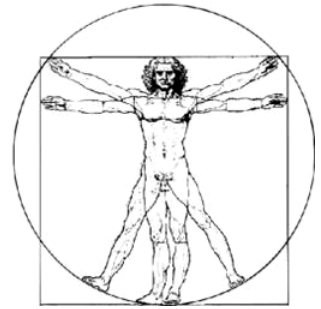


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# European Capacity Building Initiative (ecbi)

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

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## 2007 Pre-COP LDC Workshop

29-30 November 2007

Conrad Hotel, Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia



### Introduction

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.

## 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 and 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.

## Workshop Participants

Miranda Luca Marcolino	Angola	Ministry of Urban Affairs and Environments
Mohamed Reazzudin	Bangladesh	
Ibila Djibril	Benin	Ministry of Environment
Naida Mohamed	Comoros	Comoros Government
Vincent Kasulu Seya Makonga	DRC	Ministry of Environment Nature Conservation Water & Forest
Joseph Sylla	Guinea	MAEEEF - Guinea
Allexandre Cabral	Guinea Bissau	MRNA - Guinea Bissau
Marii Marae	Kiribati	
Motsomi Maletjane	Lesotho	Meteorological Service
Randriasandratana Germain	Madagascar	Environment, Water, Forest, and Tourism
Amjad Abdulla	Maldives	Ministry of Environment Energy & Water
Ibrahim Naeem	Maldives	Ministry of Environment Energy & Water
Mohamed Shareef	Maldives	Ministry of Planning and National Development.
Daouda Zan Diarra	Mali	Direction Nationale De La Meteorologie
Marta Das Piedade A. Manjatte	Mozambique	Disaster Management Institute
Meena Khanal	Nepal	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
Rajendra Prasad Ghimire	Nepal	Environment Protection Authority
Moussa Guosmane	Niger	CNEDD
Hassane Saley	Niger	CNEDD
Uramutse Charles	Rwanda	Ministry of Lands, Environment, Forestry, Water & Mines
Aderito Manuel Fernandes Santana	Sao Tome & Principe	National Institute of Meteorology
Chanel Iroi	Solomon Islands	Director of the Meteorological Service
Douglas Yee	Solomon Islands	Senior Climate Officer Solomon Island Meteorological Service
Susan Sulu	Solomon Islands	
Ibrahim Moh Saadeldin	Sudan	Higher Council for Environment
Moussa Tchitchaou	Tchad	Directeur des Roussources en Eauetde de Meteorologie
Komi Tomyeba	Togo	Direction del environment / Director of Environment
Djeri Alassanik Bougonou	Togo	Director of Environment
Anwar Abduaziz M. Noaman	Yemen	Environment Protection Authority
Fahme Binshbrak	Yemen	Environment Protection Authority
Khumbo C.S Kamanga		Coordination Unit for Rehabilitation of Environment
Saleemul Huq	ECBI/IIED	
Benito Muller	ECBI/OCP	
Mikael Roman	ECBI/SEI	
Beth Henriette	ECBI/IIED	
Claire Parker	ECBI/Independent	
Izabela Juszko	ECBI/OCP	
Hannah Reid	ECBI/IIED	
Ian Fry	ECBI	
MJ Mace	FIELD	
Ilona Millar	FIELD	
Linda Siegele	FIELD	

