Overview of Conference themes:

1. **Physical climate variability and change science:** This will focus on the P1 results that the RCs are finding from their climate model simulations (e.g. CP4-Africa simulations) and evaluation to inform Pillars 2 and 3 work. It will include evaluation of the models across the different regions of Africa in terms of modelling key regional and sub-regional processes that drive climate variability.
2. **Co-exploration and co-production:** This will explore collaborative processes for developing climate services. Climate services are only effective if the information provided is useful to those who need it and improving this information requires iterative process. This can be achieved through relationship-building between providers and users to develop the necessary skills and capacity of different user groups, to guide the production and tailoring of climate information that meets context-specific needs.
3. **Decision making under climate uncertainty**: This will cover ways of addressing risks and uncertainties of climate change in decision making and may include risk and uncertainty assessment, scenario development and planning, participatory modelling, and developing transformative adaptation pathways that can cope with a wide range of future conditions. This will entail comparison of approaches from different RCs, challenges and shared lessons from their experiences.

4. **Information distillation and communication:** This will focus on understanding the context of climate information application, including barriers to communication and uptake of climate information. Climate scientists will have a discussion with impact modellers (e.g. hydrologists, crop modellers, energy modellers) and high profile users (with African focus), who will provide their feedback and experience on the use of climate information.
5. **Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods:** This will focus on the use of climate information in adaptive decision-making to enhance adaptive capacity of local communities through development of scenarios to identify, evaluate and prioritise robust adaptation and policy options to increase the resilience of water resources, agriculture and fish stocks based on locally relevant climate trends and user needs.
6. **Urban Planning and Water resources:** This covers enhancing adaptive capacity in city planning to address water supply and sanitation infrastructure and urban flooding. It covers the design, implementation and assessment of options to increase resilience to climate change impacts such urban flood modelling, increased temperatures and extreme weather events, as well as planning for disaster risk reduction. Surface water and groundwater quantity and quality assessment, as well as water demand and water management will also be addressed.