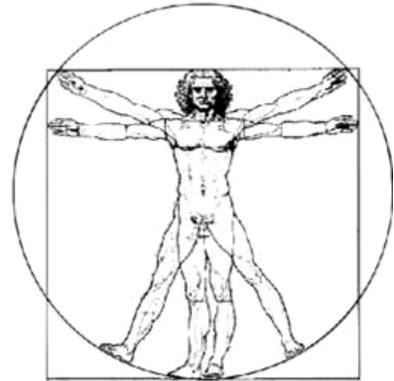

european capacity building initiative (ecbi)

for sustained capacity building in support of the
international climate change negotiations



2006 ecbi REGIONAL FRANCOPHONE WORKSHOP FOR WEST AFRICA

10- 12 OCTOBER
BAMAKO, MALI



The francophone regional workshop for the countries of West Africa was held in Bamako (Mali) from 10 to 12 October 2006.

The workshop brought together the focal points to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), representatives of NGOs and of various relevant associations, academics and representatives of the departments responsible for finances and/or planning from 12 countries, 10 of which African. There were 35 participants in total (as listed below).

COPI2/MOP2 : KEY ISSUES

The agenda and some key issues to be debated at the forthcoming Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP12)/ Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (MOP2) were presented by an ecbi consultant.

The participants discussed in detail the following issues:

- CDM projects in Africa
- experience gained so far with NAPAs

- adaptation and the Adaptation Fund
- the future of the UNFCCC/ Kyoto Protocol after 2012.

CDM PROJECTS IN AFRICA

The Designated National Authorities (DNA) for the CDM are being established or have been established in all countries. However, the Workshop noted that so far, African countries had developed few bankable CDM projects.

It recommended:

- further capacity building aimed at the development of CDM projects
- the mobilization of sufficient resources for the DNAs
- the involvement of all relevant actors in the process of project development

The Workshop also suggested that the LDCs (as well as the Small Island States and the developing countries in general) tried to benefit from the experience gained by countries such as India, Brazil and China where a large number of CDM projects were already running..

The Workshop noted that the voluntary carbon market provided an additional opportunity for small scale CDM projects, the conditions for which were not too demanding.

EXPERIENCE GAINED WITH NAPAS

All countries of the region are in the process of establishing their NAPA. (Moreover, all countries participating in the workshop have submitted their initial national communication to UNFCCC and are in the process of preparing their second).

The Workshop noted that the following funds were available for the implementation of NAPAs: the LDC Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund, the Adaptation Fund and the GEF Pilot Fund. Other bilateral or multilateral donors have also been addressed with a view to financial assistance.

The Workshop recommended:

- that the guidelines for developing projects under the NAPAs be strictly adhered to
- close collaboration between focal points and their colleagues in charge of finances and planning when it comes to implementing the NAPAs
- internal mobilisation of funds for financing or co-financing certain projects
- a more efficient synergy between the Conventions and countries' strategies and

programmes, in particular their strategic framework for poverty reduction.

ADAPTATION

The Workshop pointed out that action towards adaptation is far more important for Africa than mitigation activities, in view of the African countries' very low contribution to global GHG emissions. However, carried out as part of countries' sustainable development and poverty reduction strategy, CDM projects are a suitable means for Africa to contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions.

A field trip to Ouélésébougou was organized in order to show participants of the Workshop a concrete example of adaptation to climate change by rural communities. This type of action had become essential in a region whose economy was largely dependent on the climate and where there was great concern about an increase in the frequency of extreme climatic events. The participants were favorably impressed by the determination of the farmers to make the project a success as well as by the results obtained so far.

ADAPTATION FUND

The management of the Adaptation Fund is one of the major issues to be dealt with at the forthcoming COP12/MOP2; that meeting will need to decide on:

- the modalities for managing the Adaptation Fund
- the institution entrusted with its management

The Workshop proposed that:

- the Adaptation Fund be controlled by the COP/MOP.
- the GEF could manage it, however, provided that clear criteria for its management be established by the COP/MOP, and that the GEF undertook to respect them.
- the Bureau of the COP/MOP exercises control on the management of the Fund, in a manner that respects geographical balance (with an additional seat at the table for LDCs and one for the Small Island States).

The Workshop noted that the financial means for adaptation were small compared to the real needs of the countries, and *recommended* that :

- certain types of adaptation projects should be financed at 100%, i.e. their total cost should be covered

- in the apportioning of funds, priority should be given to LDCs and Small Island States

The Workshop noted that the least developed countries and the developing countries generally need to harmonise their points of view in order to reach clear and convincing negotiation positions in Nairobi. The meetings due to be organized under the ecbi on 2 and 3 November are an excellent opportunity to do so.

FUTURE OF THE UNFCCC AND KYOTO PROTOCOL REGIMES

The Workshop noted the ongoing work aiming at defining new commitments to be taken by Annex I Parties for the period post 2012. The new targets are to be based on the latest scientific evidence on which consensus has been reached. The participants expressed concern about the fact that certain Annex I countries which are big GHG emitters have not ratified the Kyoto Protocol and noted that a dialogue on long term cooperative action had been established in order to engage those countries.

Finally, the Workshop noted that considerable efforts were being made to enhance the technological response to the challenge of climate change.

CONCLUSIONS

According to the evaluation carried out among participants, the regional workshop for capacity building on climate change for the francophone countries of West Africa was a success. The participants recommended that in order to strengthen cohesion and mutual understanding between delegates from the francophone countries, this type of event be held again, and expressed the wish that another workshop would be organized in West Africa during 2007.

The Workshop recommended:

- that regional workshops to prepare the main actors continue to be held in advance of the negotiations
- that national delegations participating in the Conference of Parties be enlarged to include representatives of government departments in charge of finances and planning.

for additional information please see

www.EuroCapacity.org

List of Participants

- Mr. Agbakou Paul Boton, Benin, Directeur des Dépenses en Capital
- Mr. Djibril Ibila, Benin, Point focal MDP & Chef de Service
- Mr. Ludovio André Nabolle, Burkina Faso, Ministère de l'Économie et du Développement
- Mr. Isidore Zongo, Burkina Faso, Chargé de Programme SP/CONEDD
- Mme. Faouzia Abdoulhalik, Canada, Institut de L'énergie et de l'environnement de la Francophonie, Responsable des programmes
- Mr. Oumar Hassane Cherif, Tchad, Chef de Division de SRF
- Mr. Moussa Tchitchaou, Tchad, Point focal CCNUCC, Directeur des Ressources en Eau et de la Météorologie, Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Eau
- Mme. Aurelie Vieillefosse, France, Ministère Français de l'Écologie – Economiste sur les questions de l'après Kyoto
- Mr. Bernard Edward Gomez, Gambie, Météorologiste Principal, Administrateur pour les Changements Climatiques, Département des Ressources en Eau
- Mr. Mod A.K. Secka, Gambie, Secrétaire Permanent Adjoint, Ministère des Finances & de l'Économie
- Mr. Joseph Sylla, Guinée, Point Focal CCNUCC, Direction nationale de la prévention et de la lutte contre les pollutions et nuisances
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- Mr. Francisco Quimontche, Guinée-Bissau, Directeur Général du Plan
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