developing State.

2. Readiness phase outputs, timeline and budget

The Terms of Reference for the development of the SOFF Readiness phase outputs (see Annex I) provide more detailed information. They also summarize the roles and responsibilities, as stated in the SOFF Operational Manual, of the beneficiary country, the peer advisor, the prospective Implementing Entity and WMO Technical Authority for the delivery of the Readiness phase outputs.

The budget for the development of the SOFF Readiness phase outputs by the SOFF peer advisor shall be a lump-sum, fixed cost amount. It shall be calculated using a cost-recovery approach based on the peer advisors' standard cost recovery rates.

Table 2: outputs, timeline and budget

Outputs	Timeline					
	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6[1]
National GBON Gap Analysis						
GBON National Contribution Plan						
Country Hydromet Diagnostic (on demand)						
Total budget USD[2]	*$182,970*					

3. Monitoring

The beneficiary country and peer advisor shall notify the SOFF Secretariat on any delays that may impede the timely delivery of the Readiness phase outputs. If the assignment takes more than six months, the SOFF peer advisor shall submit semi-annual progress reports to the SOFF Secretariat (form to be provided by the SOFF Secretariat) stating the delivery status of the outputs.

The Readiness phase completion will be monitored by the peer advisor and the SOFF Secretariat using the following country-level Results Framework for the Readiness phase.

Table 3: Result framework

Outputs	Indicator	Target
1. GBON National Gap Analysis	GBON gap established and reviewed (Y/N)	GBON gap analysed and reviewed by WMO Technical Authority

[1] It is expected that the assignment is completed within six months. If more time is required for exceptional circumstances, please add additional months to the table.
[2] Eligible expenditures are limited to: Staff and consultants; Consultations, national technical workshops, and communications; Travel and transportation costs; Other incidental expenditures.

2. GBON National Contribution Plan	GBON national contribution plan developed (Y/N)	GBON national contribution plan developed and reviewed by WMO Technical Authority
	GBON National Contribution Plan includes gender considerations (Y/N)	GBON National Contribution Plan includes gender considerations
3. Country Hydromet Diagnostic (on demand)	Country Hydromet Diagnostic developed (Y/N)	Country Hydromet Diagnostic developed

4. Evaluation

An evaluation from both, the beneficiary country and the prospective Implementing Entity on the quality of support received by the peer advisor will be conducted at the end of the Readiness phase and the peer advisor's assignment (form to be provided upon completion of the Readiness phase by the SOFF Secretariat).

5. Readiness Phase Risk Management Framework

Table 3: Risk Management Framework

Risk category	Description	Probability	Mitigation action
Contextual risks Risks related to conflicts, safety and political insecurity jeopardizing the delivery of the Readiness phase outputs	Resurgence of covid or other health related issue.	Unlikely	Remain vigilant to advice from relevant agencies. Work remotely, if necessary.
	High-impact tropical cyclone affecting Antigua and Barbuda.	Unlikely at time of readiness phase.	Remain vigilant to advice from relevant agencies. Work remotely, if necessary.
Institutional risks Risks related to the beneficiary country's institutions participation in the Readiness phase activities	Suitable resource availability from the NHMS, other relevant government agencies and NGOs commit to activity timetable.	Possible	Effective planning and communication with all relevant agencies and ensure the benefits of engagement are clearly stated. Actively engaging them from the outset and seek support from advocates.

Programmatic risks Risks related to country ownership of the Readiness phase outputs	Lack of understanding and cooperation to this initiative from government departments and other relevant agencies.	Possible	Effective communication with all relevant agencies, and sure the benefits of engagement are clearly stated. Actively engaging them from the outset and seek support from advocates.

Annex 1. Assignment Terms of Reference for the development of the SOFF Readiness phase outputs

1. Purpose and scope

The purpose of this Assignment is to provide SOFF peer advisory services by Met Office, UK to Antigua and Barbuda to develop the outputs of the SOFF Readiness phase as described in section 3 of these Terms of Reference.

The provisions defined in the Terms of Reference are based on the SOFF Operational Manual, in particular Section 4.4 on Operational Partners and Section 4.5.1 on the Readiness phase.

2. Roles and responsibilities

Beneficiary country National Meteorological and Hydrological Service

- Is responsible for implementing the activities of the Readiness phase with the support from the peer advisor and the prospective Implementing Entity.
- Prepares the Assignment Terms of Reference following the standard Terms of Reference provided by the SOFF Secretariat, in collaboration with the peer advisor and in coordination with the prospective Implementing Entity.
- Submits the funding request for the SOFF Readiness phase support using the standardized template provided by the SOFF Secretariat.
- Is responsible for collaborating with the peer advisor to provide all the necessary information and participate in and facilitate the national activities the peer advisor needs to conduct in order to develop the Readiness phase outputs.
- Confirms receipt of the peer advisors' report with the Readiness phase outputs and provides comments on the outputs as needed.

Peer advisor

- Is accountable to the beneficiary country.
- In dialogue with the beneficiary country, provides independent technical advice, analysis and recommendations to support the beneficiary country in implementing the activities of the Readiness phase.
- Develops the Readiness phase outputs and is responsible for their quality and timely delivery. Communicates regularly with the beneficiary country and the Implementing Entity.
- Engages with the civil society, including on the identification of stakeholders of relevance for GBON implementation.
- Submits the final report with the Readiness phase outputs to the country for comments and to the prospective Implementing Entity for feedback.
- Submits the final report including the beneficiary country's comments and the prospective Implementing Entity's feedback to the SOFF Secretariat.

- Notifies the SOFF Secretariat and the prospective Implementing Entity of any delays that may impede the timely delivery of the outputs, and for assignments for which the delivery takes more than six months submits a semi-annual progress report.

Implementing Entity

- Participates in the Readiness phase activities and collaborates with the beneficiary country and the peer advisor to ensure a common understanding of the Readiness phase outputs and that they address the technical needs for the design and implementation of the Investment phase.
- Contributes to the definition of the Terms of Reference and provides feedback on the outputs delivered by the peer advisor.
- Based on its experience in the beneficiary country, supports the work of the peer advisor, e.g. by sharing its knowledge and facilitating access to the network of relevant stakeholders.

WMO Technical Authority

- Provides basic technical support to the beneficiary country, peer advisor, and prospective Implementing Entity on GBON regulations.
- Is responsible for the technical screening of the draft GBON National Gap Analysis and the draft GBON National Contribution Plan against the GBON regulations.
- Is responsible for establishing and administering the pass-through mechanism for contracting and funding of the technical assistance provided by the peer advisors.

SOFF Secretariat

- Facilitates communication, coordination and collaboration between the beneficiary country, the peer advisor, the prospective Implementing Entity and WMO Technical Authority.
- Reviews the Readiness funding request, including the Terms of Reference, for compliance and consistency with the information requirements in the template and provides feedback as needed. Transmits the funding request to the SOFF Steering Committee for its decision.
- Confirms receipt of the peer advisors' report with the Readiness phase outputs.
- Organizes exchange of knowledge and experiences and captures lessons learned.

3. Readiness phase outputs

The peer advisor should perform the following tasks following the technical guidance and using the templates provided in the operational guidance documents for each one of the outputs. A summary of the key steps and modules to be conducted for each output is presented below.

3.1 GBON National Gap Analysis

The GBON National Gap Analysis defines the gap between the mandatory requirements of the GBON regulations and the existing country surface and upper-air networks. In other words, it serves as the basis for identifying the number of observing stations that need to be installed or rehabilitated to comply with the mandatory requirements of the GBON regulations.

To develop the GBON National Gap Analysis, the following steps should be followed

- **Step 1** – Country information from the GBON Global Gap Analysis
- **Step 2** – Analysis of existing GBON stations and their status against GBON requirements
- **Step 3** – GBON Gap Analysis results
- **Step 4** – Country endorsement for integration of the GBON National Gap Analysis into the GBON National Contribution Plan

3.2 GBON National Contribution Plan

The GBON National Contribution Plan identifies the infrastructure, human and institutional capacity needed to achieve a progressive target toward GBON compliance, including the sustained operation and maintenance of the national GBON observing network.

To develop the GBON National Contribution Plan, the following modules should be completed

- **Module 1. National target toward GBON compliance:** Establishment of a progressive national target toward GBON compliance
- **Module 2. GBON business model and institutional development**: public-private business model as appropriate; partnerships, institutional and financial arrangements needed to operate and maintain the observing network
- **Module 3. GBON infrastructure development**: Appropriate investments needed to increase or improve the observing network and its Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure
- **Module 4. GBON human capacity development**: Human technical and managerial capacities required to operate and maintain the observing network
- **Module 5. Risk Management:** Operational risks of the observing network and required mitigation measures
- **Module 6. Transition to SOFF Investment phase:** Support the beneficiary country and the Implementing Entity in preparing the Investment phase funding request (template provided by the SOFF Secretariat).

3.3 Country Hydromet Diagnostics

The Country Hydromet Diagnostic (CHD) complements the GBON National Gap Analysis and the GBON National Contribution Plan. It is a standardized, integrated and operational tool and approach for diagnosing National Meteorological Services across the meteorological value chain, their operating environment, and their contribution to high-quality weather,

climate, hydrological and environmental information services and warnings. Its assessment serves as a basis for investments beyond SOFF, across the whole value chain, by the SOFF Implementing Entity and other development partners.

The peer advisor should **assess the 10 CHD elements** with its respective indicators following the matrix provided in the CHD guidance document.

- Governance and institutional setting
- Effective partnerships to improve service delivery
- Observational infrastructure
- Data and product management and sharing policies
- Numerical model and forecasting tool application
- Warning and advisory services
- Contribution to climate services
- Contribution to hydrological services
- Product dissemination and outreach
- Use and national value of products and services

To develop the Country Hydromet Diagnostic, the following **steps** should be completed.

- Stage 1 – Information gathering. As input, the WMO Monitoring Evaluation Risk and Performance unit will provide available country data structured along the CHD elements and their indicators (performed remotely)
- Stage 2 – Validation and analysis (performed in-country if feasible)
- Stage 3 – Closure

4. Delivery process

The peer advisor in collaboration with the beneficiary country and in coordination with the prospective Implementing Entity should establish the specific activities and consultations needed to complete the outputs. The development of the outputs should include the following:

- Collaboration arrangements between the beneficiary country and the peer advisor, including at least one country visit, unless the country context does not allow it. The UK Met Office and the Antigua and Barbuda Met Service have enjoyed a strong relationship for many years as members of WMO. The partnership between the organisations will adopt a standard project management approach to the project. This will include routine meetings to discuss activity plans, resource and time allocation and risks as well as the collaborative development of documents and deliverables using online collaboration tools such as MS SharePoint and teams. It is envisaged that following a period of remote desk-based research activity, an in-situ meeting will be conducted in month 3 to validate the gap analysis and to gather data and discuss and coordinate the outputs for the national contribution plan and country hydromet diagnostic. Further remote activity to complete the national contribution plan and country hydromet diagnostic will be followed by a final in-situ meeting in month 6 to agree the final drafts of the reports.

- Coordination arrangements with the prospective Implementing Entity Representatives from the prospective implementing entity will be involved in the regular progress meetings and have access to the deliverable documents as they are being developed in order to provide input throughout the process. During the readiness phase this will include participating in various activities that will lead to the gap analysis report and to ensure a common understanding of readiness phase outputs.
- In-person or virtual consultation meetings with relevant national and international stakeholders and partners. Key national and international stakeholders and partners will be identified in the initial remote research in order to ensure that due consideration is made throughout the project. Initial engagement with partners and stakeholders will be remote desk-based research, questionnaires and online interviews. The findings will be validated with in-person meetings in months 3 (gap analysis) and 6 (national contribution plan and country hydromet diagnostic).
- Delivery partners that support the peer advisor in the delivery of the outputs, as applicable. Not applicable
- Peer advisor delivery team and focal point Tim Donovan will act as focal point for the readiness phase and will call upon expert colleagues from the Observations and International Development teams for support, as required.
- Timeline for the development of the outputs:
    - Project initiation and inception – October 2023
    - GBON Gap Analysis – months 1 and 2.
    - GBON National Contribution Plan – months 3 to 6.
    - Country hydromet diagnostic – months 3 to 6.

5. Reporting and completion

Reporting. For assignments for which the delivery of advisory services takes more than six months, the SOFF peer advisor shall submit a semi-annual progress report to the SOFF Secretariat (form to be provided by the SOFF Secretariat).

Completion

- **Step 1.** The peer advisor submits the draft GBON National Gap Analysis and the GBON National Contribution Plan reports to WMO Technical Authority and, as applicable, the draft Country Hydromet Diagnostics to the Monitoring Evaluation Risk and Performance unit of the WMO Secretariat. The draft reports have to follow the templates provided in the SOFF operational guidance documents.
- **Step 2.** WMO Technical Authority screens the draft GBON National Gap Analysis and the draft GBON National Contribution Plan to ensure consistency with the GBON regulations. The WMO Monitoring Evaluation Risk and Performance unit screens the draft Country Hydromet Diagnostics and provides feedback for revisions as needed.
- **Step 3.** The peer advisor submits the report with the Readiness phase outputs for beneficiary country and prospective Implementing Entity feedback.
- **Step 4.** The peer advisor finalizes the report for confirmation of receipt by the beneficiary country and, as needed, beneficiary country comments. Following beneficiary country receipt of the report, the peer advisor submits the report, including beneficiary country's comments and the prospective Implementing Entity's feedback, to the SOFF Secretariat.

- **Step 5.** The SOFF Secretariat confirms the satisfactory receipt of the report and informs the country and the prospective Implementing Entity accordingly. The SOFF Secretariat authorizes WMO to proceed with the release of the final payment and informs the SOFF Steering Committee of the completion of the SOFF readiness phase.

6. Signatures

By signing this document, the beneficiary country, peer advisor and the prospective Implementing Entity agree with the provisions stated in this Terms of Reference.

Beneficiary country
Peer advisor 
Prospective Implementing Entity

6. Signatures

By signing this document, the beneficiary country, peer advisor and the prospective Implementing Entity agree with the provisions stated in this Terms of Reference.

Beneficiary country 
Peer advisor
Prospective Implementing Entity DocuSigned by: Stephanie Eichell F240043DC4924BB...