

Regional Communication Strategies

June 14

2014

This Regional Communication Strategy elaborates on the DoW and overarching HELIX Science Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Guide for targeted communication led by partners in each of the HELIX Regions – for Europe, South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. This plan is a living document that will evolve over the 4 years of HELIX with an annual review each year.

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1. Overview

This is a working guide that elaborates upon the DoW's overarching HELIX Science Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Guide (Deliverable 1.1). It is a pathway to engagement that is tailored towards the requirements of the HELIX focus regions of Europe, South Asia, and Northern Hemisphere Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). However, this is a living document, which will evolve over the 4 years of HELIX with an annual review each year.

We want HELIX to be useful for its users; the research community, the climate policy community, and the wider stakeholder user community. In each region, we will establish groups of experts and stakeholders with knowledge and interest in high-end climate risks and adaptation. They will help guide the partners' research and communication approaches and place HELIX within the varied scientific challenges and socio-economic situations across, and within, the three focus regions. Sections 2, 3 and 4 outline the individual activities planned within these regions. Channels for our engagement and communication include:

www.helixclimate.eu

- As the most visible route for passive engagement with our stakeholders, wider users of research, public audiences and media, www.helixclimate.eu shall act as the main conduit driving all other social media. It describes HELIX research and people, links to other high-end and extreme climate news and includes major project activities; latest research findings; and links to publications. Where appropriate, content will be available in the relevant regional language (e.g. Bengali, French, Hindi etc.) in addition to English.

Regional Stakeholder Workshops

- Regional workshops will support HELIX research teams in their regular engagement with targeted groups of stakeholders with the ambition of coproducing HELIX research in collaboration with the users of HELIX research. A list of potential stakeholders for each focus region has been included in Section 2, 3 and 4

Social Media

- Facebook, Twitter and YouTube shall all be used across the consortium, to raise awareness, engage both the public and stakeholders in discussion and in publishing/highlighting major research outcomes. It seems probable that already widespread Social Media will increase in Africa, South Asia, as well as continued uptake in Europe.

Mailing list

- A mailing list database has been created. Regular updates regarding HELIX activity shall be distributed and targeted to the focus regions translated where necessary.

Publications

- Research findings will be published in peer reviewed journals; there will be dissemination at key international conferences, with particular emphasis on targeting our focus regions. Annual research reports will be published and provided in electronic form, targeted to regions where necessary.

Communication objectives will be reviewed annually to ensure HELIX can be flexible to new opportunities and external agendas to inform the method, intention and level of communication across all three regions. Initial areas of focus include:

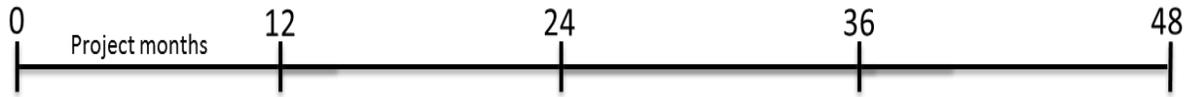
- Identification and engagement of key Stakeholders in all three regions – specific objectives relating to this stakeholder engagement is outlined in the ‘Science Communication & Stakeholder Engagement Guide’
- Raising awareness of both the project and the climate science being addressed, tailored to different audiences
- Generation of Regional Climate Scenarios
- In-person and publishing of policy-relevant Briefings
- Dissemination of major project outputs and publications.

An example is included below of the types of queries raised at a European Stakeholder Workshop, held in May 2014, in Exeter, UK. A [separate document](#) is available that reports on this workshop in detail.

2. Regional communication strategy: Europe

Stakeholders and Audiences

HELIX is led by European organisations that are well networked in Europe and situated within European culture of research and policy, with the DoW and HELIX [Science Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Guide](#) detailing these stakeholders and audiences. Our European stakeholders are drawn from our existing networks combining expert users of climate change information that incorporate policy decision-makers for different regions; non-governmental organisations and international development agencies; and private and public sector researchers. While the possibility of high-end climate change and its timelines are not yet important for many policy and operational stakeholders, HELIX has nevertheless gathered significant expertise in its advisory board, which is chaired by Professor Sir Robert Watson. Please see Appendix 1 for the experts involved. There is also significant appetite for information about climate change in European media and public domain. HELIX will take advantage of every relevant opportunities for science communication with experts, the media and the public. This is elaborated further in the [HELIX Science Communication and Engagement Guide](#) and below is the Work Package 1 schematic from the DoW [Figure 5 from the DoW – Achieving Impact with HELIX].



Publications communication strategy marketing materials unwelcome messages Briefing Note communicating uncertainty Briefing Note Final Report and Press Releases

Online website and social media presence Helixscope launch & marketing Helixscope Climate Analogy Atlas and marketing website and social media presence

Stakeholders workshop COP20 Unwelcome messages workshop ESO2014 workshop with visualising climascope COP21 Early career comms training workshop COP22 workshop ESO2016 COP23

Peer-to-peer Scientific meetings Scientific conferences specialist journal articles (press releases) Scientific workshops high impact journal paper

First Stakeholder workshop 14 May 2014

On 14 May 2014, eleven expert users of climate change data and information gathered at the Abode Hotel at Exeter's Cathedral Green. The Exeter Eleven^[1] are experts engaged with information about high-end climate impacts and adaptation beyond 2 degrees. The purpose of the meeting was to guide the approaches and practice and methods of HELIX through the first formal consultation with stakeholders. Discussions were wide-ranging and high-level focused on: adaptation; level and timing of warming; impacts; research approach; and communication, providing excellent opportunity for framing HELIX as it moves forward. The questions posed were drawn from across the HELIX leaders and we thank the Exeter Eleven for steering HELIX for generously giving their time and expertise.

The stakeholders have provided feedback on the first draft of this document. The main findings will be discussed by HELIX Leaders to see where stakeholder expectations are matched with research goals and what ideas need further iteration with the research. HELIX will be checking-in with its European stakeholders formally and informally as the project progresses. Stakeholder workshops are also taking place in Senegal, Kenya, India and Bangladesh.

For balancing stakeholder expectations, it is noted that HELIX is a global assessment and focuses on 4 regional hotspots. Its sister research projects RISES-AM and IMPRESSIONS are European local-scale and multi-scale. All three projects will be sharing information gathered during their stakeholder engagement activities.

Goal 1) To identify sources of observed (or, if necessary, re-analysis) climate and impacts data for Europe and to select example extreme events for examination based on availability of data and relevance to stakeholders. A priority for HELIX is that it delivers results that are of relevance to stakeholders and HELIX outputs are communicated in a way that is relevant to stakeholders. It is the task of HELIX Leaders to establish if data is available that is useful to stakeholders (and stakeholders to let HELIX know what they want – the purpose of this workshop). Stakeholders considered that indirect effects are as important as direct impacts, and suggested looking at decision points instead of sectors and to focus on extremes as it is these that drive incremental and non-linear adaptation.

HELIX response: HELIX Leaders are engaged in the discussion of this issue, to select relevant examples which enable cross-sectorial analysis. Climate modelling traditionally looks at data, impacts and adaptation within sectors. To date, there is a number of daily gridded datasets available for Europe, including meteorological and climatic variables. These can be grouped in classes depending on whether they are derived by 1) Global Circulation Models (GCMs) in reanalysis mode, 2) interpolation of point measurements or 3) satellite and weather radar mosaics. . Considering the spatial and temporal resolution of the impact models used in the WP7, together with the time span of simulation, the EFAS-Meteo dataset of the European Commission (JRC) and the WATCH Forcing Data methodology applied to ERA-Interim data (WFDEI) are deemed suitable datasets to be used within our models validation. These will be used to assess the performance of the HELIX impact models against past extreme events over Europe, particularly on recent events affecting several countries. Some relevant examples are the Central Europe floods in June 2013 and the Southeast Europe floods in May 2014. Additional events will be considered for the evaluation of impact models focusing on other climate hazards.

Goal 2) ...Covering as many as possible Global Framework for Climate Services priority sectors like water, food security, etc...)

Analysis of traditional sectors was challenged by stakeholders. They considered the linkages and interactions between sectors, physical and socioeconomic as the priority. They suggested looking at decision points within a sector or multiple sectors or life cycle analysis that are affected by climate, and then analysing impacts and adaptation at those decision points.

HELIX response: This is a similar challenge related to Goal 1 and will be discussed by HELIX Leaders. For an example, where does climate impact a single food-crop during its life-cycle, from planting through to wholesale? It is noted that this systems approach unifies water, food security, and other sectors or themes into a manageable commodity rather than an abstract socio-environmental concept. While HELIX might not have results that can be refined to this operational level, in combination with its sister projects it might be possible. HELIX will discuss these issues with IMPRESSIONS for pursuing with its finer-scaled socio-economic research and stakeholders.

Goal 3) To select a coherent set of climate and socio-economic scenarios that lead to high levels of warming

There was discussion about long-term and near-term information needed for different decisions and different stakeholders, highlighting the requirement for decision-centred information versus top-down scenario-based information, highlighted above. The idea of moving future baselines was discussed for capturing future society, instead of working from a static present or past baseline. Consistency of scenarios across sectors was considered essential.

HELIX response: The choice of climate projections was driven by the focus on high-end scenarios of HELIX and of WP7 simulations on Europe in particular, which assume the reaching of 4 degree warming before the end of the current century. To this end, a set of EURO-CORDEX simulations will be used for the impact analysis, focusing on the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) 8.5. Moving or static baselines was not resolved and needs further iteration. This goal also highlights the tension between government decisions on climate policy which in theory have longer-term horizons than operational decision-makers who make decisions in the shorter-term. Developing internally coherent and consistent scenarios is a main aim of HELIX.

Goal 4) To develop scenarios of locally-applicable potential adaptation strategies, consistent with the shared-socio economic pathways (SSPs) where possible but also grounded in local knowledge.

Integration and linkages between impacts, scale and timelines and understanding the value-based nature of adaptation are considered most important for understanding how impacts data ties to adaptation decisions by stakeholders. Better understanding of extreme impacts and adaptation is important. It is extremes that lead to adaptation decisions. The limits to adaptation should also be considered.

HELIX response: These social, cultural and human-centred aspects of adaptation are consistent with HELIX objectives but HELIX is focused more on the data for adaptation than the values. The matching between specific warming levels (SWLs) and the SSPs is a key decision of the project and the consequent interpretation of results. It seems that the SWL of 2°C could be associated with SSP3 (the one with the lowest global GDP level), while the SSP5 can be related to a SWL for 4°C and beyond, as assumed in HELIX. Goal 4 will be further discussed with the relevant expertise within and outside of HELIX, including sister projects.

[1] The Exeter Eleven - participants in the HELIX European Stakeholder Workshop

Joern Birkmann	UNU-EHS
Paul Bowyer	Climate Service Center
Carlo Buontempo	Met Office
Kirstine Dale (departs 3pm)	Met Office
Eberhard Faust	Munich Re
Fai Fung	Environment Agency
Justin Ginetti	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
Ana Iglesias	Polytechnic University of Madrid
Jason Lowe	Met Office Reading and HELIX
Janina Onigkeit	University of Kassel
Mariam Traore	International Organisation for Migration

3. Regional communication strategy: South Asia

Regional Focus: Bangladesh

Stakeholders and Audiences

BUET works on practical adaptation-related interventions such as effective disaster warning networks, with close working relationships with institutions responsible for disaster risk reduction, development and adaptation in Bangladesh. Stakeholders for the Bangladesh Focus Region in addition to the advisory board are drawn from across a range of Government and Regional Agencies, Development Agencies and Research Institutes. Bangladesh is one of the most informed countries on how to adapt to changing environmental conditions, with early warning systems in the most vulnerable areas and multi-purpose cyclone shelters alongside schools. The

HELIX team in Bangladesh will work to engage planners in the Ganges and Brahmaputra river basins for dialogue with the considerable expertise that exists within the country. See Appendix 1 for regional stakeholders invited to participate in HELIX's first stakeholder meeting in Bangladesh.

Activities currently planned

- 20th August 2014: Stakeholder Engagement Workshop in Dhaka
- December 2015: Expert workshop in Dhaka with project partners and relevant stakeholders to discuss the draft
- November 2016: Stakeholder workshop in Dhaka presenting the results from the current impact assessment
- September 2017: Final stakeholder workshop in Dhaka presenting results from the improved impact models

Where appropriate, press releases in English and Bengali will accompany the first and last workshop. A selected journalist with environmental interests will also be invited.

Regional focus: India

Stakeholders and Audiences

The Indian Institute of Technology (Delhi) leads the Ganga River Basin Management Plan and are experts in regionally appropriate adaptation. HELIX in India will engage mainly with the stakeholders at the top of the decision hierarchy consisting of policy makers, representatives from sectors such as agriculture and water, and researchers and representatives of international agencies. A list of stakeholders invited to the first Delhi workshop on 10th August 2014 is provided in Appendix 1.

The main focus of research is on the Ganga system where detailed study is required involving various local level issues of case study watersheds. For these sites the focus shall be on compiling all the secondary information available at the lowest possible administrative level. This shall be integrated with the detailed biophysical information generated through the modelling to build appropriate adaptation strategies in consultation with stakeholders.

Climate policy in India

The Government of India prepared the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which was released by the Honourable Prime Minister in 2008. The NAPCC has identified eight National Missions namely, (a) National Solar Mission (b) National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, (c) National Mission on Sustainable Habitat, (d) National Water Mission, (e) National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, (f) National Mission for a Green India, (g) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, and (h) National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change, to address the challenges of impact of climate change. Thus all these missions are potential users of the climate change information in one way or the other. For example the National Water Mission (NWM) has identified five main strategies to combat possible impacts of climate change on water resources. These are:

- a) Formulation of comprehensive water database in public domain and assessment of the impact of climate change on water resource;
- b) Promotion of citizen and state actions for water conservation, augmentation and preservation;
- c) Focused attention to over-exploited areas;
- d) Increasing water use efficiency by 20%; and (e) Promotion of basin level integrated water resources management. These strategies will be largely spearheaded by the central and state water resources departments through a wide range of users comprising of farmers, domestic, industrial and many other users of water.

HELIX in India

Adaptation to drought, floods and extreme temperatures is a major focus in different geographic areas of India (and other Focus Regions). HELIX outputs that identify hotspots and sectoral impacts should provide useful information for stakeholders, with the impacts of high-end climate change translated to the implications to sectors at different levels of climate change. For example, farmers and agriculture departments should be interested in determining the impact of climate change on crop production and existing crop varieties, or in the possible alternatives available to cope by adapting alternative varieties and/or by changing management practices. Researchers are well aware there are uncertainties that are difficult to communicate to stakeholders and it is imperative that our efforts convey the level of uncertainty associated with these projections in an easily understandable manner [the first European Workshop showed that stakeholders want to know certainties not uncertainties - an important point for climate communication by the modelling community].

Within India, we must first identify what knowledge already exists in relation to climate change and in what way our stakeholders' believe climate change is affecting them. An initial exercise may therefore include listing all activities where they feel that the impact of climate change is prevalent, grouping these by priority and severity.

The elements of information will be dependent on the sectors under consideration. For example, for the agriculture sector, information such as change in diurnal temperature, rainfall distribution, number of frost days etc., can be vital information. However, in the case of water sector, the intensity and amount of rainfall would be of greater importance.

The information requirement shall depend on the sector (time and space) and the issue to be addressed, as such our first stakeholder workshop will ask what information they wish to receive and the best format for this to be distributed. For example, in looking to options for adaptation – it may be that we must first establish a mutually agreed baseline condition (or moving baseline as discussed in the European Workshop). Particularly in the case of developing countries such as India, efficiencies in water and agriculture are very low. Therefore a thorough analysis of the baseline condition shall help in evaluating with stakeholders the present efficiencies of these systems.⁷

There is a unique opportunity to interact with a large number of experts from various domains since the Third National Communication (TNC) has recently been initiated in India by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). The IIT Delhi group has lead the climate change impact assessment on water resources during the first two communications made in 2004 and 2012 respectively and shall also be playing a similar role in the TNC.

HELIX intends to play a significant role in identifying and producing outputs that can direct effectively the adaptations being planned through the State and Central action plans.

Activities planned

Our first annual stakeholder workshop is planned to take place in Delhi, on 13th August 2014. We will publish the notes from this meeting for further feedback from the participating stakeholders and to maintain their engagement in the project, effectively as critical friends. Regular updates will be included on the HELIX website, in both English and Hindi. Publications shall be made via Peer Reviewed journals and disseminated at International Conferences, consistent with the overarching Communication strategy.

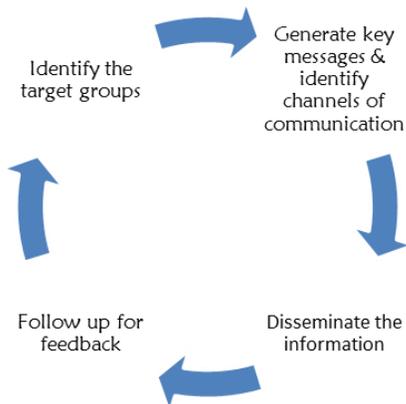
Activities currently planned

- 13 August 2014: Stakeholder Engagement Workshop in New Delhi
- November 2015: Expert workshop in New Delhi to finalize the draft
- November 2016: Stakeholder workshop in New Delhi to share the results from current impact assessment
- September 2017: Final workshop in New Delhi to present the impact results from the latest scenarios. These results shall also be disseminated through the existing GIS site formulated as part of the National Communications; <http://gisserver.civil.iitd.ac.in/natcom>
- A policy briefing shall be published in the final year of the project.

4. Regional communication strategy: Northern Hemisphere Sub-Saharan Africa

Objectives

ICPAC, Headquartered in Kenya, have an intergovernmental mandate for engaging with decision-makers across the Greater Horn of Africa, including all of East Africa with responsibility for enabling the region to cope with the effects of climate variability, change and adaptation strategies for regional and national resilience building against higher-end climate change. ICPAC will lead the dissemination of information to stakeholders in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania, including National and Meteorological and Hydrological Institutions and other stakeholders in the region. ANACIM, of Senegal are assisting by leading the West African engagement and communication. The combined aim is to engage in two-way dialogue with our target audiences to identify how high-end climate change research may suit the needs of different sectors. Essentially the strategy is based on dissemination and subsequent feedback:



The diagram above summarises the communication strategy within Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) under leadership of ICPAC as Work Package leader for Africa in partnership with WFP. The program will be able to identify select target groups, generate key HELIX messages relevant for the audiences as well as identify the channels of communication, disseminate the information and, follow up to gain feedback during the remaining 36 month period of the HELIX project as well as user driven suggestions of engagements beyond the project period.

Stakeholders and Audiences

The scope within Northern-Hemisphere Sub-Saharan Africa is essentially global, regional and national. The full list of invited stakeholders for SSA is in Appendix 1. These broadly comprise:

1. Decision makers and managers of climate sensitive socio-economic regional and national sectors
2. Science Advisory Boards, namely national
3. Regional and national research Institutions and researchers whose outputs and findings are sensitive to extreme climate change
4. Regional and National Climate Negotiators who shape the African agenda and inputs to International activities such as UNCCF Conference of parties (COFs) and other International Climate Change activities
5. Private Sector- Businesses, public companies, among others especially those whose products have wide spread usage and are climate sensitive (e.g. multinational commercial agro-based companies, dairy farming companies)
6. Opinion Makers, leaders and organized local community groups and identified individuals who are role models in climate change sensitive socio-economic activities like farming in their particular communities/ areas of SSA.
7. UN agencies, boundary organizations and other development partners within SSA.

Activities Planned

SSA STAKEHOLDER ACTIVITY	MONTHS 1-6	MONTHS 7-8	MONTHS 8-9	MONTHS 9-10	MONTH 12	MONTHS 13-24	MONTHS 25-38	MONTHS 39-48
1 Mapping and identification of most effective SSA HELIX Stakeholder Groups and categories in accordance DoW								
2 Identify category focal point persons and invite to SSA Stakeholder engagement workshops in W.A (June2014) and E.A (July 2014)								
3 Conduction works in both W.A and E.A in partnership with regional HELIX partners in both sub-regions of SSA for all users and stakeholders to isolate and indicate which are the most critical HELIX knowledge product information for their particular socio-economic sectors and policies and in which forms, geographical areas and time windows and styles they require these high-end climate change products for effective application and interactive feedback to HELIX science for improvements before the project ends.								
4 Circulate workshop outcomes to stakeholder category intuitions attendees and focal point persons for comments and management of outcomes and expectations to ensure an actionable deliverable D8.1 on the 12month of HELIX which is October 2014.								
5 Consolidate and submit SSA stakeholder report with specific user needs which HELIX science can provide to users and users apply the information products before HELIX ends: Deliverable D 8.1 completed and submitted by month 12								
6 HELIX science works on and produces in user/ stakeholder specific information products and provides specific users with their products for test applications on their sectors including policy formulation and climate smart socio-economic planning and management of critical affairs in the various sub-regions, countries and identified hop-spot local areas								
7 Users and stakeholders implement and provide HELIX with feedback and success stories and/or any application challenges which need re-thinking and re-formulation for effective application of HELIX knowledge								
8 Users, stakeholders and HELIX compile and disseminate success stories and chart way forward and recommendations beyond HELIX.								

First East Africa/GHA HELIX stakeholder workshop

The workshop is 28 July to 1 August. HELIX's East and Central Africa component is run by ICPAC and WFP, with the first deliverable under this component to undertake a regional stakeholder workshop, to assess what regional stakeholders see as the priorities in various socio-economic sectors including, food security and water resources alongside other impact sectors and long-term climate change analysis.

The workshop is envisaged to evaluate the analytical tools and methods used in climate change analysis to inform food security and other vulnerabilities. Among other critical-socio-economic sector high-end climate change information needs, the workshop will take stock of remote sensing information used in understanding climate change, tools and methods that have been used to incorporate climate change in food security analysis, and how the results have helped to inform programme and decision making. The workshop will look at how to mainstream climate risk management into development and food security. Understand climate change uncertainties and how to manage them; and how analysis could better inform mitigation and adaptation practices. This workshop is aimed specifically at:

- i. Agreeing on the common principles for climate change information to guide critical sectors and including food security analysis.
- ii. Taking stock of various climate change analysis initiatives in east and central Africa
- iii. From the existing analytical tools and methods used in climate change analysis, creating synergies and identify standardized analysis approaches among various institutions in order to feed into an integrated system that can be applied across east and central Africa for comparison on outputs for vulnerability and impacts assessment on key sectors such as food security and water resources.
- iv. Identifying key opportunities for the climate change information in order to strategically inform climate adaptation and resilience programming within the region.

Expected Outputs

The workshop is expected to produce the following outcomes:

- i. Determination of the basic principles for climate and impacts analysis for major socio-economic activities consistently identified and tested impacts of future 4°C and 6°C levels of global warming and the consequences of different adaptation choices accordance with HELIX regional focus over the Northern Hemisphere Sub-Sahara Africa (NHSSA).
- ii. Establishment of an integrated framework of analysing climate change and various application activities and sectors especially food security
- iii. Documentation of potential opportunities and shortcomings of the analysis to inform adaptation and resilience programming.
- iv. A robust and consistently high-accuracy higher-ends climate change information for policy briefs within NHSSA

A paper presenting the principles of analysis, examples and their application will be produced as a result of the workshop.

Structure and Format of the Workshop

Presenters/participants will be asked to send examples of high-end climate change impacts and their analyses prior to the workshop.

The workshop will be structured into sessions, with each focusing on related presentation followed by breakout discussion and plenary sessions.

Session 1: A general session covering introduction and scope of the workshop objectives and expected outcomes within the perspective of HELIX and C-ADAPT initiatives

Session 2 a): This will present the different tools used in climate change and food security analysis, from C-ADAPT, FEWS NET, WFP analysis to inform seasonality, IFPRI, CCAFS, HELIX, examples of Integrated Context Analysis; shock modelling building in climate change analysis and climate vulnerability Index. This will be followed by breakout sessions looking at 1) modelling and 2) how climate change can be incorporated into the integrated context analysis, developing an agreed framework for analysis.

Session 2 (b): Discuss stakeholder's needs, priorities and concerns that assess long term impacts of climate change (by 2100) on food security and other sectors, as well as possible analytical tools (e.g. vulnerability indices) and parameters (e.g. priority regions/ livelihood groups etc.) that could be utilised.

Session 3: Based on the review of available tools, this session will discuss the principles of higher-end climate change impacts on various sectors and activities. Look at the analytical frameworks, opportunities of the linkage of climate change to critical sectors, incorporating climate change into those sector activities, climate change modelling examples on impacts from the region and across the world. There will also be a focus on how climate change can link to resilience building in various sectors. This will then be followed by breakout groups that will define the principles.

Session 4: Building partnerships for the analysis of climate change science and users. The session will look at what partners will bring on board and areas of operation and how information on climate change can be shared to meet present and future user needs.

Session 5: identify the adaptation and resilience programming opportunities that can come from the climate change and various application sectors. WFP, ICPAC and other partners will be expected to present better adaptation practices and programmes currently being implemented across the globe. The session will brain storm on models that could be used for the documentation of better adaptation practices.

Session 1 and 2 will be covered on day 1 of the workshop. Session 3 will be covered in day 2 and 3 of the workshop. The last 2 sessions will be covered on day 4 of the workshop.

Workshop Organization

The workshop, scheduled to be run from 28th July to 1st August 2014, is being organized jointly by WFP and IGAD, with the IGAD IDDRSI and ICPAC being the lead Units within IGAD. WFP will provide all the logistical support for the workshop, co-facilitate, and also provide funding for some of the key stakeholders without funding who should participate in the workshop. Facilitators of sessions will be drawn from reputable institutions that are involved in climate change and food security analysis including the HELIX Project Administration Team.

5. Potential challenges to Regional Strategies

HELIX is capacity-building in science communication and stakeholder engagement within and across all its partners, led by Asher Minns at the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research. Here we pay attention to some of the challenges that might be faced in implementing the regional communication strategies - by recognising these challenges we are well placed to overcome them:

- Difficulty of internal communication between partners in different locations, time zones, languages, infrastructure.
- Differing partner experience in stakeholder communication and engagement.
- Changes in roles and staff and delays in new appointments.
- Differing timelines to delivery and cultural expectations

- Stakeholder fatigue/many projects competing for the same few stakeholders.
- Geo-political stability - for example the first East African workshop week beginning 28th July 2014 has been relocated from Nairobi to Ethiopia due to travel restrictions. A short while ago there was political unrest in Bangladesh.
- Aviation Emissions - face-to-face dialogue is essential for stakeholder engagement and communication but we will nevertheless aim to reduce long-distance air travel where possible and not travel where it is unnecessary.

6. Evaluation

The regional communications strategy will be subject to annual evaluation and review. We have a stakeholder matrix for auditing and evaluating the involvement of individual stakeholders [see [HELIX Science Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Guide](#)]. HELIX annual meetings will enable the entire consortium to influence and inform the following year’s communication plan.

APPENDIX 1 – HELIX Stakeholders

International Advisory Panel

Name	Position	Organisation	Sector	Region
Professor Robert Watson	Vice-Chair	Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem	Science and Policy	International, UK and US
Xianfu Lu	Adaptation Team Leader	UNFCCC	Adaptation	International, Germany
Professor Colin Prentice		Macquarie University	Science	International, Europe and Australia
Professor Jean Palutikoff	Director	National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility	Science	International, Europe and Australia
Gail Smith	Sustainable Sourcing Team	Unilever	Business	International, Europe

Aram Tall	Climate Risk Management	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)	Agriculture Adaptation	International, Africa and S Asia
David Bresch	Head of Sustainability and Risk	Swiss RE	Business, Finance	Regional, Europe
Anna Bratt	Coordinator for Climate Change Adaptation	Östergötland Regional Administration	Local authority adaptation	Regional, Europe, Sweden
Rosario Bento Pais	Adaptation Officer	DGClimate	Adaptation	Regional, Europe
Adam Corner	Policy Advisor	Climate Outreach Information Network	Public Engagement	Regional, Europe, UK
Annika Carlson	Programme Chief, Climatetools	Swedish Defence Research Agency	Impacts	Regional, Europe, Sweden
Faust Eberhard	Head of Research: Climate Risks and Natural Hazards Geo Risks	Munich RE	Business	Regional, Europe
Justin Ginnetti	Policy and Research Advisor	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)	Population Migration	Regional, Europe, Geneva
Dina Ianesco	Focal Point on Environment and Climate Change	International Organisation for Migration	Population Migration	Regional, Europe, Geneva

Steve Jennings	Head of Programme Policy	Oxfam	Poverty	Regional, Europe, UK
Kostas Kriantis	Special Secretary for Water	Ministry of Energy and Climate Change, Greece	Water	Regional, Europe, Greece
Marinos Kristotakis	Water Resources Management Department	Decentralized Administration of Crete	Water	Regional, Europe, Greece
Gail Whiteman	Chief Scientist	World Business Council for Sustainable Development	Business	Regional, Europe
Saleemul Huq	Director	International Centre for Climate Change and Development	Adaptation	Regional, Bangladesh
R Krishan	Coordinating Scientist	Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology	Coordinated Regional Downscaling Experiment (CORDEX)	Regional, South Asia
Vimal Mishra	Ministry of Earth Science Research Fellow	IIT Gandhinagar	Science	Regional, India
Jeeban Panthi	Programme Officer	Small Earth Nepal	Regional Training/Capacity Building	Regional, South Asia, Nepal
John Padgham	Deputy Director	International START Secretariat	Regional Training/Capacity Building	Regional, Sub-Saharan Africa
Joel Sheraga	Senior Advisor for Adaptation	US Environmental Protection Agency	Adaptation	National, US

APPENDIX 2 - Invited Stakeholders for the first Bangladesh workshop on 20 August 2014

Notations for Agency Type:

BOI- Biophysical Impact, SEI- Socio-Economic Impact, RMB- Risk Management & Adaptation, POG-Policy & Governness, GOI- Govt. Implementing, NGO – Non-Govt. Organizations, DEP- Development Partners, ACI- Academic Institutions

SI	Organizations	Area of Interest/ Types
1	Institute of Water Modelling (IWM)	Water modelling (BIO)
2	SAARC Meteorological Center (SMRC)	Meteorology (BIO)
3	Center for Environmental and Geographic	GIS & RIS Applications (BOI & SEI)
4	Department of Environment (DoE)	Environment (GOI)
5	Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)	Agriculture (GOI)
6	Climate Change Cell Department of Environment	Climate (GOI)
7	Bangladesh Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO)	Remote Sensing (GOI)
8	Bangladesh Agriculture Research Council (BARC)	Agriculture (POG)
9	Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD)	Meteorology (GOI)
10	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI)	Agriculture Research (BOI & GOI)
11	Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI)	Agriculture Research (BOI & GOI)
12	Flood Forecasting and Warning Center Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)	Flood Forecasting (GOI)

13	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS)	Development Policy (POG)
14	Local Government Engineering Departments (LGED)	Local Govt. (GOI)
15	Department of Environment North South University	Academic (ACI)
16	Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO)	Water Planning (POG)
17	Bangladesh Center for Advances Study (BCAS)	Adaptation (NGO)
18	Department of Environment of North South University	University (ACI)
19	Department of Geography and Environment of Dhaka University	University (ACI)
20	Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS)	Ecosystem (NGO)
21	Institute of Disaster management and Vulnerability Studies	University (ACI)
22	Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP)	Policy (NGO)
23	Climate Change Center BRAC University	Academic (ACI)
24	Center for Policy Dialog (CPD)	Policy (POG)
25	Action Aid, Bangladesh	Water (NGO)
26	International Climate Change Adaptation Center Independent University	Adaptation (AIC)
27	Water Aid	Water Issues (NGO)
28	Ministry of Forest and Environment	Environment (POG)
29	Ministry of Water Resources	Water (POG)
30	Ministry of Education	Education (POG)
31	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Fisheries (POG)

32	Ministry of Health	Health (POG)
33	DFID Bangladesh	Donor (DEP)
34	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP)	Disaster Management (GOI)
35	Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority	Water Transport (GOI)
36	Dhaka Water Supply Authority (WASA)	Water and Sanitation (GOI)
37	European Union to Bangladesh	Donor (DEP)
38	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	UN Organization (DEP)
39	Ministry of Science and Technology	Science (POG)
40	Ministry of Food & Disaster Management	Disaster (POG)
41	Ministry of Health,	Health (POG)
42	Department for International Development (DFID), Bangladesh	Donor (DEP)
43	International Center for Diarrheal Disease and Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR)	Health (NGO)
44	Department of Disaster Management	Disaster Management (GOI)
45	Bangladesh Haor Development Board	Haor Areas (GOI)
46	Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)	Water (GOI)
	Department of Public Health	Water and Sanitations (GOI)
47	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)	NGO (NGO)
48	Food and Agriculture Organization	Donor (DEP)
49	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	International NGO (NGO)
50	International Center for Climate Change Development (ICCCAD),	Academic (ACE)

Independent University	
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APPENDIX 3 - Invited Stakeholders to the first India workshop 13 August

Institutions	Relevant Mission	Name (Indicative)	Expertise
Government			
MOES (IMD)		Dr. K. J Ramesh	Climate
DST, New Delhi	Knowledge Mission and Sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem	Akhilesh, Nisha	Climate
CWC, New Delhi	National Water Mission	Kharya	Water
MoWR, New Delhi	National Water Mission	Dr. Amrjit Singh	Water
MoEF, New Delhi	NATCOM-UNFCC	Subhod Sharma,	Environment
NGBRA/NCG			Ganga
CPCB			Pollution
NDMA (National Disaster Management Authority)			Extreme events

Delhi Govt/DJB/PWD/IF		Dr. S.B. Singh	Urban
NPL		Dr. Sharma	Human Health
Malaria Research Institute		Dr. Dhiman	Human Health
NGOs/autonomous			
InSpire, New Delhi		Dr. Kinshuk Mitra	Socio Economic/Transportation
Development Alternatives		Vijaylaxmi	Adaptation
Taru Leading Edge		Mahesh	Hazard Risk
ICLEI		Sunandan	Adaptation
WWF		Suresh Babu	Environmental flow
CES		Suresh Rohilla	Adaptation
Donars			
DFID India, New Delhi			
World Bank, New Delhi		Bill Young	Ganga
GIZ, New Delhi		Anna, Peter	CCARI, SAPCC, VA
GGGI, New Delhi		Siddharthan	CC-Investment
UNDP		Preeti Soni	SAPCC
SDC, IHCAP, New Delhi		Kirtiman	Himalayan Adaptation
Academic			

IIT Delhi			
TERI			
JNU			
Delhi University			
IIPS			
Diaster Management Institute (DMI)			

APPENDIX 4 - Invited stakeholders to the first West Africa workshop week beginning 28 July 2014

	Organizations
1	IGAD - IDDRSI and ICPAC
2	FEWSS NET
3	WFP – Regional Bureau (VAM & DRR); C-ADAPT Officers from OMB, OMC; VAM HQ; Climate Resilience for Food Security Unit in HQ
4	USGSS/NOAA
5	Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)
6	International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI)
7	IFPRI
8	UK MET
9	University of Exeter in the UK

10	East African Community (EAC)
11	Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC),
12	World Vision International
13	ILRI
14	GIZ
15	Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD)
16	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)
17	Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
18	IGAD members (related to climate change)
19	Local community organisations and individuals
20	PAFA (http://www.pafasenegal.org/)
21	CCAFS