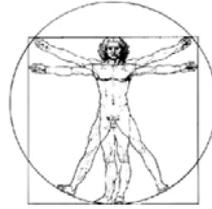


european capacity building initiative



ecbi

## REPORT

# 2006 Bonn Seminar & Senior Bursaries

(Limited Distribution)

21 May 2006

Hotel Königshof, Adenauerallee 9, 53111 Bonn, Germany

15 – 26 May

Hotel Maritim, Godesberger Allee, 53175 Bonn, Germany

organised by

oxford climate policy

## ECBI Bonn Seminar and Senior Bursaries 2006

In May 2006, the ECBI's Oxford Fellowship Programme organised two capacity- and trust-building activities linked to the intersessional meeting of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies in Bonn, Germany: the Bonn Seminar and the Senior Bursaries 2006.

The Bonn Seminar was organised on 21 May 2006 with the purpose of maintaining and strengthening the momentum of the trust-building activities of the Oxford Fellowships – particularly the North-South component. The format of the seminar was akin to the Oxford Seminar, which is part of the annual Fellowships, giving European ECBI Partners an opportunity to engage not only with the past ECBI Fellows, but also with potential candidates for the 2006 Fellowships, identified by the Executive Committee during the ECBI East/Southern African and South/South-East Asian Regional Workshops in 2005. The Seminar provided an opportunity to draw into the process senior developing country delegates – particularly from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – outside the rather small circle of well-known protagonists.

Like the Oxford Seminar, the Bonn Seminar drew on the expertise of a number of resource people to moderate the discussion, but unlike in Oxford, it was more focussed on issues that were being negotiated at the intersessional meeting, which is generally more of a technical nature and less politically charged.

One of the key problems of many developing country delegations, particularly those from LDCs, is that they usually cannot send more than the one person funded by the UNFCCC Secretariat to the negotiations, and are strained for human capacity as a result. The ECBI Workshop Programme already has a Junior Bursary scheme which funds the participation of 6 to 8 junior delegates to the ECBI pre-COP LDC workshops, and to the subsequent COP.

A similar Senior Bursaries scheme was established for senior delegates, and the participation of five Senior delegates in the Bonn Seminar and the 24th session of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies (SB24), from 15-26 May 2005, was funded by ECBI. The recipients were selected by the ECBI Director and Steering Committee

### Box 1. 2006 Bonn Seminar Participants & Senior Bursaries

|                  |                   |              |                |                    |             |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Klaus            | Radunsky          | Austria      | Flores         | Montalvo           | Mexico      |
| <b>Tshering</b>  | <b>Tashi</b>      | Bhutan       | Ouafae         | Bouchouata         | Morocco     |
| David            | Lessole           | Botswana     | <b>Naima</b>   | <b>Oumoussa</b>    | Morocco     |
| Mamadou          | Honadia           | Burkina Faso | Christine      | Pirenne            | Netherlands |
| Sun              | Guoshun           | China        | Ricardo        | Moita              | Portugal    |
| Youssef          | Hamadi            | Comoros      | Angela         | Kallhauge          | Sweden      |
| <b>Mohamed</b>   | <b>El-Shahawy</b> | Egypt        | Thomas         | Kolly              | Switzerland |
| Nicolas          | Lambert           | France       | <b>Pongtip</b> | <b>Puvacharoen</b> | Thailand    |
| Paul             | Watkinson         | France       | Bubu           | Pateh Jallow       | The Gambia  |
| Lorenz           | Petersen          | Germany      | Amal-Lee       | Amin               | UK          |
| Emily            | Ojoo-Massawa      | Kenya        | Martin         | Hession            | UK          |
| <b>Abdoulaye</b> | <b>Bayoko</b>     | Mali         | Alan           | Richmond           | UK          |
| Birama           | Diarra            | Mali         | Jessica        | Troni              | UK          |
| Manuel           | Estrada           | Mexico       | Ian            | Burton             | ECBI        |
| Alejandra        | Lopez             | Mexico       | Tom            | Downing            | ECBI        |
| Julia            | Martinez          | Mexico       | Saleemul       | Huq                | ECBI        |
| Izrael           | Monroy            | Mexico       | Benito         | Müller             | ECBI        |

**Bold = Senior Bursary Recipient**

## Report of the Bonn Seminar 2006

The first ECBI Bonn Seminar, held on 21 May 2006 during SB24, was attended by 34 participants from twelve developing and eight European countries (see Box 1).

The Seminar was divided into three modules. After a round of introductions, it began – somewhat unusually – with an ‘agenda finding’ session, chaired by Dr Lorenz Petersen from GTZ, where participants were asked to suggest topics for discussion. The strategy of deciding the agenda at the meeting rather than earlier, while somewhat risky, was chosen to facilitate the intended purpose of the Seminar – namely to provide an informal forum for discussion of issues arising from ongoing negotiations, and of importance to the participants. Based on suggestions, two sessions were planned for the Seminar – one on the Future of Mitigation, chaired by Dr Benito Müller and the other on Adaptation Funding, chaired by Dr Saleemul Huq.

### The Future of Mitigation

According to one participant at the seminar, about 65% of projects in the pipeline at the time were unilateral, i.e. undertaken without industrial country finance. Moreover, while 43% of the registered projects are small scale, 8 HFC23 projects account for almost two fifths of the CERs. Given this situation, it was not surprising that participants were mainly interested in improving the prospects of CDM projects in low-emitting LDCs.

“We negotiated the CDM thinking we were building a church,” as one African diplomat put it. “We thought that once it was built and we went in we would see God! This didn’t happen. We tied our hands when we negotiated the rules.” This sentiment was shared by many of the participants from both North and South. The 5-year ‘pilot phase’ for the CDM revealed some success stories, but also a number of shortcomings which will have to be addressed with some urgency in the next couple of years. Four key themes for discussion emerged:

- The need to improve the participation of low-emitting LDCs in the CDM.
- The need for private sector involvement in CDM projects in these countries.
- The need to clarify what the CDM should and can deliver.
- Possible viable alternatives to the CDM for these countries.

According to one of the participants, domestic and foreign capacity building to improve access to CDM projects so far has been focussed on setting up the Designated National Authorities (DNAs) with the expectation that CDM projects will follow up automatically. But this has not happened. On-the-ground capacity building through CDM project consultants (not UN agencies) is needed to identify and prepare CDM projects. There was general agreement that a number of actual demonstration projects are urgently needed in LDCs, not only to raise the interest of the private sector, but also to generate the skills and institutional capacities needed to participate more successfully in the CDM.

It was highlighted that certain biomass projects (“avoided deforestation”) could be very important to these low emitting countries – both from the perspective of sustainable development and from their potential size – but are still not eligible for CDM.

While efforts have been made to facilitate small-scale projects, the general investment climate in many of the poorest countries is simply not sufficient to attract foreign direct investment (FDI), and this situation is not going to change just because there now is this additional investment mechanism. It was also pointed out that while ODA and FDI may be significant for the economy of these countries, most of the investment is still from domestic sources.

Another solution suggested for such low-emitting LDCs was to focus more on the voluntary emissions reductions market, which has been developing in parallel to the mandatory schemes such as the EU ETS, and the Kyoto mechanisms.

A European government representative also suggested ‘Certified Emission Reduction Obligations’ (CEROs) as a means to ensure fairer access to CDM projects, where industrialised countries take up an obligation to generate a certain amount of CERs as part of their emission reduction obligations. Yet, while the introduction of such obligations may be a way of addressing developing country emissions without imposing an additional burden,<sup>1</sup> it is unlikely to make a difference to the current distribution of CDM projects among non-Annex I countries. A

<sup>1</sup> See Benito Müller, *Framing Future Commitments: A Pilot Study on the Evolution of the UNFCCC Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Regime*: Oxford OIES, 2003, available at [www.OxfordClimatePolicy.org](http://www.OxfordClimatePolicy.org)

## Box 2: Adaptation Funding

A recent World Bank Report on *Clean Energy And Development: Towards An Investment Framework* estimates that ‘climate-proofing’ investments in developing countries – excluding additional investment needed to reduce the exposure to current climate risks and unavoided climate related damages – will cost between US \$9 and \$41 billion annually.

How are these costs to be covered and managed? Different forms of disbursement mechanisms will be needed for different aspects of the costs, and a number of proposals have already been made. The instruments need not deal exclusively with climate change aspects, nor is it necessary that the UNFCCC (COP) or the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP) should govern them. Apart from the traditional instruments used in climate change funding – such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) - other options include:

- The World Bank proposal for an Investment Framework, probably most suited to deal with the transfer of adaptation technologies.
- Insurance-related instruments (both strictly climate-related insurance instruments or more general ones such as the proposed EC/WB Global Index Insurance Framework) to deal with climate impact risks.
- A reformed disaster relief fund administered by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) for funding climate- and weather-related disaster relief efforts.
- The Exogenous Shock Facility of the IMF, to deal with economic shocks due to weather-related disasters.

The key issue, however, is how to raise “predictable and adequate levels of funding” [Art.1.b; 7/CP7] and develop “appropriate modalities for burden sharing among the Parties included in Annex II” [Art.1.d; 7/CP7] as agreed in the Marrakech Accords. Given the anthropogenic nature of these costs, and in light of the experience which ultimately led to these decisions, it may well be that these decisions can really only be implemented through a legal instrument – such as a protocol – under the UNFCCC, with the remit to regulate not only sovereign contributions, but more importantly, private sector levies (e.g. an adaptation levy on international air travel), since it is only such private sector contributions which might be able to provide the sort of sums estimated by the World Bank.

voluntary agreement between a number of industrialised Parties – akin to the funding pledge at COP6bis in the so-called Bonn Declaration (IISD 2001) – to generate a certain amount of CERs in the relevant developing countries could overcome this problem. This would ensure that they would be able to carry out a number of demonstration projects needed to raise the profile of CDM in the domestic business sector (particularly for unilateral projects) and it would establish the institutional capacity needed to handle such projects.

## Adaptation Funding

The discussion on adaptation funding, chaired by Dr Saleemul Huq, Head of the ECBI Workshop Programme, began with a presentation by Dr Müller on the adaptation funding provisions in the recent World Bank Investment Framework initiative (Box 2). The ensuing discussion was somewhat more polarised than the discussion on CDM issues.

One of the donor agency representatives felt that before discussing how much money can be raised for funding adaptation activities, better information is needed on the actual risks faced by countries due to climate change, and to consider

the ‘absorptive capacity’ of many of the recipient countries. The dearth of fundable adaptation projects in many of the vulnerable countries was also raised.

Other participants insisted that it would not be acceptable to tie adaptation – or any other type of funding – to the provision of complete information, which may not even be available in industrialised countries. Interestingly, the polarisation was not along North-South lines. A number of developing country participants agreed with the need for more reliable regional and local information about projected climate change impacts and vulnerabilities.

It is not particularly helpful to policy makers if, for instance, one model predicts more precipitation and another less, or if all that can be inferred from model projections is that there is likely to be some change in climatic conditions. Some of the participants who were more familiar with mathematical modelling techniques pointed out that more complex models do not necessarily lead to more certainty in results. Therefore, climate change decision-making will always have to deal with uncertainties, and it would be wrong to make climate change action conditional to reliable information on vulnerabilities.

Against this background, it is not surprising that funding for adaptation is not seen as a priority and LDCs face similar problems with respect to adaptation funding as they do with the CDM, and a combined approach that addresses both problems may be useful. Dr Huq highlighted some relevant experience from the South-South-North initiative (<http://www.southsouthnorth.org>), which tries to combine mitigation and adaptation in demonstration projects in selected developing countries.

The point was also made that just because there is at present a dearth of adaptation projects in LDCs

does not mean that projections of adaptation costs – such as the recent estimate by the World Bank for the cost of ‘climate proofing’ current investment of between US\$ 9 billion and 41 billion annually – no matter how rough, cannot be used to conclude that funding mechanisms other than the traditional ODA are needed.

### Reception at the Beethoven Haus

The event was concluded with a drinks reception at the BEETHOVEN HAUS BONN, birthplace of the German composer Ludwig van Beethoven

## Reports of Senior Bursary Recipients

One of the key problems of many developing country delegations, particularly those from Least Developed Countries, is that they often cannot send more than the one person funded by the UNFCCC Secretariat. To remedy this, the ECBI Workshop Programme already has a Junior Bursary scheme which funds not only the participation of typically 6 to 8 junior delegates at the ECBI pre-COP LDC workshops, but also their participation at the subsequent COP. The Fellowship Programme therefore established a

similar scheme for senior delegates relating to the Bonn Seminar and the intersessional UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies (SBs) meetings in Bonn. As in the case of the Oxford Fellowships, the selection of recipients shall be carried out by the ECBI Director and Steering Committee. In this first year of the scheme, in total five Bursaries were distributed to the recipients from Bhutan, Egypt, Mali, Morocco and Thailand, who each kindly agreed to write a short report, as reproduced below.

### Thshering Tashi

#### National Environment Commission, Bhutan

On behalf of the Royal Government of Bhutan and the National Environment Commission, I would like to express my deep appreciation to Dr. Benito Müller, Director and Head of the Fellowship Program and Ms Izabela Ratajczak, his personal assistant, for inviting me and making it possible for Bhutan to take part in SB 24. I would also like to thank GTZ for providing the financial assistance.

The Bonn Seminar provided a very good opportunity to meet representatives of other countries, including Morocco, Mali, Thailand and Egypt. I am also happy to have met the representative of GTZ, who showed interest in assisting Bhutan in the adaptation program. During the SBI and SABSTA sessions and during some of the side events, I met a number of international organizations and NGOs to exchange views on climate change and its impact on the world, especially countries which are most vulnerable to impacts such as droughts, floods, landslides and cyclones.

This forum also gave me the opportunity to discuss the impact of climate change on my country. Bhutan is a landlocked country with a largely intact environment, a small population of 0.75 million, and an area of 38,394 sq km. Over 60 per cent of the land is under forest cover, mostly primary forest. The country is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change – of the 562 glacial lakes in Bhutan, 24 are noted to be potentially dangerous. Bhutan experienced glacial lake overflows (GLOF) in 1957, 1960, 1968 and 1994 with varying intensity, causing damage to life and property in the lower valleys.

In view of this, and also as follow up to the eleventh Conference of Parties (COP11) of the UNFCCC, the National Environment Commission of the Royal Government of Bhutan has prepared the NAPA report for 2006. The priority areas selected are:

- Disaster Management Strategy - Planning for food security and emergency medicine to vulnerable communities.
- Artificial lowering of Thorthomi Lake, which is predicted to burst in 6 years.
- Landslide Management and Flood prevention and Management.
- Installation of Early Warning System in the Pho Chu Basin.

The discussion that took place in the SBI and SBSTA and the contact groups on specific issues were interesting and I gained much information and knowledge on the negotiation process under the UNFCCC. However, much time is wasted by having the text in brackets and pushed over for further negotiations in the next Conference of Parties.

Let me congratulate you for hosting the 2006 Bonn Seminar on 21<sup>st</sup> May with the objective of

### **Mohamed Ahmed El-Shahawy**

#### **Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs, Egypt**

I would like to express my gratitude for facilitating the ECBI Senior Bursaries. It was an important occasion to meet a distinguished group of representatives from different countries, and exchange views during meetings and negotiations in contact groups. Since our participation was distributed in parallel formal and informal meetings and side events, it was of much benefit to exchange information. Being together in the same hotel gave us many opportunities to meet during breakfast, and on the way to the metro station and back and exchange frank views.

Discussions with Dr. Müller were always useful and we benefit from his company and learn

### **Abdoulaye Bayoko**

#### **CNRST-Bamako, Mali**

First, let me thank all of the team of ECBI for giving me the opportunity to participate in this important meeting. My impression is that the ECBI is the ideal organization that can help developing countries. If the ECBI was not existent, it would be essential to create it. So, as it already exists, it is essential to strengthen it. The two meetings in Bonn were excellent and I encourage ECBI to continue with the methodology used during the first meeting. It is practical and pragmatic.

I would like to ask donors to continue to support ECBI by increasing their contributions in

building up trust and facilitating an informal exchange of views between developing country and European representatives. The discussion held during the informal meeting was very educative in understanding the problems and situations of some of the developing countries with regard to the implementation of CDM and NAPA projects, considering the lack of technical and financial constraints.

At the seminar, it was also mentioned that most vulnerable countries affected by the impact of Climate Change are the LDCs, which need support. The Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto Protocol, which was dormant, was revived in the COP 11 in Montreal, Canada. The GEF counsel decided to raise the amount for medium sized projects US\$1 million to US\$2 million, and small grants projects under NAPAs to US\$ 300,000. However, the LDCs would like this amount raised to US\$ 500,000.

much from him. The workshop chaired by Dr. Bo Kjellen was highly organized and gave fruitful outputs from the considerable number of the participants that allowed for wide spreads scope of views. The reports presented by Dr. Müller, Dr. Saleemul Huq and Dr. Thomas E. Downing during the workshop were very useful and the dialog and discussions among the participants were friendly and touched the most important topics of the SB meetings. I acknowledge with thanks to the ECBI steering committee my nomination for a 2006 ECBI senior bursary to attend SB24 in Bonn.

order to let it to continue to support developing countries. As ECBI is so practical in its methodologies, I suggest that the ECBI team should try to implement some practical pilot project in rural areas. The outcomes of these experiences will contribute to reinforce the capacity of local populations and stakeholders.

I am asking donors to continue to support and increase their contributions to the ECBI as all the participants requested during the ECBI second meeting in Bonn with the donors. It will be my pleasure to participate in upcoming meetings of the ECBI.

## **Naima Oumoussa**

### **Ministry of Territorial Planning, Water and Environment, Morocco**

First of all, I would like to express my thanks to the ECBI for enabling me to participate for the first time in a SB session. I would like also to thank everyone who supported and participated in this initiative. In particular, I am extending my special thanks to GTZ for their generous support. Without them this participation could not be possible.

My participation has consolidated the Moroccan presence by the involvement of another Moroccan colleague. We both selected and structured our presence after having chosen the issues the are relevant to our areas of interest such as CDM, National Communications of non-Annex I countries, financial mechanism and AWG.

On the other hand this participation was an opportunity for us to get in touch with other negotiators from both developing and developed countries. And, through participating in some

chosen side events, it enabled a better understanding of the areas of interest to Morocco and of some technical issues such as CFC and the HCFC projects. Many contacts were also made with many colleagues from several developed countries interested in partnership with Moroccan developers of CDM projects.

One further thing I would like to underscore is the importance of the informal exchange we made with other colleagues, especially from developed countries. This exchange seems to be the best way to build new relations that may contribute to bridge the gap between the different positions during the future sessions of the negotiations. As I felt honoured that my country has been involved in the ECBI initiative during this SB session. I am expressing my deep wishes that ECBI will develop more relations with my direction in the future.

## **Pongtip Puvacheroen**

### **Office of Natural Resources and Environment Policy and Planning, Thailand**

SB24 was a good session to attend despite the fact that not many conclusions were made. There were long hours of negotiations which lead to a good ground for networking. The issues that I have been following didn't conclude but it was good to learn about the future directions of the negotiations for preparation for SB25 and the future sessions. My country would have been able to send one officer if it was not for ECBI and

GTZ assistance, so two of us were able to participate and more topics were covered.

The Bonn Seminar was a good place to have an open floor to exchange of views without "the country hat". The seminar was structured in a way to suite all participants need for the discussion.

The logistical arrangement was excellent and the accommodation was beyond expectation.

## Feedback: Bonn Seminar

### Thshering Tashi

*National Environment Commission, Bhutan*

**Feedback on Substance and Process of the Bonn Seminar:** The discussion on adaptation and CDM was very interesting. The comments expressed by LDCs need to be taken up for consideration.

### Mohamed Ahmed El-Shahawy

*Ministry of state for Environmental Affairs, Egypt*

**Feedback on Substance and Process of the Bonn Seminar:** The website is necessary for such a constructive initiative. Selected publications to draw attention to the activities and the initiative is of fundamental importance.

**Feedback on Logistics (Date, time, venue etc.):** Excellent.

**Summary Recommendation (Usefulness etc.):** Useful in exchanging this views of other colleagues and in grouping the main ideas, identifying the main problems. This is necessary in searching for solutions among the available alternatives.

### Naima Oumoussa

*Ministry of Territorial Planning, Water and Environment, Morocco*

**Feedback on Substance and Process of the Bonn Seminar:** The process is original in its kind. Deciding the contents of the agenda according to the interest of the participants is really interactive! The objectives of ECBI are a real challenge and achieving those two objectives would be of a great help to make a change in the negotiations process.

**Feedback on Logistics (Date, time, venue etc.):** Impeccable because the Seminar was not that kind of formal meeting. Sunday left the participants the time to follow work of the SB in the other days.

**Summary Recommendation (Usefulness etc.):** Ensure continuity and follow up.

### Pongtip Puvacheroen

*Office of Natural Resources and Environment Policy and Planning, Thailand*

**Feedback on Substance and Process of the Bonn Seminar:** The process was very interactive an suited the need of the participants very well. As the agendas was shaped around with interest of the participants.

**Summary Recommendation (Usefulness etc.):** Excellent, but starting it a little later would be nice.

### Christine Pirenne

*Dutch Foreign Ministry/ DGIS, Netherlands*

**Feedback on Substance and Process of the Bonn Seminar:** Good content of dissuasions. Liked the first round/ stock taking. Good to meet colleagues out of negotiations context.

**Feedback on Logistics (Date, time, venue etc.):** Good

**Summary Recommendation (Usefulness etc.):** Should we define a result next time?

### Manuel Estrada

*Ministry of Environment Mexico, Mexico*

**Feedback on Substance and Process of the Bonn Seminar:** We need more ADCs. I hope we'll have the chance to discuss the future of the process while we are still in Bonn.

**Feedback on Logistics (Date, time, venue etc.):**

**Summary Recommendation (Usefulness etc.):** Very useful, a lot of interesting insights about LDC circumstances and point of view on mitigation, which is not a usual topic to discuss with them.

### Saleemul Huq

*ECBI, IIED, UK*

**Feedback on Substance and Process of the Bonn Seminar:** Good attendance-well done! Good initial discussion/ feedback.

Mitigation: all CDM!

Adaptation Funding: difficult to separate funding adaptation from doing adaptation.

**Feedback on logistic (date, venue, etc.):** Did not think much of lunch!

**Summary Recommendation (Usefulness etc.):** Do it again for half-day next time (maybe start with lunch)

### **Youssuf Hamadi**

*National Directorate of environment and Forests, Comoros*

**Feedback on Substance and Process of the Bonn Seminar:** Very interesting discussion, but it would be better to discuss about important issues SB24 and strategies to overtake the goal of developing countries. Issue of the language barrier should be address.

**Feedback on Logistics (Date, time, venue etc.):** Good organization, no special remarks

**Summary Recommendation (Usefulness etc.):** Workshop on CDM and DNA should be planned  
Workshop on preparation and implementation of adaptation projects.

### **Julia Martinez**

*National Institute of Ecology, Mexico*

**Feedback on Substance and Process of the Bonn Seminar:** It is an excellent forum to learn the latest news from different partners and negotiators, also learn about different countries social and technological issues.

**Feedback on logistic (date, venue, etc.):** Very nice venue, rather schedule it on Monday or Saturday.

**Summary Recommendation (Usefulness etc.):** Very useful for meeting negotiators.

### **Andres Flores Montalvo**

*INE/Semarnat, Mexico*

**Feedback on Substance and Process of the Bonn Seminar:** On process, maybe a discussion in small groups would have been helpful to get into a more active dialog. On substance, maybe a more focused discussion targeting particular issues would have produced more concrete result.

**Feedback on Logistics (Date, time, venue etc.):** Maybe a Saturday would be better than Sunday. The venue is very nice. Excellent logistics.

**Summary Recommendation (Usefulness etc.):** Thank you very much for the invitation. It would be nice to see more involvement from Latin America.

### **Martin Hession**

*DEFRA, UK*

**Feedback on Substance and Process of the Bonn Seminar:** Could focus more on big country issues but how in this forum.

**Feedback on Logistics (Date, time, venue etc.):** Excellent.

**Summary Recommendation (Usefulness etc.):** very useful.

### **Birama Diarra**

*Direction Nationale de la Meterologie, Mali*

**Feedback on Substance and Process of the Bonn Seminar:** Issues discussed, like adaptation and vulnerability, technology, research and development, LDC funds, CDM and capacity building are very interesting for developing countries. The process adopted is a best way to exchange idea.

**Feedback on Logistics (Date, time, venue etc.):** Two days before the session before the current time is not enough.

**Summary Recommendation (Usefulness etc.):** Make documents available before the meeting and translation of program.

### **David Lessolle**

*Department of Meteorology Services, Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Botswana*

**Feedback on Substance and Process of the Bonn Seminar:** Good substance, open, interactive. What will happen next? Where to-from here? How will this interaction help address those consensus.

### **Bubu Pateh Jallow**

*Department of State for Fisheries/ Permanent Secretary, The Gambia*  
and

### **Emily Massawa**

*National Environment Management Authority, Kenya*

**Feedback on Logistics (Date, time, venue etc.):** The day and the time are OK because everybody is free to be available for the event. To allow everybody to be present on time we may start later than 9.30 a.m.

**Summary Recommendation (Usefulness etc.):** To bring negotiators and development partners together, networking with the private sector should also be explored. Trust building should be continued as it has been. The Fellowship should be extended so that developed countries can have first hand experience of developing countries.

### **Alejandra Lopez Carbajal**

*Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Mexico*

**Feedback on Substance and Process of the Bonn Seminar:** It seems that today's discussions led us to the issue of capacity building, both on mitigation (for the participation of private sector, promotion of opportunities of investment and the identification of windows of reduction of emissions, mainly at a national level) and adaptation (raising awareness, assessment of risk of creation of adaptive capacities). In this sense I believe that capacities should be built in a perspective of the future for achievement of sustainable development and climate change mitigation, trying to think outside of the box (very interesting experience and ideas presented) but taking into account also existing experience.

**Feedback on Logistics (date, time, venue etc.):** It is crucial to have these sort of Seminars or workshops during the SB or COPs because you can have more participants but please make it shorter or at a later time.

**Summary Recommendation (Usefulness etc.):** For the time being I feel this initiative has a focus on LDCs. The Seminar was quite the interesting, but for Mexico it would be interesting to have like-minded countries, if not ADC, Latin American countries with whom we share development circumstances.

### **Abdoulaye Bayoko**

*CNRST-Bamako, Mali*

**Feedback on Substance and Process of the Bonn Seminar:** Very good meeting that provided the opportunity to discuss real problems in the countries regarding CDM and adaptation. Very good pedagogical method.

**Feedback on Logistics (Date, time, venue etc.):** No problem

### **Alan Richmond**

*FCO, UK*

**Feedback on Substance and Process of the Bonn Seminar:** Good open discussion. Excellent framework for this type of discussion and good networking exercise.

**Feedback on Logistics (Date, time, venue etc.):** Good logistics, etc, but please not the day following the NGO party!

**Summary Recommendation (Usefulness etc.):** Very useful and practical day with good participation. Another good job by ECBI!

### **Klaus Radunsky**

*Austria*

**Feedback on Substance and Process of the Bonn Seminar:** Interesting interaction, good topics, good process.

**Feedback on Logistics (Date, time, venue etc.):** Very nice.

**Summary Recommendation (Usefulness etc.):** Very useful to listen to others.

### **Israel Laguna Monroy**

*National Institute of Ecology, Mexico*

**Feedback on Substance and Process of the Bonn Seminar:** This is the first time I attended an ECBI meeting. I think the atmosphere allows participants to express openly their ideas and thoughts. The topic selected is very important for all Parties; nevertheless I believe all Parties have different circumstances, therefore a different point of view. Maybe that is the importance of this kind of dialog because it opens the mind of the participants to the views of others. This exercise is very useful. It allows to exchange and know the point of view of different Parties, providing elements for a better negotiation.

**Feedback on Logistics (Date, time, venue etc.):** I think Sunday is not a good day to carry out this kind of activity.

**Summary Recommendation (Usefulness etc.):** Maybe it would be better to have smaller groups for a richer discussion.

**Mamadou Honadia**

*SPICONEDD, Burkina Faso*

**Feedback on Substance and Process of the Bonn Seminar:** Good, but control of parties views especially positions which may frustrate others. Very little opportunity to exchange views among participants.

**Feedback on Logistics (Date, time, venue etc.):** OK, but to be shorter to allow delegates to rest.

**Summary Recommendation (Usefulness etc.):** Organize such a meeting on Saturday from 7 pm to allow participants a rest. Specific and concrete items to be discussed like what we have had today.

**Angela Churie Kallhauge**

*Swedish Energy Agency, Sweden*

**Feedback on Substance and Process of the Bonn Seminar:** The discussions were very good and effective.