

Final Report

ClimDev-Africa
Participation at COP19/CMP9

National Stadium Warsaw, Poland

11 - 22 November, 2013.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development
ACPC	African Climate Policy Centre
ADP	Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AMESD	African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development
AGN	African Group of Negotiators
AGRHYMET	AGRHYMET is a specialized agency of the Permanent Inter-State Committee against Drought in the Sahel (CILSS) of thirteen countries.
AMCOMET	African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology
AMCOW	African Ministerial Conference on Water
AUC	African Union Commission
BRICS Countries	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CAHSOCC	Committee of African Heads of State on Climate Change
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CCDU	Climate Change and Desertification Unit
ClimDev-Africa	Climate for Development in Africa
CMP9	Ninth Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
CDSF	ClimDev Special Fund
COMNACC	Committee on National Climate Change
DNA	Designated National Authorities
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa

ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EGR	Emission Gap Report
FM	
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFCS	Global Framework for Climate Services
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
MAPS	Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAMAs	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAIP	National Agricultural Investment Plans
NAP	National Adaptation Plans
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Actions
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NIE	National Implementation Entities
OSS	Sahara and Sahel Observatory
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SED	
LEAD	
REDD+	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
RS	
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SEA	Swedish Energy Agency

SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SMEs	Small and Medium Size Enterprises
SREN	
SREX	Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation
TERI	The Energy and Resources Institute
UCT	
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WMO	World Metrological Organisation
WFR	Warsaw Framework for REDD+
WGI	Working Group I
WGII	Working Group II
WGIII	Working Group III
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Executive Summary

As global climate negotiations continue to be driven by interests largely external to Africa, regional governments and development institutions are not standing still. They have now understood that a durable solution space for negative impacts of changing climate on Africa would only be created when they put their act together and firm up their views on how to put the continent's interest first. Coincidentally, annual Conferences of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have gradually facilitated the creation of that solution space, because of the opportunities that those events provide Africa to strategize and speak with one voice on key negotiation tracks: adaptation, mitigation, agriculture, climate finance, energy, etc. Since the launch of the Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Initiative in 2009, this Africa-wide programme jointly managed by the African Union Commission, the UN Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank has undertaken research into how climate change affects these sectors as well as on the opportunities each of them can tap from a changing climate. Findings from these research activities have steadily informed and strengthened Africa's negotiating positions at subsequent Conferences of the Parties, and in general, shun more light on Africa's contributions towards the global climate change discourse. The result is the increase in the attention that is given to Africa's positions during COP events.

This report summarizes results of activities carried out by partners in the ClimDev-Africa initiative individually and collectively during COP19/CMP9 held in Warsaw, Poland (11 - 22 November, 2013). It also provides a brief summary of major global outcomes of the Conference, including their implications for Africa; and identifies actions to be taken in the short- and medium-term by the ClimDev-Africa Programme. The report is intended to inform the principles of the three lead institutions of ClimDev-Africa, members of the Steering Committee, and to serve as a compass for the management and staff of the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC); the ClimDev

Special Fund (CDSF); and the Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU). African negotiators will also find it as a useful pointer to some of the Continent's concerns as they navigate the contours and alleyways of climate negotiations which can be anything but predictable.

Introduction

1 The 19th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP19) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 9th Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP9) were convened at the National Stadium in Warsaw, Poland from 11 - 22 November, 2013.

2. Africa's participation in these events is usually at two mutually supporting levels: countries attend the meetings separately as Parties; but strategically work together during the events within the framework of the Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Initiative. This is a joint Programme of the African Union Commission (AUC); the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); and the African Development Bank (AfDB).

3. The three development institutions got their mandate from Decision (*No. Assembly/Dec. 457(XX)*) of the coordination mechanism of the Committee of African Heads of State on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) during the 2011 Malabo Summit of the African Union Heads of State Assembly. The mandate authorises the institutions to organise and manage Africa's participation at all COP events.

4. Following the success that ClimDev-Africa had in coordinating Africa's participation at COP 17 (Durban, South Africa 2011); and COP 18 (Doha, Qatar 2012), a joint planning team was put in place to organise for COP 19 in Warsaw, Poland in 2013.

5. The team agreed on a seven-point agenda to implement in support of Africa's preparation for the Warsaw meetings during a retreat held in Kuriftu (near Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) in September 2013. The agenda items included, but were not limited to: (i) support to the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) through analytical and policy work, including backstopping of AGN members during the negotiations; (ii) the organisation of

an *Africa Day* event; (iii) a dinner dialogue on the theme *Science for Development: Can Africa Sustain its Transformational Development Without Investing in Climate Science?*; [iv) substantive contributions to the COP 19 discussions in side events and discussion panels; (v) bilateral meetings with partners on prospective joint activities; (vi) media coverage and promotion of African positions through pitching the international media; and (vii) an exhibition to showcase climate change knowledge products from the continent.

Main Global Outcomes of COP19

6. In a way, COP19/CMP9 meetings were held essentially to prepare for future meetings, namely Lima 2014 and Paris 2015. From that point of view, no major decisions were arrived at, nor were they actually expected. African delegations and their teams of experts from the ClimDev-Africa initiatives were aware of this, and strategically concentrated their efforts on the essentials - that is, initiating actions and using every opportunity to infuse African positions into the preparatory processes of those important meetings.

7. Lima 2014 and Paris 2015 will mark a decisive point in the negotiation on a post-2020 international agreement. This would also be an opportunity to adopt the broad outlines agreed upon in Durban, which aim to bring all countries under a universally binding climate agreement.

8. This agreement is also expected to mark the beginning of a paradigm shift in climate change negotiations – one which considers climate change talks, not necessarily as a “burden-sharing” process, but as an opportunity for job and wealth creation ; and one for the invention of new modes of production and consumption.

9. It is worth noting that global climate talks have advanced through the five interrelated processes, which are the Conference of the Parties (COP); Conference of the

Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP-KP); the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA); the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI); and the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform (ADP).

10. Across these five processes, a full range of topics comprising mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity building, and transparency of action and support, forests, agriculture and response measures are covered. In many cases, the same topic arises in more than one process raising practical and procedural challenges to negotiators.

11. African governments, the African Group of Negotiators, and partners in the ClimDev-Africa initiative have continued to defend their interests in all these processes, while maintaining a clear view on non-negotiable principles and positions. The three key outcomes of the COP19/CMP9 are the following:

12. **2015 agreement for post-2020:** A roadmap for work in 2014 and 2015, culminating in the 2015 Paris Conference at which parties are expected to agree a new climate agreement for the post-2020 period was amply discussed under the Durban Platform. The mandate of the platform is to negotiate a new legal agreement and other areas of interest such as mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity building, transparency, and accountability. This conclusion should be finalized by December 2015 but the text should be ready by the end of 2014.

13. This agreement is of great importance to Africa and must include chapters on all issues important to the continent, including adaptation, finance and technology, and should not merely be limited to mitigation. The 2015 to 2020 period is a grey area, and offers no clarity on what needs to be done; what results can be achieved, and what funds will be made available. Hence, ClimDev-Africa will need to undertake a lot of research and intelligence gathering work on all the aspects of the agreement in order to better frame Africa's position on each of the negotiation tracks.

14. **Climate finance:** As far as financial issues are concerned, COP19 was predictably not a meeting of big decisions. Nevertheless, a number of decisions were made, although there is still no clarity on how to finance 2013 to 2015 as well as 2015 to 2020. How to raise the \$100 Billion by 2020 is also unclear. The establishment of Green Climate Finance secretariat and board has been completed, and will soon be operational. African countries were advised to improve their readiness for the fund through establishing Designated National Authorities (DNA) for GCF; look for 5 to 10 socio-economic priorities on resilience and low carbon development for example in forest, power, irrigation, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and coastal protection among others.

15. It would also be necessary for Africa to identify local institutions, which are “accreditable” and are capable of meeting the requirements and have readily available transformative adaptation and mitigation projects for financing. The contacts established with national governments by African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) during COP meetings will facilitate studies to enhance this preparedness.

16. **Loss and Damage:** The establishment of new international mechanism on loss and damage is a key outcome of COP19. This mechanism, established after many days of negotiation, is expected to help victims of typhoons, floods, drought and other effects of climate change. Developing countries strongly argued that this should be separated from adaptation work programme, but it was finally agreed that loss and damage be kept under the adaptation framework for three years.

17. **REDD+:** There was a breakthrough in the negotiations addressing the conservation of rainforests (REDD+), which resulted in the creation of a formal mechanism to operationalize REDD+. The mechanism called “*The Warsaw Framework for REDD+*” is backed by a \$280-million pledge from US, Norway and the UK.

18. Seven decisions reached on this negotiation are on: (i) REDD+ finance; (ii) coordination of finance; (iii) national forest monitoring systems, (iv) summary of information on safeguards; (v) forest reference emission levels; (vi) measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) of forest related emissions; and, (vii) drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

I SUPPORT TO AFRICAN GROUP OF NEGOTIATORS AT COP19

19. Following the meeting that took place in Addis Ababa in March 2013 on the identification of AGN needs, a number of areas of support to the group were shortlisted and agreed upon. They include research, negotiations, communication support, and skills development.

20. ACPC led that process, and following up on the recommendations of the meeting, undertook a number of activities during COP19 in Warsaw, including the provision of synthesis on key negotiation tracks such as on *loss and damage* and on agriculture in adaptation. Position papers on each of these areas had been prepared prior to the start of the Warsaw meetings.

21. AUC and ACPC technical staff participated in drafting speeches for the AGN chair on different negotiation tracks and for bilateral meetings. They also provided technical secretarial functions during the African Ministerial Conference on Environment(AMCEN) meetings; made inputs into speeches by AU officials, and prepared briefing notes for the Ministerial segment of the Conference.

22. A joint ECA/AfDB/AUC communication team supported the negotiators in preparation of press conferences; drafted their press releases, and pitched the international media for the group.

23. Another joint administrative unit facilitated logistics including the travel of negotiators and technical staff.

24. The technical team organized a meeting between the three ClimDev-Africa partners and UNEP to consolidate efforts to better structure the support to be given to the AGN, especially in view of Africa's participation in upcoming UNFCCC meetings such as COP 20 in Lima, Peru and COP 21, in Paris, France. COP 21 in Paris will require greater preparation because it is there that decisions will be taken on a number of new negotiation tracks.

II. THE AFRICA DAY EVENT

25. Begun at COP17 in Durban, South Africa, *Africa Day* events have become crowd-pullers at COPs because they offer Africans and non-Africans the unique space to debate any aspect of the negotiations that is of vital interest to the continent. The event usually consists of a high-level panel discussion on a topical issue and a session reserved for sharing of research results.

26. The *Africa Day* at COP19 was no exception. Organized jointly by ClimDev-Africa partners, under the theme, *Climate Change and Agriculture in Africa's Development*, the event was an opportunity not just to rally Africans present in Warsaw but also development partners and negotiators from other regions of the world to share African positions and concerns.

27. Over 200 people attended the half-day event which was chaired by the AU Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, Mrs. Tumusiime Rhoda Peace and moderated by Dr. Fatima Denton, Officer in-charge (OIC) of the Special Initiatives Division at ECA and Coordinator of the African Climate Policy Centre. Participants included African Ministers, members of the African Group of Negotiators, UNFCCC focal points from African countries; representatives of the secretariats of other Ministerial Conferences such as African Ministerial Conference on Water (AMCOW) and African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET), New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD); development partners and scientists from other regions of the world.

28. In a prepared address read by the AU Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, Mrs. Tumusiime Rhoda Peace, the Chairperson of AUC, Dr (Mrs). Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, Chairperson of the African Union Commission, called for urgent solutions to address African agriculture in the face of adverse impacts of climate change. She also said that attempts at addressing Africa's poor performances could not be effective unless they are supported by appropriate means of implementation such as adequate finance, technology transfer, and development assistance.

29. She announced that the African Union Commission is preparing a series of climate-related events for 2014 to mobilize support for Africa's agricultural agenda, in efforts to pursue development under a changing climate and in the face of other mega-trends such as phenomenal increases in rural and urban population and urbanization challenges.

30. Dr. Denton used the occasion to stress the importance of the agriculture and climate change nexus, pointing to new avenues through which the sector could become the driving force behind Africa's transformation agenda. She said that even in a changing climate, the agricultural sector still retains its full potential to lift millions of Africans out of poverty, and to take the driver's seat on the continent's development machinery.

31. She argued that agriculture and climate change are linked in important ways, as climate change has significant effects on agriculture, adding that the negative impacts of climate effects will further erode the capacity of poor farmers and food producers to adapt to the changing climatic conditions, such as climate variability and climate change.

32. She explained how "technical and financial support are needed to address damages caused by climate change and to support adaptation activities of African farmers"; and how such efforts could be implemented through a framework that stimulates and delivers new low carbon emission pathways in the agricultural sector as well as along the entire food value chains.

33. The outgoing President of the African Group of Negotiators, Mr. Emmanuel Dlamini, said that the full significance for the theme chosen for the Day lay in the fact that most of African agriculture is rain-fed, while droughts and floods have become more frequent, more intense and more unpredictable as a result of climate change, rendering life of millions of people very miserable.

34. Following the opening segment, a panel of four experts from the AfDB, ACPC, AGN and the AUC discussed the theme and provided technical inputs that stimulated lively interaction, discussion and interventions by the ministers, negotiators and other

participants. Before opening the floor to general discussions the four experts respectively proposed the following:

35. *Agriculture in the climate change negotiation:* Mr. Fred Kossan, a member of the AGN, stressed that agriculture lies at the core of the UNFCCC noting that adaptation, which includes agriculture, is very important for Africa. He underlined the potential of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) to address challenges ahead.

36. *Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the African agricultural development Agenda:* Mr. Ayalneh Bogale of the AUC, addressed the links between agriculture and the environment, calling for an integrated approach. Referring to National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), he stressed that institutional fragmentation often impedes successful tackling of challenges in the agricultural sector

37. *Innovative research and technologies for adaptation to climate change in African agriculture:* Mr. Tom Owiyo of ACPC explained that mainstreaming adaptation into the agricultural transformation agendas of different African countries needs to focus on integrating adaptation into the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), a highly successful programme of the African Union Commission. Recognizing the significant contribution of the agricultural sector to African economies (it supports nearly 75 percent of the population), a number of African countries have taken proactive steps to increase investments in the sector, he added.

38. He cited examples that include details of National Adaptation Programme of Actions (NAPA), National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIP) as well as National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), calling for an in-depth understanding of the adaptation programmes and investment plans as well as an examination of the extent to which such inter-related activities have recognized the case for mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the African agricultural transformation agenda. He made a case for innovative research and technology for adaptation to climate change in Africa, saying that the role of research and innovation systems in generating more precise evidence and

possible solutions that vulnerable people could employ to adapt to climate change cannot be overemphasized.

39. *Options for financing climate change adaptation in African agriculture:* Speaking on this aspect of the theme, Mr. Anthony Nyong of AfDB pointed out that achieving food security and more resilient agriculture requires both adaptation to climate change and lower emission intensities per output. This rationale requires a major shift towards more efficient use of land, water, soil nutrients and genetic resources, together with considerable changes in governance, legislation, policies and financial mechanisms. He explained that agriculture should not be seen as a social service, but addressed in its business dimension, adding that less than 10% of development/investment finance goes to adaptation strategies. He underscored the fact that climate-smart agriculture and low-carbon development are the pathways that should be followed.

III. THE DINNER DIALOGUE

40. A dinner dialogue was organized on 21st November, 2013 at the Intercontinental Hotel, Warsaw, Poland on the theme “*Science for Development: Can Africa Sustain its Transformational Development Without Investing in Climate Science*”.

41. The Dialogue was attended by 100 participants including the Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture (REA) at AUC; secretary general and assistant secretary general of World Meteorological Organization (WMO); five Ministers from Mali, Benin, Uganda, Ethiopia and Rwanda; Members of Parliament; Development Partners; NGOs; African Group of Negotiators (AGN); climate change experts; and members of the media.

42. Dr. Fatima Denton, Coordinator of African Climate Policy Centre and Mr. Kurt Lonsway, Manager of Environment and Climate Change Division of AfDB delivered opening statements, while Ms Rhoda Peace Tumusiime officially launched the dialogue.

43. Dr. Denton recalled the purpose of the dialogue and the relevance of the theme, and said that since climate variability and change are serious challenges to sustainable

development in Africa, climate information is a critical lever in managing development opportunities and risks for both response strategies, adaptation, and mitigation. “If we are able to deepen our knowledge on climate science, it would help us provide credible climate forecasts to farmers, pastoralists and other vulnerable groups so that they can, in turn, make strategic decisions and reduce the impacts of climate hazards on their environment, lives and livelihoods” she added.

44. She explained that climate information is crucial to our agricultural systems, our farmers and for the security of our food systems, our health, water availability, and our general well-being. It is about the security and stability of our water resources; energy sources; and about our ability to forecast floods, droughts, famine and disease outbreaks. It provides us with ammunition that ensures that vast numbers of our people are not exposed to additional pressures in the agriculture, health and water sector.

45. Calling for greater investments in climate services, she predicted that “if we are able to provide real time data and information to our farmers and pastoralists, it would help them make informed decisions and it would ultimately increase their crop yields and overall agricultural output”.

46. The AUC Commissioner and chair of the ClimDev-Africa Steering Committee said that there is a pressing need to “unify and uplift people of African descent,” and made reference to the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report that notes the adverse effects of climate change on African agriculture. She further stated that Africa is not the main polluter and called for polluting countries to deliver on their commitments and pledges, so that the trajectory is not undermined.

47. Mr. Kurt Lonsway, Environment and climate change manager at AfDB said that with USD 1.7 billion in 2012 dedicated to financing mitigation to climate change, the AfDB is the premier financier of low-carbon development projects on the continent. The institution dedicates one out of 3 dollars of its total lending portfolio to climate finance. He further assured participants that the AfDB will be contributing over USD 1 billion of its own resources over the next three years for agricultural infrastructure.

According to him, the institution's new Trade Finance Programme will provide funding to commodity aggregators involved in the purchase, export, and marketing of soft commodities and in the supply and distribution of critical agricultural inputs. Furthermore, the trade finance lines of credit to local African banks will also provide support to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in agriculture. These two facilities will commit approximately USD 200 million to agriculture-related products and services over the next 4 years, he concluded.

48. Mr. Seleshi Bekele of ACPC made a presentation on a topic, that covered the challenges that Africa faces in the provision and use of climate services. He also briefed participants on current and planned pilot projects in some African countries.

49. His presentation initiated a discussion that offered answers to some of the following questions: How do we strengthen the capacities of the national hydrological and meteorological services to enhance delivery of climate services? How do we improve the ability of African countries to delivery data and information to researchers, policy makers, farmers, and others? How can we influence the discourse on climate change finance in order to leverage resources for climate science, data and information needs? How do we enhance partnerships across institutions in integrating climate services for development as part of their long term strategy? What role can ClimDev-Africa play in popularizing the climate science narrative in Africa?

50. From the discussion that ensued, the following key points emerged: In Africa, metrological services are viewed in terms of the service and knowledge they provide. Climate science should be given more prominence in any policy formulation process. Because climate science is an asset, it is important for each country to view it in that light. Hydrological systems require more attention than they are accorded in most African countries, given that early warning systemis a vital function of the meteorology and hydrology services. Africa needs to start with the assessment of capacity in every country in order to identify and address the existing gaps. The private sector needs to be brought onboard in order to boost investment in climate service delivery.

51. Participants also agreed that in order to enhance collaboration among African institutions, it would be useful to make an inventory of all institutions dealing with meteorology and hydrology, their strengths and weaknesses; map all programmes and projects at continental and regional levels (AMESD, ICPAC); and evaluate their impacts and formulate a collaborative strategy to work with networks of institutions in each research area.

52. The importance of communication and awareness raising was discussed at length and participants suggested the establishment of a comprehensive communication strategy on climate change for Africa. In this regard, they called for the popularization of climate science in Africa, starting at the secondary schools. To bring climate change in the continent's development agenda, they agreed that it would be necessary for ClimDev-Africa Programme to seek champions to promote Africa's needs and investments in climate service delivery.

53. Participants also suggested the need to ensure continuity in data collection on climate change. For example, they underscored the need to have an Africa-owned satellite constellation that brings together Algeria, Nigeria, South Africa, and other African countries.

54. To ensure continuity in policy-related matters at country level, participants regretted the fact that climate-related issues are not always managed by climate specialized agencies. For example, COP delegations from most countries are nearly always made up of officials from the ministries of environmental affairs, despite the fact that they are not usually experts in climate science issues.

55. The World Metrological Organisation (WMO) was represented at the highest level, as both the Secretary General Dr. Michael Jarud and Assistant Secretary General, Dr. Elena Manaenkova were present.

56. In her closing statement, the AUC Commissioner H.E. Rhoda Peace Tumusiimie thanked the Secretariat of ClimDeV-Africa for organizing the event and expressed satisfaction with the outcomes, which indeed, add a lot of value to the Programme's work because of the advocacy function that the dialogue fulfils.

57. She reiterated the commitment of the three institutions to strive to preserve the programme as one of the choice areas on climate change in Africa. She professed that "information is power", and "we want to give the world what we have, which is information on climate change".

IV. BILATERAL MEETINGS BETWEEN ACPC AND AFRICAN DELEGATES

58. The Coordinator of ACPC, Dr. Fatima Denton had bilateral meetings with heads of delegation from the following 10 African countries: Benin, Guinea Bissau, Mauritius, Democratic Republic of Congo, Senegal, Seychelles, Mali, Liberia, Rwanda and Sudan. Most of the discussions focused on the possible collaboration between ACPC/ClimDev-Africa and the countries, including the provision of climate services based on country needs.

59. Preliminary planning meetings were held with countries that had requested ACPC/ECA support and agreements were reached on a calendar for scoping missions to decide on priority areas and road maps for implementation. Senegal agreed on a mission (28 – 29 November 2013; and Liberia (2 – 4 December 2013). Missions to DR Congo, Benin, Sudan, Mali and ECOWAS are planned for January and February 2014. This surge in the number of countries seeking ACPC/ECA support reflects the growing recognition of ACPC/ECA as a credible knowledge hub within Africa.

60. *Sudan:* Dr. Denton held a meeting with Prof. Haider ~~XXXX~~, the coordinator of climate change issues in Sudan. The meeting with Prof. Haider was an opportunity for

Dr. Denton to learn more about the specific challenges of Sudan arising from the extent desertification and its corollary have affected the development programmes of that country. Even so, Sudan was the first country to design the NAPs. Sudanese farmers face the challenge of securing food where technologies for adaptation have long been neglected, etc. Sudan also made a submission for assistance on gender and climate change on NAPS and REDD+, the World Bank Carbon Facility, water and livestock. These are potential intervention areas for ACPC.

61. In conclusion, Dr Denton advised the Sudanese envoy to let the government send in specific proposals/requests in areas where ACPC has active capacity to support, such as water, climate science, agriculture and trade, forestry, and others. Prof. Haider promised to send in Sudan's request in time to allow for a field mission sometime in January 2014. In Sudan, the Minister of Environment heads the High Council on Climate Change which deals with all matters related to climate change in the country.

62. *Senegal:* On Tuesday, 19 November, Dr. Denton met with Mr. Mor Ngom, the Senegalese Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development. He was accompanied by Mme. Diarra, Director for Environmental Affairs; Mr. Ousmane Fall SARR, chairman of COMNACC; and Mr. Antoine Faye of COMNACC. The Minister sought ACPC support and suggested that since climate change is a cross cutting issue, it would be good if ACPC helped to design a programme to deal with as many aspects of climate change in Senegal as possible. It was agreed that MoU arrangements would be the preferred route to follow because it would cover different areas of climate related issues.

63. It was agreed that COMNACC, as the advisory committee, would lead in the identification of priority areas needing support, mode of implementation, road map, and other key stakeholders to involve.⁶⁴ COMNACC later mentioned that Senegal has many data gathering centres, which are scattered and need help. For example, they need help in building institutional arrangement that would allow them develop early warning systems that would allow the centers to communicate between themselves and be able to provide timely information in times of emergency.

65. They talked of the need to support and organise dialogue sessions on climate change at different levels involving all stakeholders, policy makers, parliamentarians, practitioners, and private sector, to build and enhance climate change awareness in the country.

66. It was agreed that discussions would continue in Dakar with other stakeholders, to identify priority areas for support and a road map for implementation. It was agreed that 28 November 2013 would be the date for the planning meeting in Dakar. The meeting has since been held and the MoU is in process of being developed.

67. **Liberia:** On Tuesday, 19 November 2013, Dr. Denton held a meeting with the Focal Point on Climate Change in Liberia, Mr. Benjamin S. Karmorh, who expressed the need for assistance to help their country in formulating a climate change policy and strategic paper that would guide national actions in addressing impacts of climate change in line with their recently adopted development vision framework.

68. They also agreed to prepare for a mission by ACPC for an in-country planning session involving other stakeholders in the first week of December 2013. The mission has since taken place and ACPC has shared a draft LoA, which is currently being reviewed with the government of Liberia.

69. **DR Congo:** On Tuesday, 19 November 2013, the delegation from DRC led by Mr. Vincent Kasulu Seya Makonga, *Secrétaire Général à l'Environnement et Conservation de la Nature*, the Director of Environment and Sustainable Development, and the REDD+ focal point met the ACPC team. They acknowledged receipt of a letter by the Executive Secretary of ECA agreeing to the request sent earlier by DRC and welcomed ACPC/ECA support. They promised to reply specifying priority areas where support is needed, context and ToR. They reported that DRC has a climate strategy in place; a national REDD+ strategy; and are in the process of establishing a National REDD+ Fund.

70. They invited ACPC to come to Kinshasa in January 2014 for further discussions on priority areas of support and the way forward. Mr. Makonga appeared pleasant,

friendly and had been the one pushing his team to have a meeting with ACPC. He also availed himself of the full discussion, wanting to know more about the ClimDev-Africa programme. DRC's ambassador to Warsaw took part in the discussion. He extended an invitation to ACPC to Kinshasa.

71. **Mauritius:** On Tuesday, 19 November Mr Jogeewar (Shiv) Seewoobaduth met the ACPC delegation to speak about the absence of adequate preparation by East African countries on adaptation and loss and damage. He then presented a USD 5 million project to help Mauritius to better prepare for loss and damage through the following activities: Common data analysis and indicators to understand climate vulnerability and risk in East Africa; capacity building; vulnerability assessment; and a climate change information centre. He said that this proposal already has the approval of other international organizations, such as UNEP, IOC, and others, and that he would like to see ACPC take part in it.

72. Dr. Denton presented current work by ACPC on SIDS and loss and damage. Messrs Tom Owiyo and Seleshi Bekele later made additional comments on ACPC's activities on SIDS. It was agreed that ACPC needs to take this work to the countries, and that the project presented by Mauritius puts the country in a privileged position for a mutually beneficial partnership with ACPC.

73. It was agreed that Mr. Jogeewar would share the soft copy of the project document with ACPC and that Mr. Tom Owiyo would take the lead on how we could collaborate on loss and damage, while Mr. Seleshi would take the lead on activities related to climate information services.

74. **Benin:** On Thursday, 21 November 2013 Benin's Minister for Environment and Forestry, Mr. Raphael Edou, met with Dr. Denton and reiterated his country's demand for assistance to realize President Yayi Boni's dream of getting each person in his country plant a tree each year. He described the project referred to as "*Ten million souls 10 million trees*" as a special initiative by Benin's leader and that it was launched in July 2013 and has already seen 4 million trees planted across the country.

75. It was agreed that, following the official request sent in September 2013 to ECA, a team from ACPC would study the case and try to find more partners and bring them on board this particular programme. A mission is scheduled for January 2014, to explore more opportunities for cooperation. Dr. Denton took the opportunity to inquire if President Yayi Boni could accept to be one of our champions in Africa. An explanatory note detailing what that would mean for the President is being drafted.

76. **Guinea Bissau:** On Thursday, 21 November 2013, Dr. Denton held a bilateral meeting with Mr. Alexandre Cabral, National Director, Climate Change Programme, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, of the Republic of Guinea Bissau. Mr. Cabral described his country as a small and poor country with big problems, as it is made up of an inland and a group of 88 low lying islands.

77. He presented the different National strategies that include: Climate change (NAPA, GEF, ...), and prioritized the challenges as follow: (i) Food security and sustainable development; (ii) Water issues (in particular Stalinization); and, (iii) Education and sensitization of the population. The NAMA in Guinea-Bissau deals with energy problems, with a very low electrification rate and forest covering a big area of the territory (22% of Guinea-Bissau is in protected area). He also explained how the vulnerability of Guinea Bissau was exacerbated by lack of good governance, lack of adequate finance, and political instability.

78. Dr. Denton presented ACPC work programme and ClimDev-Africa, and in particular the work ACPC is doing on the African SIDS. Mr. Cabral explained that language is often a challenge for the government of Guinea Bissau when it comes to submitting bankable projects for international financing. ECA was requested to help in this matter by making available someone able to support the finalization of some climate change related projects in English. But for this to happen, Guinea-Bissau will need to send a formal request to ECA.

79. **Rwanda:** Dr. Denton met with the Minister from Rwanda and his delegation, which included the Director General of National Environment Authority, the UNFCCC focal point, the Head of Forestry, and others. They mentioned that the project was

progressing well, but due to recent changes in government structure, Rwanda requested ACPC to undertake country mission to review the progress of ACPC support for the new administration, and discuss with the new Minister in charge of meteorology. This mission has not been planned yet.

80. **Mali:** ACPC met with the Malian delegation. Several subjects were discussed such as the status of the MoU with ECA. A mission was planned for late January (tentatively 22-31) 2014. ACPC work programme would need to be translated into French for ease of understanding at national level.

V. MEETINGS WITH OTHER STRATEGIC PARTNERS

81. Apart from meetings with delegations of national governments, the Coordinator and staff of ACPC held bilateral meetings with institutions and individuals. The partners met included TERI, Swedish Energy Agency, UNEP, and Intra-ACP secretariat. These meetings covered institutional partnership and specific work areas such as energy, CDM, support to AGN, and coordination of activities.

82. **UNEP:** On Tuesday 21 November 2013, Dr. Denton met with a delegation from UNEP. It was composed of Messrs Richard Munang and David Ombisi, respectively UNEP Africa Regional coordinator on climate change and monitoring and evaluation officer. The two delegates agreed, among other things, that: (a) ECA/ACPC needs to fall back on the great expertise UNEP has on Green Economy; (b) ACPC proposes to bring UNEP on board for the next Conference of Ministers, which will focus mostly on green economy; (c) ACPC should bring together all the partners around the AGN for a meeting in order to specify who does what for this important group. This meeting will discuss in detail the support that the AGN is getting, in order to split the work and allocate portions to different partners. ACPC agreed to host this meeting by the end January 2014.

83. The meeting with Dr. Mey Eltayeb Ahmed, UNEP Sudan team's climate change focal point laid the groundwork for collaboration between the two UN institutions in at

least three (3) areas, including - capacity strengthening, agriculture research to foster the use of new technologies; and combating climate change and desertification.

84. **ACP Secretariat:** On Friday, 15 November 2013, the ACP Secretariat consulted with ACPC on a statement they planned to make on the floor on Africa. ACP was represented by Dr. Pendo Maro and Maria Ndiyaye, while Mr. Seleshi Bekele represented ACPC. They requested ACPC to review the press release drafted earlier, which ACPC obliged. They agreed that it would be mutually beneficial for the two institutions to plan more closely together for future COPs.

85. **TERI and LEAD:** TERI requested to meet with ACPC to have some discussions on ongoing collaboration between the two institutions. They invited ACPC to attend the Delhi Sustainable Development Forum in February 2013. ACPC is requested to present a paper on Africa's experience on trans-boundary surface water and aquifer management.

86. **Swedish Energy Agency:** This meeting was held on Tuesday, 19 November 2013. Dr. Denton reviewed the history of the MoU and relation between ACPC and SEA and explained how all the structural changes at ACPC and ECA have impacted on the partnership. She also explained that the office of the partnership at ECA and ACPC are working on a new version of the MoU.

87. It was agreed that although this document was necessary at a medium term, it was not required to start working together, as the two teams have already been collaborating for some time. It was agreed to have a telephone conference between ACPC and SEA in December 2013 to find specific collaborative activities. In the mean time, ACPC will continue to work on the finalization of the MoU. This activity is ongoing.

VI. IDENTIFICATION OF HUMAN RESOURCE CAPACITY

88. The ACPC team contacted a number of specialists present at COP to explore possible collaboration avenues. These people could help both in country project scoping and in the strengthening of research activities that could better inform AGN work.

89. In this category, **Ms. Farhana Yamin**, a law professor and fellow at the Chartham House (UK) was contacted for possible background analyses (with legal implications) on some negotiation tracks. Since ACPC will also be working for the African MoU (on loss and damage and on leveraging opportunities such as blue economy, Farhana explained the work she has done for the OASIS programme since the 90's. She could be useful for the work on the African SIDS as well. Regarding the negotiations, there is still a capacity need in terms of legal advisory services and Ms. Farhana could also be of help in specific subjects such as loss and damage that are spread into several articles and agenda items. It could be useful to have someone to put all of the project together for the countries.

90. A similar discussion was held with Mr. David Lesole, a lecturer in the University of Botswana and a veteran climate change negotiator who showed interest in initiating a small group of researchers that would help unravel some of the key issues that matter to Africa, as the continent moves towards 2014/15.

91. A number of research areas needing attention were addressed. For immediate attention and priority, some key areas were identified. The fundamental question raised during the discussion is how ACPC and other ClimDev-Africa partners will best help in the preparation of African negotiators ministers on implications of various scenarios related to pre- and post- 2020. A number of research areas were identified.

92. ACPC also held a working session with Mr. Matthew **XXXXXXXXXX**? to discuss the outline of a framing paper he had prepared on the state of climate negotiations. He also promised to initiate a concept note with ideas of key research that would inform AGN towards 2014/15 and that should be done within the next few months. This will be ACPC's special product in few areas similar to Emission Gap Report of UNEP, but more relevant to Africa.

VII. MEDIA AND OTHER ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES

93. Although climate change has been around for ages, it is not going far and wide enough. For African countries and people to seize the opportunities and reduce the risks, everyone will need to know about climate change beyond extreme events such as floods and draughts. For governments of the region to invest more in climate services, politicians need to be convinced that such investments are nearly as important as constructing roads that could be washed away by the next floods.

94. The way the media covers climate change will affect how well societies deal with the problem. Climate change will become increasingly important to African journalists, and African journalists will become increasingly important to the global response to climate change, according to a new UNESCO journalists guidebook on climate change.

95. Conscious of the role of the media, ClimDev-Africa has constantly increased news coverage of COP events. The programme has long embraced the idea that for African journalists, coverage of climate change, especially COP events means several things. At home, it can save lives, change policy, and empower people to make informed decisions and choices. Through informed reporting, journalists can shine more light on the merits of activities that people are already undertaking to prepare for climate change. Internationally, it can bring African stories to global audiences and help encourage the rich and powerful countries, their citizens and the companies based there, to act in solidarity with and support for climate vulnerable communities.

96. However, as most African journalists cannot attend COP events, the regional media houses have increasingly depended on ClimDev-Africa in general and ECA particular for most of the coverage they carry on the events. As in previous years, ECA/ACPC generated and disseminated dispatches to a network of over 2000 recipients across the continent in English and French.

97. The hope is that, as climate change takes hold, people will demand information about what is happening and what they and their governments can do about it. Media

managers will see that climate change presents an opportunity to grow and better serve these audiences. Media coverage will also provide a vital link between the science and the service providers upon whom much will depend. In the coming week, we shall provide cuttings of news outlets that used our press releases in lieu of their own coverage.

98. During the Conference, about 1500 fliers and postcards with incisive messages were distributed in a booth that was manned throughout the conference.. Some 400 people visited the ECA/ClimDev-Africa booth.

VIII. LESSONS LEARNT AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS ON WARSAW INITIATIVES

On Friday 22 November 2013, the ACPC team in Warsaw met to review its activities during COP19. It was also a session for lessons learnt and for identifying follow-up actions.

- 1) Dialogue events, especially at the COPs offer unique opportunities for Africa. If planning on them begins in good time, many more partner institutions could come on board. However, their ClimDev-Africa identity has to be maintained.
- 2) It would be good to have a single booth for all ClimDev-Africa institutions at future COPs, although specific activities could continue to be led by those with specialized competencies.
- 3) Follow up with Mr. Jogeewar to share the soft copy of the project document with ACPC. Mr. Tom Owiyo to take the lead on how we could collaborate on loss and damage, while Seleshi would take the lead on issues of climate information services.
- 4) ACPC to draft a thank-you mail to the Minister from DRC that will be translated by Thierry for Fatima's signature. The letter should recall the meeting and serve to remind him of the need to share the country's climate strategy, the national

- REDD+ strategy, and the process of establishing a National REDD+ Fund. It should also state ACPC's readiness to visit Kinshasa in January 2014 for further discussions on priority areas of support, the way forward, modalities of implementation, etc.
- 5) Thierry to prepare a letter that will inform Mali on the status of the MoU with ECA. Tom to lead mission for late January (tentatively 22-31) 2014. Thierry/Aloysius to work with IDEP to have the ACPC work programme and other documents for the CDSC translated into French by February 2014
 - 6) Tom to take the lead in planning the meeting on support to AGN agreed by both ACPC and UNEP. The meeting is planned for end January 2013.
 - 7) ACPC to contact ACP as soon as preparations for the next COP begin to have inputs into press releases on climate change work that the Secretariat could be doing in Africa.
 - 8) Seleshi to prepare a paper on Africa's experience on trans-boundary surface water and aquifer management that will be presented at the Delhi Sustainable Development Forum in February 2013. Draft to be shared by end of January.
 - 9) In relation with the conversations ACPC had with independent experts, the next step is for ACPC to think of a mosaic of things that have legal implications (the post 2015 agreement, the request from Senegal, etc.) and see how we can bring some of the experts into the picture.
 - 10) ACPC has to urgently source and obtain the services of an English-speaking consultant to support the finalization Guinea Bissau's climate change related projects for submission to ECA.
 - 11) Participation by ACPC at COP side events is essential to ensure that African concerns get infused in all of the COP dynamics. However, to maximize its presence, these events have to be carefully selected, and participation prepared well in advance, possibly with specific roles identified.

- 12) Following field missions to the countries identified, Frank will present a comprehensive status report on all the processes in time for the next ClimDev Steering Committee Meeting.
- 13) The Coordinator will assign one of the consultants to prepare a first draft of a concept note on African Climate Change Ambassadors and Champions. Care should be taken to ensure that it does not run counter to, but complements the work of the Committee of African Heads of State on Climate Change (CAHOSCC).
- 14) An official letter needs to be prepared by Mr. David Lesole as a follow up to the idea of putting in place a small research team for work towards pre- and post-2020.
- 15) ACPC proposed to bring together all the partners around the AGN for a meeting in order to specify who does what for this important group. As ACPC agreed to host this meeting by the end January 2014, work has to begin on it soonest.

IX. CONCLUSION

99. The participation of ClimDev-Africa partners in COP events is not just growing in importance but could become the *raison d'être* and the rallying point for Africa's presence at those conferences in the foreseeable future. The fact is that, its constituent institutions are rendering research, scientific, and advocacy services that no Party on the continent can render individually. However, to meet the growing demands for assistance both at country level and during the conferences, ClimDev-Africa partners in general, and ACPC in particular will need to review the COP events as planned and managed. Rather than treat them as mere annual events, partners and the countries stand to gain if it is articulated as a full and predictable annual activity in the ACPC work plan.

100. For example, ACPC staff present at COP19 participated actively in carefully selected side events and panel discussions in relation to their current work programme and future activities. The presence of ACPC, no doubt strengthened its credibility and

image as one of the climate change high spots in Africa. Furthermore, if its participation is made known well in advance and its role clearly defined (chair, keynote speaker, contributor, attendant, etc.), its participation in side events and panel discussions would gain in terms of appropriateness in strategy, focus and relevance.