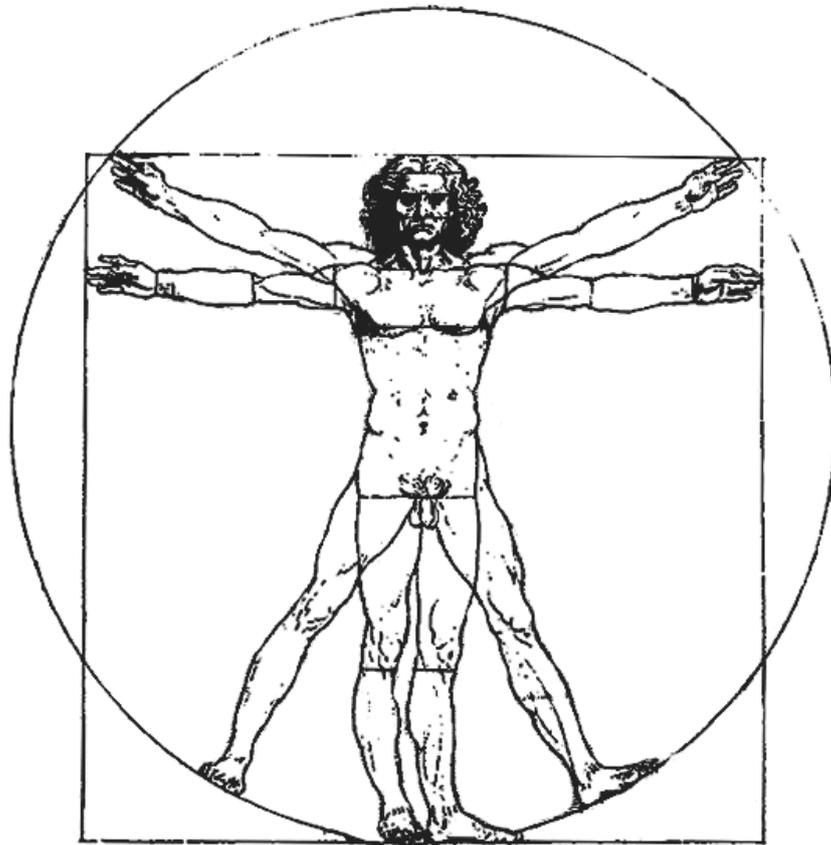


european capacity building initiative



ecbi

ANNUAL REPORT
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ABOUT THE ecbi

A key limitation of the global climate change negotiations is the lack of a level playing field between many delegations, particularly North-South, and South-South. Other major obstacles are mutual misunderstanding and a lack of trust, above all between industrialised and developing countries.

The European Capacity Building Initiative (ecbi) aims to reduce and overcome these limitations and obstacles through a number of capacity- and trust- building activities, subsumed under three complementary integrated Programmes:

- **Oxford Fellowship Programme**, a primarily trust-building programme with an informal (senior level) exchange of institutional and procedural knowledge;
- **Workshop Programme**, to enhance negotiating skills; and
- **Policy Analysis Programme**, to enhance analytic capacity.

The core of the ecbi is focused on collaborations with European and developing countries from Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia - including the regional leaders South Africa and India - and the Group of Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Outside these core regions, there is

also participation from Brazil and China, as well as from OECD non-Annex B 'Advanced Developing Countries' (ADCs), such as Mexico and Turkey.

OXFORD FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

At the heart of the ecbi is an Oxford-based Fellowship Programme mainly for leading climate negotiators from the participating developing countries. Its primary purpose is to build trust and exchange procedural and institutional knowledge both among the Fellows ('South-South trust building'), and between them and their European colleagues ('North-South trust building').

The North-South element of this trust-building effort is carried out through **Country Visits** to some of the participating European Partner agencies and an **Oxford Seminar** in the home of the Fellowships. Both activities bring together developing country Fellows and their European counterparts in a structured framework that helps to establish working relationships outside the often guarded context of the official negotiations. They enable the Fellows to find out how climate change issues are managed by European governments, and provide an opportunity to exchange views in an informal and non-confrontational setting. They also enable the European partners to discover

and better understand the situation of their developing country colleagues - one of the reasons why the ecbi is not just a capacity-building initiative *by* Europeans, but also *for* Europeans.

South-South relations and trust building - often of at least equal importance in supporting the international negotiations - are carried out during the **Fellowship Colloquium** in Oxford, where the Fellows have the chance to exchange views and experiences among themselves in 'closed session'. In light of the considerable existing negotiating capacities of the participating regional developing country leaders (Brazil, China, India, South Africa), they are primarily involved in the trust-building activities of the Oxford Fellowship Programme.

To maintain the momentum of these trust-building activities, the Fellowship Programme, funding permitting, also envisages an annual one-day **Bonn Seminar** during the intersessional Subsidiary Bodies meetings in Bonn/Germany. Concerning logistical support, the Fellowship Programme includes a certain number of **Senior Bursaries** to help Fellows and (potential) Fellowship candidates to attend meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies.

The activities of the Fellowship Programme also include maintenance of the ecbi website (www.EuroCapacity.org), with a special 'members only' electronic network (**ecbi-net**) to assure the sustained long-term nature of the relations established both with their

European counterparts and between the Fellows themselves.

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

Country coalitions can be as much in need of enhancing negotiating capacity as individual countries, especially with respect to effectively functioning as a group. This is particularly true for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), which will only be able to make their voice heard by harnessing the considerable potential for synergies between them. For this purpose - and generally to help improve the articulation and representation of developing country positions in the climate negotiating fora - the Workshop Programme organises annual regional and pre-COP negotiation capacity-building workshops.

The main purpose of the **pre-COP Workshops** is to support selected (junior) negotiators from LDCs in gaining a better understanding of the issues discussed at the COPs, and to build their negotiating skills through role-playing and practice sessions. While not intended to prepare negotiating positions - the prerogative of the countries themselves - the pre-COP workshops will aim to help build the skills and capacities to negotiate more effectively. Over time, it is expected that the Workshops will assist LDC negotiators in building expertise over and beyond issues specific to LDCs, enabling them to divide negotiating tasks among the group, rather than all of them following the same negotiating track.

To further enhance the negotiating capacity of the LDC Group, the Workshop Programme has some **Junior Bursaries** available to enable a number (typically 6 to 8) of junior LDC officials to participate not only in the pre-COP Workshops, but for the duration of the COPs.

Other than these (LDC-only) pre-COP workshops, the Workshop Programme carries out a number of annual **Regional Workshops** that are **not** restricted to LDCs. At present, the regions covered are South/East Africa, West Africa (Francophone), and South/South-East Asia. Participants are junior officials from UNFCCC delegations and mainstream economics/development ministries of the countries in the region. The overall aim of Regional Workshops is threefold:

- To discuss upcoming negotiation issues of regional importance, with a view to facilitating negotiation positions for the subsequent UNFCCC Sessions.
- To introduce the participants from the mainstream ministries to the climate change problem, with particular focus on its regional aspects.
- To facilitate networking, especially between the climate change negotiators and their mainstream colleagues.

In order to achieve the desired sustained effect of its activities, the Workshop Programme carries out post-workshop mentoring and networking of participants, as part of ecbi-net.

POLICY ANALYSIS PROGRAMME

One of the key constraints to the negotiating capacity of many developing countries in the UN climate change negotiations is the lack of solid analysis and policy advice concerning the effects of the issues being negotiated. The differences in analytic capacity with the industrialized world are profound and institutionally manifest. The OECD, for instance, has an immense apparatus producing thorough and focused reports, including direct advice on future policy responses to each of the member countries in all relevant areas and social activities. These reports range from broad scenario discussions to more focused analyses and are, as such, critical to the countries' positioning in the global climate change negotiations.

Due to the lack of economic and institutional capacity, such material is in general not produced by or for the poorer developing countries. The ecbi Policy Analysis Programme (PAP) seeks to help remedy this situation and partly fill this gap by identifying and generating information and policy advice relevant to developing countries' concerns in the UN climate change negotiations. If such material is to serve as the basis for discussions on future policies, it has to be perceived of as relevant, timely, and trustworthy by the ultimate target stakeholder group, i.e. the developing country negotiators in question. The activities of the PAP are carried out in close

collaboration with these stakeholders, particularly through a dialogue during the FP and WP activities as guided by the ecbi Steering Committee and Annual General Meeting.

MANAGEMENT

The day-to-day running of the ecbi is carried out by the Director with support from the Programme Heads of the three ecbi Lead Member Institutions -- Oxford Climate Policy (OCP); International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED); and Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI). The Director and Programme Heads collectively form the Executive Committee.

Strategic guidance and quality control are provided from outside the ecbi Membership by the participating government Partners, primarily through designated Country Coordinators. The Annual General Meeting - to be held in parallel with the intersessional

related training, travel expenses and the cost of project specific software or data needs. While it is expected that the ecbi Analysts will spend some time working with their colleagues at the European ecbi institutions, most of the work is to be undertaken in their home institutions.

UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies meetings - is open to all the participating government Partners and is the main quality control instrument for the ecbi.

Strategic guidance on the content of the Initiative is given by a **Steering Committee of Country Coordinators**, presently co-chaired by Mr Mama Konate (Mali) and Ambassador Bo Kjellen (Sweden).

It is envisaged that the Initiative will be established as a long-term instrument for the sustained building of developing country negotiation capacity.

MESSAGE FROM THE CO-CHAIRS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE



Bo Kjellén

Capacity-building is a concept with many connotations. As ecbi is now being more and more established as an important component in the international response to global change we may well reflect on our ambitions in this respect.

First, we all need capacity-building. As the world faces new challenges of a new character, we need to adapt our thinking to this new reality. Mankind has never been in this situation before: we have never had the power to influence the whole global natural system. This engages our capacity to understand the real nature of the uncharted territory we have entered and to draw the right conclusions both at the personal and the societal levels.

Second, we all need to improve our capacity to deal with the over-arching problem of climate change. Climate change impacts on all other systems which constitute the global environment: Water, agriculture, food security, urbanization and rural development

are all dependent on the evolution of climate change. Only over the last year we have learnt more about these impacts - the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC and the Stern Review have created a new basis for action. And Al Gore has created a new awareness and a new sense of urgency with his film "An Inconvenient Truth". Public opinion is worried and expects guidance from politicians, academics and other experts. Once again, we all need capacity-building.

Third, the traditional notion of capacity-essential component of development cooperation and the joint efforts to improve the living conditions of hundreds of millions of human beings all around the world. But again, we all have to realize that the picture needs to be nuanced. Capacity-building is not a one-way street: we who come from the north need to realize that we have a lot to learn from our colleagues in the south and that we have to approach capacity-building with a fair degree of modesty, realizing that our experiences and methods have to be adapted to the reality in developing countries.

Fourth, capacity-building also means trust-building. In global negotiations, the common understanding of the nature of the problems will only lead to efficient action if there is trust between the parties. As we are all working together to try to cope with the problems of the world in the context of a new

diplomacy for sustainable development, we can only reach good results if we have confidence in the sincerity of all parties to reach mutually satisfactory solutions.

As the initiative is now maturing we believe that all its components - the fellowships, the seminars, and the policy analysis programme - contribute in an efficient way to the right combination of knowledge and trust which will enable senior negotiators, and a new generation of diplomats and experts, to be still better equipped to deal with the global problems facing mankind.

The European Capacity Building Initiative seeks to manage these different connotations of capacity-building.

Personally, I consider it a great privilege to be associated with this work.



Mama Konaté

Le "bébé" ecbi continue lentement mais sûrement son développement. Les deux programmes "BOURSE" (FELLOWSHIP) et ATELIER (Workshop) ont vraiment atteint leur vitesse de croisière. En effet, ces deux programmes commencent à créer un véritable engouement auprès des négociateurs notamment des pays en développement. Les deux sessions du programme "FELLOWSHIP" organisées en 2005 et 2006 ainsi que la forte intention de participation manifestée à celle de 2007 prévue en fin Août 2007 prouvent à suffisance l'intérêt croissant de ces échanges entre les négociateurs du Nord et du Sud afin de promouvoir une meilleure compréhension et donc une confiance réciproque et une atmosphère plus cordiale pendant les négociations.

Quant au programme « Workshop », les séries d'ateliers régionaux tenus depuis 2005 ainsi que ceux organisés juste avant les conférences des Parties ont permis d'impulser une dynamique d'échanges d'idées sur les changements climatiques, non seulement parmi les négociateurs des pays en développement mais aussi parmi d'autres acteurs concernés par le processus climat (ONG, secteurs de la Planification et

de l'Economie,...). A titre d'illustration, l'atelier abrité par le Mali en Octobre 2006 a enregistré la participation effective de dix (10) pays sur les 12 pays francophones d'Afrique de l'Ouest concernés et a fait des recommandations pertinentes relatives notamment au fonds d'adaptation.

Ces deux programmes restent les clés de voûte du renforcement des capacités notamment des négociateurs de même qu'ils demeurent des cadres privilégiés pour la naissance d'une confiance réciproque entre négociateurs du Sud et du Nord.

Les négociations sur le climat arrivent très certainement à un tournant important à savoir entre autres, la définition d'un régime post-Kyoto. C'est maintenant plus que jamais que l'on a besoin d'une atmosphère plus apaisée pour les négociations afin que pays développés et pays en développement puissent jouer leur partition de la manière la plus responsable et la plus conviviale possible afin d'éviter que l'on ne se retrouve dans un autre cul-de sac similaire à celui du protocole de Kyoto.

Pendant sa phase pilote, ecbi a démontré la pertinence de sa démarche. La phase de confirmation devrait consolider et renforcer les acquis en axant les activités sur ces deux programmes par l'organisation systématique d'ateliers sous-régionaux avant et après chaque COP ainsi que le renforcement des

preCOP Workshop avec une masse critique de participants issus de toutes les régions (trente à quarante).

De même, le programme "Fellowship" devrait à mon avis avoir pour but la formation d'un noyau permanent de négociateurs confirmés issus des PMA sélectionnés en Afrique, en Asie et dans les Petits Etats Insulaires en Développement ainsi qu'en Afrique du Sud, en Chine, au Brésil, en Inde, auquel noyau on pourra adjoindre d'autres négociateurs variant d'une année à l'autre. C'est la régularité des échanges d'idées entre les mêmes personnes qui pourrait être de nature à favoriser l'installation de la confiance mieux

que si différentes personnes se rencontraient chaque année car selon un adage malien "c'est de l'habitude que naît la confiance".

Enfin, le programme "d'Analyse des Politiques" (Policy Analysis) devrait démarrer sans tarder car ce sera grâce à lui que l'on pourra véritablement renforcer les capacités dans le domaine d'une analyse plus poussée des politiques et fournir aux négociateurs des contributions permettant de soutenir leurs argumentaires.

En définitive, si l'Initiative Européenne de Renforcement des capacités dans le domaine des changements climatiques n'existait pas il aurait fallu l'inventer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT



Benito Müller



Saleemul Huq



Mikael Román

After the first 'pilot' year, the ecbi entered its two year 'proof of concept' phase in 2006. Apart from a second round of the Oxford Fellowships - with country visits to Stockholm, London and Paris and an Oxford Seminar - and of the regional Workshops in Bangladesh and Kenya, the year saw a number of innovations. For one there was a regional West African Workshop in Mali which was held in French with the particular aim to help build negotiation capacity of the regional Francophone Parties. And there was a Bonn Seminar, held during the intersessional meeting of the Subsidiary Bodies in the former German capital, to complement the Oxford Seminar as occasion for European negotiators to interact informally with their developing country colleagues. Given the success of this event, funding has been secured to hold a second round of this event in 2007. The intersessionals at Bonn also saw another trial innovation, namely five Senior Bursaries which were taken up by delegates from

Bhutan, Egypt, Mali, Morocco and Thailand. to enable them to participate in the Subsidiary Bodies meetings. To support communication between the ecbi participants during the negotiations, the ecbi continued with its courtesy mobile phone scheme for LDC negotiators and with putting together a list of participants' local phone numbers.

A leitmotiv that emerged in the course of this year's ecbi activities - from the South/Southeast Asian regional workshop in Bangladesh to the Oxford Fellowships, to the African regional Workshops and the pre-COP LDC Workshop was the Adaptation Fund and, in particular, its governance. Indeed, during the Oxford Fellowships, a number of Fellows prepared a presentation on the architecture and the principles of how they envisage the governance of this key fund from their point of view. After being presented to their European colleagues during the Fellowship's Oxford Seminar, the main points were summarised by three LDC

Fellows in an influential joint IIED/ecbi Sustainable Development Opinion piece, which found itself reflected in the Nairobi Adaptation Fund Decision (5/CMP.2).

The Nairobi Climate Conference also saw a first joint meeting between LDC delegates and delegates from the Alliance of Small Islands States co-sponsored by the ecbi which followed the ecbi pre-COP LDC workshop, and it is hoped that this event will become a regular feature.

As part of the monitoring process, 2006 also saw the commissioning of an Independent Evaluation of the three Programmes and of the initiative as a whole. The results of the evaluation were presented to a Strategy meeting in February 2007, which decided that that the ecbi Executive Committee prepare a business plan for a continuation of the initiative the end of the current trial period, to be presented to the third AGM in May 2007.

ACTIVITIES IN 2006/2007

THE BONN SEMINAR 2006

In May 2006, the ecbi's Oxford Fellowship Programme organized two capacity- and trust-building activities linked to the intersessional meeting of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies in Bonn, Germany: the Bonn Seminar and the Senior Bursaries 2006.



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The Bonn Seminar was organized on 21 May 2006 with the purpose of maintaining and strengthening the momentum of the trust-building activities of the Oxford Fellowships - particularly the North-South component. The format of the seminar was akin to the Oxford Seminar, which is part of the annual Fellowships, giving European ECBI Partners an opportunity to engage not only with the past ECBI Fellows, but also with potential candidates for the 2006

Fellowships, identified by the Executive Committee during the ECBI East/Southern African and South/South-East Asian Regional Workshops in 2005. The Seminar provided an opportunity to draw into the process senior developing country delegates - particularly from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - outside the rather small circle of well-known protagonists.

Like the Oxford Seminar, the Bonn Seminar drew on the expertise of a number of resource people to moderate the discussion, but unlike in Oxford, it was more focused on issues that were being negotiated at the intersessional meeting, which is generally more of a technical nature and less politically charged.

The first ecbi Bonn Seminar, held on 21 May 2006 during SB24, was attended by 34 participants from twelve developing and eight European countries.

The Seminar was divided into three modules. After a round of introductions, it began - somewhat unusually - with an 'agenda finding' session, chaired by Dr Lorenz Petersen from GTZ, where participants were asked to suggest topics for discussion. The strategy of deciding the agenda at the meeting rather than earlier, while somewhat risky, was chosen to facilitate the intended purpose of the Seminar - namely to provide an informal forum for discussion of issues arising from ongoing negotiations, and of importance to the participants. Based on suggestions, two sessions were planned for the Seminar one on the Future of Mitigation, chaired by Dr

Benito Müller and the other on Adaptation Funding, chaired by Dr Saleemul Huq.

THE 2006 SENIOR BURSARIES



One of the key problems of many developing country delegations, particularly those from Least Developed Countries, is that they often cannot send more than the one person funded by the UNFCCC Secretariat. To remedy this, the ECBI Workshop Programme already has a Junior Bursary scheme which funds not only the participation of typically 6 to 8 junior delegates at the ECBI pre-COP LDC workshops, but also their participation at the subsequent COP.

The Fellowship Programme therefore established a similar scheme for senior delegates relating to the Bonn Seminar and the intersessional UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies (SBs) meetings in Bonn. As in the case of the Oxford Fellowships, the selection of recipients shall be carried out by the ECBI Director and Steering Committee. In this first year of the scheme, in total five Bursaries were distributed to the recipients from Bhutan, Egypt, Mali, Morocco and Thailand,

who each kindly agreed to write a short report, as reproduced below.

THE 2006 OXFORD FELLOWSHIPS



The 2006 ECBI Oxford Fellowships brought together 11 Fellows, Senior Fellows, and Supernumerary Fellows from Bhutan, Brazil, China, India, Maldives, Mexico, Niger, South Africa, The Gambia, and Zambia, and negotiators from France, Germany, Portugal, Sweden, the UK, the Finnish EU Presidency and the European Commission between 24 August and 1 September to engage in a number of trust-building activities.

In the first part of the Fellowships (24/26 August) the Fellows undertook a number of country visits. During a visit of the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) in London, the Fellows met with representatives from the FCO and the UK Departments of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and for International Development (DFID), after which the Fellows split to visit the Swedish and the French governments.

The French country visit to Paris consisted of four meetings with representatives from the following institutions and agencies: Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Météo-France, Centre National de Recherche sur la

Météorologie (CNRM), Institut Pierre et Simon Laplace (IPSL), Mission Interministérielle sur l'Effet de Serre, Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement Durable (IDDRI), Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales, Ministère des Finances, Agence Française de Développement et Secrétariat du Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial.

On the first day of the Swedish Country visit, the Fellows met with officials from the Swedish Ministry of Sustainable Development and the Swedish Energy Agency and had lunch at the Prime Minister's Office. The second day was taken up by a visit to the Stockholm Environment Institute.

Returning to Trinity College, their Oxford base, the Fellows began the second phase of their Fellowships - the 'Fellowship Colloquium' (27/30 August) - which gave them the opportunity to discuss issues of their choice in depth among themselves.

The topics discussed included equity, the Clean Development Mechanism, 'post 2012', adaptation funding (in particular, an international air travel adaptation levy), and the Adaptation Fund. The Fellowship Colloquium also included a meeting with Oxford University based climate scientists at the Environmental Change Institute.

The Fellowship Colloquium was followed by the Oxford Seminar (30 Aug/1 Sept) which gave the Fellows the opportunity to engage with colleagues from French, German, Portuguese, and UK government agencies as well as representatives from the Finnish EU Presidency and the European Commission. The Seminar gave the Fellows in particular the chance to give a presentation concerning their own personal views on how to deal with the thorny issue of operationalising the Kyoto Protocol, views which later found their way into the Africa Group discussions for the forthcoming climate conference (COP12/ MOP2) in Nairobi in November 2006.

ecbi REGIONAL WORKSHOPS 2006

During 2006 three Workshop were held under the ecbi Workshop Programme.

- August 2006-ecbi Regional Workshop in Rajendrapur, Bangladesh;
- September 2006-ecbi Regional Workshop in Naivasha, Kenya;
- October 2006-ecbi Regional Workshop in Bamako, Mali,

2006 ecbi REGIONALWORKSHOP FOR SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA



The second ecbi Regional Workshop for South and Southeast Asia was held in Rajendrapur, Bangladesh from 8 to 10 August 2006. Altogether 18 participants from 10 countries participated in the workshop. Following presentations on the history of the climate negotiations and the agenda for the upcoming UN climate conference in Nairobi, Kenya, the workshop switched to an informal roundtable mode with substantive inputs from all the participants. The main issues discussed are presented below.

The agenda for the upcoming twelfth conference of parties to the UNFCCC (COP12) and the second meeting of parties

to the Kyoto Protocol (MOP2) to be held in Nairobi in November 2006 was discussed in some detail. The participants highlighted the following issues to be of special interest to their countries: Future of UNFCCC/Kyoto Protocol, especially the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM): Lack of CDM projects in LDCs; Adaptation issues generally; Adaptation Fund in particular; and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs).

Matthias Krey of Perspectives Climate Change in Zürich presented the findings of a study carried out as part of the ecbi Policy Analysis Programme on experiences from CDM projects in Southeast Asia. The study showed that the vast majority of CDM projects in the region are going to China and India. The participants discussed the reasons why other countries in the region were not attracting more projects. One of the major barriers identified was the lack of awareness and understanding of CDM opportunities amongst the private sector, and hence the lack of projects being submitted. The following possibilities for increasing the number of projects in other countries were identified: Focusing on types of projects which all countries can do (for instance, methane capture from waste); Developing common methodologies that can be replicated in other countries; Promoting South-South cooperation in developing projects (specially amongst private sector actors); Sharing regional expert resources on methodologies and project development; Ensuring properly directed capacity building

efforts (for instance, aimed at private sector entrepreneurs to develop CDM projects); Persuading developed countries to support pilot CDM projects in each country to enable learning-by-doing. The need for Adaptation Funding was discussed in some detail and the various funds were examined.

(i) The Least Developed Countries (LDC) Fund. This fund, with around US\$100 million so far, is for supporting LDCs to carry out their NAPAs. The experiences of the LDCs present were shared and it was felt that the NAPAs should be finished and submitted as soon as possible, so the actual implementation of priority projects can begin.

(ii) The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). This fund, with approximately US\$400 million, is for all developing countries and not just LDCs. Although it is now in place, none of the countries present have been able to access it yet. It was felt

that the fund should be made available quickly and all developing countries should be encouraged to submit adaptation projects for funding.

(iii) The Adaptation Fund (AF) under the Kyoto Protocol The issue of operationalising this new fund was raised at the COP11/MOP1 in Montreal in December 2005, and subsequently at a workshop held on the issue in Edmonton and the meeting of subsidiary bodies in Bonn in May 2006. No

agreement was reached, however, and the subject is on the agenda of COP12/MOP2. One of the main sticking points in the negotiations for this fund is the desire of some (mainly developed) countries to give over its management to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which is already managing the other two adaptation funds. This has been opposed by many (mostly developing) countries. The participants of the Dhaka meeting felt that this is an important new fund, since it is not based on voluntary donations from rich countries like the other two funds, but on mandatory private sector contributions from the CDM.

Hence the governance structures should be carefully negotiated, instead of simply agreeing to the GEF managing it along similar lines to the other two funds. 2006 South & Southeast Asia Workshop August 2006

The ecbi Regional Workshop for South and Southeast Asia (the second such workshop in the region in the last two years) was felt to have been quite successful by its participants. However, the unfortunate lack of participants from India was deemed to be a major missed opportunity. It was also felt that more effort was needed to get better representation from mainstream ministries such as Finance and Planning in future workshops.

2006 ecbi REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA



Southern Africa was held in the Great Valley Lodge, Naivasha, Kenya from 28 to 30 September 2006. Altogether 25 participants from 11 countries participated in the workshop, including both UNFCCC Focal Points as well as representatives from ministries of Finance and Planning from a number of countries. The workshop started with some framing presentations on the UNFCCC and the agenda for the upcoming UN climate change conference (COP12/MOP2) to be held in Nairobi, Kenya in November 2006. The workshop took place in an informal, roundtable, discussion mode with substantive inputs and discussion from all the participants. The main issues discussed are presented below.

A representative from the government of Kenya described the preparations for COP12/MOP2. She also described the outcomes of a preparatory meeting of the Africa regional group held in Naivasha earlier in September 2005 to arrive on a common African position. Participants noted that since the COP/MOP was being held in Africa, it presented an important opportunity for African countries to voice their concerns. It was therefore essential to be well

prepared for the meeting. The agenda for the upcoming COP/MOP was discussed in some detail, and the following issues were listed as being of special interest to participants: Future of UNFCCC/Kyoto Protocol regime, specially the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM); Lack of CDM projects in Africa; National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs); General adaptation issues; and the Adaptation Fund in particular. Some of these were then discussed in more detail.

The majority of countries represented reported that despite efforts to establish necessary institutional structures (such as Designated National Authorities) there were no CDM projects being developed in their countries. This led to a substantive discussion on how to enable CDM projects in African countries. The following suggestions were put forward:

Developing project baselines for Africa-specific projects which can then be replicated in other African countries; Seeking help from neighbouring countries (such as South Africa) who have already developed CDM projects; Developing and sharing regional expert resources on methodologies and project development; Ensuring properly directed capacity building efforts for developing CDM projects (for instance, capacity building for private sector entrepreneurs); and

Persuading developed countries to support pilot CDM projects in each country to enable "learning-by-doing".

Tom Downing from the Stockholm Environment Institute Oxford, and Balgis Elasha of the Sudanese Higher Council for Environment & Natural Resources presented their findings from a study on the experiences gained from the NAPAs in Africa, which was , carried out by the ECBI Policy Analysis Programme. In the ensuing discussion, participants from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) who had been involved in NAPA process shared their experiences. Several successes and shortcomings were identified. Among the successes, NAPAs had been quite successful in broadening the awareness of climate change amongst key stakeholder groups (specially in other ministries within governments) in every country NAPAs had been able to engage with non-governmental civil society to some extent (but more work was needed). Most of the countries had successfully identified between 10 and 30 priority NAPA projects. Most of the priority projects identified in the NAPAs were in some key sectors (e.g. water and agriculture/food security). The following shortcomings were also identified: Some of the NAPA project descriptions did not make clear distinctions between adaptation projects and a usual development projects. Since they were undertaken by individual countries, NAPAs could not take cross-country issues into account. Since NAPAs were focused on projects, they were not able to take programmatic issues into account.

Project descriptions included in the NAPAs were usually too short and needed to be elaborated further

This issue, which is on the agenda for the COP/MOP in November was discussed in some detail based on a presentation by Benito Muller from ecbi. The presentation was based on previous discussions held during the ecbi Oxford Seminar and the ecbi Regional Workshop for South and South East Asia in August 2006. Many of the outcomes from the previous discussions had already been endorsed by the Africa Regional Group during its meeting in September 2006. The main demands agreed were as follows: The focus should be on the governance of the AF and not on who gets to manage it. The COP/MOP decisions must be binding for the operating entity (as opposed to merely 'giving guidance'). The Executive Body of the operating entity should follow UNFCCC precedence in terms of representation (with an additional seat at the table for LDCs).

Adaptation projects should be funded on a "full adaptation cost" basis Mohammad Reazuddin from the Ministry of Environment and Forests of Bangladesh.

FIRST FRANCOPHONE ecbi WORKSHOP IN WEST AFRICA



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).

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.

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.

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.

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 Ouélésseboungou 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.

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.

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.

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.

THE POLICY ANALYSIS PROGRAMME

By not running any outreach activities, the Policy Analysis Programme (PAP) differs from both the Workshop Programmes (WP) and Fellowship Programme (FP). While the WP and FP are operative tools to achieve the principal objective of the ecbi - i.e. to build negotiating capacity among developing country negotiators - the role of the PAP is to support and liaise between the other programmes. With its principal objective of identifying and generating the information necessary for sound policy advice, the PAP is a key integrative component between the two other programmes.

One of the key constraints to the negotiating capacity of many developing countries in the UN climate change negotiations is the lack of solid analysis and policy advice concerning the effects to these countries of the issues being negotiated. The differences in analytical capacity with the industrialized world are profound and institutionally manifest. The OECD, for instance, has an immense apparatus that produces thorough and focused reports, including direct advice on future policy responses, to each of the member countries in all relevant areas and societal activities. These reports range from broad scenario discussions to more focused analyses and are, as such, critical to the countries' positioning in the global climate change negotiations.

Due to the lack of economic and institutional capacity, such material is in general not produced by or for the poorer developing

countries. The PAP seeks to help remedy this situation and partly fill this gap by identifying and generating information and policy advice relevant to developing countries' concerns in the UN climate change negotiations. If such material is to serve as the basis for discussions on future policies, it has to be perceived of as relevant, timely, and trustworthy by the ultimate target stakeholder group, i.e. the relevant developing country negotiators. The activities of the PAP are hence carried out in close collaboration with these stakeholders, particularly through a dialogue during the FP and WP activities as guided by the ecbi Steering Committee and Annual General Meeting.

The primary target group for the intended material is thereby the negotiators that have been participating in the ecbi. Given that the information generated by the PAP will generally be published as ecbi Reports, the work of the PAP should also be of use to a larger group of negotiators and other stakeholders.

The overall objective of the PAP is to support the ecbi's general objective of increasing developing country negotiating capacity by (in order of priority):

providing pertinent and focused policy advice on well-defined topics for developing country negotiators through the identification and generation of relevant, timely and trustworthy information for the FP and WP.

indirectly building in-country analytic capacity for the climate change problem and its policy implications.

Because the second of these objective is in itself an enormous task - requiring large institutional and financial support - it cannot be a main objective of the ecbi.

At the same time certain potential pertinent side-benefits of the PAP in that respect must be recognized as programme can play an important role by (i) by bringing together local policy makers and experts; and (ii) creating networks between developing country experts and their European colleagues.

MAIN DONORS TO THE ecbi PHASE I

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