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African Ministerial Conference on the Environment

East African Community

Eastern African subregional meeting on climate change

Kigali, 31 August–3 September 2009

**Report of the Eastern African subregional meeting on climate change,
jointly convened by the East African Community and the African
Ministerial Conference on the Environment**

Introduction

1. By its decision 2, on climate change, the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) at its twelfth session, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in June 2008, initiated a comprehensive process for the work of AMCEN on climate change in Africa, which involves Africa's preparations for developing a common negotiating position on a comprehensive international climate change regime beyond 2012; and a comprehensive framework of African climate change programmes.
2. It is in this regard that AMCEN also requested the United Nations Environment Programme, in collaboration with the Commission of the African Union, the secretariat of its New Partnership for Africa's Development, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank and other relevant intergovernmental institutions, to organize a series of preparatory meetings for Africa's climate change negotiators and to provide the negotiators with substantive technical and policy analysis support to strengthen their preparations for the fourteenth and fifteenth sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the fourth and fifth sessions of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
3. Pursuant to that request, the Eastern African subregional meeting on climate change, held as part of preparations for the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the implementation of work by AMCEN on climate change in Africa, was convened jointly by the East African Community and AMCEN from Monday, 31 August 2009, to Thursday, 3 September 2009, at the Laico Umubano Hotel in Kigali, in response to the offer of the Government of Rwanda to host the meeting.
4. The subregional meeting comprised two segments: first, a meeting of key negotiators from the Eastern African subregion, which took place on Monday, 31 August 2009, and Tuesday, 1 September 2009, and, second, a consultative meeting on the framework of Eastern Africa climate change programmes, held under the auspices of AMCEN, from Tuesday, 1 September 2009, to Thursday, 3 September 2009.

I. Opening session

A. Opening

5. The proceedings were opened at 9.05 a.m. on Monday, 31 August 2009, by Mr. Patrick Safari, the master of ceremonies, who also introduced the programme for the meeting.

6. Opening statements were delivered by Mr. Peter Acquah, AMCEN Secretary, and Mr. Vincent Karega, Minister of State for Environment and Mines of Rwanda.

7. In his statement, the AMCEN Secretary extended his thanks to the Government and people of Rwanda for hosting the current meeting, recalling that climate change posed unprecedented challenges to Africa and threatened to erode the modest gains made by the continent in attaining the Millennium Development Goals. AMCEN had recognized the need to work together, he said, explaining the two-stage approach to its work. The first stage consisted of engaging with climate change negotiators to enhance the development of a common negotiating position and build negotiating capacity, while the second involved subregional meetings of experts and negotiators, the current meeting being the first in that series. He explained that special emphasis was being laid on the current meeting and its outcomes were expected to be practical and implementable, contributing significantly to an African common negotiating position.

8. In his statement, Mr. Karega said that Africa was at a crossroads in the plethora of development challenges that it faced, warning that even the meagre progress made could be eroded by the consequences of climate change if a suitable agreement was not reached at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention, to take place in Copenhagen in December 2009. He urged representatives to assess the progress being made and where new energy was required. He stressed that Rwanda was committed to being a strong stakeholder in efforts to combat climate change, citing national efforts, such as soil conservation, afforestation, water management and the prohibition on the use of plastic bags, in that regard. He also recalled that individual countries standing alone would be unable to combat climate change successfully, whereas if the continent were to speak with one voice, there was greater hope of success in Copenhagen. In conclusion, he urged representatives to be mindful of the post-Copenhagen era, calling upon them to consider themselves champions of a greener, healthier and wealthier continent. He declared the meeting officially open.

B. Attendance

9. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following countries: Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania.

10. The following United Nations entities and organizations were also represented at the meeting: United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

11. Representatives of the following regional intergovernmental organizations also attended the meeting: African Development Bank, Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa, Intergovernmental Authority on Development.

12. A number of non-governmental organizations were also present at the meeting. A full list of participants has been circulated separately.

II. Meeting of key negotiators from the Eastern African subregion

A. Introduction and objectives

13. Ms. Rose Mukankomeje, Director-General, Rwanda Environment Management Authority, stressed that climate change was a global issue to be tackled by the international community as a whole, speaking with one voice. She explained that the environment had become a topic of importance to Rwanda only relatively recently, given that the country had been first riven by civil war and then ravaged by genocide and subsequently forced to rebuild its infrastructure and society, with little emphasis being laid on environmental issues. Nevertheless, the country had begun to tackle such issues

with fervour and was ready to play a significant role. She pointed out that there was a need for countries to be ready, even looking beyond Copenhagen, so that they would be able to take action and implement any outcomes.

B. Presentations

1. Mitigation

14. Mr. Liberal Seburikoko, Climate Analytics, Rwanda, focused on the issue of mitigation, which he defined as the reduction of emissions that caused global warming, which in turn led to climate change. Currently, there were six references to mitigation in the Bali Action Plan. He focused on two types of actions, namely, those of developed nations, which were legally binding, and those of developing nations, which were voluntary. Using the concept referred to as a “carbon budget”, he demonstrated how the world had reached a tipping point. Although developed countries effectively owed a climate debt to developing countries for their historical responsibility for climate change, mitigation actions would be required from both developed and developing countries to have a reasonable chance of avoiding dangerous climate change. He pointed out, however, that for developing countries the creation of emissions was often simply a matter of survival, while in the rest of the world emissions were often the consequence of non-essential activities and the quest for luxury.

15. Turning to the link between emissions and global warming, he pointed out that, even if all global emissions were to cease within a few years, the climate would need several centuries to reach a new equilibrium with past emissions. Reviewing the scientific laws and other factors – technical, economic and political – responsible for the current rate of global warming, he pointed out that only the immediate and total cessation of emissions would lead to significant reductions in the short term: a drastic measure which, though theoretically possible, was not going to occur. Current developed country targets were far from ambitious and recent estimates of mitigation potential in Annex I countries suggested that most current pledges could be met at an approximate net zero cost. The emissions, however, knew no boundaries: accordingly, mitigation – avoiding impacts that could not be managed – was of particular importance to Africa, and needed to be seen as complementary to adaptation – managing the impacts that could not be avoided. Consequently, given the urgent need for adequate stabilization of carbon dioxide levels and the unavoidable nature of residual impacts, it was clear that there were interrelationships and synergies between mitigation and adaptation. Accordingly, they needed to go hand in hand.

16. He stressed that a deal on climate change ultimately involved a deal on development for Africa. As development was generally fuelled by adequate energy supplies, he insisted that the existing energy-related challenges facing the subregion should be viewed as opportunities. Africa had vast potential in renewable fuels, such as solar energy and hydropower, which needed to be developed; projects were already on the drawing board and all that was required was financing. Given that the problem of emissions and rising carbon dioxide levels emanated largely from the developed world, Africa needed to take a firm stand in climate change negotiations and in seeking such financing from developed countries on a partnership basis, in the form of support for nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

17. In conclusion, he stressed the need to resist the watering down of the Kyoto Protocol provisions; to push for aggressive, binding emissions targets; and to seek incentives to encourage what were termed as the “major emitting developing countries” to engage in nationally appropriate mitigation actions. In addition, he highlighted the need for political endorsement; for lobbying to ensure that the Group of 77 and China reflected the special needs of Africa; for strong negotiating coalitions and more cohesive positions by such constituencies as the small island developing States and least developed countries; and – looking beyond Copenhagen – for enabling conditions for climate-friendly investments.

18. In the ensuing discussion, in response to a question from one representative, he said that Clean Development Mechanism provisions needed to be revisited to take into account the vulnerable countries suffering the impacts of emissions of other countries. He reiterated that carbon capture and storage must be conducted in addition to changes of behaviour regarding emission reductions and investments in clean energy. Technology should not be diverted to carbon capture, since technology was needed to minimize as far as possible the residual impacts that would continue to exist. Climate change was inevitable and behaviour needed to change accordingly.

19. With regard to negotiations, a clear strategy was needed to ensure that what was on the table for Africa was not withdrawn. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions were allowing space to negotiate for additional funds on the basis of projects to be undertaken. Developed nations needed to understand that Africa was negotiating on the basis of partnership and that their responsibility was to compensate for the damage already inflicted.

2. Adaptation and finance

20. Mr. Freddy Manyika, Division of Environment, Vice-President's Office, United Republic of Tanzania, pointed out that, with current temperature rises and increases in emissions, the impacts of climate change were inevitable and would also increase, notwithstanding any mitigation measures: accordingly, adaptation to climate change was no longer an option but an imperative. He reviewed the areas in which climate change impacts would be felt, including food security, water scarcity and disease, and the type of adaptation projects that were needed in Africa, such as the construction of sea-walls and dams, the development of early-warning systems, the promotion of drought-resistant crops, the sinking of wells and boreholes. In addition, public awareness and education campaigns must be conducted and climate change adaptation must be integrated into poverty reduction strategies.

21. The primary challenges faced by the international community in adapting to climate change centred on funding, namely: identifying the best approach to funding adaptation measures; determining the scale of funding; and prioritizing costs. Funding mechanisms included, besides multilateral and bilateral sources, the special climate change fund and the least developed countries fund under the Framework Convention and, in particular, the adaptation fund under the Kyoto Protocol. He reviewed the history and operation of the adaptation fund, which provided assistance on a needs basis, but pointed out that estimates of those needs, which ranged between \$50 billion and \$67 billion per annum, far exceeded the revenue predicted from certified emission reductions. Furthermore, as the funding mechanisms under the Framework Convention and the Protocol were all voluntary and predicated on assistance from industrialized countries, they were neither appropriate nor predictable; they were certainly not adequate. In that context, he recalled the emphasis laid in the Bali Action Plan on the need to identify innovative funding means.

22. Reviewing the current state of negotiations on adaptation, he noted the consensus among African countries that adaptation merited the same attention as mitigation, while among other groups, such as the small island developing States, priority was accorded to adaptation, as a matter of sheer survival. In that context, he noted the necessity to distinguish between the adaptation needs of African developing countries and those of other countries in the developing world and called for African countries to develop a programmatic approach to adaptation. In conclusion, he advocated new, scaled-up, additional and continued financial resources to finance incremental costs; for a binding and predictable financing mechanism; for direct and non-conditional access to those resources by developing countries; and for capacity-building and technology transfer, and, in that context, put forward the following three recommendations: first, that, as adaptation needs would continue to grow, increased funding must be made available, accordingly; second, Africa should strive to ensure that any new financial mechanism and climate change regime should abide by the principles of the Framework Convention and the Bali Action Plan; and, third, that specific adaptation projects were urgently needed to ensure the improved livelihood of communities in the developing countries.

23. In the ensuing discussion, one representative noted the immense gap between estimated adaptation funding needs and the predicted availability of funds from such sources as the certified emission reductions system and pointed out that African countries enjoyed vast internal resources that could also be harvested to meet adaptation funding needs. In response, Mr. Manyika reiterated his call for new and innovative funding sources of be identified, to meet the predicted enormous gap between funding needs and existing supply and, while he agreed that countries should also look at internal resources, recalled the insistence in paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 4 of the Framework Convention that developed countries must provide support for adaptation activities in developing countries. In response to suggestions from other representatives, he agreed on the need to promote water recycling and not to deplete the water table unnecessarily, but pointed out that water recycling was no longer an option in areas in which former water resources had simply disappeared, with the drying of rivers, and new water sources had to be found. He also agreed that the promotion of saline crops alongside drought-resistant crops was a positive option for maritime countries in the subregion. Lastly, while he agreed with another representative that data on the adaptation needs of developing countries remained deficient, that, he said, was no justification for failure to act.

3. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

24. Mr. Seth Osafo, consultant, outlined the background to the Framework Convention, its Kyoto Protocol and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol established at the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Montreal, Canada, in 2005, at which the commitments of Annex I Parties on emissions reduction targets for 2005–2012 had been considered, and gave figures to illustrate the differing specific targets undertaken by those countries. Developing countries were calling for deeper and more ambitious reduction targets by Annex I Parties, with Africa proposing a cut of 40 per cent by 2020 from 1990 levels. A number of issues had subsequently emerged, including the call by Annex I Parties for a bottom-up approach to setting emissions reduction targets, a request for flexibility in the base years applied and for flexibility mechanisms to be used in the second commitment period; those were among the areas forming the basis of requests for amendments to the Protocol. He highlighted those issues as examples of the discussions that African countries needed to be aware of and participate in to achieve the full implementation of the Protocol and the Framework Convention. Some Parties were calling for the two processes to be merged or simply for the Protocol to be replaced. Africa needed to seek improvement to existing systems that offered a better deal for developing countries and to obtain greater access to, for example, the Clean Development Mechanism.

25. In the ensuing discussion, one representative sought clarification of the positions taken by the various negotiating blocs, asking which positions stood in opposition to those of the African group. Mr. Osafo explained that there was general agreement on some areas, such as capacity-building, yet significant differences on others, in terms of, for example, technology and intellectual property rights. Finance and technology were also major sticking points. In the case of finance, for example, developed countries were seeking to use existing financial mechanisms, such as the Global Environment Facility and the World Bank, whereas developing countries were more supportive of free-standing institutions governed by the Framework Convention and the Kyoto Protocol and, therefore, the Parties.

26. Several representatives raised issues pertaining to the position of Africa in relation to the Group of 77 and China. One asked which messages, specific to Africa, were being lost by associating with a bigger group. There was discussion as to whether it was beneficial for Africa to belong to the larger group, or whether it should break away and stand alone, ensuring that its messages were not lost.

27. In response, one representative explained the background of the Group, highlighting its significant negotiating power and that Africa was currently in the chair. There would always be diverse interests within the Group, given the number of countries involved. Mr. Osafo said that he was in favour of remaining within the Group, warning that, if it were to dissolve, myriad factions with differing interests would spring up, posing significant challenges to the overall negotiation process that would lead to a ripple effect, not only within the climate change regime, but also throughout the entire United Nations system.

28. One representative asked what idealistic and innovative suggestions could be brought into play if the negotiations were not bound by current political and economic constraints. Mr. Osafo responded that one such idea was a tax on international air travel, given the significant emissions produced in the aviation industry. While studies had been undertaken, the idea had yet to take flight.

4. Technology development and transfer

29. Mr. Philip Gwage, Climate Change Unit, Ministry of Water and Environment of Uganda, stressed that, under paragraph 5 of article 4 of the Framework Convention, developed country Parties had committed themselves to transfer technology to developing countries. Unfortunately, however, those commitments often went unhonoured. There were, he said, mitigation and adaptation technologies, but, he warned, the existing technologies would not solve the problem. There was therefore a need to stimulate the development of new technologies, an area in which the private sector could play a key role.

30. On adaptation technologies, he stressed that the technologies should be developed in the areas in which they were needed. It was futile to transfer technology from one country to another when that technology needed to be tailored to the specific climate in which it would be used. He encouraged national-level technology development and also drew attention to the possibility of promoting South-South cooperation in that regard. Such technologies should also be disseminated as widely as possible.

31. He drew attention to various provisions of the Framework Convention, noting that the commitments of its Parties must be considered not as donations or as voluntary agreements, but as binding in nature. In conclusion, stressing the urgency of action and that climate change threatened not only the current world but that of future generations, he called upon representatives to show determination in achieving a successful outcome in Copenhagen that would be of significant benefit to the African continent and to the world as a whole.

32. In the ensuing discussion, in response to a question as to issues surrounding intellectual property rights that were possibly restricting Africa's capacity for development, he said that two options were available. Under the first, countries could create incentives for technology to be sold at a lower price and thereby made available to more people worldwide. The second option would see intellectual property rights being purchased and therefore owned by the international community. He warned that some Parties to the Framework Convention appeared to be hiding behind intellectual property rights and thereby seeking to avoid fulfilling their commitments.

33. Several representatives evoked the possibility of storing carbon by burying it under the seabed or by placing it within rock formations. One said that such carbon would not remain as a gas, but rather be transformed into part of the bedrock. Another referred to the possibility of harvesting water from the atmosphere and sought further clarification on possible negative impacts thereof. Mr. Gwage said that he was currently unaware of any successful technology in that regard.

34. Mr. Osafo drew attention to legal concerns raised by carbon storage, pointing out that there was a possibility that any substances stored beneath the seabed could move, crossing borders and boundaries. If such movements were to take place, questions would be posed as to who would be legally responsible for any negative impacts thereof.

5. Bali Action Plan

35. Ms. Jane Bulmer, secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, presented an overview of the Bali Action Plan. Drawing attention to the revised negotiating text, contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.1, she recalled the discussions at the intersessional informal consultations of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention held in Bonn, Germany, from 10 to 14 August 2009, during which representatives had agreed that the text was too long and complex and had therefore launched a consolidation process to make it more manageable.

36. Stressing that the document was the outcome of shared ideas and inputs by the Parties, she highlighted its salient chapters, which covered the issues of shared vision, adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology transfer and development and capacity-building, among other things. She concluded by saying that the Bali Action Plan left the issue of the legal form open, meaning that there was no agreed outcome.

37. In the ensuing discussion, representatives sought clarification of the process being followed to simplify what was clearly an unmanageably long and complex negotiating text and of the policy on receiving and attributing contributions by Parties to that process. She explained that facilitators identified by the various regional groups had been given the mandate to refine the text and would have the opportunity at the ninth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol and the seventh session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, to be held in Bangkok from 28 September to 9 October 2009 to put forward their proposals. It would then be up to the Parties to decide whether to use those proposals. In general, she explained, the process was Party-driven: all proposals were received and processed by the Secretariat without any form of weighting or prioritization. In response to a query about the lack of attribution of the proposals, she explained that, in the interests of transparency and confidence-building, a note on the sources and history of the proposals had also been prepared. Lastly, she acknowledged that there were many areas of divergence, including on major political issues, such as the differentiation between developing and developed country roles and the issue of historical responsibilities, but expressed the belief that the areas of convergence were nevertheless sufficiently extensive and the political will sufficiently strong to support hopes of an agreement being reached in Copenhagen.

6. Economic impact of climate change on Eastern Africa

38. Mr. Willy Makundi, climate consultant with the Ministry of Natural Resources, Rwanda, reviewed a study currently undertaken by the Stockholm Environment Institute to assess the potential impacts and economic cost of climate change in Eastern Africa, to scope the cost and benefits of adapting to those effects over time and to assess the opportunities and potential for low-carbon growth. The authors had found that existing climate variability had led to flooding and droughts, which entailed major costs, but, more significantly, had predicted that those costs would be greatly exacerbated by climate change, affecting Africa in particular owing to its vulnerability and low adaptive capacity. Annual damages in Eastern Africa had been put at equivalent to an annual loss in terms of gross domestic product of between 1.5 and 3 per cent by 2030.

39. The authors had identified the losses by sector, the majority of which would be felt most heavily in the agricultural sector. Water scarcity would pose a significant problem, as would flooding in low-lying areas. While adaptation could reduce such costs, it would not remove them completely, leaving behind residual damages. Significant funding for adaptation would therefore be required, though there was scant evidence of the costs that adaptation would entail.

40. In terms of low-carbon growth, the study had found that the Clean Development Mechanism had been little used in Africa owing to difficulties in gaining access to it. Discussions were continuing on reforming the Mechanism, but there was a need to ensure that the continent would enjoy greater benefits from any reformed mechanism than under the current regime. The study's authors had advocated a switch to a low-carbon pathway, pointing out that it would, in terms of co-benefits, reduce energy imports, enhance energy security and improve air quality and health, among other things. In conclusion, the authors had said that such a pathway could offer significant economic opportunities to Eastern Africa, citing examples of low-carbon pilot projects in the area.

41. In the ensuing discussion, representatives sought clarification as to the levels of nitrous oxide produced in Africa, given that the gas was more generally associated with industrial emissions and the use of chemical fertilizers; on the proportion of greenhouse gas emissions attributed to Africa; and on how Rwanda, with its scarcity of forest cover, could be considered a net carbon sink. In response, he explained that nitrous oxide was also a product of forest clearing and of agricultural production and that the figure of 4 per cent for Africa's share of global greenhouse gas emissions appeared realistic. In that context, he stressed that, while Africa had scant scope for reduction in its energy sector, it did have immense potential – and consequently opportunities under the carbon trading system – for carbon sequestration in its forestry sector. He suggested that Rwanda's categorization as a net carbon sink country might be a consequence of the methodology applied, while under other methodologies Rwanda might not be considered a carbon sink. Lastly, he explained that the failure to include data from Burundi in the study that he had presented was, in all probability, a consequence of the selection of examples for the study.

42. With reference, in particular, to the issue of the financial support needed by Africa, the AMCEN Secretary stressed that the figures included in the presentation might even have been on the low side. Citing in support the conclusions of the African heads of State and Government at their first conference on climate change, held in Addis Ababa on 24 August 2009, he pointed out that there was wide convergence on a figure well in excess of \$60 billion per annum for adaptation needs and in excess of \$200 million per annum for mitigation. Accordingly, he suggested that Africa might wish to seek somewhat more funding than that suggested in the study.

7. Rapid assessment of low carbon growth in Rwanda

43. Mr. Gerard Hendriksen, adviser (energy sector), Ministry of Infrastructure, Rwanda, reviewed the rapid assessment of low carbon growth in Rwanda based on the preliminary results of a study in Eastern Africa currently being conducted by the Stockholm Environment Institute and funded by the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and the DEW Point Research Centre. While the data were mostly estimates they were indicative of trends and the future modelling that could be expected. He described the current carbon status of Rwanda that had one of the lowest carbon emissions per capita in the world, but he cautioned that the situation would change rapidly in coming years. He provided a number of graphs to illustrate levels of greenhouse gas emissions from charcoal, wood and petroleum use, and from electricity generation, emphasizing the critical role of the transport and agriculture sectors as key areas of growth in emissions. In conclusion, on the issue of

finance he said that, while potential credits for Rwanda's energy sector remained small, there were new sources of funding becoming available to support adaptation and mitigation.

44. In the ensuing discussion, representatives sought clarification on a number of issues, including the cost of the study and the use of peat in the subregion. On peat, he explained that it was little used in the subregion because of difficulties associated with its processing. One representative confirmed that there were extensive deposits of peat in her country but that the energy input costs of its processing for use as a fuel outweighed the energy output. Efforts to develop peat as a fuel for industrial use and electricity generation were continuing, however.

C. Break-out sessions

45. For the purpose of exploring the issues on the meeting's agenda in greater depth, the representatives divided themselves into two informal working groups, one to consider issues of national scope, co-chaired by Mr. Tosi Mpanu-Mpanu (Democratic Republic of the Congo) and Mr. Suresh Patel (Kenya), and with Ms. Courtney Blodgett (United Nations Development Programme) acting as rapporteur, and one to consider subregional issues, chaired by Mr. John Ntaganda (Rwanda), and with Mr. Richard Mwendandu (Kenya) and Mr. Michael K. Koech (Kenya) acting as co-rapporteurs. A brief summary of the outcomes of the two groups and the ensuing discussions is set out below.

1. National issues

46. In her report, Ms. Blodgett said that the group had taken Rwanda as a case study and discussed the various environmental opportunities and challenges in the country. Representatives had reviewed such issues as renewable energy, biofuels and energy efficiency. There had been a general feeling that, while much work was already under way, yet more could be done. For example, while significant potential for renewable energy development had been identified, lack of funding had hampered the launching of projects or an expansion of existing activities. The Rwandan energy policy, however, contained provisions to support the research, development and application of renewable energy sources, such as hydropower, methane gas, solar power, wind power, geothermal energy and biogas. An outline of the Rwandan case study is set out in annex V to the present report.

47. In terms of technology development and transfer, representatives had stressed that there was no need to have the best, but rather high-quality and simple technology tailored to the country's specific situation. South-South cooperation had been encouraged, together with the idea of establishing a regional adaptation centre. Capacity-building had also been seen as a top priority, although it had been acknowledged that awareness had increased significantly.

48. Representatives had noted that efforts were under way to develop partnerships and to invest in key areas. Efforts in the research and development sector had been focusing on drought-resistant crops and biogas, among other things, and it had been suggested that the possibility of participating in regional research centres could be explored. In the transport field, representatives had called for improved public transportation, in addition to taking subsequently punitive measures against high-polluting vehicles. With regard to financing, representatives had said that there was a need to raise awareness of the green economy and to gain access to further funding opportunities, for example through regional networks, and to resolve issues pertaining to funding via the Clean Development Mechanism.

49. In the ensuing discussion, two representatives gave further details of regional research centres referred to in the presentation; such institutions could help to harmonize regional policies on resources and collaborative research proposals relevant to all countries. One representative drew attention to existing fuel combustion technology that could be used to reduce fuel consumption and emissions in transportation. Another highlighted the importance of gender mainstreaming in all areas of climate change adaptation.

2. Subregional issues

50. In his report, Mr. Mwendandu said that the group had focused on opportunities rather than challenges. It had organized its discussion under the broad headings of mitigation, adaptation and capacity-building.

51. Under mitigation, the group had looked at a number of issues and had agreed on certain recommendations, as set out below:

- (a) Transport: regional railway networks for goods and commuter traffic would save on energy, help to reduce costs and strengthen regional cooperation;
- (b) Energy: the development of clean energy should be encouraged and the regional voltage standardized, so that a regional grid could be developed;
- (c) Sustainable agriculture and REDD-plus: efforts should be made to develop a low-carbon rural economy and institutional strengthening sought for verification;
- (d) Dryland area woodland management: attention should be paid to that area, which offered an immense opportunity for Africa;
- (e) Subregional coordination: the subregional economic groups should offer project support, and there should be enhanced information sharing and linkages with existing regional information networks.

52. Under adaptation, the group agreed on the following needs for the subregion:

- (a) Vulnerability assessment studies and analyses of regional status;
- (b) Regional information sharing to include early warning data and information on crops, livestock, etc.;
- (c) Development and enhancement of national adaptation programmes of action;
- (d) Integrated information approach to a response to climate change;
- (e) Improved early warning data;
- (f) Strengthened commitment by Eastern Africa to enhance institutionalized information sharing;
- (g) Enhanced ecosystem-based planning and operations;
- (h) Diversification of farm produce and processing;
- (i) Programmes to document and share indigenous knowledge as a complement to scientific knowledge.

53. Taking adaptation together with mitigation, the group had highlighted a number of additional issues, salient among which were those related to sustainable agriculture and resulting enhanced production, reduction in the area of land used for agriculture, an increase in forest cover and other benefits. It had also highlighted the potential benefits accruing to the subregion from REDD-plus, in the area of forest protection and development and enhanced conservation practices, and had stressed the need for clean energy development to include energy generation and the low-carbon economy.

54. Lastly, the group had turned to the area of capacity-building and finance, where it had agreed on the particular importance of finance for enhanced capacity-building and flexible and accessible funding mechanisms. It had recommended that Eastern Africa should put forward a formal request for special consideration by the Global Environmental Facility on the funding mechanisms that were difficult to gain access to and manage and had called for a declaration of commitment by the East African Community member States.

III. Eastern African subregional meeting

A. Opening

55. Opening the meeting, the AMCEN Secretary drew attention to the outcomes of the twelfth session of AMCEN, one of which was the mandate to the AMCEN secretariat to be involved actively in Africa's preparations for developing a common negotiating position on a comprehensive international climate change regime beyond 2012. In that regard, he highlighted the outcomes of the special session on climate change of AMCEN, held in Nairobi in May 2009, and explained the timetable leading up to Copenhagen, highlighting the consultative meetings to be held in the African subregions and the pre-Copenhagen meeting that would take place in Addis Ababa in October 2009. In conclusion, he stressed that the expected outcomes of the process were that Africa would have a shared vision and speak with a common and informed voice at Copenhagen. Furthermore, the aim of looking beyond the negotiations stage would provide a firm foundation for work on climate change work following Copenhagen.

56. In response to a question as to whether any country had sought to change the venue of the pre-Copenhagen meeting, he explained that he had received an enquiry in that regard and therefore wished to stress that Addis Ababa would remain as the meeting's location. He welcomed the information conveyed by one representative that a climate change meeting under the auspices of the Commission for the Forests of Central Africa would take place in Kinshasa the following week and, in response to a comment by another representative that there was a need to harmonize the various processes, said that AMCEN work was approved by the African Union, meaning that there was indeed harmonization. He stressed that it was important for as many meetings to take place as possible, but urged the organizers of such meetings to make the outcomes available to AMCEN so as to feed them into the overall ministerial process.

B. Presentations

57. The meeting continued with three presentations, one on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD), by Mr. Ravi Prabhu, Senior Programme Officer, Forests and Climate Change, Division of Environmental Policy Implementation, United Nations Environment Programme; one on the draft framework for Eastern African climate change programmes, by Mr. George Wamukoya, climate adviser, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa; and one on climate change and gender-related matters by Ms. Janet Macharia, Senior Programme Officer, Quality Assurance Section, United Nations Environment Programme. A brief outline of the presentations is provided below.

1. REDD

58. Mr. Prabhu looked at arguments in favour of the REDD concept; an outline of the current understanding of what might constitute a REDD mechanism and the process to date of negotiating an agreement on such a mechanism; an overview of the UN-REDD Programme in its current form; and a possible way forward.

59. He said that creating a carbon asset (essentially, a forest-based carbon product) followed the basic principles of the creation, quality control and assured supply for any other product. The process of developing and marketing a carbon asset must be embedded within national development strategies and goals and be country-led. In addition, the development and marketing of a carbon asset opened new pathways to development through the exploitation of the multiple benefits (also referred to as "co-benefits") of forests; REDD provided the possibility of being a stepping stone towards the development of low-carbon sustainable land-use systems.

60. He went on to explain the history of the UN-REDD Programme and the phased approach that the nine pilot countries and the three United Nations organizations (the United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Development Programme and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), operating under the One United Nations initiative, were taking to build capacity, or readiness for the infrastructure to deliver a carbon asset.

61. In the ensuing discussion, representatives raised a number of issues pertaining to the presentation. Questioned whether the UN-REDD Programme could protect forests when they were the principal source of fuelwood in some countries, Mr. Prabhu said that the concept had to be considered within the context of national development: as a voluntary, country-led mechanism, REDD would be based squarely in the development plans of countries and thus would be targeted to attain their Millennium Development Goals, while harvesting opportunities to provide alternative pathways for drivers of deforestation, such as the provision of fuelwood.

62. One representative drew attention to activities under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and asked how they could be compared to those under the UN-REDD Programme. In response, Mr. Prabhu said that the UN-REDD process was not as rigid and that activities under the Facility could be taken into consideration if a country decided to become a UN-REDD pilot country. There were synergies between the processes, as demonstrated by the fact that the UN-REDD Policy Board held its meetings back-to-back with those of the Facility.

63. In response to a question about scenarios used in setting reference levels, he said that, for countries that had not to date experienced high deforestation but were embarking on development pathways that called for deforestation, modelling was available and would provide adjusted deforestation rates. Thus, reference levels might be determined differently in countries with historically high deforestation rates and those with high forest cover but low historical deforestation rates.

64. Asked whether the aims and objectives of REDD contradicted sustainable forest management, he said that that was not the case, as the UN-REDD Programme considered carbon assets at the national level, taking natural and human-caused variations into account. That was in contrast to previous approaches to the subject, in which projects had been considered on an ad hoc basis. In response to a question about the replacement of one tree species with another, lesser, species as a challenge to REDD, he suggested that, provided that there was no difference from a carbon perspective, neither REDD nor performance-based payments would be affected, unlike multiple benefits, which might.

65. In response to a question as to how to monitor forest cover, he agreed that radar was expensive and suggested that the use of classical inventories, supplemented by remote sensing and complemented by community-driven imagery approaches, could be the way forward. He added that the UN-REDD Programme was developing relevant technology that would be disseminated.

66. Lastly, he explained that the challenge posed by degradation was not that the concept could not be defined, but rather that definitions varied significantly. He agreed that it was difficult to develop carbon assets in countries with large protected areas: the solution should be sought in the reference levels set for such countries and the carbon assets that they could offer in relation thereto. Lastly, the question of afforestation and reforestation was considered in the context of both the Clean Development Mechanism and REDD. In the case of REDD, the issue was raised in connection with the reforestation of degraded gazetted forest areas. He clarified that UN-REDD was preparing a reference document that would support negotiators in refining their positions on REDD in forthcoming negotiations.

2. Conceptual framework for Eastern African climate change programmes

67. Mr. Wamukoya introduced a draft proposal for a conceptual framework for Eastern African climate change programmes. Pointing out that action to combat the effects of climate change was an unequivocal imperative for African countries, he stressed the need to work on a time-scale that went beyond Copenhagen, a deficiency of some previous climate change initiatives mounted in the region, which had oriented themselves to the Copenhagen meeting. Furthermore, those initiatives had been largely donor-driven, study-based, stand-alone and limited in other ways. He outlined proposed key areas of the conceptual framework, which sought to redress the deficiencies of previous such initiatives, set forth a number of recommendations to inform further discussions of the draft conceptual framework and proposed an indicative list of elements of any future framework.

68. In the ensuing discussion, representatives sought clarifications and made suggestions regarding aspects of the proposed conceptual framework. In response, Mr. Wamukoya said that all suggestions would be taken into account in further developing the draft and explained that the proposed framework was still very much at the conceptual stage.

3. Climate change and gender-related matters

69. Ms. Macharia reviewed climate change and gender-related matters. She recalled that developing countries bore the brunt of the impacts of climate change, with Africa being the most vulnerable continent. The Johannesburg Declaration on the Environment for Sustainable Development and the Nairobi Declaration on the African Process for Combating Climate Change had laid emphasis on gender mainstreaming and on financing, among other things.

70. She drew attention to key cross-cutting issues, recalling that men and women experienced climate change in varying ways. Poverty was exacerbated by climate change, with disasters often affecting traditional gender roles. The unequal distribution of land and property rights, together with access to land and resources, was not a new issue, but nevertheless needed to be taken into account.

71. In terms of activities under way, she highlighted capacity-building for key stakeholders, explaining that training-of-trainer workshops would take place back-to-back with regional consultations and that gender issues were being integrated into the text being discussed by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention to render it gender-responsive.

72. Looking to recommendations, she advocated data disaggregated by sex and by gender, gender analyses and monitoring mechanisms with gender-sensitive indicators, together with gender-sensitive evaluation tools. She also drew attention to the proposed regional frameworks, calling for them to include a joint strategy on gender mainstreaming. She stressed the importance of gender inclusiveness and gender-sensitive communications, recommending the involvement of both men and women in developing adaptation strategies and coping mechanisms.

73. In the ensuing discussion, one representative drew attention to a project under development in his organization that would support African climate institutions in building capacity and providing training, among other things. It was expected that the project would be launched in January 2010. Ms. Macharia welcomed that information and the institution's support, but stressed that gender should be integrated into all its facets. A separate programme was unnecessary, she said.

74. In response to a question from one representative as to why she had made no specific recommendation on enhancing women's access to education and their representation in research, she said that that issue was covered under the wider umbrella of capacity-building and pointed out that access to information was equally important for men.

75. Responding to a question as to how textual proposals were being considered by the Ad Hoc Working Group when the process was party-driven and the Global Gender and Climate Alliance was not a Party to the Framework Convention, she explained that submissions were being made via non-governmental organizations and that there was significant support from Parties for gender-related matters, citing Ghana and Lesotho as the main backers from the African continent.

76. With regard to a request for further clarification on a comment made during her presentation that the custodians of traditional environmental knowledge were women, she offered to discuss the matter bilaterally with the representative concerned, but said that information on the conservation of natural resources was habitually passed down through generations via the female lineage.

77. One representative asked whether, given the thoroughgoing discussions on gender in myriad forums, progress was being made. In response, Ms. Macharia said that the Southern African Development Community appeared to be leading the way in gender-related matters, what with its 1997 Declaration on Gender and Development. She cited examples of progress in Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania and drew attention to active lobbying at the grass-roots level in Kenya.

C. Break-out sessions

78. The group divided into three informal working groups, to work on a conceptual framework for Eastern African climate change programmes; to consider a reformed financial mechanism; and to deliberate further on the issue of REDD. The groups were chaired and rapporteur services were provided, for the first group by Mr. Tesfaye Woldeyes (Ethiopia) and Mr. Maximilien Usengumurenzi (Rwanda); for the second group by Mr. Patel and Ms. Blodgett; and for the third group by Mr. Prabhu and Mr. Makundi.

79. Subsequently, the rapporteurs of the groups reported back on the progress of their work in drafting the documents that would be adopted under section D, consideration and adoption of outcome documents, below.

80. In the ensuing discussion, questions were raised as to the process of updating the national adaptation programmes of action and the issue of compensation. One representative proposed the inclusion of climate change in curricula at all levels of education.

81. Another representative urged caution when advocating compensation for Africa for damages suffered as a result of climate change. He said that the continent needed to adopt a strategic approach, given that its countries were also consumers of the products of polluting industries; rather they should focus on mitigation and transfer of technology, among other things, and act as a group to achieve progress in those areas. In that process, seeking to attribute blame would not yield good cooperation. Another noted that compensation was being discussed at the level of heads of State and should not distract from the current deliberations.

82. On the question of national adaptation programmes of action, one representative proposed that a monitoring and evaluation framework should be developed to measure their results annually. Another representative demurred, saying that the data on which the programmes of action were based had become outdated and should be reassessed, with such an evaluation framework being incorporated into revised and updated versions.

83. There was also discussion as to whether nationally appropriate mitigation actions should be able to be traded and whether the Clean Development Mechanism should be reformed so that it would be more accessible to Africa. It was agreed that those issues should be discussed subsequently at the Africa level.

D. Consideration and adoption of outcome documents

1. Experts' statement

84. The experts' statement, as contained in a conference-room paper, was adopted as orally amended. The text of the statement can be found in annex I to the present report.

2. Key messages

85. The key messages, as contained in a conference-room paper, were adopted as orally amended. The text of the messages can be found in annex II to the present report

3. Enhanced conceptual draft framework of Eastern Africa climate change programmes

86. The enhanced conceptual draft framework, as contained in a conference-room paper, was adopted as orally amended. The text of the framework can be found in annex III to the present report.

4. Common negotiating position

87. The common negotiating position, contained in a conference-room paper, was adopted as orally amended. The text of the position was incorporated into the experts' statement and can be found in annex I.

E. Ministerial and political session

88. The meeting was constituted as a ministerial and political session in the afternoon of Thursday, 3 September 2009, attended by Mr. Karega and Mr. Albert Butare, Minister of State for Energy and Water, Ministry of Infrastructure, of Rwanda. The session began with a screening of a video recording entitled "Seal the deal", part of the United Nations campaign to give impetus to a successful outcome to the Copenhagen meeting.

89. Subsequently, statements were delivered by Ms. Mukankomeje, the AMCEN secretary, Mr. Osafo and Mr. Manyika.

90. Ms. Mukankomeje reviewed the highlights of the meeting to date, drawing attention to the representatives' discussion on Rwanda as a case study, in which they had highlighted such issues as renewable energies, technology development and transfer, improvements to the public transport network, awareness-raising and the enactment of progressive legislation in such fields.

91. The AMCEN Secretary reviewed the activities of African countries in preparation for the climate change meeting in Copenhagen and post-Copenhagen planning in the light of the current meeting. Recalling the key principles of the Bali Action Plan, he outlined areas that required further progress: mitigation and the need for clear, ambitious emissions reduction targets; adaptation; financial support; technology development and transfer. African ministers were also looking ahead to what actions would be required following any agreement in Copenhagen, including awareness-raising and planning for the implementation of tangible outcomes from Copenhagen on the African continent through a harmonized and comprehensive framework of climate change programmes.

92. Mr. Osafo reiterated his presentation given on the opening day about the various processes under way under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. He assured representatives that, although there were many difficulties ahead, as he had explained, some form of agreement would certainly be reached at Copenhagen. He called for preparedness on the part of all representatives to ensure that the outcome was indeed positive.

93. Mr. Manyika, setting the stage for Africa's negotiating position, recapitulated the information that he had presented on the opening day of the meeting, setting forth Africa's funding needs in coping with the effects of climate change, and outlined the key issues facing the continent in meeting those needs. He proposed, as key messages from the current meeting, that there would be no deal at Copenhagen unless agreement was reached on funding; that there should be new, scaled-up, predictable, additional and continued funding, to meet the incremental costs occasioned by climate change; that there should be an appropriate balance between adaptation and mitigation; and that developed countries should meet their funding obligations under the Framework Convention before making any new differentiation between categories of developing countries.

94. Subsequently, one representative delivered the experts' statement for the information of the assembled ministers.

95. In his closing statement, Mr. Karega expressed thanks to all those involved in the current meeting, stressing that such solidarity and commitment was a sign of hope that the continent was moving in the right direction. He recalled that it was important to focus on strategic and realistic issues, warning against seeing the Copenhagen negotiations as an adversarial process in which the West took the form of the enemy. Rather, it was better to seek a global and fair response in joint cooperation for the benefit of the climate. He emphasized that, as a continent, Africa could reduce carbon emissions and had to demonstrate its commitment through policy and actions, even if a better deal was not achieved in Copenhagen.

IV. Adoption of the report

96. The present report was adopted on Thursday, 4 September 2009, on the basis of the draft report that had been circulated. The secretariat was entrusted with the finalization of the report following the closure of the meeting.

V. Closure of the meeting

97. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the meeting was declared closed at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, 4 September 2009.

Annex I

Experts' statement

We, the national experts and climate change negotiators from the Eastern African subregion, having met in Kigali from 31 August to 3 September 2009 at the Eastern African subregional meeting on climate change,

Aware that climate change continues to pose grave concerns to the sustainable development of the subregion, given that climate variability already has significant economic costs in Eastern Africa, with periodic floods and droughts (currently seen as extreme events) causing major macroeconomic costs and reduced economic growth, and that Africa will feel the impact more than other regions owing to its high vulnerability and lower adaptive capacity,

Cognizant that the economic costs of climate change are uncertain, although economic models indicate that such costs could be equivalent to an annual loss of gross domestic product of between 1.5 and 2.6 per cent by 2030 in Eastern African countries,

Cognizant also that, in the longer term (up to 2050) such economic costs could be even more significant and could render functioning economies unsustainable, and that such high impacts are beyond the limits of adaptation, creating a need for a framework for subregional climate change mitigation and adaptation,

Noting that the social and economic impacts of climate change, in addition to the increased vulnerability of ecosystem services, continue to threaten past development gains and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and constrain future economic progress and development,

Cognizant of the gender impact of climate change and the variations in vulnerabilities of men and women,

Taking into consideration the global climate change processes emanating from the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Being guided by the work in Africa of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment and the African process for combating climate change initiated at the twelfth session of the Conference, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in June 2008, and in particular the Bali Action Plan and the 2008 Johannesburg Declaration on the Environment for Sustainable Development,

Being guided also by the outcomes of the special session on climate change of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, held in Nairobi in May 2009,

Being guided further by the declaration of the third African Ministerial Conference on Financing for Development held in Kigali in May 2009,

Expressing our appreciation for the support provided by the Government of Denmark and other institutions for the current preparations by the African group of negotiators in connection with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change processes leading up to Copenhagen and beyond,

Expressing also our appreciation to the Government and people of Rwanda for hosting the current meeting,

Calling for commitment to and ownership by the heads of State and Government of the Eastern African subregion of the process for combating climate change at all levels,

Hereby reaffirm the 2009 Nairobi Declaration on the African Process for Combating Climate Change and state as follows:

1. Adaptation

1. For the Eastern African subregion, adaptation remains the top priority for tackling the impacts of climate change. It is clear that there is a need:

- (a) To strengthen vulnerability assessment studies;
- (b) To strengthen subregional information sharing, including early-warning data and information on agriculture and water resources, among other things;

- (c) To prioritize the implementation of national adaptation programmes of action;
- (d) To enhance integrated and institutionalized information sharing and application in response to the impacts of climate change;
- (e) To implement enhanced ecosystem-based planning and operations within the subregion;
- (f) To develop programmes to document and tap into indigenous knowledge to complement scientific knowledge;
- (g) To strengthen subregional and national institutions, including climate change observation networks.

2. Mitigation

2. While mitigation is a long-term response, there are aspects that in the short term are beneficial to overall sustainable initiatives in the subregion. There is a clear need:

- (a) For the developed country Parties included in Annex I to the Convention to set more ambitious emissions reduction targets;
- (b) To encourage the formulation of a regional framework to promote energy conservation and efficiency in all sectors;
- (c) To launch a clean and energy-efficient urban transportation and subregional railway transport system to save energy, reduce carbon emissions and cut costs;
- (d) To develop and enhance clean energy generation and harmonize subregional power voltage to develop a regional grid;
- (e) To promote and improve sustainable agricultural practices;
- (f) To promote market-based mechanisms to reward or provide incentives for land use and land use changes and forest conservation to avoid deforestation and promote sustainable forest management practices;
- (g) To promote forest conservation practices for dryland area woodland management;
- (h) To implement enhanced information sharing and coordinated links to existing subregional institutions for greater access to information.

3. Supporting and enabling measures

3. There is a clear need:

- (a) To formulate a subregional framework to integrate gender considerations into the development and implementation of adaptation and mitigation strategies at the national level;
- (b) To enhance capacity-building at all levels on the impacts of and responses to climate change;
- (c) To develop an educational and learning framework for national and subregional institutions;
- (d) To develop and enhance subregional mechanisms for access to resources and resource mobilization for climate-related programmes;
- (e) To strengthen institutions that generate data in response to the impacts of climate change;
- (f) To enhance and strengthen subregional technology development and transfer.

4. Financial mechanism

4. The financial mechanism currently being considered under the Bali Action Plan by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention shall have the following design and structure:

- (a) The Conference of the Parties shall be the supreme decision-making body of the Convention, under whose authority and guidance the mechanism shall operate. The Conference of the Parties shall decide on the policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria;
- (b) The Conference of the Parties shall appoint a board, which shall have an equitable and balanced representation of all Parties within a transparent and efficient system of governance. The board shall be assisted by a secretariat of professional staff contracted by the board;
- (c) The Conference of the Parties and board shall establish specialized funds that are additional to official development assistance, and funding windows under its governance, and a mechanism to link various funds;
- (d) Funds would be administered by a trustee or trustees selected through a process of open bidding;
- (e) Each of the separate funds may be advised by an expert group or committee, which could also be supported by a technical panel or panels looking at specific issues relating to the fund;
- (f) To ensure transparent and efficient governance, other possible components of the structure include a consultative and advisory group of all relevant stakeholders, and an independent assessment panel;
- (g) Modalities shall be decided for the determination of the role of existing funds and entity or entities for the operation of the financial mechanism.

5. Africa should seek to harmonize the Nairobi Declaration on the African Process on Combating Climate Change with the position of the Group of 77 and China on the financial mechanism for meeting financial commitments under the Convention, as described at the informal consultations of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, held in Bonn, Germany, from 10 to 14 August 2009.

5. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions

6. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions proposed by Parties in the context of the Bali Action Plan shall:

- (a) Be voluntary for non-Annex I Parties;
- (b) Exclude reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD);
- (c) Be held in a registry or clearinghouse;
- (d) Be supported by external resources, in accordance with the Bali Action Plan;
- (e) Be subject to monitoring, reporting and verification.

It is crucial, however, that they should not be used as a means to impose legally binding emissions reduction commitments on non-Annex I Parties.

7. Africa should seek to promote the unity of the Group of 77 and China by aligning itself to positions already agreed upon within the group.

8. The African Development Bank should be urged to provide additional financial resources to African countries to enable them to tackle the adverse impacts of climate change.

Annex II

Key messages

1. Two categories of key messages were delivered by the Eastern African experts: Messages specific to the subregion and other key messages.

A. Subregion-specific messages

2. The following subregion-specific messages were delivered:

(a) **Greenhouse gas emissions:** The subregion should move towards a low-carbon economy;

(b) **Technology transfer:** Subregional technology transfer in the spirit of South-South cooperation should be promoted;

(c) **Climate trend:** There should be regular and intensified monitoring of climate change trends at all levels;

(d) **Social and environmental destruction:** This is a critical issue that will affect migration, resource-based conflicts and environmental degradation. Response mechanisms should be put in place at the subregional and the national levels;

(e) **Long-term strategy:** Subregional and national climate response strategies should be developed;

(f) **Gender mainstreaming:** Gender should be integrated at all levels of adaptation and mitigation strategies within the subregion;

(g) **Equitable responsibility-sharing:** Countries within the subregion have a shared responsibility in combating climate change by supporting one other;

(h) **Capacity-building:** Continuous capacity-building at all levels is crucial;

(i) **Historical responsibility:** The subregion should engage like-minded parties in pursuing compensation for all historical responsibility for global warming.

B. Other key messages

3. The meeting also proposed the following key messages, in respect of the various topics under consideration.

1. Mitigation

4. The following key messages are proposed under the topic of mitigation:

(a) There should be legally binding emission reduction targets for all developed countries;

(b) Advanced developing countries should not have emission reduction targets. Distinction should not be made between such countries and developing countries;

(c) For developing countries, nationally appropriate mitigation actions, in combination with finance, technology transfer, capacity-building and other tools are sufficient. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions should not be legally binding;

(d) Developed country support is essential for developing country action;

(e) Monitoring, reporting and verification of mitigation actions by developing countries should be mandatory, in exchange for developed country support, which should also apply the concept of monitoring, reporting and verification;

(f) The relative importance of public finance from developed countries and sourcing from carbon markets should depend on various stages of the implementation of the actions. The importance of public finance should be much greater in the initial stages of the actions.

2. Support by technology, financing and capacity-building

5. The following key messages are proposed under the topic of support by technology, financing and capacity-building:

(a) A 2020 target for the scale of financial flows to support mitigation in developing countries is set at 0.5 per cent of the gross domestic product of developed countries. The flows should begin in 2010 and increase to at least 0.5 per cent of the gross domestic product by 2020;

(b) To demonstrate measurable, reportable and verifiable progress towards the targets for support, each developed country Party reports financing and technology transfer annually, in addition to in national communications.

3. Finance, technology and capacity-building

6. The following key messages are proposed under the overarching topic of finance, technology and capacity-building:

(a) In accordance with the Convention, developed countries have a commitment to provide financial, technological and capacity-building support to enable developing country action;

(b) Provision of finance, technology and capacity-building must be legally binding, with consequences for non-compliance. Actions by developing countries depend on the level of support by developed countries.

4. Finance

7. The following key messages are proposed under the specific topic of finance:

(a) Developed countries commit themselves to a target of 0.5 per cent of the gross domestic product for climate action in developing countries;

(b) Developed countries commit themselves to new and innovative sources of public and private sector finance, with the major source of funding coming from the public sector.

5. Technology

8. The following key messages are proposed under the specific topic of technology:

(a) Developed countries commit themselves to the deployment, diffusion and transfer of technology that will meet the immediate needs of Africa, in adaptation and mitigation technologies, based on principles of accessibility, affordability, appropriateness and adaptability of technologies, with regard to the pillars of sustainable development;

(b) Developed countries commit themselves to providing full incremental costs, in accordance with article 4.3 of the Convention;

(c) The barriers to technology transfer are broken down.

6. Capacity-building

9. The following key messages are proposed under the specific topic of capacity-building:

(a) Developed countries should commit themselves to building institutional capacity in Africa and, where needed, through the establishment of regional centres of excellence for climate change;

(b) Developed countries should commit themselves to supporting other country-specific capacity-building needs of African countries, consistent with the commitment and provisions of the Framework Convention, with particular emphasis on early warning, observation and monitoring systems, risk management and disaster management.

7. Compliance

10. The following key message is proposed under the topic of compliance: A compliance mechanism should be put in place to ensure that commitments on delivery of these means of implementation (finance, technology and capacity-building) are met.

8. REDD

11. The following general principles and key messages are proposed under the topic of REDD:

(a) Regarding the structure of the REDD strategy for implementation in each country, the consensus is for REDD to be driven from a national strategy, and, even for cases where there is a multiplicity of jurisdictions, such as countries with a number of constituent states or provinces, REDD should be under one authority and registry, particularly given leakage considerations;

(b) In the case of forest-dependent people, there should be consideration of integration and impacts, especially for forest-dwellers, in planning, executing and running REDD, possibly along the lines of the dictates of participatory forest management;

(c) With regard to the scope of a REDD mechanism, the guiding principles should include that it be nationally driven and predominantly programmatic; any funding mechanism should be adequate, predictable and sustainable and should rely principally on public funding with an option for market-based sources; and where capacity-building measures are concerned, these should be wholly funded from a public REDD enabling fund;

(d) It is recommended that the REDD programme should be national – rather than, for example, subnational or transboundary – in its extent.

(e) In each country, the principles of performance modulated by equity protect the smaller, less forest-endowed countries;

(f) A financing scheme should be sought that recognizes various opportunities to participate in REDD by each party;

(g) The link between REDD and agriculture should be to ensure the supremacy and protection of agriculture, including opportunities for farmers to expand into forested areas: REDD should not take priority over agriculture, especially peasant agriculture and food production;

(h) REDD should be a stand-alone programme to shield it from the vagaries and complications of the diverse nationally appropriate mitigation actions. It should fall or stand by its own merits;

(i) The mechanism should include incentives and compensation for forest-dependent populations to participate;

(j) Legislative and other coercive measures that displace forest-dependent people and their livelihood for the purposes of REDD should not be encouraged;

(k) REDD should be open to all land-use measures that stem and reverse deforestation and degradation, including forestation and agroforestry. REDD shall be able to operate by, among other things, eliminating drivers of deforestation or diverting them to environmentally benign activities;

(l) The precise nature of the link between REDD and afforestation and reforestation remains the subject of negotiations;

(m) In terms of the scope of activities included, efforts should be made to promote REDD-plus with some kind of agriculture, forestry and land use where this is clearly related to REDD, giving time to resolve the complexities of agriculture, forestry and land use, such as soil carbon, before full incorporation into the mechanism. Overloading is not the way forward;

(n) It should be noted that talks on the inclusion of sustainable agriculture are under way outside the REDD discussions.

(a) **Text of REDD negotiations**

12. The following considerations are put forward for the text of the negotiations:

(a) Phased approach:

- (i) Sufficient time should be allowed for initial REDD readiness and capacity-building before full-fledged implementation of the mechanism. It must be demonstrated that the funding mechanism is up and running in stages 1 and 2 before the last stage, which may include market mechanisms, is launched;
- (ii) The threshold period for maturity for each phase will depend on national circumstances;

(b) Financing:

- (i) The principle of securing an adequate, predictable and sustainable source of funds from Annex I Parties (mostly public funding) must be adhered to;
- (ii) Other sources consistent with the above principle may also be considered;

(c) Financing monitoring, reporting and verification: Funding for programme development in such areas as readiness, conceptual planning and monitoring, reporting and verification should be predictable and from REDD enabling sources.

(d) Institutional arrangements for funding: Institutional arrangements should be consistent with those that would be agreed in connection with nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

(b) **Interim agreement**

13. In the event that negotiators are unable to reach a unifying consensus on long-term cooperative action and the Kyoto Protocol, they should work for an interim agreement that will allow REDD to operate while awaiting a comprehensive deal.

Annex III

Enhanced conceptual draft framework of Eastern Africa climate change programmes¹

I. History and background

A. Introduction

1. There is general agreement on the need for quantitative and qualitative data on climate change in the subregion. The notion of “Eastern Africa” in the climate change context must also be precisely defined. Use should be made of such important documents as the first and second reports in the Africa Environment Outlook series, AEO-I and AEO-II, and the report of the ministerial segment of the twelfth session of the African Ministerial Council on the Environment (UNEP/AMCEN/12/9).

2. As documented in the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), a process of human-induced climatic change has begun and is already leading to more variable weather and climate patterns and altered ecosystems. Eastern Africa is already experiencing a broader range of climate variability. According to the report, this variability is expected to increase over the coming century, including altered rainfall patterns, temperature change, extreme weather events and sea-level rise [*Note provided by drafters of this annex: need to provide figures on weather and references*]. There is uncertainty as to the degree of change that will take place. Similarly, it is far from clear how these projected changes in climatic conditions will manifest themselves at the local level. Moreover, specific local impacts will depend not only on the magnitude of climate change experienced, but also on the responses of ecosystems that are already stressed by other factors such as human-caused degradation. The consequences will be further conditioned by the ability of these societies to adapt to increased variability and uncertainty.

3. The additional stresses imposed by climate change will have direct impacts at various scales. To gain insight into the likely impacts and the types of adaptive responses being taken at the subregional level and by Governments to avert or overcome them, consideration is given to the following range of climate change programmes, projects and initiatives being undertaken at various levels.

B. Climate change programmes and initiatives

[Note provided by drafters of this annex: Description needs to be provided for each initiative. The Consultant must go through the “Preliminary Stocktaking organizations and projects focused on CC Adaptation in Africa” and select relevant projects at the subregional and national levels]

1. Subregional level

4. The following initiatives at the subregional level were identified:

- (a) Tripartite climate change initiative of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the East African Community and the Southern African Development Community;
- (b) East African Community climate change master plan;
- (c) Climate change-related initiatives supported by the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ);
- (d) Biomass energy strategies (BEST) initiative;
- (e) Clean development mechanisms (CDM) and energy initiatives;
- (f) Biofuels in East Africa initiative;
- (g) Capacity-building in climate change modelling, African monitoring of environment for sustainable development, initiatives on land degradation and habitat conservation;
- (h) Climate information for Africa’s development;
- (i) Climate change modelling and downscaling in Eastern Africa;

¹ The enhanced conceptual draft framework of Eastern Africa climate change programmes has the status of a work in progress and should not be considered to be a final document.

- (j) Network on knowledge sharing for climate change adaptation in Africa;
- (k) Capacity-building in the early warning of hydrometeorological hazards in Eastern Africa.

2. National level

5. The following initiatives at the national level were identified:

[Note provided by drafters of this annex: Work must be undertaken to assess the level to which national adaptation programmes of action have been integrated in the national plans of each country and to determine when funds need to be provided for implementation according to the Convention];

[Note provided by drafters of this annex: Documents relating to the national adaptation programmes of action of each country to be sources and downloaded from the internet for further reference].

(a) Least developed countries

6. In paragraph 9 of its article 4, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change recognizes the specific needs and special situation of the least developed countries. At its seventh session, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 5/CP.7, which acknowledged that those countries lacked the capacities and means to deal with problems associated with adaptation to climate change, and established a least developed country work programme that included national adaptation programmes of action, alongside other supporting activities. Decision 28/CP.7 set the guidelines for those programmes of action. Also related to the national adaptation programme of action process, by decision 29/CP.7 the Conference of the Parties set up a least developed countries expert group to provide guidance and advice on the on the preparation and implementation of such programmes of action.

7. Accordingly, the national adaptation programme of action may be viewed as an adaptation initiative that aims to build the adaptive capacity of the least developed countries by identifying and developing specific measures designed to reduce the vulnerabilities to climate change of the different groups and sectors. Based on this, the main objective of the national adaptation programme of action is to serve as a simplified and direct channel of communication for information related to the urgent and immediate adaptation needs of the least developed countries. In this regard, national adaptation programmes of action provide a process for such countries to identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs with regard to adaptation to climate change. The rationale for national adaptation programmes of action lies in the fact that least developed countries have extremely limited capacity to adapt and need specific support that will enable them to deal with the adverse effects of climate variability and change.

8. An innovative bottom-up approach to identify practical solutions for improving the overall adaptive capacity of least developed countries to climate variability and change was put in place through the national adaptation programmes of action. This approach takes into account existing local coping strategies, builds upon them and identifies areas for priority intervention. It is meant to replace the more conventional scenario-driven approach of assessing future vulnerability and impacts of climate change. All the least developed countries within the Eastern African subregion, namely Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, have prepared and submitted to the Framework Convention on Climate Change secretariat their respective national adaptation programmes of action with numerous proposals on different projects. These projects are outlined below.

(i) Burundi

9. The following proposals have been submitted by Burundi:

[Note provided by drafters of this annex: to be inserted]

(ii) Kenya

10. The following proposals have been submitted by Kenya:

- (a) Building response capacity: low-cost locally made sprinklers;
- (b) Building response capacity: capturing seasonal water in sand dams in Kitui;
- (c) Climate risk management: drought cycle management;
- (d) Climate risk management: flood mitigation structures in Nyanza;

- (e) Capacity-building to evaluate and adapt to climate change: induced vulnerability to malaria and cholera in the Lake Victoria basin;
- (f) Strengthening community-based adaptation to climate-sensitive malaria in the Western Highlands;
- (g) Integrating indigenous knowledge in climate risk management in support of community-based adaptation;
- (h) Parliamentary Network on Renewable Energy and Climate Change.

(iii) Rwanda

11. The following proposals have been submitted by Rwanda:

[Note provided by drafters of this annex: to be inserted]

(iv) Uganda

12. The following proposals have been submitted by Uganda:

- (a) Mainstreaming adaptation to climate change into development and sectoral planning processes;
- (b) Addressing vulnerability drivers: goat breeding in Moroto and Nakapitipirit.

(v) United Republic of Tanzania

13. The following proposals have been submitted by the United Republic of Tanzania:

- (a) National action plan on climate change;
- (b) Measures to implement the Framework Convention on Climate Change: technological and other options for the mitigation of greenhouse gases in the United Republic of Tanzania;
- (c) Tanzanian Coastal Management Partnership: options for a national integrated coastal management policy;
- (d) Climate risk management: mainstreaming climate change in integrated water resources management in the Pangani river basin;
- (e) To bolster awareness of policymakers for the creation of effective policies, GTZ is supporting the parliamentary committee on energy and communication with a view to facilitating an understanding of climate change and its relevance to development. The awareness also focuses on renewable energy technologies, so as to educate parliamentarians on policy instruments to promote renewable energy and to inform them of available financial and investment opportunities with regard to renewable and sustainable energy.

3. Programmes, projects and initiatives mounted by other actors

[Note provided by drafters of this annex: "This is not clear to third parties. Accordingly, it would be better to structure the document starting from the region, subregion down to national level category."]

14. The climate change adaptation in Africa research and capacity-building programme aims to improve the capacity of African countries to adapt to climate change in ways that benefit the most vulnerable. Building on existing initiatives and past experiences, the programme works to establish a self-sustained skilled body of expertise in Africa to enhance the ability of African countries to adapt. The programme is a joint programme of the International Development Research Centre and the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

II. Indicative elements of the framework

Introduction

[Note provided by drafters of this annex: Text needs to be provided.]

A. Post-Kyoto climate change regime and beyond

[Note provided by drafters of this annex: This section should be consistent with the Nairobi Declaration in terms of its structure and content.]

[Note provided by drafters of this annex: Introductory text to be developed.]

Result A1: Policy dialogue on climate change adaptation

- (a) Strengthen regional institutional collaboration and strategic policy dialogue, in particular with the African Union Commission, the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment and other regional economic commissions, on climate change issues and negotiations;
- (b) Translate information on climate change impacts from the scientific assessment and research domains into language and timescales relevant for policymakers, including carbon trading and the benefits thereof.

B. Enabling policy and institutional framework

[Note provided by drafters of this annex: Introductory text to be developed.]

Result B1: Enhanced policy coherence in tackling climate change

- (a) Integrate climate change considerations into regional and national policies, sectoral planning and budgeting (so as to increase economic resilience to climate change and to reduce adverse effects on vulnerable economic sectors);
- (b) Provide technical assistance to support the development and implementation of climate change mitigation- and adaptation-related policies, measures and actions, together with institutional and legal frameworks, including payment for ecosystem services schemes;
- (c) Engage with bilateral and multilateral development partners to facilitate the inclusion of mitigation and adaptation measures and actions to climate change in development funding.

Result B2: Increased understanding of climate change

- (a) Create awareness at all levels, in particular with the inclusion of decision makers, including high-level and technical consultation meetings, on the crucial importance of climate change in the long-term strategies for sustainable development, economic growth and poverty reduction;
- (b) Promote documentation, sharing of information and dissemination of lessons learned from the field projects to support policy dialogue and policy reforms at the national, subregional and regional levels;
- (c) Promote understanding of integrated land and water resource management response strategies and the application of lessons learned in new contexts;
- (d) Promote networking documentation, sharing information at all levels;
- (e) Implement environmental education in all learning institutions.

Result B3: Monitor the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures

- (a) Support the establishment of specific local, national and regional monitoring and accounting tools to assess and monitor climate change-related policy impacts on vulnerable groups and environmental performance;
- (b) Establish credible and transparent systems and institutions to measure and monitor terrestrial carbon and related systems;
- (c) Review the relationship between climate change and conflict and peacebuilding, with a view to developing appropriate conflict resolution mechanisms;
- (d) Harmonize monitoring and evaluation frameworks with planning and budgeting.

Result B4: Strengthened environmental and climate change compliance and enforcement

(a) Support the development, harmonization and improvement of a national and subregional environmental law framework to strengthen national and regional environmental and climate change frameworks;

(b) Improve compliance and the effective enforcement of environmental and climate change requirements by establishing a subregional environmental tribunal.

C. Enhancing financing mechanisms

[Note provided by drafters of this annex: Introductory text to be developed.]

Result C1: Enhancing access to financial resources

(a) Review and analyse existing financing mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol and the Framework Convention on Climate Change, in particular the operational procedures and national baselines, with a view to developing specific options and recommendations to maximize the participation of subregions;

(b) Enhance subregional financing mechanisms and resources mobilization.

D. Enhancing research, information management and communication

[Note provided by drafters of this annex: Introductory text to be developed.]

Result: D1: Improved quality of information on climate change

(a) Develop, strengthen and deploy networks of observation systems to gain a quantitative understanding of ecosystem processes in representative systems and across gradients of land use and climate, including the development of various scenarios for regional and national climate change risk management strategies and databases;

(b) Establish virtual subregional resource centres to serve as regional adaptation support platforms.

Result D2: Established communication system to support planning and decision making

(a) Provide decision makers with information and tools that they need to understand and assess the risks of climate change impacts;

(b) Develop, strengthen and maintain a climate change website serving as a platform for information exchange and linkages with the portals of the African Union Commission and other regional economic communities.

Result D3: Established and strengthened research and development

(a) Enhance regional, subregional and national capacities and collaboration to undertake research and extension work in climate change mitigation and adaptation;

[Note provided by drafters of this annex: Consultant to elaborate this section further.]

E. Enhancing technology development and transfer

[Note provided by drafters of this annex: Introductory text to be developed.]

Result E1: Enhanced technology development and transfer

(a) Undertake technology needs assessment for adaptation and shift to low-carbon economies and explore response options that meet both climate change concerns and countries' development priorities using market and non-market-based emission reduction approaches;

(b) Facilitate timely investment, development, demonstration and deployment of low and zero greenhouse-gas-emitting technologies or those that sequester greenhouse gases;

(c) Develop adequate human and organizational capacity and mechanisms to facilitate technology transfer.

F. Enhancing capacity-building

[Note provided by drafters of this annex: Introductory text to be developed.]

Result F1: Enhanced institutional and technical capacities

- (a) Build sustained subregional capacity for sustainable national greenhouse-gas inventory management systems;
- (b) Assist in building up a critical mass of human resources and technical capacities of Governments, the business community and civil society for planning and implementing climate resilience and risk management measures;
- (c) Strengthen subregional cross-learning of best practices in climate change adaptation strategies, practices and mentoring;
- (d) Strengthen the national and subregional institutions dealing with climate change.

G. Enhancing partnerships

[Note provided by drafters of this annex: Introductory text to be developed.]

Result G1: Strengthened relationships and engagement with multiple stakeholders

- (a) Build and maintain partnerships with other subregional organizations dealing with climate change;
- (b) Build upon and work with development partners and the relevant United Nations organizations to demonstrate adaptation approaches that deliver multiple benefits at the local, national, subregional, regional and international levels;
- (c) Support incentives that enhance private sector investments and initiatives that enhance climate mitigation and adaptation;
- (d) Strengthen civil society networks, and also support civil society in the region, to enable participation in the regional implementation processes.

H. Implementation of early action flagship programmes

[Note provided by drafters of this annex: Introductory text to be developed.]

1. Sectoral programme 1: Disaster reduction and risk management

- (a) Strengthen national and subregional observation networks, early warning systems (including analysis work), and preparedness to support Governments and communities to enhance prevention and adaptation to climate change-related disasters and risks;
- (b) Capacity-building of communities for climate protection and adaptation.

2. Sectoral programme 2: Sustainable agriculture and food security

- (a) Scale up conservation agriculture and sustainable land management and practices within the existing regional Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme;
- (b) Support research to enhance understanding of the interaction between climate change and agriculture;
- (c) Facilitate subregional training workshops to exchange experience on agriculture, forestry and other land uses, so as to enhance understanding to landscape approach.

3. Sectoral programme 3: Ecosystems and biodiversity

(a) Forest ecosystems

- (a) Building on existing forest conservation and sustainable management projects and initiatives, scale them up and build capacities for effective implementation (those existing include UN-REDD Programme and Forest Carbon Partnership Facility projects);

(b) Develop and implement a subregional programme on climate change adaptation in dryland ecosystems.

(b) Water resources

(a) Support the implementation of robust and adaptive systems of water resource management through integrated water resource management and basin management approaches that also include increased investment in water storage and management, and also the provision of access to clean water and effective sanitation;

(b) Provide evidence-based policy support to water managers and policymakers to build social resilience and for future critical decisions about the subregion's water resources.

(c) Coastal zones

(a) Support the development of integrated coastal management plans to enhance the conservation and management of the coastal zone, including the establishment of well-designed marine protected areas;

(b) Support and undertake vulnerability assessments and adaptation options for communities living in coastal areas.

(d) Sustainable cities

(a) Support the assessment of climate policy benefits at the urban level to determine the extent to which it can limit or avoid climate impacts on urban infrastructure and mitigation options;

(b) Work with relevant authorities and development partners to enhance public and private investments in sustainable cities, including new building and infrastructure design; urban development planning and land use; and sustainable transport systems.

4. Sectoral programme 4: Sustainable energy

(a) Promote the investment in and application of renewable energy, energy efficiency and greenhouse gas abatement technologies (including credit programmes for energy efficiency);

(b) Develop a sustainable energy advisory facility to support the improvement of the know-how for the application of renewable energy technologies, including biogas and biofuel potential.

5. Sectoral programme 5: Sustainable trade

(a) Promote policies that enhance trade in and the transfer of technologies that enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation;

(b) Facilitate the establishment of a subregional technology development and transfer platform to enhance innovation and the diffusion of climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies.

Annex IV

National issues: Rwanda as a case study

1. Renewable energy

- (a) 25MW hydro and microhydro power sources are available;
- (b) A 250kw solar plant is operational, costing \$1 million, but which lacks a battery system and can only function during the day. The energy generated is \$10-12/W. Water purification and solar thermal projects will also soon be available;
- (c) Private and public projects are taking place on Lake Kivu;
- (d) Projects to measure wind speed are under way;
- (e) A joint project with KenGen is in operation to assess the potential of geothermal energy;
- (f) There is a need for a private sector focal point;
- (g) Renewable energy has great potential but intense land pressure, the high population numbers and lack of funding put projects in danger.

2. Legislation: possibilities

- (a) Work could take place on compact fluorescent lamps (Clean Development Mechanism project);
- (b) All hotels must have solar thermal power and there are tax incentives to promote this. There is, however, a need for caution. Some hotels already have efficient biomass systems, so legislation must provide for the use of other renewable energy sources and a grandfather period);
- (c) Building legislation could contain provisions on keeping houses cool (for example, on white roofs, cooling materials and the chemicals used in air-conditioning units);
- (d) Renewable energy projects should not be taxed and should have feed-in tariffs;
- (e) There is a need for a national policy to diversify energy sources in the event of shortages of water.

3. Biofuels (Biodiesel/bioethanol)

- (a) There is a draft biofuel policy, but faces challenges of food security and land use;
- (b) The private sector has proposed jatropha for a biodiesel project.

4. Energy efficiency and conservation

- (a) A cooking stove strategy could be employed given that 50 per cent of stoves are already energy-efficient but the number and efficiency of the stoves could be increased);
- (b) Compact fluorescent lamps.

5. Energy policies

- (a) Rwanda has an energy policy but no policy to support renewable energy directly, as the policy is to use mainly renewables by 2020.

6. Development of energy funds and empowering the private sector

- (a) Kenya has established two power companies for generation and transmission; it also has a good renewable energy tariff, for which the Government bears the cost;
- (b) Rwanda has no special fund and the Government is bearing all costs, although it is beginning to engage the private sector (for example, in Lake Kivu).

7. Technology development and transfer

- (a) There is a need to distinguish between acquiring and upscaling (which provides no incentive for Annex I Parties to support South-South information sharing and transfer (which counts for Annex I commitments));
- (b) Cooking stoves could be developed in this area, as they have a baseline and already half are energy-efficient. Their numbers could be increased and improved;
- (c) Rwanda does not need top-of-the-range, but rather high-quality yet simple technology;
- (d) Rwanda's links with research institutions could be expanded and any recommendations adopted and implemented widely with regard to adaptation;
- (e) A technology needs assessment for Rwanda was produced for the national adaptation programme of action but could be updated;
- (f) Possible adaptation technologies that could be implemented by South-South cooperation include: genetically modified organisms (provided that biosafety policies are in place), drought-resistant agriculture (e.g., teas for drier regions), indigenous technologies (wastewater harvesting, terracing, traditional weather forecasting), conservation of land resources and farming;
- (g) Funding could be provided for a regional adaptation centre for training and for national adaptation focal points.

8. Capacity-building

- (a) Capacity-building is a top priority for Rwanda, but there is a need to specify particular areas (awareness is required at all levels, whether community, expert or ministerial);
- (b) Awareness is increasing, as demonstrated by the facts that the current meeting is the tenth climate change-related conference held in the country, the national environment day focused on climate change and there are United Nations Environment Programme awareness-raising projects, under way;
- (c) The department responsible for environmental education is looking at climate change but needs to develop a curriculum.

9. Development of partnerships

- (a) A sector-wide approach is being developed (e.g. designated national authority steering committee);
- (b) There is a need to improve interaction with regional research networks.

10. Investment opportunities

- (a) Lake Kivu gas;
- (b) Afforestation and reforestation projects;
- (c) Micro-hydro power.

11. REDD

- (a) There are few forests left in Rwanda;
- (b) It is possible to draw upon the World Bank template for a REDD readiness plan (a plan information note must be prepared);
- (c) REDD should be linked with sustainable agriculture (land use, land-use change and forestry);
- (d) A designated national authority technical forestry committee being created;
- (e) A baseline study needs to be conducted and funding is needed therefor.

12. Transportation

- (a) Inefficient, old polluting cars are sold to Africa, where there are no air pollution level inspections;
- (b) Rwanda could implement a scheme of less expensive insurance for clean, efficient cars and more expensive insurance for polluting and inefficient cars;
- (c) There is a need to improve public transportation as part of the scheme;
- (d) Kenya has implemented air pollution standards (vehicles have to be tested every two years); the East African Community is looking to develop standards which that then be adopted by Rwanda.

13. Actions to assist carbon market development

- (a) Establishing the designated national authority and letter of approval procedures;
- (b) Building Clean Development Mechanism capacity in the government and private sectors;
- (c) Assessing government possibilities for the Mechanism (e.g., forestry and projects).

14. Research and development

- (a) Research and development activities in Rwanda are focusing on drought-resistant crops, economics of climate change, biogas and biofuels;
- (b) Modelling and increased regional interaction are needed;
- (c) There is a need to bring together researchers in Rwanda to discuss climate change initiatives and needs.

15. Financing

- (a) Financing actions are being included in national development plans;
- (b) Official development assistance is a possibility, but the Clean Development Mechanism rules need to be reformed;
- (c) There is a need to begin with raising national awareness;
- (d) Other countries have created a specific environmental fund to which donors and the Government contribute so that the funding is not lost to other projects;
- (e) Rwanda is discussing with banks on promoting climate-friendly projects;
- (f) Regional networks can apply for funding for regional projects and Rwanda could join such networks.

16. Green economy

- (a) Improved agriculture projects should be launched;
- (b) Afforestation and reforestation initiatives could be developed;
- (c) Biofuels represent a future possibility;
- (d) Sustainable building would develop the green economy in Rwanda.