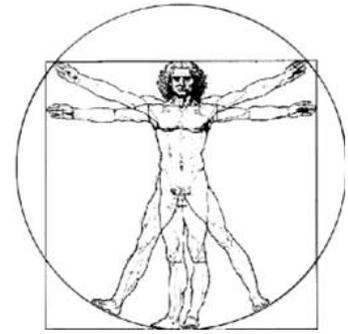

European Capacity Building Initiative (ecbi)



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

2009 ecbi Regional Workshop for East and Southern Africa, 17-20 AUGUST 2009 ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA



*The ecbi Regional Workshop for Eastern and Southern Africa in Addis Ababa was attended by participants from:
Ethiopia, Botswana, Comoros, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa, Uganda, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.*

Opening Remarks

Dr Saleem Huq thanked the Ethiopian government for its hospitality and welcomed all participants to the workshop. He outlined the objectives of the European Capacity Building Initiative (**ecbi**). He went on to explain that the main purpose of the workshop was to support selected negotiators from developing countries to gain a better understanding of the negotiations at the Conference of Parties meetings. To this end, understanding group dynamics would be very useful.

Dr. Benito Müller explained the role of **ecbi** and the historical development of the programme. He emphasized the importance that finance played in all the negotiation structures within the UN FCCC process.

The Ethiopian government representative thanked Dr Müller for his address and welcomed the workshop participants to Ethiopia. He highlighted the importance of climate change and the challenges it presents to Africa. He hoped that the participants would have a good discussion and that would be in a better position not only to understand the current challenges, but also what needs to be done in the future. He looked forward to the participants' contributions on how a fair deal could be reached for the most vulnerable nations.



Topics and Presenters

Liberal Seburikoko from Rwanda presented a paper entitled; *'mitigation; what is in it for Africa'*. After introducing the expected impacts of climate change in Africa, he illustrated the existing linkages between greenhouse gases and temperature. He pointed out the existing and vast potential of renewables for sustainable development. He was also of the opinion that enabling conditions for climate friendly investments, with links to adequate financing, must be created amongst the key actors to ensure benefits from mitigation initiatives. In his conclusion he noted that efforts must be made to ensure sustained and predictable financing for clean energy projects in Africa.

David Lesolle, former senior negotiator from Botswana, discussed a paper entitled *'REDD: The role of land and forestry in mitigation'*.

His paper clarified that there are existing linkages between REDD and mitigation. He mentioned that there was increasing recognition of land use as a source of greenhouse gases, with forestry alone contributing about 17%. In relation to institutional challenges, David reported that African countries have been known to exhibit very weak institutional capacities. He emphasized that REDD Mechanisms will have to be multi-objective to benefit Africa.

Dr. Saleem Huq from IIED focused on *'an overview of adaptation under the UNFCCC process'*. After defining adaptation, he proceeded to the evolution of adaptation in the 4th IPCC assessment report and the current state of knowledge. He emphasized the importance of financial support as it relates to adaptation support. Dr Huq called for adequate, predictable, and sustainable financing and also a more formalized institutional arrangement within the convention.

Dr Benito Müller from Oxford Climate Policy talked about the finance structure. He emphasized the importance of correct allocations and the existing push and pull between Annexe 1 and Annexe 2 on estimating the costs of adaptation, mitigation or REDD. He stressed the need for innovative means of raising funds for monitoring the impacts of climate change. There must also be a focus on finance debates within the Copenhagen negotiations.

Emily Massawa from UNEP Kenya discussed *equity issues in the climate change negotiations*. She illustrated how the current climate change negotiations seek to prepare the ground for the establishment of a post-Kyoto regime in Copenhagen. Developing countries, participating on common but differentiated responsibilities, are supposed to urge industrialized countries to take the lead in tackling the climate challenge. But equity is a crosscutting issue in the negotiations and affects both North-South and South-South relationships. In her conclusion, Emily Massawa noted that the current negotiating text reflects growing concerns about the differences in inequality within the developing countries. As far as adaptation is concerned, the text explicitly refers to the interests of vulnerable populations, groups, communities, women, children, the elderly, minorities, people with disabilities and indigenous peoples. It has also been proposed that basic guarantees on the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities be included in connection with REDD activities.

David Lesolle gave the final paper on technology transfer, entitled *'negotiating the development and transfer of technologies for a Copenhagen agreed outcome: Issues for consideration'*. He emphasized

that development and transfer of technologies to support mitigation and adaptation are key issues in the negotiation of a new climate policy agreement by the end of the year.

Below are some of the key points put forward by the participants relating to what needs to happen in the region in relation to UNFCCC negotiations.

- The need for capacity building among both the experienced and newly involved negotiators.
- The need to involve planning ministries in the negotiations, given their critical role in approving all the government development plans before dealing with their finance. Ministries of finance and planning work closely in many vulnerable nations; hence more training and awareness on climate change issues is crucial.
- The need to build skills for understanding the UNFCCC language. Getting advice from experienced negotiators would be ideal way to learn and master this as soon as possible. The **ecbi** team was requested to act as a link between the participants and those institutions that can provide various levels of expertise in this area.
- Voice and Vision were seen as critical in the UNFCCC negotiation process.
- The need to break out of traditional African groupings and to try to explore the concerns of the other negotiating blocks, such as G77.
- The need for clarity on legal terminologies such as legally binding terms, compliance and others, as well as the consequences of choosing various terms. There is a need for clarity on commitment periods and what this means for developing countries.
- The drafts of texts need not only to be technically but politically correct, This will enable other actors such as decision makers to understand the situation fully.
- Finance for climate change in Africa remains critical and there is a need to design financial mechanisms that respond to Africa's needs.



Suggested immediate steps after the **ecbi** regional workshop;

- An overview of UNFCCC relevant debates for Africa will be made available and will be shared in advance with senior negotiators, ministers and CSOs to aid preparations before Copenhagen..
- Working towards uniting the group through various modes of exchange will help build the group's capacity. Establishing an email system was suggested by the participants - [present and Alumni of **ecbi**]. Within the email system, it was suggested that 3 or 4 experts be included, to guide discussions.
- Synthesis and tabling what is expected out of Copenhagen by participants was strongly advised as a useful preliminary for negotiating.
- Compliance and enforcement of agreed text and strategies to respond in case of non-compliance must be given careful thought. It was suggested that negotiators need to press hard and not be deflected from their agendas, .
- The need to establish a common platform with scheduled meetings to discuss specific pointers.
- The urgency of formulating a simplified overview on all key issues and best options for a clear strategy.
- **ecbi** recommended that the Finance and REDD texts were the most urgent issues to be addressed.

Participants list

- Botswana, Mr. David Lesolle, Winter Brothers
- Comoros, Mr Salim Amri, Ministry of Environment
- Ethiopia, Mr. Gebru Jember, National Meteorology Agency
- Ethiopia, Mr. Hailu Wudineh, National Meteorological Agency
- Ethiopia, Mr. Markos Feleke, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development,
- Ethiopia, Mr. Assefa Kidane, National Meteorological Agency
- Kenya, Mrs. Dinah Mobagi, Authority Under the Ministry of Environment
- Kenya, Mrs. Lucy Njaramba, Ministry of Planning
- Kenya, Ms. Emily Massawa, United Nations Environment Programme,
- Kenya, Mr. Andrew Adwera, ACTS
- Kenya, Ms. Fridah Nkirote, ACTS
- Lesotho, Mr. Mokoena France, Lesotho Meteorological Services, Ministry of Natural Resources
- Lesotho, Ms. Litsabako Kali, Ministry of Natural Resources
- Lesotho, Mr. Mpoea Zakia Phetala, Ministry of Natural Resources Headquarters, Planning Department
- Lesotho, Ms. Mpotso Mofoko, Lesotho Meteorological Services
- Malawi, Mr. Evans Davie Njewa, Environmental Affairs Department
- Malawi, Mrs. Shamiso Nandi Najira, Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy & Environment,
- Mozambique, H.E. Ana Paulo Samo Gudo Chichawa, Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs
- Mozambique, Mr Xavier Chavana, Ministry of Planning,
- Rwanda, Mr. Liberal Seburikoko, Climate Policy Analyst
- South Africa, Mr. Maesela John Kekana, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
- Sudan, Dr. EL Khitma El Awad Mohammed, Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resource
- Sudan, Miss Ebtisan Hassan Gadaa, Ministry of Finance and National Economy
- Uganda, Mr. Chebet Maikut, Ministry of Water and Environment
- United Kingdom, Dr. Benito Müller, Oxford Climate Policy, and Oxford Institute for Energy Studies
- United Kingdom, Dr. Saleemul Huq, IIED
- United Kingdom, Ms. Hohit S. Gebreegziabher, IIED
- Zimbabwe, Ms. Margaret Mukahanana-Sangarwe, Ministry of Environment and Tourism
- Zimbabwe, Ms. Mercy Machona, Ministry of Environment and Tourism

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