

**ecbi** policy report

# Pre-COP Workshop for South and South East Asia Negotiators



Nov 2010

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## Overview

On 26th of November, ecbi held its first Pre-COP workshop for South and South East Asian Negotiators in Cancun, Mexico, which was attended by 20 delegates representing Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and Cambodia. The presentations were on the issues of adaptation, finance, loss and damage, and capacity building and particularly focused on possible outcomes at COP 16. Furthermore, participants discussed their national experience on finance and adaptation, particularly focusing on Nepal NAPA and Bangladesh Climate Trust Fund and how to bring these national experience to UNFCCC negotiations. All the sessions were followed by lively and interactive discussions.

## Introduction

In his welcoming remarks, Dr. Saleemul Huq from IIED gave a succinct background information on the ecbi programme to participants and how it all started. The ecbi pre-COP workshop goes back to COP9 in Milan. Normally IIED holds one pre-COP workshop for LDCs countries but this time around it was decided to hold two separate workshops one for Africa LDCs countries and one for Asia LDCs countries. There are also the regional workshops that are held for each region (two for Africa, one for Latin America and one for Asia) unfortunately, this year, the ecbi Asia regional workshop did not take place.

The purpose of this pre-COP workshop is to help prepare the negotiators for the upcoming negotiations at the COP and to discuss some of what the major issues are and to help them understand that. This meeting is not for preparing them for a position that is done in the LDC group preparatory meeting. This is more to provide a platform for learning the different negotiating topics, views of the different countries and what are the likely expectations of the COP.

It is now recognised that there is quite a lot of capacity building and experience in the Asian and African countries as well. Hence, ecbi have decided to invite selected senior negotiators from the regions to come and share their views and explanations for the negotiators from the region. The workshop was an opportunity for the participants to ask questions on different positions in the negotiations and get clarifications on their views on particular issues.

For many delegates and negotiators from developing countries it is often not always possible to maintain continuity in the negotiations. Most of the vulnerable developing countries face the same problems, and the delegation members do not control who comes to the negotiation meetings. But in negotiations continuity is essential. In this respect, in the last two years, ecbi has created a new programme, which provides bursary to negotiators who have been nominated by their countries. The programme provides them with travel grant and facilitate with other

logistical and technical arrangements as necessary so that they can attend these meetings. Currently ecbi has eight bursary holders.

Dr. Benito Mueller, the director of the ecbi programme and the Oxford Climate Policy, took the floor and gave a brief overview of the Oxford Fellowship Programme which is a sub-programme under the ecbi programme. The programme started quite small with five fellows. However, in the last fellowship programme in September 2010 there were 19 participants including the Chair of the AWG-LCA, Chair of the Africa Group and the chair of the UN Adaptation Fund Board.

Dr. Achala Chandani continued by iterating how this time last year everyone was in Copenhagen thinking how the power of science and rational economic argument will deliver a fair and binding deal for developing countries. Twelve months gone, the negotiators are now in a different place for another negotiating round and the process has gotten more complicated for developing countries. It is within this context that ecbi continues to provide support to vulnerable developing countries.

## Session I: Finance

### **Governance issues in the finance negotiations presented by Benito Mueller**

Dr. Mueller started by presenting what the possible achievable outcomes will be in Cancun based from the LCA text of finance. The key areas he highlighted included

- Reporting on fast-start finance for 2010-2012.
- Establishment of a new fund and process for its design.
- Arrangements to improve coherence and coordination in climate change financing.
- Mobilization of long-term finance.
- MRV of support.

He continued by pointing that there is a risk of creating another larger empty fund. So there is need to think about reasonable sources and revenue schedule for the fund by COP17.

For establishing the Fund, there are two options:

*establish* the XX fund ***under the authority and guidance of the COP (G77 view)***

***or establish the fund (American view)***

The American option would like to establish a bigger sister of the GEF where you have an independent Fund with its board legally separate from the COP and will be linked through MOU (the same way the GEF is linked to the COP)

Two key issues

- Who selects the board?
- Who approves the founding documents (instruments of the funds)?

Two options again:

The Board of the new fund shall be the *operating entity of the fund*;

The new fund shall be an *operating entity of the financial mechanism* of the Convention

- The New fund shall be governed by a board comprising an *equal number* of members from developing and developed country Parties;
- The *World Bank* is invited to serve as the interim trustee of the fund, subject to a review after one year of operationalization of the new fund;
- The operations of the fund shall be supported by an *independent* or a *contracted secretariat*. The XX is invited to be the *interim secretariat* for the design phase of the new fund;
- *Option 1*: To establish an *Ad Hoc Committee* of XX members nominated by the COP with the necessary experience and skills with *balanced and equitable representation* to design and operationalize the XX fund, including *inter alia* its rules of procedures, strategic priorities, policies and guidelines, direct access modality and legal arrangements for *the operationalization of the new fund by the COP at its seventeenth session*;

*Option 2*: Welcomes/invites *Party X/and Party Y to convene* a series of meetings open to all Parties, led by finance ministries, to prepare a governing instrument and other documents needed to establish the fund and a process to elect the Board, and to present a *memorandum of understanding* to the COP at its seventeenth session;

*Option 3*: Requests the *UN Secretary General* to convene a multi-sectoral, multidisciplinary *Transitional Expert Panel* with balanced and equitable *representation from the COP and representatives of non-government sectors*, both with the necessary experience and skills, to prepare a governing instrument and other documents needed to establish the fund, including *inter alia* rules of procedure, strategic priorities, policies and guidelines, direct access modality, legal arrangements and a *process to elect the Board*, for the *operationalization of the new fund by the COP at its seventeenth session*

**Funding Under the authority and guidance? Funding NAPAs through CIFs presented by Batu Uprety**

Mr. Uprety gave a short presentation on Funding ‘under the authority and guidance’ Funding NAPAs through CIFs. Below are some of the points he highlighted:

- He iterated the problem of CC in Nepal and why urgent funding is necessary.
- Funding opportunities outside the convention to prepare our NAPA were also assessed.
- NAPA project took 16 months.
- NAPA project component included:
  - **NAPA preparation**
  - **Development of knowledge management/learning platform**
  - **Development of multi-stakeholder strategy**
- He pointed out that there is possibility of establishing a new fund at Cancun and the establishment of this new fund will be in principle. How to operationalise this principle might take some time. Most important thing is that any funding mechanism that will be established should be simple, easy to access with no hurdles.
- Basically the climate change issues boils down to those who have capacity to cope with adverse CC effects versus those who have not
- Accessing funds depends upon needs, perception and understanding
- Funds - ‘right’ or ‘choice’?

## Discussions

Given that we do not have special consideration to LDCs in the current text, will the elements of LDCs be lost if some kind of funding agreement is made at this point without the mention of the specificity of LDC?

The emphasis should not necessarily come because there is some textual language. Everyone recognizes the vulnerability of LDCs. Not sure of the latest Margret attempt, she has done lots of changes to bridge the differences, in doing this; she has done many things she should not have done. There are many ways of looking at that text and I am sure that we will find a way of emphasizing the particular vulnerability of LDCs.

The structure of the financial mechanism should be simple and easy to access, should be under authority and guidance of the COP.

Direct access is the best option for everyone. Three countries have already gone through the process and been accredited as NIEs. So it should not be impossible for other countries to do it although the process can be long.

## Session II Adaptation

### **Proposed Adaptation Committee and the progress made under the Adaptation Fund presented by Farrukh Khan**

Farrukh started thanking ecbi and IIED for organizing such an event. In particular he mentioned that such event should be well planned in advance so that we have more participation from South East Asia representatives. It is important that delegates from South East Asia have more understanding of the processes so that it can feed process of the governments' positions.

#### Adaptation

##### 4 issues at stake in Cancun

- Framework for adaptation as well as the Adaptation Committee
- How to create a mechanism around loss of damage and compensation
- How to address response measures in adaptation
- Vulnerability to CC of developing countries and how to create a more inclusive approach to the issue of vulnerability

##### 1. What are the reasons for proposing an adaptation committee for G77 group?

G77 is very clear that the current system manned by SBSTA & SBI failed to deliver around adaptation. There are many issues in the agenda of SUBSTA thus, a new platform for adaptation must be created (Adaptation Committee) which should support and assess in the planning of adaptation at the national level. Our partners believe that adaptation has not been prominently addressed in the UNFCCC process but that doesn't mean that the only solution lies in the creation of a new mechanism perhaps there is a need to reform and strengthen the new mechanism.

##### 2. Compensation on loss and damage:

We have received about 24 projects for financing and one of the interesting elements that come out of all these projects is that all the projects are on risk mitigation and risk management or risk transfer. What do I mean by risk transfer? A insurance mechanism will help mitigate the risk and also will help make better use of the limited resources. Finances will always fall short of the needs but there will be more projects to fund. So all mechanisms that deal with adaptation will

have to prioritise and how they are going to channel the resources. On this issue there is again a difference of view between the G77 and developed countries.

### 3. How to address response measures in adaptation

This issue is a controversial issue which is largely between developing nations. We are all aware that the Bali Action Plan did not specifically mention response measures as part of the adaptation framework. Instead it does mention this as part of the mitigation framework. Within us, we have a set of countries that feel strongly that adaptation measures should get a full response to the situations that might occur in their economies (this is largely for oil producing nations). This is a question we were not able to resolve. This will bear heavily on any adaptation outcome that we may conceive.

While these countries do need recognition of the impact that will come on them through the adaptation measures, they are not looking necessarily for money. They have the capacity to respond themselves either in adaptation or mitigation phase. What they need is a recognition that adaptation measures should be inclusive of response measures.

4. Countries other than OASIS, Small islands and LDCS are saying they recognize the crucial treat CC causes to SIDS and LDCS but at the same time the vulnerability of other countries should not be overlooked. This is an issue that we need to solve within ourselves as developing countries without attempting not to undermine the vulnerability of small islands, LDCs etc...

#### Adaptation Fund Board

- After a great deal of support from many, AF is now operational and has made direct access a reality
- Has financed our first two projects: one from Senegal through Direct access and another to Honduras through MIE
- Many requests for projects from developing countries through multilateral entities for financing.

#### Direct access

- Direct access will be part of any financial framework. If you are not prepared now, you will lose the opportunity to tap to those resources
- Direct access is a capacity building. It is a key architectural brick to access the financial system
- Focus on building NIE at national level so as to undertake your own projects



What do some of the projects submitted to AFB tell us?

- Key issue to determine from vulnerability to CC is poverty. Poverty no matter how you define it remains the most prominent feature to define adaptation at national level
- Key focus of countries is on water and agriculture, again this has a direct linkage with poverty. Countries are concerned about water, communities and agriculture and these are the risks they would like to manage
- Countries are not prepared at national level; they have not established a link between climate change and national economic planning as yet. Most of them see climate change in isolation. Need to link adaptation policies with the overall economic planning at the country level
- Need to Link the country poverty reduction strategy programme to our adaptation policies

## Discussion

Question1: is funding for loss and damage different from the adaptation fund?

It is not a separate funding mechanism it is a platform where countries will be able to transfer risks. E.g Crif, is an insurance facility in the Caribbean that takes the risks from the small countries and farmers.

Question 2: How many NIE & MIE accredited so far? Accreditation of NIE: it seems to be too bureaucratic, is there a way to cut down the bureaucracy?

Three NIEs (Senegal, Uruguay and Jamaica) were accredited and note it took less than three months to accredit the first NIE because they have provided all the necessary documents. In the case of Jamaica, it took six months because the AFB had to send a team to Jamaica to check how the country manages the risk. We have created a system with less paperwork and more of a hand-on approach. It is not a notification letter rather an application where you need to work on as well. AFB accreditation panel meets 4 times a year to accredit NIEs.

Six MIEs accredited (UNEP, UNDP, FAO, WFP, WB etc..)

The NIE process is a process that we have evolved. I agree it is not a perfect system yet and there are rooms for improvement in our procedure, we are learning as well in the process and have agreed to review on our procedures to further cut short the accreditation process. The challenge is to ensure that the process a successful model and we need to be careful.

Question 3: What is the latest position of G77 whether we can go along the adaptation framework? Given the slow progress in KP discussion we are very much concerned about the 2<sup>nd</sup> commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol; does Adaptation fund have a contingency plan?

South Asia, we have not thought carefully about the loss and damage framework

AF has two main sources of funding one is bilateral donation and two is 2% levy from CDM so no agreement to the 2<sup>nd</sup> commitment period could have an impact on the sources of AF incomes. There is uncertainty on KP but international treaties don't expire, if they become redundant it doesn't mean whatever existing under the framework goes away. It is unlikely that our partners will risk the CDM process as this could tumble markets. Thirdly, the AF will assume its legal capacity. It is due to sign an agreement with the government of Germany. This means AF can become a legal entity and can enter in a separate MOU with the COP just like GEF. COP is sovereign body, it can take any decisions so is the CMP. I don't think that it is likely that KP will die unless there is a comprehensive structure that will take care of the carbon market as well.

### **Summary of the discussion**

The key message from Farrukh's exposition is that compromise is necessary in this whole multilateral process. Adaptation is the key example that compromise is essential for the way forward especially in the vulnerability and response measures issues. The compromise is not only between Annex I and Annex II countries but it is also between us. Saleem pointed that regarding the intra G77 issues both against vulnerability and response measures, there is a need to delink resource allocation for adaptation from recognizing vulnerability including the response measures, so that we can get some traction in G77.

Perhaps Adaptation Fund board should take the lead on that but we need to think what adaptation fund should do along these lines and these pressures should be built within the negotiations. Adaptation Fund is ready to look at all issues from adaptation, economics and intellect stand point. Capacity to respond is crucial element when we look at any projects but we need to also look at many other aspects of the projects when assessing projects.

### **Saleemul Huq's presentation**

Fast Start Finance (FSF) on adaptation was 30 billion dollars over 3 years 2010 to 2012. The Copenhagen accord mentioned that there should be a balance between adaptation and mitigation and adaptation funding should go to particularly vulnerable countries. The funding should be new and additional.

Since COP15 developed nations have put forward their pledges towards the 30 billion dollars. The pledges add up to 30 billion but when you start looking deeply to find out how much out of the 30 billion is going to adaptation that becomes difficult. Achala, David Ciplet and Saleemul Huq did produce a brief on the FSF. The findings of this research show that we can only find 3

billion dollars out of the 30 billion that is clearly earmarked for adaptation (10%). The rest are very confusing. If we give the benefit of the doubt to these developed countries, the maximum pledges that can go for adaptation is 10 billion. This is 1/3 of the total 30 billion pledges for FSF, which clearly shows that there is no balance between the funding going to adaptation and mitigation

How is the FSF being disbursed?

This is also not clear. Some have put funds in UNFCCC channels like LDCF. Interestingly some countries like Spain and Germany, Monaco and Luxemburg have put funds in the adaptation fund.

Is the FSF new and additional?

Interestingly, this is not, every developed country is double-counting but each and every country is counting in different ways. Even among themselves, the donors don't agree on how to double count. There is no baseline.

FSF: Grants and loans?

A lot of the countries have put loans for adaptation. G77 has indicated that it is not appropriate to have loans for adaptation. Adaptation funding should be in the form of grants. The developed nations use as argument that some countries are taking loans although G77 is opposing to it.

These are some of issues that need resolving in Cancun. LDCs should ask that FSF should be disbursed into existing channels such as LDCF and adaptation fund. Practically all nations have completed their NAPAs except for two countries. The costs for these NAPAs add up to 2 billion. What LDCs should negotiate now is to secure these 2 billion dollars for the NAPAs out of the FSF. Developed nations should put some money from FSF to LDCF as there are projects ready for implementations (NAPAs). The key element into negotiating these elements is to go public; you need to speak to the press. You need to stay united and press this issue.

### **(Nepal), Learning from Nepal NAPA/LAPA experience presented by Purushottam Ghimire**

Mr. Ghimire presented on Nepal NAPA experience. Nepal NAPA is very country driven. 200 organisations and 3000 individuals were directly involved in the NAPA process. During the NAPA process, we came with the context of LAPA.

The main focus of the NAPA:

- Poverty reduction
- Livelihoods diversification/improvement

- Building community resilience

The Nepal NAPA is different because it has two components Climate change knowledge management platform and National and regional climate change learning centre. They have also developed a mechanism to link the process from grassroot level, to regional and national level and roles of each organization (government, CBO, private sector etc...) involved are clearly defined.

**Bangladesh Trust Fund: What lessons for other developing countries? Presented by Munjurul Hannan Khan**

Mr. Khan presented on Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund. The Climate Change Resilience Fund was established before COP15

- It is US\$ 110 million commitment from UK govt. and other development partners for 5 yrs
- In process of developing the operational plan. In the next year, we should be able to access the fund to implement our strategic planning

Preparation and adoption of Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) - 2009

- NAPA that was formulated through a consultative process
- Ensure 4 securities inviolate
- Food, Water, Energy and Livelihood (including health)
- All 4 Bali elements – adaptation, mitigation, tech transfer and finance have been addressed.
- 

Allocation for implementing BCCSAP

- USD 100 million plus in 2010-

11 FY

- USD 100 million plus in 2009-

10 FY

Nature of Fund: Block Budgetary Allocation from the ministry of Finance

Management: Formation of Trustee Board

Lead Implementing Organization: Ministry of Environment of Forests

Trustee Board which comprises with 17 members Chairperson and Members Secretary from the MoEF

Trustee Board consists of 15 government and 2 non-government members (non-government members are in the Trustee Board only for three year period)

Government can terminate any membership without showing any reason and nominate new member

Board of trustee

Minister/ State Minister, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Finance, Agriculture, Food & Disaster Mgt, Foreign Affairs, Women and Child Affairs, Water Resources, Shipping, Health and Family Planning, Local Government, Rural Dev. And Cooperatives,

Cabinet Secretary, Governor, Bangladesh Bank

Secretary, Ministry of Finance

Member, Infrastructure Department, Planning Communication

2 Government nominated expert level representative

Secretary, Ministry of Environment (Member Secretary)

Technical committee

- Twelve members Technical Committee (TC) headed by Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forest
- Sectoral technical experts are included as member of the TC
- Evaluate projects/programs and recommend for funding from CCTF

Six keys areas identified as addressing the climate change issues

- Food security, social protection and health
- Comprehensive disaster management
- Infrastructure
- Research and Knowledge management

- Mitigation and low carbon development
- Capacity building and institutional strengthening

A Sub-Technical Committee under each thematic area are created and is responsible for technical evaluation for appraising submitted projects/ programs and recommend to TC

There is a secretariat: Climate Change Unit-CCU' at the Ministry of Environment and Forest

Responsible for ensuring efficient implementation of the projects/ programs undertaken by other ministries, departments and NGOs.

Financial arrangement

66% of the total CCTF will be used for projects/programs implementation

Remaining 34% of total CCTF will be kept as 'fixed deposit'

Also, interest of the 34% fund will be used for projects/programs implementation

It's not mandatory to spend the total allocated amount within the given financial year.

Invitation for project proposal

- Through open advertisement in the daily national news paper and website
- Project/program must address six thematic areas of BCCSAP
- Project period 2/3 years
- As of now around 4000 proposals have been received from NGOs and 300 from the government organizations

Present utilization of fund

- Food Security, Social Protection and Health: USD 4.51 million
- Comprehensive Disaster Management: USD 10.47 million
- Infrastructure: USD 18.42 million
- Research and Knowledge Management: USD 6.74 million
- Mitigation and Low Carbon Development: USD 16.18 million
- Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening: USD 1.58 million

Total: USD 57.9 million

## Challenges

- High demand for resources to address climate change issue
- Balancing allocation of fund in various sector
- Strengthening capacity of manager of CCTF and other agencies i.e. GOs and NGOs to develop good climate change projects
- Mobilization of resources from internal sources
- Securing fund from UNFCCC process

## Discussions

Question 1: Why are you using the Climate Investment Fund (PPCR) to implement some of your NAPA projects (Nepal) given that some of them are loans?

Our strategy is to get as much as resources to implement the NAPA and that is our priority.

Question 2: How do you see the Bangladesh trust fund in the long run how do you plan to replenish this trust fund?

Sustainability of CCTF: we are looking into innovative ideas to sustain these institutional structures through our own resources. We are expecting to get 100 million next year into the fixed deposit

Question 3: Will the 6 thematic areas under CC Strategic action plan mentioned be supplementary or complementary to NAPA?

The issues addressing the CC strategic action plan and issues addressed in the NAPA are complementary, we cannot separate them. What we did is to prioritise what we need to address first.

## Summary of discussion

What is happening at the country level is very much important for everyone else in the world. Bangladesh and Nepal work is herculean and it is worth disseminating their work to a wider audience through newsletter and showcasing the work at the national level to the public.

## Session IV Loss and damage presented by Amdjad Abdulla

Mr. Abdulla presented on loss and damage. He emphasized that loss and damage is important not only for small island countries but also for LDCs that experience the worst impacts of CC. Developed countries are concerned on who is going to burden the premium of the insurance also

how to distinguish between the impact of CC disaster and impact of normal natural disaster. OASIS countries have tried to address this on the LCA process by looking at the aspect of sea level rise related to CC. The other concern that the developed countries have is in regard to the issues of compensation and extent of the liability. One possibility is maybe to have some sort of legal instrument that can clearly define what the liabilities are and what are the status of limitation and what compensation should there be. This is a very complicated matter because it involves the private sector and insurance related issues. This is going to be part of the on-going negotiations.

### **Session V Capacity Building presented by Ranga Pallawala**

Mr. Pallawala presented on capacity building. Capacity building is an important precondition in transformation process – development. In any successful capacity building process, involving an external agent/ process as a catalyst is fundamental. In the UNFCCC process, capacity building (CB) is seen as a cross-cutting theme. If we look at CB in LCA Negotiation, there is no dedicated space of CB in Bali Action Plan (BAP). There are obvious overlaps of CB on adaptation & technology transfer & relationship with finance. This led for BAP break-out contact group on CB at Bangkok. Almost no progress made on CB since Barcelona because it overshadowed by Copenhagen expectations

Cancun possible elements introduced by LCA chair – CB activities reduced from 11 to 7 activities

- Research, systematic observation, data collection and utilization, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, early warning systems, etc.
- Plan, prepare & implement CC action
- Monitoring & reporting
- Institutional capacity for economic diversification
- There are some main disagreements, areas parties require more clarity on
  - Effective implementation of convention versus addressing CC challenges. (Cancun possible elements has combined both convention & CC challenges)
  - *Agreements @ Copenhagen Vs BAP (with hopes on Copenhagen)*
  - Paragraph 5 (Institutional Arrangements) – 2 options given
  - Paragraph 6 (Financing) – 2 options given
  - Paragraph 7 (MRV) – 3 options given



– Paragraph 8 (Legally binding obligation)- 1 option given

Question 1: Should CB be a cross-cutting or stand alone initiative? What is the difference between stand alone CB and put CB as part of the thematic window as a proposed fund? It is a very difficult question. This is similar to the question of gender mainstreaming. The issue is whether to have a one gender specialist or build everyone's capacity in gender mainstreaming. There are pros and cons of having CB as a cross-cutting or stand alone issue. CB process should be at national, local level, we can't prescribe one size CB programmes for every countries. CB programmes should be specifically designed as per the local needs. While negotiating on a broader text, at the same time we need to have our own responsibility to design our own local appropriate CB programmes for our countries. The biggest challenge is recognising the diversity of countries and this definitely goes beyond the negotiations texts.

Saleem shared some thoughts on CB in the context on climate change. CB should be looked beyond the negotiations. One of the positive outcomes of Copenhagen was the fact that so many of our heads of state went to Copenhagen and came back galvanised with the issue of climate change and we need to do something. At the country level, there is now more political engagement towards climate change issues e.g South Asian countries (Nepal). There has also been a lot of awareness raising at the national level among the CSOs, media. Awareness is one step towards capacity building. Where do we go from here? There is need for people to engage more in the process, learn this new thinking, the CC jargon and technical terms. In my view, we are in a particular time where countries need focus on capacity building. There is no quick fix in capacity building, it is an on-going process and countries need to learn by doing. Benito also mentioned that it is worth thinking what the performance indices are for CB as donors are very much interested in measuring CB results. The money going to CB activities should not be the performance indicator of CB.

### **Concluding remarks**

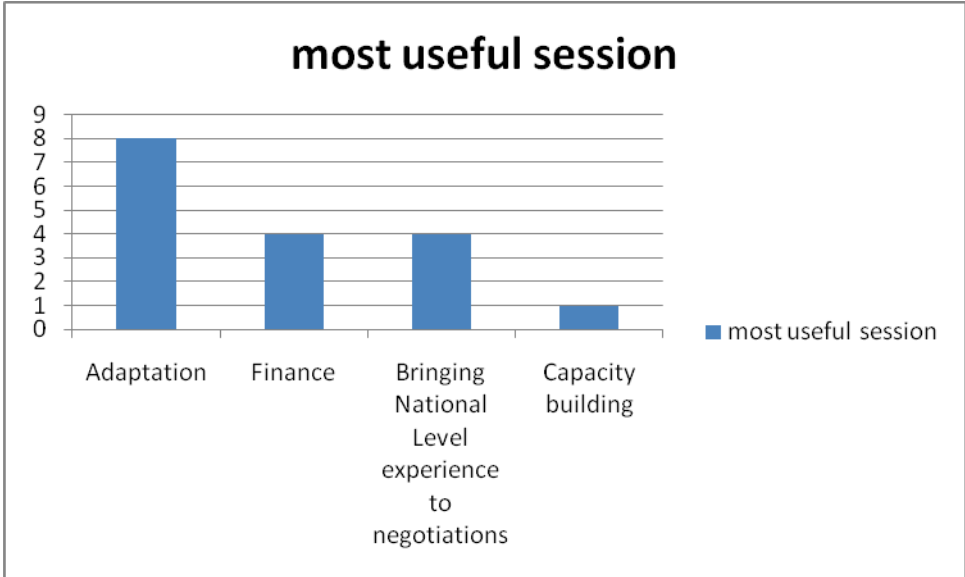
Achala concluded the session by thanking everyone for their active participation and the donors for supporting the workshop.

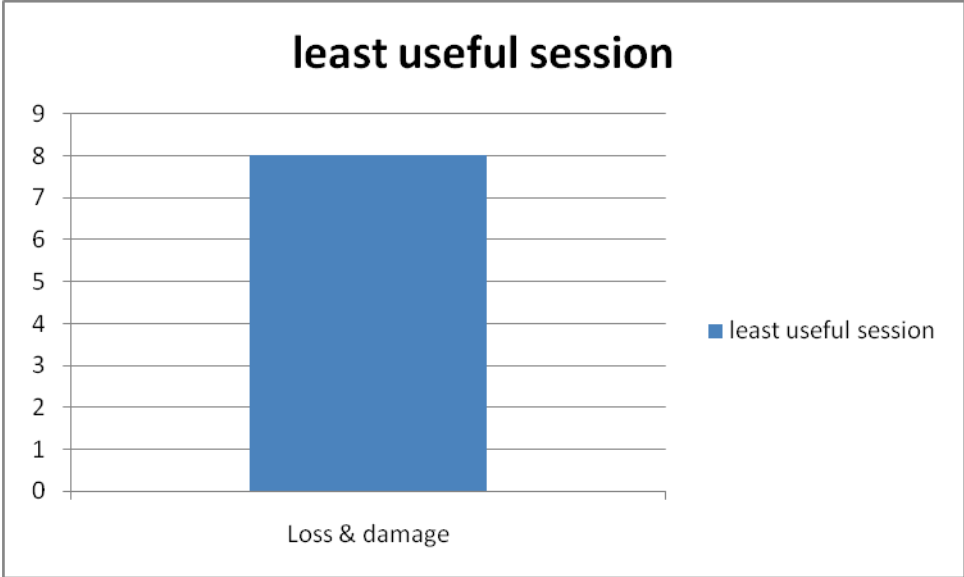
Participants took the floor to give their feedbacks about the day. Overall, they found the sessions to be productive in terms of providing some refreshment on the negotiations and providing shed of light on some of the critical issues that will be negotiated in Cancun. They also affirmed that the sessions were useful in providing them key negotiating tools and armours to use at the negotiations in Cancun. They also mentioned about the timing of the workshop. Most of the participants would have very much wanted if the workshop took place a few months before the COP so they could take few things from the workshop with them and feed back the information they received to their negotiation team. Also it will give them ample time to do some preparations for the negotiations. They also highlighted that coverage of participants countries

should be broader in particular South East Asia countries representation is very poor. Last but not least they also mentioned that it was an opportunity to hear the different negotiations views without being in the formal negotiation setting, which is very pressuring most of the time.

Saleem closed the session by iterating that the purpose of this workshop is not to focus on negotiations positions but rather the focus is how we are going to reach an outcome. An outcome is inevitably reached through compromise. No compromise means no outcome and that is what happened in Copenhagen and all of us do not wish for history to repeat itself. We all gathered to hear the briefing on the status of the negotiations and to help you shape your strategies to reach an outcome at the negotiations.

Annex I: Analysis of evaluation forms





## Annex II: List of participants for South and South East Asia countries pre-COP workshop

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## Annex III: ecbi pre-COP Workshop for South and South East Asia Africa Negotiators

**26 November 2010**

**Cancun Caribe Park Royal Grand Hotel**

**0830 Registration**

**0900-0930 Welcome notes and introduction to ecbi**

Saleemul Huq and Achala Chandani

**0930-1045 Session I: Finance**

Benito Mueller (ecbi), Governance issues in the finance negotiations

Batu Uprety (Nepal), “Under the authority and guidance”? Funding NAPAs through CIFs

10.45-11.00 Tea break

**11.00-12.00 Session II: Adaptation**

Farrukh Khan (Pakistan delegation and the Chair of the Adaptation Fund Board), Proposed Adaptation Committee and the progress made under the Adaptation Fund

Saleemul Huq (IIED), Fast Start Finance and false promises for adaptation

**12.00-13.30 Session III: Bringing National Level experience to negotiations**

Purushottam Ghimire (Nepal), Learning from Nepal NAPA/LAPA experience

Munjurul Hannan Khan (Bangladesh), Bangladesh Trust Fund : What lessons for other developing countries?

**1330-1430 Lunch**

**1430-1530 Session IV: Loss and Damage**

Amjad Abdalla (Maldives), Negotiations on loss and damage and possible outcomes in Cancun

**1530-1545 Tea Break**

**1545-1645 Session V : Capacity Building**

Ranga Pallawala- (Sri Lanaka) What’s on capacity building in the UNFCCC negotiations?

**1645-1730 feedbacks and closing session**



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