



## **Pan-Africa Component**

***Climate Research for Development (CR4D)  
Report of the Regional Climate Research Partnership (RCRP)  
Workshop for Southern Africa (SA)***

***25-26 May, 2016***



**United Nations  
Economic Commission for Africa**

**ACP<sup>o</sup>C**  
African Climate Policy Centre

**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>**

This work is facilitated by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, African Climate Policy Centre. ACPC is the coordinator of the pan-Africa component of WISER, which is supported by the Department for International Development (DFiD) of the United Kingdom. However, the views expressed and information contained in this toolkit does not necessarily represent the views of these partner institutions.

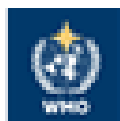
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# RCRP-SA Workshop Report

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## Partners



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## Summary

**T**he CR4D regional climate research partnership Workshop for Southern Africa was successfully held in Gaborone on 25-26 May 2016 with the primary objectives of scoping and assessing of user-driven climate research priorities for Southern Africa and initiating Multi-Stakeholder Collaborative Partnership for effective integration of new research into applications. Participants indicated that there is a dire need for networking and coordination of climate research in the region and the initial focus of the CR4D initiative in the region should be to map climate experts and initiatives in the research and academic institutions to know what research is available or is on-going in the region and to propose a new research agenda. Later, they formed an interim Regional Climate Research Coordination Team consists of 14 experts and identified an agriculture focused pilot project with an aim of enhancing the provision and use of climate products and services for agricultural development through collaborative research and partnerships in Southern Africa. This project builds on existing initiatives and frameworks and have four components: (i) data acquisition (capture, storage, retrieval, sharing) and analysis (modelling and down-scaling); (ii) community interactions to establish user needs and options including diverse communications channels; (iii) product development and service provision; and (iv) technical, human and financial (resource mobilization) capacity development both at national and regional level. The workshop also held a public seminar on nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to reduce the Impacts of Climate Change. Participants shared their experience and highlighted grey areas in the Paris Agreement. The workshop gathered more than 45 experts representing a wide range of sectors.

## SESSION I:

### Introduction

**T**he climate research for development (CR4D) in Africa is an African-led initiative supported by partnership between African Climate Policy center (ACPC) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS). The overarching mission of CR4D is to create a Pan-Africa Collaborative Platform and network of African climate science, services, policy, and practice communities as well as development partners and other stakeholders to co-explore, co-design, co-produce and co-communicate climate information and services, thus improving access, quality, and usability as well as main-streaming of climate information into Development Planning in Africa. To achieve this grand mission, CR4D Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC), in conjunction with the Secretariat, the Institutional Collaboration Platform, and the Oversight Board, supports implementation of the CR4D initiatives. In addition to these formal components of the governance structure, achieving CR4D goals will focus on Six (6) federated Regional Climate Research Partnerships (RCRPs) for East, West, Central, South, North and African-SIDS as the regional implementation mechanism. RCRPs will be the regional platforms/nodes for bringing together multiple stakeholders and institutions to:-

- Jointly identify key challenges, knowledge gaps and user-driven research priorities
- Co-design climate research and co-produce user-oriented climate information and services
- Facilitate the development of multidisciplinary and multi-stakeholder research and outreach teams
- Promote innovative communication and user platforms and tools for translating new research into applications

Climate change presents challenges to the entire world although the Southern Africa region is uniquely susceptible to its impacts. Access to water is projected to become more challenging with the continued onset of climate change and unreliable rainfall in much of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region. In the coming decades, the SADC region will also expect to experience higher land and ocean surface temperatures compared to the past, which will in turn affect rainfall, winds, and the timing and intensity of weather events <http://www.sadc.int/themes/meteorology-climate/climate-change-daptation/>. Increased frequency of floods, cyclones, and droughts in the region may damage infrastructure, destroy agricultural crops, disrupt livelihoods, and cause loss of life.

Hence, the CR4D RCRP workshop for Southern Africa (SA-RCRP) will primarily focus on kick-starting a consultative process of assessing and consolidating the unique regional challenges and opportunities for multi-institution and multi-stakeholder, user-driven and integrated climate research that contributes to enhancing climate information and services for policy and development planning. Moreover, a public seminar was convened to enhance awareness on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the Paris Agreement for Africa.

## SESSION II:

### Welcome and Opening Remarks

#### Welcoming Remarks

**P**rof. M. Modisi, the acting director of the Office of Research and Development of the University of Botswana (UB), welcomed all delegates to the workshop. He said the senior management and leadership at UB were grateful and honored that the institution takes part in this regional initiative as climate change is among the many contemporary challenges that affect all aspects of lives in the region and beyond. Prof Modisi reminded that it does not require a Nobel winner scientist to justify that we are experiencing climate change and need urgent mitigation and adaptation interventions. Climate change affected and continues to affect the land use plans, agriculture plans, water and the energy plans in the SADC region, which requires shared, co-designed and co-produced

responses by member states. In the face of this, he urged African researchers and institutions to conduct climate research that informs policy makers to formulate sound climate policy and strategy that keeps global warming to the minimum – as presently agreed at COP21 to keep global temperature rise below 2 degrees. He further called upon African climate experts and other formations to provide up-to-date and relevant data and information on climate change as it affects all aspects of our lives. He finally commended the CR4D Secretariat and the UB for jointly organizing this important and timely workshop in the region. He also thanked the climate researchers and practitioners for coming together to kick-start a consultative process of assessing and consolidating the unique regional challenges and opportunities for multi-institution and multi-stakeholder, user-driven and integrated climate research and wished all participants fruitful and constructive deliberations.



*Prof. Motsotse Modisi, Acting Director in the Office of Research and Development, University of Botswana, giving his presentation and opening remarks*

## Opening Remarks

The opening remarks were delivered by Dr. Murombedzi, representing the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) Coordinator and the Director of the Special Initiatives Division at UNECA Dr. Fatima Denton and Dr. Xuebin Zhang, a senior research scientist with Environment and Climate Change, Canada. Murombedzi said that cr4d initiative is aligned with ACPC mission to push the climate change research agenda in Africa as well as to enhance the availability of climate information (CI) and climate information services (CIS) for policy and decision-making. He reminded workshop participants that Africa's contributions to the global output of scientific information on climate change research is presently limited – constituting only 1.4% in scientific journals. An assessment of the African contribution to the most recent IPCC (AR5) revealed that only 58 of the 700+ scientists who authored the report are African. He also highlighted the fact that many African delegates participated in the negotiation of recent global warming protocols also lacked adequate and up-to-date scientific information to guide them. These clearly demonstrated that the global warming discourses are not strongly influenced by both African scientists and policy-makers – leading to shifts in the debate of the recently hailed global climate agreement at COP21 where Africa's priority (i.e, adaptation issue) received less attention. Given the marginalisation of the African voices, initiatives like CR4D are crucial to increase our influences in the global climate governance discourses by providing scientific evidences on climate change. This Regional Climate Research Partnership workshop is, therefore,



*Dr. James Murombedzi – representing the Director for Special Initiatives Division Dr. Fatima Denton (UNECA)*

one of the CR4D initiatives aimed at helping African climate re-searchers, practitioners and policy makers to identify, co-design and undertake priority user-inspired climate re-search in the region.

DR. XUEBIN ZHANG, STATED that he comes to the workshop in his capacity as a co-chair for the Expert Team on Climate Change Detection and Indices (ETCCDI) and the World Climate Research Program (WCRP) Grand Challenge on Understanding and Predicting Weather and Climate Extremes. The ETCCDI is jointly sponsored by the WMO Commission for Climatology, WCRP and JCOMM. WCRP has a mandate to advance climate science, and to provide solid scientific foundation for climate service where research on climate extremes is one of very important topics.





Climate change can be expressed in the form of disruption of regular seasonal rainfall patterns, accompanied by frequent extremes (i.e., droughts and floods) which

lead to disruptions in socio-economic sectors including agriculture, water, energy sectors. Addressing these challenges demands a concerted effort at national, regional and global levels. A collaborative research that ensures inputs from all critical stakeholders is essential to co-design and co-produce new climate knowledge and information, as well as in the translation of new science into applications. He further noted the need to promote scientific research on climate change to better respond to important questions like “what is happening in different parts of the world as a result of climate change”, “what will happen in the future” and “what should be done to adapt to or mitigate the impact of climate change”. As one of the key partners of the CR4D, he reaffirmed WCRP commitment and looking forward to enhance collaboration with the CR4D secretariat.

## Official Opening

on behalf of the minister of environment wildlife and Tourism (MEWT), Mr. Felix Monggae, Deputy Permanent Secretary of MEWT, welcomed all delegates to Gaborone and commended the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) and the Climate Research for Development (CR4D) Secretariat for deciding to hold the first Regional Climate Research Partnership Workshop for Southern Africa in Botswana.

He believed that CR4D Initiatives are very much in line with the 2012 Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa, which calls for the incorporation of strategies that facilitate climate - compatible sustainable development on the continent. CR4D initiatives could also advance the Africa Agenda 2063, where healthy environment and ecosystems are maintained and the climate resilient economies and communities preserved. Hence, CR4D initiative is poised to play a critical role in setting a foundation for Africa to meet the above strategies including 2030 Agenda. He also reminded work-shop participants that it is only four months since the Paris Agreement (PA) and climate scientists, policy makers and practitioners need to understand the full implications of PA to our national development. Researchers should also identify appropriate interventions that address the PA while benefiting from the emerging opportunities. He added that adequate representation of regional scientists in the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Assessment report on the Impacts of Global Warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and related Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions Pathways is critical as it later shapes decisions under the UNFCCC negotiations. The demand-driven researches that are embraced by CR4D could, therefore, have paramount importance in solving these problems.



*Mr. Felix Monggae, Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism*

The relevance of CR4D Regional Climate Research Partnership Workshop for Southern Africa cannot be over-emphasised as it comes a few months after the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement puts the onus on every government to reduce greenhouse gas emissions levels from projected 55 gigatonnes to 40 gigatonnes and keep the corresponding global average temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. This requires data collected through verifiable methodologies and a trained manpower to sustain our actions. However, both will pose huge challenge not only to the government but also to national and regional research communities. The CR4D co-designing, co-resourcing and co-producing research approach challenges the usual researching discourse in our universities and research institutions and thereby allows the direct and greater engagement of the society to support development.

He concluded that the message of this meeting "initiate a multi-stakeholder collaborative partnership for effective integration of new research into applications" is clear and timely. The composition of the meeting participants indicating that a wide spectrum of stakeholders from research, NGOs, GOs and private practitioners are involved in identifying, co-designing and undertaking priority user-inspired climate research in the region to improve the quality and access of climate information and services for policy-making and development planning. This sends a clear message that climate needs all of us together and it requires strong partnership across stakeholders/institutions across the region. Indeed it was for this reason that AMCOMET in partnership with others found the establishment of CR4D necessary. He expressed his appreciation to the University of Botswana, the Botswana Global Change Committee as it hosts the CR4D Southern African RCRP workshop to advance the need for user-demand-driven climate research relevant to policy needs.

## SESSION III:

### Setting the Stage

**P**rof. Richard Anyah, the CR4D interim coordinator, set the stage by giving a brief overview of the CR4D Initiatives. He specifically reiterated that this workshop was designed to achieve two major objectives: (i) Scoping and assessment of user-driven climate research priorities for Southern Africa and to initiate a Multi-stakeholder Collaborative Partnership for effective integration of new research into applications; and (ii) facilitating the formation of a multi-disciplinary participatory climate research and outreach team jointly focused on identifying, co-designing and undertaking priority user-inspired climate research that can improve quality and access to climate information and services for policy-making and development planning: co-resourcing and co-producing. He further explained the expected outcomes and outputs of the workshop as:

#### Workshop expected outcomes:

- Awareness and better understanding of the overarching goal and mission of the CR4D Collaborative Research Platform, its objectives, and implementation plan for improving user-driven climate research that responds to climate information needs in priority sectors in Africa.
- Better understanding of the cross-cutting and cross-disciplinary challenges in undertaking user-driven climate research by various stakeholders and institutions, and how an integrated approach can be jointly formulated to identify and undertake priority user-driven climate research and how to translate research into applications.
- Recommending a communication framework that will make RCRPs to effectively implement their projects.

- Shared understanding, among key climate stakeholders, based on lessons learned through the climate information user forums and sessions during the Climate Outlook Forums (COFs) and similar/related initiatives on how to form multi-disciplinary and multi-institution, user-driven, Regional Climate Research Partnerships (RCRPs)
- Building on best practices and experiences at the national and regional level on how to link and translate climate research into applications (e.g. through the Regional Climate Outlook Forums, etc



*Dr. Richard Anyah, responding to participants reactions to the CR4D platform objectives*

He has also briefed workshop participants on the CR4D vision, goals, history, milestones, and its demand-driven research priority areas. He finally acknowledged DIFD for funding CR4D initiatives under the Pan-African components of the WISER project.

## SESSION IV:

### Panel Discussion

The panel discussion was focusing on CR4D Collaborative Research Platform for Co-Designing, Co-Resourcing, and Co-Producing user-driven climate information and services: *Going beyond the Talk!* Participants were asked to introduce themselves and share their experiences on research collaboration in their respective institutions, challenges they faced and relevant lessons to be shared with CR4D.

Dr. Zhang indicated that the environment and Climate Change, Canada collaborates with the government, civil society, agriculture and other key sectoral players and the business community in climate change research and delivery of climate information and services. His organization is working in several countries in the climate analysis and discussion in an effort to produce information that can be used by everyone. However, such collaborative researching approach can present challenges to their work. According to Dr. Zhang, people should be given opportunity to perform works on their own using their already existing knowledge to understand the bigger picture of climate change and its effect on them. He believed that climate scientists should collaborate with other professionals in different sectors and strive to ensure their research work addresses the climate information and services need of end-users. Hence, the CR4D SA-RCRP crucial steps towards a collaborative research by identifying user-driven climate research priorities in the region.

Dr. Bonyongo explained that sasscal is a regional project or initiative that is collaborative in nature and brings together countries in Southern Africa – which include Angola, Botswana, South Africa, among others. The project will eventually be extended to more countries in the region and supports research in five thematic areas of agriculture, forestry, water, climate and soils. He also acknowledged that little is known about SASS-CAL in the region. It supports Southern African countries to improve their climate analysis and data collection using automatic weather instruments.

Moreover, it provides other services necessary for the climate science community in their climate research. According to Dr. Bonyongo, the project was set up through diplomatic contacts and support from Germany although funding remains its main challenge: the failure of all partner countries to contribute funds with the exception of South Africa. Poor communication channels between government decision-makers and those running the project is also another challenge, which led to weak partnerships and poor commitment to various SASSCAL projects. The CR4D co-resourcing a user-driven research is the right approach in a collaborative research where different stakeholders commit the necessary resources rather than relying on purely donor assistance to ensure more control on the research project.



*Dr Casper Bonyongo, Southern African Science Service Centre for Climate and Adaptive Land Management (SASSCAL), Botswana*

Ms. M ohammed-Katerere: coming from a social sciences, environmental law and human rights background, her focus is in the area of conflict and governance in relation to change. She stressed that climate knowledge-creation and communication knowledge are continuing to show disparity. Hence, there is need to share a common vision on climate change and its impact on major development sectors including agriculture, infrastructure, and others. Therefore, a conversation around the use of scientific knowledge to benefit the community should start as soon as possible. This demands building a better relationship between different actors to create knowledge and have open conversations on relevant issues. In this context, the CR4D SA-RCRP workshop could play a greater role. However, she questioned the absence of institutional structures that answer questions of “how climate knowledge creation and knowledge communication can benefit environmental resources and their endusers?”

Dr M ogodisheng Sekhwela from the UB office of Research and Development (ORD) described that ORD coordinates research through Departmental Research Committees and Faculty Research Committees. It carries its mandate by developing policies, guidelines and processes that are required in the implementation of the University Research Strategy. He said that the climate research should start with information that we already know before setting a research agenda for the benefit of end-users. He also reminded workshop participants to ask questions like “who are the researchers interacting with?”

This is because research often overlooks the need for close communication with policy-makers to ensure that the research findings well stream-lined with development planning. In this regard, he expressed his gratitude to the CR4D Secretariat as it is responding to some of these concerns.

## Key Messages

**G**iven the complexity associated with climate change, African researchers focus should move from global to local scale. Being a simple fact, the older climate research knowledge is dominated by the northern hemisphere – although Africans also contributed to its acquisition – but when local questions are asked, local researchers do not have local answers that can easily be understood by end-users including

- There is a dire need for networking and coordination of climate research in the region rather than trying to reinvent the wheel. Hence, the focus should be to map climate experts and initiatives in different African research and academic institutions to know what research is available or is ongoing in Africa and to propose a new research agenda.

## Key Messages...

- Most climate research in Africa is donor-funded with conditions and may not often address specific policy issues. Future research should therefore be multi-institutional and multi-disciplinary.
  - Communication of scientific information to end-users should be an integral part of research and initiatives as local people are skeptical to take climate information provided by researchers. An example was given from Mozambique where some local people were skeptical about what they were told by researchers around the time of the devastating floods in the country. Some people resist the research information for the reason that they lived in an environment where no/little experience on climate change research. Hence, the interpretation of scientific knowledge in local languages is essential to enhance understanding of local people on climate research.
  - Researchers in Africa need to consider the use of indigenous knowledge systems (IKS) in their work and assist its mainstreaming into the education system. This warrants research to exploit the linkage between IKS and modern knowledge.
  - Coordination of climate research information across Africa is a valid point although key elements such as standards/directorates/institutions are limited on the continent. Climate research has come as a new body of knowledge and has posed difficulty to bring everyone on board. Hence, collaboration and cohesion between researchers and institutions is crucial for the benefit of science and end-users.
- Despite the fact that many countries develop good policies, strong leadership is often lacking and is noted as a fundamental problem associated with their implementation. However, some policies are not formulated based on prior situational analysis and/or drawn up by consultants. In reality, the gap between scientific knowledge and policy may not be easily reconciled. Science provides information to politicians and other end-users but such scientific information is often ignored by politicians as they act on the basis of their motives. Hence, future climate research should play significant roles in bridging this anomaly and strive to help the formulation of sound policies and their implementation.

## **SESSION V:** **Selection of Interim SA-RCRP Team**

**T**his RCRP is the regional platform/node for bringing together multiple stakeholders and institutions to jointly identify key challenges, knowledge gaps and user-driven research priorities, to co-design climate research and co-produce user-oriented climate information and services, to facilitate the development of multidisciplinary and multi-stakeholder research and outreach teams or partnerships and to promote innovative communication and user platforms and tools for translating new research into applications. Based on the above objective, the following team members were selected as interim Southern African RCRP Team:

1. Prof Opha Pauline Dube – Environmental Science Department, UB...Chair
2. Prof Sue Walker
3. Seyama Eric
4. Dr. Genito Maure – Climate Modeling
5. Sydney Samuel- Meteorologist (University of Botswana)
6. Raymond Kwerepe (Rangeland Ecologist, NGO)
7. Elisha N Moyo – Climate Change Management
8. Ishmael Kosamu – University of Malawi
9. Vimbai Mamombe – Department of Meteorological Services, Zimbabwe
10. Dr. Chipso P. Mubaya – Chinhoyi University of Technology
11. Adams Chavula – Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (Malawi)
12. Dr. Makola Marake – Soil Scientist, National University of Lesotho
13. Martin K. Kasaona – Fire Ecologist, Namibia
14. Prof. Guy F. Midgley, University of Stellenbosch

## SESSION VI: Pilot Project Proposal for CR4D SA-RCRP

**P**articipants have discussed and proposed co-designing and co-producing pilot project with the following goals, objectives, components, and outputs.

### Pilot Project Goal

- To enhance the provision and use of climate products and services for agricultural development through collaborative research and partnerships in Southern Africa

### Objectives

1. Generate baseline information on climate services and products for crop farming including on the use of indigenous /traditional knowledge (IKS)
2. Establish user/research provider interface to understand user requirements while creating a robust feedback mechanism
3. Improve uptake of climate services, products and information to influence on-farm and off-farm decision-making
4. Improve climate product development and service provision
5. Enhance capacity building on climate research services and products

### Outputs/Outcome

- Diverse and adaptive food systems and sources of livelihoods
- Operational and viable climate services system
- Enhanced resilience of livelihoods and agro-ecosystem
- Improved capacity

### Project Components

- Building on existing initiatives and frameworks, the project will have the following components:
- Data acquisition (capture, storage, retrieval, sharing) and analysis (modelling and down-scaling)
- Community interactions to establish user needs and options including diverse communications channels
- Product development and service provision
- Capacity development for
  - Regional and national
  - Technical, human and financial (resource mobilization)
  - Users, providers, decision makers and negotiators
  - Develop alternative adaptive livelihood systems



## SESSION VII:

### Sharing Experiences on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to Reduce the Impacts of Climate Change

#### Summary of Key Issues

**D**etailed background information about the Kyoto Protocol, INDCs, and the significance of the Paris agreement to limit global temperature increase have been discussed thoroughly by Dr. James Murombedzi and Prof Guy F. Mudgley, University of Stellenbosch in a public seminar co-organized by the UB and CR4D secretariat. They described that the main mechanism for the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol was a top-down system that forced countries to have limits on their carbon emissions. Because of its poor implementation by the signatories, the carbon dioxide emission to the atmosphere at the time of signing the Paris Agreement (i.e., December 11, 2015) was already above the limit set in the Protocol. The significant provision of the Paris Agreement—temperatures or global warming should be kept to below two degrees Celsius—may not be materialized through the submitted Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). The Paris Agreement emphasises mitigation although the issue of adaptation, loss and damage and technology transfer are addressed to certain extents to allow the implementation of the Agreement. It also requires countries to outline how they will monitor emissions and climate change in order to limit their carbon emissions. If all countries were to implement their INDCs, the global warming will increase by 2.7 degrees and this is still higher than what the Paris Agreement promises for. Hence, the current agreement remains inspirational with no legal punitive actions. According to UNEP 2015 report, at the end of the century, global temperatures will rise between 3 and 3.5 degree where warming on the African continent estimated to be 6 degrees celsius. Few countries have, therefore, indicated their intention to revise their strategies to curb temperature rise close to two degrees celsius.

The financial commitment in the Paris Agreement (US\$ 100 billion per year) sounds like a lot of money but this is only one percent of the global GDP – which is estimated at US\$ 80 trillion per year – and so the amount allotted falls far short of the global climate challenge. So Africa should keep negotiating for a better deal as the world can easily afford one percent of global GDP to secure the world from global warming.



*Prof Guy F. Mudgley, University of Stellenbosch*

The Paris Agreement changed the world landscape for development and climate change. Overall, Africa should not focus on emissions but on adaptation instead. It should also benefit from mitigating the loss and damage caused by climate change and for forgoing the benefits of exploiting its resources.



## Key Issues from the Discussion

**A**frican representatives to climate negotiations should be better trained and skilled to negotiate on behalf of Africa. Hence, this type of discussion is timely and important. During COP 21, Africa negotiated effectively. However, Africa negotiators are often few in number at COPs less focused and lack enough information to make informed decisions. Negotiators also lack methodologies to assess issues of compensation for loss and damage due to climate change. Proving causality to claim damage is difficult because of the lack of information. African NDCs were developed mostly with the assistance and funding from developed countries giving developed nations an advantage at the negotiation table. Overall, Africa should become independent with resource and information. More training on major international treaties like the Paris Agreement should also be given to Africans negotiators to enhance their skills. Negotiation is a political process and is a matter of political power between developed and developing countries.

- Adaptation by developing countries is justifiable although the African negotiators have given equal emphasis to.
- The effect of El Niño in most African countries may not be doubted given the fact that their economy is dependent on climate sensitive sectors. However, it is not easy to estimate the amount of “loss and damage” due to El Niño unless a robust assessment is undertaken.

## SESSION VIII:

### Closing Remarks and Vote of Thanks

#### Closing remarks

Dr. Ophe Pauline Dube said that the workshop has demonstrated the need for a viable regional organization on climate change. She thanked all participants in this successful work-shop that has developed a template or plan to approach donors and other partners. Finally, she thanked the local organizing committee, the University of Botswana staff, colleagues and all local and regional partner organizations and institutions that made the workshop a successful reality.



*Dr. Ophe Pauline Dube*

#### Closing Remarks

Dr. Burhani Nyenzi, representing the Coordinator/ Director SADC



Climate Services Centre thanked the workshop organizers and delighted by the outcomes. This will enhance not only regional and international collaboration on climate change but also will encourage young and aspirant environmental scientists and academics. He assured participants that SADC is fully behind the CR4D initiative and the resolutions of the workshop are taken forward.

## Appendix 1. List of Participants

No.	Name	E-Mail	Organization
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## Appendix 2. Pictures from the Workshop



*Poster Session*



*During Public Semina*



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