



**United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC)**

FINAL REPORT

**Workshop on the Identification of Needs of
African Group of Negotiators on Climate Change (AGN)**



**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
21-23 May 2013**

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACCE	Africa Carbon Credit Exchange
ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development
ACPC	African Climate Policy Centre (at ECA)
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGRHYMET	Centre Régional de Formation et d'Application en Agro météorologie et Hydrologie
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AMESD	African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development
ATPS	African Technology Policy Studies
AUC	African Union Commission
CCAFS	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CCDA	Climate Change and Development in Africa
CCDU	Climate Change and Desertification Unit (at AUC)
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CDSF	Climate and Development Special Fund (at AfDB)
ClimDev-Africa	Climate for Development in Africa
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSC	Climate Services Centre
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GCOS	Global Climate Observation System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCS	Global Framework for Climate Services
ICPAC	Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (at IGAD)
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
NAMAs	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
MRVs	Measurement, Reporting and Validation
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NMHS	National Meteorological and Hydrological Services
PACJA	Pan African Climate Justice Alliance
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SD	Sustainable Development
SEA	Swedish Energy Agency
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Workshop on the Identification of Needs of African Group of Negotiators on Climate Change (AGN) convened in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 21-23 May, 2013. Participants identified research, climate negotiations and communication as three key areas in which they will continue to seek support from the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) in particular and ClimDev-Africa in general for the coming years.

The 3-day workshop was organized by ACPC on behalf the Climate for Development (ClimDev-Africa) partners from 21-23 May 2013 at the UN Conference Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The workshop laid a foundation for cooperation between the AGN and the ACPC and energized African climate change negotiators to put more scientific content in their participation in the ongoing round of climate negotiations.

The comprehensive work plan underscored the role of research in generating evidence-based knowledge for use in buttressing the lead negotiators positions. For example, in a context where Africa will have to reduce emissions, what are the implications of the Brazilian proposal for Africa's interests? What kind of research is needed to counter the Brazilian proposal? How does Africa develop alternative timeframes for peaking and emission scenarios and understand the sectoral implications for water, health and agriculture?

Strategically, how can Africa make research on technology more prominent in adaptation? How does Africa clarify loss and damage issues; what would be the emissions reductions if NAMAs are implemented? How can Africa use knowledge from emerging issues to strengthen its position?

Workshop participants who were carefully selected to have a good mix of scientists, negotiators and communication experts also looked into possible African perspectives as regards other streams of negotiations: adaptation, mitigation, capacity development, technology development and transfer, shared vision and climate finance.

Negotiators regretted the fact that "we are not communicating sufficiently the work we do; our communication is too full of jargon", saying the media could be used to deepen accountability and transparency and test the waters on government policy.

Underlining the fact that the most obvious source of public information on climate change is the media, participants embraced the proposal of the last ClimDev-Africa Steering Committee meeting which met in Tunis, Tunisia last March, to strengthen climate change communication as a whole and the work negotiators are doing on behalf of the Continent.

They called for the creation of a core team of "specially trained journalists who will develop regular jargon-free stories for the general public and negotiators". This would be done by revisiting the AMCEN communication strategy as a foundation the AGN can build on.

Participants observed with satisfaction the fact that Africa is speaking with one voice and there is greater cohesion among its negotiators than it was a few years ago.

Successive exposés were focused on: decisions relating to Doha outcomes; climate change issues in the recent African Union Summit held in January 2013; ACPC strategic directions in the fight against the impacts of climate change and especially analytical and research activities of the Centre; key areas and research needs of AGN ; negotiation and Communication support to AGN.

During an interactive session on topics considered to be important enough for strategic action within the framework of AGN work, it was obvious that the Group of Negotiators needs support in the areas identified in the workshop concept note.

1) INTRODUCTION

The Climate for Development (ClimDev-Africa) Programme was established in 2009 by the African Union Commission (AUC), UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Development Bank (AfDB) to explore actions required in overcoming climate information gaps, for analyses leading to adequate policies and decision-making at all levels in Africa. For three consecutive years, the African Group of Negotiators on climate change has sought and obtained technical assistance from (ClimDev-Africa) partners before and during each annual Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

For example, at COP16 in Cancun Mexico (2010), delegations from ECA, AUC and AfDB teamed up to support the African Common Position that they had helped to draft; and in Durban South Africa (2011) they jointly put up an *“Africa Pavilion”* from where the African voice resonated to participants from all over the world.

At the most recent COP in Doha Qatar, ClimDev-Africa participation in general and assistance to the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) in particular got more substantive in the sense that it produced at least three (3) results that could easily contribute towards concrete outputs within the ClimDev-Africa work programme:-

- ❖ A pre-COP workshop was organised to review and upgrade projects proposals that have the potential of attracting ClimDev-Africa funding. This would help jumpstart the implementation of one of the pillars of ClimDev-Africa which is the Climate and Development Special Fund (CDSF) to be hosted by AfDB.
- ❖ At COP18, a dinner dialogue was organised to re-energize partners and attract greater attention not just to what the Programme aims to do but on what needs to be done for Africa to put more investments into the provision of climate services. The event was highly successful, judging from participants’ feedback and the post-mortem analysis undertaken by representatives of the three institutions.

The AGN held a series of working sessions to strategize on lines of action before, during and after COP18. One of the outcomes of these working sessions was the decision by the Chair of AGN to formalise their recognition of ACPC through the ClimDev-Africa as one of the main institutions that is capable of helping AGN in their preparation for global negotiations on climate change.

From experience and exchanges with experts in different areas of climate change negotiations, it seems clear that the AGN in general and lead negotiators in particular will continue to need support in: research and analysis that can support their positions during negotiation sessions on key climate change subjects; training and capacity strengthening for a better grasp of different subject matters; negotiation skills development; and, development of communication skills

This report describes the synthesis of the three-day workshop (21-23 May, 2013), especially the action points in the areas of research, negotiations and communications.

2) GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

2.1 Goal

The main goal of the proposed workshop was to outline and agree on key areas of this assistance and identify strategies of rendering it in the most effective and efficient manner.

2.2 Objectives

The workshop aimed at achieving the general objective through the following specific objectives:

- ❖ provide a forum for the African Group of Negotiators to have an open conversation with ClimDev-Africa Programme partners on their current needs, and those of say, the next 3-4 years so that an appropriate delivery system can be put in place to meet those needs in a timely manner;
- ❖ identify a Task Force to undertake critical research on priority needs in the run up to UNFCCC rounds of negotiations, including COP19;
- ❖ identify a Task Force to draw up capacity development needs in the areas of communication, public speaking and negotiation skills; and,
- ❖ think through other support areas that could help the AGN boost and enhance its image as a serious partner on the negotiation table.

2.3 Outcomes

- ❖ Review of a report on ClimDev-Africa activities in Doha, Qatar;
- ❖ Outline of ClimDev assistance to AGN in three areas (research, negotiations and communication) identified;
- ❖ Multi-institutional assistance group to AGN identified;
- ❖ Outline of a technical paper on the Brazilian Proposal;
- ❖ Cross- fertilization between lead coordinators on how synergies can be exploited; and,
- ❖ Areas of convergence on key technical matters in the negotiation process identified and agreed.

2.4 Methodology of Work

The methodology used during the workshop was a mix of exposés, exchanges, contributions, group work followed by plenary sessions, reading of documents, and critical review of group productions.

During some brainstorming sessions, participants were put into groups, taking into account their respective skills or their personal interests. Groups were led by lead negotiators and each had participation of an ACPC staff member.

Practical experiences and lessons learned from actual negotiations were presented, followed by discussions. The workshop was participatory and enabled interaction between the participants themselves and facilitators. Participants expressed great satisfaction at the end of the workshop.

2.5 Participants

Participants at the workshop were lead negotiators, scientists, University lecturers in areas related to climate change, representatives from AUC, ECA and AfDB; experts from ACPC, UNEP, AMCEN and media representatives. They came from countries across Africa, especially Cameroon, Chad, Ghana, Kenya, Swaziland and Tanzania. Participants from 21 countries had been invited. The complete list of participants is provided in the appendix.

2.6 Dates, Timing, Venue and Language of the Workshop

The workshop had simultaneous interpretation facilities in English and French which was provided throughout the workshop.

3) WORKSHOP PROCESSES AND RESULTS

3.1 Opening session of the workshop

At the opening session of the workshop, remarks were made by representatives from the three main partners of the ClimDev-Africa programme, the African Union Commission (AUC); the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); and the African Development Bank (AfDB).

Ms. Olushola Olayide underscored readiness of the AUC to leverage its political recognition to support the AGN. Dr. Balgis on behalf of the AfDB on the other hand commended ClimDev-Africa for this workshop which will prepare members of the AGN for the Bonn meeting.

Dr. Fatima Denton, Officer-in-Charge of the Special Initiatives Division of ECA and Co-ordinator of the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) welcomed participants and traced to the roots of the workshop to a meeting that took place between the AGN Chair, Dr. Emmanuel Dlamini and a team of experts from ACPC on the sidelines of COP18 in Doha, Qatar in November 2012.

She recalled that the AGN had requested ACPC to formalize the technical support it had been rendering to AGN ever since the Centre was established. She said how happy she was to see that the workshop was now a reality and called for a real and open conversation on all the areas in which the AGN required assistance.

3.2 Session One: Discussions and Decisions Relating to Doha and on Climate

Change in the Recent African Union Summit held in January 2013

Moderator: M. Fatima Denton

Presenter: Mr. Emmanuel Dlamini (AGN Chair)

3.4.2 Summary of Presentation and Discussion Points

The AGN Chair, Dr. Emmanuel Dlamini who came in during the opening session, addressed the workshop's first session and thanked Ms Fatima Denton for following through the promise she made in Doha, by organizing the workshop. He said that Africa is getting recognized in global climate negotiations and is beginning to play a central role thanks, to the kind of technical support that agencies such as ACPC and the all the ClimDev-Africa partners provide.

Delving into the theme of the workshop, he reiterated the need to engage credible institutions for sustained effort in the areas of research, negotiations and communication. He said that although mitigation costs have been quantified, adaptation costs need to be identified, and that it is in Africa's best interest to do the necessary research into adaptation costs.

He argued that mitigating now will reduce future cost of adaptation. He added that low carbon development is a new negotiation track, with NAMAs for SD, before stressing the need for Africa to tell its own story. He assured participants that COP 19 decisions would be guided by decision at September 2012 Arusha meeting of AMCEN.

He went on to explain some of the decisions that were taken in Doha:

- ❖ In Doha the text on agriculture prepared by Africa was adopted by G77 and used to inform negotiations.
- ❖ Prior to Doha scientists and negotiators went through alignment and it later became clear that scientists attendance in Doha was important. ACPC did well in quickly identifying scientists while COMESA, CCAFS facilitated them.
- ❖ On Loss & damage, though there was no agreement with annex I countries, institutional arrangements are possible.
- ❖ AGN is stronger and more cohesive thanks to AMCEN, ACPC and other players. It is also beginning to use science basis for formulating its positions.
- ❖ There is need for translation strategies to breakdown science to feed into negotiations. How can agriculture be roped in?
- ❖ ACPC can do current/future vulnerability analysis, regional or national. National communications to UNFCCC can be a basis for analysis aimed at strengthening mitigation.
- ❖ Insurance interventions should be pursued as a response to Loss & Damage. In addition, slow onset events that are related to Loss and Damage in Africa require action.
- ❖ ACPC programme on encouraging Universities to incorporate climate change is a sensible option and should be followed through.

3.3 Session Two: Research Support-- Key ACPC Analytical and Research

Activities

Moderator: M.
Presenter: Mr. Seleshi Bekele (ACPC)

Summary of presentation

Mr. Seleshi's presentation was on the current ClimDev-Africa/ACPC Work Plan and the implementation Plan for 2013. Seleshi explained that the programme brings together: the political leadership and convening power of the AUC; the knowledge generation and capacity building strengths of the UNECA; and the financial expertise of the AfDB. He added that the programme delivery is based on shared roles and responsibilities as follows:

- ❖ The Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU): Advocacy i.e. political leadership & coordination of Africa's common position on climate change.
- ❖ The African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC): Policy i.e. Programmatic activities to develop climate policy capacity through knowledge generation, advocacy and advisory services.
- ❖ The ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (CDSF) : Financing demand-led investments on the ground for generation and use of climate information

He went on to explain the four result areas of the programme which are:

- ❖ widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination;
- ❖ quality analysis for decision support and management practice;
- ❖ informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy and programme functioning.

3.4.3 Discussion Points

Discussion that followed the presentation sought to identify research pointers into concerns such as:

- ❖ Where does low carbon development fit? Countries are coming up with unusual perspectives.
- ❖ REDD+ and regional MRVs are a problem, how do we solve them using research results?
- ❖ How were CCDA-I and II recommendations addressed? Did ACPC try to march its work programme to the recommendations?
- ❖ Is there need for ACPC to do needs assessments when there have been many needs assessments by other agencies in the past? Implementation is what is needed now.
- ❖ Is it necessary for ACPC to do modeling or its better to use other institutions outputs? ACPC clarified that it will liaise with partners to identify best knowledge available. Sub-Saharan Africa needs its own modeling capacity.
- ❖ AGN science support needs to be in the ACPC work plan.
- ❖ The ACPC work plan should go beyond 2013 in tandem with negotiations which are targeting 2020.

- ❖ Africa Pavilion is worth repeating despite its cost.
- ❖ ACPC will support AGN in three key areas, research, communications and negotiations.

3.4.4 Session Three: Research Needs: Discussions on Key Issues on the Research Needs of the AGN

Moderator: Tom Owiyo (ACPC)
 Presenter: Fatima Denton (ACPC)

3.4.5 Summary of presentation

During session three on research needs, participants broke up into four groups: Technology Development and Transfer; Capacity Building ; Shared Vision ; Finance and Adaptation. Each group was asked to identify key research areas from Africa Negotiators can derive knowledge for constructive engagement during climate talks. The needs identified by each group are outlined below:

3.4.6 3.4.1 Technology Development, Transfer and Capacity Building

This group made an overview of the current situation in Africa, based on a number of searching questions:

- ❖ What are the relevant policy, institutional arrangements and stakeholder engagement (public, private, etc) to realize technology transfer and development in Africa?
- ❖ To what extent are the leaders, negotiators, and policy makers understand the topic of technology transfer?
- ❖ How do we engage with the higher level political entities in Africa?
- ❖ How do we engage with climate technologies centers network (CTCN)?
- ❖ What are the technology development and transfer issues that AGN might emphasize during negotiations.

It then identified barriers that inhibit the transfer of technology to the Continent and made a few for suggestions in lieu of solutions:

- ❖ Research is needed on technology barriers, barrier removal and practices that can be replicated, and communicated to policy makers, executives, etc.

- ❖ ACPC should study what can be done to have effective transfer of technology.
- ❖ Electricity is in the hand of public sector. There are no private power developers.
- ❖ How do we design PPI and feed in tariffs? What are the relevant policies?
- ❖ ACPC can help identify opportunities for countries to come together to establish economy of scale and encourage technology transfer.
- ❖ Analyze the opportunities in job creation, FDI, Sustainable Development;
- ❖ Look at the economic opportunities from technology development
- ❖ Identify opportunities through identifying links to existing institutions.
- ❖ What would it take for ClimDev-Africa to develop a node of CTCN for the Continent?
- ❖ How does Africa ask for a special arrangement to fast track technology development?
- ❖ Under GCF, look into market barriers; explore how special arrangement for Africa can be made.
- ❖ Promotion of protection of African innovations, and creation of a mechanism for an African patent system.
- ❖ Is IPR an opportunity or challenge for Africa?
- ❖ ACPC should identify technology providers on various technologies. e.g. for wind, solar etc.
- ❖ As a pilot, assist in the identification of a few critical technologies to be considered for ToT.
- ❖ What are the scopes of technologies in various parts of Africa?

The group looked at capacity building/strengthening in all its aspects: Institutional (facilities, human resources, budget), universities (training, curricula, modelling capacity, etc) and went on to state how it is different from public education, information and awareness raising.

- ❖ Support the need to clearly understand what Africa is negotiating for. We need a good analysis to form the basis of negotiations. How do we get the flow back?
- ❖ Need to identify the regional centers of excellence to enable Africa to be better prepared and negotiate effectively at international fora?
- ❖ The role of AMCEN and UNEP to enhance our CTCN for Africa's benefit.

- ❖ How do we strengthen capacities on Measurement Reporting and Validation (MRV)?
- ❖ Synthesize different reports e.g. national communications to identify the needs of Africa.
- ❖ What are capacity building needs? Climate change finance, adaptation, mitigation by various stakeholders such as government, private sectors, CSO, etc.
- ❖ How do we ensure sustainability and measure change and impact?

3.4.7 Shared Vision and Finance

- ❖ ACPC should provide support by expounding on alternative timeframes for peaking and emission scenarios and their sectoral implications (water, energy, health, agriculture), with focus on the Sahel and greater horn of Africa. Early results should feed into COP19 and full study into next years negotiations.
- ❖ ACPC and others should assess the costs of adaptation in Africa, to provide a data basis for Africa's position
- ❖ What are the sources of finance and their implications for Africa?
- ❖ Assessment of existing modalities of finance (direct access). Possible partners in 2-4 include ClimDev-Africa, Research centers, One World and UNDP.

3.4.8 Adaptation

1. ACPC should look into the following working areas identified in the NAPs technical guidelines:
 - Analyzing current climate and future climate change scenarios;
 - Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at sector, and regional levels;
 - Reviewing and appraising adaptation options
2. Loss and Damage
 - ACPC should continue efforts on compiling facts and evidence from the ground in order to assess the impacts of climate stressors;
 - ACPC should also explore risk and approaches in the areas of slow-onset events in the context of Africa:
 - Sea level rise;
 - Salinization;
 - Glacier melt;
 - Desertification
 - ACPC should come up with innovative ways of addressing loss and damage in the context of Africa;
 - ACPC should help in "costing" the loss and damages in Africa (both economic and non-economic)
3. Loss of biodiversity due to climate change impacts.

4. ACPC should explore the opportunities to establish a regional insurance mechanisms (e.g. similar to the Caribbean climate risk insurance mechanism) including micro-insurance.

3.4.9 Mitigation

5. Prepare an overall mitigation Technical Paper focusing on the following elements;
 - Analysis of current statistics on historical and projected emission levels for Africa. Entry point is National Communications (NCs), Identification of gaps in NCs.
 - Analysis of various figures in the context of Africa (e.g. 400ppm of CO₂ concentrations, developed countries reduction of 18% below 1990 by 2020, 2degree temperature rise global goal, 2nd commitment period emission reduction figures) What are implications for Africa?
 - What will be the emissions reduction if NAMAs are implemented? Baselines are needed and emission profiles should be outlined. This should be done per sector, agriculture, forestry, transport, industry, waste management and energy, Potential costs of mitigation in various sectors.
6. Identify synergies between adaptation and mitigation, Per sector, agriculture, forestry, waste management, transport, industry as well as relation between forestry, agriculture, AFOLU, REDD+, land use.
7. Development of framework for emissions and other environmental data and information collection and compilation data. Research mechanisms for mitigation are needed. ECA and its SROs need strengthening to guide country data related activities.
8. Identify the implications of emission reductions on economic and public policy trends in African countries in the context of LED.

3.4.10 Cross Cutting Research Needs

On cross-cutting needs, the breakout sessions identified the research needs enumerated below:

1. The AGN is in need of studies on climate variability impacts on ecosystems, species etc, similar to what developed countries have done. An example of the effect of climate change and variability on elephants and tourism was cited.
2. How are the reaches of biodiversity moves? How do livelihoods and climate change interact? How will this change depending on different scenarios?
3. Identify areas to research and allow how African agenda can go to IPCC and UNFCCC negotiation process.
4. Historical review of the referral system
5. What are the links between low carbon development (LCD), NAMAs and REDD+?
6. Identification of research activities related to the adaptation committee.
7. Members on the Adaptation Committee should inform ACPC on relevant issues to be discussed for necessary research support.
8. At Adaptation Fund board level, there is a need to have more information on the monetization of the Certified Emission Reduction (CERs).
9. On the negotiations relating to the new agreement, ACPC should support efforts to link different projected global temperature scenarios and their implications for the cost of adaptation in Africa.
10. Africa use and discovery of new natural resources vis-à-vis mitigation e.g. clean coal, oil, what are the implications?

11. Information on carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology, capture and science as an emerging issue:
 - “ Understanding the whole concept of CCS
 - “ Though expensive, it is the trend at global level
12. ACPC must take interest in SBSTA as the agenda is scientific issues. This will help in shaping Africa's recommendations at the scientific body:
 - “ Durban Platform is adhoc but SBSTA and SBI will remain. Does ACPC have this capacity as SBSTA issues are very scientific?
13. Establishing an MRV framework for Africa:
 - “ South Africa has established an MRV unit. Can Africa learn from South Africa? This will determine what the emerging support issues are and Africa's challenges. Activities on this are needed and can be done by ACPC and disseminated via RECs. Transport sector is key in this respect, as it's growing rapidly.
14. Development of Communications Strategy:
 - “ Emphasis on information dissemination. Scientific knowledge should be simplified for journalists and laymen
 - “ Networks are needed to sustain dialogue

It was noted that ACPC should collaborate with regional centres of excellence and RECs to avoid duplication of efforts.

Session Four: 4 Negotiation Support

The fourth session dealt with the negotiation needs of the AGN. It was emphasized that the resumed Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (ADP) will be of importance to the group. Negotiations under this platform are expected to develop a legal agreement applicable post-2020 to all parties under the convention thus the importance for Africa to build a strong case that is backed by evidence. Participants warned that it would be difficult to reverse the process once it progresses further. Therefore, participants called for efforts to prepare the African Group's negotiating capacity.

In this regard, participants noted that there is some discussion going on the Brazilian proposal on burden sharing. This proposal was made some sixteen years ago by Brazil in the negotiations leading to the Kyoto protocol. It was recommended that ACPC, AUC and AfDB should carry out an analysis to see how Africa prepares itself to respond and complement the Brazilian proposal to ensure Africa's interests are safeguarded. It was argued that the Brazilian proposal should not be thrown out because it has a lot of good elements for mitigation.

Participants also noted that Africa should take cognizance of the fact that South Africa is part of the BRICS group and thus has an inclination to agree with Brazil. It is not clear to the AGN how South Africa may react to the Brazilian proposal. Brazil is likely to forward the proposal in the name of BRICS to which South Africa which is the ADP coordinator within AGN is a member.

It was also remarked that the ACPC is working on agriculture in collaboration with COMESA and CCAFS. On the issue of agriculture, it was reported that the chair of SBSTA is finding it difficult to sufficiently advance Africa's agriculture concerns in the committee. Therefore, Africa should identify and unravel bottlenecks hampering progress on agriculture issues in order to move these matters from the SBSTA discussions table to a concrete and actionable agenda.

In addition, participants observed that ACPC could synthesize the issues and positions on ADP and identify key issues and provide advice on ways forward to facilitate the process that will lead to an agreement by 2015. Though other countries have studied the impact of climate change on salmon, Africa needs to study the impact of climate change on animals such as elephants and the big five, as the impact can affect tourism which is a significant foreign exchange earner in many African countries.

Participants noted that negotiation support and technical backstopping services should be provided not only to the chair of the AGN but also other lead coordinators. ACPC was also requested to develop a paper on possible institutional arrangements on Loss and Damage. The UNFCCC secretariat will prepare a similar technical paper on gaps and institutions. It would be useful if ACPC could prepare its own technical paper before that of the secretariat.

It was also suggested that the negotiation support to the group could be enhanced by establishing a core team of experts who would provide support during negotiations. This would enable Africa to be proactive instead reacting to ideas from other groups. AUC, AfDB, ACPC could be assigned specific roles in terms of support based on their comparative advantage in a well structured and sustainable manners;

Despite general perception, progress has been made in this area particularly on the GCOS after COP6 proposal, particularly on equipping the meteorological agencies with radar. ACPC could follow up on these proposals. Furthermore, ACPC should continue the work with CCAFS and COMESA in supporting the negotiations relating to agriculture in SBSTA.

As required after the Technology Executive Committee under adaptation meeting, there is an urgent need to develop a technology road map to support adaptation actions in developing countries. ACPC was also asked to follow up on this issue and give support to AGN and countries on this task. It was pointed out that the report of this meeting and the process is available on the UNFCCC website. Overall, the participant highlighted the fact that:

- ❖ There is a convergence on having the paper on adaptation goals and ACPC could look at it and strengthen the African vision;
- ❖ There is a needs for coordination of support to AGN and ACPC could probably play a coordinating role;
- ❖ support of ACPC should not be targeted only toward the chair of AGN but also to the AGN lead negotiators and others;
- ❖ ACPC should provide technical backstopping serving during negotiation sessions during, after and before the major climate conferences (COP/MOP)
- ❖ CPC's presence during such sessions would also enable it to understand the rapidly changing context within which it will provide support to the AGN.

Session Five: Communication Support

Session Chair: Therese Isseki

Presenter: Andrew K

3.4.11 Summary of presentation

The presentation highlighted the need to communicate and translate complex scientific information to policy-makers, which is often a difficult task. The media represents the most important single information source for the public about climate change.

Therefore, scientists and climate change negotiators have an obligation to clearly articulate the AGN mandate, plans and achievements to the public. Thus it is important for them to use the media to disseminate appropriate information about climate change issues.

This is why there is a need to facilitate the production of factual, understandable and timely information by journalists on this sector. For the activities of the climate change negotiators, using the media to disseminate information will have many advantages. Examples include:

- ❖ The media can help to galvanize support for their positions or help to challenge their counterparts with opposing views.
- ❖ The media can help to accurately report negotiating positions and other resulting stories from the main issues.
- ❖ Using the media effectively could help to attract more public and private support for research on climate change.

However, as a result of the complex nature of climate change and the difficulties in understanding the terminologies used, carefully worded press releases and explaining the work in interviews would help make that coverage more accurate as well as educating the public and policy-makers.

There is a critical need for a good understanding of, and careful reporting that educates the public on the climate change phenomenon as a whole; highlight its impacts, as well as the potential it has for job creation. The presenter highlighted some issues that have the potential to create misunderstanding/tension in the relationship between climate scientists/negotiators and reporters. These include:

- ❖ The fact that some scientists may see media focus on their work as somehow self-promotion, which can cause tensions with other colleagues;
- ❖ There is a worry that their negotiating power might be diminished or affected if they reveal certain information to the public before the negotiations begin; and,

- ❖ Sometimes, mistrust of the media could be an issue, which may emanate from practices such as using sensationalist headlines.

Discussion points

The session was used to explore how the Negotiators could effectively use the media to disseminate relevant, understandable and accurate information to the public and policy makers. It explored the following key issues/questions:

- ❖ What would the AGN want to communicate?
- ❖ Does AGN have a communication strategy to do this?
- ❖ Comparative analysis of the communication strategies of other negotiating blocs and other possible elements of AGN communication needs.
- ❖ The role of ACPC and ClimDev-Africa in facilitating AGN communication.

The working group also discussed recommendations that would help to build an effective communication plan for the AGN. These include:

- ❖ a need for capacity building activities in the media on how to report climate changes issues;
- ❖ a need to build a network for the dissemination of information;
- ❖ a need for AGN to co-ordinate its communication activities;
- ❖ a need for one communication strategy to be established by ACPC for all groups;
- ❖ ACPC could also use its network to disseminate information as well as communicating vital information for the AGN;
- ❖ The AGN could also use good and experienced communicators to make the case for Africa's position in the negotiations or informing the public.

The workshop agreed that strategic communication support for the AGN is a lot more than reporting on its activities. Hence, a communication plan for its work would include the following aspects:

- ❖ AGN champions and ambassadors include alternative voices such as community leaders and faith leaders;
- ❖ Dedicated AGN day around specific and relevant days;
- ❖ Method for translating knowledge into practice and the role of communications;
- ❖ Build capacity in public speaking;

- ❖ Engaging the media;
- ❖ Crisis communications management;
- ❖ AGN media tracking and analysis;
- ❖ Competitions and prizes: Reporting on AGN activities;
- ❖ Set up of a community of practice on communications: print; radio and new media; and,
- ❖ Designated spokespersons

4) CONCLUSION AND THE WAY FORWARD

The meeting concluded with agreement on the following actions, constituting the low-hanging fruits that ACPC can deliver in the short- and long terms.

Within the next few weeks:

- 1) Write a quick synthesis paper on Loss and Damage to support AGN negotiators ahead of the Bonn meeting, supplemented by institutional support at Bonn. The synthesis paper will look at Loss and Damage at community and policy levels, based on work undertaken jointly with UN University in Mozambique, Burkina Faso and Ethiopia. It will focus on community activities in key productive sectors, namely water and agriculture, while the policy environment will include local, regional and national levels.
- 2) The lead negotiator from Ghana, Ms Patience Dampney needs something concise on Loss and Damage immediately so that she can book a page. This should indicate that it is not just extreme events that need attention but also slow-onset events, on which not much work has been done.
- 3) Write a paper looking at the Brazilian proposal through an African lens. The idea is to critique selected elements of the Brazilian proposal in a manner that forces other negotiators to put African issues on the table. The end-product will be a substantive submission on the African position, if not a counter proposal.
 - ❖ To kickstart this process, a quick preliminary brief will bring together points that enable negotiators to talk at length during the next session and engage more robustly and holistically. The brief paper will allow negotiators to list issues during the introductory statement and indicate to the chair that the AGN group will be making a more substantive submission.
 - ❖ In order to bookmark that we are coming back with a counter proposal to the Brazilian proposal, ACPC will urgently come up with a substantive statement i.e. not later than two weeks from the time of the meeting.
 - ❖ As part of the process, ACPC will undertake comparative research on the Ethiopian and Brazilian proposals. Was the Ethiopian proposal submitted to the Gabon meeting adopted as an African position? How does it compare with the Brazilian proposal tabled at Kyoto? What aspects of each have slipped from the table?
- 4) Prepare a concept note on what the proposed advisory group for the AGN will look like with TORs to shape how long the group will be in place, the nature of support – technical, moral – that it will provide to AGN, how it will link with partners, timelines and deliverables. The concept note will take on board the following points:
 - ❖ Events are moving very fast; hence a primary task of the support groups is to assist AGN to keep up with the speed.

- ❖ Sensitivity is required since decisions about who goes to meetings are sovereign, national decisions and not usually those of the AGN chair.
 - ❖ Agree on a process to facilitate interactions between the proposed advisory group, AGN and the Chair of AGN.
 - ❖ Agree on a process of coordination and inter-ministerial dialogues.
 - ❖ Agree on a system to make the work of the advisory group transparent, as well as the work of groups supporting the advisory group.
 - ❖ Formalise the support given by several institutions through a programme of work for each year that clarifies what everyone is doing and replaces ad hoc support.
 - ❖ Is the proposed advisory group ad hoc or permanent? Whatever its name, the group must be well structured and not seen as taking over from AGN. The lesson from the LDCs is that the group must support coordinators and become coordinators where there are none.
 - ❖ The group should be given specific tasks, to complement the office of the Chair, on different key specific issues for Africa.
- 5) As part of work to build a support group around AGN, ACPC will have to create a database of ClimDev-Africa experts to share with AGN, including people familiar with the process. As part of this work undertake to:
- ❖ Arrange for certain experts to attend major meetings wearing national badges so they are in the room and can give advice on the spot as negotiations quicken and there is need to respond quickly to new developments.
 - ❖ Liaise with the Chair well in advance of meetings as to what expert support will be needed and brief the Chair as to what support will be available on the day.
- 6) Give substance to the communication pole by finalising the ACPC communication strategy and rolling it out in phases, with the first phase to be launched in the run up to CCDA-III. As part of the communication strategy, explore the following ideas:
- ❖ Ambassadors or champions ideas;
 - ❖ Press releases and press conferences to put issues on the radar of major events;
 - ❖ Create sketches and theatre with very simple messages to make people change their behavior;
 - ❖ Tap into the AU's network of journalists across Africa;
 - ❖ Talk to Reuters about beefing the capacity of African journalists.

7) As part of the communication strategy, the umbrella idea of an "Africa Day" or "Africa Pavilion" to showcase what Africa is doing will be conceptualised, shared with ClimDev-Africa partners and institutionalised. In defining the objectives of the Africa Day, the following questions will be explored:

- ❖ What do we want to get out of the Africa Day(s)?
- ❖ How can we use the day(s) to give visibility to critical issues?
- ❖ Is the Africa Day/Africa Pavilion a space or an event?
- ❖ What kind of a space is needed – a central place outside the negotiators' room?
- ❖ Can we involve radio and television as a form of advertisement?
- ❖ Do we want a one-day, two-day or continuous conference event?
- ❖ Are we talking about a global event?
- ❖ Explore using the *Africa Day event* to draw attention to the cohesiveness of Africa rather than its disunity.
- ❖ Explore producing a five minute film talking about climate change in Africa and bringing on board key negotiators and champions, to be shown in the corridors of the COP.
- ❖ Explore using the *Africa Day event* /Africa Pavilion as a platform to showcase Africa, a space where decision-makers can meet negotiators and take Africa to the world, or where our farmers who are feeling the brunt of climate change can have their say.
- ❖ *Sell* the *Africa Day event* or Africa Pavilion as an opportunity to invest in Africa telling its own story.
- ❖ Have a simple campaign leading up to the Day, involving ambassadors and key media people; a few campaign ideas will suffice.
- ❖ Develop mass communication and development communication tools in preparation for Africa Day.
- ❖ The AUC representative suggested that an assessment of journalists should be done before the Africa Day is planned for better coordination.
- ❖ The communication group offered to present a proposal for ACPC/ClimDev-Africa to establish Regional Media Resource Interface on climate change incorporating the print, radio/TV and electronic to foster sustained reporting and programming on the climate change in Africa.

- ❖ Formalise the relationship between partners in the ClimDev-Africa group, with complementary tasks, processes and reporting times clearly spelt out to make the group fully responsive and accountable to the AGN.
- ❖ ACPC to share the full report of the 21-23 May Needs Identification workshop with the AGN and partners. Sharing the report with wider organisations will help to broaden ownership.

In the long term

Aside from the low-hanging fruit identified above, the following broader programme of actions was proposed in response to the final day of deliberations, including recommendations from Days 1 & 2.

- ❖ Identify milestones/indicators against which progress can be measured.
- ❖ After agriculture, the next sector we need to work on is water.
- ❖ There is need to anticipate how other regions' policy responses to climate change will impact on Africa; for instance, on Kenya's florist sector or South Africa's wine industry, once African products are identified by markets as carbon intensive. Though REDD+ is already being done at national level, there's an opportunity to use the ecosystem approach. For example, David's suggestion that Africa could concentrate on research into areas that are typically African, with the point that the ant, butterfly, elephant don't need passports to cross borders was made. This is a void that no-one is filling. A cross-country multinational approach is something ACPC can do it.
- ❖ ACPC would be more effective working at regional level, not country level.
- ❖ Develop a multi-sectoral approach with inter-linkages between all sectors rather than a uni-sectoral approach such as agriculture.
- ❖ Identify institutions on the ground best placed to support work on Loss and Damage to avoid overreliance on international institutions and tap into Latin American research on Loss and Damage.
- ❖ Create a critical mass of negotiators with all the specialisations necessary (e.g. civil engineers, economists, journalists) for the wide spectrum of issues to be negotiated.
- ❖ Support AGN succession planning to reduce dependence on single key figures, including introducing a regional team of legal experts.
- ❖ Do a stocktaking of past initiatives to take on board results that have not yet been shared, so as to avoid duplication.

- ❖ Decide the focus for work on water.
- ❖ Strengthen national institutions to collect and manage appropriate data to help ClimDev-Africa analysis.
- ❖ Through the Adaptation Committee, put the NAP process at par with NAMAs.
- ❖ An ACPC structure should help to coordinate support as AGN moves to implement the decision by heads of state that it should have a bureau to reduce the burden of responsibility on the Chair.
- ❖ While preparing for the larger events, such as the COPs, take advantage of regional meetings to convene additional meetings and invite non-AGN members, media, young people etc. COP happens only once a year and there is always an explosion of activity at the event. Yet COP only takes decisions on issues raised throughout the year at other meetings, hence the need to prioritise the run-up events.
- ❖ Identify the key issues to focus on, including adaptation and finance, and remain focused on them.
- ❖ ACPC to prepare regular policy briefs to assist AGN to remain on top of the issues.
- ❖ ACPC can assist the AGN to build a programme to work with junior and young negotiators to build their capacity, drawing on the experience of a previous defunct programme.
- ❖ Explore the idea of having an AGN "chair-in-waiting" and alternative lead negotiators to buttress AGN's work and improve effectiveness during breakaway sessions and late-night sessions.
- ❖ The Devon outcome called for a legally binding text by 2015. This means that by mid-2014 there must be a finalised text to be adopted at the December 2015 COP, taking into account the six months required to circulate it politically.
- ❖ Explore actions to reverse the fragmentation of the Africa group and the G77, for instance take the lead in facilitating and resourcing a meeting of the Africa group with like-minded groups.
- ❖ Look at all the decisions from all previous COPs, identifying potentially high-yielding decisions that are not yet implemented and bring them to the attention of African countries.

Closing Statements

In closing statements, the ACPC coordinator Dr Fatima Denton noted that with the *low-hanging fruits* now identified, ACPC would begin mapping out a programme of activities, which would then be shared with the AGN and subjected to a process of transparent coordination.

The AfDB representative, Dr. Ms. Balgis OSMAN-ELASHA, announced the Bank's willingness to support any initiative to improve internal organisation and the structure of the AGN with a view to clarifying responsibilities and safeguarding continuity. The representative stated that a reporting mechanism for the ACPC coordinator to identify key issues and gaps and submit proposals to the AfDB would constitute the kind of feedback that would enable the Bank to improve its support.

The representative of the AUC, Ms. Olushola Olayide assured the meeting that the AUC would work with partners to mobilise resources for several issues highlighted during the meeting, including the need for a strong bureau, improved donors and partners coordination, support for data collection and research, climate change ambassadors and champions, as well as the establishment of Africa Day and regional centres of excellence.

The AGN representative promised to share the workshop discussions with a bureau meeting scheduled for 23rd June and with AMCEN ahead of a special session in September or October in preparation for COP19. He said the AGN would continue providing support to the group.

Dr Fatima Denton brought the three-day meeting to a close with the observation that after going through thorny paths where little support could be found, it was a first to see such support being drummed up for the African group of negotiators. She thanked ACPC's partners for investing time in the workshop and called for the level of engagement demonstrated to continue.

Workshop on the Identification of Needs of African Group of Negotiators on Climate Change (AGN)

**United Nations Conference Centre (UNCC), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
21 – 23 May, 2013**

Objectives of the Workshop:

- To explore and understand the specific needs of the AGN
- To identify critical areas of collaboration and engagement between the ACPC and the AGN
- To develop strategies and roadmaps in key areas including research, negotiations and communications, where the ACPC can better support the AGN's activities

Expected Outcomes of the Workshop:

- Understanding the specific needs of the AGN
- Areas of collaboration and engagement between the ACPC and the AGN are identified
- Strategies and roadmaps on research, negotiations and communications support are identified

Workshop Agenda

DAY 1: Tuesday May 21st 2013

08:30 – 09:30	Arrival and Registration		
Session One: Opening Session Chair: Emmanuel Dilahmani, AGN Chair Rapporteurs: Charles Muraya and Tatiana Arivelo			
09:30 – 10:30	Opening Remarks and Introductions	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To highlight the rationale and objectives of the Workshop ○ To highlight the roles of UNECA, AfDB, AUC and the AGN in addressing climate change issues in Africa including the Negotiations ○ Introduction of the participants and the agenda of the Workshop 	Facilitation: Brief description of the roles and activities of each institution in addressing the climate change challenge in Africa. Presenters/Commentators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UNECA ○ AfDB ○ AUC ○ AGN
10:30 – 11:00	Group Photographs; Tea and Coffee Break		
11:00 – 12:00	Discussions and Decisions Relating to Doha	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To highlight the major outcomes of the Negotiations in Doha ○ To highlight how these outcomes affect the African position ○ To highlight the major breakthroughs of the AGN in Doha and identify the priority areas, key issues and challenges remaining Outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The implications of the outcomes from the Negotiations in Doha are highlighted ○ Progress made by the AGN are highlighted and the key issues and challenges are identified 	Facilitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What are the major outcomes in Doha? ○ What do these outcomes mean for Africa? ○ What are the successes, priorities, key issues and challenges identified from the outcomes of the negotiations in Doha? Presenters/Commentators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AGN Lead Negotiators to provide comments ○ Discussions by all participants
12:00 – 13:00	Discussions and Decisions Relating to Climate Change in the Recent	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To highlight the current African consensus and position on climate change issues at the AU Summit ○ To identify how these issues can best be 	Facilitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What are the major outcomes on climate change from the AU Summit? ○ What is the current African position and what are the key issues raised at the

	African Union Summit held in January 2013	addressed	summit? ○ How can these issues be addressed? Presenters/Commentators: ○ Presentation by Olushola Olayide (AUC) ○ Discussions by all participants
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch		
Session Two: Highlights of ACPC Work Programme Session Chair: Stephen Muwaya Rapporteurs: Charles Muraya and Tatiana Arivelo			
14:00 – 15:30	Key ACPC Analytical and Research Activities	Objective: ○ To highlight ACPC's comparative advantage in key areas where it can provide effective support to the AGN Outcome: ○ Key areas where the ACPC can provide support to the AGN are identified	Facilitation: ○ Overview of ACPC activities ○ Climate Services and Water Development ○ Agriculture, Trade and Climate Change; Loss and Damage ○ Demand Driven Research and Analytical Initiatives Presenters/Commentators: ○ Presentations by ACPC staff - Fatima Denton, Seleshi Bekele, Tom Owiyo, Frank Rutabingwa ○ Discussions by all participants
15:30 – 16:00	Tea and Coffee Break		
Session Three: Research Needs Session Chair: Fatima Denton Rapporteurs: Florent Gasc and Michael Menker			
16:00 – 17:30	Discussions on Key Issues and Research Needs of AGN ○ Shared Vision ○ Mitigation ○ Adaptation ○ Climate Finance ○ Technology Transfer	Objectives: ○ To identify research priorities, gaps, needs, and challenges where the ACPC can take a lead to provide evidence-based support to the AGN ○ To identify immediate and specific research projects/papers to support the AGN in the upcoming Sessions, Preparatory Meetings and the Negotiations in 2013 Outcomes: ○ Priority research areas, gaps, challenges and	Facilitation: ○ What specific issues remain to be agreed on relating to each element of the negotiations? ○ How can ACPC provide better research support to strengthen and refine the position of the AGN? ○ What are the priority research projects/papers on these topics in the run-up to the Negotiations in 2013? Presenters/Commentators: ○ AGN Lead Negotiators to provide comments

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity Building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> needs identified ○ Timelines for immediate research projects are identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Discussions by all participants
DAY 2: Wednesday May 22nd 2013			
09:00 – 10:30	Discussions on Key Issues and Research Needs of AGN (Continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shared Vision ○ Mitigation ○ Adaptation ○ Climate Finance ○ Technology Transfer ○ Capacity Building 	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To identify research priorities, gaps, needs, and challenges where the ACPC can take a lead to provide evidence-based support to the AGN ○ To identify immediate and specific research projects/papers to support the AGN in the upcoming Sessions, Preparatory Meetings and the Negotiations in 2013 Outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Priority research areas, gaps, challenges and needs identified ○ Timelines for immediate research projects are identified 	Facilitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What specific issues remain to be agreed on relating to each element of the negotiations? ○ How can ACPC provide better research support to strengthen and refine the position of the AGN? ○ What are the priority research projects/papers on these topics in the run-up to the Negotiations in 2013? Presenters/Commentators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AGN Lead Negotiators to provide comments ○ Discussions by all participants Presenters/Commentators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AGN Lead Negotiators to provide comments ○ Discussions by all participants
10:30 – 11:00	Tea and Coffee Break		
Session Four: Negotiation Support Session Chair: David Lissole Rapporteurs: Mulugeta Ayalew and Benjamin Brida			
11:00 – 12:30	Negotiation Support	Objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To establish ACPC's role in providing support to the AGN and identify strategies on how the ACPC can better support the AGN's activities ○ To identify strategies to better coordinate the engagement between the ACPC and the AGN Outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ACPC's role identified ○ Strategies for support and coordination are identified 	Facilitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What coalitions has the AGN formed and the strategies it is using? ○ What specific services could the ACPC provide to the AGN? ○ How can the support to the AGN from the ACPC be better coordinated? Presenters/Commentators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Report on the Expert Group Meeting on agriculture – Lead Negotiator on agriculture ○ AGN Lead Negotiators to provide comments ○ Discussions by all participants
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch		

14:00 – 15:30	Negotiation Support (Continued)	<p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To establish ACPC’s role in providing support to the AGN and identify strategies on how the ACPC can better support the AGN’s activities ○ To identify strategies to better coordinate the engagement between the ACPC and the AGN <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ACPC’s role identified ○ Strategies for support and coordination are identified 	<p>Facilitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What coalitions has the AGN formed and the strategies it is using? ○ What specific services could the ACPC provide to the AGN? ○ How can the support to the AGN from the ACPC be better coordinated? <p>Presenters/Commentators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AGN Lead Negotiators to provide comments ○ Discussions by all participants
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15:30 – 16:00	Tea and Coffee Break
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Session Five: Communication Support
Session Chair: Therese Isseki
Rapporteurs: Haruna Gujba and Girmaw Gezahegn

16:00 – 17:00	Communication Support to AGN	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To identify the communication needs of the AGN ○ To identify various strategies in which the ACPC can provide communication and advocacy support to the AGN ○ To identify various tools needed for effective communication activities <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Communication needs of the AGN are identified ○ Communication strategies and tools as well as ACPC’s role are identified 	<p>Facilitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does AGN have a communication strategy? ○ How does the AGN communicate? ○ What does the AGN communicate? ○ How can the AGN communicate better? ○ Comparative analysis of the communication strategies of other negotiating blocs and other possible elements of AGN communication strategy <p>Presenters/Commentators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AGN Lead Negotiators to provide comments ○ Discussions by all participants
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DAY 3: Thursday May 23rd 2013

09:00 – 10:30	Communication Support to AGN (Continued)	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To identify the communication needs of the AGN ○ To identify various strategies in which the ACPC can provide communication and advocacy support to the AGN 	<p>Facilitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does AGN have a communication strategy? ○ How does the AGN communicate? ○ What does the AGN communicate? ○ How can the AGN communicate better? ○ Comparative analysis of the communication
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To identify various tools needed for effective communication activities <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Communication needs of the AGN are identified ○ Communication strategies and tools as well as ACPC's role are identified 	<p>strategies of other negotiating blocs and other possible elements of AGN communication strategy</p> <p>Presenters/Commentators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AGN Lead Negotiators to provide comments ○ Discussions by all participants
10:30 - 11:00	Tea and Coffee Break		
<p>Session Six: Way Forward and Closing Session Chair: Emmanuel Dilahmani, AGN Chair Rapporteurs: Charles Muraya and Tatiana Arivelo</p>			
11:00 - 12:30	Way Forward	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Summarise the needs of the AGN ○ Highlight the critical tasks and roles of the ACPC in providing better support to the AGN ○ Evaluation of the Workshop 	<p>Presenters/Commentators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AGN Lead Negotiators to provide comments ○ Discussions and comments by all participants
12.30 - 13:00	Closing Remarks		<p>Presenters/Commentators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UNECA ○ AfDB ○ AUC ○ AGN
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch		

