

Climate Network Africa



Report of African Civil Society preparatory Workshop towards UNFCCC COP13/MOP3

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ANCC	Africa Network for a Climate Community
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
AWG	Ad-Hoc Working Group
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CERs	Carbon Emission Rights
CNA	Climate Network Africa
COP13	Thirteenth Session of the Conference of Parties
COP/MOP	Conference of Parties/Meeting of Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DNA	Designated National Authority
EU	European Union
GBM	Green Belt Movement
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
Gtons	Gigatons
KP	The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NAPAs	National Adaptation Plans of Action
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development
PDD	Project Design Document
PPM	Parts Per Million
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Developing Countries
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Executive summary

When the more than 180 nations gathered at Bali, Indonesia, as usual in the traditional Conference of the Parties that has become a routine since the first Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995, all world citizens were upbeat that a deal to reverse the debilitating impacts on climate change, particularly a successor to the current Kyoto Protocol would be agreed.

The Bali Climate Change Conference was being held when the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) had projected doom for the world if urgent measures are not taken to combat climate change.

Buoyed by the IPCC reports, and climate change effects beginning to be witnessed even earlier than anticipated, the global community is now appreciating the impacts climate change will have on the efforts to alleviate poverty, and in particular the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Climate change has thus attained the important status in priority among economic, social and political actors, thus shaping all aspects of development.

As the focus now shifts to the Bali Roadmap, it is expected that a suitable treaty to succeed the current Kyoto Protocol would be agreed at Copenhagen, Denmark in 2009 (UNFCCC-COP15). Since Parties agreed to the Kyoto Protocol in Japan in 1997, there has been mixed views over its achievements. But what is obvious, particularly in Africa, is that Kyoto has failed. The Kyoto's flexible mechanism, for instance, has generated controversies, with Africa accusing industrialized countries of giving preference to other regions of the world, while ignoring the continent, which scientists have argued will suffer the most from the effects of climate change. With this in mind, Africa is aspiring for a framework that departs from the inherent failures of the Kyoto Protocol to a new regime which will take care of her situation.

This cannot be achieved without concerted efforts by African stakeholders to fully participate in the ensuing engagement whose foundation was laid in Bali.

The Civil Society clearly understands its role in this engagement. The African CSOs Preparatory Workshop held in Bali was convened in this anticipation. Climate Network Africa and Climate Change Campaign Africa (CCC-Africa) will take centre-stage in ensuring that African priorities in the post-2012 regime are not only embedded, but also clearly spelt out.

Acknowledgement

Climate Network Africa wishes to thank all those who sacrificed their time to attend and actively contribute to the Workshop.

We also wish to sincerely thank Hivos for availing funds to enable us organise this workshop, without which it could not have been possible.

Our gratitude also goes to the presenters, particularly Hon. Collin Challen of the UK Parliament who, despite the tight schedule associated with his work, had time to attend the Workshop and shared his thoughts. Not to forget Kate Raworth of Oxfam GB, for her thought-provoking presentation that really enriched the workshop. Prof. Brendan Mackey from the University of Australia, proved a reliable friend of Africa when he set aside all his duties to be with us during the Workshop. His insights on Contraction and Convergence (C&C) were an eye opener to the participants. We thank him so much and look forward to our enhanced partnership.

Mr. Raphael Hanmbock and Hubert Meena, both active members of the CCC-Africa, shared their views with participants on Forestry and CDM respectively. We thank them for their commitment to the objectives of CCC-Africa.

Facilitators, session chairs together with rapporteurs played an important role to make the workshop a success. Although we have not mentioned them by names, we really appreciate their contribution.

Last but not least, we thank the management of the Aston Bali Resort for their kind hospitality.

Opening remarks by Dr. Alfred Omenya, Director of Programmes, Climate Network Africa

Dr. Alfred Omenya welcomed participants to the workshop and underscored the important role civil society organisations can play in shaping the outcome of the negotiations. He noted that African issues expected out of this workshop would be equity, rights and justice. He regretted that there were no many voices articulating these issues at the COP13, emphasizing that the continent should not be left behind as other regions move in to share the goodies.

While welcoming the Chair of the African Group, Dr. Samwel Adejuwon, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria, to the workshop, Dr. Omenya expressed his gratitude to the honour the Africa Civil Society had been accorded by African delegates, particularly the invitation of CNA to the African Group Preparatory Workshop in Abuja, Nigeria. Dr. Omenya acknowledged with humility, the presence and active participation of H.E. David Njoka, Kenya's Ambassador to Malaysia, who covers also Indonesia. He also thanked Prof. Brenden Mackey from Austria and Hon. Collin Chalen, from United Kingdom House of Commons for attending the workshop, noting that CNA and the two colleagues shared values in the area of justice and equity.

Dr. Omenya acknowledged the presence of Mr. Raphael Hanmbock, who is steadily working with parliamentarians in Cameroon and Hubert Meena from Tanzania, for their continued commitment to the objectives of the African civil society in the UNFCCC. He thanked Kate of Oxfam International for accepting to present her well-researched paper on Equity.

Keynote Address, by Dr. Samuel Adejuwon, Chair of the Africa Group.

Dr. Samwel Adejuwon started by posing a rhetorical question to the participants: what do we really mean by international climate policy? He explained that international climate policy is the science and means through which the international community has decided to address climate change through international conventions such as the UNFCCC. On the other hand, he observed, the issue of equity is about commitments that are meant for both for developed and developing countries.

He outlined the commitments of Developed Parties as follows:

- a) Making the necessary technology available to developing countries to help them fulfill their obligations.
- b) Provision of negotiated funds (LDC funds, etc).
- c) Capacity building. For example bodies in the Convention and the Protocol should have equitable representation from all countries.

Dr. Adejuwon outlined Africa's rights under the Framework Convention as:

- d) Sovereign right to be party to the treaties under the convention and protocol.
- e) The right to exploit her natural resources
- f) The right to access negotiated funds established under the Convention and Protocol.
- g) The right to benefit from technology transfer, capacity building and all their components.

Noting that justice is the recognition of the rights of developing countries, the Chairman of the African Group wondered whether it is applied with regard to technology transfer under the Convention and Protocol. He further wondered whether developed country parties have done enough in capacity building to enhance Africa's participation in CDM. In his view, he said, much has not been done and it's making it difficult for the continent to participate.

He expressed concern that funds are not available under the convention (Special Climate Change Funds, LDC funds, etc), noting that conditions set for accessing these funds, especially co-financing, has made it difficult for Africa to access the funds. In his view, justice has not been done in this regard to CDM and during the opening of COP 13/MOP3, Africa made statements to this regard.

He told the participants that under the Bali roadmap, negotiators were discussing another instrument for the Climate Change Convention to succeed Kyoto Protocol, which is blamed for letting down the African continent. Expressing fears that the concerns Africa has raised may not be addressed in the new regime, Dr. Adejuwon called for justice on the new regime, regretting that the issue of equity has already been relegated into the periphery of ongoing negotiations.

Contraction and Convergence By Prof. Brendan Mackay, University Of Australia

Having been developed over the last 20 years by Audrey Meyer of the Global Commons Institute in London, how can Contraction and Convergence shape our thinking?

The greatest injustice would be if the international community fails to solve the climate change problem. Adaptation won't solve the climate change issue but will help people cope with its impacts. Technology transfer won't solve climate change issues; it's an implementation issue. Only mitigation can solve the problem; reducing carbon dioxide emissions.

What is the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that is safe? Current levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are at 370ppm. Once the target has been established, we can work to achieve the stabilization. The longer we wait, the more harm to the people!

Once a safe limit is established (e.g. 450ppm), we have to reduce our emissions to stabilize at that limit (3Gtons per year at 450ppm stabilization level). How are we going to distribute that emission?

Every human being has a right to that pollution entitlement. It should be done on a per capita basis. It should be 450ppm if we agree. When are we going to do it? Is it in 20, 50, or 100 year's time?

The longer we wait the more harm will be done to people and the more expensive it's going to be to adapt. We should reduce emissions from the current 7Gt to 3Gt of carbon. We for example wanted to stabilize emissions by the year 2050; we would require reducing from 7Gt of carbon in 2007 to 3Gt of carbon in 2050.

The global per capita entitlement will be 0.5tons of carbon per person per year. An average Australian in 2007 emits 8tons of carbon per year. On the contrary, an average African may be emitting only 0.5tc per year. Australians will therefore have to reduce their emissions by a factor of more than ten.

If we don't have a per capita allocation system, how then do we distribute these emissions? Do we say the rich get more and the poor get less? In fact, the poor should get more since it's the rich who caused the problem in the first place. A basic principle of equity is that everyone should get their fair share.

Views of Hon. Collin Challen, Labour MP in the House Of Commons, and Chair, Inter-Party Parliamentary Committee on Climate Change (IPPCCC)

Are we solving the problem faster than we are creating it? If the answer is NO then we are going down fast. The United Kingdom has instituted a climate change bill to go to the House of Commons by February 2008. It proposes to cut 60% of Green House Gas emissions by the year 2050. By doing this, the UK will be returning to 40% of 1990 emissions.

There are two key components to reducing Green House Gas emissions:

- a) Concentration levels that are safe
- b) How to distribute responsibility?

Contraction and Convergence (C&C) is the only obvious answer, working on a per capita basis. The United Kingdom bill is based on C&C although the government refuses to admit. Any bill to deal with C&C is a global bill. You need to have knowledge that you are addressing your share of the problem. The 40% is coming from a figure based on historical data.

The science of climate change has much progressed since then and in addition, we now have to account for carbon sink failures, desertification, etc, and not only anthropogenic emissions. We could in fact be having a runaway problem in our hands.

The only model that can accommodate the changes in the facts (emissions and populations) is the C&C model. The Stern Review commissioned by the United Kingdom Government revealed that 1% of GDP would help us reduce emissions by 20%. 1% of the United Kingdom GDP is about £10 Billion, and the United Kingdom Government is not spending that yet.

Forty years ago, 0.7% of GDP was proposed as development aid to developing nations. Only the Netherlands, Belgium and Norway have achieved it, with Norway exceeding the target and contributing 0.97% of its GDP to Overseas Development Aid (ODA). On the basis of this, African governments can have an idea on how voluntary commitments are "respected" by developed nations.

At COP 13, everything is based on the market in the negotiated framework (CDM, financing, etc). If it is not a framework, then we will have the same voluntary nonsense that we've always had.

Aviation in the European Union: Aviation is being introduced in the trading scheme after 2012. Aviation will be allowed to grow but people will pay a bit

more to enjoy the privilege. All other sectors will have to make deeper cuts. This is a creation of a new market-based model and there is no guarantee that Africa will benefit.

If the C&C model was adopted, Africa would be guaranteed a flow of income based on historical figures. For example, \$1.2 billion would flow to Kenya as a right based on the C&C model.

Another obstacle that needs to be overcome is the price of carbon. A minimum price to carbon needs to be agreed. In the European Union, the price of carbon moved from 13 to 25 Euros.

We need to ask ourselves some hard questions. Is it possible on the basis of the current levels of cuts to avoid the 2 degree Celsius increase in temperature? We need a framework to check everything we do.

Equity in the Post-2012 Regime, by Kate Raworth, Policy Adviser, Oxfam International

What are the climate impacts in Africa? The continent of Africa is least responsible but is the worst affected by the adverse impacts of climate change.

For this reason, Africa should have the loudest voice in climate change negotiations and should be very angry. For example, rising temperatures have caused a gradual melting of the Mount Kilimanjaro glaciers.

Africa has also experienced less rainfall. Climate variability is natural but human emissions are now causing climate change. People are used to climate variability but they can't cope with the climate change.

<u>Climate Vulnerability</u>	<u>Human Impact</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spread of diseases• Agricultural loss• Desertification• Fresh water loss• Forestry damage• Sea levels rising	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Unhealthy PopulationFood insecurityMigration and conflictWaterborne diseasesMigration conflictLand infected by salt

Climate change is therefore a fundamental threat to the Millennium Development Goals. Droughts in Africa are increasing at a much faster rate than population growth. The communities who depend on natural resources will be heavily

impacted by the adverse effects of climate change. In particular, women will be more seriously affected.

Men	Women
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cash and food • Do trading • Grow crops • Sell labor • Invest in productive assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women produce most of the food Work on marginal lands Grow crops without irrigation Have no formal training They have no access to credit.

Women are more vulnerable to the weather and do all this work without payment. In Zambia, at the beginning of a new drought, the rate of HIV infection rises mainly because of crop failure. On the contrary, men migrate into towns and come back with AIDS. Women are left to sell sex for cash.

There are four areas of adaptation needed in Africa:

- a) Building new infrastructure: this is at a macro economic level
- b) Integration in national planning: budgeting by ministry of finance, marketing by ministry of trade, climate change education by ministry of education, etc. all sectors of government need to be involved at this level.
- c) Community level: hard adaptation measures are needed at this level that employ new technologies (e.g. drought resistant seeds, rainwater harvesting, etc).
- d) Soft adaptation measures: this comprises community based planning.

All these adaptation measures will approximately cost \$50 Billion a year for all developing countries. The United States, the European Union, Japan, Canada and Australia should pay for it in the form of new additional financing and not aid.

0.7% of GDP was promised by developed nations in 1970. The \$50 Billion is compensation owed to poor countries. Only the Netherlands are now paying for adaptation after meeting their 0.7% aid commitment.

NAPAs are coming into force now and African countries are putting in small submissions of \$1 to \$2 million dollars. The rich countries have only contributed \$67 million dollars to date, the amount of money Americans use for buying suntan lotions per year. What is happening to the LDC Fund managed by the GEF? The Situation is very worrying.

Many developing countries do not want Adaptation Fund to go to the GEF. If 2% levy on CDM goes to the Adaptation Fund, it will by 2012 have generated between \$80 to \$120 million dollars depending on the level of carbon trading. A better suggestion would be to use the polluter pays principle through other levies which could be as follows:

- 2% levy on the other mechanisms of the Kyoto carbon trading mechanism.
- Levies on carbon trading auctions and transactions
- International air passenger levy
- Levies on maritime emissions
- Redirected fossil fuel subsidies
- Redirected military spending.

COP 14 will review articles of the Kyoto Protocol. The role of COP 13 is to set up the agenda. Africa should ensure that funding for adaptation financing is put in the agenda now. Will the moneys set for these funds ever reach the communities at the grassroots? This question is foremost in Civil Society minds.

An African Perspective of Global Warming, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change, by Dr. Alfred Omenya, Climate Network Africa.

The ultimate objective of the convention and any related legal instruments that the conference of the parties may adopt, e.g. the Kyoto Protocol of 1998, is to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

As with the Convention, the Protocol is supposed to pay special attention to the concerns of developing countries, with emphasis on the specific needs of the Least Developed Countries and countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change or to the side effects of response measures.

The implementation of these mechanisms however has been seen to be inequitable, favoring industrialized and richer developing countries, at the expense of the poorer ones. This is double jeopardy, as richer countries are also the worst polluters, while poorer ones provide sinks for GHGs and area also the most impacted. Developed countries have also failed to meet their green house gas emission reductions targets, which they set at a "non-scientific", political, global average of 5% by 2012.

Vulnerability: Impacts of recent events in Africa resulting from climate change

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report confirms that Africa will be the most impacted continent. Africa has contributed the least to the potential climate change because of its low per capita fossil energy use and hence low greenhouse gas emissions. However, as a result of its weak adaptive capacity; the continent is in the receiving end for the impacts related to the phenomenon.

The population growth rates across Africa are among the highest and human development and economic indicators among the lowest. Poverty is therefore very evident. For most developing countries, poverty eradication is top in the list of priorities. With most of the people in the African continent living below the poverty line, talking about sustainable development would be a case of misplaced priorities.

Over 1 billion people live in extreme poverty on less than US\$ 1 per day. The figure rises to 2.8 billion if a standard of US\$ 2 a day is used (OECD 2001). Though these countries contribute the least (less than 1%) to emissions causing climate change, they receive the greatest impacts. Examples of these impacts are illustrated below:

The El Nino, 1997-98

Following the flooding associated with this phenomenon, most African countries have been threatened by food insecurity as they struggle to reconstruct their infrastructure that was destroyed during the flooding. Poverty reduction as the major focus for the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) in Africa is highly threatened by droughts and floods. These two extremes have direct impacts on the continent's efforts to attain her development goals.

More recent incidents of floods in Kenya are the Budalangi floods that hit the area in 2003. These floods destroyed property, infrastructure and peoples livelihoods. Landslides as a result of the same caused massive destructions at the Mt. Kenya region and Aberdare Ranges.

Increase in drought events

In 2004, parts of Southern Africa were affected by severe drought conditions. In some areas, in the Greater Horn of Africa, the rainy seasons were much shorter resulting in the continuation of a multi-dry season in the region. In Kenya, in 2004, the March-May rains ended prematurely thus exacerbating the drought

caused by several seasons of poor rainfall. Other countries affected by the irregular rains include Eritrea where poor rains in 2004 caused drinking water shortages.

Impacts on human health

Diseases linked with extremes in climatic conditions have been on the increase recently. Such include meningitis and malaria. Meningitis commonly found in areas of low humidity had previously been confined to Central Africa. This is no longer the case currently. It has spread to Eastern Africa especially in Kenya and Ethiopia. In Kenya, Malaria has spread to the highlands because of the warming these areas have undergone in the past. A strain of Malaria has developed in Africa called the '*Highland Malaria*'. Malaria remains the leading killer disease in Africa.

Drying up of some lakes in the region

Lakes in the region have been identified to have shrunk down from their original capacity. Examples of these include Lake Chad in Chad and lakes Baringo and Nakuru in Kenya. Lake Nakuru famous for its flamingos and various other bird species is now threatened by the impacts of climate change. As the lake capacity reduces most of the flamingoes have started relocating to other lakes. This is affecting tourism in the region and local livelihoods dependent on tourism. Most rivers feeding their water into larger lakes have become seasonal with the smaller ones drying up completely. 26 river streams have dried up around Mt. Kenya region.

Conflicts over natural resources

These are bound to arise in cases where otherwise abundant resources suddenly become scarce. The most recent clashes over natural resources include the Likia clashes over land in Nakuru, Kenya, in 2006/07. There are many clashes that have occurred in the past in Africa linked with dwindling of pasture resources. Human-wildlife conflicts abound as communities infringe on national parks to graze their animals.

Experience suggests that the best way to address climate change impacts on the poor is by integrating adaptation responses into development planning. This is fundamental to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, including the overarching goal of halving extreme poverty by 2015, and sustaining progress beyond 2015.

CDM: Structural and Policy issues: Can its implementation succeed in Africa? By Hubert Meena, Centre For Energy, Environment, Science And Technology, Tanzania

Overview

Clean development Mechanism - Modalities for implementation

- Participation
- Implementation process
- Methodological issues

Insights of CDM implementation

- Project type, ownership of projects and process
- Implication of profit motives (more credits at less costs) to developing countries
- Governance issues

Essence and objectives

CDM was established in Kyoto, Japan in 1997 at the Third Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC. CDM is a mechanism for the achievement of the UNFCCC implementation through collaboration between developed and developing countries

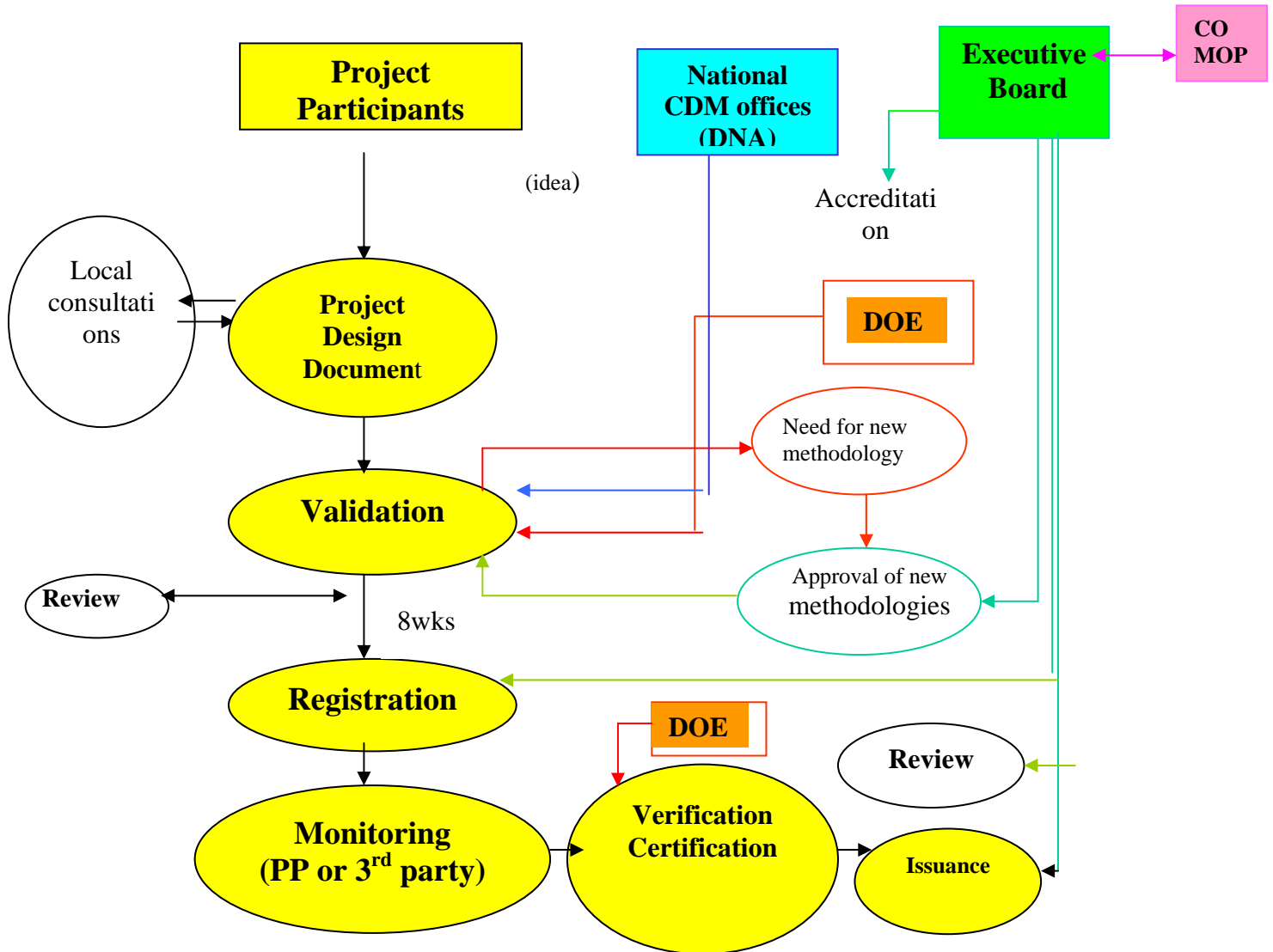
Principles that need to guide CDM

- Protection of climate system by ensuring that Developed (Annex I) countries meet their obligations of reducing GHG emissions
- Promotion of sustainable development to developing countries (non Annex I countries)
- Addressing specific need and circumstances of developing countries (technology transfer and financial flows into developing countries)

Criteria for implementation of CDM

- Voluntary participation approved by each party involved
- Real, measurable, and long-term benefits related to the mitigation of climate change
- Reductions in emissions to be additional to any that would occur in the absence of CDM projects

CDM Process



Modalities for CDM Implementation

Participation requirements

COP Decision 17/CP.7 Defines CDM modalities and procedures; paper FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.2 Stating, among other things that:

- Participation in a CDM project activity is voluntary
- Parties participating in the CDM shall designate a national authority for the CDM
- A party not included in Annex I may participate in a CDM project activity if it is a Party to the Kyoto Protocol

Baseline determination

Referred to in Decision 17/CP.7

Recognises the need for guidance for project participants and Designated Operational Entities in particular, for establishing reliable, transparent and conservative baselines.....

Project Design Document (PDD)

1. EIA
2. Description of (local) public consultation and resulting adjustments to the plan
3. Proposed monitoring methodologies conform M&V requirements
4. Project must not divert ODA,
5. Technology (transfer) must be sound and safe.
6. Written approval must be obtained from donor and host countries, stating their voluntary participation

To guarantee successful registration and validation, the PDD must include:

- Calculations of baselines and additionality description of boundaries,
- Leakage potential, national policy and context of host country,
- Crediting period.

CDM Project Development

Project Appraisal Involving:

- Definition of Project Boundaries
- Assessment of Country Context
- Assessment of Additionality
- Definition of Crediting Lifetime
- Projection of Baseline Scenario
Determination of Emission Reductions
- Project emissions based on emission factors (eg tCO₂/MWh) - can be zero project activity (eg MWh)
- Baseline emissions based on emission factors (eg tCO₂/MWh)
- Level of baseline activity considered 'appropriate'– eg MWh from plant, number of kerosene lamps
- Equivalence of service where possible

Methodological Issues

Development of the baseline scenario

- Macro economic projections and long term development scenario
This is the main input in any mitigation analysis. It also feeds the energy system analysis with the data on potential economic growth and associated energy demand
 - Technological development in the baseline scenario
This provides data for the energy demand and supply options. It also provides an input for computation of associated greenhouse and other environmental pollution due to energy production.
 - Greenhouse gas emissions from important sectors under the baseline scenario
These are measured on the basis of energy system expansion by source and fuel. Using the relevant emission factors the baseline emissions are evaluated and mitigation options proposed.
- Development of the mitigation scenario
- Macro economic and technological implications
Emissions reduction implications
Costing of the technological options for GHG mitigation
 - Multi criteria analysis–Decision Aiding Tools
These are models and other tools that are used to assess the energy systems emissions and other environmental impacts.

CDM project guidelines

Established guidelines which are approved by the CDM Executive Board, referred to as METHODOLOGIES are used in the design of CDM projects and if none exists for the project type, guidelines can be established specifically for the project. There are three main types of Methodologies, which include:
Small-scale: Includes renewables, energy efficiency and other project. Projects must be less than 15MW in the case of energy generation projects to qualify as "small-scale"

Non-small-scale methodologies and consolidated methodologies, which combine several different approaches: This category spans project types such as renewable energy, incineration of industrial chemical waste streams such as HFC23 and N2O, methane reduction activities such as landfill and animal waste management, and other types such as energy efficiency.

Forestry: Afforestation / Reforestation, typically remedy of degraded lands. Methodologies for avoided deforestation are currently under discussion.

Governance

Governments

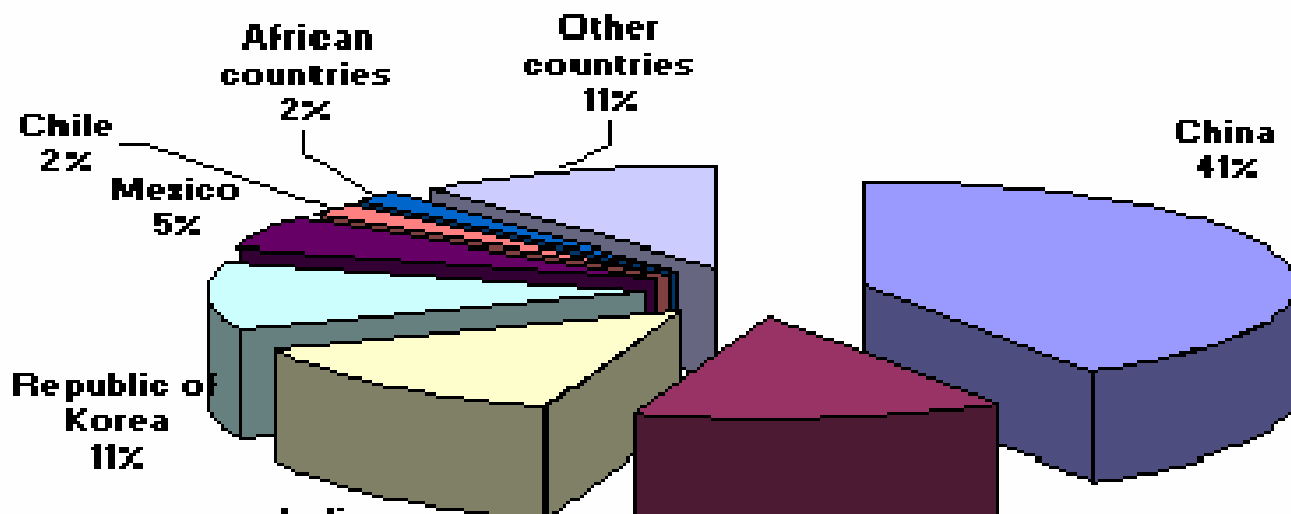
- Define sustainable development
- Set priorities
- Identify project areas
- Approve CDM
- Providing incentives for private sector investment in CDM
- Set up legal and regulatory and administrative framework
- Coordination at country level - Private sector, NGOs, Consultants

Who funds CDM country administration? Who decide on proceeds of CER?
Executive Board

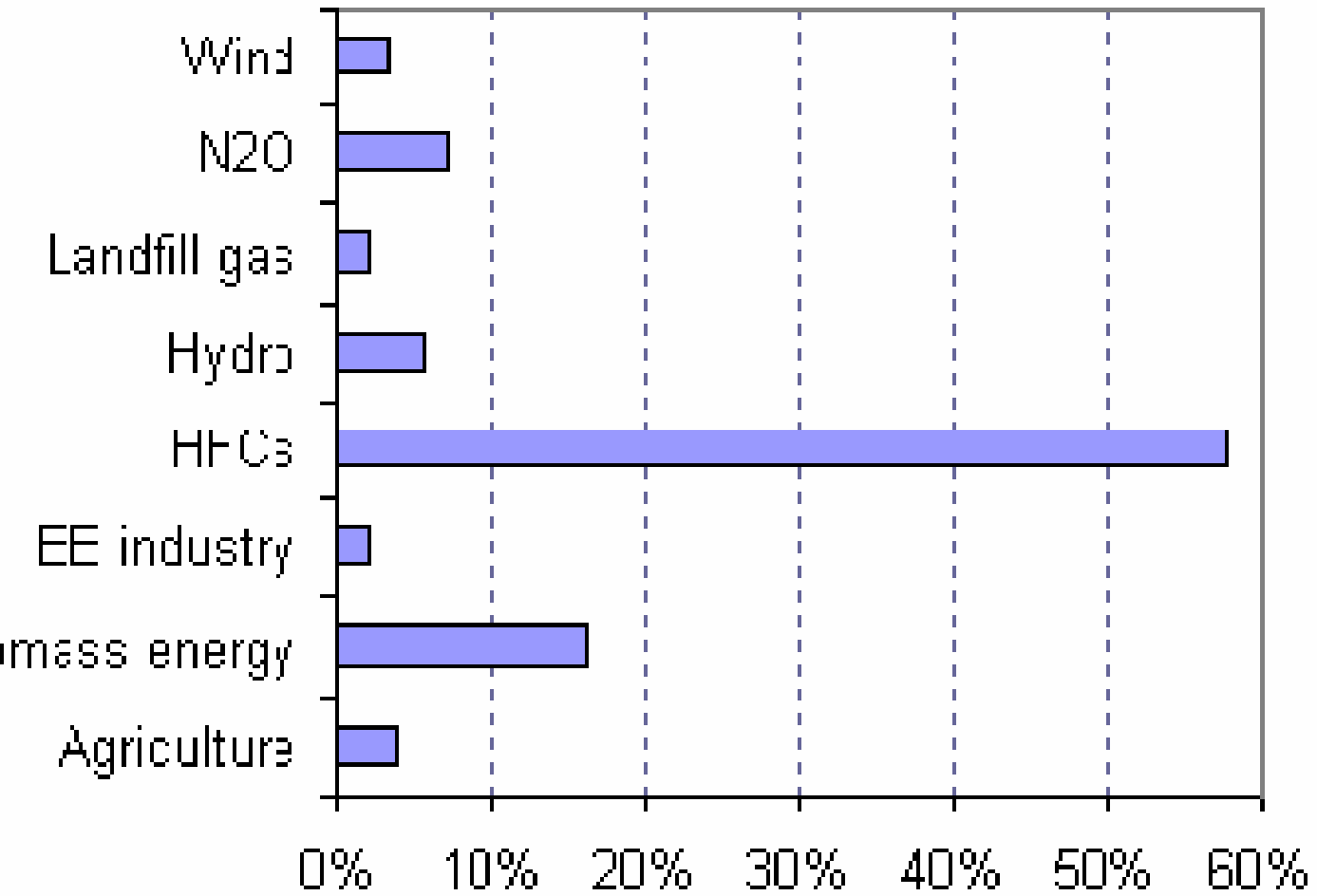
CDM and Carbon Trade

- Carbon trade has been growing fast over time from trade worth less than 4 billion Dollars in 2004 to over 30 billion dollars in 2006.
- As of 2 November 2007, 828 projects have been registered by the CDM Executive Board as CDM projects.
- These projects reduce greenhouse gas emissions by an estimated 171 million ton CO₂ equivalent per year. There are about 2,600 projects in the pipeline (most of which not yet registered). By end of 2012, these projects would produce over 2.5 billion tons CO₂ equivalent reductions.

CDM project distribution



CDM project type



Challenges

Institutional framework for CDM implementation: Formation of CDM entities:-

- Inadequate legal and institutional framework in the formation of the DNA institutions
- Amend the environmental law to include schedules for CDM implementation procedures
- Inadequate institutional linkages and coordination
- Involvement of other institutions with investment and sustainable development relevance, (Investment Promotion Centre, Planning ministries, The Treasury, Cleaner Technology Centres, Chambers of Industry, NGOs etc).
- Inadequate institutional and individual capacity in CDM matters

CDM is a market driven mechanism and:

- Lacks equity in project distribution and the fear of leaving out African countries
- Profit motive of the actors may undermine important sectors in developing countries
- The sustainable development criteria and technology transfer may not be achieved if market forces are left to dominate
- Involvement of developing countries entities as DOEs is limited

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Developing Countries (Redd), by Raphael Hanmbock, African Network For A Climate Community, Central And Western Africa

Raphael's was off-the-cuff comments over the discussions of the REDD particularly in Africa. He said that he was impressed that eventually, inclusion of conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks were being discussed in the COPs, and commended decisions so far made in the COP13.

He called for incentives on issues relating to emissions from avoided deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, noting that this is the only way countries with forest cover will be motivated to protect them to serve as carbon sinks.

Resolutions of the Workshop, by Mithika Mwenda, Programme Officer, Climate Network Africa

We, the African Civil Society organizations under the auspices of Climate Change Campaign Africa (CCC-Africa) attending the Thirteenth Conference of the Parties and Third Meeting of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC-COP13/MOP3) and attending the African CSOs Workshop today, Saturday 8 December 2007 at Aston Vila Resort, Bali, have observed the following:

- The voice of the African continent is vanishing fast;
- Adaptation, the key priority for the African continent has not been given the attention it deserves;
- Equity, an equally fundamental concern to the African continent is being pushed to periphery by Annex I delegates;
- The Fourth Assessment Report of IPCC has predicted doom for the African continent if urgent action is not taken to combat climate change;
- The IPCC has rated Africa as the region that will be most impacted by the impacts of climate change due to its vulnerability;
- Africa is nearly getting a raw deal, once more, from the ongoing deliberations on the successor to the current Kyoto Protocol, which was agreed to in 1997.

Guided by the above observations, we resolve as follows:

- (1) **Equity in the post-Kyoto regime:** Any post-Kyoto framework that is not anchored on equity will be as disastrous and futile as the current one which has not had any meaning to the African continent. We appeal to the African delegates attending this conference to settle to nothing less than an equitable regime that will pull the continent from the current neglect and marginalisation.
- (2) **Clean Development Mechanism:** CDM is the only Kyoto mechanism that has suited the African continent. Unfortunately, its implementation has seen the continent disadvantaged and received the least number of projects. To reverse this situation, capacity building should be enhanced while the criteria for CDM project review should be less rigid. There are only 23 projects in Africa to date!
- (3) **Adaptation Fund:** We reiterate, for the umpteenth time, that due to its rigidity, bureaucracy and susceptibility to manipulation by forces unsympathetic to Africa's situation, the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

is not the appropriate agency to host & manage the Adaptation Fund. In the strongest terms possible, we condemn the African delegates who seemed to deviate from the previous position to oppose GEF from hijacking the Adaptation Fund. It is not in Africa's interest.

- (4) **Adaptation Finance:** We want to take issue with the way those who are responsible for global warming have been shifting goal posts when it comes to adaptation financing. Oxfam International has come up with basic estimates of what is required globally for adaptation. As to who pays, the answer is certainly clear; that Annex 1 countries should commit a percentage of their GDP to Adaptation Fund, and this should not be substituted with Official Development Assistance.
- (5) **Technology transfer:** The transfer and development of technology should be suitable and contextual to the recipient countries. Since no economy can grow without appropriate technology. Annex I countries should honour their commitments by investing in the African continent to attain the necessary technology for takeoff.
- (6) **People-centered climate change response:** We reckon that little has been achieved in the search for sustainable solution to climate change because the subject has not been rooted into the people. There is a disconnect between what the technocrats are doing in boardrooms and what communities perceive about climate change. It is time to connect with people by engaging community groups such as women, indigenous peoples and the disabled, as they are the ones who are most impacted.

Vote of thanks, by Fathiya Abdulmajid, Administrative Officer, Climate Network Africa

Ms. Abdulmajid thanked the participants for setting aside their busy schedule to attend the workshop.

Noting that it is only through such engagements that will make Africa visible in the UNFCCC process, she urged participants to find innovative ways on how to make the continent productively participate in the Bali Roadmap.

She thanked the resource persons, rapporteurs and the hotel management for contributing in their own ways to make the workshop a success.

About Climate Network Africa (CNA)

Climate Network Africa (CNA) is a non-profit Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) established in 1991 in Kenya. CNA was originally set up for advocacy, policy analysis and lobbying. With time CNA has shifted its strategy and focus and expanded its horizon to encompass other climate change issues, e.g., energy, water, agro-forestry, etc., and how these affect the continent of Africa in terms of vulnerability, impacts, mitigation, adaptation and poverty reduction. CNA will take part in any activity that seeks to improve the chances for environmentally sustainable and socially equitable development in Africa, in light of the serious danger of climate change, ozone depletion, biodiversity loss and desertification.

CNA is also involved in capacity building, training and climate change awareness creation. This includes the publication of books that will promote knowledge in climate change and sustainable development. Current titles include: "Potential Impacts of Climate Change in Kenya," 1997; "The Clean Development Mechanism in Africa - A Framework for the Design of Sustainable Development Projects", 2001; and "Energy in the East African Community and Multilateral Initiatives for Sustainable Development (NEPAD, WSSD, MDGs, UNFCCC-CDM, COMESA, EAC)", 2004. CNA also publishes a quarterly newsletter, "IMPACT" on climate change and sustainable development.

Since 2002, CNA has been actively involved in NEPAD issues at national, regional and international levels. CNA has in this context, organised a number of national awareness workshops and fora on the NEPAD Initiative and the African Peer Review Mechanism. CNA was the NEPAD-K CSO Focal Point from October 2003 to October 2006.

CNA collaborates with a number of private and public research institutions/organizations in addressing problems affecting the development and management of natural resources using the latest information technology. CNA also carries out Environmental Impact Assessments and Energy Audits and promotes among others, access to sustainable energy resources.

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