



Engagement plan mapping acting organizations and stakeholders

Deliverable 1.2. HORIZON-INFRA-2021-DEV-01-02



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Executive Summary

The KADI project focuses on Knowledge and climate services informed by an African observation and Data research Infrastructure and is coordinated by (ICOS ERIC) as a Horizon Europe funded research effort. The project aims to enhance and inform a design for a pan-African research infrastructure for atmospheric and climate services. In this deliverable, the critical role of actor and stakeholder engagement, including the importance of the processes of engagement, are highlighted for individual work streams as a collective. The climate service needs of various stakeholders and actors across Africa are examined with reference to their scope and how they inform the design of an observational and modelling research infrastructure. From the synthesis in this report, several key needs were identified and include increased observations for various climate services ranging across the climate service value chain, accessibility to data and information through data or information dissemination platforms and capacity building. The lack of funding to realise improved climate services and research infrastructure was highlighted across various sectors and scales represented by the stakeholders. While the format of stakeholder engagements was not similar across the pilots and work packages, valuable information was collected and going forward there needs to be a concerted effort to continue the established relations with the stakeholders that participated in the project.

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Introduction

The 'Knowledge and climate services from an African observation and Data research Infrastructure' (KADI) project aims to provide an interdisciplinary framework of the fundamental requirements for the design of a pan-African climate research infrastructure (RI) for climate services (CS). The RI design will aim for constructive CS outcomes for Africa that are driven by the climate service needs that are informed by the African perspective.

Work Package 1 (WP1) focuses specifically on these needs through the following aims:

- Identify, analyse and characterise climate service needs via systematic literature and service review at multiple scales and contexts in Africa (Deliverable 1.1).
- Then, via collaborative and participatory engagement of key actors and organisations, gain new user understanding of user's needs and then through ongoing engagements validate these services and improve their potential data and infrastructure designs (Deliverable 1.1 and 1.2).

This report is the second deliverable from WP1 (Deliverable 1.2) and addresses WP1 Task 1.2 (as stated in the grant agreement):

" Once the team has scoped out the existing landscape of the climate service needs, existing services and key stakeholders from existing and available publications, web sites and documents, the team will develop a stakeholder engagement plan that will include the specific aims and proposed content of these dialogues, the stakeholders and sectors that will be included in these dialogues, and the various formats of the dialogues. The overall aim of this task is to, through a participatory and collaborative approach, discuss and define the climate services needs and gaps, necessary infrastructures to address these needs, on-going activities in these aspects, and challenges and opportunities, in order to co-develop and have a common understanding of the demand that the infrastructure would be addressing. This validation process is essential for the identification of contextually relevant service needs and infrastructures capable of addressing them."

Service and infrastructure needs for effective climate science, adaptation and mitigation include both technical and social or human dimensions (Vogel et al. 2019; Grasso et al. 2021). In the following sections of this report, the stakeholder engagements related to 'science' and so called 'hard infrastructures', that is infrastructures required to enhance adaptation to climate risks and challenges (e.g. enhanced forecasting and monitoring of key resources; enhanced detection and monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions – oceanic and land), are a focus. In addition to these types of infrastructure, the so called 'softer' infrastructures including the relational, institutional, cultural and social infrastructures are also examined.

Stakeholder engagement process

Stakeholder engagement was undertaken in two ways across the programme. The first involved each team working in a pilot undertaking their own context-based stakeholder engagements. For the city pilots, these were achieved by holding various in-city workshops (WP2 Task 2.3). In addition, the biogeochemistry pilot held a training workshop where the

participants were led into discussions and wrote a report on the needs and gaps for climate services and research infrastructure.

For the earth system modelling pilot, stakeholder engagement was not undertaken, however, the team provided an overview of how such a model could be valuable for various stakeholders.

The other process was to hold a wider stakeholder engagement workshop virtually, as the collective KADI team. The aim of this stakeholder engagement workshop was to validate aspects of the developed key elements resulting from the city pilot and biogeochemistry pilot stakeholder meetings (WP2) and discuss additional climate service needs from a wider group of actors. The process through which stakeholders from across the pilots and various work packages were identified to ensure maximum representativeness is presented below. The description and outcomes of the workshop are presented in more detail in KADI deliverable 1.3 (July 2024 stakeholder engagement workshops). The following deliverable synthesises each of the pilots and their stakeholder engagements as at the time of submitting the deliverable.

Stakeholder engagement process: city pilots

KADI Abidjan stakeholder engagement

The Abidjan team held both a larger workshop process (with translation facilitated for all participants) and smaller engagements. The smaller engagements focused on the preparatory work of engaging with relevant groups and establishing 'the matters of concern' in a specific location. Such engagements are key to ensure relevance for the actors and stakeholders involved.

In the smaller engagements, the city pilot team met with various actors and stakeholders, for example, health officials working on pollution related elements, key to the Abidjan research. In the beginning of February 2024, the KADI team in Abidjan met with the Ivorian Ministry of Health and discussions addressed the participatory approach and pilot sites. The participatory approach involves interacting and working with the population, local communities and administrative bodies on the project. The INHP trains public health workers to strengthen the system and administers a questionnaire to patients when they visit the health centres. The Ministry of Public Health has a sociological and scientific database as part of the projects piloted by public health in all the dispensaries and CHUs (University Hospital Centres) in the Cocody municipality. This database will be made available to the KADI team and updated with pollution-related aspects.

In addition, the team also met with SODEXAM the Airport, Aeronautics and Meteorological Operating and Development Company in Côte d'Ivoire. The team engaged on matters relating to aviation including national meteorology, airport operation and development. These discussions were all focused on the data needed for air pollution dispersal modelling, namely climatic and meteorological modelling. The forecast capabilities of SODEXAM, who engage on heatwaves forecasts, were also topics of mutual interest. The teams and various collaborative agreements should assist all the partners in engaging beyond the KADI engagements (Abidjan KADI Report).

KADI Kenyan Meteorological Department stakeholder engagement

In May 2024, the Kenyan Meteorological Department (KMD), organised a workshop with stakeholders interested in weather and climate information in the second city pilot. The aim of the workshop was to ensure that the stakeholders could enhance their use of such information for improved decision making.

The workshop objectives included assessing weather and climate as services through a survey, identify gaps in weather and information uptake and use and document the current state of weather and climate services in Kenya (KADI KMD team report, 2024). Stakeholders were drawn from the following sectors all making use of climate and weather information. They represented organisations from key sectors in the country namely: Agriculture, Energy, Water, Infrastructure, Academia, Community users, Media, Economist and Finance, Environment, Manufacturing and Industry, Health and Humanitarian Agencies.

The findings from the workshop, by sector, show repeated mention of the need for more meteorological stations, more networks and observations and the ways in which to ensure timeliness of the access to information (Table 1). For communities the key issue was the translation of weather information in a useful, usable and consumable format, regular communication and collaboration efforts that support wider reach through radio and TV. Research findings and information were also key, particularly, how these could be shared with users.

Table 1: Summary of Kenya city pilot workshop findings (KMD Report, 2024).

Sector	Organization	Noted gaps in services
Space Industry	Kenya Space Agency DRSSRS	Format in which reports are shared should be easy to consume and incorporate in sector operations. Timeliness of weather information.
Transport and Roads	Kenya National Highway Authority	Inadequate observation network in the country Data gaps and cost of the same
Energy	Geo-Thermal Development Corporation	Gaps in station data Simulations, air quality modelling Need for Collaboration for support on setting up observation networks and data sharing protocols Strengthen KMD technical support on instrumentation.

Water	Ministry of Water	Poor/scarce station network. Use of scientific terminologies. Improve on station network
Health	Ministry of Health	Lack of data to link climate and health. (attribution science)

KADI Dar es Salaam stakeholder engagement

In the Dar es Salaam city pilot, several engagements were undertaken including two focus group meetings and one larger meeting. The larger meeting had 25 participants and was made up of a range of stakeholders from Ward leaders, Ward Environmental Officers, Town planners, Tanzania Meteorological Agency representatives, researchers and alumni students from the Ardhi University (KADI, Dar es Salaam, report). The meeting was designed to be a follow-up of mapping of various hazards (heat and pollution) and flood risks that had been undertaken in the previous year. Drivers and factors leading to overall risks were also probed.

Various responses on interventions were also tracked including:

- 1) What are the information flows from authorities regarding these climate stressors?
- 2) What kind of local knowledge there is when coping with and adapting to the stressors?
- 3) Possible strategies and solutions that may enhance adaptation responses and who should be responsible for carrying out the strategies (households, communities, local government).

A number of structural issues related to development and infrastructure were noted as contributing to flooding. Due to the increased land demand for residential areas, wetland areas are now being encroached on. In addition, heat (extreme heat compared to the previous years) and waste disposal (e.g. there are no sewage systems in Kigogo) is also a concern (Dar es Salaam KADI, Report).

The responses as to what can be done to enhance the conditions included this key finding: improved adaptation to climate change for communities is related to improvements in urban infrastructure. Information about weather and climate itself is not as pressing. Issues in the urban infrastructure exacerbate all three climate stressors the discussions revolved around - floods (heavy rainfall), extreme heat and air pollution. Rains and heat will always be there, but the urban fabric dictates how communities can cope with and adapt to the stressors. Coping strategies are taken by families and households (e.g. building flood-preventive walls and investing in fans), but building resilience calls for major enhancements in the basic city services (Dar es Salaam, KADI report).

Stakeholder engagement process: Biogeochemistry pilot

The biogeochemistry pilot team held the Coastal Greenhouse Gas Training Workshop in South Africa, from 12th to 15th March 2024. The course aimed to support the establishment of an African network of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) measurements. The target participants comprised of early career blue carbon and coastal biogeochemistry scientists and technicians from across Africa. During this workshop the team learned about the participant's expertise, presented training at field sites on laboratory techniques, presented several studies on the carbon cycle and gave participants the opportunity to apply data analysis. Participants were further expected to complete a report in which they also had to answer key questions pertaining to the aims of KADI. The outcomes of these synthesised answers highlighted the need for more *in situ* GHG and ocean biogeochemistry sensors across Africa, training and capacity building to implement key climate data collection and increasing local expertise. These needs were coupled with the need for local, regional and international collaboration and funding.

Stakeholder mapping: Earth system model pilot

The Earth system model (ESM) pilot comprises the development and improvement of an earth system model for Southern Africa, validated against the meteorological and GHG observations from the existing eddy-covariance flux towers. While this pilot has not engaged with stakeholders, a systems map is in progress to show the extent to which the ESM are important to various stakeholders across scales and will be discussed in the updated Deliverables 1.1 and 1.3. The model outputs in its raw formats have value for the global and local carbon flux specialists. However, the translation of the outputs to user-friendly information for policymakers and various local sectors is of critical importance. Discussions with the ESM pilot team highlighted the need for skills at the high-level modelling phase as well as the skills for translation of the outputs to ensure that the climate service reaches its full value in the form of climate mitigation and adaptation pathways.

Stakeholder selection approach: Stakeholder engagement workshops, July 2024

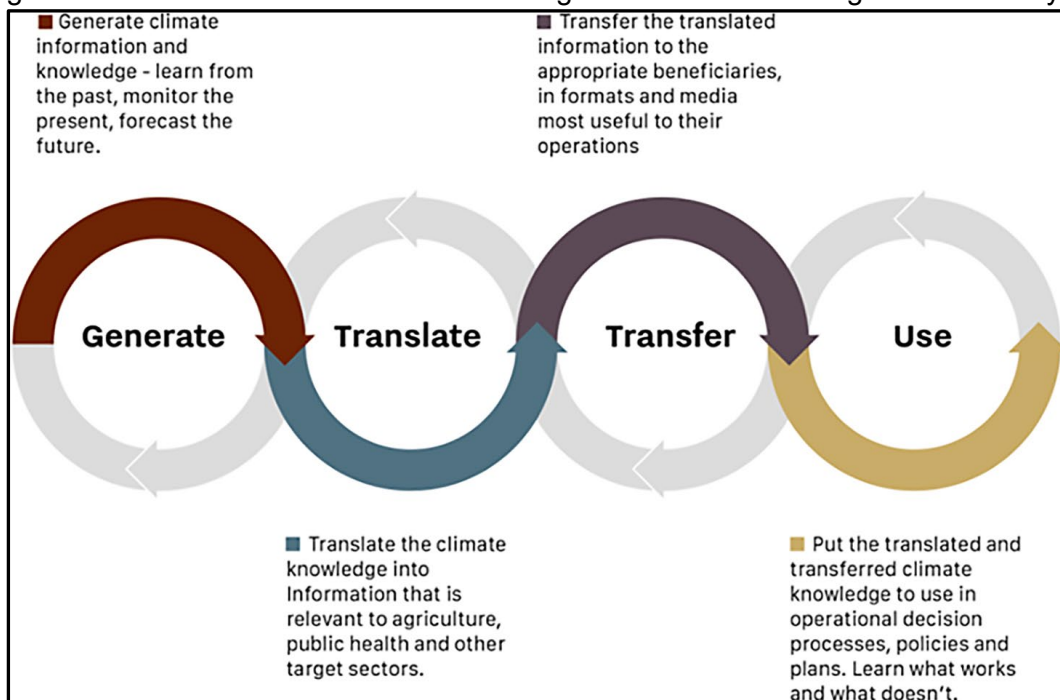
Climate service (cs) stakeholders represent a complex network of data producers and users across different sectors and scales of involvement. When the KADI project started, the various work package and pilot teams collated lists of potential stakeholders in CS. As per project and team objectives, a number of these potential stakeholders were contacted and engaged with in the different program activities.

In preparation for the stakeholder engagement workshops held on 1st (English version) and 8th (French version) July 2024 as part of the WP1 deliverables, we identified the need to narrow down the extensive lists of stakeholders from across the work packages. However, to ensure we invited a representative cross-section of stakeholders providing comprehensive insight and feedback on the needs for CS and RS, and to validate information collected in previous meetings, we developed the following approach.

This approach recognised that there are various ways to categorise the stakeholders. The categories selected included the (1) CS value chain (Figure 1), (2) stakeholder climate-sensitive sectors, (3) stakeholder functional roles and (4) the scales at which stakeholders

engage with CS (Table 2). The types of stakeholders were identified based on their roles within the value chain. (Vogel et al., 2019). These roles include data generation, data translation, data transfer and the users of the generated climate information (IRI.Columbi.edu).

Stakeholders could further be mapped according to main sectors, functional roles and the scale of engagement as presented in Table 2. Ideally, the KADI project would want representative stakeholders across all the categories identified. However, to map all the stakeholders across these four categories proved too complex given the multidimensionality. Thus, to simplify the process for the various work package and pilot teams, we reduced the categories to the sector and functional role categories. These two categories inherently include



different scales and CS values. This approach was applied by the teams of the various work packages and pilots who narrowed down their stakeholders to the key representative stakeholders who were then invited to the stakeholder engagement workshops.

Figure 1. Value cycle approach to climate services showing loops of interaction that link users to producers with the grey loops showing engagement at the generation phase (IRI.Columbi.edu) but with a much closer linkage to users influencing how the climate services are formulated and generated. While it is recognised that this approach can still be producer-focused, it provides a useful categorisation of the various climate service user values that can guide the identification of different stakeholders.

Table 2. Categorical delineation for stakeholder selection.

CS value	Stakeholder climate-sensitive sector	Stakeholder functional role	Stakeholder scale of engagement with CS
Generate	Water	Government	Global
Translate	Disaster risk reduction	Municipality	Regional
Transfer	Energy	Research & Technical	National

Use	Agriculture & Food security	NGO	Province
	Health	Corporate business	City
	Biodiversity & Conservation	Small business	Local
	GHG cycles	Industry	
	Transport	Community	
	Infrastructure	Citizen	

To validate the representativeness of stakeholders, a registration link was provided where stakeholders were asked to report on their location (country), sector and functional role of their organization. The entire process was also repeated for the French stakeholders for which the workshop was held on 8 July 2024. The lists of stakeholders that registered for the English and French stakeholder engagement workshops are presented in Appendix 1.

The English stakeholder engagement workshop was attended by stakeholders across 11 different African countries and 5 non-African countries. Stakeholders represented 15 different sectors and 6 different functional roles. Their scale of engagement with CS ranged from local to global, although these scales were dominated by representation of the national to global scales. The French meeting had more representation of the local community scale due to the locally targeted engagements of the pilots. Details on the outcomes of the July stakeholder engagement workshops is presented in Deliverable 1.3.

Table 3. Countries, sectors and functional bodies represented by stakeholders in the KADI stakeholder meeting on 1 July 2024.

African countries
Cameroon, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia
Non-African countries
Finland, France, Spain, Switzerland, UK
Sectors
Atmosphere/Air quality, Biodiversity & Conservation, Biogeochemical cycles (e.g. GHG, SLCP), Disaster risk reduction, Forestry, Natural Resource Management, Infrastructure, Meteorology, Urban planning, Water, Economy, Energy, Engineering, Health
Functional role (scales range for all)
Government, Industry, Intergovernmental organisation, National advisory, non-governmental organisation, Research & Technical

The way forward with stakeholders

Continued engagement with stakeholders throughout the KADI project is very important for validation and evaluation of the CS and RI network design. From all the stakeholder engagements that took place, some representative stakeholder champions will be invited to

continue participation in the processes of the remaining tasks in the KADI project. These champions will be identified through their previous willingness to engage and voluntary participation. The next stakeholder engagement meeting will be at the KADI annual meeting in Nairobi where stakeholder champions will be given the opportunity to further interrogate the current outcomes of the project, specifically on how the stakeholder input has been integrated into the RI network design. This will ensure that the project has validation across the work packages and stages of progress (Figure 2) towards a comprehensive, representative and optimised design of research infrastructures and ultimately climate service delivery.

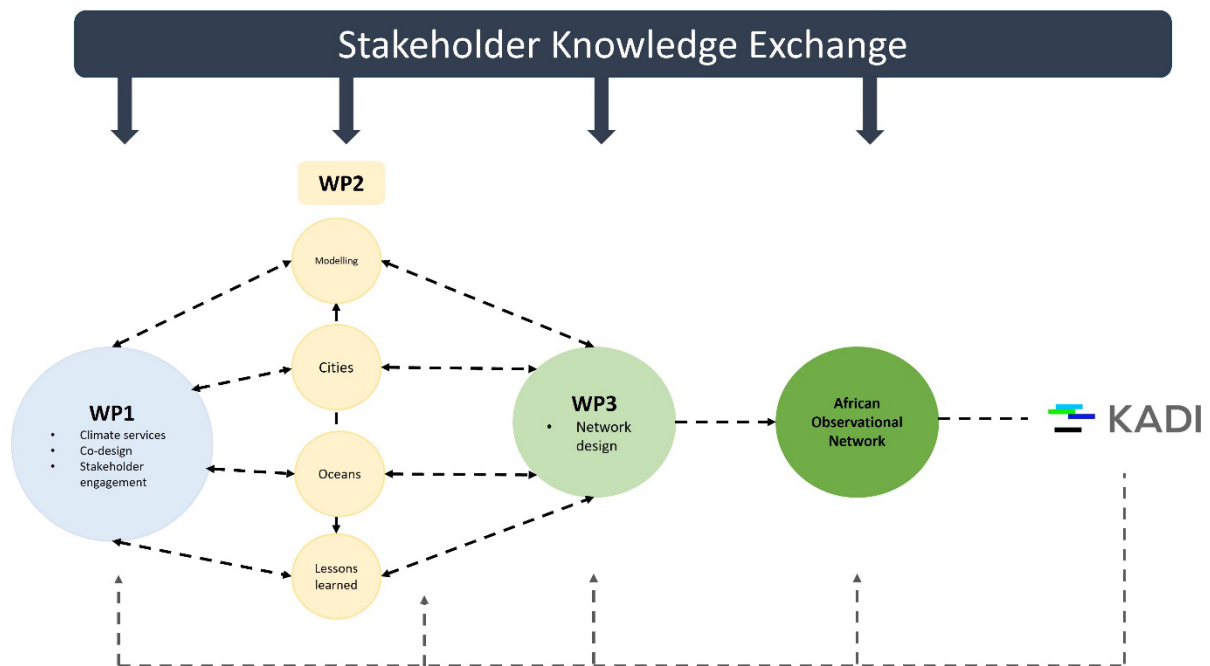


Figure 2. Example of stakeholder knowledge exchange (represented by WP4) through active engagement across work packages 1 to 33 of the KADI project.

Summary and discussion

The stakeholder engagements have been varied across the KADI project. Most engagements have been built on trust and previous relations and the outcomes are not new but confirm what we know. There is a lack of observational networks that are maintained, and climate information being provided that is accessible is a challenge. The information or climate service is not always understandable and useful and critically, the multiple drivers of local ‘contexts’ linked to the development of urban service infrastructure can frustrate wider considerations about ‘science’-based infrastructures. Many of these identified issues are driven by the lack of funding and knowledge capacity.

The design of engagements thus far also varied with some being ‘after the fact’ – e.g. scientists using workshops to ascertain needs whereas others tried to ‘begin’ with the context of stakeholders in a more transdisciplinary way. The various engagements did however produce valuable input, and the key would be to continue the relations through ongoing transparency and validation. In the English version of the July meeting, the stakeholders involved were predominantly either by scientists or various government officials. There were few cases of

community-based organisations and communities of practice or practitioners being engaged in the English version of the July meeting. However, the latter stakeholders were well represented in the French meeting. Such variation in the scale of stakeholder representation can be ascribed to the complexity and enormity of climate services across the value chain.

There are mixed benefits and constraints of the various types of stakeholder approaches. Moving forward it is critical to ensure that these issues, that have surfaced and relations that have been built, are now sustained through continued collaboration.

References

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- IRI, International Research Institute for Climate and Society, https://iri.columbia.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/CWP_MAP_STATS-02.png.
- Vogel, C., Steynor, A. Manyuchi, A. (2019). Climate services in Africa: re-imagining an inclusive, robust and sustainable service. *Climate Services*, 15 (2019), Article 100107, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cliser.2019.100107>

APPENDIX 1

List of participants registered for the French stakeholder meeting (8 July 2024)		
Ville & Pays (Town & Country)	Organisation	Secteur (Sector)
Douala, Cameroun	Université de Douala	Énergie, Cycles biogéochimiques (e.g. GHG, SLCP, pollution de l'air)
Yaoundé, Cameroun	Université de Douala	Eau, Cycles biogéochimiques (e.g. GHG, SLCP, pollution de l'air)
Parakou, Benin	Université de Parakou	Eau
Dakar, Senegal	ANACIM	Réduction des risques de catastrophes, Meteorologie
Kigali, Rwanda	Rwanda Space Agency (RSA)	Eau, Réduction des risques de catastrophes, Santé, Cycles biogéochimiques (e.g. GHG, SLCP, pollution de l'air)
Créteil, France	CNRS	Cycles biogéochimiques (e.g. GHG, SLCP, pollution de l'air)
Toulouse, France	CNRS and Université Paul Sabatier Toulouse 3	Cycles biogéochimiques (e.g. GHG, SLCP, pollution de l'air)
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	DATA354	IT, ML/IA
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	District Autonome d'Abidjan	Réduction des risques de catastrophes, Administration, gestion de collectivités
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	District Autonome d'Abidjan	Réduction des risques de catastrophes,
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	Collectivité territoriale d' Abidjan	Réduction des risques de catastrophes, Cycles biogéochimiques (e.g. GHG, SLCP, pollution de l'air)
Abidjan Côte d'Ivoire	Data354	Data et environnement
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	District Autonome d'Abidjan	Environnement
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	District Autonome d'Abidjan	Réduction des risques de catastrophes
Côte d'Ivoire	CIAPOL (Ministère de l'Environnement)	Biodiversité & Conservation
Côte d'Ivoire	Ministère de l'Environnement du Développement Durable et de la Transition Ecologique	Eau, Énergie, Santé, Cycles biogéochimiques (e.g. GHG, SLCP, pollution de l'air)
Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire	SODEXAM, Direction de la Météorologie Nationale	Météorologie et climatologie
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	Institut National d'Hygiène Publique	Santé
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	Université Félix Houphouet-Boigny	Cycles biogéochimiques (e.g. GHG, SLCP, pollution de l'air)
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny	Eau, Réduction des risques de catastrophes,
Côte d'Ivoire	Institut national d'hygiène Publique	Santé
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	Université Felix Houphouet-Boigny	Eau, Réduction des risques de catastrophes
Korhogo, Côte d'Ivoire	Université Peleforo Gon Coulibaly	Cycles biogéochimiques (e.g. GHG, SLCP, pollution de l'air)
Côte d'Ivoire	Service Météorologique	Météorologie et climat
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	INHP	Santé

	Centre Universitaire de Recherche et d'application en télédétection (CURAT)	
	Institut de Géographie Tropicale (IGT)	
	Agence Nationale de Gestion des Déchets (ANAGED)	
	Institut Pasteur de Côte d'Ivoire (IPCI)	
	Autorité de la Mobilité Urbaine du Grand Abidjan (AMUGA)	
	African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD)	
	University Abomey-Calavi, Cotonou, Benin	
	Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie (ANACIM)	
	Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie (ANACIM)	
	Radio diffusion Télévision Ivoirienne 1 (RTI1)	
	Université Felix Houphouet Boigny (UFHB), Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	
	IRD/CNRS	
	GEO	
	National Institute of Meteorology	
	Department of National Meteorology	
	Directorate General of Meteorology	

List of participants registered for the English stakeholder meeting (1 July 2024)				
Country/Region	Industry	Organization	Job Title	Expectation/ comment for the workshop
Cameroon	Education	Department of Earth Science, Faculty of science, University of Douala	Enseignante	'Depuis 20 ans Kenya, les mesures des dépôts secs et humides sont faits dans le cadre du projet INDAAF au Sud Cameroun situé dans le bassin du Congo.' ('For the past 20 years, Kenya has been measuring dry and wet deposits as part of the INDAAF project in southern Cameroon in the Congo Basin.')
Côte d'Ivoire	Other	UFHB	Chercheur associé	Apprendre l'approche pour engager les stakeholders pour l'appliquer (Learn the approach and engage stakeholders to apply it).
Côte d'Ivoire	Other	Université Felix Houphouët-Boigny	Researcher	Gather information from stakeholders for the benefits of the climate services conception
Côte d'Ivoire	Education	UFHB	Enseignant chercheur	Équipe KADI Côte d'Ivoire
Côte d'Ivoire	Education	Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny Abidjan-Cocody	Enseignant-chercheur	Member of the KADI Abidjan pilot team
Egypt	Government - Federal	Egyptian Meteorological Authority	Researcher	To understand more about KADI
Ghana	Other	Group on Earth Observations (GEO)	Capacity Development Coordinator	Good understanding of the framework of climate services
Namibia	Other	SASSCAL	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	More ways to increase the production and access of climate services for Africa
Niger	Other	African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), Niamey, Niger	Climate Services Expert	Improved skills on User Engagement for delivering effective Climate Services in the African Region
Nigeria	Government - Federal	Nigerian Meteorological Agency	Meteorologist	Products for Climate Services
Kenya	Call Center Outsourcing	Kounkuey Design Initiative	Community worker	Engagement discussion and get solutions
Kenya	Government - State & Local	KRCS	CLIMATE	to learn
Kenya	Agriculture	ILRI	Postdoc	Knowledge exchange
Kenya	Call Center Outsourcing	Nairobi City County	Deputy director,	Tools for mitigating climate change

			Disaster Risk Reduction	
Kenya	Education	University of Nairobi	Prof	Learn
South Africa	Other	Wits Global Change Institute	Researcher	Stakeholder input
South Africa	Other	SU	Prof	let's see
South Africa	Education	University of Pretoria	Post doc	N/A
South Africa	Government - State & Local	SAEON	EFTOEN Manager	Engagement, discussion on Climate service needs, links to research infrastructure design
South Africa	Education	University of Pretoria	Associate Prof	NA
South Africa	Other	Forestry South Africa	Research and Protection Manager	Gain insight into the KADI Climate Project
South Africa	Other	South African Weather Service	Mr	information
	Accounting	UNFCCC	Regional Lead	Enhance understanding on climate services in Africa
South Africa	Other	NRF	Scientist	To gain more understanding about CSV
South Africa	Other	ACCESS	Director	Information
South Africa	Education	University of Cape Town	Senior Lecturer	A pathway for open access weather data for research and a better-informed society
Tanzania	Education	WIOMSA	Science to policy programme manager	To learn.
Finland	Government - Federal	Finnish Meteorological Institute	Researcher	Learn more of KADI activities
Finland	Education	ICOS ERIC	Head of Strategy & International Cooperation	NA
Finland	Other	University of Turku	Professor	Stakeholder engagement
Finland		ICOS ERIC	Director General	all will be fine
Finland	Other	University of Turku	PhD researcher	
Finland	Other	University of turku	PhD researcher	Hear interesting stories related to climate services and climate action on different sectors
Finland	Other	Finnish Meteorological Institute	Senior researcher	Collaboration ideas
France	Other	Science	Directrice de recherche	Linking the science derived from IR to the stakeholders

Finland	Social Sciences	ICOS ERIC	Project manager	Understand the needs and challenges in climate services design for African contexts
Ireland	Education	Trinity College Dublin	AP Plant Ecophys	Contributor
Spain	Government - State & Local	Agencia Estatal de Meteorología	Técnico	Aprender
Spain	Government - State & Local	AEMET	Researcher	To meet atmosphere-related research teams in Africa
Switzerland	Other	Group on Earth Observations	Urban Resilience Coordinator	Awareness