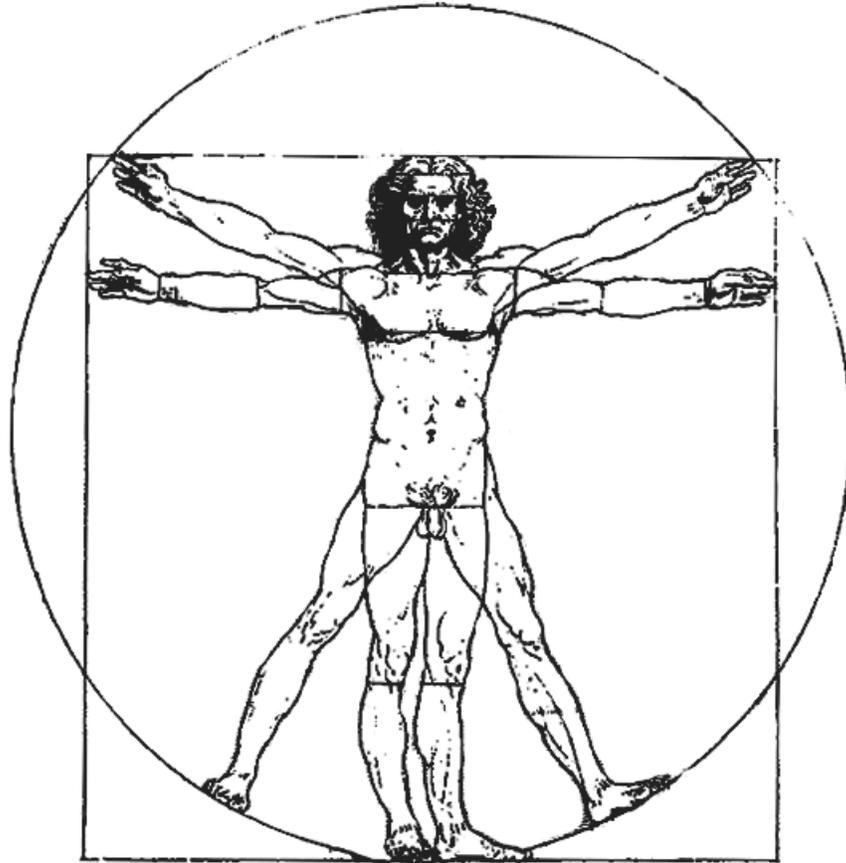


european capacity building initiative



ecbi

ANNUAL REPORT
2007/08

ABOUT THE ECBI

The ecbi was launched in May 2005 during the 22nd Meeting of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies (SB) in Bonn. It consists of three main components, one of which had been operating prior to the official launch. The three components are: the Oxford Fellowship programme, the Workshop Programme and the Policy Analysis Programme. Each of these components is operated by a separate organisation (called Lead Member Institutions). The three are: Oxford Climate Policy for the Oxford Fellowships (OCP); International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) for workshops; and Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) for policy analysis. The name European Capacity Building Initiative (ecbi) has no legal standing, being instead an umbrella for linking the programme components and participating organisations together.

Governance

The ecbi has a governing structure outlined in its ecbi Handbook from May 2005. The following provides the basic governance framework. For the Internal Management, there is an **Executive Committee (EC)**, chosen by the Lead Member Institutions of the ecbi and with the Director and Programme Heads as *ex officio* members. This Committee is responsible for the administrative and financial management. The **Director** is furthermore responsible for managing the common, ecbi-level activities. There are **Programme Heads** who are not involved in day-to-day running of the activities but who “guide and integrate them at the ‘strategic’ level” and who are members of the Executive Committee. There are also: a Project/Activity Leader responsible for project quality and implementing the guidance of the EC; and Project/Activity Managers (who manage the individual components of ecbi). For the External Management, there are three main components. First, there is the **Annual General Meeting** that is designed to provide feedback and strategic guidance to the EC. Attendees include representatives of Partner Agencies, of institutional Members or individual members. The AGM is cochaired by the two co-Chairs of the Steering Committee. The **Steering Committee (SC)** provides external guidance to ecbi activities and, essentially, is designed to ensure that ecbi activities are ‘country driven.’ The SC is also responsible for ensuring external monitoring and evaluation (such as this current evaluation.) The

SC has 2-4 ordinary members, besides the two co-Chairs. The SC meets annually, preferably during the UNFCCC Subsidiary Body meetings in Bonn. The ecbi Director provides operational support to the two co-chairs.

Objectives of ecbi

The overall objective of ecbi is to overcome the lack of a level playing field between many delegations at climate change negotiations that includes mutual misunderstanding and a lack of trust. These are oriented both North-South and South-South. ecbi is designed to address those concerns. It is instructive to review the objectives of the three elements of ecbi as they currently stand.

Oxford Fellowships 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 their considerable existing negotiating capacities, the participating large

developing countries (Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa), 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 also organises an annual one-day Bonn Seminar during the intersessional Subsidiary Bodies meetings in Bonn/Germany.

The activities of the Fellowship Programme also include maintenance of the ECBI website (www.EuroCapacity.org), with a special 'members only' electronic network (ecbinet) to assure the sustained long-term nature of the relations established both with their European counterparts and between the Fellows themselves.

Workshop Programme

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 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. 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.

Policy Analysis Programme

The ecbi's Policy Analysis Programme is to support and enhance analytic capacity in a number of participating developing countries, mainly through training by, and collaboration with domestic and European experts. The qualitative and 6 quantitative analysis of burdens and benefits associated with climate change policies, of climate change impacts, and of adaptation strategies is not only a prerequisite of informed decision making; it is also essential in articulating, explaining and advocating a country's position in the negotiations. And the same holds true for formulation of common positions within country coalitions. The ecbi accordingly plans to provide the funds and the framework for ecbi Policy Analysts at its developing country member institutes and at other collaborating developing country research and policy analysis institutions. Under its core version, the Policy Analysis Programme will carry out a number of different project strands or 'modules', each requested by the developing country participants, either in the Fellowships or the activities of the Workshop Programme.

Management Strategy

The ecbi Handbook states that there are three principal management aims:

- To ensure that the ecbi activities are genuinely 'country driven', i.e. that their substance reflects the demands of the developing country partners;
- To ensure a genuine 'integration' of these activities; and
- To ensure the highest standards for the ecbi activities.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT



Benito Müller
ecbi Director
Head of Fellowships Programme
Supernumerary Fellow, Wolfson College
Oxford University,
Managing Director
Oxford Climate Policy
Director, Energy & Environment
Oxford Institute for Energy Studies,



Saleemul Huq
Head of Workshop Programme
Head of Climate Change
International Institute for Environment
and Development



Mikael Román
Head of Policy Analysis Programme
Senior Research Fellow
Stockholm Environment Institute

MESSAGE FROM ECBI DIRECTOR

In the final year of the pilot and proof of concept phase (Phase I), the ecbi held the third round of its annual Oxford Fellowships, with a country visit to Paris for its Francophone Fellows and an Oxford Seminar giving the developing country Fellows an opportunity to meet their European colleagues. In addition, the Fellowship Programme organised the second Bonn Seminar during the meeting of the Subsidiary Bodies, and a special dinner for a number of members of the Adaptation Fund Board during its inaugural meeting.

The Workshop Programme organised their regular regional workshops for Eastern & Southern Africa (Tanzania), West Africa (Senegal), and South and Southeast Asia (Thailand) as well as the regular pre-COP LDC Workshop, held in Bali/Indonesia prior to the UN climate change conference, while preparations remained underway to secure funding for a fully-fledged Policy Analysis Programme.

The impact of the ecbi on the international negotiations, although difficult to quantify, has been significant, particularly in the context of the Adaptation Fund negotiations. As in the year before, the 2007 Fellowships again led to an IIED/ecbi Opinion piece¹ on the matter that had considerable impact of the negotiations, not least due to the fact that the ecbi Fellow authors were distributing it at the pre-COP Ministerial meeting in Bogor/Indonesia, and at the pre-session UNFCCC workshop on the matter (with some of them proposing that it should actually be adopted as a 'Misc.' document). At the Bali COP/MOP, many of the insiders have acknowledged that the goodwill established during the ecbi Oxford Seminar, and the position explained in the second Opinion were crucial factors in achieving this otherwise surprising early outcome on the operationalisation of the Adaptation Fund. An indication of the impact of the ecbi activities was the fact that three of the ecbi Fellows and two ecbi participants were selected for the Adaptation Fund Board, one of which subsequently elected as its first Chair.

¹ Enele Sopoaga (Tuvalu), Lydia Greyling (South Africa), David Lesolle (Botswana), Emily Massawa (Kenya), José Miguez (Brazil), "On the road to Bali: operationalising the Kyoto Protocol Adaptation Fund", IIED/ecbi Opinion, 2006

The ecbi Committees also decided that it might be useful to hold a dinner for a number of developing country and European AFB members to facilitate trust building between them. As it happened, the occasion proved to be doubly useful. In February, details of the plans concerning a number of 'Climate Investment Funds' by the World Bank, together with the UK, the US and Japan, became public and led to considerable consternation,² culminating in a statement by the South African Minister at the UNEP Council declaring that in their suggested form, these funds were unacceptable. One of the key results of this was a consultation with developing countries which led, in particular, to the transformation of the envisaged 'Adaptation Pilot Fund – seen by many as a competitor to the Adaptation Fund – into a 'Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience' which envisaged some form of cooperation with the AFB. It was therefore fortuitous that at the said dinner we were able not only to give the UK (through its AFB member) the opportunity to give a short presentation of this Pilot Programme but also have the World Bank team leader present to answer questions. The impact was that, despite the extremely tight schedule, the UK was given the opportunity on the next day to briefly introduce the topic of collaboration with the AFB at the end of the AFB meeting, thus paving the way for further consultations.

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

The ecbi Workshop Programme in 2007 consisted of a series of three regional workshops held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, (for Eastern and southern African countries), Dakar, Senegal (for Western African, Francophone countries) and in Bangkok, Thailand (for South and Southeast Asian countries). In each of the regional workshops both the UNFCCC Focal Point (i.e. the Climate Change Negotiator) as well as representative from the Ministry of Finance was invited. Sessions were also run by Regional Resource Persons in each workshop (who were senior negotiators in their own right). Thus the regional workshops have become more of a meeting of the negotiators from the region themselves.

One of the common themes discussed in each regional workshop, based on the outputs from the ecbi Oxford Fellowship in the previous summer was the Opinion Paper on the Adaptation Fund (prepared by some of the ecbi Fellows). This enabled a degree of synergy between the ecbi Fellowship Programme and the Workshop Programme.

The fourth and final workshop was held just prior to COP13 (on the Thursday and Friday before COP13) in Bali, Indonesia with over 30 least developed country (LDC) negotiators present and seven junior negotiators who were fully supported by ecbi. The two-day workshop went through the agenda for COP13 and discussed the Opinion Paper on the Adaptation Fund as well. On the Saturday before COP13, ecbi cooperated with FIELD in holding a one-day joint strategy meeting between the LDC Group and AOSIS group. This was repeat of the successful one-day meeting between these two groups held in Nairobi, Kenya prior to COP11 in 2006.

The overall response from the Workshop Programme of ecbi was very positive. The climate change negotiators felt that the use of regional resource person was an added bonus this year. Representatives from the Ministries of Finance found the workshop quite interesting and have asked to be invited again. For the pre-COP LDC Workshop and joint LDC+AOSIS meeting the request has been to enable such meetings to be facilitated by ecbi prior to all session of UNFCCC, and not just the COPs. Ecbi will endeavour to respond to this request.

² See Benito Müller and with Harald Winkler, "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back? The Governance of the World Bank Climate Investment Funds." Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, *Energy and Environment Comment*, February 2008

POLICY ANALYSIS PROGRAMME

The year 2007 will no doubt come down in history as the year in which climate change came into the center of the global policy debate. Central to this development was the publication of the Fourth IPCC Assessment Report that provided unequivocal scientific evidence that climate change is, indeed, taking place. On a similar account, the Stern Report brought additional scientific evidence that not only put a price on climate change but also specified the costs of taking action or not. Almost overnight, the policy debate went from uninformed speculation to discussions on what measures are required.

The development outlined above underlines the critical importance that information and knowledge has on policy making and any political institution's capacity to govern. Without the facts on the table it is simply not possible to make informed decisions that are environmentally, economically, socially, and politically sustainable. Ultimately, access to information is a matter of fairness, and the lack thereof constitutes in itself a structural injustice that seriously affect all distributional decisions. Nowhere is the latter more apparent than in the UN climate change negotiations, where the differences in analytical capacity between developing countries and the industrialized world are profound and institutionally manifest. Through the OECD, for instance, the latter have an immense apparatus that produces thorough and focused reports, including direct advice on future policy responses, that are critical to the countries' positioning in the global climate change negotiations. Such material is in general not produced by or for the poorer developing countries due to the lack of economic and institutional capacity. This is precisely why the ecbi already from its outset made policy analysis an explicit pillar of its capacity building effort. The very aim of the Policy Analysis Programme is to help remedy this situation by identifying and generating information and policy advice that is

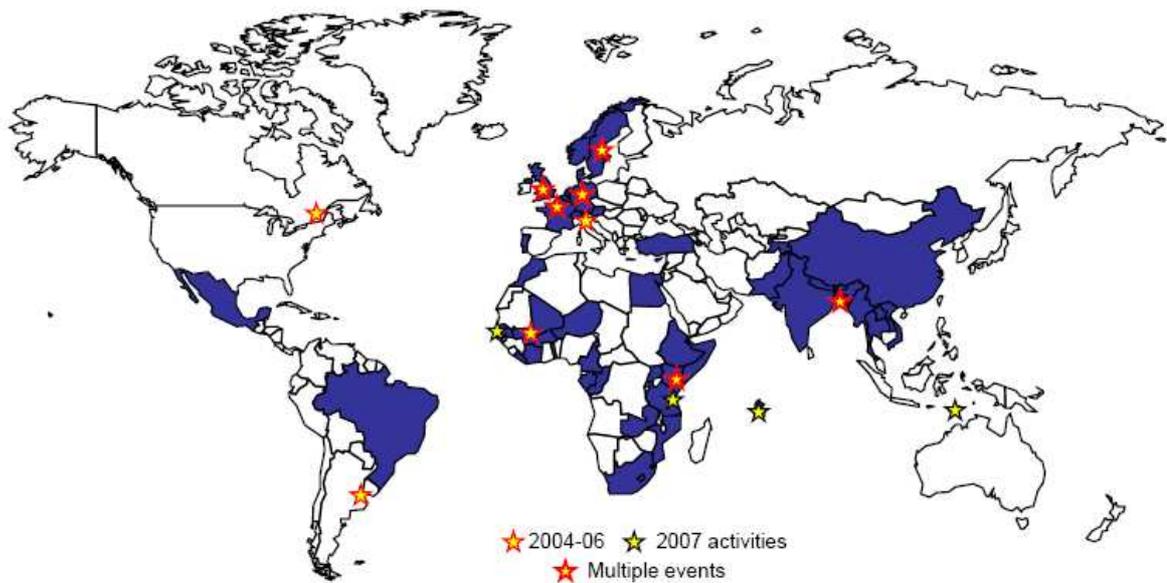
be perceived of as relevant, timely, and trustworthy by developing country negotiators participating in the UN climate change negotiations. This effort is in itself carried out in close collaboration with these stakeholders, particularly through a dialogue during the FP and WP activities as guided by the ecbi Steering Committee and Annual General Meeting.

Given this background, and from a personal perspective, working with the PAP is both highly rewarding and very frustrating. On the positive side, it is a wonderful experience to meet the energy, engagement and concern among the negotiators participating in the ecbi activities. Over the last months we have had some incredibly constructive discussions and there is certainly no lack of themes in this overall mission. To me, it just proves the tremendous need and potential of this kind of work. At the same time, I cannot help being consternated by the inconsistency by which we treat these issues from the industrialized countries. Over and over ecbi is encouraged to pursue this effort and there seems to be a universal agreement about the need to support further policy analysis. Yet, when it comes to raising the money for this effort, other priorities and different institutional impediments simply comes in the way. This is nothing new. Quite the contrary, the difficulty to raising money for the PAP has been a recurrent theme since the start of the ecbi. What does that tell us about our view of capacity as a function of 'skills' and 'access to information'? The situation becomes even more paradoxical in light of the Fourth IPCC Assessment Report, which essentially said that we have the necessary skills to meet the challenges of global warming – but we are only slowly getting access to the relevant information about the problem. Attending the ecbi activities it is clear that most LDCs certainly have the relevant skills. When will we stop depriving them of the information necessary to put these skills into practice?

MANAGEMENT

The day-to-day running of the ecbi is carried out by the Director with support from the Programme Heads of the the 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.



ecbi 2004-07 map of country participants and venue

MESSAGE FROM THE CO-CHAIRS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

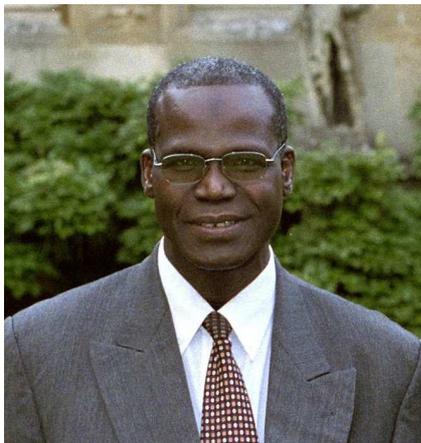


Ambassador Bo Kjellén
*Steering Committee Co-Chair
Former negotiator from Sweden,
Senior Research Fellow, SEI*

Over the last few years, we have seen increasing political and media attention on climate change. The Stern Review and the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC have contributed to these developments and paved the way for the agreement at the Bali Conference of Parties. Concern about the consequences of climate change has risen radically, and efficient measures need to be taken. But at the same time we know the problems: how to ensure sound economic growth and achieve reduction of poverty and inequities, while moving towards a low-carbon society. All countries have their own enabling conditions, defining the negotiation stance and the contents of instructions for their delegates.

As pressure mounts in the Bali-Copenhagen process, the negotiators, these middlemen between the desirable and the achievable, need efficient tools to explore the narrow spaces of agreement in a constructive way. This will require experience, competence and imagination, under severe time pressure. ecbi has established itself as an important instrument to promote the necessary qualities among high officials and negotiators. As the importance of climate change is widely recognized in the international arena, more and more negotiators become involved. This increases the future responsibility of the ecbi. The Fellowships and the many Workshops and Seminars we organize have made essential contributions to the negotiating process. All this goes beyond traditional concepts of capacity-building. It is increasingly a two-way street where trust-building is essential. But this is not all, we also have the ambition to broaden the thinking of the negotiators, to give them the overview which facilitates forward-looking agreements. Therefore, ecbi needs to base its various activities on serious and sophisticated thinking and policy analysis.

So the relevance and the responsibility of the programme have increased, both in relation to all those who participate in the programme's different activities, and to those who finance our action. We need to give a high-quality contribution to the necessary success of the Bali Roadmap.



Mama Konaté

*Steering Committee Co-Chair, ecbi
Country Coordinator, Republic of Mali*

Les enjeux de la COP13 et de la COP/MOP3 se situaient au niveau du renforcement de la lutte contre l'effet de serre, surtout après les résultats sans équivoque du quatrième rapport d'évaluation du GIEC qui ne laissent planer aucun doute sur l'ampleur et l'étendue catastrophiques des changements climatiques si des mesures énergiques ne sont pas prises à temps. C'est pourquoi les discussions ont été marquées tout au long de ces sessions par la référence à la période post-2012, c'est-à-dire la période qui suivra la première période d'engagement au titre du Protocole de Kyoto (2008-2012).

Donc il fallait non seulement faire rallier les Etats-Unis d'Amérique qui n'ont pas ratifié le Protocole ainsi que les pays en développement émergents, à un processus de discussions sur des engagements post-2012, mais en plus faire en sorte que les niveaux d'engagement de réduction des émissions des pays développés soient suffisamment significatifs afin de faire face à l'ampleur des changements climatiques. A cet égard, les négociations ont été très dures et se sont poursuivies le 15 Décembre au-delà de la fin normale du 14 Décembre ; elles ont été marquées par des interventions spéciales du Secrétaire Général de

l'ONU et du Président de la République d'Indonésie pendant la matinée du Samedi 15 Décembre appelant les Parties à un consensus sur la Feuille de route de Bali ; elles ont été souvent émaillées de nombreux rebondissements faisant même parfois croire à une rupture totale des négociations. Néanmoins le consensus réalisé dans le Plan d'action de Bali peut être considéré comme un véritable succès. En effet, non seulement les Etats-Unis, crédités du quart des émissions globales de gaz à effet de serre, ont enfin accepté de faire partie du processus multilatéral de coopération à long terme pour réaliser les objectifs de la Convention, mais en outre les pays en développement ont donné leur accord de prendre part aux discussions devant aboutir à des engagements de réduction de leurs émissions. Le Groupe de Travail Spécial mis en place pour conduire ce processus ainsi que celui créé à la COP11/MOP1 sur les engagements futurs des pays développés, devront présenter des rapports d'étape à la COP14 en Décembre 2008 et leurs rapports définitifs à la COP15 en Décembre 2009. En outre, il faut noter les résultats importants au cours de cette conférence concernant l'adaptation par l'opérationnalisation du Fonds d'adaptation, de même que les décisions sur le renforcement des capacités, le développement et le transfert de technologies et la réduction des émissions par la déforestation évitée dans les pays en développement. La prise en charge d'un négociateur junior dans le cadre du Programme Workshop d'ECBI a permis de renforcer, en la rendant plus active et plus efficace, la participation de la délégation du Mali à cette COP/MOP. Ainsi, notre pays a eu l'honneur de se voir confier la vice-présidence du groupe de travail ad hoc sur les engagements futurs des Parties Annexe I au titre du Protocole de Kyoto et un poste de membre au sein du groupe de travail sur le transfert de technologie.

ACTIVITIES IN 2007 INDEPENDENT EVALUATION

A set of issues to use for guidance in the review and for use in the discussions with interviewees was prepared by Rod Jonhson. The evaluation consists of indepth formal and informal discussions with a range of participants, from Fellows to junior negotiators, from EU negotiators to donors, and from experts in climate change who have no specific contact with ecbi to resource people to ecbi. There were several discussions with the Director and other Programme Heads. There was a review of reports, Fellowship and workshop presentations, the website and its wealth of information. There was a review of many of the evaluation sheets prepared by various participants to ecbi events. There was direct contact by phone or email on specific questions to many people. The evaluation started in August 2006 by attending part of the Oxford Fellowship, specifically the Oxford Seminar where EU negotiators come together with the Fellows. This gave a 4 good opportunity to see some of the ongoing activity and to get a good sense of how trust-building was occurring. This was followed by meeting several participants at COP12. Unfortunately, there were no resources to attend any of the regional workshop and, because of scheduling difficulties, it was impossible to attend the pre-COP workshop, the side event or the ecbi dinner at Nairobi

THE BONN SEMINAR 2007

Following the 2006 trust-building activities, the ecbi Oxford Fellowship Programme organised the 2007 Bonn Seminar, with the aim of maintaining and strengthening the momentum of these activities, in particular the North-South component. The 2007 Bonn Seminar was and held on 13 May 2007 at the Historic Town hall ('Altes Rathaus') of Bonn.



The time and place were chosen to link with the inter-sessional 24th meeting of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies. The format of the Seminar once again gave European delegates an opportunity to engage with past ecbi Fellows and provided an opportunity to draw into the process senior developing country delegates – particularly from Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The 2007 ecbi Bonn Seminar was attended by 42 participants from 18 developing and 10 European Parties (see Box 1). While drawing on the expertise of a number of resource people, the choice of topics of interest to be discussed at the Bonn Seminar was once again given to the participants during an introductory session. This included a number of the issues being negotiated at the intersessional SB26 meetings as well as broader and more forward looking topics. After a lunch break, two discussion sessions were held. – the first on the integration of the climate change and development agendas of countries, chaired by Dr Saleemul Huq; the second on the way forward: Bali and beyond, chaired by Dr Benito Müller.

Integration of climate change & development

Dr Huq started off the debate by pointing out that there is a need to increase the awareness of the relevance of climate change within the development agenda of countries. The climate change issue is complicated and the available scientific information (e.g. from the IPCC) can be daunting: information materials need to be made more user-friendly. Funding other than UNFCCC-based is becoming available (bilateral, multilateral and from NGOs). Donors are looking to 'climate proof' their development investments, checking the vulnerability of the areas in which they are based and that of the specific activities; they are looking at adaptation options, assessing their costs. The participants from donor agencies briefly explained their activities in this area. The UK has carried out climate risk assessments in China, India, Bangladesh, Kenya and Ethiopia, and it plans to – as part of the G8 Gleneagles Initiative – to address the problem of deficient climate data which makes it difficult to assess climate risks, in Africa in particular. The Netherlands is screening its development activities in Bangladesh. Bolivia and Ethiopia for climate change risks and using the opportunity to raise awareness among its development partners as well as within the Dutch administration. Denmark is doing the same in Vietnam, Tanzania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Uganda and Bangladesh. Germany reported that it is now running bilateral projects on adaptation, e.g. in India. France is

preparing two regional adaptation projects (Indian Ocean, West Africa) in which it is keen to integrate NGOs. Sweden is carrying out awareness raising activities, among others about the constraints imposed by climate change on development in partner countries. In discussion, it was pointed out that the economic case for adaptation needs to be made when encouraging countries to integrate climate change considerations in their development agenda. This is best done as a demand driven exercise, while pointing out that investing in adaptation makes sense in maximising results of existing and future development activities. The choice of energy sources and solutions is an important factor in developing countries' strategies for addressing climate change as part of their overall development. Information about the options should be disseminated and discussed as much as possible. The participants then discussed the NAPA process and recalled that NAPA guidelines call for country level consultations and inclusiveness of all stakeholders, including development practitioners and mainstream ministries such as finance. Poverty Reduction Strategy Programmes (PRSP), Millennium Development Goals (MDG) should be taken into account in formulating NAPAs. With this in mind, the ecbi conducted 3 regional workshops for climate change negotiators and representatives of mainstream, mostly finance ministries. The next step in the NAPA process is to ensure that projects identified in the NAPAs link into in-country programmes and get the funding necessary to their implementation. Several participants noted the lack of reliable climate change data, in particular in African countries. It was pointed out that these data, although robust at global level, were less so at regional and not at all at national level.

The Way Forward: Bali and Beyond The Adaptation Fund

At the time of the Seminar, negotiations on draft decisions with respect to the monetization of share of proceeds, project priorities and eligibility criteria were still ongoing but were expected to be finalised by the end of SB26. The remaining key issue, the operationalisation of the Fund remained was under discussion and not expected to be concluded during the SB26. Some European participants expressed the view that what is of importance is to clarify exactly how the Fund is to be run, and the wish for the operationalisation of the Fund to be concluded in Bali. It was recognised that the Nairobi decisions on the AF's governance were still relatively general and in need of further specification. The decisions on the 'one-country-one vote' rule and on operating 'under the authority of the COP/MOP' were mentioned and it was pointed out that both left open a number of issues,

such as the simple point of who is meant to constitute the constituency of the voting – the COP/MOP through its Focal Points, or some other UN based assembly? Given the one key issue still outstanding, namely who should operate the AF – and the fact that only one institution submitted an interest to operate the Fund, namely the Global Environment Facility (GEF) – it cannot be surprising that the discussion on the issue of how the Fund should be managed turned to the institutional aspects and in particular, how the choice of institution would eventually be made.

'Bali package'

The discussion turned to future action in general, and what was often referred to, particularly by European participants, as the 'Bali package', i.e. the outcome of the forthcoming COP Session in Bali/Indonesia. One of the questions posed at the beginning of that discussion was: what can be expected from the implementation of Decision 1.CP/10 (Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures) and what would be the role of adaptation in the post 2012 Kyoto regime? The Adaptation Fund operationalisation, in particular, was seen as part of such a package, but that was clearly not felt to be sufficient: a wider 'adaptation component' should be agreed upon. Agreement on the following issues was considered to be crucial to any package agreed upon in Bali: mitigation; adaptation; technology (current, future, R&D and transfer); deforestation, capacity building; financing. It was proposed that all issues related to adaptation be put into one item – to be brought to the high level segment of the COP. It was also suggested that post 2012, the adaptation levy should be applied to JI and ET. One participant noted that the supply of adaptation funding should be complemented with monitoring and assessment of the progress achieved and that the UNFCCC was not equipped to perform that task. Finally, it was pointed out by the European partners that the Bali COP should also prepare for the review of the Kyoto Protocol in 2008, which would provide an opportunity to re-examine the modalities of non Annex I countries' participation in mitigation efforts.

Reception at the Altes Rathaus

The event was concluded with a drinks reception, also at the Historic Town Hall.

ECBI OXFORD FELLOWSHIPS 2007

The 2007 ecbi Oxford Fellowships took place between 3 and 7 September. They were attended by 13 Fellows from Botswana, Burkina Faso, Brazil, China, Gabon, Guinea (Conakry), Kenya, Mexico, South Africa, Tuvalu, and Vietnam. Negotiators from Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, the UK, the Portuguese EU Presidency and the European Commission joined the Fellows for the Oxford Seminar from 5 to 8 September.



Maozheng Duan, Saleem Huq, Ahmed Traoré, Mikael Roman, Mamadou Honaidia, Manuel Estrada, David Lesolle, Tran Thuc
Claudine Mutesoundu, Lydya Greyling, Enle Sipooqa, Benito Müller, Emily Ojoo-Masawa, Alejandra López Carbajal, Izabela Ratajczak

Participants engaged in a frank and open exchange of views on a number of issues, specifically where it was felt that trust-building would particularly benefit the UNFCCC negotiations. The Fellowships began with the Fellowship Colloquium which took place at Wadham College, Oxford from 3 to 5 September. During this event, the Fellows had the opportunity to discuss among themselves a number of issues in depth that they had identified as particularly relevant at this stage of the UNFCCC negotiation process. These included the post-2012 UN regime on climate change; the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), reduction of emissions from deforestation in developing countries; the operating modalities of the Adaptation Fund (in particular, the institutional aspects); and capacity building.

ECBI OXFORD SEMINAR 2007

The Fellowship Colloquium was followed by the Oxford Seminar from 5 to 7 September at various locations within Oxford University as well as at the Oxford Town Hall. This gave the Fellows the opportunity to engage in discussions with colleagues from the Danish, Dutch, German, Spanish, and UK government agencies as well as with representatives from the Portuguese EU Presidency and the European Commission. At the Seminar, the Fellows presented the conclusions of their discussions during the Colloquium. They also had the opportunity to listen to a number of presentations from the colleagues who

had joined them and from invited speakers on the issues which would be at the centre of the debates at the forthcoming climate conference (COP13/MOP3) in Bali in December 2007



The following summaries of the discussions at the 2007 Oxford Seminar are based on the feed-back forms by the Fellows and participants after each session. The meetings were held in accordance with the Chatham House Rule and the views expressed are accordingly not attributed.

The post 2012 UN Climate Change Regime Outcome of the Vienna Talks

The participants heard reports on the Climate Change Talks that had taken place in Vienna during the preceding week. The main event had been the continuation of the meetings of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG). There the G77+ China had demanded deep cuts in GHG emissions from Annex I countries, and some developing countries had advocated the stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at around 450ppm.. The spill over effects of response measures had been discussed, such as the impact on growers in developing countries of the awareness about 'food miles' that had been created in developed counties (see also below). This issue had been discussed at some length within the G77. The meeting had not been able to draw conclusions on mitigation potentials, but discussions had focused on the IPCC's conclusions, which had been described as providing "useful initial parameters for the overall level of ambition" of Annex I Parties. The Dialogue on long-term cooperative action under the Convention (the Dialogue) had focused on the building blocks needed for the post 2012 regime and had reviewed an innovative paper from the UNFCCC secretariat on Investment and Financial Flows, which would be

further discussed in Bali (where there would be a Ministers of Finance presence). The future of the process had been discussed: would the AWG and the Dialogue merge? What would the US' involvement be? Some UNFCCC parties (notably the EU) want an 'umbrella decision' to be adopted in Bali setting a roadmap for binding in the various work-streams towards a new agreement by COP15 in 2009; the Bali roadmap should ideally include principles, work streams as well as platforms and processes.

The Fellows' on post-2012 and discussion

The key elements to emerge from both the presentation and the discussion were: the urgency of an agreement on the post-2012 regime; leadership from industrialised countries; sustainable development considerations to underpin the engagement of developing countries and adequate funding, especially for adaptation and technology transfer. The current sense of urgency was reflected in the expectation that negotiations on the future regime would formally be opened in Bali. Participants emphasized that Annex I countries needed to demonstrate leadership by the adoption of sufficiently stringent and ambitious absolute emissions caps. In doing so, these countries should manage the impact of their mitigation actions on developing countries. The spill over effects of response measures had been discussed, such as the impact on growers in the developing countries of increasing awareness about 'food miles' in the developed world, where consumers were demanding that the provenance of food be mentioned on its labels. Participants noted that it was up to the governments concerned to educate the consumers, and that the Parties to the UNFCCC already suffering from the 'food miles' issue to take it forward in the process without having it handled in conjunction with the 'OPEC issues' if at all possible. The developing countries were already participating in mitigation through the adoption of climate friendly policies; it was recognised that their mitigation efforts would need to increase. The Fellows' presentation contained an interesting suggestion for a possible differentiation of developing countries' roles according to their emissions. Sustainable Development must be further emphasised and brought to the core in the post- 2012 discussions. In some Fellows' views, sustainable development was a more important consideration in the future regime than equity yet there was no consensus on this. A broader participation of developing countries could include the quantification of the emissions reductions achieved through sustainable development policies; this should be accompanied by monitoring, measurement, and verification. This could be assisted by targeted

capacity building for CDM (with a focus on private sector capacity); for NGOs on the potential of community based schemes accessing the voluntary carbon market; and for activities which raise awareness within key sectors/departments, e.g. energy, transport, water, disaster preparedness. Funding, and the adequacy of this funding, for both mitigation, and in particular adaptation, must be seriously addressed, as inadequate funding will be a deal-breaker in the coming negotiations. The current understanding of technology transfer should evolve to a more sustainable scheme for skills transfer. North-South technology cooperation should be enhanced by the use of the markets (incl. CDM) and innovative financing. South-South technology cooperation must be encouraged.

The Adaptation Fund

Recent assessments (among others by the World Bank, Oxfam and UNFCCC) show that the adaptation needs of developing countries will cost in the tens of billions of US dollars a year; currently, only a few hundred million dollars are available from voluntary sources.



This huge funding gap could (at least in part) be filled by a fully functional Adaptation Fund (AF), in which the levies on the CDM activities carried out (mainly) by the private sector in developing countries are pooled. This innovative source of funding will be additional to ODA, and go beyond it in scope.. Provided that it was adequately set up in terms of governance, the Adaptation Fund could become the vehicle for implementing the activities identified in the vulnerability assessments of the developing countries on a full cost basis. The Fellows noted that the poorest and most vulnerable counties (LDCs, SIDS) were already having to adapt on their own, even though they did not contribute to the causes of climate change. They suggested that the resources of the AF could be extended by applying levies to JI and

ET, using the similar structure as for the CDM levy. More funding could also be generated through the CDM, for example by making the buyers of CERs contribute to the fund. The Fellows were of the view that the AF was sufficiently different from other funds operating under the UNFCCC to necessitate the creation of a different governance structure with a new and separate operating Executive Body (EB). COP/MOP2 in Nairobi (2006) asserted the authority of the COP/MOP over the AF; this principle must be adequately reflected in the governance structure of the AF.



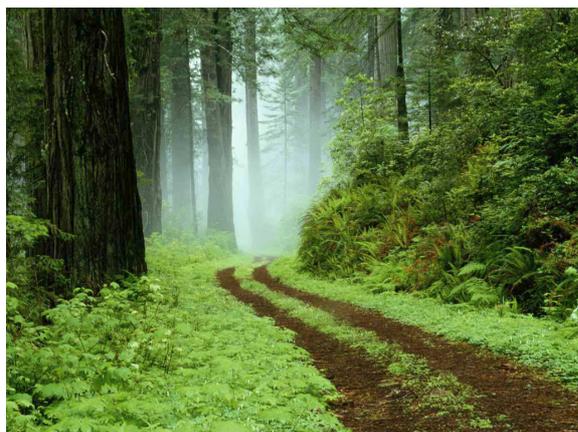
The COP/MOP should nominate the experts who sit in the EB; these experts should operate in a personal capacity rather than as government representatives. The composition of the EB should reflect the non-Annex I majority mandated in the Nairobi Decision and also represent not only the UN regions, but also the main interest groups: the most vulnerable countries, including the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The day-to-day running of the AF could then be delegated to a Secretariat either housed within an existing organisation or even set up as a separate entity. Noting that a decision would need to be made in Bali about the governing body, secretariat for the fund and the role of COP/MOP, the European participants stressed the need for full transparency in the operations of the governing body; for clear representation rules; for information to be made available on a regular basis to the UNFCCC focal points; and for sufficient trust to be built to ensure that the chosen structure operates to the satisfaction of all parties. Some of them pointed out that replacing the existing structure for the governance of fund, i.e. the GEF, could be lengthy and may not deliver the intended benefits. The Fellows concluded that it was worth investing time and effort in finding a long-term solution to the issue of the AF's governance; however, they also appreciated that there may be a need for interim solutions.

The CDM

At the Fellows' 2006 Seminar, the difficulties with the CDM facing low emitting countries had been analysed and a number of ideas had been put forward on how to address them. This year, the discussions focused on lessons learnt so far and on improvements needed to the CDM in the post-2012 regime. The divide between the countries who had access to CDM projects and those who did not was again emphasized. Among those who do not are the LDCs and the SIDSs; this discrepancy needed to be addressed in the post 2012 regime. The LDCs want to host CDMs and have already made investments setting up DNAs, but projects have not been forthcoming: more private sector capacity building is needed. The SIDS are less concerned about getting CDM projects than with the lack of genuine emissions reductions achieved through CDM. However, the Fellows recognized that more is needed to address the problem of reducing overall global emissions. This can only be achieved through the decarbonisation of all major emitting economies, including developing country ones, which in turn requires financing and technology transfer. Carbon markets could provide some of the required financing, but significantly increased investment from other sources were needed, including up-front financing. In the countries where CDM had been a success, given increased demands, it could be up-scaled. Future CDM could include programmatic, policy or sectoral CDM. CDM should play a role in technology transfer, as developed countries not only buy CERs but also sell technology through CDM. Sustainable development in host countries is an explicit objective of CDM. However, ensuring SD as a component of the CDM requires a broader participation of the main stakeholders (including international cooperation, local and community intervention and government collaboration.) and needs to complement – not replace – domestic capacity or drivers. It may also increase the costs of the projects, but this could be addressed by setting up a financial mechanism (e.g. a fund) to finance the projects which are more expensive but have good sustainable development benefits. A group of Fellows subsequently authored an IIED/ecbi Sustainable Development Opinion on their views, available at www.EuroCapacity.org

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Developing Countries (REDD)

The participants discussed how reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries could become a 'credited' activity under the post 2012 regime. They saw this as one of the ways in which some of the non Annex I countries could contribute to emission reductions, with the protection of biodiversity as an added benefit. The activities would need to be run in the context of the countries' sustainable development policies, and to contribute to them. A number of open questions remained, such as the mechanisms for funding/crediting these activities; the development of reliable remote sensing technology to monitor emissions and any reductions; methods to avoid leakage; the level at which activities would take place (national, regional, sectoral, project-based). It would also be useful to assess the potential for credits from reducing deforestation to play a role in the carbon market.



Some participants were of the view that market 'flooding' with REDD credits was unlikely given the average cost and the difficulty of reducing emissions. Others expressed the opinion that a new fund should be created to fund these activities, to avoid interference with the carbon trading markets. Finally, it was pointed out that activities aiming at reducing emissions from deforestation would need capacity building for monitoring, design and implementation, and that there was substantial potential here for south-south cooperation.

Capacity Building

The Fellows reaffirmed that capacity building was needed by developing countries *at all levels in the short, medium and long-term*. It is a long process, and has to be a continuous until *a critical mass of in-country know-how* has been achieved. It includes raising awareness of high level decision makers; institutional strengthening; improving policies and practices; increasing the capability for designing and running projects and strengthening the links between climate change and national development programs. Business and academic involvement were seen as crucial, as were the availability of external sources of funding to support capacity building activities. Awareness and coordination were seen as two of the most important issues in need of capacity building at all levels. Another essential aspect of countries' capacity building needs was enhancing the negotiating capacity of participants in the process. The Fellows stressed how important the ecbi's contribution had been in that respect and requested that the initiative be widened to include: more regional meetings of to prepare for upcoming COP negotiations; assistance from experts on issues being negotiated to help prepare briefs; assistance to build capacity in drafting/language capability and the establishment of internships for Francophone negotiators in English speaking developing countries. National Climate Change Focal Points should be strengthened (in terms of skills, and technical and financial knowledge). Key people from other ministries than the one dealing directly with climate change should become involved-ecbi had successfully encouraged such involvement in its activities.



The more vulnerable groups of developing countries (LDCs, Africa Group, SIDS) need targeted training and exchanges of negotiators (South-South as well as South-North); and assistance with targeted policy analysis of negotiating proposals from their group's perspective.

ECBI REGIONAL WORKSHOPS 2007

2007 ECBI REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

Introduction

The second ecbi Regional Workshop for South and Southeast Asia was held in Bangkok, Thailand from 29 to 31 October 2007. It was attended by 13 participants from 7 countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, the Maldives, Pakistan and Vietnam). Two representatives from UNEP joined the discussions on specific topics and 6 ecbi resource persons assisted with the workshop. The aim of the workshop was to introduce participants to the agenda and the key issues for the forthcoming UNFCCC meeting of the Parties (COP13 and COP/MOP3) which will be held in Bali in December 2007. As many of the delegates were less familiar with the major topics in the climate change debate, resource persons made introductory presentations on the scientific basis of climate change; the context in which the new UNFCCC regime is being negotiated; the CDM and technology transfer. The participants were also given a thorough overview of the issues on the COP- COP/MOP agendas, a presentation on adaptation and the Adaptation Fund. A summary of the discussions and conclusions is given below.

The post 2012 UN climate change regime

The Indonesian participants had brought to the meeting the Chairman's summary of the Informal Ministerial Meeting Informal held in Bogor, 23-25 October 2007 to prepare the Bali meeting. The outcome of that meeting had led to optimism and the expectation that COP13 and COP/MOP3 would see the start of the actual UN negotiations on the post 2012 regime. There was now a reasonable consensus that the new regime should be in place at the latest by 2009. This had in part been achieved as a result of the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), which had concluded that there is now a very strong certainty that the substantial changes in climate parameters observed in the last decade of the 100 previous years are to be attributed to rising greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere. The new regime will be shaped during the three coming years. Developing countries' negotiators should ensure that during that period, they are as well prepared as possible to seize the opportunity to assert their needs and make their voices heard. This requires knowledge of the issues, of the linkages between the issues and of the possible trade-offs between negotiating groups

with different interests. The G77 Group should aim at as many consensus positions as possible- this may be complicated by the fact that the bigger emitters among the developing countries are expected to contribute to the global mitigation efforts and may not yet be ready to do so. This contribution could take on several forms, among others climate friendly sustainable development policies. The inclusion in the new regime of provisions on adaptation and its funding, as well as on technology transfer, is seen as a crucial element by all developing countries.

Adaptation and Adaptation Funding

The participants were given an introduction to the issue of adaptation and its importance for vulnerable countries. Climate change impacts could no longer be avoided; anticipatory action was more effective and there were immediate benefits to be gained. Adaptation has been dealt with so far under the present UNFCCC regime. It was pointed out that only in 2001 did adaptation gain momentum with the adoption of 'milestone decisions'. Since then, a detailed work programme on impacts and adaptation has been adopted; however, this 'Nairobi Work Programme' consisted mainly of studies, workshops and synthesis reports and did not contain plans for action on the ground. It was important for developing countries to ensure that adaptation becomes one of the main building blocks of the post 2012 regime, on equal footing with mitigation. The right to compensation for climate change victims or refugees should be an area to be looked into and adequate resources should be made available to reduce vulnerability and to adapt to or manage future risks

Participants then discussed the Adaptation Fund (AF), on the basis of a presentation made at the Oxford Seminar in September 2007. The AF is made up of the share of proceeds of transactions under the CDM (the 'adaptation levy') which have been raised in and by developing countries as well as by the investors in such projects. It is in fact an international tax on the CDM transactions. The GEF's Strategic Priority for Adaptation (SPA), the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) on the other hand, are all funded from voluntary donations by rich countries. They won't be sufficient to cover the huge financial needs for adaptation (estimated at 28 to 67 bn USD by 2030) as they now stand at a total of USD 225m (including pledges). Disbursements on these funds are made through the GEF; the modalities of these disbursements were explained to the participants. The AF could potentially make a significant contribution to the adaptation needs of vulnerable countries, especially if innovative ways of financing were put in

pace, including levies on emission trading and joint implementation, as well as an 'adaptation levy' on international flights. These combined have the potential to raise billions of dollars a year.

In Nairobi in 2006, COP/MOP2 agreed on principles, modalities and some governance criteria for the Adaptation Fund; in May 2007, SBI 26 agreed on eligibility criteria, priority areas and monetizing the share of proceeds. Importantly, COP/MOP decided that the AF 'should operate under the authority and guidance of and be accountable to the COP/MOP'. The institutional arrangements will hopefully be decided upon at COP/MOP3 in Bali. At the Oxford Seminar, the Fellows expressed clear preference for the fund to be managed by a 'stand-alone' operating entity other than the GEF and an expert executive body. In addition, all agreed that a decision-making format should be established that genuinely guarantees the authority of the COP/MOP over the Fund. The Fellows proposed that the AF executive body be made up of financial and adaptation experts chosen by the COP/MOP and operating in their personal capacity. The day-to-day running of the AF could then be delegated to a Secretariat either housed within an existing organisation or even set up as a separate entity. The participants discussed previous experience with GEF funding and problems encountered by developing countries, who feel insufficiently well represented on the GEF Council. It was pointed out that the governance of the Adaptation Fund by the GEF would be the default position at Bali; participants were encouraged to reflect on the discussions at the present workshop and to inform their countries' delegations at Bali of them

Preparatory meeting for negotiators from Asia in the lead-up to UNFCCC COP13/CMP

The UNEP representative presented the main conclusions reached at a meeting of Asian negotiators that was held the previous week in Bangkok. She said that 37 UNFCCC Parties had participated, but that neither China, nor India, nor Saudi Arabia was represented. The most heated discussions had been about the possible participation of non Annex I countries in future mitigation efforts, and how differentiation between NAI countries should be effected. The participants at the meeting had expressed the view that the Dialogue under the Convention should continue. They had discussed the results of the IPCC's AR4 and what a global temperature increase of 2-4°C would mean for the Asian region. They had also discussed the gap between the adaptation needs of the region and the mobilization of financial resources for it.

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Developing Countries (REDD)

The participants were given a short presentation about the issues surrounding the current REDD debate and were reminded that 20% of the total global GHG emissions were from deforestation. Methodological issues, including permanence, were crucial; ownership of land in developing countries created complications. There was a distinct possibilities that, as is the case with the CDM, large countries would get the bulk of the credits; there needed to be a deforestation problem for a country to benefit. Moreover, the credits raised by avoiding deforestation, while difficult to trade outside the Kyoto system, would potentially swamp the other Kyoto credits if traded together. At the Oxford Seminar, it had been suggested that a REDD credit system may be combined with a fund to assist REDD projects in smaller countries. In the discussion, it was pointed out that the voluntary carbon offsetting market may absorb the credits generated by pilot REDD projects.



The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

After a short presentation on the basic concepts underlying the CDM, the participants discussed the situation regarding CDM projects in their countries, most of which had not yet benefited from the CDM as often potential emission savings had been too low to attract investors. They looked to programmatic CDM, which had only recently been approved, to improve this situation. However, there was still no possibility to include SD policies and measures into the CDM. It was suggested that developing countries could carry out pilot projects (even if they had to request a small grant to do so) to get to know first-hand the various stages of the project cycle. They should also encourage their own private sector to get involved rather than to await interest from private companies from AI countries.

Transfer of Technology (TT)

In a short presentation, participants were reminded that so far, TT has focused on mitigation technologies and a North-South transfer. The Nairobi Work Programme on adaptation calls for the 'promotion, the development and dissemination of methods and tools for assessment and improvement of adaptation planning, measures and actions'. The view was expressed that adaptation technology was less easy to transfer, as it was more diffuse; a South-South transfer would be most appropriate to the needs. G77 countries have called for the post-2012 UNFCCC regime to include legally binding instruments on TT (including adaptation technology) and for a 'Technology Development & Transfer Board' to be created. These countries also demand that a specific source of funding for TT be created to overcome the problems created by the fact that the first world private sector mostly holds intellectual property rights to the technology.

Conclusions

The participants expressed their interest in having learnt about the main issues under negotiation, and the implications for their countries. They undertook to brief their country's delegation to the forthcoming UNFCCC negotiations about these issues and about the positions expressed by the other participants. The workshop had been a good opportunity for South East and East Asian civil servants and negotiators involved in climate change to meet and get to know each other. The participants not directly involved in climate change had learnt about policy issues they had so far not been confronted with and were now in a better position to make informed contact with their countries, climate change negotiators and possibly to join them in the future.

2007 ECBI REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA BAGAMOYO, TANZANIA

The 2007 European Capacity Building Initiative (ecbi) Workshop for Southern and Eastern Africa took place in Bagamoyo, Tanzania, from 24 to 26 September 2007. The workshop was attended by delegates from Botswana, the Comoros, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. In addition to the UNFCCC focal points, many of the delegates came from Finance and Planning ministries, thus enlarging the scope of the discussions and ensuring a wider recognition in their countries of the current issues linked to climate change. 2 Richard Muyungi, Assistant Director of Environment, Vice President's Office, Tanzania, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the host country. Four ecbi resource persons assisted with the workshop. As in the previous ecbi workshops, the emphasis was on eliciting informal but focused discussions between the participants. The overarching theme was preparing for the forthcoming UNFCCC meeting of the Parties (COP13 and COP/MOP3, Bali, December 2007). Delegates less familiar with the concepts underpinning the climate change debate were given an introductory talk. All were given a thorough overview of the issues on the COP- COP/MOP agendas. Senior participants then gave more detailed presentations about the key issues for African countries. A summary of the discussions and conclusions on these issues is given below.

The post 2012 UN climate change regime

It is expected that the meeting in Bali will mark the start of the actual UN negotiations on the post 2012 regime (so far, only preparative meetings and talks have taken place within the AWG1 and the Dialogue2). A consensus is emerging that the new regime should be in place by 2009 latest. The three coming years will therefore be crucial to the shaping of the regime, and will give developing countries a window of 1 Ad Hoc open ended Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties 2 Dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention opportunity to assert their needs and make their opinions heard. Climate change will go on, and will affect all of them, in particular the poorest. The negotiations will be held in the light of the urgency signaled by the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). The AR4 concluded that there is now a very strong certainty that the substantial changes in climate

parameters observed in the last decade of the 100 previous years are to be attributed to rising greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere. Participants noted that currently, the drivers of the process towards a post 2012 regime in the G77 are: AOSIS (who played a strong role in defending the SIDS' interests); the LDCs (who have become more effective); and the African Group (who needs to engage as much as possible). The EU is the main actor among the Annex I Parties. Some initiatives outside the UN framework are promising for the longer term: in the US, the states and cities are taking steps to curb emissions in the absence of action by the Federal administration. In view of their substantial and increasing emissions, the major developing country emitters need to become engaged in the process and make efforts towards mitigation. Even though it is highly improbable that emission targets for any NAI Parties will be agreed, the AI will want these Parties integrated in the future regime in other ways, some of which had been discussed at the recent ecbi Oxford Seminar: for example achieving emissions reductions through the adoption of climate 3 friendly sustainable development policies. The Oxford Fellows also suggested a possible differentiation of developing countries' roles according to their emissions. For the developing countries, it is crucial that an adequately financed framework for adaptation and technology transfer (including adaptation technology) is part of the new regime. This is particularly important for vulnerable countries (mainly the LDCs and the African countries) whose adaptation needs will be high and who so far have had little or no access to CDM projects. These countries need to negotiate from a position of knowledge and strength; their demands need to be used to get concessions not only from AI Parties but also from large emitters among the G77.

Adaptation Funding

According to a recent review by the UNFCCC secretariat on financial and investment flows, the needs for adaptation funding will amount to 28 to 67 bn USD in 2030. Present funds based on donations from rich countries won't suffice: the GEF's Strategic Priority for Adaptation (SPA), the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) now stand at a total of USD 225m (including pledges). Moreover, these funds based on voluntary donations from rich countries; disbursements are made through the GEF. The Adaptation Fund, on the other hand, is made up of the share of proceeds of transactions under the CDM (the 'adaptation levy') which have been 'earned' in and by developing countries as well as by the investors in such projects. Its potential has been estimated at USD

425m through 2012, but this depends on current and future CDM (at present data, it holds the equivalent of USD 35m). However, the AF could dwarf all other adaptation funds, especially if the adaptation levy was to be extended to other carbon transactions (JI, ET). The AF's governance is therefore of utmost importance to developing countries in need of adaptation funding. The participants recalled that at Nairobi in 2006, COP/MOP2 agreed on principles, modalities and some governance criteria for the Adaptation Fund; in May 2007, SBI 26 agreed on eligibility criteria, priority areas and monetizing the share of proceeds. Importantly, COP/MOP decided that the AF 'should operate under the authority and guidance of and be accountable to the COP/MOP'. The institutional arrangements are still under discussion (and will hopefully be decided upon at COP/MOP3). At the Oxford Seminar, the Fellows expressed clear preference for the fund to be managed by a 'stand-alone' operating entity other than the GEF and an expert executive body; a decision-making format should be established that genuinely guarantees the authority of the COP/MOP over the Fund. They proposed that the AF executive body be made up of financial and adaptation experts chosen by the COP/MOP and operating in their personal capacity. The day-to-day running of the AF could then be delegated to a Secretariat either housed within an existing organisation or even set up as a separate entity. The participants took note with great interest of the Fellows' conclusions. They also noted that developing countries had for some time expressed misgivings at the possibility of the AF being managed by the GEF, as experience so far has shown that this results in favouring mitigation projects in the larger countries.

Technology Transfer

The participants heard a presentation about what contributes to the value and effectiveness of technology transfer (TT). Among those was the replacing the 'linear pattern' of invention => innovation => adoption => diffusion by a more iterative and interactive process that take into account cultural factors and local circumstances. So far, TT has focused on mitigation technologies and a North-South transfer. The Nairobi Work Programme on adaptation calls for the 'promotion, the development and dissemination of methods and tools for assessment and improvement of adaptation planning, measures and actions'. The view was expressed that adaptation technology was less easy to transfer, as it was more diffuse; a South-South transfer would be most appropriate to the needs. There are calls for the post-2012 UNFCCC regime to include legally binding

instruments on TT (including adaptation technology) and for a 'Technology Development & Transfer Board' to be created. Funding for TT – together with adaptation funding- is a key demand from developing countries. Innovative ways of funding TT will need to be created, as the main stumbling block so far has been the intellectual property rights mostly held by first world private sector.

Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation in Developing Countries (REDD)

Land use & land use change (LULUCF) accounts for 20%+ of total global carbon emissions and for most carbon emissions in low-income countries. Work is ongoing within UNFCCC to identify approaches towards stimulating action to reduce emissions from deforestation in developing countries (REDD).



It is suggested that the range of policy approaches and positive incentives for REDD is to be examined in the context of the discussions on the future climate change regime. Participants discussed options, one of which is to include REDD projects in the CDM. It was pointed out that the technicalities surrounding this option are intricate and require a lot of data to be collected.

Moreover, there is concern about REDD credits 'swamping' the carbon market. Another option is to establish a specific fund (forest retention fund? stabilization fund?) to provide incentives for preserving forests. The negotiations on the REDD issue will be complicated by the fact that it cuts across all negotiating groups. 5

The CDM

Participants noted that experience with the CDM now exists (methods are in place and continue to be developed) and that opportunities are attractive for big emitters. However, problems remain, in particular for LDCs and SIDS: costs are prohibitive for small projects; partly because of that, there is no fair

geographical distribution of projects; the most vulnerable countries are left out. It is important to use the opportunity provided by the post 2012 regime to 'reform' the CDM. Different options were suggested: one was to emphasize the Sustainable Development criteria provided for by Art 12 of the Kyoto Protocol. Another was to make conditions imposed on small CDM projects less stringent, while keeping the value and tradeability of CERs intact. Both options might be assisted by the setting up of a CDM Fund for smaller, SD based projects. Options under discussion included programmatic CDM (growing number of projects over time); bundling (a number of projects – one time); policy (using policy approaches to addressing/implementing CDM) and benchmarking

Conclusions of the Workshop

Participants acknowledged the ecbi's continuing valuable assistance in helping them prepare for important negotiations. The present workshop had been specially valuable to participants from ministries other than those involved in the UNFCCC process, for most of whom it had been a first contact with climate change related issues. They now better understood the need for cross-ministerial involvement and were more aware of the resource implications of the climate change issue- both nationally and internationally. They were looking forward to disseminating the information in their ministries and if possible, across the administration.

2007 ECBI REGIONAL WORKSHOP FRANCOPHONE ECBI WORKSHOP IN WEST AFRICA DAKAR, SENEGAL

Intorduction

The francophone regional workshop for the countries of West Africa was held in Dakar (Senegal) from 15 to 17 October 2007. The workshop brought together the focal points to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as well as representatives of ministries responsible for finances and/or planning from 9 African countries. There were 23 participants in total. Three ecbi resource persons assisted with the workshop. Mr Amadou Lamine DIAGNE, Technical Counsellor in charge of Development at the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection, representing the host country, welcomed the participants to Senegal and extended his best wishes for the success of the workshop. He emphasized Africa's vulnerability to climate change and the importance of adaptation and its financing. The workshop discussed the key issues on the agendas

of the upcoming COP 13 and COP/MOP3 meetings (Bali, December 2007). The discussions focused in particular on how to build capacity in the region, so that its (mostly) Francophone negotiators can address these issues in a knowledgeable manner and on a par with their Anglophone counterparts. As was the case at previous ecbi workshops, the focus was on informal but substantive discussions between the participants. Delegates less familiar with the concepts underpinning the climate change debate were given an introductory talk. All were given a thorough overview of the issues on the COP- COP/MOP agendas. Senior participants then gave more detailed presentations about the key issues for African countries. A summary of the discussions and conclusions on these issues is given below.

The post 2012 UN climate change regime

Participants were informed about the processes that had been put in place in late 2005 to look at the future of the UN regime: the AWG3 under the Kyoto Protocol and the Dialogue4 under the Convention. They noted that the emphasis was on the reduction of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions because they were the root cause of global warming, but that the development of an adaptation strategy to offset the already unavoidable negative impacts (economical, social and ecological) of climate change was equally important. Establishing a continuation of the Kyoto regime, or a 'successor' was a matter of urgency: the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) had clearly stated that there is now a very strong certainty that the substantial changes in climate parameters observed in the last decade of the 100 previous years are to be attributed to rising greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere. The general consensus is that the new regime should be in place by 2009. It was expected that in order to achieve this, formal negotiations would start at COP13-COP/MOP3 in Bali. Developing countries, especially the most vulnerable who will be most affected, should take the opportunity during the period 2007- 2009 to assert their needs and make their opinions heard. This was a crucial time for their playing a part in shaping the new regime and ensuring that their interests were taken into account. One participant observed that the African countries should not repeat the mistakes they made when the Kyoto Protocol had been negotiated as, for example, the way the CDM had been established had resulted in African countries being left out of its implementation. Several participants emphasized that the African Group needs to engage as much as possible in the negotiations and should gain

momentum by drawing on the countries' commonalities, even if from time to time the language barrier experienced by Francophone delegates led to calls to establish language-based sub-groups. At the recent ecbi Oxford Seminar, the Fellows acknowledged that the major developing country emitters would need to make efforts towards mitigation of their substantial and increasing emissions. The Annex I Parties will want these non Annex I Parties to be part of the future regime- if not by taking on mitigation commitments, then for example by achieving emissions reductions through the adoption of climate friendly sustainable development policies. The Oxford Fellows also suggested a possible differentiation of developing countries' roles according to the magnitude of their emissions. Finally, the participants discussed the necessity for an adequately financed framework for adaptation and technology transfer (including adaptation technology) to be established as part of the new regime. This was seen as a crucial negotiating element for the developing countries, particularly for vulnerable countries (mainly the LDCs and the African countries) whose adaptation needs will be high. These countries need to negotiate from a position of knowledge and strength; their demands need to be used to get concessions not only from AI Parties but also from large emitters among the G77.

The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

A presentation reminded the participants of the main features of the CDM and of its project cycle, and pointed out that so far, the African countries have had little or no access to CDM projects; out of 762 registered projects, only 21 were in Africa (and 10 of those in South Africa; 8 in North Africa). There were no projects in Francophone West Africa so far. The participants noted that either the review of the Kyoto Protocol (under Art 9) or the new regime would offer an opportunity to review and improve the CDM. In any country, the involvement of the private sector was crucial; in Africa, the private sector was often looking for smaller scale investments with a fast return. The low level of emissions of most African countries was also a disincentive for CDM investors. It was suggested that countries should undertake pilot projects that would demonstrate feasibility ('learning by doing'); one such project might be funded from development aid. All agreed that the rules on the financing of projects should be made less constraining.

Adaptation and Adaptation Funding

After a short introduction to the importance of adaptation for vulnerable countries, and a presentation on how this issue has been taken into account in decisions and activities under the present UNFCCC/Regime, participants discussed the Adaptation Fund (AF). The AF is made up of the share of proceeds of transactions under the CDM (the 'adaptation levy') which have been 'earned' in and by developing countries as well as by the investors in such projects. This is in sharp contrast to the other funds aimed at funding adaptation projects: the GEF's Strategic Priority for Adaptation (SPA), the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) are all based on voluntary donations from rich countries. Disbursements on these funds are made through the GEF. Moreover, these funds won't suffice to cover the huge financial needs for adaptation (estimated at 28 to 67 bn USD by 2030) as they now stand at a total of USD 225m (including pledges). However, the AF has the potential to make a significant contribution to the adaptation needs of vulnerable countries, especially if the adaptation levy was to be extended to other carbon transactions (JI, ET). The AF's governance is therefore of utmost importance to developing countries in need of adaptation funding. In Nairobi in 2006, COP/MOP2 agreed on principles, modalities and some governance criteria for the Adaptation Fund; in May 2007, SBI 26 agreed on eligibility criteria, priority areas and monetizing the share of proceeds. Importantly, COP/MOP decided that the AF 'should operate under the authority and guidance of and be accountable to the COP/MOP'. The institutional arrangements are still under discussion (and will hopefully be decided upon at COP/MOP3). At the Oxford Seminar, the Fellows expressed clear preference for the fund to be managed by a 'stand-alone' operating entity other than the GEF and an expert executive body; a decision-making format should be established that genuinely guarantees the authority of the COP/MOP over the Fund. They proposed that the AF executive body be made up of financial and adaptation experts chosen by the COP/MOP and operating in their personal capacity. The day-to-day running of the AF could then be delegated to a Secretariat either housed within an existing organisation or even set up as a separate entity.

Technology Transfer

Participants were reminded that the G77 countries have called for the post-2012 UNFCCC regime to include legally binding instruments on TT (including adaptation technology) and for a 'Technology Development & Transfer Board' to be created. These

countries also demand that a specific source of funding for TT be created to overcome the problems created by the fact that the first world private sector mostly holds intellectual property rights to the technology. So far, TT has focused on mitigation technologies and a North-South transfer. The Nairobi Work Programme on adaptation calls for the 'promotion, the development and dissemination of methods and tools for assessment and improvement of adaptation planning, measures and actions'. The view was expressed that adaptation technology was less easy to transfer, as it was more diffuse; a South-South transfer would be most appropriate to the needs.

Field Trip

The Senegalese delegation had organized a field trip for the participants to see two of the 200 or so catchment reservoirs that have been built in Senegal to collect runoff water during the rainy season. In the absence of such reservoirs, considerable quantities of water are wasted each year – this at a time where the climatic conditions, in particular water shortages, are unfavourable to agriculture and the environment. The water catchment reservoirs have been instrumental in boosting family scale agriculture by making it possible outside the rainy season: production of crops and wood products, as well as herding have increased and been diversified. As participants were keen to hear more about the catchment reservoir project, they were given a detailed presentation by Dr Mohamed Thiam from the Ministry for Agriculture, Rural Hydraulics and Food Security. The participants expressed their gratitude to Dr Thiam and the Senegalese delegation for this most interesting afternoon.

Conclusions of the Workshop

In a tour de table, participants expressed their appreciation of the ecibi's continuing valuable assistance in helping them prepare for important negotiations. Participants from ministries other than those involved in the UNFCCC process had had a firsthand account of the 'burning issues' in the process and were more aware of the resource implications. At several junctures during the workshop, the 'language barrier' experienced by the West African negotiators was mentioned and the participants discussed possible ways to address it. It was suggested that French speaking civil servants would benefit from a training period in the climate change related departments of an English speaking country. The need for LDCs to continue to better organize themselves and establish continuity was also emphasized; there was a feeling that LDCs may have been 'left behind' by the better organised SIDS. The meeting of the African Group in

Abuja (29-31 Oct) would draw on the workshop's conclusions and would be an opportunity to reinforce commonalities.

2007 Pre-COP13 WORKSHOP BALI, INDONESIA

Introduction

2007 ecbi Pre-COP Workshop November 2007 www.eurocapacity.org Dr. Saleemul Huq (IIED) welcomed workshop participants on behalf of IIED and FIELD, and introduced the purpose and goals of the two-day workshop, which would build upon the three regional workshops held for negotiators in East Africa, West Africa and Asia during September/October 2007. Dr. Benito Müller (Oxford Climate Policy) explained the background of the European Capacity Building Initiative (ecbi), a programme, and explained how this event for LDC negotiators fits in with the ecbi fellowships programme, policy research programme and regional workshops. MJ Mace (FIELD) gave an overview of the topics to be covered during the workshop and introduced the materials that would form the basis for discussions over the next two days. Participants and resource people introduced themselves to the group, indicating their experience in the UNFCCC process, and highlighted what they hoped to achieve through the workshop. 2007 ecbi.



Session 1 The UNFCCC Legal Framework and Upcoming Negotiating Issues

MJ Mace (FIELD) presented an overview of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol's basic legal framework. Attention was drawn in particular to the manner in which adaptation was addressed under the Convention and Protocol, and to opportunities for particularly vulnerable countries to access adaptation funding. M.J. Mace (FIELD) explained that at the upcoming COP, Parties were expected to agree on a Bali Roadmap to guide negotiations on the future

commitments of developed and developing countries beyond 2012. She pointed to the various agendas the negotiating session and encouraged participants to make use of the annotated provisional agendas that list key documents for each agenda item, as well as actions the Parties may wish to take. She explained that key issues for the COP would include: the report of the co-facilitators of the Dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention; the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; development and transfer of technology; reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries; review of the annual greenhouse gas inventories and National Communications of Annex I Parties; and consideration of ways to monitor capacity building activities under the Convention. Under the COP/MOP agenda, significant issues would include: the report and future work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 3.9; the second review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9; issues relating to the operationalisation of the Adaptation Fund; and a series of issues relating to the operation of the clean development mechanism. Ms. Mace presented a calendar for the session and explained the way the COP and COP/MOP operated to reach decisions. She also highlighted key areas of concern for LDCs.

Session 2 The UNFCCC Legal Framework and Upcoming Negotiating Issues Key Issues for LDCs

Amjad Abdullah (Maldives), Chair of the Least Developed Country (LDC) Group, noted the agenda items that were particularly relevant to LDCs at this session: the operationalisation of the adaptation fund; the review of the mandate for the Least Developed Country Expert Group (LEG); the review of the mandate for the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE) and the work that would flow from the report of the co-facilitators of the Dialogue on long-term cooperative action to enhance the implementation of the Convention. Along with SIDS, the LDCs were calling for urgent action in order to prevent its impacts upon the most vulnerable countries; and LDCs and SIDS needed to be ambitious in calling for GHG stabilization levels well below 450ppm and limiting global average temperature increases to well below 2 degrees Celsius.

Introduction to Post-2012 Issues

MJ Mace (FIELD) explained that key challenges to developing climate change policy for the post-2012 period were engaging major developed country emitters that are not part of the Kyoto Protocol process on the one hand, and engaging developing countries that have rapidly increasing emissions but do not have Kyoto targets on the other hand. Ms Mace described the various negotiating processes established at COP 11 to address Post-2012 efforts under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol. She drew attention to the agenda for the meeting of the AWG which Parties to the Kyoto Protocol were to consider ranges of emission reduction potential. On the Dialogue, Ms Mace informed participants that the Dialogue had identified possible building blocks covering mitigation, adaptation, technology and financing, which may provide a basis for developing the future regime.

UN and other external meetings preceding COP 13 Ilona Millar gave a summary of key meetings that had taken place during 2007 in the lead up to COP- 13, some directly related to the UNFCCC process and some external to it. She explained the role of these events in building consensus.

Session 3 SBI and SBSTA, Adaptation Issues the Nairobi Work Programme & Progress in the Implementation of Decision 1/CP. 10

Nagmeldin Elhassan (Sudan) explained that at SBSTA-27 the secretariat would report back on progress achieved so far on the Nairobi work programme. This was expected to cover: adaptation planning and practices; methods and tools; economic diversification; data and observations; climate modelling scenarios and downscaling; socioeconomic information; and on information compiled from the UNFCCC's expert groups. In addition, there would be reports from two workshops held during 2007, one on climate related risks and extreme events and the other on adaptation planning and preparedness. SBSTA would discuss the possible need for a group of experts on adaptation and the role that they might have in the further development of the Nairobi Work Programme; developing country parties felt that an expert group would promote more action on adaptation. Mr Elhassan and Ms Linda Siegele (FIELD) explained that the SBI would review progress in the Implementation of Decision 1/CP. 10, which aims to further implement Articles 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention in four areas: (1) adverse effects of climate change; (2) implementation of Article 4.9 (relating to LDCs); (3) the impact of the implementation of response measures;

and (4) further multilateral work. Ms Siegele explained that SBI would take up the outcomes of a series of five workshops and two synthesis reports and would determine whether further action was required by the Parties to implement the recommendations made at the relevant workshops.

Technology Transfer

Linda Siegele (FIELD) explained the mandate of SBSTA to analyze and identify ways to facilitate and advance technology transfer and the SBI's mandate which focused on implementation. The Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT)'s needed reviewing; developed country Parties wanted the EGTT's existing structure and mandate to be kept, whereas developing country Parties sought the replacement of the EGTT with a more action-oriented Technology Development and Transfer Board (TDTB), reporting directly to the COP. Developing country Parties also sought the establishment of a Multilateral Technology Acquisition Fund (MTAF) to finance these activities through the purchase of intellectual property rights and other mechanisms. LULUCF issues: future actions on sinks Ian Fry (Tuvalu) addressed land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) under the Convention and Kyoto Protocol. He provided an overview of eligible activities under the CDM and discussed the challenges to ensuring real GHG reductions and the transparent reporting of GHG emission trends. Mr Fry explained that COP 13 would consider a range of issues in relation to the role of LULUCF post 2012, in particular reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries (REDD). Parties were expected to take a decision on REDD; some countries were seeking positive incentives through the carbon market for early action to reduce deforestation whilst other countries preferred a more cautious approach involving the establishment of multilateral funds.

Session 4 Planning and Preparation for Negotiations

M.J. Mace explained ways to prepare for negotiations in the face of lengthy lists of agenda items. She highlighted the usefulness of the Secretariat's provisional annotated agendas in prioritising relevant issues, and stressed that once priority issues are selected, it is necessary to both review all newly-issued documents and go back to read prior decisions and any open negotiating texts from the prior session. Participants then discussed various strategies for UNFCCC negotiation preparation, including ways to prepare nationally and regionally.

Session 5 Briefing Exercise on Key Substantive Issues Relevant to LDCs

In this exercise, participants were organised into small groups of 2-3. Each group worked together to prepare a briefing note on a particular agenda item up for negotiation at COP 13 or COP/MOP 3, using the relevant provisional annotated agendas, as well as copies of related documents. Each group of participants was given a list of key questions to answer to facilitate their work.

Session 6 SBSTA & SBI Issues (cont.) Adaptation Funding

Dr. Müller (ECBI) talked about the anticipated role of the Adaptation Fund in harnessing private resources through the CDM levy. He stressed the importance of ensuring appropriate and effective governance of the Fund. He referred to two papers that had been prepared by ecbi Fellows: “Operationalising the Kyoto Protocol’s Adaptation Fund – A new Proposal” (published prior to COP 12) and “On the Road to Bali: operationalising the Kyoto Protocol’s Adaptation Fund” prepared in September 2007. These papers set the scene for the discussions that would take place at COP/MOP 3. Adaptation Fund was likely to be best served by an operating entity and decision making format that genuinely guaranteed the authority of the COP/MOP. A number of developing countries had indicated that getting the management and governance structure right was a priority, and needed to be achieved before appointing an entity as the Fund’s secretariat.

LDC Expert Group and Work Programme

Chanel Iroi (Solomon Islands), a member of the Least Developed Country Expert Group (LEG), provided an overview of the mandate of the LDC Expert Group, its work programme, key COP decisions of importance for the Group, in particular those establishing the LDC Fund and setting out guidelines for National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs). Mr Iroi noted that almost 50% of LDCs had submitted a NAPA; many of the outstanding ones were due for completion in 2008. The main task of the LEG in 2008 would be to continue to provide technical support to the NAPA teams and guidance on the implementation of the NAPAs and other capacity building. The LEG was continuing to work closely with other expert groups such as the CGE and the EGTT and would continue to explore synergies with these groups. The mandate of the LEG was up for review at COP13 and that there was widespread support for the Group to continue to operate with an enhanced mandate.

Session 7 The Negotiations Begin Using the ‘Diplomatic Passport’

(TINPASS) he had prepared for the workshop, Ian Fry (Tuvalu) gave useful tips and tools for making interventions. Mr. Fry explained how delegates can use their Ministers effectively in the negotiating process, and best manage their time. He detailed the various types of meetings that are held during the negotiations (e.g., plenary, contact group, informal sessions and friends of the chair), and provided a series of tips for gaining support for positions from other constituent groups. Finally, he explained the composition of the various coalitions in the climate negotiations.

Session 8, 9 and 10 Simulated Negotiation Exercises

Participants next engaged in a simulated negotiating session, using a key issue on the upcoming COP 13 / COP/MOP 3 agenda. The workshop room was set up in mock negotiating format, and participants were paired. Each group was assigned a fictitious country; each country was assigned to a negotiating bloc and spokespersons were named for each bloc. Participants prepared opening plenary statements, using country positions that had been distributed. Countries then met in their negotiating blocs to develop group positions. Participants were encouraged to present their country’s position to the group, and to have that position reflected in the group’s ultimate negotiating position. Participants then reconvened in a plenary session. Spokespersons for each group articulated their group’s position in opening plenary statements. Participants next turned to the practical exercise of negotiating a decision text. A modified negotiating text was used in this exercise. This text was projected onto a screen. In a negotiating format, workshop participants, through oral interventions from negotiating blocs and bloc members, proposed language for deletion or insertion until a clean text had been agreed.

Session 11 – Final Plenary Session & Wrap Up

Participants were given the opportunity to discuss amongst themselves and with the more experienced LDC negotiators the issues they considered to be most important. They noted the need to work well with other groups that share common interests, such as the Small Islands Developing States (SIDS), and also the need to coordinate as a group to share in following key issues. Dr. Huq encouraged participants to choose a specific negotiating agenda item to follow, and to assist their colleagues in the LDC Group in taking positions on these issues. He encouraged participants

to meet among themselves during the breaks and evenings to share progress. As an outcome from the workshop, he hoped there would be greater participation in LDC Group meetings, active individual participation in assisting the LDC Group on particular issues, and interventions from the floor on

behalf of the LDC Group. Dr. Huq, on behalf of IIED, Dr. Müller on behalf of ECBI and M.J. Mace on behalf of FIELD thanked the participants and resource people for their hard work and wished everyone well in the upcoming negotiations.

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