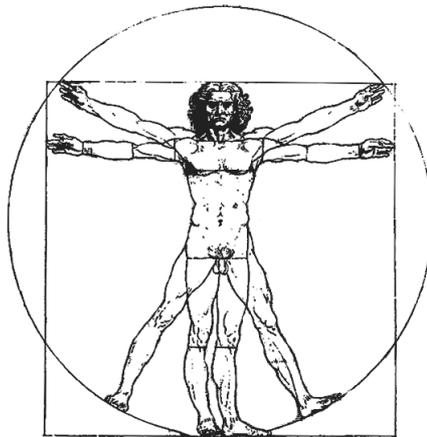


european capacity building initiative



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REPORT

2006 ecbi Pre-COP LDC Workshop

(*ecbinet* distribution only)

2/3 November
Windsor Country Club, Nairobi

organised by



WORKSHOP REPORT

Pre-COP Workshop to Strengthen the Capacity of Least Developed Countries to Negotiate and Implement the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol

2-3 November 2006

**Windsor Hotel
Nairobi, Kenya
ECBI Pre-COP Workshop
to**

**Strengthen the Capacity of Least Developed Countries to
Negotiate and Implement the
UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol**

This report summarizes the ECBI Pre-COP Workshop to Strengthen the Capacity of Least Developed Countries to Negotiate and Implement the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, which was held at the Windsor Hotel, in Nairobi Kenya, from 2-3 November 2006, immediately prior to the Twelfth Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP-12) and the Second Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP 2).

The workshop was sponsored by the United Kingdom Department for International Development (UK DFID) and organised the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), and the Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD) on behalf of the European capacity building initiative (ecbi).

2 November 2006 – Day One

Welcome and 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. Dr. Huq explained the nature of this workshop as an informal meeting of LDC negotiators in preparation for the upcoming UNFCCC COP-12. He explained that the objectives of the workshop were to enhance the participants' understanding of the climate change negotiating process itself among participants, and to strengthen the capacity of LDC representatives to express their concerns effectively in the climate change negotiating process.

Dr. Benito Müller (ECBI, Oxford Climate Policy) explained the background of the European Capacity Building Initiative (ECBI), a programme of activities designed to improve the skills of developing country negotiators, and build trust between developing country and EU negotiators. He explained how this event for junior LDC negotiators fit into the series of project activities.

Participants and resource people introduced themselves to the group and highlighted what they hoped to achieve through the workshop. One particular feature of this year's group was the large number of participants from Francophone West Africa, who were assisted by a translator throughout the two days of the workshop.

SESSION 1 – THE UNFCCC LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND UPCOMING NEGOTIATING ISSUES

History of the negotiations

Dr. Benito Müller (ECBI, Oxford Climate Policy) provided a 'Brief History of the Negotiations'. He presented a timeline with key milestones in the UNFCCC's negotiation and development, and described the development of what he termed the emergence of an 'Anti-Kyoto' axis of countries together with a 'Coalition of the willing'. Dr. Müller identified the major players in the negotiations and the membership of the major negotiating coalitions (G-77 and China, AOSIS, OPEC). He highlighted the historical evolution of the various negotiating blocs, and their positions and strategies during the international climate change negotiations.

Dr Müller further addressed the dynamics surrounding Russian ratification of the Kyoto Protocol in November 2004, which triggered the entry into force of the Protocol in February 2005. After providing this background, he turned to recent developments. These included the ongoing negotiations on the post-2012 regime under the Kyoto Protocol and the Dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention (Dialogue). Dr. Müller set out the concerns of a number of major developing countries, including India and China, to highlight some of the challenges of future climate negotiations. Participants raised questions about the failure of the United States to ratify the Kyoto Protocol and how developments within US States (such as emissions trading) might impact future negotiations. African participants also highlighted the difficulties in accessing clean development mechanism projects.

Brief Overview of the Legal Framework

MJ Mace (FIELD) presented an overview of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol's basic legal framework. She covered Convention objectives, principles, basic commitments (mitigation, adaptation and reporting), how the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities is reflected in differing country groupings and obligations, and funding mechanisms for Convention implementation. With respect to the Kyoto Protocol, she highlighted the different targets and assigned amounts for 2008-2012 taken on by Parties and the mechanics of the flexible mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol, including the role of the Executive Board of the CDM and the workings of the international transactions log. Participants discussed the ongoing negotiations on possible commitments for Annex I countries Post-2012, as well as measures other countries might take in the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol. Attention was also drawn to the manner in which adaptation has been addressed under the Convention and Protocol, and opportunities to access funding for adaptation in particularly vulnerable countries.

Upcoming Issues for COP-12 and COP/MOP-2

M.J. Mace (FIELD) explained that the upcoming session would be significant as the first COP in sub-Saharan Africa. She explained that there were four provisional annotated agendas that the UNFCCC Secretariat had posted on the web to assist Parties in preparing themselves for the negotiating session: (1) a COP-12 agenda for Convention issues; (2) a COP/MOP-2 agenda for Kyoto Protocol issues; (3) a SBSTA-25 agenda for both Convention and Kyoto Protocol issues; and (4) a SBI-25 agenda for both Convention and Protocol issues. Annotated provisional agendas provide key information that can save a great deal of time in preparing on each issue, she noted, because they list key documents for each agenda item, as well as the UNFCCC Secretariat's expectations on what action the Parties may wish to take on each agenda item. In addition, for Nairobi there will also be a 'Scenario Note' for the Dialogue on long-term cooperative action to enhance implementation of the Convention, and a separate agenda for the Ad Hoc Working Group (AWG) on Article 3.9 of the Protocol (future commitments for Annex I Parties under the Protocol post-2012). A further issue that would be taken up would be the President's report back on consultation on the Russian Proposal on voluntary commitments.

She explained that key issues for the COP would include: finalisation of the Five Year Programme of Work on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change; review of the mandate and work of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer; review of annual greenhouse gas inventories and National Communications of Annex I Parties; consideration of a second workshop on avoided deforestation; 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; Article 9 review of the Kyoto Protocol; issues relating to 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 as a whole that included the G-77 meeting, high level sessions, and timetables for the SBI and SBSTA sessions and meetings of the COP and COP/MOP Plenary. She explained that the COP agenda would undertake three broad categories of business: adopt draft decisions forwarded from SB-24 and SB-25; refer certain issues to the relevant subsidiary bodies for further consideration; and take 'appropriate action' on other issues that did not warrant referral. She listed issues that could be expected to be taken up in each manner on the COP and COP/MOP agendas. For both COP and COP/MOP issues, she highlighted key areas of concern for LDCs.

Ministerial meetings before COP 12

Mr Ian Fry outlined the outcomes of two important meetings of Ministers and Heads of Delegations responsible for Climate Change, in South Africa in June 2006 (“Ministerial Indaba on Climate Change”) and in Switzerland in September 2006. He explained that the South African Indaba reflected discussions on the mounting economic case for action to address climate change, the need to look at options which promote sustainable development, the high priority of adaptation activities, the need for further investment in technology transfer, including intellectual property rights, and the role that positive incentives could play in stimulating climate action in developing countries.

My Fry indicated that some the priority areas for Nairobi 2006 included: adaptation issues, particularly securing funding for adaptation and finalizing the Five Year Work Programme; ensuring continued momentum in relation to mitigation both under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol; redressing the inequitable regional distribution of CDM projects; broadening the mandate of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) to achieve real action in technology transfer; and creating a platform to commence the first review of the Kyoto Protocol as mandated by its Article 9.

LUNCH

SESSION 2 - SBI AND SBSTA ISSUES

National Communications & Compliance

MJ Mace (FIELD) identified key documents that would be considered under the COP agenda items on Annex I and Non-annex I National Communications (NCs), and significant aspects of these documents for the upcoming negotiations. For Annex I Party NCs, these included the Report on Annex I GHG Inventories from 1990 through 2004, and the Status Report on Annex I NCs. Participants considered the implications of the Report on Annex I GHGs, which showed an aggregate Annex I trend of -3.3% in emissions since 1990, a reduction for countries with economies in transition of -36.8%; and a gain for non-EIT Annex I Parties over the same period of +11%. Ms. Mace provided highlights of sectoral emission trends (transport, energy, bunker fuels), as well as the trends of individual Annex I Parties. These trends showed significant increases in emissions from the transport sector (up 24%) and international aviation (up 52%). With respect to Non-Annex I National Communications, she explained that the UNFCCC Secretariat had prepared thematic syntheses of the 122 Non-Annex I NCs submitted, and reviewed these categories of analysis.

Participants raised questions about the effect of non-compliance with the reporting requirements and also the anticipated failure to achieve Kyoto targets by some Annex I Parties, such as Canada. Ms Mace explained the rules of procedure adopted by the Compliance Committee, and consequences of non-compliance under the Kyoto Protocol and outlined how breaches might be dealt with in the future.

Technology Transfer

Linda Siegele (FIELD) explained to participants the obligation of Parties under Article 4.5 of the Convention to “*take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties, particularly developing country Parties, to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention.*” She also explained the overarching mandate of SBSTA to analyze and identify ways to facilitate and advance technology transfer activities. She

contrasted this with the SBI implementation mandate. Ms Siegele then set out the areas addressed by the framework on technology transfer under decision 4/CP.7. She highlighted the fact that technology needs assessments include adaptive technology priorities – an area of significance to LDCs.

She explained that the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) was created to analyze and identify ways to facilitate and advance technology transfer activities under the tech transfer framework. Ms Siegele noted that the EGTT had submitted recommendations for enhancing the technology transfer framework at SBSTA-24 in May 2006. Both these recommendations and the EGTT's own mandate and performance would be reviewed at the upcoming SBSTA session. Through Party submissions and informal consultations, it was clear that views on the future of the EGTT and implementation of the tech transfer framework were polarised along Annex I / non-Annex I lines. In a recent summary report, the SBSTA Chair had determined that there was no clear consensus on how to take forward the recommendations made by the EGTT, nor was there agreement on whether to continue the mandate and terms of reference of the EGTT.

LULUCF issues: credit gaining activities & future actions on sinks

Ian Fry (Tuvalu) addressed a range of issues related to land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) under the Convention and Kyoto Protocol. He explained how LULUCF activities are currently accounted for within the Convention process, provided an overview of eligible activities for CDM and discussed with participants the challenges that these difficult issues pose for ensuring real GHG reductions and the transparent reporting of GHG emission trends. Mr Fry explained that there were a range of issues being considered in relation to how LULUCF would be addressed in future commitment periods, in particular whether new activities such as avoided deforestation would be accepted as CDM project activities along with Annex I Parties' proposals for how to address carbon stocks that are traded in harvested wood products.

Participants sought further clarification on the proposal advanced by PNG and Brazil to provide positive incentives to avoid deforestation. Mr Fry explained that there had been a workshop in Italy in September 2006 to investigate aspects of the proposal further and that further discussions would continue at the COP/MOP.

Adaptation Funding

Dr Saleemul Huq and Dr Benito Müller introduced the topic of funding adaptation needs of developing countries. They highlighted estimates that costs associated with adaptation could be between \$9-\$14 million per annum and that these sums were almost impossible to meet from existing sources of funding. Accordingly, the need for private sector involvement was critical.

Dr Müller provided an overview of the anticipated role of the Adaptation Fund in harnessing private funding through the CDM levy and stressed the importance in ensuring appropriate and effective governance of the Fund.

Participants discussed issues around the operationalisation of the Adaptation Fund, importantly the criteria for governance and whether or not the Global Environment Facility (GEF) was the appropriate entity to manage the Fund. Participants shared experiences about the GEF's performance in managing the Special Climate Change Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund, noting concerns about the relationship between the GEF Council

and the COP. For the purposes of COP/MOP 2, it was anticipated that discussions would focus on the principles and architecture of the Adaptation Fund rather than deciding which entity might managed the fund. Dr Müller presented the views of discussions among the ECBI Fellows on this topic which are elaborated upon in a paper entitled “Operationalising the Adaptation Fund”.

SESSION 3 - NEGOTIATION SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

Strategies for COP Preparation

M.J. Mace (FIELD) distributed a chart setting out key substantive issues on the SBI and SBSTA agendas for the 25th Session of the Subsidiary Bodies. The chart contained agenda item numbers, and provided references to related Convention and Kyoto Protocol articles. She explained ways negotiators might address the challenge of preparing for negotiations when faced with such a lengthy list of agenda items. She highlighted again the usefulness of the Secretariat’s provisional annotated agendas in prioritising relevant issues. She further stressed that once priority issues are selected, it is necessary to prepare for the negotiations by reviewing all newly-issued documents and going back to read related background decisions and relevant documents and draft negotiating text from the last session. Participants then discussed various strategies for UNFCCC negotiation preparation, including: ways to prepare nationally and regionally for negotiations; the development and distribution of positions and submissions of views; the preparation of briefing documents; and the review of colleagues’ trip reports and past SBI and SBSTA Reports and conclusions prior to international negotiating sessions.

Briefing Exercise on Key Substantive Issues Relevant to LDCs

After an introduction to the briefing exercise, participants were placed in small groups of 2-3. Each group worked together to prepare a briefing note on a particular issue that would come up for negotiation at COP-12 or COP/MOP-2 (e.g., technology transfer, research and systematic observation, the clean development mechanism, capacity building, the Five Year Work Programme, Adaptation Fund, national communications etc.). Participants used the relevant SBI, SBSTA, COP-12 or COP/MOP-2 provisional annotated agendas, as well as copies of related documents referenced in the annotated agenda, reports from the previous meetings of the UNFCCC subsidiary bodies, and a model briefing note in preparing their own briefing notes. Each group of participants was given a packets containing key documents and a list of key questions, to facilitate their work.

During this session, M.J. Mace, Linda Siegele and Ilona Millar circulated among workshop participants to answer questions and assist participants in locating the relevant portions of background documents that would be needed to prepare their briefings.

The workshop adjourned at 6.30pm and participants were invited to continue reviewing the relevant documents overnight, so that their briefing notes could be presented to the broader group in the morning.

3 November 2006 – Day Two

SESSION 4 – REPORT BACK ON DISCUSSION TOPICS – BRIEFING EXERCISE

After finalising their notes from the previous evening, each small group presented its briefing note to the group as a whole. Participants provided the background of their issues, explained why the issue was significant, identified the relevant documents and explained what could be expected to occur at the upcoming session. They highlighted key issues, and presented possible recommendations. This led to further discussions on each of these agenda items. The topics addressed included: technology transfer, research and systematic observation, the clean development mechanism, capacity building, the Five Year Work Programme on Adaptation, the Adaptation Fund and national communications. In order to avoid repetition, FIELD resource people provided oral input into these reports as they were delivered, rather than making distinct presentations on all topics that had initially been on the draft agenda (e.g., the Five Year Work Programme).

SESSION 5 – NEGOTIATING SKILLS AND STRATEGIES II

Ian Fry (Tuvalu) opened the session with a discussion of the importance of close attention to negotiating language and context, and the challenge this presents for non-native English speakers. Using the *Diploclimatic Passport* he had prepared for the workshop, together with a series of power point presentations, Mr. Fry gave useful tips and tools for making interventions, discussed the distinction between preambular language and decision text, and provided examples of negotiating language that can be viewed as ‘slippery’ in certain negotiating contexts. He further explained the coding used in UNFCCC documents.

Mr. Fry additionally explained some of the challenges in using Ministers effectively in the negotiating process, and strategies that can be used to best manage Ministers’ time. He laid out 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. Prior to concluding the session, he explained the composition of the various coalitions in the climate negotiations, in preparation for the afternoon’s simulated negotiating exercise.

LUNCH

SESSION 6 – SIMULATED NEGOTIATION EXERCISE – ORAL INTERVENTIONS

Simulated Negotiation Exercise – Adaptation Fund

Participants next engaged in a simulated negotiating session, using a key issue on the upcoming COP 12 / COP/MOP 2 agenda – the Adaptation Fund. When participants returned from lunch, the workshop room had been set up in mock negotiating format, with country flags for all participants. Participants were paired. Each group was assigned a fictitious country and given a few paragraphs explaining its assigned country’s negotiating goals on the agenda item. Each country was assigned to a negotiating bloc (e.g., AOSIS, OPEC, JUSCANNZ, EIG, EU) and spokespersons were named for each bloc.

Participants first prepared opening plenary statements, using the Diploclimatic Passport and country positions that had been distributed, with assistance from resource persons. Following plenary statements, countries met in their negotiating blocs to develop group positions. Workshop 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.

Mr Fry stressed the importance of keeping statements short and concise, to listen carefully to the Statements of other Parties and to ensure consistency with larger negotiating groups that Parties may be members of.

SESSION 7 – SIMULATED NEGOTIATION EXERCISE – NEGOTIATING TEXT

Simulated Negotiation Exercise –Adaptation Fund Text

Participants then returned to the practical exercise of negotiating decision text. The exercise was modelled upon an SBI contact group on the Adaptation Fund, using modified negotiating text from the text carried forward to COP/MOP 2 from the May 2006 subsidiary body negotiations. Using power point, and oral interventions from spokespersons from negotiating blocs and bloc members, language was deleted and inserted from the draft negotiating text until the text was complete. Participants then reviewed the results of their efforts.

SESSION 8 - SBI / SBSTA ISSUES CONTINUED

LDC Group

The Chair of the LDC Group, Bubu Pateh Jallow, from Gambia, introduced himself to the workshop group and spoke on the role of the LDC Group in the negotiations. He provided an overview of the creation of the LDC Expert Group and of their work programme and highlighted decisions of importance for the Group, in particular the establishment of the LDC Fund and the development of guidelines for National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs). Mr Jallow noted that the key activities of the LDC Expert Group related to reviewing NAPAs and indicated that implementation of NAPAs was one aspect of the Group's work that needed to be better addressed.

Mr Jallow mentioned importance of co-operating and working together as a group where appropriate in the negotiations. He also made himself available to the LDC negotiators for further discussions during the workshop as explained that he would be accessible for the rest of the COP.

Clean Development Mechanism

Richard Muyungi (Tanzania) explained to participants a number of the elements of CDM activity under the Marrakesh Accords and the decisions from COP/MOP 1. He described the CDM project cycle, from project design, to validation and registration, to monitoring, to verification and certification. He then reviewed a number of the key issues that could be expected to arise at the upcoming session, based on the Report of the CDM Executive Board and the concerns of developed and developing countries in connection with utilisation of the

CDM. Those issues included equitable regional and sub-regional distribution of CDM activities, the operation of DNA forums, methodologies for the use of carbon capture and storage as CDM project activities, and the CDM Management Plan (MAP).

Participants engaged in a lively debate about the barriers that they had experienced in accessing CDM projects, noting the difficulties in accessing start up costs for the development of CDM projects and the reluctance of local financial institutions to participate.

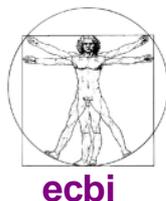
SESSION 9 – FINAL PLENARY SESSION AND WRAP UP

Dr. Huq encouraged participants to choose a specific negotiating agenda item to follow, to assist their colleagues in the LDC Group in taking positions on these issues, and to work together to share information both within the LDC Group and with other groups that share common interests. 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. He noted that a questionnaire on the workshop's structure and contents would be circulated, and encouraged feed back from all participants.

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.

Annex 1

Workshop Agenda



Workshop to Strengthen the capacity of Least Developed Countries to negotiate and implement the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol

2 - 3 November 2006
Windsor Golf and Country Club
Nairobi, Kenya

Final Agenda

Day One: 2 November 2006

9:00 - 9:30 Registration

9:30 - 9:45 Introduction (Saleemul Huq, IIED)

Introduction to purpose and goals of the workshop; roundtable introduction of participants.

9:45 - 1:00 Session 1 The UNFCCC legal framework and upcoming negotiating issues

1. History of the negotiations (Benito Müller, ECBI)
2. Brief Overview of Legal Framework (M.J. Mace, FIELD)
3. Calendar for COP-12; key upcoming issues for COP-13 and COP/MOP-2 (MJ Mace, FIELD)
4. Ministerial Dialogues preceding COP-12 (Ian Fry, Tuvalu)

LUNCH (13:00-14:00)

14:00 - 16:00 Session 2 SBI/SBSTA issues

1. Annex I National Communications; Reports Demonstrating Progress; Compliance Issues under the Kyoto Protocol (MJ Mace, FIELD)
2. LULUCF issues and avoided deforestation (Ian Fry, Tuvalu)
3. Technology Transfer (Linda Siegele, FIELD)

4. Adaptation Funding Issues (Saleemul Huq, IIED and Benito Müller, ECBI)
5. Five-year work programme on adaptation (Linda Siegele, FIELD)

16:00 - 18:00 Session 3 Negotiation skills and strategies I – Preparing Briefing Notes for Ministers - MJ Mace, Linda Siegele (FIELD) and Ian Fry (Tuvalu)

Presentation: Discussion on strategies for UNFCCC negotiation preparation, including: ways to prepare nationally and regionally for UNFCCC negotiations; development and distribution of positions, submissions, briefing documents and meeting reports between international negotiating sessions; existing regional structures and information exchange networks useful for facilitating and coordinating group positions.

Exercise: Each participant will prepare a briefing note based on a chosen agenda item, using the relevant SBI or SBSTA provisional annotated agenda, copies of the referenced FCCC documents, the SB-22 Report and the model briefing outline provided. Participants will present their briefing notes to all participants at the end of the session.

DINNER (19:00)

Venue: Windsor Golf and Country Club

Day Two: 3 November 2006

9:30 – 10:45 Session 4 Negotiation skills and strategies I – Preparing Briefing Notes
(cont'd) – M.J. Mace (FIELD)

Participants will report back in groups from the Day 1 briefing exercise.

COFFEE/TEA BREAK (10:45-11:00)

11:00 - 13:00 Session 5 Negotiation skills and strategies II - Ian Fry (Tuvalu)

This session will discuss negotiating skills and strategies in the UNFCCC context, players involved in the negotiations, and useful tips and tools for the preparation of ministerial statements, interventions and drafting language. Participants will be introduced to the negotiating exercise and prepare plenary statements.

LUNCH (13:00-14:00)

14:00 - 15:00 Session 6 Simulated negotiating exercise – Oral Interventions - Ian Fry (Tuvalu)

Using assigned countries and country positions, participants will draft and deliver opening plenary statements.

15:00-16:30 Session 7 Simulated negotiating exercise – negotiating text - Ian Fry (Tuvalu) and Linda Siegele (FIELD)

This session will involve a further simulated negotiating exercise based on draft text related to an upcoming agenda item. Using their assigned country roles and negotiating blocs, participants will negotiate bracketed text.

COFFEE/TEA BREAK (16:30-16:45)

16:45 - 17:45 Session 8 SBSTA/SBI issues Continued

1. LDC Expert Group and Work) Programme (Bubu Jallow, Gambia)
2. Clean Development Mechanism (Richard Muyungi, Tanzania)

17:45 - 18:30 Session 9 Final plenary session and wrap up - Saleemul Huq (IIED) and M. J. Mace (FIELD)

Participants will be invited to develop recommendations for a forward looking work-plan containing specific activities that will further enhance the capacity of LDCs to effectively participate in climate change negotiations. Way forward and closing summary.

Annex 2

Documents Distributed to Participants

1. Workshop Agenda
2. Overview Schedule for COP12 and COP/MOP 1, October 9 2006

Agendas for Upcoming Sessions

3. COP 12 Provisional Agenda and Annotations
4. COP/MOP 2 – Provisional Agenda and Annotations
5. Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) Provisional Agenda and Annotations
6. Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) Provisional Agenda and Annotations
7. Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments (AWG) Provisional Agenda and Annotations
8. Dialogue on Long-term Cooperative Action to Address Climate Change by Enhancing Implementation of the Convention – Scenario Note on the Second Dialogue Workshop

Reports on Past Sessions

9. IISD Summary of COP-11 (December 2005)
10. UNFCCC Decisions from COP 11
11. UNFCCC Decisions from COP/MOP-1
12. IISD Summary of prior sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies of the UNFCCC (May 2006)
13. UNFCCC Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation from SB-24 (May 2006)
14. UNFCCC Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice from SB-24 (May 2006)
15. UNFCCC Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments (May 2006)

Annual Reports to COP

16. National greenhouse gas inventory data from Annex I Parties for the period 1990-2004 and status of reporting
17. GEF Report to COP 12
18. Report on the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Background Documents

19. 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
20. 1997 Kyoto Protocol

Draft Decision Texts

21. Five Year Work Programme on Adaptation
22. Adaptation Fund

Annex 3

Workshop Participants

No.	Country	Surname	First Name		Organisation
1.	Gambia	Jarju	Pa Ousman	Mr.	Department of water resources
2.	Benin	Djibril	Ibila	Mr.	Ministry of Environment and Nature protection
3.	Burundi	Doudou	Kalala	Mr.	N/A
4.	Central African Republic	Theobald	Kolika	Mr.	Ministry of Environment
5.	Chad	Moussa	Tchitchaou	Mr.	Ministere de L'eau
6.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kasulu	Makonga Vincent	Mr.	Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation , Waters and Forests
7.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mireille	Eale Bantangole	Ms.	Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation , Waters and Forests
8.	Gambia	Jallow	Bubu Pateh	Mr.	Ministry of Forestry and Environment
9.	Bahamas	Weech	Philip S.	Mr.	Climate Change Secretariat
10.	Liberia	Boakai	Samuel K.	Mr	Environmental Protection Agency
11.	Liberia	Karmorh	Benjamin Saagieh	Mr	Environmental Protection Agency
12.	Rwanda	Uramutse	Charles	Mr.	Ministry of Lands, environment, forestry, waters & mines
13.	Sierra Leone	Lansana	Denis Sombi	Mr	Meteorological Department
14.	Solomon Islands	Iroi	Chanel	Mr.	Solomon Islands, Meteorological Service
15.	Solomon Islands	Yee	Douglas	Mr.	Solomon Islands Meteorological Service
16.	Solomon Islands	Prakash	Andrew	Mr.	Dept. Of National Planning & Aid Coordination
17.	Sudan	Mohamed Dedan	Ismail Fadl El Moula	Mr.	Meteorological Authority
18.	Tanzania	Muyungi	Richard Ganslavs	Mr.	Vice Presidents' Office
19.	Tanzania	Mero	Rose	Ms.	Environmental Protection and Management Services (EPMS)
20.	Tuvalu	Latasi	Pepetua E.	Ms.	Department of Environment

Annex 4

Resource Persons

Saleemul Huq	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), UK
MJ Mace	Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD), UK
Linda Siegele	Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD), UK
Iiona Millar	Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD), UK
Ian Fry	International Environmental Adviser Environment Division, Office of the Prime Minister, Tuvalu
Benito Müller	Oxford Climate Policy (OCP), UK
Richard Myungi	United Republic of Tanzania
Bubu Pateh Jallow	LDC Group Chair
Beth Hughes	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
Brian Otiende	African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS)
Cynthia Awuor	African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS)

Annex 5

Feedback on the Workshop

At the end of the workshop, a questionnaire was circulated to all workshop participants. The 15 responses received are set out below.

A. SUBSTANCE

1. Were the presentations useful?

- Yes (14)
- No (0)

2. Which presentations were most useful?

- All the sessions
- Adaptation Fund (4)
- CDM (2)
- Negotiation Skills/Techniques (7)
- LULUCF issues and avoiding forestation (3)
- Briefing notes for Ministers
- Simulated negotiation exercise (4)
- Non-Annex I communications
- LDC Expert Group
- SBI/SBSTA issues
- Discussion on strategies for UNFCCC negotiation preparations
- UNFCCC legal framework and upcoming negotiating issues
- Role of the LDC Group in the Negotiating Process

3. Were the negotiation practice sessions useful?

- Yes (15)
- No (0)

4. Were the Resource Persons knowledgeable and helpful?

- Yes (14)
- No (0)

B. LOGISTICS

1. Were the travel/hotel arrangements okay?

- Yes (11)
- No (2)

2. Were the meeting logistics okay?

- Yes (14)
- No (1)

C. SUGGESTIONS

- Very small DSA (3)
- Translation required (4)
- Give choice of hotel to participants (2)
- Make available photocopies of presentations
- Provide internet access
- Having interpretation in both languages
- Having the clues in French
- Arrange a workshop for the countries in the Congo Basin
- Windsor is very far from other facilities (internet, phone,...) which are cheaper than in the hotel. Next time please organise the workshop in the hotel which is near other facilities
- More practical and short presentations
- Facilitate the transport for participant
- Enough microphones
- If there is enough funding, would like to see more people from LDCs attend the negotiation workshops. These avenues certainly build the capacity of LDC negotiators. Good work.
- Encourage the ECBI to continue to support this pre-COP training workshop
- Where there is long flight distances, passing through several countries, a stop-over would be nice
- I suggest that the number of junior negotiators be increased
- Encourage more LDCs participants to attend the Pre-COP LDC ECBI workshop