GCCA Intra-ACP Programme

An initiative of the ACP Group of States funded by the European Union

Draft Recommendations and Conclusions

GCCA Intra-ACP 2nd Regions Joint Policy Discussion

30 June to 1 July 2015

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Conference Centre

1. Introduction

The 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 10th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP10) will take place from 30 November to 11 December 2015.

In order to ensure adequate and timely preparations for the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Groups' common position paper, the GCCA Intra-ACP Programme organised a two-day Joint Policy Discussion in Addis Abba, Ethiopia on Tuesday 30th June and Wednesday 1st July 2015.

The aim was to identify areas of common concern in order to distil ideas and elements for the preparation of a common ACP Position paper for COP21.

In addition, the discussion also carried forth conversations and dialogues begun during two previous Regional Technical Meetings (RTMs) amongst the GCCA Intra-ACP regional implementing entities on best practices and lessons learned drawn from their regional implementation activities.

The Joint Policy Discussion aimed to provide a forum for sharing of information on:

- Best practices among the ACP regional partners following the outcomes of the 2nd Regional Technical Meeting;
- Regional dialogues on the preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs); and
- Preparations for COP 21: elements of common interest for an ACP position and activities during COP 21.

2. Day 1 Sharing Best Practices

2.1. List of Presentations

i. The University of the South Pacific (USP) on Climate Change Learning, Adaptation, and Resilience-Building by Ms. Aliti Koroi and Ms. Tupeope Samani.

ii. Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) on Climate Smart Agriculture, Food Security, and Climate Data, ECOWAS Component by Dr. Edwige Botoni and Dr. Benoit Sarr.

iii. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) in the COMESA-EAC-SADC Region by Dr. Mclay Kanyangarara.

iv. African Climate and Policy Center (ACPC) / Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Programme by Dr. Joseph Intsiful.

v. Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) on Resilience-building programmes in the Caribbean by Dr. Mark Bynoe and Ms. Sharon Lindo.

2.2. Summary of Presentations

2.2.1. Africa Region

1. CILSS

The presentation reviewed actions in West Africa to promote adaptation technologies and their evaluation following the three pillars of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA): adaptation, mitigation, and food security. Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), Economic Community of West African States *(*ECOWAS) and their partners organised a high level forum on CSA where the objective was: (i) adopt the CSA intervention framework for the ECOWAS agricultural policy framework for West Africa (ECOWAP) / Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), and (ii) put in place the Regional Alliance on CSA to operationalise and implement the framework. CILSS, who is a stakeholder of the Alliance, created a policy brief on scaling up CSA techniques as a promising solution for agriculture in the sub-region.

In addition, CILSS has created a Master Degree programme based on integrating climate smart agriculture practices into development planning and programmes. Within the context of the GCCA+, the lessons learned through CSA practices will be used in field schools and investments at the local level.

On climate data, CILSS conducted an inventory on meteorological databases in six countries to update its database on regional hydro-meteorological data up to 2014. The observation network of CILSS includes 630 meteorological observation stations and 100 hydro-meteorological stations. Following quality control, the data were used in scientific publications, an atlas on climate change, for the production and dissemination of hydro-climatic data and to create information to be used by West African Climate negotiators.

2. COMESA

The Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) initiative is anchored in the *Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme* (*CAADP*) national and regional frameworks. The goal is to address the 'tragedy' of Africa where 70% of the population is in agriculture and yet they cannot produce enough to feed the continent. Food imports and food aid are a permanent feature on the continent

The Tripartite climate change initiative brings together three *Renewable Energy Certificate System* (*RECS*) and three donors in support of one Programme. The Programme interventions are at three levels:

- Supporting the effective participation of member states in the global dialogue and negotiations for the post Kyoto agreement
- Supporting member states to mainstream climate change in national policies, strategies action plans and resource mobilisation
- Piloting and up scaling flagship CSA projects on the ground

Two CSA projects were highlighted:

- In Uganda, the Programme is supporting CSA pilots in 5 districts in eastern Uganda. The approach integrates all stakeholders in central and local government, non-state actors, farmers, schools. Those farmers supported have reported massive increases in maize yields from less than one tonne per hectare to four tonnes and above. 1,250 acres were planted with the support of the Programme in the first season. By the second season, more than 5,000 acres have been planted using CSA. The pilot has now been embraced by the Government for up scaling to other districts
- In Zimbabwe, the pilot focused on introduction of CSA in schools targeting 100 schools in the country's 50 districts. The demo plots at the schools are producing enough to feed the pupils and beyond. The pupils have been able to transfer CSA onto their family farms.
- There are 14 CSA pilots supported by the Programme in the region

The ministers of agriculture, environment and natural resources set a target of 1.2 million farmers accessing CSA technology by 2016. Currently there are close to 1 million adopters

The Programme played an active role in the establishment of the global CSA Alliance that was launched by the UN Secretary General at a Summit in September 2014. The Programme is fully represented at the African CSA Alliance

The Programme works with several partners including: FAO, local and international NGOs, universities, CGIAR Centres (FANRPAN, CCAFS, CIMMYT, CIFOR, ICRAF), Farmers' organisations (SACAU, EAFF)

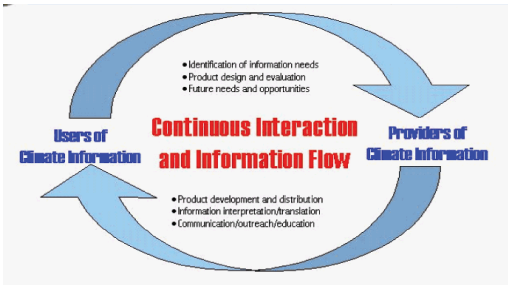
3. ACPC/CLIMDEV AFRICA

An ambitious programme for a climate-informed transformational development agenda for Africa

The gaps in observational records of past, current and future climate variations constitute major obstacles to climate information and services for addressing Africa's short-to-long terms development challenges. This situation was recognised by African leaders and development partners. It resulted in the establishment of the ClimDev-Africa programme to improve the provision and use of climate information to support sustainable development planning in Africa. The programme was launched in 2011 with the financial support of the European Union, DFID, Norway, Sweden and USAID. It aims to deploy climate science in ways which will lead to climate-resilient development and guide the transition to low-carbon development, through enhancing the capacities of African countries to better manage climate change risks and opportunities. ClimDev-Africa operationalizes this vision through implementing activities that enhance the scientific basis and operational infrastructures; strengthen partnerships between government institutions, private sector, civil society and vulnerable communities; and improve frameworks for decision-making, awareness and advocacy.

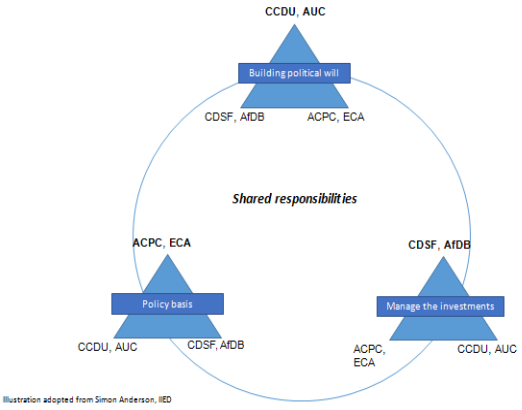
The design of the ClimDev programme was based on the assumption that there will be widespread demand and readiness to use climate information and services for climate-resilient development planning in Africa. The initial focus of the programme thus, placed more emphasis on the generation and collection of improved climate information, with less emphasis on policy uptake of climate information and integration into development processes. However, experiences garnered through

the implementation of the programme, revealed the complexities of achieving this ambitious mission in an evolving landscape simply by generating improved climate information.



Developing an operational framework for delivery: slow but impactful growth in an evolving landscape

The evolution of ClimDev-Africa's operational framework was slow but responsive to the lessons learned through the implementation of the programme. The delivery relied on the ACPC to generate knowledge and analytical inputs to inform policy; the AfDB to demonstrate return on investments in climate information in order to optimise new investments in CIS; and the AUC to enable policy formulation and uptake at the highest level. However, in reality, the demand for climate information was slower than anticipated in the programme design. The utility of investments in climate information and services was dependent on the use of this information by policy makers. This uptake was in turn dependent on their appreciation of the relevance of climate information for climate-resilient development planning. Demand stimulation and enabling environment facilitation was therefore needed for this uptake to occur. Furthermore, operational issues relating to the setup and staffing of the programme contributed to its slow start in achieving an optimal level of programme delivery.



The scope of the ClimDev programme has been strategically re-oriented to have a targeted focus, using a theory of change and through a review of its logframe, to create appropriate conditions for the achievement of its mission and ensure the business environment for the uptake of climate information and services.

As ClimDev became operational, the programme impacted several areas:

- ClimDev, through its Climate Change for Development in Africa (CCDA) programme, has established an annual dialogue platform that assembles Africa's practitioners, stakeholders, academia, researchers and civil society to discuss their views on climate and development challenges, and scientific knowledge and to come up with innovative ways of addressing them. The outcomes of the CCDAs generally inform ClimDev-Africa programming, enabling it to comprehensively provide strategic policy guidance on managing climate risks and opportunities in Africa.
- The Climate Research for Development (CR4D) programme is one of the significant outcomes catalyzed by the CCDA which will gather momentum in the next phase
- Technical support and services to countries and Regional Climate Centres (RCC) are beginning to yield results. The Ethiopian Meteorological Agency has now acquired capacity on data rescue and is able to support other African countries. A high resolution comprehensive database of observed climate - "Enhancing National Climate Services" (ENACTS) - established in Ethiopia, Rwanda and Gambia, has strengthened their capacity to provide quality climate services to a variety of sectors.
- Support to RCCs and countries to strengthen early warning and reduce disaster risks is gathering momentum.
- Support to the SAMOA Pathway has enabled African Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to properly identify and articulate their needs for effective technical support. For the first time the African SIDS have become a cohesive group. ClimDev's contribution to the establishment of the Climate Change Centre in Cape Verde for the Portuguese speaking countries, will help islands in the Atlantic Ocean to address their unique climate risks
- The ClimDev Special Fund (CDSF) hosted at the African Development Bank, became operational in August 2014, and Mr. Justus Joseph Kabyemera was appointed in January 2015 as the inaugural coordinator. So far CDSF has reviewed five disaster risk reduction projects for funding
- ClimDev has supported the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) in the development of the global climate governance framework. One of the outcomes of this support was its influence on the Warsaw Decision on Loss and Damage.
- At the COP17 in Durban in 2011, ClimDev hosted the African Pavilion where numerous side events and discussions, which included the Africa Day and a dinner dialogue on the post-Kyoto framework. The dinner dialogue has become an important signatory event during conferences of parties (COPs) that allows for high level climate policy discourse on climate change in Africa, in stimulating the demand for climate information services.
- In the lead up to COP21, ClimDev is organizing a series of dialogues, dubbed the African Climate Talks, which will culminate in the Africa Pavilion. The Pavilion will host discussions on contemporary climate governance issues which will contribute to the Paris Framework
- ClimDev has established the African youth and young lawyers programmes as part of its capacity development initiative

- Support for the development of an enabling environment has continued through engagement with the Committee of African Heads of State and Government (CAHOSCC), the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) and the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET). Consequently, the Assembly of the African Heads of States and Government Summit (Assembly/AU/Dec.538 (XXIII) no.14 that 'Further Requests the Commission, UNECA/ACPC. AfDB, UNEP, UN Women and other partners to support the implementation of the decision.

From push to pull: a programme with increased momentum

As a result of ClimDev's work that has stimulated demand for climate information and services, the programme's work has cascaded into another layer of demand-driven support to countries with their climate strategies for low carbon development pathways.

- Increasing demand from countries (including Ethiopia, Rwanda, The Gambia, Benin, Senegal, Ghana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Mauritius, Seychelles, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Comoros) for climate information and other support such as INDCs and NAPs
- The Climate Research for Development (CR4D), established out of the CCDA, will provide a convening platform for multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral activities (including climate resilience of infrastructure development; sustainable energy; agriculture; and water and food security). CR4D identifies challenges and researches and develops innovative solutions to address these challenges. It also provides an enabling environment where talents are harnessed to address current and future challenges
- Established strategic partnerships will help consolidate investments made in climate information services with respect to their maintenance and sustainability. These partnerships will strengthen e-infrastructure capacity and enable the provision of robust high resolution climate information which are consistent with the unique requirements of African SIDS.
- ClimDev's support for climate research and climate information and services has catalyzed demand for larger investments in evidence-based climate information services for policy and practices. The first CDSF call for proposals resulted in 93 project submissions, of which 56 were selected as bankable, with 10 to be funded in the current cycle. The push for additional investments therefore requires that additional resources be mobilised for funding the remaining bankable projects.

An innovative monitoring and evaluation framework for assessing returns on investment: a learning by doing approach

To measure, demonstrate, and communicate the impact of its work, the existing updated logframe was developed from the Theory of Change, and is being used to provide feedback and to refine the programme. As a result, the ClimDev Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach (MFEA) has been developed with baselines and indicators for the different levels of activities. The development and evolution of the MFEA will continue in the subsequent phase of the ClimDev programme, and will be used to assess return on investment, re-orientate programme activities as needed and effectively communicate programme impacts, management and learning.

Delivering on transformation for a climate-resilient and low-carbon development pathways for Africa

Going forward, the reconfigured vision of ClimDev-Africa Phase II is to be the partner of first choice for low carbon and climate resilient development. It will build on existing successes and lessons learned and respond to the emerging strategic and operational landscape surrounding the role of climate information services in decision making across Africa.

ClimDev-Africa Phase II will contribute to the delivery of sustainable and equitable solutions to low carbon climate resilient development pathways. To achieve this impact, the ClimDev-Africa programme will support decision makers in calibrating economic and development pathways with quality and timely access to climate information services. As such the work programme, over the next five years, will focus on achieving the following four strategic results:

- Widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination
- Quality analysis for decision support and management practice
- Informed decision making awareness and advocacy
- Programme management, communication and outreach

In conclusion, despite its slow start, ClimDev-Africa has gained the confidence of countries and African political institutions as the place to go for climate information and services. It has become a high profile and ambitious programme in the rapidly evolving landscape for providing climate information and services in Africa and supporting a range of innovative climate strategies. It is also increasing the confidence of the African engagement in the global climate governance framework. Through positive interactions between partners, the effectiveness of programme management has improved substantively. With additional resources ClimDev will increase investment in climate and development research, address emerging climate-related development challenges, and solidify its position as the primary go-to place for strategic support on climate and development issues in Africa.

Looking ahead ClimDev-Africa will continue to:

- create enabling spaces for policy influence on key issues related to climate change and development, such as giving voice and agency to marginalized groups
- be a growth pole for developing business cases for climate information and services
- be a support mechanism for relaying credible evidence through research (such as CR4D) to user groups such as the AGN, AMCEN, AMCOW, AMCOMET and CAHOSCC
- be a responsive and demand-driven facility to support the emerging post-Paris climate framework
- use a multi-tiered approach to shape a new African narrative, focusing on opportunities and investment

2.2.2. Caribbean Region (CCCCC)

The CCCCC presented two different projects in the Caribbean that have been carried out with funds from the EU GCCA programme.

- To address water scarcity, which is predicted to grow worse with climate change, CCCCC has a project to use solar energy in desalination plants. The project will monitor impacts such as the carbon offset, energy produced and estimated revenue. The project addresses water security, cost of energy, as well as mitigation.
- The CCCCC has actively promoted the adoption of the CCORAL tool by national governments as a mechanism to incorporate climate risk into their national planning and budgeting processes. Data from climate modelling research experiments is utilised to prepare vulnerability and impact assessments leading to the development of potential adaptation options.

2.2.3. Pacific Region (USP)

The USP/EU-GCCA presented on successful results for three of its programmes related to capacity building which includes formal training as well as programmes on informal training.

For formal training programmes, graduates have gone on to represent their respective countries at International Negotiations. Two outstanding students included (i) Mr. Sanivalati Navoti, who was a lead negotiator for the Alliance of Small Island Sta**tes** (AOSIS) and then went on to be the lead negotiator for G77; and (ii) Ms. Olai Uludong, who was also the lead negotiator for AOSIS and is now Palau's EU Ambassador for climate change. Students have also been used by country delegations to assist with drafting their position papers at pre-COP meetings as well as assisting during the actual COP Meetings.

Through the project, USP is able to develop courses. For instance the Sustainable Development Course, which will be part of the MSc Sustainable Development Programme that is to be offered through the University Consortium.

For non-formal training through the project, USP has offered training for the local communities. To date they have trained 1,830 community members. These trainings are starting to show positive impacts. A successful example of this is a food security training that was conducted in Kiribati –that focused on establishing vegetable farming/home garden. A particular participant from this training has gone on to transfer the skills he learnt to his wife. Today they have their own home garden/vegetable farm.

2.3. Main Themes from Discussion

2.3.1. Education and Links to Policy:

- Linking training to concrete actions: USP specifically focused on full-time students in their post graduate study programme and then activated their networks to place some of these students in government offices involved in climate negotiations. CILSS, on the other hand, has training programmes for individuals active in government ministries. Both USP and CILLS

spoke about monitoring programs to follow-up with trainees/students to find out about outcomes etc. from the training programmes, and both have received positive indications.

- Education in different sectors and scales: Curricula in education on climate change was multidisciplinary for USP. In addition, Ethiopia shared that their government integrated climate change issues into national education from the elementary and secondary levels to university and then sector-specific levels. CILSS was also integrating climate smart agriculture into professional Master's programme on climate change.
- Informal education: Several participants spoke of informal training with community members as well as vocational and technical training. In addition, at several points the value of local knowledge and existing community practices was also emphasised.

2.3.2. Scaling up Climate Change Initiatives

- COMESA strategically pilots CSA projects at the local scale, and then introduces these initiatives to different regional forums to promote uptake. This includes the East African Community (EAC), COMESA countries as well as the African Union.
- CCCCC strategically promotes CCORAL as a tool to different governments and different sectoral ministries. They have achieved uptake by many governments as well as other institutional stakeholders. Additionally, entities from other regions (such as the Pacific) have shown interest in the tool.
- Partnerships and alliances that range from networking to formal arrangements were discussed throughout as a pathway to scaling up and mainstreaming.
- Conservation agriculture, as an umbrella term that includes different types of farming practices including traditional practices, was of particular interest to the participants and the subject of several different regional initiatives.

2.3.3. Data availability and Use

- Sharing data: CILSS mentioned, and other participants agreed, that climate data is difficult to collect. CILSS has 40 year6experience in collecting and analysing climate data, but it is difficult to obtain data from countries and then difficult to share data across countries, in part because there is a political element to data. CILSS also emphasized the importance of convincing policy makers that data collection and analysis is important. An additional reason to share data is to coordinate efforts and avoid duplication.
- CCCCC strategically promoted CCORAL and achieved uptake by governments. CILSS is also using data to demonstrate the impacts of potential CSA adoption to decision-makers. Both organisations use data and data tools to influence cross-sectoral government ministries.

2.4. Recommendations from Day 1

1. Data collection, analysis, tools, methods and dissemination of climate information and services to support decision-making at the sectoral and government levels should be promoted.

2. Climate change governance and institutional effectiveness should be improved in order to facilitate the implementation of climate change activities.
3. Education efforts should include both formal education, with concrete links to practitioners, as well as informal education that takes place in communities and includes awareness-raising and capacity building.
4. Traditional knowledge should be taken into consideration in building capacities to address the adverse impacts of climate change and disaster risk reduction.
5. Effective partnerships and networking should be established at all levels to scale-up successful climate change initiatives and facilitate mainstreaming.

3. Day 2: Regional Views on INDC and COP21 Preparations

The second day of the Joint Policy Discussion provided a forum for sharing information on the preparations of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and for the identification of issues of common interest to be included in an ACP Position for COP 21.

3.1. Summary of Main Discussion Points

3.1.1. Africa Region

Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)

1. The African region shared the approaches being used by the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), The African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) and Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). In addition the experience of Ethiopia was given as a model which could be used by other countries in Africa to develop their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs).

2. In the context of the GCCA project in West Africa (CILSS and ECOWAS region), CILSS has undertaken several activities to support the preparation of the INDC in West Africa e.i. the organization of Regional INDC Workshop (28-30 April 2015) in collaboration with the Niger Ministry of Environment.

3. CILSS provided support in the area of Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), to Burkina Faso and Niger and are currently in discussions with Benin, Chad and Togo. CILSS focused on (i) presentation of tool to estimate the costs and benefits of different future scenarios in the AFOLU sector, inventories of greenhouse gas in AFOLU Sector and Carbon sequestration potential in soils of sub-Saharan Africa drylands. Following the requests of the governments of Burkina Faso and Niger (Togo, Chad and Benin under discussion) the program supports the countries in the processes of elaborating INDC. The support of national teams consist on (i) training the national teams on the scaling-up of climate smart agriculture practices (ii) use of the EX-ACT carbon balance tool in the AFOLU sector, (iii) train in scaling-up simulations. CILSS has also produced and disseminate a publication on understanding INDC process.

4. ACPC has developed a more co-ordinated and harmonised approach for INDC preparation in Africa and intends to guide alignment of the INDCs with national development plans. The ACPC is currently working to assist Liberia, Botswana, Mozambique, Swaziland, Malawi and Mali.

5. Notwithstanding that a number of regional workshops have been convened on the African continent on the preparations of INDCs, some African countries are in need of funding to assist with their preparations in order to ensure that the October deadline date is met.

6. COMESA has given support to its Member Countries and has promoted the use of the harmonised guidelines developed by ACPC. COMESA ensures that the necessary resources and

expertise can be found at the national level to ensure that their INDCs are completed and submitted in a timely manner.

7. COMESA will undertake a post submission inventory of all its Member States to make a compilation of what was submitted in terms of sectors and targets for the region.

8. The African region is using a number of different approaches for the preparations of INDCs and undertaking a number of activities it to support African countries to be adequately prepared for COP 21. There is need for further coordination of these activities.

Issues for the African Region for COP21

- Adaptation
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Risk Management
- A protocol or legally binding instrument.
- Equity
- Precautionary principle
- REDD+ and non-carbon benefits
- Resilience to loss and damage
- Climate Smart Agriculture
- Flexible mechanism to access climate finance
- Capacity building and technology development and transfer
- Agriculture and land use
- Limit global temperature to less than 2°C (though ACP countries within AOSIS take the position of 1.5°).

Activities to be undertaken for COP 21

✓ The following activities are being undertaking in preparation for COP21, including inter alia, Regional dialogues, Africa Climate Talks in September and October and Climate Change for Development Conference in November.

✓ CILSS will host an Exhibition Booth at COP21 in Paris in collaboration with ECOWAS and UEMOA (West Africa Economic and Monetary Union); COMESA will host a side event.

✓ In terms of climate negotiation, CILSS in collaboration with ECOWAS and WAEMU organized the first preparatory regional meeting of COP21. West African climate negotiators identified common positions to be defended by Africa and especially ECOWAS/UEMOA/CILSS during the coming sessions of Paris.

9. The African region will convene a preparatory meeting for COP21 at a time to be communicated.

3.1.2. Caribbean Region

Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)

1. Nine countries are currently undertaking preparations of their INDCs, Belize, Jamaica, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada, Trinidad, St. Vincent and Barbados.

2. Technical paper prepared to analyse the viability of a regional INDC. However, a regional approach may only be adopted during implementation of the INDCs

3. Intends to seek additional support from the ACP Secretariat for a regional workshop for the Caribbean on INDCs.

4. There is need to ensure that the special circumstances of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are not derogated under the discussions within the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) regarding vulnerability.

Issues for the Caribbean Region for COP21

- A legally binding protocol under the convention.
- Ambitious mitigation to achieve the 1.5°C target
- Loss and damage
- Adaptation
- Mitigation
- Means of implementation including finance, technology transfer and capacity building
- Transparency of action and support.

Activities to be undertaken for COP 21

✓ The Caribbean region will convene a preparatory meeting for COP21 for Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) negotiators to discuss and refine their positions. These are planned for August and November 2015.

✓ The Caribbean region will collaborate with the Government of Martinique and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) to erect a Caribbean and Island Pavilion respectively at COP21.

3.1.3. Pacific Region

Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)

1. The basis of the preparations of the INDCs for the Pacific region is found in the Majuro Declaration[1] and currently four countries including Solomon Islands, Fiji, Kiribati and Palau are undertaking the preparations of their INDCs.

2. The Declaration highlights that the Pacific regions are taking the lead in making commitments to contribute to reducing emissions of green-house gases (GHGs) in sectors including, inter alia, energy and transportation.

3. The Pacific region will seek further assistance from the ACP Secretariat for the preparations of their INDCs.

Issues for the Pacific Region for COP21

- A legally binding protocol under the convention
- Loss and damage
- Adaptation
- Mitigation
- Climate finance
- Shipping Emissions
- Target of 1.5°C.

Activities to be undertaken for COP 21

✓ The Pacific region, in addition to the preparatory meeting held in May 2015, will hold another preparatory meeting in November 2015 in Paris.

✓ The Pacific region will hold a Pacific Side Event and a Pacific Exhibition Booth at COP21.

3.2. Recommendations from Day 2

6. Collaboration on climate change activities and initiatives between and within regions should be strengthened.
7. Online platforms, such as cap4dev, and other forms of media should be used for sharing success stories and best practices.
8. ACP Secretariat to collaborate with the Regional Partners to organise an Intra-ACP GCCA and GCCA+ side-event at COP21; as well as with other partners to organise other possible side-events as indicated above.
9. ACP Secretariat to compile, disseminate and promote the Intra-ACP GCCA activities at COP21.

[1] The Declaration captures the Pacific's political commitment to be a region of Climate Leaders, and to spark a "new wave of climate leadership" that can deliver a safe climate future for all. http://www.majurodeclaration.org/the declaration

10. ACP Secretariat to work in collaboration with ACPC to facilitate the sharing of information from the Caribbean and Pacific SIDS to African SIDS.

Annex A: Agenda of the 2nd Joint Policy Discussion

Sharing Best practices among ACP Regions, June 30, 2015

Introduction

9h30 – 9h45: Opening speech by ACP Secretariat (Chair)

1. *Mr. Olusola Ojo, Expert in Rural Development, Food Security and Environment*

9h45 – 10h00: Welcome Remarks

2. *Dr. Thierry Amoussougbo, Senior Program Officer, UNECA*

10h00 – 10h15: Opening remarks and introduction

3. *Mr. Dampha Almani, Senior Policy Officer, Forestry and Land Management, African Union Commission*

10h15 – 10h30: Coffee Break

Sharing Best practices among ACP Regions

10h30 – 11h30: Climate change learning; Adaptation and Resilience-building

1. *University of the South Pacific – USP*

12h00 – 13H30: Lunch Break

13H30 – 14H30: Climate Smart Agriculture; Food security and Climate data

1. *Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel – CILSS*
2. *Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa – COMESA*
3. *Climate for Development in Africa Programme - CLIMDEV-AFRICA*

14H30 – 15h00: Questions & Answers

15h00 –15h15: Coffee Break

15h15 – 16h15: The Caribbean C-CORAL Programme

1. *Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre – CCCCC*

16h15 – 16h30: Questions & Answers

Tools for Knowledge Sharing

16h30 – 16h50: Presentation on GCCA Intra ACP knowledge sharing activities, goals and tools.

Way Forward

16h50 – 17h20: Proposals for Regional Actions

17h20 –17h40: Design an ACP Regional Network of Climate Change focused Research

17h40 – 17h50: Closing of Day 1

Views on Regional Dialogues on INDCs and Preparations for COP 21, July 1, 2015

9h30– 10h30: Perspectives from the Caribbean

1. *Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre - CCCCC*

10h30 – 11h00: Questions & Answers

11h00 – 11h15: Coffee Break

11h15 – 12h15: Perspectives from Africa

1. *Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel – CILSS*
2. *Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa – COMESA*
3. *Climate for Development in Africa Programme - CLIMDEV-AFRICA*

12h15 – 12h45: Questions & Answers

12h45 –14h15: Lunch Break

14h15 – 15h15: Perspectives from the Pacific

1. *University of the South Pacific – USP*
2. *Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme – SPREP*

15h15 – 15h30: Questions & Answers

15h30 – 15h45: Coffee Break

Discussion and Conclusion

15h45 – 16h45: Identify elements of common views towards an ACP Position Paper for COP21

16h45 –17h15: Draft Conclusions and Recommendations by ACP Secretariat (Chair)

17h15 – 17h30: Closing of the meeting

Annex B: Meeting Participants

1. Mr. Dampha ALMANI, Senior Policy Officer, Forestry and Land Management, African Union Commission, DamphaA@africa-union.org
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