



Climate Vulnerable Forum
Foro de Vulnerabilidad Climática
Forum de la Vulnérabilité Climatique



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

CLIMATE VULNERABLE FORUM REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR AFRICA

**Venue: United Nations Conference Centre, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
7- 8 May 2015**

Contents

- 1. INTRODUCTION.....3**
 - 1.1. Context..... 3
 - 1.2. Background 3
 - 1.3. Objectives of the Workshop 4
 - 1.4. Participants of the workshop..... 4
- 2. HIGH-LEVEL OPENING SESSION5**
 - 2.1. Statement by H.E. Belete Teferra, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Minister of Environment and Forestry 5
 - 2.2. Key note statement, Samuel Bwalya, Country Director of UNDP Ethiopia 7
- 3. CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION EXPERIENCE: DELEGATE PRESENTATIONS AND ROUND TABLE Q & A 10**
 - 3.1. Ethiopia: Planning and implementing the Ethiopian Climate Resilient Green Economy, CRGE Strategy..... 10
 - 3.2. Ghana: Policy Processes and Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) 12
 - 3.3. Kenya: National Climate Change Framework Policy & Bill 13
 - 3.4. Comoros: Climate Change Efforts and Challenges..... 15
 - 3.5. Burkina Faso: National Plan of Adaptation to Climate Change 17
 - 3.6. South Sudan: Climate Change policy implementation 18
 - 3.7. Rwanda: Frameworks, challenges and measures 19
 - 3.8. Zambia: Climate Change Policy Implementation 20
 - 3.9. Health Sector Vulnerability and Urgent Action..... 21
- 4. INNOVATIVE CLIMATE CHANGE FINANCING: PRESENTATION AND ROUNDTABLE Q & A.....23**
- 5. OVERARCHING CONCLUSIONS FROM PRESENTATIONS.....25**
- 6. CHALLENGES, NEEDS AND GAPS26**
- 7. SUCCESS, PROGRESS AREAS AND ACHIEVEMENT CONDITIONS.....28**
- 8. REPORTING, DISCUSSION AND SYNTHESIS30**

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Context

The Climate Vulnerable Forum Regional Workshop for Africa took place at the United Nations Conference Center, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from May 7-8, 2015. The meeting was chaired by Matthew Mckinnon who introduced the speakers, and gave background information about the CVF, its inception, and the workshop objectives.

The Africa Climate Vulnerable Forum Regional Workshop aimed to identify and promote headline climate change policy priorities for vulnerable developing countries of the region. This event amplified inputs of African countries to ongoing policy development in this domain. The exercise facilitated the exchange of knowledge on challenges, successes and experiences in climate change policy implementation among delegate countries. The event also provided an opportunity for the states to discuss about collective policy priorities for the region and to come up with key recommendations, which will be fed into the Climate Vulnerable Forum's global deliberations.

1.2. Background

The Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) is a semi-formal and non-exclusive cooperation mechanism for vulnerable developing countries focused specifically on climate change policy. The CVF is hosting regional workshops during 2014-15 in Africa, Asia, Central America/Caribbean, the Middle East and the Pacific to inform its global advocacy efforts on the basis of a more representative understanding of climate change policy priorities for developing countries vulnerable to climate change. These workshops are also a key input to the future collaborative work of countries through the CVF itself, including in the run-up to and during UNFCCC COP21, as well as for the period beyond 2015.

The Africa Regional Workshop is the input mechanism for countries from the region of Sub-Saharan Africa to these initiatives (a separate regional workshop for the Middle East and North Africa is involving countries in the northern part of the continent). The CVF Regional Workshop for Africa draws on country experience to identify an up-to-date understanding of the types of challenges, successes, needs and gaps experienced by developing nations as they strive to implement climate change policies across the region. The Sub-Saharan Africa Workshop's conclusions will be followed up through a Global Consultation in June 2015 in Bonn that will review the findings of all the regional workshops collectively and inform global level actions and advocacy of the Forum ahead of COP21 with the objective of ensuring strong and representative inputs of vulnerable countries.

1.3. Objectives of the Workshop

The workshop's objectives include, bringing clarity on the experience of developing countries in Africa in implementing national/regional climate change policies, in terms of:

- The most significant challenges faced in the implementation of climate action (whether programmatic, geographic, governance, finance, technology or in other respects), inclusive of adaptation and mitigation
- Projects, programmes or aspects of climate policy that have met with the most success at national or regional levels – knowledge that other countries within and beyond the region could benefit from
- Chief needs and priorities for achieving further progress and the advancement of the response to climate change on the ground (adaptation and mitigation), including a discrete set of policy recommendations for enhanced climate action targeting national, regional and global progress

Expected outcomes of the CVF workshop include:

- Shared understanding of lessons learned from adaptation and mitigation work in the region and how these might be applied to future projects/programmes
- Identification of the most important risks, solutions and needs for vulnerable countries of the region
- Shared agreement on future climate change policy priorities
- Identification of promising new areas for international and South-South collaboration in addressing climate change building on exchange of knowledge on policy response success
- Promotion of local/regional public awareness, increased representativeness of CVF efforts and inputs from Africa to the CVF's work focused on COP21 and other climate-relevant policy domains during and post-2015

1.4. Participants of the workshop

Participants in the Workshop include:

- Government officials responsible for climate change policy implementation (inclusive of adaptation and mitigation) from CVF members and other developing countries vulnerable to climate change from across Sub-Saharan Africa
- Relevant regional and international organizations, agencies and assistance actors active in Ethiopia and Africa
- National and local government officials from relevant Ethiopian entities
- Representatives of private sector, NGOs and other civil society groups based in Addis Ababa
- Members of the diplomatic corps and information media (for open sessions) based in Addis Ababa

2. HIGH-LEVEL OPENING SESSION

2.1. Statement by H.E. Belete Teferra, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Minister of Environment and Forestry

Excellency Samuel Bwalya, Representatives of Ethiopia, Excellencies, Expert representatives of fellow African nations, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to welcome you today to Addis Ababa, your second home city! My colleagues and I look forward to two days of rich and stimulating discussions at this Climate Vulnerable Forum regional inaugural workshop in Africa. I am particularly pleased to see with us delegates from all over Africa, particularly Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Comoros, DRC Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, South Sudan and Zambia.

As you all know, 2015 is a critical year for climate. In December 2011, negotiations were agreed on African soil in 2011 at the United Nations Climate Change Conference which took place in Durban in South Africa. The Durban Platform initiates action to develop a legally binding agreement under the Convention to include all countries so as to tackle climate change effectively. The Durban Platform is expected to conclude its work as a joint conference of the parties in Paris this December. We hope that new and strengthened international framework for working in unison to hold down the increases in temperatures due to human activity and to assist developing and vulnerable countries to manage the already unavoidable impacts of climate change.

At this stage, of course, the big picture is that slow progress has been made in reducing emissions, which have expanded by around 40% since the UN Framework climate convention was signed in 1992. We also know from the damages caused by a string of climate-related calamities, of freak super storms, unprecedented droughts and severe flooding that show that on the whole not enough has been done to equip local communities to cope with the impacts of climate change.

Africa really is the most vulnerable continent to the types of changes brought about by global warming. In geographical terms, our expansive tropical zones carry tremendous risks of loss of biodiversity risks as warm climates become hot ones. Impacts for Africa's fisheries are predicted to be particularly severe as water warm up more than anything previously observed. River deltas and low-lying coastal land, particularly in Western Africa, are already being put under huge pressure as they face salt intrusion, submergence and extreme tidal flooding because of the rising of the sea level. Arid and semi-arid regions, too, are becoming even more dry- like Lake Chad has actually vanished – while the Sahel fights with desertification due to increasingly long hot and dry periods, and increasingly short and erratic wet seasons.

In Africa, our economies are largely based on agriculture, which is the sector most directly susceptible to changes in climate. Africa is also home to the largest number of the globally poorest least developed countries (LDCs), which have been given formal recognition within the UNFCCC as a group especially vulnerable to climate change.

As a consequence of climate change, malaria, malnutrition, and food and water borne illnesses, which are among the most serious climate-sensitive diseases, are all more widespread in Africa than almost anywhere else. Of course, on the whole Africa's economic growth has been remarkable in the past decade. However, in the two decades since 1990, most other developing regions of the world were able to reduce extreme forms of poverty by more than half. South-East and East Asia even experienced 70% reductions in poverty or more, whereas Sub-Saharan Africa cut poverty by just 10% over that same period.

No doubt African economies would have grown faster and more inclusively were it not for climate change, which has such a disproportionate impact on the livelihoods of the poorest groups. But we have of course been very busy working hard to rise to the challenge of climate change. All of our countries have undertaken considerable activities both in terms of adaptation and emission reduction measures. The country delegates here all herald from dedicated teams who devote considerable energy to developing national climate change strategies and plans, and much more so to seeing through their implementation.

I hope we can look at the extent, for instance, that some of our countries have been pioneering responses to specific areas, such as renewable energy, the transport sector, disaster risk reduction, REDD+ or on climate change and health, which my country is also doing well in this regard. We should be able to establish what is needed to take our efforts to a higher level, and to identify who will take on what steps towards that. We must also discern where we absolutely require international support, and where are we able to be self-sufficient either nationally or regionally?

Ethiopia joined the Climate Vulnerable Forum in November 2011 when some 20 high representatives of vulnerable countries from every region gathered at Dhaka, Bangladesh just ahead of the important conference of the parties that took place in Durban. We see it as vital to work with vulnerable countries from other regions, including LDCs, the SIDS and also vulnerable middle-income countries like the Philippines, which is currently chairing the group.

There are conditions that are special to Africa that only African nations can effectively tackle. But we have most likely not worked closely enough across, for instance, SIDS, LDCs and middle-income countries as we could have. More energy could be devoted to examining commonalities with the small islands of the Pacific or Caribbean, with the landlocked mountainous countries of Central Asia, or the plains of South Asia, as well as the territories along the Central American isthmus. In this particular workshop we should be taking thinking beyond the Paris conference and UNFCCC track since the Climate Vulnerable Forum has already been quite active in intergovernmental fora outside the climate change negotiations. The Forum has a three-year Action Plan that specifically looks at other policy domains relevant to climate change. At the last session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva, for instance, an entire day was devoted to climate change as a primary order of work due in large part to the efforts of a number of the Forum's members, especially Bangladesh and Philippines.

The Forum has also engaged with International Organization for Migration (IOM) Council, the World Bank and other institutions and processes that are highly pertinent to climate action. The Forum's

efforts in the context of the IOM, for instance, contributed to its establishing the first ever operational division on migration, climate change and the environment—a move that should be valuable in helping African countries to mainstream climate in general, as well as human mobility issues into policy-making.

While you will hear more on the international context of these issues and the objectives of the Climate Vulnerable Forum from its ad hoc secretariat, which is hosted by UNDP, I would encourage all of you who are not already members of this Forum to recommend your governments to consider participating in it.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

Allow me to close my address now by saying that I very much look forward to the outcomes of your work, including in particular any specific recommendations for what can be done by who in order to enhance the response to climate change in Africa.

In closing, I would also like to extend thanks to the government of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia and to our colleagues at UNDP who have been responsible for organizing this important event. We are very grateful for the efforts that have been put in to help make it a success.

Finally, I wish you a very productive workshop as well as an enjoyable stay here in Ethiopia. Your views and experience are highly valued and your participation is integral to the success of this workshop. We thank you for your involvement.

Thank you very much. I now say this workshop is opened.

2.2. Key note statement, Samuel Bwalya, Country Director of UNDP Ethiopia

Excellencies, Honorable State Ministers, distinguished Participants, ladies and gentlemen,
It is my pleasure to be present this morning at the start of a very important regional event that aims to codify climate change policy priorities for addressing vulnerability to climate change in Africa.

I would like to thank all of you who have travelled from across Africa and those from outside Africa to join us here today and to convey a warm welcome to you all to Addis – the political capital of Africa.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The United Nations Development Programme is honored by the trust placed on us by Member States participating in the Climate Vulnerable Forum to develop a global project to institutionally and programmatically assist countries address their vulnerability to climate and support the forum's work.

UNDP has a track record in successfully supporting these processes at different levels. Many of you will be familiar with our work hosting regional gatherings around the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions under the expected Paris agreement of the UNFCCC – The meeting for Africa was held in Addis only some weeks back.

UNDP is a major global actor that is effectively using its presence in over 170 countries to bring to bear lessons from policy dialogue and on the ground interventions to inform strategic positions formulated and adopted at global, regional and national levels. We are assisting countries to implement climate change activities on adaptation, mitigation and REDD+ initiatives, and also through our partnership with the Global Environment Facility, the Least Developed Countries Fund, and the Special Climate Change Fund among others.

Here in Ethiopia, we are partnering with a government that has demonstrated strong political commitment to build a climate resilient economy by 2025. UNDP has been supporting in all aspects of the national process towards constructing a Climate Resilient Green Economy strategy and road map for implementation and financing including the establishment of CRGE Facility. We have also been privileged to support a number of key sectors, to promote renewable energy, enhance climate information and early warning systems, protect biodiversity, promote green and sustainable cities and promote sustainable land use, as well as to promote resilience to climate change at all levels.

The global response to climate change efforts has unfortunately fallen short of our hopes and expectations. The repercussion of 20 years of inadequate action has adversely affected Africa more than any other region.

UNDP remains committed to support dialogue on climate and development issues to help countries to articulate and implement smart solutions for address vulnerability to climate change.

African countries must stay in touch with each other and with the rest of the world often (including through this forum) to timely share experiences in order to effectively tackle contemporary development challenges. African countries need to learn from each other more than more than ever before and to tap into the ingenuity of its people, and innovations and best practices available across the continent and the world to firmly tackle climate vulnerabilities and associated development challenges including those for which this forum is intimately dedicated.

2015 is a critical year for international reflection and policy making around sustainable development goals. We have already had the Sendai conference on disaster risk reduction and in just a matter of weeks Ethiopia is hosting the much-anticipated global Financing for Development conference here in Addis Ababa. Preparation is also in full swing for the World Humanitarian Summit, which takes place next year in Istanbul.

Alongside the SDGs and MDGs, the Paris conference on climate change this year in France, commonly referred to as COP21, is expected to determine the post-2015 international parameters for the global climate agenda. All of these international processes will have a role in shaping the future for Africa and indeed the rest of the world.

Today's Climate Vulnerable Forum on Africa gives you an opportunity to reflect more comprehensively on the specific priorities for Africa to enhance the continent's response to the impacts of climate change. We trust that you will come up with a set of pragmatic recommendations targeting new, scaled up and innovative interventions at national, regional and global levels.

As you deliberate over the next two days I encourage you to keep in mind that you have a unique opportunity to ensure that Africa's voice is fed into next round of the "Durban Platform" negotiations to be held in Bonn in June and shape a collective orientation in the run-up to and after COP21. Please dig deeper into your frustrations and challenges, dig deeper into your aspirations and deeply reflect on your greatest achievements to influence and shape the global agenda on climate change for Africa's continuity prosperity moving forward.

UNDP is firmly committed to continue to support you to play this important role so that Africa's priorities and needs can be firmly be articulated in the global response to address vulnerabilities to Climate Change on the continent. This is important and needs our synergetic response and country level commitment to navigate this terrain and build robust and climate resilient African economy.

It is sincere desire that you will a fruitful discussion, and for those visiting Ethiopia for the first time to take time to sample the fine Ethiopia cuisines and hospitalities to reward yourselves for your long two-days of engaging and exhausting deliberations.

Thank you for your active attention.

Remarks

- The sectoral approach is something increasingly seen in countries attempting to integrate climate change adaptation, as an embedded policy response across different ministries. It is interesting to see the kinds of challenges faced by many of the delegates and their strategies to address those.
- In response to how member states can join this CVF, it was noted that the forum has a set of operational modalities. It is open and inclusive for member states. The mechanism for joining the forum is at a full meeting of the forum, where invitations and inductions for membership will take place. During this meeting two members (Tanzania and Madagascar) are not present. Hence, the next full forum date will be determined in the recent future.

3. CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION EXPERIENCE: DELEGATE PRESENTATIONS AND ROUND TABLE Q & A

3.1. Ethiopia: Planning and implementing the Ethiopian Climate Resilient Green Economy, CRGE Strategy

Within Ethiopia extreme climate events are common, particularly droughts and floods. Alongside the evidence of a changing climate, the incidence of droughts and floods has been increasing from time to time. Historic weather variability, extreme events and hazards have resulted in a substantial negative impact in agriculture & the economy in general. The economic impact depends on the extent of the variability and extreme events. Impact from droughts alone is estimated to reduce total GDP by 1% - 4%, and soil erosion by 2%-3% (around 1% of total GDP).

The Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) of Ethiopia and the CRGE are aligned in their vision of economic growth, and key agenda in sustaining faster and equitable economic growth through agriculture as a major source, and creation of favorable conditions for the industry to play key role in the economy. The CRGE's vision is to achieve a middle income country by 2025 which is resilient to the impacts of climate change. Its objectives include maintaining economic growth with no net increase in GHG emissions by 2025 relative to 2010 emissions levels, and building climate resilience across the economy. The key agenda item under this are agriculture (improving crop and livestock practices), forest (protection of forests as a carbon stock), power (deployment of renewable), industry, transport and buildings, making the most of urbanization, and water. The Sectoral Reduction Mechanism (SRM) is the process by which Ethiopia will achieve its middle income climate resilient green economy.

Progress towards achieving the Vision: There are systems to deliver the CRGE in planning, resources and delivery, There are strategies, such as Green Economy strategy, Climate Resilient strategies, Sector Reduction Mechanism. Planning for GTP2 through mainstreaming climate change is under progress. Other progresses include, allocation of huge internal resources and community mobilization, setting up of institutions, systems, processes and tools for climate finance, overcoming delivery bottlenecks to deliver results and tracking of results through monitoring and evaluation systems. Average GDP is 10.7% and its growth from 8.7% (2011/12) to 13.6% (2003/04) has been driven by the shift in employment away from agriculture (83% to 77%) and shift in exports (both in terms of income, number of goods and trade partners).

Important Ingredients for Progress towards Achieving the Vision: include political leadership, local ownership and leadership, an understanding of already ongoing national work and drawing on international experience, the understanding that green growth will be transformational if it is integrated, mainstreamed and implemented with national development objectives, and the focus on the information that is needed to inform key policy decisions and capacity development at institutional, systemic and human capital development levels.

Challenges: The future impacts and costs of climate change on the economy are potentially very large. These challenges include the possible negative impact on GDP with increased incidences of droughts

and flood, and its pronounced impact on the most vulnerable in society. Different analysis highlights that climate change may poses threat to the economy. Other challenges include financial and capacity constraints to implement the ambitious, strategic & transformative CRGE.

Conclusions:

- Any Strategy in CC, need to be main streamed, integrated and implemented in high level goals
- There is a need for significant capacity building support to effectively achieve the SRM and CRGE
- Analysis and policy will help implementing and executing entities prepare and implement investment plans and proposals.
- Coordination: The SRM process requires challenging coordination of implementing and executing entities, donors, the private sector and civil society.
- Finance: Capacity building is needed to attract and leverage finance into the facility

Roundtable Q & A

- In response to how Ethiopia is mobilizing resources for the implementation of climate resilient development, it was noted that the country is receiving support from development partners, but most importantly is mobilizing its internal resources. Both internal and external resources will be mobilized for implementation of climate resilient development.
- The plan to limit green house effect while at the same time controlling degradation and deforestation is achieved through various activities, among which are found interventions towards creating jobs for rural communities, teaching them on how they can use efficient stoves, and engaging the community in national programs. There is a positive reception and community contribution. Understanding the benefits of green development, community members contribute 30-40 days of free labour per year, and have positive perceptions about what the government has started. Increasing the productivity of agricultural land will also enhance food production. Forests are important, because reduction in forest cover affects agricultural productivity. Reforestation will not only help in maintaining emissions, but in also reducing them.
- The country has been achieving economic growth before the Climate Resilience, which was launched three years ago. Major emissions are caused by agriculture (deforestation for crop and livestock practices), urbanization, and the transport sector. The emission from industries is not very significant since the country is not industrialized. In general, the emission from developing countries is low. However, with the plan to move into industrialized economy, the emissions could grow. Hence, Ethiopia is taking lessons from developed countries to avoid the consequence, and has taken actions to control deforestation and engage in afforestation.
- FAO is similarly supporting actions towards increasing productivity and climate resilience, through three major areas, namely supporting adaptation, resilience and improving productivity. For example if we look at some strategies, such as the CRGE, they have identified opportunities to support the three wings. So, FAO for Ethiopia and other governments provides support in those areas, and how to modify country strategic plans in a way that balances the three components.

3.2. Ghana: Policy Processes and Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC)

Presenter - Dr E T Obeng, EPA

Ghana is a service sector led economy, with industry and agriculture contributing to the rest of the economy. It is a lower middle income country with GDP/capita of around 1,605 US dollars in 2012, and an average annual GDP growth of 5.8% between 2001 and 2013. Cost of environmental degradation is estimated at 9.3% of the GDP. Tropical weather continues to get warmer, whereas rainfall remains uncertain. Total national emissions were 33.7 MtCO₂ in 2012. Ghana has a commitment to go green within the context of sustainable development, and has signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol and UNFCCC Convention. It has also prepared National Climate Change policy.

National policy and Institutional processes: include Climate Change Committee, Vulnerability Assessment, Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (2013-2017), 1st, 2nd 3rd National Communication, National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, Technology Needs Assessment, Green Economy Strategy 2014, National Climate Change Policy, Climate Change Master Plan (CC strategy), and INDC

The National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) is to provide strategic direction and co-ordinate issues of climate change in Ghana. It surpasses 'traditional' climate change policy areas of adaptation and Mitigation, and emphasises that social development is of key concern and therefore, cuts across sectoral areas. The three main objectives of the NCCP are effective adaptation, social development and mitigation

Ghana's INDC: One of the major decisions of the 20th Conference of Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). While basic directions on areas for the INDC were provided in the COP decision at Lima, for the most part it remained an open ended decision left to individual countries.

General Guidelines for Preparation of INDC include: Quantifiable information based on a reference point (including a base year), time frames for implementation, scope and coverage, planning processes, assumptions and methodological approaches, fair and ambitious considerations in the light of national circumstances, and actions towards achieving the objective set out in Article 2 of the Convention (prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference in the climate system). The National Agenda is to prepare a technically sound, economic feasible and politically acceptable INDC for Ghana by defining economy-wide objectives, formulating strategies for achieving the set objectives, identifying means of implementation, establishing system for monitoring and tracking the progress and assessing the overall the socio-economic cost to developments.

Scope of the INDC: Phase 1 involves preparation and submission of Ghana's INDC to the UNFCCC within the stipulated time while phase 2 involves formulation of a national action plan to guide implementation of the strategies that would be identified in the INDC for 2020. During Phase 1, there will be preparation

of the National Agenda, conducting informal brainstorming, formation of working group and setting out TOR and activity plan beginning of March, initiating high level consultation and low level consultation at sector or area specific levels and with working groups. This will be followed by Analysis and activities on preparation of option paper on means of implementation and implications of strategic choices, on adaptation contribution and on mitigation contribution. The next step will be consultation and policy disclosure.

Roundtable Q & A

- In response to the question about the resources for the INDC, it was noted that UNDP and GIZ are supporting the programs currently, and that there are no significant problems in funding.
- INDC can be a starting point for emission reduction at a global level since countries who accepted it in the Durban platform are aligning it with their national plan
- There were questions on how counties feel about the continuous process of planning. Various plans have been developed in the past, and therefore, this raises the question of whether it will not be better to focus on national strategies with clear indicators, rather than going from one plan to another. To this, it was noted that countries can have their own national plans, but how INDC brings and binds countries together for a global level change.

3.3. Kenya: National Climate Change Framework Policy & Bill

Presenter: Adegü B. Adegü, National Climate Change Secretariat, Ministry of Environment, Water & Natural Resources

Kenya has been attempting to integrate climate change considerations into various legal instruments for some time. Proactive policy, regulatory and legislative initiatives that are ongoing include among others, constitutional recognition of sustainable development, public participation in environmental decision making and socio-economic rights, intensification of forest rehabilitation and reforestation by increasing forest cover of the total land area from 2 % to 10%, mandatory agro-forestry practices for all farms, strategies for efficient and accessible integrated transportation systems, encouragement of renewable energy developments through fiscal incentives, rural electrification and mandatory solar power use and promotion of eco-tourism with conservation measures and co-benefits for adaptation.

Towards a coherent CC policy and law

Regarding the current institutional framework, a range of institutions have been created that have a specific mandate to address climate change or have substantial engagement with the issue. These include the Climate Change Secretariat within the Ministry of Environment, and the establishment of 'climate desks' in key sectoral ministries, National climate change response strategy (NCCRS), National climate change action plan (NCCAP), different actors such as the private sector, CSOs etc. The NCCRS was a good first attempt of a coordinated approach to address climate change in Kenya but has shortcomings in that certain stakeholders/sectors indicated that they were not fully involved or

consulted; and that the proposed actions were too broad to capture the real adaptation needs. Hence, this was the justification for a more comprehensive and inclusive process – the NCCAP.

Challenges: Some of the challenges were that

- Jurisdictional ambiguities and conflicts and common due to overlapping legislative mandates.
- Fundamental legal instruments (constitution, vision 2030 , EMCA) do not explicitly mention climate change or response strategies.
- Institutional capacity still remains a major challenge.

Towards a coherent CC policy and law: The NCCAP key recommendations include:

- Standalone Coherent Climate Change Policy.
- Climate Change law.
- Miscellaneous Amendments.
- Institutional reforms.
- Produced an “issues paper” to inform policy formulation

Progress: The following progresses are evidenced. The National Climate Change Framework Policy and legislation are priority actions of the government. In addition, multi-stakeholder National Steering Committee (NSC) are constituted, roadmap and budget are set, consultancy procured, draft National Climate Change Framework Policy, draft inputs to Climate Change Bill and stakeholder’s consultation strategy prepared.

Guiding principles of the policy include enhancing resilience to climate change and low carbon development for the prosperity and sustainable development of Kenya. The objectives are to establish an effective institutional framework to, and mainstream climate change response into relevant sectors, reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, catalyze Kenya’s transition to cleaner, lower emissions and less carbon intensive development, incentivize private sector involvement in building climate change resilience by removing barriers, facilitating widespread public awareness, providing a framework to mobilize resources for climate change response and adopting intergenerational, special needs, and gender mainstreaming approach.

Steps in the roadmap include county consultations, cluster stakeholder meetings, involvement of the parliament, and a national validation meeting in September 2014. By the beginning of this year, the final Policy and Cabinet Memorandum was submitted and is awaiting Cabinet approval. **The Climate Change Bill’s (2014) engagement** process has taken over 5 year period, and the Bill has passed through the third reading in the National Assembly (Hansard report of 5th March, 2015). Climate change bill is now with the Senate, and public hearing was held as a requirement of the constitution. It is almost at the final protocol/legislative process.

Roundtable Q & A

- In response to why it took a long time to have the legislation on climate, the delegate from Kenya responded that the process took long because the national requirements were not met in the first phase. A draft Bill was presented by a CSO in 2010. Later, complaints were expressed about the lack of public participation, which led to county level consultations that took time.

3.4. Comoros: Climate Change Efforts and Challenges

Comoros is a small island which is highly exposed to climate change with significant socioeconomic and environmental impacts (floods, loss of biodiversity, deforestation, declining agricultural production, water supply difficulties etc). The country has put in place a program as well as policy and strategy, though emissions are very low. The country also wants to adopt mitigation measures. Work is progressing with the Ministry of Environment and Forest, and focal persons in Education and health sectors. However, this team is small, and is not well harmonized.

Climate Change efforts include: National Environmental Policy for the rational and sustainable management of natural resources, manifesto between UNDP and the Comorian government, Biodiversity Strategy and its Action Plan, Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (PRSP) and its Action Plan 2011-2014, Accelerated Growth Strategy for Sustainable Development (SCA2D) 2015-2019, Strategic Framework of Programmes from 2011-2015, National Action Programme of Development of Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPA) in 2006, Preparation of national communications, regional projects, adaptation projects in the field of agriculture and water (ACCA and ACCE), Disaster Management Project, Micro Small Grants Programs (GSP), AMCC Project to increase the integration of climate change issues by Comorian players, draft document on restoration of forests and watersheds, development of a National Adaptation to Climate Change program in partnership with UNDP, development of a national policy, strategy and action plan on climate change with support from COMESA and preparation of the report on INDCS.

Major gaps

- Lack of efficiency and great difficulties of coordination between different institutions
- Low involvement of academic and research institutions of the Comoros in the field of climate change
- Lack of information due to gaps in availability or inaccessibility of information
- Limited information sharing among different stakeholders
- Political will
- Community involvement
- Lack of qualified human resources and means dedicated to climate change in relevant institutions
- Lack of national assessments in order to formulate and plan effective policies and strategies, and to adapt and clarify the funding and technology needs.

Recommendations

- Inform managers of relevant institutions and provide technical expertise for resource mobilization
- Greater involvement of actors and civil society in general to understand climate issues and ensure their inclusion in the development plans and projects at the national and local levels
- The need to put in place structures, concrete mechanisms and tools that can promote the integration of climate change and to involve some agencies such as universities, research institutions, communities and NGOs etc
- Conduct an analysis of institutional gaps and intermediate entities and identify their capacity building needs
- Coordination structures: set up or strengthen exchange and cooperation structures for information sharing, participation, training and awareness raising for stakeholders
- Create a national committee on the issue of climate change
- Mainstream climate change in sectoral strategies (tourism, health, etc.)

Roundtable Q & A

- With regards to how Comoros is rehabilitating its basins, the presenter noted that there is a project underway that is supported by UNDP. This five year project has three components- including Capacity building, rehabilitation of basins and diversity of livelihoods. Comoros is looking at the ecosystems in place. There is a need to target the basins. The project is at its initial stages, with the identification of the basins.
- It is important to know how the social and economic dimensions are going to be addressed. Information is shared by country presentations on climate change policies. However more information should be presented on how these issues are addressed, and how robust the climate change policies are to address the multi-sectoral aspect and multi-dimensional effect of climate change.
- The socio-economic issue was mentioned by different countries. For example, Comoros delegate noted how important it is to have a national committee that will also engage community members. Similarly in the case of Ethiopia, it was mentioned how community participation was part of the interventions. Countries have also presented their concerns about how plans are going to be implemented not only in relation to budget issues but also awareness raising components. In the case of the Ghanaian policy, one component that is designed is social development. This talks about creating equity and other current issues, such as the rural poor who are vulnerable because of the climate change, urban poor, women and children. Issues such as rural-urban migration, employment, health concerns including malaria etc are also considered. The country has created a fund for national insurance. It is also important to know that every country has its own specific issues. Some are facing migration problems, while some may be experiencing gender gaps or increased vulnerability of women.
- Comoros has hired consultants to work on its national policy. Hence, these recommendations are instrumental for the policy development process.

3.5. Burkina Faso: National Plan of Adaptation to Climate Change

Presenter: Tradore Do Etienne, Rural Development Engineer, SP/CONEDD-BURKINA FASO

Burkina Faso is found in West Africa, and has an economy focused on agriculture, stock farming and forestry. The climate is dry tropical climate with two, rainy and dry seasons. The country faces several serious climate change effects. As a developing country, Burkina Faso has limited resources to implement or to deal with climate change effects.

National Plan of Adaptation (NPA) Development Context includes:

- Ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), September 2, 1993 and Kyoto protocol March 31, 2005
- National communication
- Development of politic to reduce GHG emissions
- Elaboration of National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). NAPA was adopted by the cabinet meeting in 2007. This plan contains urgent actions for adaptation.
- The state also felt the necessity to have a strategy document linked adaptation in the medium and long term in taking into account every vulnerable sectors.

The NPA was developed through a process of climate studies, assessment of risks and different socio-economic activities on sectors' vulnerability. It also included creating a national staff, organizing expert missions to visit the three pilot project of NAPA, planning of meetings with the mains actors, control and assessment of reports, creating a technical monitoring committee, writing the synthesis report followed by the development of the NPA document. Technical monitoring committee was organized and a technical workshop was undertaken on NPA. After a validation workshop was organized at the national level, amendments were made followed by the submission of the NPA for adoption by the Cabinet meeting.

There are main elements of sectoral NPAs, specifically Agriculture, breeding, Environment and Natural Resources, Energy, Health, infrastructures and habitat, Civil Society Organizations and Women's Associations.

The global contents of NPA include preliminary dispositions, preparatory, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation phases. The national partners include Ministerial departments, MEF, NGOs, private sector, and others, while international partners include FEM fund, Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund and other bilateral donors and partners.

Burkina Faso's NPA is an outcome of a long participatory process and learning to provide solutions to medium and long term concerns of populations vulnerable to Climate Change. However, there are major challenges in appropriation and political action for financial support.

Roundtable Q & A

- In response to questions about the lessons and differences in stakeholder consultations for the NAP and NAPA process, and how well aware were communities about the two issues, the presenter noted that the two concepts differ in their timeline. The NAPA has come to an end because it was designed for the period from 2007-2012. The NAPA was designed to meet climate problems that were already in existence, whereas the National Plan is looking at foreseen climate change problems.
- Question was raised on whether the technical guidelines under the UNFCCC process were employed for the development of the NAPs. To this, the presenter explained how the preparation of NAPs was undertaken through a team of experts that covered the national territory in order to identify climate risks that the country was facing. Proposals were made on actions that need to be taken at the sectoral levels.

3.6. South Sudan: Climate Change policy implementation

Presenter: Payai Manyok John, Inspector for Multilateral Environmental Agreements/NFP for UNFCCC Ministry of Environment, RSS/Juba

South Sudan is endowed with a lot and diversified natural resources such as fertile agricultural land, natural forest, fresh water, energy, wildlife, minerals and oil reserve. Between 2008 and 2012, South Sudan experienced two droughts. Drought and flood prone states of South Sudan include; Eastern Equatoria, Warap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes and Jonglei state.

South Sudan has acceded the three Conventions of UNFCCC, UNCBD and UNCCD in April, 2013. It has also joined the GEF and became the 183rd GEF member on 25/4/2013. Two National Focal Points were nominated and endorsed by GEF.

Challenges to implement climate change actions include

- Recurrent floods
- Recent internal conflicts have greatly undermined peace building efforts
- Inadequate technical and Finance support for development from partners
- Lack of Climate change policy
- Inadequate technical support for development of the Investment plan in relation to climate change activities
- Lack of a financing mechanism- South Sudan is trying to get some fund to hire a Consultant to develop Intended National Determines Contributions (INDCs), Capacity Building programs, and South Sudan NAPA
- Lack of data and information
- Positive indications of buy-in from in country development partners but no commitments

Project/ Programmes are found on human resource and institutional capacity building, environmental awareness (small projects in the form of community tree planting, strengthening schools' farming models, water and sanitation programs and indigenous knowledge development, and adaptation and mitigation to Climate Change

The following are the priorities for enhancing future effort

- Institutional capacity development of climate change institutions
- Develop response strategies to climate change
- Resource mobilization strategy for Climate change
- Strategies on peace and conflict resolution
- Financial support strategy, or how we are going to mobilize our resources
- Technical assistance
- Capacity building

Conclusion: Addressing climate change requires a good scientific understanding, as well as coordinated actions and policies at the local, national and global levels.

3.7. Rwanda: Frameworks, challenges and measures

Presenter: Jackie Musoni

Legal framework: Environmental policy is in place, along with Organic law for 2005 and Ministerial Orders for specific projects such as those determining activities and works on that require EIAs.

Institutional framework: There are Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Rwanda Environment Management Authority with Climate change Department, Rwanda Natural Resource Authority, Rwanda Development Board where EIA was transferred to promote green investments, and EDPRS 11 which highlights green growth and economy in its one the economic transformation.

Challenges include unpredictable seasons which affect agriculture and live stock, long droughts and floods, lack of sufficient infrastructures and loss of flora and fauna.

Adaptation and mitigations measures focus on: Promoting Green Energy (hydro power, solar energy etc), improved agricultural methods from rain fed to irrigation, introduction of zero grazing which promotes organic manure and biogas, use of saving energy cooking stoves locally known as rondereza, afforestation and agro-forestry activities, improving public transport, introduction of FONERWA fund for Environment and climate change, introduction of solar water heaters and energy saving bulbs in collaboration with Rwanda Energy Group, and awareness campaigns and trainings. As a way forward, it is important to lobby decision makers, share information, continue awareness creation and move from passion to action.

3.8. Zambia: Climate Change Policy Implementation

Presenter: Ephraim Mwepya Shitima, Acting Chief Natural Resources Management Officer, Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Zambia is in the process of adopting a comprehensive National Policy on Climate Change which has been formulated and only awaits Cabinet approval. The goal of this policy is to support and facilitate a coordinated response to climate change in the country. It is aimed at enabling the country re-align its climate sensitive sectors of the economy of the economy and its society in order to meet its developmental goals through adaptation and mitigation interventions. However, the country has been implementing climate change interventions over the years with specific strategic policy documents on adaptation and mitigation.

The National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA): As a Least Developed Country (LDC), Zambia developed its National Adaptation Programme of Action in 2007 to address urgent and immediate adaptation needs. The NAPA identified four sectors are the most vulnerable to climate change impacts. These included agriculture, water and energy, Natural Resources (forests and wildlife) and human health. The NAPA recommended ten project profiles as interventions covering these vulnerable sectors, out of these four projects are at different stages of implementation

Mitigation: Although there has not been specific strategy on mitigation before the National Climate Change Policy, Zambia has been involved in a number of mitigation initiatives. For example, the country has been facilitating implementation of the clean Development Mechanisms (CDM), a flexible mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol. About three CEM projects have been registered under the Zambian Designated National Authority (DNA) and some are already earning certified emission reduction (CERs). In addition, Zambia is one of the pilot countries under the UN-REDD Programme under which Strategy has just been completed and is undergoing validation. Other areas of mitigation include in transport where energy efficiency has been promoted, and the use of cleaner fuels, promotion of conservation agriculture and now five NAMAs have been formulated for implementation

Lessons from implementing climate change interventions

- Multi-Sectoral approach is critical for success in implementing projects and programmes
- Coordination through an identified institutional framework is essential to ensure efficiency and avoid duplication by sectors
- Mainstreaming or integrating into development plans at different levels takes time and effort, understanding also needs to be enhanced in what it means. It is important to enable the stakeholders understand what mainstreaming means, so that the need to look for resources will be reduced.
- It is important to have coherence of projects and programmes both at the national level and within and across sectors to help stakeholders understand actions.

3.9. Health Sector Vulnerability and Urgent Action

Presenter: Waltaji Terfa, Climate and Health Focal Point, WHO Ethiopia

Climate Change and Health

- The world's most worrisome diseases' transmission cycles are profoundly shaped by conditions of heat, humidity patterns of rainfall. Climate change contributes to tropical diseases distribution and transmission, and it has also changed distribution of some disease vectors. Examples include malnutrition, diarrheal, cardio respiratory, infectious diseases, heat waves, floods and drought.
- The proportion of the undernourished population sub Saharan Africa could increase by 25-90% at warming of 1.2°C – 1.9°C by 2050
- Climate change annual direct cost of health impairment will be \$1.5-4 billion by 2030, creating substantial burden on health services

Health Vulnerability understood

- Rio Declaration 1: "Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development... entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature." (1992)
- UNFCCC Article 1: "Adverse effects of climate change": have negative impact.... on the operation of socio-economic systems or on human health and welfare
- UNFCCC Article 4 (f): All parties shall employ appropriate methods. Eg. EIA/ HIA... with a view of minimizing adverse effects on the economy, on public health... of projects
- WHA in its 61st session resolution WHA 61.19 on CC and health, 2008 requesting all member states and others to express commitment to meeting the challenges of CC on human health
- The 61st Session of the WHO Regional Committee for Africa adopted a Resolution AFR/ RC61/R2 on a Framework for Public Health Adaptation to CC, Sep 2011
- However, though Vulnerability of Health is well understood, we are not adequately managing these risks. There is a failure to connect health priorities of LDCC

WHO's work with government and partners: Programmatic approach: "Minimum package" for health resilience to climate change

- Multisectoral governance and coordination: Health input on environment, climate, development, policy and vice versa
- Capacity building: Institutional, professional capacity, and resource mobilization in response to local assessment
- Research: Stakeholder driven research, focusing on cost effectiveness, equity and sustainability
- Awareness raising and social mobilization: Communication for behavioural impact from national to community level
- Baseline Capacity and Risk Assessments include: climate and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments, assessments of programme capacity, and definition of monitoring and evaluation frameworks
- Integrated Environment and Health Surveillance: risk mapping and establishment of early warning systems for climate sensitive risks, and integration of environment and health monitoring, and response plans.

- Environmental Management: health impact assessment for decisions in other sectors and management of ecosystem services, and risk factors to health.
- Scale-up and climate proofing of interventions for climate-sensitive health impacts such as integrated vector management for vector-borne disease, water treatment and safe storage, and legislation and enforcement for air quality
- Strengthening of health capacities in disaster management includes inclusion of health in DRR and response plans, and resilient and sustainable provision of energy and water to health facilities

The Work in Ethiopia & other countries: Climate and Health

- Building adaptation to climate change in health in least developed countries through resilient WASH. WHO/DFID supported 4 countries including Ethiopia
- Used in 3 workshops to prepare national action plans, which involved representatives from MoE and MoH from 43 Countries in Africa
- Online H-NAP repository under development
- Pilot projects on CCH in Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi and Tanzania
- Support for countries to conduct vulnerability & adaptation assessments (V&A). In the case of Ethiopia, established CCH Technical Working Group on Nov 2013, undertook V&A assessment using 25 years climate info and climate sensitive disease, measured effectiveness of Climate resilient community based WASH interventions and implemented Climate Resilient pilot Water Safety Plan urban & rural water supply.

Climate change exacerbates risks to Health. Thus, there is a need to think systematically, and act on it, so that inequitable health effects will cease.

4. INNOVATIVE CLIMATE CHANGE FINANCING: PRESENTATION AND ROUNDTABLE Q & A

Climate change financing challenges were raised in many of the country presentations above. Hence, it is important to look at innovative climate financing in this context. Innovative financing could mean going beyond the conventional or traditional financing mechanisms that are available, and leveraging other sources such as private finances. The concept could also indicate innovative ways of using conventional sources for climate change finance. This means employing multiple approaches and mechanisms and creatively making the best use out of the resources available. In regards to the topic, a presentation was made by Alice Ruhweza, the Regional Team Leader for the UNDP-Global Environment Finance Unit in Africa, based in the regional office of UNDP in Ethiopia.

This unit helps African countries to access environment finance for their environment management activities, climate change mitigation and adaptation, bio-diversity and land degradation issues.

Africa has over 50 active climate funds in the continent, but at the same time it is said that these are not sufficient to address the challenges the continent is facing. There is a need for at least 20 billion USD per year in order to address that need. The finance of Africa is showing an increase, mostly for mitigation. However, biggest challenges stem from inability to access these funds. In addition to this, the transaction cost for small scale projects is very high. Mitigation projects seem to be directed towards sustainable transport, market standards and others, which are usually complex and difficult for countries to design without external assistance. There is also complexity and fragmentation of the finance architecture. There is the LCDF or the GEF which only supports LDCs, special climate change fund which targets mostly the middle income countries, Adaptation Fund which addresses certain countries that will establish a national implementing entity, ODA, private finance, green bonds etc.

UNDP's role

- Navigate the complex landscape and help countries to access the different finances: Most of the financing is from the GEF. So UNDP assists countries to access finances for climate change mitigation by helping them to design their projects, or through the fund for climate change adaptation. This is a large sum of 30 million USD for each country, when the funds are replenished for the LCDF. UNDP helps countries to leverage the different finance sources.
- Help countries align climate and development: assist countries to mainstream climate into planning, through their policy and programs
- Help countries to develop sector wide approaches for finance
- Monitor report and verify climate finance that is required by most donors
- De-risking: removing barriers investors face, enabling them to see that there is no risk in the countries

There is a new development on the Green Climate Fund, where donors pledged about 10 billion USD. About 4.1 Billion of that will be going to adaptation, and 50% of that adaptation fund is focused on Africa. Therefore, there will be more opportunities to access more climate finance. There is also readiness fund, so that countries will be prepared to access that money. There is a capacity building

component as well as a requirement for a nationally designated authority (NDA). Countries which do not have this authority in place will also get a fund to set this up. This will also help countries to think about what kind of projects they want to access.

UNDP would like to hear the kind of challenges countries have in accessing climate change finances, so that it can identify how best to support the countries.

Discussion outputs

- Participants highlighted some challenges with the adaptation fund, and the requirement to have a national implementation entity. However, the Green Climate fund is not like the Adaptation fund. It has a big budget allocated for adaptation, and there is a high chance for Africa to access large funds. UNDP will help with creating readiness, and helping countries to prepare for managing the resource.
- Countries need to be strategic in accessing the GCF. They should try to identify innovative projects that will enable them to get to big projects. Many countries however are rushing to meet the deadline for October, which is the deadline for the disbursement of the first project. The focus should not be on planning for small projects, but rather on reflecting and submitting a bigger substantive and solid project.
- Though there are various funds, but the modalities of most of the agencies is prohibitive and there are internal capacity gaps in many countries. It is important to know how far is UNDP willing to favour those countries in accessing resources. Many finances are not country driven, but rather program driven. It is also important to look at the different circumstances in different countries.
- UNDP is by far the largest implementing agency for climate change. The second competitor is World Bank, which used different modalities. UNDP remains to have country presence, and will assist countries to design their program. Country driven focus is also very important for UNDP. Projects should be developed in country specific contexts.
- Access to funding is a big question. All countries in different meetings were complaining about lack of access to funding. For this reason, GEF was giving money directly and requests for entities to handle the finance. Another option is to go to agencies accredited like UNDP. However, the most preferred mechanism is to build readiness in the initial phase of the program, and establish these entities, since many countries were putting pressure to make sure that they get direct access.
- Countries also noted that direct access is not as easy as it was described, and how countries are required to meet a lot of cumbersome criteria for the GCF fund. In this regard, participants stressed the need to build the capacities of countries to develop a project that can attract money out of a narrow source. UNDP also outlined that if countries want direct access, they have to make sure that they have met the right criteria to access those funds. UNDP also has a lot of experience in building the capacity of projects across different parts of the continent.
- Questions were also raised about the capacity of different governments to come up with innovative financing, to which it was noted that the readiness projects that will be designed for GCF could be used to address those concerns.

5. OVERARCHING CONCLUSIONS FROM PRESENTATIONS

The second day of the forum was opened by UNDP's representative Mathieu Mckinnon, discussing the three sessions of the second day. He invited participants on the previous day's presentations and discussions. The discussion from the previous day continued and many participants stressed that at national level climate change should be given priority, and countries need to have investment plan on adaptation and mitigation. A question that was raised for each country by one participant was 'how social components and climate change integrated in each of their countries context?' Before starting the day's session a participant commented that there is a great burden put on this forum from the people who are victims of climate change. Internal and external challenges due to climate change were discussed and the solution for the internal challenges was suggested to be solved by policy and adaptations strategies. On the other hand, one participant noted that the external challenges need external involvement.

The other discussion point was finance for climate change. Many countries noted the complicated criteria and long process of getting fund. Sharing information regarding tangible experiences was also marked as important as it will be forwarded to Paris forum.

Subsequently Mathew stressed UNDP's role is as a facilitator for the forum, providing finance specialists of UNDP to share their expertise, and entertaining questions of participants. He also noted that the forum is for participants to express and share their views. He added the forum is organized to understand the challenges and the successes of all eight African countries. He expressed his hope for the forum to do what the participants suggested and discussed, and take things forward.

The pacific forum's recommendations were presented in order to learn from their experiences which were;

- Accelerate progress towards green climate fun readiness,
- Enhance private sector involvement in realizing action to adapt to climate change and reduce emissions,
- Promote evolution in climate financing approaches to suit the special case of pacific SIDS,
- Increase support of national institutional capacity to take action on climate change,
- Ensure national action plans that are developed and reviewed on a bi-bipartisan national stakeholder consensus basis and in dialogue with development partners,
- Embed life cycle sustainability into all climate projects, addressing long term maintenance challenges,
- Systematically review possibilities to combine national projects into multi country initiatives.

6. CHALLENGES, NEEDS AND GAPS

Participants were grouped into two breakout sessions and discussed about challenges that are most significant in addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation in Africa, needs that would enable overcoming these challenges and gaps in national, regional or international policies that could be addressed to enhance responses to climate change in the region. Below are found the identified challenges, needs and gaps from the two groups.

Challenges

a. Policy and legal framework

- Absence of climate change policy in some countries,
- Conflict among institutions; overlapping of legislation within the institution,
- Unfair distribution of finance on adaptation and mitigation,
- The absence of Legal framework.

b. Institutional capacity

- Lack of Coordination mechanism,
- Lack of Capacity,
- Not being able to access external resources,
- Inadequate understanding of climate change and vulnerability,
- Inadequate resource to implement climate change activities.

c. Operational/ Finance

- Financing conditions,
- Inadequate human capacity at the local level,
- Lack of Equipment,
- Monitoring;e.g. early warning system,
- Coordination mechanism; donor-donor coordination and donor government coordination.

Participants also noted that:

- Development focus is stronger than climate
- There is lack of communication on climate change, because of the perception that it will curtail economic development
- There are challenges in implementation at the local level
- Lack of uniform understanding at the local level
- Demonstrating results for financing at local level
- There are challenges in convincing senior political leaders and policy makers in the case of some countries; and
- Studies and regulations are seen as a waste of time,

Needs

- Capacity development and awareness creation at different levels, including leadership,
- Financial support for mitigation and adaptation, with capacity
- Infrastructure (roads),
- Technology transfer (weather stations/ remote sensing equipment , GPS, GPRS, early warning),
- Financial and political support,
- Need for additional finance,
- Policy of climate change,
- Affordable local technology,
- Monitoring mechanism,
- Mainstreaming climate change at local level,
- Equipping local government,
- Legal reforms.
- Strong political will
- International collaboration of leaders of vulnerable countries
- Vertical administrative channels: In order to reach the communities.

Participants also noted the importance of role models, and how the success of some countries on implementation of plans and development can become a major inspiration in convincing others.

Gaps

- Lack of law enforcement,
- Infrastructure,
- Technology transfer,
- Local Research development and innovations,
- Policy enforcement,
- Monitoring mechanism,
- Cost of technology,
- Lack of policy regarding climate change,
- Lack of monitoring mechanism,
- Lack of capacity in local level,
- Financing regional and municipal development plans,
- Inter institutional communication,
- Private sector engagement,
- Communication with the public and local level
- Private transportation issues: the high contributors of emission in the transport section, vehicle age limit, and quality of fuel, and how there are no sufficient legal instruments to discourage private car use and improve mass transport.

7. SUCCESS, PROGRESS AREAS AND ACHIEVEMENT CONDITIONS

On the second session the two groups discussed on the most widely recognized examples of success in climate change action in and across different African countries to date. They also addressed programmatic areas where the most progress has been achieved; and achievement conditions using specific examples. Below is found a summary of the discussion outputs.

Success

a. Policy

- Policies on climate change and environment framework in position,
- Climate change bill e.g. Kenya,
- Climate change strategies,
- Mainstreaming climate change activities.

b. Institutional capacity

- Capacity development programs e.g. Ethiopia's five years plan,
- Fund for environment and climate change,
- Strong institutions established for climate change,
- Coordinating institutions,
- Infrastructural development.

c. Operational

- Funding established,
- Early warning system in place for monitoring climate change,
- Capacity development program in place,
- Monitoring and evaluation,
- Promotion of renewable energy.

Some country specific examples include the following:

- In Senegal, there are three projects combined on the coast line, to stabilize the area and built a barrier. Efforts are also made to assist women who are processing fish on the beach in one region. Other efforts to stabilize the sea level in the coastal region which had serious degradation problems were mentioned. This was undertaken with support from the adaptation fund.
- In the case Burkina Faso, there is a CPP-project in land administration, which recovered a large amount of land and increased the income of the farmers. Production was improved because the land was improved. A study was also carried out to bring together the lessons learnt. Thus, a document showing large numbers of best practices is prepared. Another example was the development of technical tools in sustainable land management, and how they were received in the national as well as a local platform. There is also a local resource management program to mainstream climate change issues into the development plan.

- Niger gave examples on how the country is working on agricultural projects dealing with climate resilience. Another success was the agreement made with a research institute to provide seeds that are suitable to the type of climate in the country. The nation has also started the use of cell phones to send agro climate information from the meteorology department.
- Ethiopia has successes in the transport sector and the national development program. There are also various projects on adaptations, sustainable land management program, and its climate smart agriculture. PSNP is also enhancing food security and the resilience of the community. The Productive safety net program of the country is also mentioned as another success.

Progress Areas

- Climate change and environment,
- Rehabilitation of degraded lands,
- Human resource,
- Geothermal, hydro, solar, and wind energy,
- Infrastructure.

Some country specific examples of progress areas:

- In the case of Niger, there is a climate insurance project which is an innovative program working with the private sector. There are also activities to support women engaged in agriculture through improving their working conditions helping them to diversify their sources of income.
- In Ethiopia, high priority is given to mass transport in the national development program e.g. railway transport introduced, and can contribute in the reduction of carbon emission. Another progress is the engagement of private sector in improving Ethiopia. Green investment is also encouraged, and incentives are given to the private sector through setting a different financial instrument for them.

Driving Force

- Strong political will and commitment,
- International commitment,
- Impacts of climate change,
- External support and internal commitment.
- Networking of regional, national and province level institutions,
- Community awareness
- External financial support and
- Regulatory environment and leadership.

8. REPORTING, DISCUSSION AND SYNTHESIS

Continuing from the two discussions, the last session focused on reporting the results of the two groups to the forum, discussion and synthesis.

Roundtable discussion

- A question raised was regarding challenges, and lack of climate policies and institutional conflicts. It was noted that a policy framework is essential in order to have a direction. A participant noted how those involved at the technical level need to see to what extent their political leaders are involved so that the issue of climate change can be taken at the national level.
- On the issue of capacity, a point was made on how experts in development have not played their role, and do not know how to influence decision makers. It is important to see ideas, and speak the language of those to be influenced. For example, when talking to the Ministry of Finance, one should think and talk about the monetary gains in terms of money. Hence, it is important to talk to targets in a way they will understand.
- Another issue raised was about adaptation and mitigation, and how emphasis should be given to adaptation. While some noted that adaptation and mitigation should be entertained at the same time, many participants pressed for adaptation funds. Participants also pointed out that a specific timeframe is not set for the 50-50% adaptation and mitigation fund allocation goals; and that the current context does not call for this 50-50 allocation.
- A participant commented on technological transfer as a need by one group. It was stressed that achieving technological transfer is very difficult, and how there is no movement regarding this issue. Another participant added that the document should be corrected about technology transfer; and how technology transfer should focus on transfer across countries.
- Regarding technology transfer and costs, the group's discussion focus was not only transferring, but also on coming up with local technology. Technology can be transferred from one region of the country to the other or from one developing country to the other.

9. Key recommendations to the 2015 Climate vulnerability Forum global consultation

From the two groups result on challenge, needs, gaps, success, progress area and achievement, twelve Key recommendations to the 2015 climate vulnerability forum global consultation were presented, revised and approved by the participants.

Key recommendations

1. Priority of building stronger institutions and structures supported by policies and legal frameworks for climate change as a core economic development issue.
2. Importance of a strategic framework for generating greater level of awareness of climate change at different levels, including all relevant sectors and down to the community level.
3. Increased local technological research and development, harnessing South-South national and community knowledge.
4. Improved access and capacity to manage external sources of finance especially from major international funds including through facilitated modalities.
5. Increased levels of participatory monitoring and evaluation of climate actions essential to effective responses and implementation.
6. Mainstream gender responsive climate change actions cross sectorally into economic development for a Green Economy approach.
7. Reinforce infrastructure into renewable energy, transportation and water.
8. Boost involvement of private sector in climate action through incentives and adapted communication.
9. Establish robust cross sectoral and vertical coordination systems, including for policy implementation and legal frameworks.
10. Reinforce vital capacities both institutional and at local levels which are indispensable to achieving action on the ground.
11. Increased financing on adaptation for African countries.
12. Putting policy into climate action.

It was discussed that the recommendations can be used at different levels; for global audience and regional institutions. The forum was adjourned with the closing speech of UNDP's representative Matthew Mckinnon. He noted that the recommendations and outcome will be contacted to participants and will be presented on the forum in Bonne.

Annexes

Annex 1

Climate Vulnerability forum Participant List

No.	Name	Name of organization
1	Traore Do Etienne	SP/CONEDD
2	Elmi Nure	UNDP/ MOFED
3	Meskir Tesfaye	Sweden Embassy
4	Ephraim M. Shittima	Zambia
5	Benon B. Yassin	Ministry of Natural resources
6	David B. Adegu	Ministry of environment
7	Aime Mbuyi Kalombo	Ministry of environment
8	Assadek Cham Cham	SE/CNEDD/ Niger
9	Berhanu Mengesha	GIZ/SLM
10	Mohamed Driba	WFP
11	Daniele Morbim	EU delegation
12	Payai Manyok John	Ministry of environment/ South Sudan
13	Jaqueline Musoni	Rwanda Development Board
14	Tigist Kebede	Denmark Embassy
15	Atenafseged Kifle	Ministry of Transport
16	Tadesse Tefera	Ministry of Transport
17	Andualem Sisay	Nation and new business Ethiopia
18	Emanuel T. Obeng	EPA Ghana
19	Sebastian Grey	FAO SFE
20	Zerihun Dejene	PHE EC
21	Dila Desta	MOFA
22	Ghrmawit Haile	MEF
23	Fantahun Gizie	MEF
24	Excellent Hachileka	UNDP RSCA
25	Idy Niang	MEDD Senegal
26	Aboubacar Houria	Ministry of Environment
27	Mulugeta Worku	Christian Aid
28	Misgana E. Kallore	GIZ
29	Waltusi Tesfa	WHO
30	Kalkidan Yibeltal	Addis Standard

31	Malefia Tadelle	HOA-REC
32	Selam Nigussie	MOFA
33	Manesh K. Aerawel	AACRA
34	Kasu Kebede	WFP
35	Yacob Wondimkun	DFATO/ECCO
36	Kehali Dereje	ENA
37	Kabite Alemayehu	ENA
38	G/Michael G/Kidan	MOI