

**TRAINING RESOURCES FOR CAPACITY BUILDING FOR
LEGISLATORS, POLICY MAKERS AND CIVIL SOCIETY**

WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS REPORT

HELD IN ADDIS ABABA

20th October 2016 – 22nd October 2016

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1 WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS DAY ONE: 20TH OCTOBER 2016

1.1 Introduction

The meeting officially commenced on 20th October 2016. This workshop is the first of this kind to be held in Africa.

It was unanimously agreed that Africa's economy remains vulnerable to effects of climate change. Therefore, there is urgent need to mainstream climate change into development practice. This step will yield results if legislators understand the concepts of climate change and their role in ensuring it is integrated in legislation and development practice.

1.2 Snippet of presentations

Presentations made on this day included:

- Introduction to the Guide (Purpose and Target Audience; Importance of Climate Information (CI) to decision makers.)
- Introduction to climate information services (e.g., What is CI; What is CI Services (C/S); Status of CI in Africa; Climate products etc)

1.3 Remarks from Participants

1. Is Climate change real?

Participants from various African countries acknowledged reality of climate change. Examples cited include:

- **Uganda:** Unpredictable rainfall patterns (including abrupt heavy rains resulting to floods); Rise in environmental temperatures
- **Ghana:** Unpredictable rainfall patterns (heavy rainfall); Heat wave, long dry spells; Land degradation
- **Liberia:** Erratic rainfall
- **Zambia:** Unpredictable rainfall pattern; Decline in waterbodies; Decline in certain biodiversity species; High velocity winds; Low water levels resulting to power shortage
- **Zimbabwe:** Unpredictable rainfall patterns (affects agriculture planting seasons); High environmental temperatures; Decline in water levels e.g., some bore holes are drying, Low water levels resulting to power shortage; Heat wave
- **Cameroon:** Occurrence of animal species and diseases in areas they were not present before e.g., Mosquitoes around Mt Cameroon

2. Institutions dealing with Climate change

Participants listed the following institutions dealing with Climate change in their respective countries.

- **Liberia:** The Environmental Protection Agency; Forest Development Authority etc
 - **Liberia does not have a functional meteorology department. As a result, Liberia heavily depends on CI generated by the Nigerian Meteorology Department**
- **Uganda:** The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA); Directorate in charge of Environment (Under Ministry for Water and Environment)

- **Uganda National Meteorology Authority** – Initially known as the Uganda Meteorology Department. Its transition from Department to Authority gives this body more power.
- **Zambia:** Zambia Environment Management Agency; Departments in the Ministry of Agriculture e.g., Zambia Meteorology Department
- **Kenya:** Kenya Meteorology Department; Climate change Directorate
- **Nigeria:** Nigeria Meteorology Agency; Nigeria National Environment Management Agency
 - Nigeria’s meteorology department also provides climate information for Sierra Leone and Liberia since these countries do not have a functional Meteorology department
- **Sierra Leone:** Environmental Protection Agency; Office of the National Security (ONS)
 - **Sierra Leone does not have a functional meteorology department. As a result, Sierra Leone heavily depends on CI generated by the Nigerian Meteorology Department**

1.4 Key Highlights

1. Participants look forward to a scenario where meteorology departments in their respective countries will be functional (e.g., Liberia, Sierra Leone); strengthened (increased budgets; increased number of technical experts; investment in high-tech equipment) and given mandate to be the sole custodian of climate information.
2. It was noted that most meteorology departments do their best to collect, analyze and disseminate climate information however, in most cases, the citizens/ local communities do not put this knowledge to use. Therefore, there is need to:
 - Change mindsets of citizens/ local communities through widespread sensitization of the importance of CI/S in development planning
 - **Interventions to change mindsets towards CI/S should focus on both legislators and local communities.**
 - Explain/give direction on how the public (particularly local communities) can put CI into use e.g., after communicating to the public that Elnino rain is anticipated, climate experts should provide guidance on what the community should do (next steps) to cushion themselves from adverse effects of Elnino rains and maximize opportunities generated by the Elnino.
3. It was also noted that some Meteorology departments collect climate data and store – do not adequately use the da. As a result, the climate data is not analyzed and disseminated to the public.
4. There is need for high resolution CI. For instance, high resolution CI is able to pinpoint the exact area and people at risk of an anticipated disaster
5. In order to ensure that CI is reliable and timely, there is need to invest in ICT.
 - Need for legislators to lobby for funds for ICT development in the CI/S sub-sector
6. Through their constituency development funds, legislators could:
 - Channel funds to address climate change issues – domesticate their national INDCs
 - Identify youth and link them with officers working in the field of climate change. The youth can assist in disseminating CI at the local level

7. Legislators can also sensitize their constituents about CI service providers. This will enable their constituents know the right institutions to approach when they require climate information (e.g., farmers) and after a disaster has struck

1.5 Discussion Questions Day 1

The participants were randomly grouped (3 Groups) and requested to respond to the following questions: -

- Institutions involved with climate information in your Country
- What is their strength and weakness?
- What can be done to support these institutions?
- Who is responsible/The actors?

Responses to this Questions are provided in Annex 1

2 WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS DAY TWO: 21ST OCTOBER 2016

2.1 Introduction

The meeting kicked off with recap of activities undertaken in Day 1.

2.2 Snippet of presentations

Presentations made on this day included: -

1. CAMCO

- Climate Services and Products (Categories of CI; Communicating CI; Value of CI)
- Uses of CI (How CI can help Africa achieve development Goals; Why CI has not been mainstreamed in long term decision making in Africa; Avenues for supporting CI in Africa; Uses of CI)
- Climate Information/Services and Legislation (Budgeting and other statutory provisions)

2. Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)

PACJA is a coalition of CSOs from 45 African countries. The presentation focused on building synergies for effective legislation on climate policies. Highlights from this presentation include:

- Increase the number of parliamentarians participating in the UNCCC COP meetings
- Need to continually build/revise/strengthen legal frameworks and replicate best case practice climate change legislature
- The key challenges impeding climate change capacity building of parliamentarians include: -
 - High turnout of parliamentarians. For instance, it is not guaranteed that parliamentarians who are trained will have a second term.
 - In-adequate resources e.g., funds to hold these trainings
 - Notion that climate change is not an urgent priority

2.3 Remarks from Participants/Key Highlights

1. **Liberia** - Most African countries are discovering oil which in the long run will increase Green House Gases in the atmosphere. It is imperative that leaders prioritize strategies that will generate funds to implement mitigation and adaptation strategies to counteract long term and near term effects of the oil industry. Following this remark, participants made the following comments: -
 - **Nigeria** - Need to divert from dependency on international funding. Mitigation and adaptation funds can be created within African States hence avoid dependency on development partners.
2. Who should provide guidance to legislators with regards to disseminating CI? e.g., guide legislators disseminate CI to the public
 - **UNECA** – Policy formulation and dialogue between legislators and stakeholders is encouraged – UNECA seeks to establish ways of supporting this initiative
 - **CAMCO** - The leaders can seek services of Meteorology experts, lecturers etc.
3. **Uganda** – Notably, in-adequate CI is communicated to legislators. Nevertheless, governments are capable of making a significant change e.g., through budget adjustments. There is need to increase interaction between legislators and stakeholders working in the field of climate change
 - **Uganda** - It is imperative to build capacities of government officials involved in developing national budgets. The UN and other development partners can play a critical role in spearheading this process
 - **Sierra Leone** - There is need to reach out to more legislators in-order for CI to be mainstreamed into development practice e.g., organize a similar workshop in various African countries and only invite legislators from each respective country
4. Implementation of INDCS will not be a challenge in that, the information contained in each INDC is in line with each country's national blue prints (e.g., where each country wants to be years from now). Notably, there is need to revise some INDCs e.g., activities proposed in some INDCs are unrealistic since they surpass the existing resources in the respective country. Legislators should ensure that INDCs are achievable and realistic.
 - SDGs, Paris Agreement and INDCs will contribute to realization of green economies. Therefore, there is need to ensure the proposed INDCs are practical
5. What Framework will be used to monitor progress of INDCs and Paris Agreement?
 - **CAMCO**: Each country is supposed to submit a National communication to UNCCC.
6. Uganda has a Parliamentary Panel on climate change. Parliamentarians voluntarily contribute a portion of money from their salaries to fund activities undertaken by this Panel. This initiative can be taken up by Parliamentarians in other countries
7. There is need to hold a parliamentarian training workshop similar to this one in all/selected African states. This will ensure continued capacity building of parliamentarians.
 - **UNECA**: and PACJA seek to establish strategies and resources that will ensure similar workshops are held.

2.3 Discussion Questions Day 2

The participants were randomly grouped (4 Groups) and requested to respond to the following: -

Key gaps identified during these two days include

- Strengthen the capacity development of C/I/S generators – Meteorology, Hydrology and related organizations
- Reinforce C/I/S linkages with key sectors of the economy
- Package information to target users in the key sectors

Taking account of the above, form 4 Groups to discuss how C/I/S infrastructure base can be strengthened, reinforced and packaged.

1. Agriculture production and food security
2. Water and Energy Security
3. Roads and Housing
4. Disaster Risk Reduction

Responses to the above are provided in Annex 2

3 WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS DAY THREE: 22ND OCTOBER 2016

3.1 Introduction

The workshop commenced with participants highlighting lessons learnt from this workshop.

3.2 Key Highlights

The table below provides a summary of the key points:

COUNTRY	NAME/ DESIGNATION	LESSONS LEARNT/PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS
SIERRA LEONE	Rosaline Smith, MP	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. She is now better placed to discuss climate change issues in various platforms2. Need to hold similar workshops in their countries so as to unanimously build capacities of legislators3. Need to implement knowledge acquired from this workshop.4. MPs should communicate/mention climate change in various meetings/forums - so as to reach out to the public
ZAMBIA	Belem Ephraim, MP	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Need to put the knowledge accrued from this workshop into practice2. Need for climate experts to downscale CI – to be easily interpreted by MPs and the public in general3. It will be useful to come up with a practical information tool kit that can be used by communities
UGANDA	Adeke Anna, MP	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Need for MPs to take lessons learnt from this workshop to their constituents

COUNTRY	NAME/ DESIGNATION	LESSONS LEARNT/PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. MPs should share knowledge acquired from this workshop with their fellow legislators 3. Need for legislators to be more proactive rather than reactive/responsive - with regards to addressing CC issues 4. The workshop trainers should have included linkage between climate change, gender and vulnerable persons as part of the training
ZIMBABWE	Epmarcus Kanhanga, MP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MPs to lobby for financial support from the government e.g., DRR interventions, invest in CI equipment/infrastructure etc 2. It is not sufficient having few MPs attend this workshop. Need to hold similar workshops at country level and only invite MPs from that respective country.
	Mashange Wonder, MP	MPs need to ensure that policy and economic instruments for mainstreaming climate change are adequately monitored and evaluated to ensure that they achieve their objectives
LIBERIA	Matenokay Tingban, MP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need to establish a Secretariat on climate change in African parliaments (at national level, regional level and international level) 2. Need for MPs to assess existing strengths, weaknesses and opportunities in their countries and link with current effects of climate change in their respective countries. This will ensure that practical approaches/interventions are put in place to counteract effects of climate change. 3. Need to strengthen CI/S in their countries e.g., build capacities of existing CIS institutions (i.e. lobby for budget increase to purchase CI equipment, hire experts etc) 4. Need to lobby for active participation of MPs in matters relating to Climate change 5. Need to strengthen/build linkage between CI experts and MPs
GAMBIA	Sabally Saidou, MP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Share knowledge accrued from this workshop with other MPs and their constituents. Encourage practical implementation of CI 2. Encourage downscaling of information by climate experts 3. Stakeholders need to work together in disseminating CI
SWAZILAND	Senator Sibusiso Shongwe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Africa needs an integrated approach in addressing climate change issues 2. Need to educate more MPs on issues regarding CC – similar meetings should be held in their respective countries 3. Need to demystify the issues of climate change 4. Need to lobby for any form of assistance (national, regional, international) with regards to addressing effects of CC

COUNTRY	NAME/ DESIGNATION	LESSONS LEARNT/PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS
BOTSWANA	Tracy Sonny, MP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Africa needs to approach climate change as a block - from a local, national and regional level. 2. Need to strengthen cross-country coordination among CI/S institutions 3. Need to create an enabling environment for CI. 4. Need to establish legislative and institutional frameworks governing climate change
GHANA	Henry Tachie-menson, Deputy permanent Representative of Ghana to the AU	Need to further mainstream CI into legislatures – This cannot be achieved without stakeholders working together
KENYA	Jemimah Maina, Climate Communications Officer (Adaptation Learning Programme - CARE)	Disasters are preventable. Risks can be reduced. This can be achieved if MPs liaise/consult with CI experts
NIGERIA	Atalyi Ezakiel Opaluwah - Climate and Sustainable Development Network	MPs to lobby for formulation of sustainable and practical climate change policies/plans/projects etc.
CAMEROON	Ntiokam Divine (Global Youth Digital Advocate)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He will actively engage with UNCCC focal point at the Ministry of Environment. 2. He will engage with MPs - emphasize the need to cater for populations most vulnerable to climate change (e.g., youth, women, children, elderly etc.) 3. Share lessons learnt from this workshop with fellow youth leaders

3.2 Snippet of presentations

Presentations made on this day included:

1. UNECA - PRESENTATION BY DR JOSEPH D. INTSIFUL

- Climate products and services for development planning
- Illustrated the concept of downscaling and the importance of downscaling information

2. CAMCO

- Approaches to mainstreaming
- Tools for mainstreaming climate change actions (Policy and Economic instruments)
- Key challenges in climate change mainstreaming
- Evaluating effectiveness of climate change mainstreaming
- Climate finance and policies
- Climate finance in the Paris Agreement
- Understanding the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

3.3 Remarks from Participants

With regards to climate finance, participants unanimously agreed that most Ministries/departments dealing with environmental issues (including climate change) do not adequately up-date legislators on climate finance e.g., amount of money received, how it is spent etc.

- As a result, the legislators unanimously agreed that they are blind to climate finance in their respective countries.
- In-order to address this, the legislators noted that
 - they will ensure they task the relevant Ministries/departments in their respective countries to give them regular up-dates on climate finance/account for climate finance.
 - It was proposed that when development partners (e.g., UN) hold climate change meetings, they should oblige relevant Ministries/departments to include legislators in their delegation.

3.4 Closing Remarks

Thierry Amoussougo of Economic Commission of Africa (ECA) gave the closing remarks. He noted that ECA will follow up with legislators to ensure that this initiative results to implementable interventions. The next step after this workshop is finalization of recommendations received from legislators. Mr Thierry noted that the expected output of this initiative is an online training tool and policy tool. He assured legislators that ECA will continue to actively engage them throughout this process.

Following Mr Thierry's remarks, Mr Mwendwa noted that PACJA seeks to develop a Pan African Programme to support African parliaments on climate change issues. This Programme will also support implementation of the Paris agreement.

The vote of thanks was given by Rosaline Smith, MP Sierra Leone, after which the workshop was officially closed.

ANNEX 1

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS DAY 1 (20TH OCTOBER 2016)

Group 1 and 2

EXAMPLES OF INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED WITH CLIMATE INFORMATION IN YOUR COUNTRY	WHAT IS THEIR STRENGTHS & WEAKNESSES		WHAT CAN BE DONE TO SUPPORT THESE INSTITUTIONS?	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?
	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES		
LIBERIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Protection Agency Ministry of lands, Mines and Energy National Disaster Management 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of CI through media coverage Established by law – have legal frameworks Political good will Competent personnel They are decentralized Mobilize resources from external agencies Frequent generation of weather and climate reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient funds Inadequate capacity (equipment, infrastructure, knowledge management systems) Donor dependency Inadequate planning and coordination between agencies Corruption (lack of transparency and accountability) Limited access to CI for planning Duplication of functions by the agencies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Environment agencies to cooperate with parliamentarians Have a legislative framework for conducting their activities Awareness raising and sensitizations Have a national climate change secretariat Have access to funding Have climate knowledge managementsystems Link with media e.g., radio stations to disseminate information Have adequate infrastructure and equipment Have frequent capacity building sessions with the public and within the institutions Increase budget allocation for climate change initiatives Enhance commitment from Ministries Institutional strengthening and capacity development Promote research 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not enforcing the law in spite enactment; curriculum development Public Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't abide the law Corruption Undertake activities that are not friendly to the environment Citizens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defiant Don't abide the law CSOs/NGOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defiant Lack transparency and accountability Not very supportive of the government
CAMEROON <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection National Meteorology Centre National Observatory for Climate change 				
ZAMBIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zambia National Environment Agency Zambia Meteorology Department Zambia Wildlife Conservation Department under Ministry of Agriculture 				
NIGERIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nigeria Meteorology Agency The National Emergency Management Agency 				
ZIMBABWE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meteorological Department NEMA Civil Aviation 				
UGANDA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEMA Ministry of Water 				
SIERRA LEONE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Protection Agency Office of National Security Ministry of lands and Planning Ministry of Agriculture 				

Group 3

1. INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED WITH CLIMATE INFORMATION						
SIERRA LEONE	ZAMBIA	ZIMBABWE	BOTSWANA	LIBERIA	UGANDA	GHANA
1. Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning 2. Environmental Protection Agency 3. Office of the National Security 4. Climate Change Secretariat 5. National Protected Area Authority Meteorological Department	1. Meteorological Department under the ministry of communication. 2. Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection 3. Climate change Secretariat 4. Environmental Management Agency 5. National Agriculture Information Service (Ministry of Agriculture)	1. Ministry of Environment, water and Climate 2. Department of Climate which works in collaboration with the Meteorological Service 2. Environmental Management Agency	1. Ministry of Environment, wild life and tourism 2. Department of Meteorological Services	1. Environmental Protection Agency 2. Ministry of Lands, Mines Energy and Environment 3. Forestry Development Authority 4. Ministry of Internal Affairs	1. Meteorological Authority 2. National Environmental Management Authority 3. Ministry of Water and Environment (climate change unit) 4. Ministry of Agriculture 5. Little hands go Green	1. Ghana meteorological Agency which is the custodian and legal entity mandated to provide weather/climate information for socio-economic planning and individual use. 2. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture Strengths <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Recent enhanced collaboration with other sectors and ministries It is a legal entity It has access to the national media house for the dissemination of weather forecast daily during the main news bulletin. Weaknesses <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Obsolete equipment Inadequate funds Inability to provide short term forecast especially to rural communities who do not have access to the television. The main forecast produced is the seasonal forecast.

2. STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF THE ABOVE INSTITUTIONS

SIERRA LEONE		ZAMBIA		ZIMBABWE		BOTSWANA		GHANA		LIBERIA	
Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All the above mentioned institutions are legal entities 2. Technical know how 3. Intense advocacy and sensitization of citizens 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of funding 2. Outdated equipment especially in the case of the Meteorological department 3. Lack of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognition as legal institutions 2. Institutions are linked to the national broadcaster which makes it easier for the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutions are centralized 2. Lack of appropriate weather infrastructure 3. Lack of capacity and human resources 4. The secretariat is wrongly placed under the ministry of finances which limits the utilization of the expertise of these 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All institutions are legal entities. As such they are responsible to government to deliver according to their responsibility 2. The meteorological service is linked to the national broadcaster for information 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most institutions are not decentralized especially in matters relating to implementation) 2. Inadequate funds to acquire the needed infrastructure. 3. Extension officers do not understand the weather/climate 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full automation of weather/climate information 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Difficulty in making the climate information more useful to the end users. 	<p>All institutions are successful in one way or another</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The institutions operate in isolation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All are legal entities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutions are highly centralized 2. Dissemination of information is poor 3. Inadequate training of human resources 4. Inadequate funding due to unfavourable economic

	<p>inter-ministerial or inter-agency coordination. Inadequate human resources</p> <p>4. Mind set and cultural practices</p>	<p>dissemination of information</p> <p>3. Climate change Secretariat is a legal entity which coordinates all representatives of relevant ministry</p> <p>4. The climate change secret</p>	<p>human resources</p> <p>5. They fail to sensitise people proactive measures.</p> <p>6. The National agriculture management Services is not well funded and their expertise not adequately utilized.</p>	<p>delivery(weather information embedded in the daily news bulletin)</p> <p>3. Coordination, collaboration and information sharing among ministries</p> <p>4. Meteorological Service is in partnership with the telecommunication networks for dissemination of information.</p>	<p>information themselves</p>	<p>ions and the y do have enough data</p>					<p>conditions</p>
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		<p>etari at has acce ss to fundi ng (gree n finan ce)</p> <p>5. Natio nal Agric ultur e Infor mati on is dece nstra lised with office rs in exte nsion servi ces as well as the invol vem ent</p>									
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		of community members in it activities such as insurance of farmers									
3. WHAT CAN BE DONE?											
SIERRA LEONE		ZAMBIA		ZIMBABWE		BOTSWANA	LIBERIA		GHANA		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strong financial support to institutions 2. Provision of updated equipment 3. Enforcement of policies 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strong financial support 2. Decentralisation of programmes 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adequate financial support to purchase modern infrastructure 2. The capacity of the extension officers should be built to enable them understand climate information 		Institutional support for coordination	Independent support office to coordinate domestic and international climate funds		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adequate budgetary allocation to the Meteorological Agency to enable it carry out its mandate as well as procure modern infrastructure. 		

					Effective collaboration between and among all ministries because climate change knows no sectoral boundaries.
4. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Government 2. Communities 					

ANNEX 2

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS DAY 2 (21ST OCTOBER 2016)

Agriculture production and Food Security (Group 1)

GROUP 1: AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION AND FOOD SECURITY	
A. How to strengthen the capacity development of CI/S generators	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Map areas affected by climate change and hold FGDs with agriculturalists to establish challenges2. Encourage CI experts to communicate CI in a manner easily understood by the public3. Build capacities of Climate Experts e.g., equipment, infrastructure, increase the number of experts – Increase budget allocation (government)4. Merge indigenous knowledge with formal knowledge on CI5. Decentralize climate information services (across the country)6. Lobby for/Provide better budgetary support
B. Reinforce CI/S linkages with key sectors of the economy	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Provide a platform where farmers can interact with other stakeholders e.g., Met Department, Departments under the Ministry of Agriculture etc.2. Government should encourage growth of finance institutions that can provide affordable loans to farmers
C. Package information to target users in the key sectors	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Encourage ICT development/Provide Budgetary support for ICT development – This will ease dissemination of CI; CI will reach large scale population etc2. Profiling information on crop profitability3. CI can be translated to local languages and disseminated through community outreach programmes4. Circulate bulletins containing CI on various platforms e.g., social media

Water and Energy Security (Group 2)

GROUP 2: WATER AND ENERGY SECURITY	
A. How to strengthen the capacity development of CI/S generators	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Lobby for increase in funding by the government2. Integrate climate change policies in legislative frameworks and development practice3. Ensure CI equipment are properly maintained.4. Continuous capacity building and development of government practitioners, local community, legislators etc.
B. Reinforce CI/S linkages with key sectors of the economy	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Widespread dissemination of CI e.g., through media, social media etc.2. Create a common forum/framework for interaction between stakeholders, experts and legislators3. Strengthen research
C. Package information to target users in the key sectors	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Translate CI into local languages2. Promote adoption of easy to use applications e.g., phone applications

Roads and Housing (Group 3)

GROUP 3: ROADS AND HOUSING	
A. How to strengthen the capacity development of CI/S generators	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training/Human resource development 2. Adequate financial support 3. Logistical support
B. Reinforce CI/S linkages with key sectors of the economy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information sharing with relevant ministries, agencies and related org including the following: Ministry of urban planning; Ministry of transport; Ministry of transport; Ministry of internal affairs; Ministry of lands and mines; Forestry development authority; Environmental Protection Agency 2. Plans of relevant ministries should be formulated taken into consideration CI
C. Package information to target users in the key sectors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CI should be downscaled, simplified and made specific to each sector 2. Raise awareness through electronic, print media and local authorities and community leaders through dialogue and workshops 3. Reinforcement of legislations.

Disaster Risk Reduction (Group 4)

GROUP 4: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)	
A. How to strengthen the capacity development of CI/S generators	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Distinction between DRR and Disaster response – still most African disaster systems are geared around response, and it is hard to get resources for DRR2. Many CI providers deal with response but not DRR3. Significant overlap between DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) in Africa. Both are about taking preventive action at national and local levels to make sure that natural phenomena do not become disasters. Both also need a whole-of-government, in fact a whole-of-society approach to be really successful. They need new forms of cooperation within government, and between government and other stakeholders.4. Main CC issue in Africa is adaptation, (although mitigation also needs to be part of development planning). But do the CI/CIS providers currently programs respond to needs of farmers?5. Disaster risk management offices (NDMOs) do not always have the resources in normal times, but they have the power to pull resources during a disaster response.6. Easy to get money to respond than to plan and reduce disasters7. Find a way of to align DRR and disaster<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Example SADC has a committee dealing with disaster and therefore countries have to align with SADC response○ Need to mainstream disaster planning and response at the local level – decentralization8. Training: University in Zambia and also in Zimbabwe has introduced a course to deal with DRR9. Disaster risk management people in many countries often say they have nothing to do with climate change, and vice versa. These two areas have developed separately and do not understand each other well, but they have a lot in common and need to coordinate efforts on DRR and CCA.10. Legislation is needed to help clarify roles and marshal resources. DRR is traditionally under the national disaster risk management agencies/ offices – and most countries in Africa now have legislation on that<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ DRR has been a late comer in the legislation for disaster risk management laws and systems○ Most of the disaster risk management laws were originally set up for disaster response○ Money often goes to response and not DRR planning

GROUP 4: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)

	<p>11. Complicated set of issues on disaster response – in Kenya there is authority but some people feel it doesn't work for them</p>
<p>B. Reinforce CI/S linkages with key sectors of the economy</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A country needs to look at their priority – to see if there is a need to create an integrated institution for CCA and DRR (as some small island Pacific states are doing, e.g. Vanuatu), and whether this can also carry mitigation 2. High level national councils can be one way to give authority to an issue like CCA and DRR, but if separate structures already exist it may not always work politically to add another over the top, or merge one into another, as it could reduce cooperation 3. Key issue is how you integrate CI/CIS into DRR and CCA for all sectors of the economy, not forgetting the met and hydro agencies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Botswana, DRR office is at office of the President – with met, energy and different government departments, civil society and private sector ○ Key issue is where do you house this coordinating authority ○ Disaster Unit in Zambia has been existing for a long time – Disaster Unit has to use info developed by climate secretariat to respond 4. Mechanisms to ensure that climate secretariat provides information 5. In some small economies, e.g. pacific islands, DRR and CCA are becoming totally integrated in their institutions and the laws 6. Institutions that deal with DRR and CCA need to engage with local authorities to deal with disaster risk and climate change risk in the long term, as opposed to just responding 7. Information sharing is key – mechanisms need to be put in place to help with this, adapted to each country's system, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Could the National Mets be the agency: holding the information; perhaps create national secretariat and ○ Develop a bill to create this agency/secretariat to host all information? ○ We need to integrate piecemeal legislative pieces - some of the laws might to be amended to allow or require sharing of information between agencies, as they often protect their data for reasons of commercial interest, or other institutional reasons, which can costs lives.

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none">8. Are there international or national instruments that compel/facilitate sharing of data?9. Harmonize and synchronize actions from all government departments10. Instead of creating new agencies to host CI/CS for DRR and CCA, perhaps begin by building capacities of agencies already doing the work/ databases that are already existing11. Build a framework on how the countries want to proceed before any institutional change is done
<p>C. Package information to target users in the key sectors</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. If possible, develop toolkits for people to use2. Institutional performance indicators and budget criteria can be used to encourage NMHS and other government CI/CS providers to package their data and services better for farmers and other end-users (rather than speaking to the science community).3. We still need to increase education and awareness, to demystify the issue of climate change