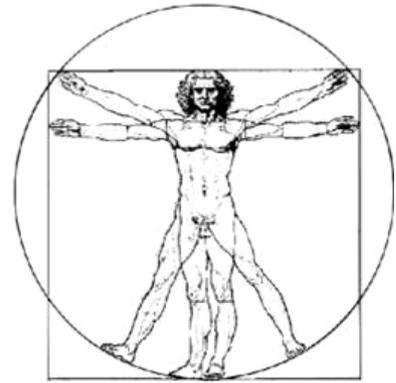

european capacity building initiative (ecbi)

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



2010 ecbi REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

1 AND 2 MARCH 2010

NAIROBI, KENYA



The ecbi Regional Workshop for Eastern and Southern Africa in Nairobi, Kenya was attended by participants from Botswana, Comoros, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sudan, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

Opening Remarks

Dr Saleem Huq thanked the Kenyan government for its hospitality and welcomed all participants to the workshop. He went ahead to outline the objectives of the European Capacity Building Initiative (ecbi). He further explained that the main purpose of the workshop has been to support selected negotiators at the conference of Parties meetings but this specific workshop was a follow up from COP15 that had historic expectations.

Dr. Benito Muller explained the role of ecbi and the historical development of the programme. He emphasized the dynamics around the finance pillar that he indicated he shall discuss later in the workshop.

Dr. Kaudia, Kenya's Environment secretary officially opened the meeting on behalf of Kenya government and briefly gave Kenya's position regarding /relating to the outcome of the COP15 in Denmark. She touched on the various pillars like adaptation, mitigation and financing that required synthesis even after the COP15 outcomes did not provide expected results for many African states. She went ahead to emphasize the role of negotiators in informing politics and politicians within their context being of great importance as negotiations take a different stance. Participants then did self introduction themselves and gave specific remarks based on COP15 outcomes.

Topics and Presenters

David Lesolle, a former senior negotiator from Botswana began the presentations by talking about "Expectations from COP15". He outlined an analysis of what parties expected from the conference. In his analysis he took a case of two countries (hereby referred to as "people") and contrasted these to developed and developing nations with the various expectations. For instance, as one section focused on the amendment of KP the other focused on mechanisms of operational zing Adaptation Fund. In his concluding remarks, David discussed the various proposals as expectation and way forward for African nations;-preparing the future ,integrating CC within the institutional systems, prioritizing vulnerability and adaptation

Achala Chandani, a climate change researcher with IIED and the current team leader of ecbi workshop theme then discussed an analysis of the Copenhagen Accord. She started by indicating most developing nations had very little input to the accord-while negotiations under UNFCCC continued behind closed doors towards the end of the conference, leaders from about 25 nations came up with the accord. As at the

time of the workshop several African nations had associated or engaged themselves with the accord. She highlighted that the Copenhagen accord provided important additional input and guidance needed for further elaboration and finalization of the texts. Achala finished her presentation by suggesting way forward to the Accord as uncertain and with ambiguity as nobody knew how it will develop. She argued the following options: The Accord; will not be immediately operational within the UNFCCC; its implementation could be in another forum (grouping of friends of the Accord, bilateral agreements, regional agreements, the G20 and /or the G8),COP15 report will contain information on how secretariat believes the COP 16 and present for ratification (risk of 'taking note' again), and final point, until the form of outcome of the AWG-LCA is agreed, the Accord will play a role in guiding the negotiations of the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP in the near and long term future.

During the afternoon of day one **Liberal Seburikoko**, from Rwanda presenting the current status of AWG-LCA and KP negotiations. He started by indicating that the slow nature of negotiations in the AWG-LCA was due to heavy brackets and many outstanding issues had to be forwarded to the ministers for decisions. Ministers however sidelined these and focused on the Copenhagen Accord. In his conclusion, he focused on existing prerequisites for breaking the negotiation deadlock. He outlined finished his presentation by stating several perquisites towards breaking the negotiation deadlock. This pointed to politics, planning and strategy and finally the need for persistence and patience. Under *politics*, he emphasized the fact that vulnerable countries are politically engaged but do not have enough alliances to have a powerful role in the negotiations. He argued that there was room for improvement as far as planning and strategy is concerned and stated that '*failure to plan is ultimately planning for failure*'. Finally, he argues that there is need to gear up for intense technical preparation on some key issues including methodological issue [REDD, MRV], exploration of innovative finance sources mechanisms through established high-level panel.

Dr. Sumaya, regional CLACC Fellow and CBAA coordinator] and **Dr Saleem** Huq then gave a joint presentation focusing on Adaptation in the context of negotiation outcome and specifically zooming into Africa. The presentation outlined the several impacts of Climate change in Africa. Dr. Sumaya went ahead to outline the linkages within the text that relate to

the commitments under the convention that reinforce the critical importance of adaptation and the relevant financial need. The presentation argued and also provided evidence that there has been very limited funding allocated for adaptation aspects despite the clarity on the impacts. Major claims from developing countries were then outlined relating to adaptation and the ongoing negotiations under the UNFCCC process. These include;

- Establishment of adaptation framework/programme to enable parties to start national adaptation actions.
- Adaptation must be supported by means of implementations (finance, Technology development and transfer, capacity building)
- Full cost of adaptation actions is commitment under the Convention
- Financial support should be simple (access), grant based and provide full cost (sufficiency)
- Financial resources shall be new, additional, adequate and predictable
- Compensation for unavoidable loss and damage
- New body (operational, action oriented) that should be governed by the COP
- Fair Representation of Groups in newly formed bodies
- Assessment of delivery of support and compliance (penalties) in place

Summary Discussions from Day 1

The bullet points below summarize the remarks from day 1 presentations and discussions during. Sessions that were highly participatory and interesting.

- The presentation by David Lesolle set the scene and manages to bring participants at par both in-terms of the UNFCCC process and major negotiation debates and issues.
- Most of the presentations that followed were to a large extent complementary and reinforcing one another.
- A number of key issues under the 2-track process of the AWG'S [LCA and KP] during and after Bali [BAP] leading to Copenhagen [COP 15] were clearly highlighted.
- The COP 15 which was a 2 year period set out by the BAP to reach an ambitious and fair deal

to curb global warming was perceived as *defining* in the history of UNFCCC. The outcome however was near a total failure.

- The Copenhagen Accord [CA] was therefore perceived as an outcome for damage control.
- The building blocks of BAP, namely adaptation, mitigation, finance and Technology Transfer as well as shared vision under the long term cooperative action did not receive sufficient consensus in Copenhagen.
- Equally, issues of capacity building, financing, Technology Transfer, Green House Gases and MRV's, carbon pricing concepts still required a lot of work to reach consensus on proposals that were on the table.
- The CA received a good "surgery" and the major challenge noted by many regards how to move it forward towards COP 16 in Cancun, Mexico against the controversy of its legal status. What is the effect of parties "associating" with it or those 'rejecting it'?
- There are however a number of positive elements in the CA such as extension mandate of AWGs reasonable consensus on REDD, recognition of adaptation and provision of finance in the short term.
- On adaptation, more work was discussed as is required on definitions of impacts of climate change and adaptation and provisions of finance in the short term
- Also NWP still requires more work as clarity on institutional arrangements on adaptation fund
- The political will demonstrated during the multistakeholder participation in COP 15 provides a good opportunity to tap in driving the process forward. The example of Bangladesh injecting USD 100 Million into the implementation of NAPA, later leading to climate change strategy that has led to more donors giving financial resources.

Main issues covered can be sub-divided to 5;

- a) Need to enhance and strengthen the strategy of negotiations
- b) Building strong bridges between negotiations, policy makers and political leadership.
- c) Streamline and harmonize coordination, leadership, alliances in championing Africa's common positions.
- d) Provide consultancy services to back up negotiations at various strata of leadership

- e) How to deal with unforeseen circumstances?

Day 2

Emily Massawa from UNEP presented a paper titled *Climate Governance*. She alluded to the fact that even though scientific evidence on climate change seems not to require further debates, she pointed out that there are several engagements of these nature ongoing. She further stated that these remain major obstacles leading ultimately to the fragmentation of global governance of climate change framework making process. This fragmentation extends to governments, where one could distinguish at least three different groups: [*industrialized countries that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol and committed to limit their greenhouse gas emissions by an average of five percent by 2012; Major country that rejects Kyoto, but intends to develop alternative regulatory approaches and architectures of international co-operation; and developing countries that support Kyoto in principle, and have ratified it, but do not need to limit or reduce their emissions within the first commitment period*].

Emily finalized her presentation by setting out several discussions points in relation to ongoing global negotiations and related actors. They included;

- a) Discussions on climate change in new forums that seem inevitable (?). How do you guarantee that such a fragmentation does not affect the transparency/equity of the negotiating process?
- b) What importance do regional forums carry for negotiating/implementing? How do we stimulate regional cooperation?
- c) How do you stimulate national/sub-national debates without losing agility in the negotiations?

Bruno Sekoli, an experienced senior negotiator from Lesotho then a presentation on the newly formed high level panel on climate change. He began by providing definition and flows from the spirit of the Copenhagen Accord and the initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organizations. He then went ahead to give the structure and objective of the Secretary generals initiative. The initiative was announced by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moo on the 12th February 2010, in the presence of Prime Minister Gordon Brown and Prime Minister Meles Zenawi. Its mission was set to mobilize the financial resources for climate change pledged in Copenhagen and it was to be co-chaired by Prime Minister Brown and Prime Minister Zenawi. President Jagdeo of

Guyana and Prime Minister Stoltenberg of Norway were also to be included.

The full composition of the initiative includes high level officials from “Ministries and Central Bank, Experts on Public Finance, Development and Related issues.” There will be an even balance between developing and developed countries. The initiative lifetime stands at 10 months.

The high level panel sets out to;

- a) Develop practical proposals to significantly scale up both short-term and long-term financing for mitigation and adaptation strategies in developing countries.
- b) Particularly defines steps on how to jump-start the mobilization of new and innovative resources to reach \$100 billion annually by 2020. This will both be public and private sources.
- c) The High Level Panel will prepare initial/preliminary report by the June meeting of UNFCCC. Final recommendation to be issued before Mexico COP16.
- d) The results and outcome of the panel’s work will effectively be communicated to the UNFCCC COP, with the full expectation that this work will help build momentum toward the successful negotiation of a comprehensive climate change agreement.

Day 3

Dr. Benito Muller gave a final presentation titled *‘Lessons learned and next steps in the negotiations’*. He began by discussing expanding concerns around justice questions and balance of discussion themes. Dr. Muller noted that traditionally ODA neither involved obligations to pay nor entitlements to receive. Meaning, there seems to be no issue of contributing or receiving ‘a fair share’. He went further to illustrate that the nature of financial payments for climate change activities, particularly in the case of adaptation and response to climate impacts is one of restitution. Few proposals and emphasis have raised the issue of how to distribute climate finance equitably. Regarding thematic balance, he outlined that climate change finance involves a number of different themes and issues of *‘thematic balance’* alludes to the fact that whether each of the themes receive appropriate share of revenue. He then went ahead to outline and discuss three different dichotomies that are: *‘Fragmented Verses*

consolidated; centralized verses Decentralized; and devolved verses retained’.

In his concluding remarks he emphasized on the fact that there will be a need for international funding in the more traditional sense, such as currently developed under the adaptation. For one, not all funding purposes lend themselves naturally to be devolved to the country level. While mitigation and adaptation per se would seem to be prime candidates for such devolution, funding decisions for certain types of capacity building and technology transfer activities may be better kept at the international level. Even with respect to the other themes, he makes a note that there will for some time to be the need to retain a more traditional international funding capacity, for it may take some time before all countries will be able to participate in the devolved disbursement regime.

Participants Final comments including suggestions for way forward;;

- Acknowledged the need to strategies on better/effective ways to negotiate.
- Appreciated the need for capacity building amongst negotiators
- Noted that climate change train was fast and there was need to hasten the knowledge pace amongst key actors. Hence need to facilitate networking skills amongst the negotiators.
- An institutional framework that facilitates effective participation needs to be set up in for the ESA negotiators. Followed by the fact that there was a need for more than one meeting a year in order to develop concrete plans to feed into COP sessions.
- As negotiation blocks and pillars, it was presented as critical to know alias, friends as negotiations remain larger and complex games.
- The need to have platforms to discuss what is happening in the other negotiation blocks to understand the various dynamics.
- Climate change ought to be institutionalizing at the highest level.
- Negotiators ought to ask themselves hard questions about what the various outcomes mean for their countries.
- There is urgency in streamlining the outcomes from negotiators and existing policies and national strategies. This means need to enhance links between negotiators, foreign missions and politicians in order to address the existing gaps.