

**Mainstreaming  
Climate Information and Services  
into legislation, development policies and plans**

***Training Workshop for Parliamentarians and CSO***



***ECA, Addis Ababa, 20-22 October 2016***

**For more information on ACPC and the Weather Information Services for Africa (WISER), visit the ClimDev-Africa website at <http://www.climdev-africa.org> or <http://www.uneca.org/acpc>**

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## **1. Executive Summary**

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) with a financial support from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland acting through the Department for International Development (DFID), organized a workshop on mainstreaming climate information and services to enhance capacity and knowledge among African legislators about the effects of climate change and to promote actions to mitigate these effects. The workshop participants included Members of Parliament from seventeen (17) African countries and representatives from civil societies organisations. It was the first of its kind in Africa.

Experts from ECA and Camco Advisory Services led the presentations through an interactive process that drew heavily on the contributions from participants. The broad themes introduced were along existing frameworks for addressing climate change impacts from the global community and from experiences found within the continent. Participants were engaged in discussions where they shared their views and experience, as well as proposed actions to address climate change in the member countries.

The workshop participants acknowledged that greater awareness among policy makers and other stakeholders on the issue of climate change is imperative for formation of important partnerships and synergies for action on climate change. Members of Parliament can play an important role in providing oversight on institutions engaged with Climate Information and Services, strengthening their capacity to deliver and ensuring linkage to development plans and budgetary priorities.

The participants saw value in increased efforts to broaden awareness among decision makers and emphasised that the approach of providing examples and case studies from other African countries was constructive and compelling. Participants were enthusiastic about a potential climate change guide modelled around this workshop's approach, as part of an awareness raising series at the national level. Such a guide would provide practical steps and models for integrating climate change information and services (from data collection to dissemination) as well as climate change adaptation.

According to feedbacks received from participants, 86% acknowledged that the workshop has improved their understanding of the definition of climate data, information and service, as compared to 7% without opinion and 7% who slightly disagreed; For most of participants about 78%, the workshop objective were met it had contributed to the improvement of their knowledge of the role of climate information and climate information services in agriculture development, energy efficiency, water management other key development sectors. The majority around 90% noted that the workshop helped them to understand the necessity to support the mainstreaming of climate information and services into policy and legislation. Finally with regard to the content of the modules, 93% of the participants thought that the content is relevant and helped them to improve their knowledge of Climate Information and Climate Information Service. Detailed evaluation report is attached as Annex....

## **2. Introduction**

Access to sound climate information is vital for anticipating climate-related risks and adapting to climate change. Improving capacities to take appropriate action in light of expected trends and uncertainties will help equip nations to deal with climate changes. To do this, we need reliable, relevant, accessible, useable, credible and understandable climate information. Thus, climate-related information and services are essential to build climate proof development sectors, including agriculture, energy, health, land-use planning, and infrastructure. Furthermore, the mainstreaming of climate information and services into planning and practices are vital for Africa transformative Agendas. Integrating of Climate Information (CI) and Climate Information Services (CIS) into development and practice has paramount importance to advance cross-sectoral climate resilient development in the continent.

Inopportunately on the continent, policy and practice remains far behind the mainstreaming of climate information (CI) and climate information services (CIS). This is due in part to the paucity of CI and CIS on the continent, adequate awareness and training on the issues but also to the absence of planning frameworks that are designed to integrate CI and CIS into laws, policies and practices.

It is against the above background with the financial support from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland acting through the Department for International Development (DFID), that ECA facilitated three days workshop for Parliamentarians and Civil Society Organisations (CSO) from 20-22 October 2016 at the United Nations Conference Center (UNCC) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The workshop, one of the outputs of the “*Weather and Information Services for Africa (WISER)*” focused on the theme: “*Mainstreaming CI and CIS into legislation, development policies, plans and practices*”.

The Workshop was attended by thirty six (36) participants including twenty one (21) Members of Parliaments, of Senate and fifteen (15) representatives of Civil Society Organisation from Botswana, Burkina-Faso, Cameroun, Egypt, the Gambia, Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The ACPC staff and three trainers from CAMCO Energy a Kenyan-based Climate Institution facilitated the training.

## **3. Objectives**

The overall purpose of the training workshop was to build the capacities of decision makers in the use of Climate Information and Services for planning and decision - making.

The workshop also aimed to:

- Implement the training modules on “Mainstreaming/Integrating Climate Information and Services into Legislation, Development Policies , Plans and Practice: Training Resources for Capacity Building for Legislators, Policy Makers and Civil society”
- Build awareness of legislators and civil society organisations (CSO) of climate data, types of climate information (CI), types of climate information services (CIS)
- Explain the infrastructure and services provider of CI and CIS;
- Improve the understanding of legislators and CSO of the importance of climate information and climate information service in decision-making in key development sectors such as agriculture, water, energy, transport. Disaster risk reduction, urban and spatial development;
- Demonstrate the value and centrality of CI and CIS to the planning process;
- Present a brief synopsis of the state of climate information services in Africa, and what can be done to improve the situation;
- Build the capacities of legislators and CSO on how to integrate CI/CIS into laws, policies and plans.

#### 4. Expected results

The following results were expected

- Increased awareness of the legislators and CSO on CI, CIS and their role in contributing to climate resilient development;
- Improved knowledge of legislators and CSO on CI and CIS, their value and centrality to development planning in general;
- Improved knowledge of legislators on the relevance of CI and CIS for (i) improving agriculture productivity and food security; (ii) building infrastructure resilience; (iii) supporting disaster risk reduction;
- Enhanced capacities of legislators and CSO on mainstreaming CI/CIS into laws, policies and plans;
- Reviewed the training modules content.

#### 5. Workshop Training resource Components

The training resource for capacity building for legislators, policy makers and civil society modules comprises six major components as follow:

- a) *The first component introduces definitions of Climate Information and Services, Infrastructure, human skills and other requirements for the production of CI and delivery of Climate Services and the status of CI and Services in Africa*
- b) *The second component of this training module and user guide describes the type of Climate Information (such as hydro/meteorology; weather; atmospheric chemistry; policy and legal), weather forecast, scale, climate scenarios, and climate modelling and emissions scenarios. The interpretation of historical climate information (including*

annual rainfall totals, rainy season start dates, length of season, temperature data) will also be covered.

- c) *The third component describes Climate Services* that includes climate products, Communicating CI, stakeholders and users of CI
- d) *The Users and Uses of Climate Information component covers* climate information for development Planning, agricultural and extension services, infrastructure and construction, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Urban and spatial development planning and NDCs and sectoral Planning
- e) *The Climate Information and Services and Legislation component* of this training module gives detail information on how to integrate climate information into new climate sensitive laws (such as emissions legislation, fossil fuel Subsidies, subsidies for Investments in green technologies and taxation), how to legislating for investment in CI and Services, and how CI and CIS in domesticating international climate and environmental agreements including Nationally Determined Contributions, Monitoring and evaluation and Investment assessments
- f) *The last component covers important points on mainstreaming CI and Services into Laws, Plans and Policies* including the approaches to mainstreaming, Taxation (e.g. carbon taxes), Rationalization of laws – e.g. customs legislation and technology, IPR legislation, tariffs legislation, Tools for mainstreaming and Evaluating effectiveness.

## **6. Workshop outputs**

### **5.1 Opening statement**

Mr Thierry Amoussougbo, Senior Programme Management Officer at the ECA on behalf of Carlos Lopes the Executive Secretary of the ECA welcomed participants to the workshop. Citing several examples, he explained how climate change has become an unequivocal challenge for development policy in contemporary times. He noted that Climate change offers Africa an array of incredible investment opportunities that can reap dividends. He underscored that this step will yield results if legislators understand the concepts of climate change, provide required oversight, enact appropriate laws and advocate for sufficient budget.

He noted that the efficient use of climate information and services backed with appropriate enabling environment which can assure reliable up-to-date and comprehensive climate data are essential ingredient for Africa transformative Agenda.

Unfortunately he explained that . policy and practice remains far behind in terms of integrating climate information (CI) and climate information services (CIS). This is due in part to the paucity of CI and CIS on the continent, but also to the absence of planning frameworks that are designed to integrate CI and CIS into laws, policies and practices.



The workshop, therefore aimed to contribute towards the resolution of the limited use of climate information and services in development policies, planning and practice and the imperative need to build the capacities of decision makers and experts at all levels to develop and implement national strategies for mainstreaming CI/S into decision making. Well-informed climate legislation can bring significant national and local co-benefits, including strengthened energy security, improved health, reduced disaster risk, increased access to sustainable energy, investment in clean and domestic energy sources, the creation of high-quality jobs and better air quality.

He concluded hailing the final expectation of the three-days' workshop which include : improved understanding of Members of Parliament on what is climate information (CI) and climate information service (CIS); how CI and CIS contribute to socio economic transformation; (iii) how to integrate CI and CIS in development policies, planning and practices;(iv) what role Members of Parliaments can play once back to their various countries and constituencies in term of advocating for sufficient national budget, supporting climate information and services infrastructure development; promote adequate legislation.

## **5.2 Proceedings day one: 20<sup>th</sup> October 2016**

Presentations made on this day included:

### ***5.2.1 Introduction to the Guide (Purpose and Target Audience; Importance of Climate Information (CI) to decision makers.)***

Under this topic, the trainers outlined the objective of the training manual and the training. He explained that the guide was developed to support the awareness raising and capacities building activities for decision makers in the use of Climate Information and Services for planning and decision making. It therefore defines Climate Information and Services, gives an overview of the types of Climate Information and its uses, categorises users of Climate Information and Services as well as the uses of Climate Information in agriculture, infrastructure, disaster risk reduction, urban and spatial development, and sectoral planning. It also gives an overview of legislation for improving Climate Information and Services, including budgeting and institutional development, and, the role of Climate Information in domesticating international agreements such as the Paris Climate Talks. Finally, it gives recommendations on how to mainstream Climate Information and Services into laws, plans and policies for better long term decision making.

### ***5.2.2 Introduction to climate information services (e.g., What is CI; What is CI Services (CI/S); Status of CI in Africa; Climate products etc)***

Through a lively interactive discussion, the presenter under this topic highlighted the definition of CI and CIS, gave an overview of the status of CI in Africa and talked about climate products. He explained that Climate Information refers to data on temperature, rainfall, wind, humidity, sunshine hours and other measurable weather related factors. Climate Information services refers to the provision climate information in a way that assists decision making by individuals and

organizations. Climate information is useful for long term decision making, and is important in guiding adaptation planning at various levels of government; guiding sectoral planning; supporting scenario planning, allowing consideration of future risks as well as implications on different development pathways.

Under this topic he also explained the requirements necessary for the production and delivery of Climate Information and Services. These include: the infrastructure, human skills, weather stations equipped with observational equipment to capture climate data and software necessary to analyse climate data.

Talking about Climate Information Services in Africa he noted that they are hampered by a lack of access to reliable climate information and the lack of capacity of disseminating it due to, among other issues, a lack of climate information infrastructure; inadequate finance; limited technical capacity to manage weather information systems; systematic processes for packaging, translating and disseminating climate information and warnings and; a lack of integration with disaster management systems.

Furthermore he explained that Climate products are categorised as basic, intermediate or advanced and each are useful at various levels of decision making. Basic climate products consist tables and charts showing historical climate information stemming from observed climate data along with projected mean future changes stemming from climate models. Basic climate information is used to raise awareness, scan for present and future risk as well as for high level governance. Intermediate climate information is used to undertake vulnerability/impact studies, in order to increase resilience and facilitate the early development of adaptation plans.. Advanced climate information consist of information that is focused on projected future climate changes. Advanced climate information is often tailored specifically to their needs and will often not be relevant or usable by others. This information is used for to evaluate adaptation measures and to undertake research and development. Due to their high level of specificity, advanced climate products are usually developed on request.

### ***5.2.3 Remarks from Participants***

#### **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

#### **5.2.4 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**

#### **5.2.5 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

### **5.2.6 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**

## **5.3 Proceedings day two: 21<sup>st</sup> October 2016**

### **5.3.1 Introduction**

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

### **5.3.2 Snippet of presentations**

Presentations made on this day included: -

#### **5.3.2.1 Climate Services and Products (Categories of CI; Communicating CI; Value of CI)**

Under this topic, the trainers deepen the categorization of climate information which started the first day. He reiterated that level of sophistication of climate information can be categorised as basic, intermediate or advanced. Generally, he said African National Meteorological Services (NMS) provide basic climate information, while regional bodies such as the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) as well as international bodies such as the WMO provide more sophisticated information.

He explained that broadly speaking, climate information comes in the form of: (i) Statistical summaries of historical data ; (ii) Indices derived from such data (e.g. climatological information); (iii) Forecasts on various time scales (e.g. daily weather forecasts and seasonal climate outlooks); and (iv) Warnings and Alerts.

-Basic information is presented in the form of : (i) **Synthesis table** – used to present both past and future changes; (ii) **Climate normal** – is used to present climatic averages (e.g. 30-year); (iii) **Historical trends** – used to present long-term evolution of the past climate; (iv) **Global changes** – used to present projected changes on a global scale; (v) **Map of projected regional changes** – used to present projected changes on a smaller spatial scale (Charron, 2014).

-Intermediate climate information include : (i) **Spatial analogue** – used to present where the historical climate will be in the future; (ii) **Scatter plot** – used to show changes in climate variables for different climate simulations; (iii) **Map of projected future values** – used to present projected future values of a climate variable; (iv) **Evolution of future values** – used to present projected evolution of future values; and (v) **Cumulative distribution function** – used to present the distribution of the projected future values (Charron, 2014).

-Advanced climate information is presented in : (i) **Specific format** – used to present future changes or values using a format that is specifically tailored to the user; (ii) **Temporal series** – is used to provide climate data (e.g. outputs from climate models) that are subsequently used in impact models; (iii) **Analysis of low-confidence climate indices and events**.

In term of communicating climate information he said that climate data at the local and national levels is typically the responsibility of a country's National Meteorological Service (NMS). NMS offices are mandated to continuously generate and disseminate weather and climate data from across a country's territory, as well as develop and issue forecasts and warnings.

#### **5.3.2.2 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)**

Under this theme, the presenters noted the value of CI and CIS and highlighted how CI can be mainstreamed in development interventions. He explained that Climate information (CI) can be used to build Africa's resilience to climate change through informing decision-making across social, economic, political and ecological dimensions, including legislature governing sectors within the aforementioned dimensions. By factoring CI into planning and investments, African decision makers will achieve their long and medium term development goals since CI guides sustainability and effectiveness of many long-term development objectives and minimises risk of decisions that will increase vulnerability of sectors and livelihoods.

Alluding to why CI has not been mainstreamed in long term decision making in Africa, the presenters shared with the participants findings from a research study conducted by CDKN; The study reveals that the following reasons were the causes of this situation: (i) Need to resolve pressing short-term development challenges in most African countries 'forces' decision makers to focus on shorter time scales; (ii) Due to factors such as uncertainties at high-spatial resolutions and a lack of integrated assessments of climate impacts, vulnerability and adaptation across much of Africa, CI (medium and long term) is not well-placed to inform economic, social and environmental considerations that dictate investment trade-offs; (iii) Lack of clear communication between producers and users of CI. For instance, CI shared with decision makers is highly technical and could easily lead to misunderstanding of the uncertainties. In addition, the needs of decision makers are rarely communicated to climate scientists – so that they align CI with the needs of decision makers.

In the same vein he explained that avenues for supporting CI and CIS in Africa include : (i) Support climate related technologies and build capacities of scientific institutions; (ii) Improve the usefulness and relevance of climate information such as by tailoring CI to respond to needs of specific sectors, users; (iii) Identify and address political and institutional barriers; (iv) Assist decision-makers to make informed decisions despite uncertainty about the future climate. This can be done through creating awareness about CI, consulting decision makers to determine their needs and priorities hence align CI in their context, and simplifying CI so that it is easy to interpret.

#### ***5.3.2.3 Climate Information/Services and Legislation (Budgeting and other statutory provisions)***

Talking about legislation for investment in climate information and services, the presenter noted that developing and distribution of useful climate information and services that meet the needs of different users within a country requires the input of several different institutions within a country. Most African countries do not have national climate information frameworks that guide the development and distribution of climate information at the national level. Consequently, there are gaps in information, communication, policy, practice, and institutional capacity, compounding the difficulties of creating useful climate services within the country. The generation of climate services within a country is beyond the capacity of any single institution, it therefore, calls for collaboration among various sectoral institutions across administrative, functional, and disciplinary boundaries.

He explained that addressing these challenges requires the design of a framework for Climate Services at the National level that would lay the foundation for effective climate information

services by improving on three crucial elements including : (i) **Improving the quality and availability of Information:** Climate services depend fundamentally on quality data and information.; (ii) **Strengthening collaboration:** Effective climate services are built on sustained communication and interaction between and among user and provider communities; and (iii) **Developing enabling Policies & Practice:** Climate services must connect data and information to policy and practice in order to see impacts on the ground. Adequate domestic resources should also be mobilized to support CI and CIS infrastructure and human capital.

#### ***6.3.2.4 PACJA and Parliaments***

The above presentation was followed by the intervention of the Coordinator of the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) who talked about 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

He noted that 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

#### ***6.3.2.5 Remarks from Participants/Key Highlights***

**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.
1. 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.
  2. **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
3. 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
  4. 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.
  5. 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
  6. 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.

### 5.3.2.6 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 CI/S generators – Meteorology, Hydrology and related organizations
- Reinforce CI/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 CI/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**



## 5.4 Proceedings day two: 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2016

### 5.4.1 Introduction

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

### 5.4.2 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"> <li>1. She is now better placed to discuss climate change issues in various platforms</li> <li>2. Need to hold similar workshops in their countries so as to unanimously build capacities of legislators</li> <li>3. Need to implement knowledge acquired from this workshop.</li> <li>4. MPs should communicate/mention climate change in various meetings/forums - so as to reach out to the public</li> </ol>
ZAMBIA	Belem Ephraim, MP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Need to put the knowledge accrued from this workshop into practice</li> <li>2. Need for climate experts to downscale CI – to be easily interpreted by MPs and the public in general</li> <li>3. It will be useful to come up with a practical information tool kit that can be used by communities</li> </ol>
UGANDA	Adeke Anna, MP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Need for MPs to take lessons learnt from this workshop to their constituents</li> <li>2. MPs should share knowledge acquired from this workshop with their fellow legislators</li> <li>3. Need for legislators to be more proactive rather than reactive/responsive - with regards to addressing CC issues</li> <li>4. The workshop trainers should have included linkage between climate change, gender and vulnerable persons as part of the training</li> </ol>
ZIMBABWE	Epmarcus Kanhanga, MP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. MPs to lobby for financial support from the government e.g., DRR interventions, invest in CI equipment/infrastructure etc</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
	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"> <li>1. Need to establish a Secretariat on climate change in African parliaments (at national level, regional level and international level)</li> <li>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</li> </ol>

COUNTRY	NAME/ DESIGNATION	LESSONS LEARNT/PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS
		<p>are put in place to counteract effects of climate change.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)</li> <li>4. Need to lobby for active participation of MPs in matters relating to Climate change</li> <li>5. Need to strengthen/build linkage between CI experts and MPs</li> </ol>
<b>GAMBIA</b>	Sabally Saidou, MP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Share knowledge accrued from this workshop with other MPs and their constituents. Encourage practical implementation of CI</li> <li>2. Encourage downscaling of information by climate experts</li> <li>3. Stakeholders need to work together in disseminating CI</li> </ol>
<b>SWAZILAND</b>	Senator Sibusiso Shongwe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Africa needs an integrated approach in addressing climate change issues</li> <li>2. Need to educate more MPs on issues regarding CC – similar meetings should be held in their respective countries</li> <li>3. Need to demystify the issues of climate change</li> <li>4. Need to lobby for any form of assistance (national, regional, international) with regards to addressing effects of CC</li> </ol>
<b>BOTSWANA</b>	Tracy Sonny, MP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Africa needs to approach climate change as a block - from a local, national and regional level.</li> <li>2. Need to strengthen cross-country coordination among CI/S institutions</li> <li>3. Need to create and enabling environment for CI.</li> <li>4. Need to establish legislative and institutional frameworks governing climate change</li> </ol>
<b>GHANA</b>	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
<b>KENYA</b>	Jemimah Maina, Climate Communications Officer (Adaptation Learning Programme - CARE)	Disasters are preventable. Risks can be reduced. This can be achieved if MPs liase/consult with CI experts
<b>NIGERIA</b>	Atalyi Ezakiel Opaluwah - Climate and Sustainable Development Network	MPs to lobby for formulation of sustainable and practical climate change policies/plans/projects etc.
<b>CAMEROON</b>	Ntiokam Divine (Global Youth Digital Advocate)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. He will actively engage with UNCCC focal point at the Ministry of Environment.</li> <li>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.)</li> <li>3. Share lessons learnt from this workshop with fellow</li> </ol>

COUNTRY	NAME/ DESIGNATION	LESSONS LEARNT/PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS
		youth leaders

#### **5.4.2 Snippet of presentations**

Presentations made on this day included:

##### **5.4.2.1 Design and deployment of Early Warning System (EWS) and Numerical Weather Prediction system (EWS/NWP) in African SIDS by ECA**

The presentation provided an overview of the work undertaken by ACPC/ClimDev-Africa under the African SIDS initiative in response to expressed priority needs on SIDS during the SIDS Consultative meeting in 2015.

Introductory concepts detailing the development and deployment of cloud-based a High resolution (1 km) Numerical Weather Prediction and Early Warning System for the SIDS and a continental 9km analogue. This is the first time such a system has been widely deployed across Africa to address the unique climate information services needs of island states and vulnerable communities. This was preceded by an introduction to the Global Framework for Climate Services, where the conceptual framing of climate services in relation to the user, target application and services were discussed. The infrastructure required to operationalize the EWS/NWP system as well as the climate services information system needed to generate, package, store and deliver the products were also discussed. In conclusion, the cost-effectiveness, ease of deployment and use was also discussed and process through which member states can acquire a customized country-specific system or access the products and services were also discussed.

##### **5.4.2.2 Tools and approaches for mainstreaming CI and services into laws, plans and policies**

The trainers introduced the concept with mainstreaming definition from Klein as follow: “Mainstreaming involves the integration of policies and measures that address climate change into development planning and ongoing sectoral decision-making, so as to ensure the long-term sustainability of investments as well to reduce the sensitivity of development activities to both today’s and tomorrow’s climate”.

He added that in order to mainstream CI/S, there is need to find a suitable entry point, which provides one or more opportunities for incorporating specific climate change adaptation considerations into a given policy, plan, programme, or project. In order to establish entry points in policy and legislation, reviews and policy analyses must be undertaken to establish gaps.

In addition he said as a pre-requisite for effective mainstreaming there’s need for meteorology departments or CI providers to make available data that can be easily used in the form of historical statistical summaries, indices derived from such data (examples include climatological information; forecasts on various time-scales – weather forecasts and seasonal outlooks; early warning and alerts). Such information should be provided to water resource management, forest

conservation, agriculture and livestock programmes; transport; energy development production, management and distribution; health management and disease control, aviation, ports and harbours; marine navigation including marine fisheries research and insurance and banking and other sectors, to allow for to better economic planning at sector and national level and aid in budgeting for such services. Mainstreaming cannot be said to have occurred unless budgets have been provided for ensuring the production and generation of such climate information.

He then explained that ensuring that climate information reaches a wide audience, the following steps can be taken: (i) Decentralise services to district/local level and make information simple and applicable by incorporate indigenous traditional systems and disseminating information in local languages; (ii) Provide a platform that is accessible to everyone and a contact person at the local level who can interpret climate information through an application programming interface; (iii) Translate the information into the local language and ensure follow up of the understanding of the information by users; (iv) Partner with private enterprises to process the content and package CI. Other existing channels, such as pastoral networks can be used to reach more remote communities ; (v) Openly indicate at what level the information required is and the point at which it is longer free of charge as it requires specialists to interpret; and (vi) Work with existing decentralised local structures such as provincial administration, county governments and wards.

In term of tools that may be required, the trainers explained that Legislators should be provided with products such as summaries of climate risk and vulnerability assessment reports conducted on sectors, areas, communities and projects. These tools will provide guidance to legislators/decisions makers on issues to consider when formulating policies and budget allocation. Climate proof legislation and adequate budgets for vulnerable areas, sectors, communities and individual projects will build their resilience. Subsequently, relevant government institutions should ensure that climate risk and vulnerability assessments are frequently conducted on areas, sectors, communities and individual projects and appropriate DRR tools adopted so as to guarantee appropriate risk reduction measures are implemented.

### ***5.4.3 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.

## 5.5 Closing Remarks

Thierry Amoussougbo of ECA gave the closing remarks. After brief summary of results achieved during the three days, he congratulated Honorable members of Parliaments and representatives of Civil Society Organisation who devoted their time for the training and knowledge sharing for job well done. We do not take your presence lightly he explained. You have made an invaluable contribution that will improve the involvement of African Parliaments in building the region climate-resilient economy. He reiterated that ECA is very much committed to engaging with partners in the implementation of the recommendations of the qorkshop.

He concluded by thanking the main Partner, DFID for its continuous investment in 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 : Resolution

### **Key Resolutions and Recommendations of the Workshop on Mainstreaming Climate Information and Services into Legislation, Development Policies, Plans and Practices**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

**20<sup>th</sup> October 2016 – 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2016**

We members of Parliaments and Representatives of Civil Society Organization from Botswana, Burkina-Faso, Cameroun, Egypt, the Gambia, Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, gathered at the United Nations Conference Center (UNCC) at ECA in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, for training workshop on “Mainstreaming Climate Information and Services into legislation, Development Policies, Plans and Practices” from 20 to 22 October 2016,

**Recognizing** that climate change and environmental problems are global and potentially the most severe challenge for all humankind; Doing nothing will end up costing us a lot more than if we take actions now;

**Recalling all** resolutions and decision on Climate Change from the United Nations, and the African Union Assembly

**Aware** that Climate Change will set back development achieved by developing countries, making it more difficult for them to meet new global Agendas goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Agenda 2063 “Africa we Want” Goals;

**Taking into account** the evidence of recent researches and studies revealing the intensifying changes in global climate system and its increasing impacts on ecosystems, societies and economies;

**Also taking into account** the Parliamentary Action Plan on Climate Change adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) on the occasion of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC) from 2 to 5 December 2015

**Acknowledging** with appreciation that the twenty first Conference of the Parties (COP 21) held in Paris in December 2015 adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal; setting out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C with a target of 1.5°C.

**Underlining** the urgent need to take effective and sustainable global measures to deal with the Climate Change and to implement local and nationwide adapting measures to fight the effects caused by the Climate Change;

**Acknowledging** the fundamental role of climate information and climate information services into legislation, development policies plans and practices;

**Noting** that that greater awareness among policy makers and other stakeholders on the issue of climate change is imperative for formation of important partnerships and synergies for action on climate change;

**Recognizing** the importance of national legislation by respective African Countries in supporting any global agreement on climate change;

**Noting** that well-informed climate legislation can bring significant national and local co-benefits, including strengthened food and energy security, improved health, reduced disaster risk, and increased access to sustainable energy, investment in clean and domestic energy sources, the creation of high-quality jobs and better air quality.

**Expressing** the appreciation for the efforts and initiatives of the United nations Economic Commission for Africa through the African Climate Policy center (ACPC) in supporting African countries capacities in climate change mitigation and adaptation ;

**Also expressing** their gratitude for the continuous financial support from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland acting through the Department for International Development (DFID), the European Union, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Swedish Government and USAID;

## **RESOLVES TO:**

### **Promoting Enabling Environment for mainstreaming CI and CIS**

1. Urge all African countries to create a Climate Change Coordinating Department or Institution to serve as National Climate Knowledge and Innovation Hub.
2. Call upon African Parliaments to establish or strengthen appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks to enhance the generation, analysis and dissemination of Climate Information (CI) and Climate Information Services (CIS).
3. Invite African Parliaments to establish a Parliamentary Committee responsible for Climate Change and development and endow the Committee with a Climate Change secretariat or resource center.
4. Exhort African Parliaments to ensure that policy and economic instruments for mainstreaming climate change are adequately monitored and evaluated to make certain that they achieve their objectives.
5. Urge African Parliament to provide close oversight on institutions engaged with Climate Information and Services, to advocate for the strengthening of their capacity to deliver and ensuring linkage to development plans and budgetary priorities;
6. Call upon African Parliaments to advocate for any form of assistance (national, regional, international) with regards to addressing effects of Climate Change.
7. Invite Governments to establish a Forum for exchange on CI, CIS and other matters related to climate change between Climate Experts and the members of the Parliamentary Committee responsible of climate change issues and with all MPs when needed.

### **Institutional and Human Capacity strengthening on CI and CIS**

8. Call governments, private sector actors and development partners to support the strengthening of the institutional and human capacities of CI and CIS generators such as National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS), and related Institutions.
9. Call upon Government, private sector actors and development partners to support capacity building of government officials and various stakeholders towards building a critical mass of skilled community on climate change and development issues.
10. Call upon African countries and their partners to strengthening capacities on disaster risk management, enhance disaster response interventions and improve local practices for risk reduction.
11. Invite Governments, the private sector actors and their partners to establish incentives, and Institutional performance indicators to encourage CI/CS providers to package their data and services better for farmers and other end-users.

### **Domestic and International resource mobilization**

12. Encourage African Parliaments to advocate for more domestic resources for climate change adaptation and mitigation programs.
13. Invite African Parliaments to promote legal and regulatory frameworks to better harness private sector resource for climate actions;
14. Call upon Governments to establish an effective climate finance resource mobilisation mechanism or task force able to comply with various regional and global climate funds requirements such as the Green Climate Funds (GCF) and to submit bankable programs ; This task Force should include renowned experts in the domain, led by the Ministry of Finance of Premier Minister office and involve Representatives from all Ministerial Departments;

### **Mainstreaming Climate Information and Climate Information Services in development Agendas**

15. Invite Governments to prioritize the development of a wide range of innovative, user friendly data collection systems and tool for assessing climate impact and vulnerability, and for planning adaptation strategies;
16. Encourage climate experts to downscale CI for easier interpretation by MPs and the public in general and to produce a practical information tool kit that can be used by communities.
17. Urge Governments to take necessary action towards integrating climate change into national and sector policies, and into development programmes. Reinforce CI/S linkages with key sectors of the economy.
18. Emphasize the need to cater for populations that are most vulnerable to climate change (e.g., rural communities, youth, women, children, elderly). Merge indigenous knowledge with formal knowledge on CI.
19. Invite Governments, private Sector actors and Development Partners to facilitate a platform where farmers can interact with other CI/S stakeholders. CI can be translated into local languages and disseminated through community outreach programmes. CI and CIS information and their mainstreaming in planning should be broadcasted through



community radio and other media on a daily basis;

20. Call upon Governments, private Sector actors and Development Partners to support continuous media campaign on climate change and its impact, climate information and services and implication for socio-economic development;

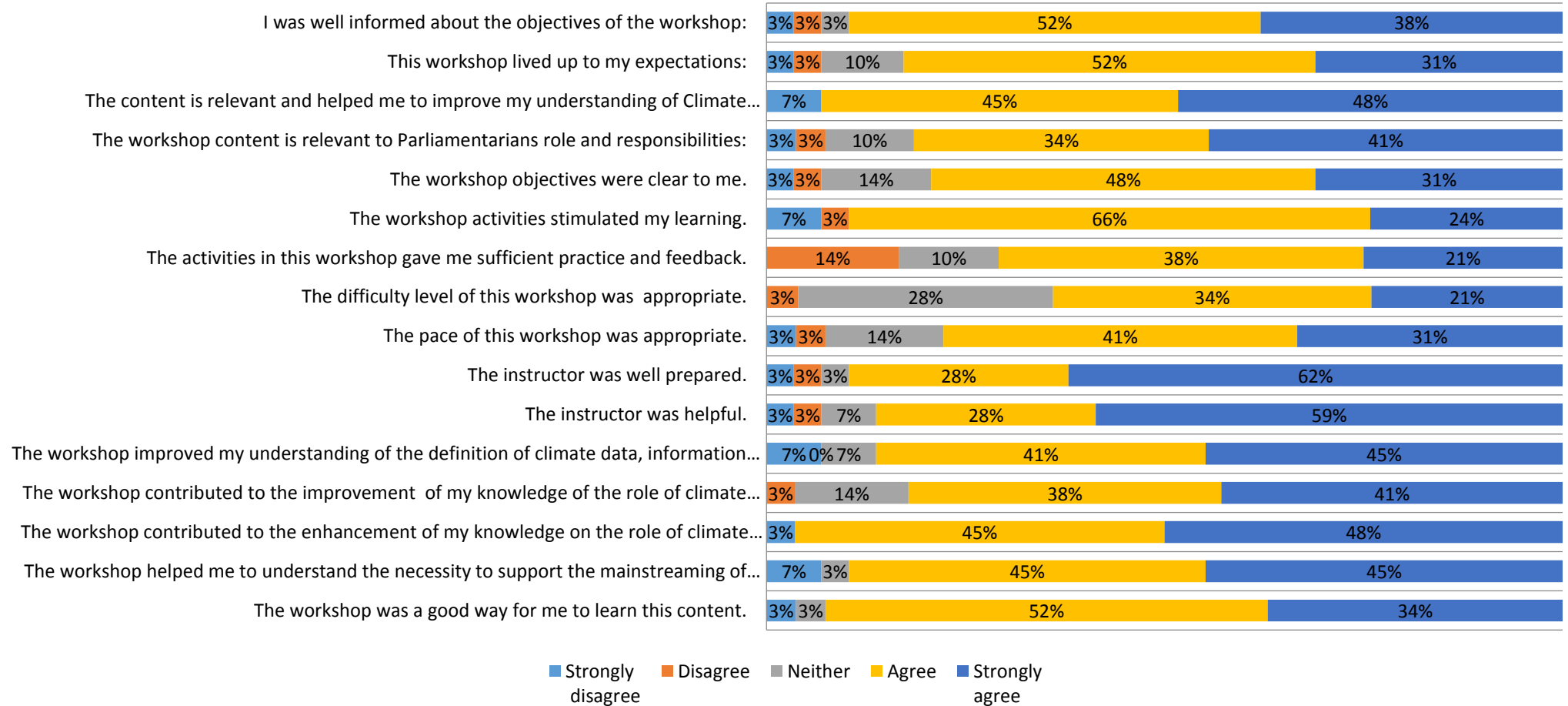
### **ECA and Development Partners**

21. Express gratitude to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Climate Policy Center (ACPC) for convening this timely training on mainstreaming climate information and services into legislation, development policies, planning and practices; and therefore encourage the continuation of this cooperation in order to advance the role of Parliament in Climate Change mitigation and adaptation.
22. Call upon ECA to support training of all MPs at national level;
23. Invite ECA and its Partners to spearhead the establishment of exchange forums between African countries. This will help build greater resilience to climate change by drawing on improved and sustainable practices that have been developed successfully within the continent;

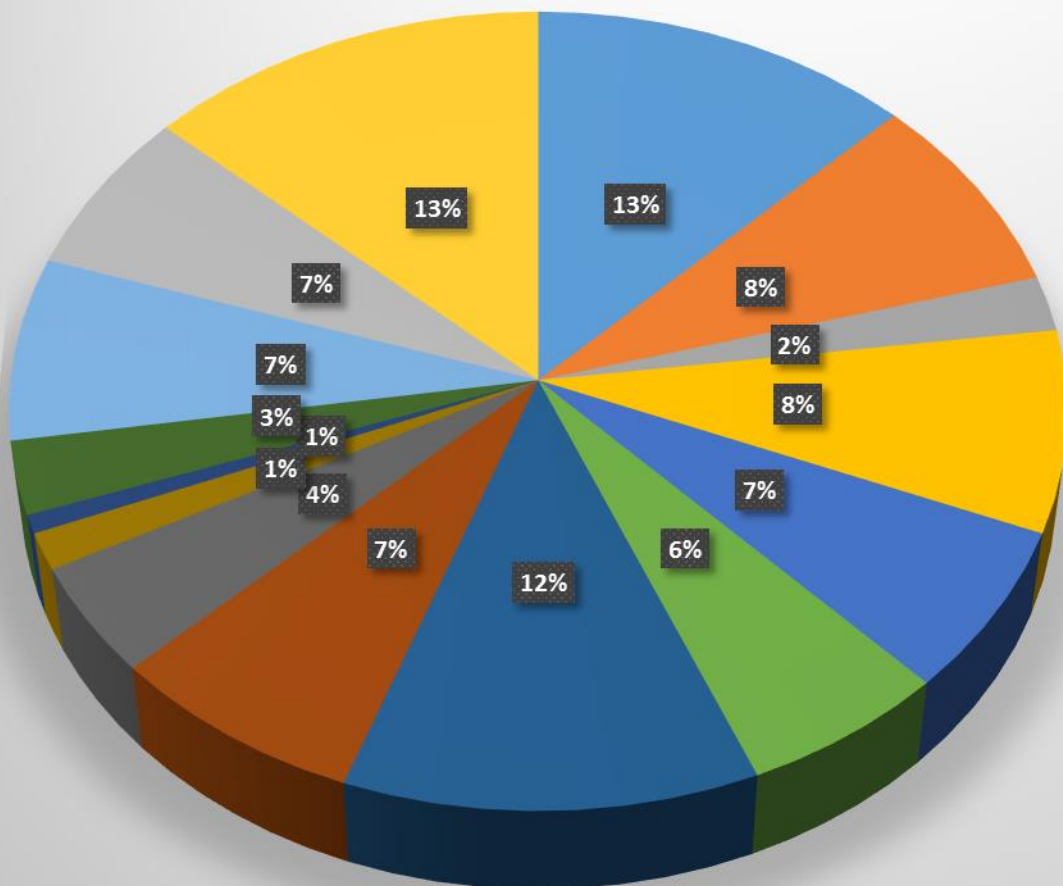
Finally, individually and collectively, commit ourselves to continue to enhance our knowledge on climate change, engage relevant stakeholders, legislate and exercise oversight on issues of climate change within our national jurisdictions.

## **Annex 2 : Workshop Evaluation**

## Annex 2: Evaluation of the Training workshop for parliamentarians and CSO



## How would you improve the workshop?



- Provide better information before the workshop.
- Add more video to the workshop.
- Allot more time for the workshop.
- Clarify the workshop objectives.
- Improve the instructional methods.
- Improve the tests used in the workshop.
- Improve workshop organization.
- Increase the content covered in the workshop.
- Make the workshop less difficult.
- Make the workshop more difficult.
- Make workshop activities more stimulating.
- Reduce the content covered in the workshop.
- Shorten the time for the workshop.
- Slow down the pace of the workshop.
- Speed up the pace of the workshop.
- Update the content covered in the workshop.

### Summary of responses to questionnaires

How to improve workshop	Yes
Provide better information before the workshop.	17
Add more video to the workshop.	11
Allot more time for the workshop.	3
Clarify the workshop objectives.	11
Improve the instructional methods.	9
Improve the tests used in the workshop.	8
Improve workshop organization.	16
Increase the content covered in the workshop.	10
Make the workshop less difficult.	6
Make the workshop more difficult.	2
Make workshop activities more stimulating.	1
Reduce the content covered in the workshop.	4
Shorten the time for the workshop.	10
Slow down the pace of the workshop.	0
Speed up the pace of the workshop.	9
Update the content covered in the workshop.	18

Question	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree
<b>I was well informed about the objectives of the workshop:</b>	3%	3%	3%	52%	38%
<b>This workshop lived up to my expectations:</b>	3%	3%	10%	52%	31%
<b>The content is relevant and helped me to improve my understanding of Climate Information and Climate Information Service:</b>	7%			45%	48%
<b>The workshop content is relevant to Parliamentarians role and responsibilities:</b>	3%	3%	10%	34%	41%
<b>The workshop objectives were clear to me.</b>	3%	3%	14%	48%	31%
<b>The workshop activities stimulated my learning.</b>	7%	3%		66%	24%
<b>The activities in this workshop gave me sufficient practice and feedback.</b>		14%	10%	38%	21%
<b>The difficulty level of this workshop was appropriate.</b>		3%	28%	34%	21%
<b>The pace of this workshop was appropriate.</b>	3%	3%	14%	41%	31%
<b>The instructor was well prepared.</b>	3%	3%	3%	28%	62%
<b>The instructor was helpful.</b>	3%	3%	7%	28%	59%
<b>The workshop improved my understanding of the definition of climate data, information and service and key Institutions responsible which should support CIS.</b>	7%		7%	41%	45%
<b>The workshop contributed to the improvement of my knowledge of the role of climate information and climate information services in agriculture development, energy efficiency, water management other key development sectors.</b>		3%	14%	38%	41%
<b>The workshop contributed to the enhancement of my knowledge on the role of climate information and climate information services in development process in general.</b>	3%			45%	48%
<b>The workshop helped me to understand the necessity to support the mainstreaming of climate information and services into policy and legislation.</b>	7%		3%	45%	45%
<b>The workshop was a good way for me to learn this content.</b>	3%		3%	52%	34%

## ANNEX 3 : Participants Take-Away



Honorable Jeh Byron Browne  
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**1) What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

a) **Agriculture production and Food security:** *Climate information and climate service will help to promote and protect the agriculture and food security.*

b) **Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing**

*The climate information and information service is very important for these sectors because they will be negatively impacted without timely and adequate to CI and CIS.*

**Disaster risk reduction**

*Because the majority of disasters' experienced in Africa are weather or climate driven, climate information service are very important for better preparedness, to prevent and reduce these risk.*

**2) Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation**

*(i) Will engage the government to address the challenges and design a framework for climate change.*

*(ii) Work with other legislators in disseminating the outcome of the present workshop particularly the role of climate information and services in development.*

*(iii) I will push for the establishment of scientific climate change Institutions.*



Mr. Pius Oko  
Climate and sustainable development  
network  
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**1) What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

**a) Agriculture production and Food security:**

CI | CIS help farmers adapt to climate Change and improve their resilience to climate shock.

**b) Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing**

CI | CIS improve working for new laws and budgets to drive clean energy development.

**c) Disaster risk reduction**

Help prepare impact outlooks and responses.

**2) Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation**

*(i) Information and communication technology (ICTs) have proven to be efficient tools in CI and CIS advisory note. While the growing penetration of mobile telephone network & gadget ownership are recognized, call will be on our parliamentarian to collaborate between network operators and end users on issues related to climate information and development.*

*(ii) Pressure will be on government and especially parliamentarians to enact a legislation of design programs on awareness and education in local language, this will allow more understanding and bridge the communication gap.*

*(iii) I will also make a pressure on promoting application, commitment and transparency on the green climate fund (GCF)*



Dr. Joda Tabi  
Sucez Guide Consulting - Cameroon  
Climate smart agriculture  
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**1) What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

**a) Agriculture production and Food security:**

*Practical guide to farmers.*

**b) Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing**

*Very vital to this sectors to enable better planning and implementation.*

**c) Disaster risk reduction**

*Early warning is best achieved when CIS is timely generated and accessed.*

**2) Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation**

*(i) Get message down to committees using campaigns for election methodology*

*(ii) Will help farmers and local actors to access timely and appropriate climate information and services*

*(iii) I will engaged local and national policy makers to ensure more capacity building for MPs and various actors on CI, CIS and promote national CI and CIS user-friendly database.*



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**1) What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

**a) Agriculture production and Food security:**

*CIS shall definitely enable smallholder farmer's needs during planting and harvesting of crops.*

**b) Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing**

*CIS is vital for better planning in these sectors, particularly they will help to build resilient infrastructure*

**Disaster risk reduction**

*CI and CIS will enable good disaster risk preparation.*

**2) Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation**

*(i) Share the outcome document of this workshop with them to better understand their role in community development, addressing impacts as well as implementing the Paris agreement.*

*(ii) Identify the focal MP in charge on climate change, to encourage other members to join the task force.*

*(iii) Sharing lessons learnt from other African countries to enable MP to identify entry points toward joining efforts with government of Cameroon.*





Honorable Maienokay Tingban  
Parliament  
Chairman, Parliamentary Committee on  
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**1) What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

**a) Agriculture production and Food security:**

*In the agro industry CI/S is important to know how to schedule production and secure food.*

**b) Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing**

*Surface / ground water data is very important for water resource planning security, flood also affects the construction of road & housing- All above can be better managed by timely access to adequate CI and CIs*

**c) Disaster risk reduction**

*CI/S is relevant in forecasting disaster and plan reduction or mitigation.*

**2) Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation**

*(i) Organize a legislative workshop for fellow MPs as a way of passing acquired knowledge to members.*

*(ii) Encourage concern institutions to gather CI/S and pass same to MPs to help in legislating same*

*(iii) Encourage MPs to pass legislation in relation to our development agenda based on available CI/S data. Thus need to establish a national coordinating office will also be articulated. This should also include legislative CI/S secretariat.*



Honorable Komba ESA Boyah  
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**1) What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

**a) Agriculture production and Food security:**

*If the information does not meet the user at the right time it will be useless. The info has to be collect. If info about rain is not for instance sent at the right time, farmers will suffer and therefore also seeds and crops.. Climate Information and Climate Information Service and development should always be regarded as bed fellows.*

**b) Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing**

*Will help for better planning*

**c) Disaster risk reduction**

*Once adequate climate information and service is accessed at right time and disseminate at the right time to decision-makers and actors it will help to minimize the risk of disaster if not to stop it.*

**2) Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation**

*(i)Climate change and development are bed fellows i.e there can be no meaningful development without climate information and climate information services. I will advocate for the training of all MPs.*

*(ii) Stakeholders to be encouraged to work closely with MPs , involved them in almost all climate change programmers so as they can better inform their constituencies and influence government policies and legislation.*

*(iii)Climate change is one of the most important challenge for Africa development. I will advocate for vulgarization of climate change issues and responses.*



Honorable Joseph Tshuma  
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[joetshuma50@gmail.com](mailto:joetshuma50@gmail.com)

**1) What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

**a) Agriculture production and Food security:**

*CI and CIs are vital for the performance of agriculture productivity and hence can support food security.*

**b) Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing**

*CI and CIS are major weather parameters that affect infrastructure, water and the energy sector. Knowledge or all these factors is required to make informed decisions for prosperity.*

**c) Disaster risk reduction**

*Majority of disasters that occur in the world are climate driven and therefore are related to inadequate climate information. Therefore proper knowledge of all the factors can help us to avoid disaster.*

**2) Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation**

*(i) Reassurance of registration to the green zone funding.*

*(ii) Private member bill to ensure laws to support climate information dissemination*

*(iii) Transparency in the use of Funds.*



Honorable Phila Bothelezi  
House of Assembly  
Kingdom of Swaziland  
Member of Natural Resource portfolio  
E-mail butheleziphila@yahoo.com

**1-What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

- a) Agriculture production and Food security: Enhance timing of production for good yields*
- b) Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing- Planning and proper allocation of resources is enhanced*
- c) Disaster risk reduction: Enhances preparation and mitigation processes – Also enables smooth discharge of assistance programme and processes*

**2 -Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation :** *(i) More capacity building for Mps on this issue; (ii) Improvement of Climate Information and Services Legal and Legislative frameworks; (III) Co-ordination with other countries on climate systems and data*



Senator Sibusiso B Shongwe  
Senate of Kingdom of Swaziland  
Te;00268 7615 4533

**1-What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

- a) **Agriculture production and Food security:** *Climate Information will help our country in planning processes so that we become adequately prepared for any climate change eventualities. The majority of our population are subsistence farmers. Better planning, taking into account climate information will promote food security.*
- b) **Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing-** *We are currently hard hit by drought in the Southern African region. An integrated regional approach would have prepared us however with the insights we have now the future is bright.*
- c) **Disaster risk reduction: Enhances preparation and mitigation processes –** *Climate Information needs serious investment by our respective countries and timely prediction through adequate climate data, information and service will help in reducing disaster risk.*

**2 -Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation :** *(i) We need to demystify the issue of climate change. It is about development and should be well integrated into the national Agendas of our countries*

*(ii) Help my country with the sensitization on the Green Climate Funds which we should exploit for tackling climate threat and promote the development of our nation*

*(iii) We need climate change policy and strategy with implementable plan; if we don't do it we will invest more to tackle the adaptation and disaster that may result from inaction.*



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**1-What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

- a) **Agriculture production and Food security:** *Legislation*
- b) **Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing-** *Better development policies and planning.*
- c) **Disaster risk reduction:** *Enhances preparation and mitigation processes – Well prepared to mitigate*

**2 -Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation :** (i) *Encourage capacity building of all MPs on Climate Change and the theme of the training*  
(ii) *Encourage frequent interaction between MPs and Climate scientists from relevant climate change institutions through quarterly or annually workshop, forums meetings etc.*  
(iii) *Support the development of national CI/CIS infrastructure such as e-infrastructure and advocate for more budget for climate change activities*




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**1-What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

- a) **Agriculture production and Food security:** *CIS is relevant for local level decision-making, adaptation actions per sector*
- b) **Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing-** *Relevant for managing water, improving energy, and building climate proof infrastructure*
- c) **Disaster risk reduction:** *– CI and CIs are relevant to predict disasters, for long term planning and strengthening climate resilient*

**2 -Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation :** (i) *Need for further sensitization on CI and CIS among civil society organizations-*  
(ii) *Promote greater collaboration between CSO and Parliamentarians- through relevant committee – together with other member of CSO propose to organize more sensitization workshop for Parliamentarians at national levels on CI and CIS*

	<p><i>(iii) Propose to hold CI and CIS workshop for local users</i></p>
 <p>Mr. Joseph Masembe Uganda's little Hands Go Green Climate Change Advocacy and Activism Tel: +256 756249000 E-mail: masembe@littlegreenhands.org</p>	<p><b>1-What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a) Agriculture production and Food security:</b> <i>Access to climate information, mitigate risk and guarantee preparedness- As agro-based countries, famine, malnutrition can be averted.</i></li> <li><b>b) Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing-</b> <i>Help for better planning in each sector- particularly can support better urban planning and promote greener cities</i></li> <li><b>c) Disaster risk reduction:</b> <i>It will help to prevent disasters e.g Bududa landslide- cascading disaster risk reduction in Uganda</i></li> </ul> <p><b>2 -Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>(i) Support Green Climate Change Fund access for key actor</i></li> <li><i>(ii) Added activism and climate activism</i></li> <li><i>(iii) Sharing CIS with State and non-State actors as well as Media and Policy makers in Uganda</i></li> </ul>



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Sustainable Environmental Development  
Watch (SUSWATCH )  
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**1-What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

- a) **Agriculture production and Food security:** *This will help farmers plan better in terms of cultivation and harvesting and knowing which crops to cultivate, thus reducing loss of agriculture produce, therefore enhancing food security*
- b) **Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing-** *Climate change affects these sectors that drive national economies. Thus climate information and services will help plan for impending climate hazards, thus put in place the necessary measures to mitigate climatic effects.*
- c) **Disaster risk reduction:** *CIS is important in planning for climate hazards, thus reducing the effects and impacts it will have on livelihoods and the economic situation of the different countries*

**2 -Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation**

- (i)Parliamentarians should have a good relationship with CSO and use them in awareness action, capacity building, policy formulation and policy implementation.
- (ii) Start working immediately in the development of policies that will mainstream CIS in the national development frameworks
- (iii) Set aside budgetary allocations that will help strengthen CI generation





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**1-What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

- a) **Agriculture production and Food security:** *It will help to enhance agriculture production and food security equipping farmers with the right information*
- b) **Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing-** *help in the planning process*
- c) **Disaster risk reduction:** *Help in early warning system as well as mitigate disaster risk*

**2 -Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation**

- (i) Need for Parliamentarians to advocate for issues of climate change
- (ii) Downscaling information for users to fully understand
- (iii) Parliamentarians to take climate change issues seriously



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**1-What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

- a) **Agriculture production and Food security:** Sharing of information and reinforce their legislation- awareness raising, better crops and soil management*
- b) **Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing-** Consultation and reinforce legislation*
- c) **Disaster risk reduction:** Avoid disaster*

**2 -Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation**

*(i)Raise the role for Disaster risk reduction, food security promotion*



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Green Enviro-Watch  
Lusaka, Zambia

**1-What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

- a) **Agriculture production and Food security:** *Will help farmer plan well in advance- promotes investments in CIS*
- b) **Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing-** *Guide planning, programming and project implementation – Reduce vulnerability in the sectors*
- c) **Disaster risk reduction:** *Allow disaster risk reduction and enhance preparedness – Built resilience*

**2 -Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation**

- (i) Hold capacity building training for member of Parliament
- (ii) Lobby and advocate for synergies and partnerships
- (iii) Do a stocktaking of statues of climate information services.



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**1-What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

- a) **Agriculture production and Food security:** *Help with planning of what crops to plan and when so as to get maximum yield.*
- b) **Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing-** *help with water/energy management so as to gain efficient and sustainable use for future generation as well as reduce natural destruction of infrastructure*
- c) **Disaster risk reduction:** *help with proper preparation and mitigation of climate related disasters*

**2 -Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation**

- (i) Advocate for a workshop for all MPs so that each MP can aggressively assist with public sensitization in Constituencies
- (ii) Interact with implementing Institutions to ensure they are engaging MPs through National Assembly- Offices set up in all Constituencies
- (iii) Review Laws so far established through Parliamentary Committee on Land Environment and Tourism to ensure enforcement as desired.



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Chairperson of Parliamentary Committee  
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**1-What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

- a) **Agriculture production and Food security:** CI and CIS are relevant in planning for sectors (i) types and varieties of crops (ii) anticipation of interventions in the sector (iii) Policy formulation, regulations for the sector*
- b) **Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing-** (i) Support planning for the development of the sectors; (ii) Formulation of better intervention in the sectors; (iii) Budgeting for the sectors*
- c) **Disaster risk reduction:** (i) Formulation of strategies for disaster risk reduction; (ii) coordination and synergizing of information and interventions; (iii) Better information to policy makers and the public in general*

**2 -Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation**

- (i) Development and implementation of a communication strategy for climate change issues for MPs.
- (ii) Develop and information tool kit for member of Parliament
- (iii) Sensitize other members of Parliament on CI and CIS
- (iv) Initiate Climate Change Mitigation project.



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**1-What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

- a) **Agriculture production and Food security:** It will help the farmers to understand the rainfall patterns so that they plan proper and avoid drought consequences*
- b) **Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing-** It will help for better water management and planning, building resilient road infrastructure, and also hydropower stations*
- c) **Disaster risk reduction:** Help in providing timely information for early warning to help in disaster risk reduction*

**2 -Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation**

- (i) To push the Executive to come up with a national Climate Change Policy and Strategy
- (ii) To advocate for ratification of Paris Agreement
- (iii) To advocate for capacity building for all members of Parliament on climate change issues



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**1-What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

- a) Agriculture production and Food security: Timely information to improve yields to ensure food security*
- b) Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing- Packaging information for better planning in these sectors*
- c) Disaster risk reduction: Timely mobilization of funds to mitigate disaster risk*

**2 -Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation**

*As above*



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**1-What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

- a) **Agriculture production and Food security:** *Climate Information is very important to agriculture – It helps farmers to better understand weather condition, rainfall patterns and plan .*
- b) **Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing-** *The CI and CIS are vital for decision-making and planning in these services sectors.*
- c) **Disaster risk reduction:** *Timely access to the information will help institution to put on place early strategy to prevent disaster*

**2 -Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation**

- (i) Convey the message of the real effects of climate change on development and importance of adequate climate information
- (ii) Encourage more training to all MPs on climate change and it effects on development





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**1-What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

- a) **Agriculture production and Food security:** It informs the times and the season which are the most appropriate for farming, planting. This is important since most agriculture activities in Africa is seasonal. When the crops are successful food security is also assured.
- b) **Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing-** These services can be appropriately planned according better understanding of climate information, access to service and climatic factors in general,. For instance increase of water level, better water management and irrigation due to CI and CIs can boost production of electricity.
- c) **Disaster risk reduction:** Disaster can be prevented with accurate information. Lives can be saved thanks to timely access to climate information and service –

**2 -Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation**

- (i) Involvement of youth in the movement to respond to climate change since Uganda is youthful country
- (ii) Advocating for better budget intervention for all environment friendly initiatives
- (iii) Carrying a proper oversight over all the Environment Protection Agencies to make sure that they are doing their jobs well.



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**1-What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

- a) **Agriculture production and Food security:** *To be able to plan better for farming seasons and improve other improved method like irrigation*
- b) **Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing-** *To enable the Planners do projects in a sustainable manner such as maintaining and protecting water sources. CI could also help in designing projects that are resilient to effects of climate change.*
- c) **Disaster risk reduction:** *be able to plan for disaster reduction especially loss of lives. Disasters in the developing world usually destroy life and property while in western world destroy mainly property due to timely access to CI and CIS.*

**2 -Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation**

*(i) Push for increased funding of Institutions responsible for Climate Change initiatives*

*(ii) Campaign for integration of climate change initiatives into our national plan.*

*(iii) Carry out Climate Change sensitization among my colleagues Parliamentarians to give climate change issues priority both in legislation and policy formulation. I will also engage my constituency on climate change issues.*



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**1-What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

- d) **Agriculture production and Food security:** Farmers may know ahead of time which crops to grow when to plant etc. take action in time to avoid effects of calamities such as droughts and floods.*
- e) **Service sector – water, energy security – roads and housing-** Plan availability of water and energy based on climate information and services and plan for disaster.*
- f) **Disaster risk reduction:** Take action ahead of time, due to appropriate early warning system, to reduce impact of environmental disasters.*

**2 -Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation**

- (i) Knowledge of climate information and services*
- (ii) Providing legislative, policy and resources , support climate information and services providers*
- (iii) Promote the use of climate information and services to their own constituencies*



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**1-What is the relevant of climate information and climate information service to the following sectors:**

**None**

**2 -Kindly list three issues as you will prioritize as take home message, and you will run with and try to influence other members of parliament to ensure implementation**

- (i) To create climate department in the Parliament*
- (ii) Increase the budget allocated for climate issues particularly for supporting the production/generation of climate information and Climate information services*
- (iii) Create a platform to inform and educate other members of Parliament on the importance of climate information and climate information services*



## ANNEX 4 : Discussion Q/R Day 1 (20<sup>th</sup> 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		
<b>LIBERIA</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental Protection Agency</li> <li>Ministry of lands, Mines and Energy</li> <li>National Disaster Management</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dissemination of CI through media coverage</li> <li>Established by law – have legal frameworks</li> <li>Political good will</li> <li>Competent personnel</li> <li>They are decentralized</li> <li>Mobilize resources from external agencies</li> <li>Frequent generation of weather and climate reports</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient funds</li> <li>Inadequate capacity (equipment, infrastructure, knowledge management systems)</li> <li>Donor dependency</li> <li>Inadequate planning and coordination between agencies</li> <li>Corruption (lack of transparency and accountability)</li> <li>Limited access to CI for planning</li> <li>Duplication of functions by the agencies</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environment agencies to cooperate with parliamentarians</li> <li>Have a legislative framework for conducting their activities</li> <li>Awareness raising and sensitizations</li> <li>Have a national climate change secretariat</li> <li>Have access to funding</li> <li>Have climate knowledge management systems</li> <li>Link with media e.g., radio stations to disseminate information</li> <li>Have adequate infrastructure and equipment</li> <li>Have frequent capacity building sessions with the public and within the institutions</li> <li>Increase budget allocation for climate change initiatives</li> <li>Enhance commitment from Ministries</li> <li>Institutional strengthening and capacity development</li> <li>Promote research</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Government</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not enforcing the law in spite of enactment;</li> <li>curriculum development</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Public Sector</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Don't abide the law</li> <li>Corruption</li> <li>Undertake activities that are not friendly to the environment</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Citizens</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defiant</li> <li>Don't abide the law</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>CSOs/NGOs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defiant</li> <li>Lack transparency and accountability</li> <li>Not very supportive of the government</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
<b>CAMEROON</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection</li> <li>National Meteorology Centre</li> <li>National Observatory for Climate change</li> </ul>				
<b>ZAMBIA</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zambia National Environment Agency</li> <li>Zambia Meteorology Department</li> <li>Zambia Wildlife Conservation</li> <li>Department under Ministry of Agriculture</li> </ul>				
<b>NIGERIA</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nigeria Meteorology Agency</li> <li>The National Emergency Management Agency</li> </ul>				
<b>ZIMBABWE</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meteorological Department</li> <li>NEMA</li> <li>Civil Aviation</li> </ul>				

<b>UGANDA</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NEMA</li> <li>• Ministry of Water</li> </ul>				
<b>SIERRA LEONE</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Protection Agency</li> <li>• Office of National Security</li> <li>• Ministry of lands and Planning</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture</li> </ul>				

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	1. Meteorological Department under the ministry of communication. 2. Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection 3. Climate change Secretariat 4. Environmental	1. Ministry of Environment, water and Climate 2. Department of Climate which works in collaboration with the Meteorological	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	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 <b>Strengths</b> 1. Recent enhanced collaboration with other sectors and ministries

<p>4. Climate Change Secretariat</p> <p>5. National Protected Area Authority</p> <p>Meteorological Department</p>	<p>Management Agency</p> <p>5. National Agriculture Information Service (Ministry of Agricultures)</p>	<p>Service</p> <p>2. Environmental Management Agency</p>			<p>Green</p>	<p>2. It is a legal entity</p> <p>3. It has access to the national media house for the dissemination of weather forecast daily during the main news bulletin.</p> <p><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <p>1. Obsolete equipment</p> <p>2. Inadequate funds</p> <p>3. 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.</p>
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**2. STRENGTH (S) AND WEAKNESS (W) OF THE ABOVE INSTITUTIONS**

<p><b>SIERRA LEONE</b></p>	<p><b>ZAMBIA</b></p>	<p><b>ZIMBABWE</b></p>	<p><b>BOTSWANA</b></p>	<p><b>GHANA</b></p>	<p><b>LIBERIA</b></p>
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<p>(S); All the above mentioned institutions are legal entities          -Technical know how          -Intense advocacy and sensitization of citizens          -----          (W) -Lack of funding,          -Outdated equipment especially in the case of the Meteorological department          -Lack of inter-ministerial or inter agency coordination.-          Inadequate human resources-Mind set and cultural practices</p>	<p>(S)Recognition as legal institutions          -Institutions are linked to the to the national broadcaster which makes it easier for the dissemination of information -          Climate change Secretariat is a legal entity which coordinates all representatives of relevant ministry -The climate change secretariat has access to funding (green finance) -          National Agriculture Information is decenstralised with officers in extension services as well as the involvement of community members in it activities such as insurance of farmers          -----          (w)Institutions are centralized          -Lack of appropriate weather infrastructure          -Lack of capacity and human resources          -The secretariat is wrongly place under the ministry of finances which limits the utilization of the expertise of these human resources          -They fail to sensitise people proactive measures.          -The National agriculture</p>	<p>(S)All institutions are legal entities. As such they are responsible to government to deliver according to their responsibility;-The meteorological service is linked to the national broad caster for information delivery( weather information embedded in the daily news bulletin); -          Coordination, collaboration and information sharing among ministries; -          Meteorological Service is in partnership with the telecommunication networks for dissemination of information.            (W) Most institutions are not decentralized especially in matters relating to implementation); -Inadequate funds to acquire the needed infrastructure; -Extension officers do not understand the weather/climate information themselves</p>	<p>(S)Full automation of weather/climate forecast stations and they do have enough data          -----          (W)Difficulty in make the climate information more useful to the end users.</p>	<p>(S)All institutions are successful in one way or another          -----          (W)The institutions operate in isolation.</p>	<p>(S) All are legal entities          -----          (W) Institutions are highly centralized; -Dessimination of information is poor; -. Inadequate training of human resources; -Inadequate funding due to unfavourable economic conditions</p>
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management Services is not well funded and their expertise not adequately utilized.

### 3. WHAT CAN BE DONE?

SIERRA LEONE	ZAMBIA	ZIMBABWE	BOTSWANA	LIBERIA	GHANA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strong financial support to institutions</li> <li>2. Provision of updated equipment</li> <li>3. Enforcement of policies</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strong financial support</li> <li>2. Decentralisation of programmes</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adequate financial support to purchase modern infrastructure</li> <li>2. The capacity of the extension officers should be built to enable them understand climate information</li> </ol>	Institutional support for coordination	Independent support office to coordinate domestic and international climate funds	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adequate budgetary allocation to the Meteorological Agency to enable it carry out its mandate</li> </ol> <p>as well as procure modern infrastructure.</p> <p>Effective collaboration between and among all ministries because climate change knows no sectoral boundaries.</p>

#### 4. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

1. The Government
2. Communities

## ANNEX 5 : Discussion Q/R Day 1 (21<sup>th</sup> October 2016)

Agriculture production and Food Security (Group 1)

### GROUP 1: AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION AND FOOD SECURITY

<p><b>A. How to strengthen the capacity development of CI/S generators</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Map areas affected by climate change and hold FGDs with agriculturalists to establish challenges</li> <li>2. Encourage CI experts to communicate CI in a manner easily understood by the public</li> <li>3. Build capacities of Climate Experts e.g., equipment, infrastructure, increase the number of experts – Increase budget allocation (government)</li> <li>4. Merge indigenous knowledge with formal knowledge on CI</li> <li>5. Decentralize climate information services (across the country)</li> <li>6. Lobby for/Provide better budgetary support</li> </ol>
<p><b>B. Reinforce CI/S linkages with key sectors of the economy</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide a platform where farmers can interact with other stakeholders e.g., Met Department, Departments under the Ministry of Agriculture etc.</li> <li>2. Government should encourage growth of finance institutions that can provide affordable loans to farmers</li> </ol>
<p><b>C. Package information to target users in the key sectors</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encourage ICT development/Provide Budgetary support for ICT development – This will ease dissemination of CI; CI will reach large scale population etc</li> <li>2. Profiling information on crop profitability</li> <li>3. CI can be translated to local languages and disseminated through community outreach programmes</li> <li>4. Circulate bulletins containing CI on various platforms e.g., social media</li> </ol>

Water and Energy Security (Group 2)

## GROUP 2: WATER AND ENERGY SECURITY

<p><b>A. How to strengthen the capacity development of CI/S generators</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lobby for increase in funding by the government</li> <li>2. Integrate climate change policies in legislative frameworks and development practice</li> <li>3. Ensure CI equipment are properly maintained.</li> <li>4. Continuous capacity building and development of government practitioners, local community, legislators etc.</li> </ol>
<p><b>B. Reinforce CI/S linkages with key sectors of the economy</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Widespread dissemination of CI e.g., through media, social media etc.</li> <li>2. Create a common forum/framework for interaction between stakeholders, experts and legislators</li> <li>3. Strengthen research</li> </ol>
<p><b>C. Package information to target users in the key sectors</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Translate CI into local languages</li> <li>2. Promote adoption of easy to use applications e.g., phone applications</li> </ol>

Roads and Housing (Group 3)

<b>GROUP 3: ROADS AND HOUSING</b>	
<b>A. How to strengthen the capacity development of CI/S generators</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training/Human resource development</li> <li>2. Adequate financial support</li> <li>3. Logistical support</li> </ol>
<b>B. Reinforce CI/S linkages with key sectors of the economy</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>2. Plans of relevant ministries should be formulated taken into consideration CI</li> </ol>
<b>C. Package information to target users in the key sectors</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CI should be downscaled, simplified and made specific to each sector</li> <li>2. Raise awareness through electronic, print media and local authorities and community leaders through dialogue and workshops</li> <li>3. Reinforcement of legislations.</li> </ol>

Disaster Risk Reduction (Group 4)

**GROUP 4: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)**

**A. How to strengthen the capacity development of CI/S generators**

1. Distinction between DRR and Disaster response – still most African disaster systems are geared around response, and it is hard to get resources for DRR
2. Many CI providers deal with response but not DRR
3. 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 disasters
7. Find a way of to align DRR and disaster
  - 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 – decentralization
8. Training: University in Zambia and also in Zimbabwe has introduced a course to deal with DRR
9. 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
  - 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
11. Complicated set of issues on disaster response – in Kenya there is authority but some people feel it doesn't work for them

**GROUP 4: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)**

<p><b>B. Reinforce CI/S linkages with key sectors of the economy</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>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"> <li>○ In Botswana, DRR office is at office of the President – with met, energy and different government departments, civil society and private sector</li> <li>○ Key issue is where do you house this coordinating authority</li> <li>○ Disaster Unit in Zambia has been existing for a long time – Disaster Unit has to use info developed by climate secretariat to respond</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Mechanisms to ensure that climate secretariat provides information</li> <li>5. In some small economies, e.g. pacific islands, DRR and CCA are becoming totally integrated in their institutions and the laws</li> <li>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</li> <li>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"> <li>○ Could the National Mets be the agency: holding the information; perhaps create national secretariat and</li> <li>○ Develop a bill to create this agency/secretariat to host all information?</li> <li>○ 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>8. Are there international or national instruments that compel/facilitate sharing of data?</li> <li>9. Harmonize and synchronize actions from all government departments</li> </ol>

**GROUP 4: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)**

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. 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 existing</li> <li>11. Build a framework on how the countries want to proceed before any institutional change is done</li> </ol>
<p><b>C. Package information to target users in the key sectors</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If possible, develop toolkits for people to use</li> <li>2. 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).</li> <li>3. We still need to increase education and awareness, to demystify the issue of climate change</li> </ol>



## ANNEX 6 : Training Agenda

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY/ACTOR
<b>19<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 2016</b>		
08:00 – 17:00	<b>ARRIVAL OF PARTICIPANTS, ORIENTATION AND WELCOME DRINKS/DINNER?</b>	UNECA
<b>DAY 1 Thursday – 20<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 2016</b>		
9:00 – 10:30	<b>OFFICIAL OPENING</b>	UNECA
	Registration of Participants	UNECA/CAMCO
	Welcoming & Opening Remarks	UNECA/CAMCO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introductions</li> <li>• Workshop Programme and Expectations (<i>Participants to do cross introduction of nearest neighbor</i>)</li> <li>• Training workshop objectives, working modalities, expected outputs/deliverables</li> </ul>	CAMCO/SM/WG
10:30 – 11:00	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	ALL
11:00 – 12:00	<b>INTRODUCTION TO THE GUIDE</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purpose of the Guide and target Audience</li> <li>• Overview of the Guide</li> <li>• Importance of climate information to decision makers</li> </ul>	CAMCO
	<b>INTRODUCTION TO CLIMATE INFORMATION SERVICES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is Climate Information? What are Climate services</li> <li>• Infrastructure for the Production and Delivery of CI/ CIS</li> <li>• Status of Climate Information and Services in Africa</li> <li>• Types of climate information</li> <li>• Climate products</li> <li>• Climate modelling and scenario building</li> </ul>	CAMCO
12:00– 13:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plenary session discussion feedback on the presentation and reaction to question:</li> <li>• Group formation to discuss</li> </ul>	PARTICIPANTS, CAMCO/WG

13:00 – 14:00	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>	ALL
14:00 – 15:00	<b>GROUP DISCUSSIONS</b>	PARTICIPANTS/WG
15:00 – 16:00	<b>PLENARY &amp; PRESENTATION</b>	CAMCO, UNECA
16:00	TEA BREAK AND END OF DAY ONE	ALL
----- END OF DAY 1 -----		
<b>TIME</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY/ACTOR</b>
<b>DAY 2 Friday – 21<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 2016</b>		
9.00 – 10:30	<b>RECAP DAY 1</b>  <b>CLIMATE SERVICES AND PRODUCTS</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Categories of Climate Information</li> <li>• Communicating Climate Information</li> <li>• What Value do Climate Services add</li> <li>• Communicating Climate Information</li> </ul>	CAMCO/WG  CAMCO/SM
10:30– 11:00	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	ALL
11:00– 12:00	<b>USES OF CLIMATE INFORMATION</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How Climate Information can help Africa achieve Development Goals</li> <li>• Elements of CI Necessary for effective for Decision Making</li> <li>• Why CI has not been mainstreamed in long term decision making in Africa?</li> <li>• Avenues for Supporting CI in Africa</li> <li>Uses of climate information</li> </ul>	CAMCO
12:00– 13.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plenary session discussion feedback on the presentation and reaction to question:</li> <li>• Group formation to discuss</li> </ul>	CAMCO
13:00 - 14:00	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>	ALL

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY/ACTOR
14:00 – 15:00	<b>GROUP DISCUSSIONS</b>	PARTICIPANTS
15:00 – 16:00	<b>PLENARY &amp; PRESENTATION</b>	CAMCO, UNECA
16:00	TEA BREAK AND END OF DAY TWO	ALL
----- END OF DAY 2 -----		
TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY/ACTOR
<b>DAY 3, SATURDAY – 22<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 2016</b>		
9.00 – 10:30	<b>RECAP OF DAY 2</b>  <b>CLIMATE INFORMATION AND SERVICES AND LEGISLATION</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislating for Investment in CI and Services</li> <li>• Institutional Development for Climate Information / Services</li> <li>• Nationally Determined Contributions</li> <li>• Using Climate Information for Investment Assessments</li> <li>• Why is Climate Proofing Investments necessary</li> </ul>	CAMCO
10:30– 11:00	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	ALL
11.00 – 12:00	<b>MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE INFORMATION AND SERVICES INTO LAWS, PLANS AND POLICIES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding the concept of Mainstreaming</li> <li>• General approach for legislators on mainstreaming of CI/S into legislation and policy</li> <li>• Guidelines to successful mainstreaming of climate information into policy, legislation, projects and programmes</li> <li>• Approaches to mainstreaming</li> <li>• Key Challenges in CC Mainstreaming</li> </ul>	CAMCO
12:00 – 13:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plenary session discussion feedback on the presentation and reaction to questions</li> <li>• Group formation to discuss</li> </ul>	CAMCO
13:00 – 14:00	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>	ALL
14:00 – 15:00	<b>GROUP DISCUSSION</b>	CAMCO

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY/ACTOR
15:30 – 16:00	Discussions and way forward	PARTICIPANTS
16:00	Speeches and official closing of the workshop	ALL
----- END OF DAY 3 -----		
<b>END OF WORKSHOP</b>		

## ANNEX 7 : List of Participants

No.	Full Name		Country
1	Hon. Nalyanaya Charity	Trainer	Kenya
2	Hon. Mutimba Stephen	Trainer	Kenya
3	Hon. Gichigi Wanjiku	Trainer	Swedish
5	Hon. Jatta Buba	Assistant	Gambia
6	Hon. Sabally Saidou	MP	Gambia
7	Hon. Kolley Abdou	MP	Gambia
8	Hon. Chalikosa Bambala Sylvia	MP	Zambia
9	Hon. Belem Ephraim	MP	Zambia
10	Hon. Jeh Brown	MP	Liberia
11	Hon. Mashange Wonder	MP	Zimbabwe
12	Hon. Epmarcus Kanhanga	MP	Zimbabwe
13	Hon. Masebe Joseph		British
14	Hon. Adeke Anna	MP	Uganda
15	Hon. Tayebwa Thomas	MP	Uganda
16	Hon. Copaore Mominata	MP	Burkinafaso
17	Hon. MATENOKAY TINGBAN	MP	Liberia
18	Hon. Tshuma Joseph	MP	Zimbabwe
19	Hon. Abdulai Bakarr Sannoh	MP	Sierra Leone
20	Hon. Rosaline Smith	MP	Sierra Leone
21	Hon. Komba Estyne S. Boyah	MP	Sierra Leone
22	Mr. Ntiokam Divine	Cameroon	
23	Ms. Mariam Allam	Egypt	
24	Mr. Friday Phiri	Zambia	

25	Mr. Elias Ntungwe Ngalame	Cameroon	
26	Mr. Abel Musumali	Zambia	
27	Mr. Tabi Joda	Nigerian	
28	Ms. Diane Bahati	Rwanda	
29	Mr. Atâyi Ezekiel Opaluwah	Nigeria	
30	Mr. Velma Oseko	Kenya	
31	Mr. Joseph Masembe	British	
32	Ms. Chinma George	Nigeria	
33	Ms. Rosine Nkonla	Cameroon	
34	Tracy Sonny	Botswana	
35	Mr. Pius Okoh	Nigeria	
36	Ms. Monica Chundama	Zambia	

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