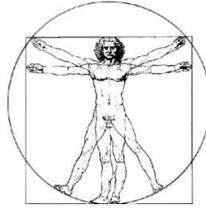


# european capacity building initiative



ecbi

## WORKSHOP REPORT

Pre-COPI I Workshop to  
Strengthen the Capacity of Least Developed Countries  
to Negotiate and Implement  
the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol

24-25 November 2005

Casa de Mateo  
438 Rue Saint-Francois-Xavier  
Montreal, Quebec  
Canada, H2Y 2T3



# **ECBI Pre-COP Workshop to Strengthen the Capacity of Least Developed Countries to Negotiate and Implement the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol**

This report summarizes the ECBI Pre-COP Workshop to Strengthen the Capacity of Least Developed Countries to Negotiate and Implement the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, which was held at the Casa de Mateo, in Montreal Canada, from 24-25 November 2005, immediately prior to the Eleventh Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP-11).

The workshop was sponsored by the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) and organised and hosted by the European Capacity Building Initiative, the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), and the Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD).

## **24 November 2005 – Day One**

### **Welcome and Introduction**

Dr. Saleemul Huq (IIED) welcomed the workshop participants on behalf of IIED and FIELD, and introduced the purpose and goals of the two-day workshop. Dr. Huq explained the nature of this workshop as an informal meeting of LDC negotiators in preparation for the upcoming UNFCCC COP-11. The objectives of the workshop are to enhance the understanding of the climate change negotiating process itself and to strengthen the capacity of the LDC Group to negotiate in the climate change context.

Dr. Benito Müller (ECBI, Oxford Climate Policy) explained the background of the European Capacity Building Initiative (ECBI), a programme of activities designed to improve the skills of developing country negotiators, and build trust between developing country and EU negotiators. He explained how this event for junior LDC negotiators fit into the series of project activities.

Participants and resource people introduced themselves to the group and highlighted what they hoped to achieve through the workshop.

## **SESSION 1 – THE UNFCCC LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND UPCOMING NEGOTIATING ISSUES**

### **History of the negotiations**

Dr. Benito Müller (ECBI, Oxford Climate Policy) provided a ‘Brief History of the Negotiations’. He presented a timeline with key milestones in the UNFCCC’s negotiation and development, and described the development of what he termed the emergence of an ‘Anti-Kyoto’ axis of countries together with a ‘Coalition of the willing’. Dr. Müller identified the major players in the negotiations and the membership of the major negotiating coalitions (G-77 and China, AOSIS,

OPEC). He highlighted the historical evolution of the various negotiating blocks, and their positions and strategies during the international climate change negotiations.

Dr Müller further addressed the dynamics surrounding Russian ratification of the Kyoto Protocol in November 2004, which triggered the entry into force of the Protocol in February 2005. After providing the background to Russia's ratification of the Kyoto Protocol, he turned to recent developments. These included the EU Emissions Trading Scheme, the Gleneagles Joint Declaration, the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, the regional agreement in the north eastern United States to create an emissions trading market, the EU-China Partnership on Climate Change, and the conclusions of the UNFCCC Seminar of Government Experts. Dr. Müller set out the concerns of a number of major developing countries, including India and China, to highlight some of the challenges of future climate negotiations.

## **Brief Overview of the Legal Framework**

MJ Mace (FIELD) presented an overview of the UNFCCC and its basic legal framework. She covered Convention objectives, principles, basic commitments (mitigation, adaptation and reporting) and funding for Convention implementation. With respect to the Kyoto Protocol, she highlighted the different targets and assigned amounts for 2008-2012 taken on by Parties and the mechanics of the flexible mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol. She stressed that under Article 3.9 of the Kyoto Protocol, the COP/MOP is to initiate consideration of second commitment period commitments in 2005. Participants discussed the possibility that some form of commitments for developing country Parties would be sought in the second commitment period, and that a series of workshops or seminars would be initiated at COP-11 to initiate discussions on the broadening and deepening of commitments.

## **Upcoming Issues for COP-11 and COP/MOP-1**

M.J. Mace (FIELD) explained that the upcoming session would be an historic event, as it represented not just the Eleventh Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP-11), but also the First Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP-1). At COP/MOP-1, the Parties would adopt the Marrakesh Accord decisions on the Kyoto flexible mechanisms, activating the rules for international emissions trading, CDM, JI and the Kyoto Protocol's compliance system. She explained that there were four provisional annotated agendas that the UNFCCC Secretariat had posted on the web to assist Parties in preparing themselves for the negotiating session: (1) a COP-11 agenda for Convention issues; (2) a COP/MOP-1 agenda for Kyoto Protocol issues; (3) a SBSTA-23 agenda for both Convention and Kyoto Protocol issues; and (4) a SBI agenda for both Convention and Protocol issues. The annotated provisional agendas provide key information that can save a great deal of time in preparing on each issue, she noted, because they list key documents and the UNFCCC Secretariat's expectations for the action that may be taken on each agenda item.

Ms. Mace presented a calendar for the session as a whole that included pre-session meetings of expert groups, the G-77 meeting, high level sessions, SBI and SBSTA sessions and meetings of the COP and COP/MOP Plenary. She explained that the **COP agenda** would undertake three broad categories of business: adopt draft decisions forwarded from SB-22 and SB-23; refer certain issues to the relevant subsidiary bodies for further action; and take 'appropriate action' on other issues that did not warrant referral. She listed issues that could be expected to be taken up in each manner. The **COP/MOP** would address six key elements: adoption of Kyoto Protocol decisions, report of the CDM Executive Board, approval of the Compliance System, Adaptation

Fund, election of members of the Compliance Committee, JI Supervisory Committee and CDM Executive Board, and future commitments under Article 3.9. For both COP and COP/MOP issues, she highlighted key areas of concern for LDCs.

## **LUNCH**

### **SESSION 2 – LDC MATTERS**

#### **Capacity Building Within the UNFCCC and LDCs**

Richard Myungi (Tanzania) posed a number of key questions for participants on capacity building. He asked if the agreed capacity building framework had made any difference to LDCs so far? Are there are plans to make it work better? Is the GEF responding to the guidance given in this respect? Are LDC Parties taking advantage of available opportunities? What should be the negotiating approach of LDCs at COP 11?

He sketched out the history to this agenda item, explaining the context for the development of decision 2/CP.7. That decision established a comprehensive approach to capacity building, pulling together elements from a number of Convention articles and previous COP decisions. The capacity building framework is supposed to assist developing countries in implementing the UNFCCC and in participating in the Kyoto Protocol. It contains a number of provisions that relate directly to the needs of LDCs; and the commitments of Annex II Parties in this regard.

Some key focus for the upcoming COP 11 under SBI agenda item 8 discussions include the need for a timeframe for CC institutions to be in place and functional, a timeframe to the GEF for providing funding for institutional strengthening and other areas of importance to LDCs. He explained current challenges in accessing GEF funding for capacity building. Relevant issues include participation in discussions on Special Climate Change Fund and how it can be accessed for capacity building in LDCs; need for an expedited and streamlined approach to accessing the fund; need for the GEF to report on how it has adopted a streamlined and expedited approach in financing activities within the CB framework. Additional capacity building is needed in conjunction with participation in the Kyoto Protocol's flexible mechanisms.

#### **Five-Year Work Programme on Adaptation**

Nagmeldin Goutbi Elhassan (Sudan) explained the IPCC background to this agenda item and how the UNFCCC process had considered the IPCC Third Assessment Report (2001) since SBSTA 15. He explained SBSTA's convening of a workshop to explore the results contained in the TAR and how these could facilitate the work of the Subsidiary Bodies and the COP, looking at both information from the TAR on risk analysis, and on risk management. He detailed outcomes of SBSTA 16, SBSTA 17, and SBSTA 18 on this issue, as well as the decisions taken at COP 9 and COP 10 that led to the development of the Five Year Work Programme.

He noted that the four general issues to be addressed by the Five-Year Work Programme include: methodologies, data and modelling; vulnerability assessment; adaptation planning, measures and action; and integration into sustainable development. SBSTA 22 began negotiation on a draft decision, based on the Chair's summary from a third in-session workshop, however work could not be completed. SBSTA 23 would consider and elaborate the draft decision from SBSTA 22

and its annex, with a view toward a decision at COP 11. Mr. Elhassan concluded his presentation by highlighting that the presence of LDCs is weak in this agenda item, which can be used to facilitate financial and technical support of real life adaptation actions by the Convention. Adaptation is a need caused by global environmental problem and should be treated the same as mitigation. The UNFCCC should take primary responsibility for adaptation, though cooperation with other MEAs is important. Many good practices in adaptation are available now that can be applied and replicated, and the costs of adaptation will only increase if the global community waits.

### **SESSION 3 – SBI AND SBSTA ISSUES**

#### **National Communications**

MJ Mace (FIELD) identified key documents that would be considered under the COP agenda items on Annex I and Non-annex I National Communications (NCs), and significant aspects of these documents for the upcoming negotiations. For Annex I Party NCs, these included Options for the review process, the Report on Annex I GHG Inventories from 1990 through 2003, and the Status Report on Annex I NCs. Participants considered the implications of the Report on Annex I GHG Inventories, which showed an aggregate Annex I trend of -5.9% in emissions since 1990, a reduction for countries with economies in transition of -39.6%; and a gain for non-EIT Annex I Parties over the same period of +9.2%. Ms. Mace provided highlights of sectoral emission trends (transport, energy, bunker fuels), as well as the trends of individual Annex I Parties. With respect to Non-Annex I National Communications, she explained that the UNFCCC Secretariat had prepared thematic syntheses of the 122 Non-Annex I NCs submitted, and reviewed these categories of analysis.

#### **CDM - current issues**

Ian Fry (Tuvalu) explained to participants a number of the elements of CDM Activity under the Marrakesh Accords, from project design, to validation and registration, to monitoring, to verification and certification. He then reviewed a number of the key issues that could be expected to arise at the upcoming session, based on the Report of the CDM Executive Board and the concerns of developed and developing countries in connection with utilisation of the CDM.

#### **LULUCF issues: Papua New Guinea proposal, harvested wood products, Common Reporting Format (CRF)**

Ian Fry (Tuvalu) addressed a range of issues related to land use, land use change and forestry under the Convention and Kyoto Protocol. These included Papua New Guinea's proposal for compensation for avoided deforestation, Annex I Parties' proposals for how to address carbon stocks that are traded in harvested wood products, and the Common Reporting Format for LULUCF activities. He reviewed submissions that had been made on these issues, explained how LULUCF activities are currently accounted for within the Convention process, reviewed the views that had been submitted by Parties on the above issues, and discussed with participants the challenges that these difficult issues pose for ensuring real GHG reductions and the transparent reporting of GHG emission trends.

#### **COFFEE/TEA BREAK**

## **SESSION 4 - SBI / SBSTA ISSUES CONTINUED**

### **Financial Matters – Report of the GEF, Adaptation Fund, SCCF**

M.J. Mace (FIELD) explained developments on adaptation funding since COP-10, including negotiations on the Special Climate Change Fund and LDC Fund. She also explained the GEF's new Resource Allocation Framework (RAF), and the relationship of the RAF to funding for mitigation and adaptation activities at the national and regional levels. Ms. Mace described the role of the Overall Performance Study of the GEF and its specific findings on adaptation funding and responsiveness to LDC needs. Participants discussed their experiences with the GEF, and their expectations for the GEF-4 replenishment, LDC Fund, SCCF and Adaptation Fund.

### **Synergies – Biodiversity and Climate Change**

Linda Siegele (FIELD, Biodiversity and Marine Resources Programme), updated participants on the work being done in the three Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, CBD, CCD) to address the interlinkages among the natural regimes they regulate. She laid out the rationale for enhancing co-operation among the Conventions, reviewed the work done to date, including that of the CBD's technical expert group on biodiversity and climate change, and explained the role of the Joint Liaison Group (JLG). Ms. Siegele outlined options for further collaboration but highlighted the challenges that could arise, especially at the national and local levels. Participants discussed the status of the JLG Options paper.

### **Procedures and Mechanisms on Compliance**

M.J. Mace (FIELD) provided context for the COP/MOP's consideration of the legal form of adoption of the Procedures and Mechanisms on Compliance agreed in the Marrakesh Accords in decision 24/CP.7. She explained that while procedures and mechanisms had been agreed in 2001, the decision had been referred to COP/MOP 1 for adoption, but without agreeing on the specific legal form of adoption (ie., decision, amendment, other). Options included adoption of decision 24/CP.7 as a decision, adoption as an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol (Saudi Arabia's proposal), or adoption as a decision with work toward an amendment. Approval in some form is needed to establish the Compliance Committee and allow flexible mechanisms, including the CDM, to go forward. Participants discussed the potential dynamic of discussion on these issues within the group of developing countries, as well as the role of the Compliance Committee's enforcement and facilitative branches. The consequences for non-compliance agreed under decision 24/CP.7 were also discussed.

### **LDC Group**

The Chair of the LDC Group, Mohammad Reazuddin, from Bangladesh, introduced himself to the workshop group and spoke on the role of the LDC group in the negotiations. He mentioned issues of particular relevance to the LDCs and the importance of co-operating and working together as a group where appropriate in the negotiations. He also made himself available to the LDC negotiators for further discussion during the workshop and the rest of the COP.

## **25 November 2005 – Day Two**

### **SESSION 5 - NEGOTIATION SKILLS AND STRATEGIES**

#### **Strategies for COP Preparation**

M.J. Mace (FIELD) distributed a chart setting out key substantive issues on the SBI and SBSTA agendas for the 23rd Session of the Subsidiary Bodies. The chart contained agenda item numbers, and provided references to related Convention and Kyoto Protocol articles. She explained ways negotiators might use such a chart, together with the provisional annotated agendas for the COP, SBI and SBSTA meetings to prioritize relevant issues. She further stressed that once priority issues are selected, it is necessary to prepare for the negotiations by reviewing newly-issued documents and related background decisions and documents. Participants discussed strategies for UNFCCC negotiation preparation, including: ways to prepare nationally and regionally for negotiations; and the development and distribution of positions, submissions, briefing documents and meeting reports between international negotiating sessions.

#### **Briefing Exercise on Key Substantive Issues Relevant to LDCs**

After an introduction to the briefing exercise, participants were placed in small groups of 2-3. Each group worked together to prepare a briefing note for a particular issue on the upcoming COP-11 or COP/MOP-1 agenda (e.g., technology transfer, capacity building, research and systematic observation, national communications, matters relating to LDCs, Special Climate Change Fund, Adaptation Fund, Report of the GEF, Report of the CDM Executive Board, etc.). Participants used the relevant SBI, SBSTA, COP-11 or COP/MOP-1 provisional annotated agenda, as well as copies of the related documents referenced in the annotated agenda, reports from the previous meetings of the UNFCCC subsidiary bodies, and a model briefing note. Packets containing key documents and a list of key questions were distributed to facilitate the groups' work.

Linda Siegele, M.J. Mace and Ian Fry circulated, to assist participants in locating relevant portions of background documents to prepare their briefings. After completing their written briefings, each small group reported back to group as a whole. Participants explained the background of the issue and what could be expected to occur at the upcoming session. They highlighted key issues, and presented possible recommendations. This led to further discussions on each of these agenda items.

### **SESSION 6 – NEGOTIATING SKILLS AND STRATEGIES II**

Ian Fry (Tuvalu) opened the session with a discussion of the importance of close attention to negotiating language and context, and the challenge this presents for non-native English speakers. Using the *Diploclimatic Passport* he had prepared for the workshop, together with a series of power point presentations, Mr. Fry gave useful tips and tools for making interventions, discussed the distinction between preambular language and decision text, and provided examples of negotiating language that can be viewed as 'slippery' in certain negotiating contexts. He explained the coding used in UNFCCC documents.

Mr. Fry additionally explained some of the challenges in using Ministers effectively in the negotiating process, and strategies that can be used to best manage Ministers' time. He laid out the various types of meetings that are held during the negotiations (e.g., plenary, contact group, friends of the chair), and provided a series of tips for gaining support for positions from other constituent groups. Prior to concluding the session, he explained the composition of the various coalitions in the climate negotiations, in preparation for the afternoon's simulated negotiating exercise.

## **LUNCH**

### **SESSION 7 – SIMULATED NEGOTIATION EXERCISE**

#### **Simulated Negotiation Exercise – Five Year Work Programme on Adaptation**

Participants next engaged in a simulated negotiating session, using an issue on the upcoming COP 11 agenda – the development of the Five Year Work Programme on Adaptation. When participants returned from lunch, the workshop room had been set up in mock negotiating format, with country flags for all participants. Participants were paired. Each group was assigned a fictitious country and given a few paragraphs explaining its assigned country's negotiating goals on this agenda item. Each country was assigned to a negotiating bloc (e.g., AOSIS, OPEC, JUSCANZ, EIG, EU) and spokespersons were named for each bloc.

Participants first prepared opening plenary statements, using the Diploclimatic Passport that had been distributed and the distributed country positions, with assistance from resource persons. Following plenary statements, countries met in their negotiating blocs to develop group positions. Each country's representatives were encouraged to present their country's position to the group, and to have that position reflected in the group's ultimate negotiating position. Participants then reconvened in a plenary session. Spokespersons for each group articulated their group's position in opening plenary statements.

The group then negotiated decision text, using modified negotiating text carried forward to COP 11 from the May 2005 subsidiary body negotiations on this agenda item. Using power point, language was deleted and inserted from the draft negotiating text until the text was complete.

### **SESSION 8 – FINAL PLENARY SESSION AND WRAP UP**

Dr. Huq encouraged participants to choose a specific negotiating agenda item to follow, assist colleagues in the LDC Group in taking positions on these issues, and work together to share information both within the LDC Group and with other groups that share common interests. He encouraged participants to meet among themselves during the breaks and evenings to share progress. As an outcome from the workshop, he hoped there would be greater participation in LDC Group meetings, active individual participation in assisting the LDC Group on particular issues, and interventions from the floor on behalf of the LDC Group. He noted that a questionnaire on the workshop's structure and contents would be circulated, and encouraged feedback from all participants.

Dr Huq, on behalf of IIED, and M.J. Mace of FIELD, thanked the participants and resource people for their hard work and wished everyone well in the upcoming negotiations.

## **POST WORKSHOP**

During the COP, a number of the workshop participants whose travel to Montreal had been funded by the project were invited to have an informal evening to get some feed-back on how things were going in the negotiations. They all expressed a great deal of enthusiasm and felt that they were able to follow the negotiations much more effectively as a result of their attendance at the Pre-COP Workshop.

## Annex 1

# Workshop Agenda

### Day One: 24 November 2005

**9:00**            **Registration**

**9:30-9:50**       **Introduction (Saleemul Huq)**

Introduction to purpose and goals of the workshop; roundtable introduction of participants.

**9:50-11:00**      **The UNFCCC legal framework and upcoming negotiating issues**

**Presentation 1:** History of the negotiations (Benito Müller, OCP)

**Presentation 2:** Brief Overview of Legal Framework; calendar for COP-11  
key agenda issues (MJ Mace, FIELD)

*COFFEE/TEA BREAK (11:00-11:30)*

**11:30-13:00**    **Session 2**        **LDC matters**

**Presentation 3:** Richard Muyungi (Tanzania) – capacity building

**Presentation 4:** Nagmeldin Ehsan (Sudan) - five-year work programme on adaptation

*LUNCH (13:00-14:00)*

**14:00-15:30**    **Session 3**        **SBI / SBSTA items**

**Presentation 1:** National Communications (MJ Mace)

**Presentation 2:** CDM - current issues (Ian Fry)

**Presentation 3:** LULUCF issues: Papua New Guinea proposal, harvested wood products, CRF reporting (Ian Fry)

*COFFEE/TEA BREAK (15:30-16:00)*

**16:00-18:00**    **Session 4**        **SBI / SBSTA items**

**Presentation 1:** Adaptation Funding – the four funds and GEF developments (MJ Mace)

**Presentation 2:** Interlinkages biodiversity and climate (Linda Siegele, FIELD)

**Presentation 3:** Compliance issues (MJ Mace)

*DINNER (19:00)*

*Venue: Hotel La Tour Centre Ville*

## **Day Two: 25 November 2005**

**9:00-10:30    Session 5            Negotiation skills and strategies I – preparation of briefing notes for ministers - MJ Mace and Linda Siegele (FIELD) and Ian Fry (Tuvalu)**

**Presentation:** Discussion on strategies for UNFCCC negotiation preparation, including: ways to prepare nationally and regionally for UNFCCC negotiations; development and distribution of positions, submissions, briefing documents and meeting reports between international negotiating sessions; existing regional structures and information exchange networks useful for facilitating and coordinating group positions.

**Exercise:** Each participant will prepare a briefing note based on a chosen agenda item, using the relevant SBI or SBSTA provisional annotated agenda, copies of the referenced FCCC documents, the SB-22 Report and the model briefing outline provided. Participants will present their briefing notes to all participants at the end of the session.

***COFFEE/TEA BREAK (10:30-11:00)***

**11:00-13:00    Session 6            Negotiation skills and strategies II - Ian Fry (Tuvalu)**

This session will discuss negotiating skills and strategies in the UNFCCC context, players involved in the negotiations, and useful tips and tools for the preparation of ministerial statements, interventions and drafting language. Participants will be introduced to the negotiating exercise and prepare plenary statements.

***LUNCH (13:00-14:00)***

**14:00-16:00    Session 7            Simulated negotiation exercise - Ian Fry (Tuvalu) and MJ Mace (FIELD)**

Continuing from session 6, this session will involve further simulated negotiating exercises based on climate change issues and involve role-play.

***COFFEE/TEA BREAK (16:00-16:30)***

**16:30-18:00    Session 8            Final plenary session and wrap up - Saleemul Huq (IIED) and MJ Mace (FIELD)**

Participants will be invited to develop recommendations for a forward looking work-plan containing specific activities that will further enhance the capacity of LDCs to effectively participate in climate change negotiations. Outcome of the breakout session will be presented in the final plenary. Way forward and closing summary.

## **Annex 2**

# **Documents Distributed to Participants**

1. Agenda for workshop
2. Eleventh Conference of the Parties Provisional Agenda and Annotations
3. COP / MOP 1 – Provisional Agenda and Annotations
4. Subsidiary Body for Implementation Provisional Agenda and Annotations
5. Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice Provisional Agenda and Annotations
6. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (and Addendum)
7. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (and Addendum)
8. IISD Summary of COP-10 – December 2004
9. IISD Summary of prior sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies of the UNFCCC – May SB 22 session
10. Report on the national greenhouse gas inventory data from Annex I Parties for the period 1990-2003
11. GEF Report to COP 11
12. GEF Resource Allocation Framework
13. Implementing the GEF Resource Allocation Framework
14. Operational Guidelines for the Strategic Priority “Piloting an Operational Approach to Adaptation” (SPA)
15. Status Report on the Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change and the Special Climate Change Fund
16. The Saudi proposal
17. 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
18. 1997 Kyoto Protocol
19. Diploclimatic Passport

## Annex 3

### Workshop Participants

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Country</b>
1.	Mohammad Reazuddin	Bangladesh
2.	Mirza Shawkat Ali	Bangladesh
3.	Jeanne Josette ACACHA AKOHA	Benin
4.	Lobzang Dorji	Bhutan
5.	M. Honadia Mamadou	Burkina Faso
6.	Traore Alain Edouard	Burkina Faso
7.	PA Ousman Jarju	Gambia
8.	Amie Jarra de Clercq	Gambia
9.	M. Alexandre Cabral	Guinea Bissau
10.	M. Sylla Joseph	Guinea
11.	Mr Randriasandratana Germain	Madagascar
12.	Rakotondrasoa Norbert	Madagascar
13.	Amjad Abdulla	Maldives
14.	Mr. Hussain Naeem	Maldives
15.	Mama Konate	Mali
16.	Birama Diarra	Mali
17.	Mme Bako Safi Solanke	Niger
18.	Mr Hassane Saley	Niger
19.	Peniamina D Leavai	Samoa
20.	Anne Rasmussen	Samoa
21.	Abie E Kamara	Sierra Leone
22.	Chanel Iroi	Solomon Islands
23.	Douglas Yee	Solomon Islands
24.	Sumaya Ahmed ZakiEldeen	Sudan
25.	Moussa Tchitchaou	Tchad
26.	Monsieur Bougonou Kouassivi DJERI-ALASSANI	Togo
27.	Tomyeba Komi	Togo
28.	Ian Fry	Tuvalu
29.	Anwar Abdulaziz Noaman	Yemen
30.	Fahmi Binshibrag	Yemen

## Annex 4

### Resource Persons

Saleemul Huq	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), UK
MJ Mace	Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD), UK
Linda Siegele	Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD), UK
Ian Fry	International Environmental Adviser Environment Division, Office of the Prime Minister, Tuvalu
Benito Müller	Oxford Climate Policy (OCP), UK
Richard Myungi	United Republic of Tanzania
Nagmeldin Goupti Elhassan	HCENR, Sudan
Mohammad Reazuddin	LDC Group Chair

## Annex 5

# Feedback on the Workshop

**At the end of the workshop, a questionnaire was circulated to all workshop participants. The 15 responses received are set out below.**

**1. Length of the workshop: was it the right length? If not, should it have been shorter or longer?**

- Yes, right length (10)
- Longer (3)
- Longer (maybe 2-4 days) (1)
- Longer (for 3 days) (1)

**2. Timing of the workshop: were the dates OK? If not what would have been preferable dates?**

- Yes (12)
- 21 November
- 2 days before the start of COP
- 24-27 then start of the COP

**3. Workshop content: Was the content useful? If so, what parts were most useful?**

- Useful (2)
- Very useful (2)
- Yes, very useful, explanation of the whole process and training on negotiations (1)
- Yes content was useful. All parts especially the second day on negotiation and briefing (1)
- Yes, simulation exercise (1)
- Useful, issues during COP/MOP/Funding Mechanisms, etc (1)
- It was useful. The exercise for interventions and negotiating text. If more time, it could have been more useful to get the overview of the entire agenda (1).
- Useful - almost all (1)
- Useful, the mock/simulation was the most useful (1)
- History of COPs and how the process of COP work (more on this will be useful) (1)
- The content was useful. Exercises were very exciting and more exercises would be useful (1)
- Exercises (1)
- Yes, going through the COP 11 / MOP 1 agendas, negotiating training and also the ENB (1)

**If not, what was not useful?**

- Preparing interventions in a short time (1)
- Presentations with no feedback from us (1)

**4. Role-playing: was this useful? If not what would have been better?**

- Yes (8)
- Very useful (5)
- Very interesting (1)
- Very useful, not just for climate change issue but any other negotiations (1)

**5. Resource persons: which resource persons did you find most useful?**

- All were useful (11)
- MJ Mace, Ian Fry , Benito Müller, Hannah Reid, Beth Hughes (1)
- Ms MJ, Mr. Ian Fry, Mr. Benito Müller and Mr. Saleemul Huq (1)
- MJ and Ian (2)
- All of them but more specifically Ian and MJ (1)

**Which did you find least useful?**

- None (2)

**6. Written materials: did you find the materials provided useful? If not, what would you like to receive?**

- Yes (8)
- Very useful (3)
- Use also French documents (2)
- Yes, full text on agenda items (1)
- It was most useful for further negotiations (1)

**7. Regional workshop: if we are able to hold a regional workshop in your region before COP 11 would you be interested to attend?**

- Yes (15)

**8. Would you be interested in attending a pre-COP 12 workshop similar to the pre-COP 11 workshop?**

- Yes (9)
- Yes, very interested (1)
- Yes, very much (1)
- Yes please (1)
- Why not. It would enrich my knowledge on current issues (1)
- Yes, I think this workshop is very useful to even senior negotiators as well (1).
- Yes definitely as it really helps represent your country/delegation (1)

## Annex 6

# Post–Event Feedback: Excerpts from Funded Junior LDC Negotiator Reports

**Abie E. Kamara**  
**Ministry of Development and Economic Planning**  
**Sierra Leone**

“ . . . I must say that Montreal was indeed a good experience for me in negotiating not only climate change issues but other issues relating the LDCs as well. I really treasured the “Diplomatic Passport” that was provided to us and has helped me in developing positions for negotiations even after Montreal. I followed the LSBI meetings and particularly the LEG proceedings. I also found the Development and Adaptaion [sic] days very useful. The head of delegation, myself and the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Transport were present at the meeting. We were able to make an intervention on clean development mechanisms during one of the plenaries. Unfortunately, we did not have Ministerail [sic] representation at High Level Segment. I participated in the LDC meetings and the G77 meetings. All provided me useful tips for negotiations. I am certain that my head of delegation appreciate my presence at the meeting and will ask him to send you his impressions of my participation. . . .”

**Amie Jarra de Clerq**  
**Department of Water Resources**  
**Gambia**

“ . . . .  
During the two day Pre-COP11 workshop capacity was built on how to prepare our own interventions using the diploclimatic passport as a guide. During the break out group, we look at the agenda items given and relate them to our own national concerns, we also look at the decisions that were taken concerning this agenda items at the last COP and the SBI and SBSTA. We also find out if G77 and China have taken a position on this agenda item. We also learned how to search and used the correct references. This was very useful and beneficial during the process.

This exercise has developed my confidence and capacities to decide and assist the delegates from my country and to contribute fully during the negotiating sessions. I was also able to find references materials and how to adapt the materials for my interventions.

After the Pre-COP11 workshop and the COP11/MOP1, my negotiating skills have been built and my understanding on issue of climate change have increase greatly, before it appeared to me that issue of climate change was only of concern to industrial countries. My understanding from this workshop and recent data and information on climate indicated that it is the developing countries that will be hit hardest at an immense economic and social cost. This indicates that we should act now globally and locally.

During the two day workshop, there were presentations of various agenda items on the Kyoto Protocol and the UNFCCC convention from senior negotiators and experts amongst which are the following: . . .

The consultant's presentations were extremely to the point. The documents provided at the workshop were very adequate and effective and they serve the purposes they were in building our capacities. The diplomatic passport was made available to us; it was a very useful reference document and act as a guide in planning and improving our intervention almost 100% over a short period of time.

All these documents provided during the Pre-COP 11 workshop were very useful during the first and second week of the COP11/MOP 1 sessions.

\* \* \* \*

My interventions were limited, and were only with the African Group informal meetings and the Contact group of the Technology Transfer. My problem was the arrangements made for the governance of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and the transfer of technology from North to the South and also from South-South countries.

\* \* \* \*

I have already shared the Pre COP11 workshop experience and distribute the workshop materials with the National climate Committee members, they were all please and have shown interest and looking forward to attend the next COP if there is funding, especially the NGO members.

We also ask the Justice Department to organise workshop to put us through the articles of the UNFCCC convention and the Kyoto Protocol. It is only after understanding these articles and their implication that an effective intervention can be made.”

**Mirza Shawkat Ali**  
**Deputy Director (Research)**  
**Department of Environment**  
**Bangladesh**

“This was the second pre-cop workshop which I attended. It was really helpful for me on the first time. It seemed almost similar/repeatation [sic] for me. Nevertheless, it was really helpful for me to recapitulate all the aspects of a cop session. It familiarise the participants with the process without which one cannot so easily venture into the UNFCCC process. It certainly helped participants to build up their courage to participate especially the new ones.”

“. . . most of the modules was helpful to understand the gamut of on going debates/loopholes and politics of the cop/mop. Mock exercise and speech writing exercise for the minister/ delegation seemed quite helpful, as in reality we need to do similar kind of job.”

“[Experience from the pre-COP workshop] helped a lot. It helped us to prepare interventions, helped to take a line as it helped us understand the inner politics of the negotiation. . . .[and helped] me to prepare/edit the speech of the leader of the delegation.”