

Preparatory Workshop for ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS member States, to the climate change negotiations for the 21st Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC scheduled from November 30 to December 11, 2015 in Paris

Date: 7th – 9th May, 2015

Venue: Hotel Belle Côte, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)



REPORT OF THE MEETING

I-/ INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT OF THE MEETING

The ongoing international negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will experience a culmination with the 21th Conference of Parties (COP21) to be held from 30 November to December 11, 2015 in Paris (France). In this context, the sub-regional organizations (ECOWAS, CILSS, UEMOA, IUCN), under the aegis of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), have adopted a common road map to support the preparation of the West African sub-region to this decisive meeting on the future of our planet earth.

In the framework of the implementation of this road map that the ECOWAS Commission, UEMOA Commission and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), have jointly organized the third workshop for preparation of the negotiators and regional actors involved in climate negotiations from **7th to 9th May, 2015 in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)**. The meeting brought together about 40 focal points negotiators on climate change from 14 countries ECOWAS/UEMOA/CILSS (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Gambia, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Ghana, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Chad and Togo,). Also in attendance were the representatives of some regional and international institutions (CORAF, UNEP, IUCN), as well as those of the civil society (PACJA, IUCN, Enda). The private sector was also represented through the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of ECOWAS. (See list of participants in annex 1).

This capacity building workshop of West African negotiators and Chad, mainly centered around the draft negotiating text, from Geneva meeting held in February 2015, which aimed to achieve the following specific objectives:

- make the current state of negotiations to enable a harmonized understanding of the issues and challenges thereto ;
- Analyze the draft text of Geneva and decrypt the technical challenges and economic negotiations and understand the relationship of geopolitical forces ;
- Identify the common positions to defend by Africa and more specifically the space ECOWAS/UEMOA/CILSS during future sessions up to Paris and that of June 2015 in Bonn particularly ;
- Develop appropriate strategies for organizing the sub-region to participate in a successful manner to the different preparatory negotiations of COP21 in Paris

The meeting was marked by (i) the opening ceremony, (ii) the current state of negotiations, (iii) analysis of the draft text of Geneva negotiations, (iv) identification of priorities to defend by the ECOWAS/UEMOA/CILSS in the course of the future sessions, (v) and the identification of appropriate strategies for a better participation of the ECOWAS/UEMOA/CILSS institutions to future sessions

The work was facilitated by experts from the three institutions (ECOWAS, CILSS, UEMOA) with the facilitation of four resource persons invited by these institutions.

II-/ OPENING CEREMONY

The opening ceremony was marked by two speeches. There was a welcomed speech by Mr. Bougonou K. DJERI-ALASSANI, representing the Director of Environment, ECOWAS commission and an opening address delivered by Professor Georges KOUADIO, Director General, Ministry of Environment, Urban Sanitation and Sustainable Development of Côte d'Ivoire.

In his introductory remarks, the representative of ECOWAS welcomed, on behalf of the three institutions (ECOWAS, UEMOA, CILSS) the participants. He then indicated that holding these workshop will be part of the implementation of the regional road map adopted by the three institutions in order to support the member States in the process of climate negotiation. Also, he stressed, that it has become essential for the West African sub-region to make the point after the session in Geneva and analysis the basic text in order to properly address future deadline, including that which will be held in Bonn (Germany) in June 2015. Indeed, the negotiating text produced in Geneva has many options to which the West African sub-region should determine on the basis of its own priorities. Finally, he emphasized that this workshop provided a framework for consultation to member States of CILSS, UEMOA and ECOWAS to improve their level of participation in the climate negotiations and to exchange and harmonize their views on the draft text on the basis of the negotiations.

In his opening speech, Prof. Georges KOUADIO, thanked ECOWAS, CILSS and WAEMU for organizing this workshop which would strengthen the capacities of their member States regarding the negotiations on the climate while considering their priorities at the next Conference of the Parties of Paris (COP 21). He also recalled that climate change is a major challenge for the entire international community in general and African countries in particular who are more exposed to their impacts although they are the least polluters (only about 3% of global emissions). Finally, Prof Georges KOUADIO invited the participants to take the opportunity of the workshop to strengthen their capacities for the upcoming negotiations on climate.

At the end of the opening ceremony, the work started by the establishment of the executives of the meeting comprising of the following:

- Moderator: Mr Seth OSAFO of Ghana
- Secretariat: ECOWAS, UEMOA, CILSS
- Rapporteurs: Liberia and Ivory Coast.

III-/ WORK FLOW

3.1- WORK IN PLENARY AGENDA

3.1.1. Presentations

Six presentations by resource persons helped to highlight the vulnerability of strategic sectors of the sub-region to climate change and to share the different options and content of the chapters of the text of the negotiations from Geneva and to examine the legal aspects of this text. These include:

Presentation 1: Impacts of Climate Change on strategic sectors in West Africa (Dr Benoit Sarr, CILSS/AGRHYMET) ;

Presentation 2: West Africa's **Priorities** on climate negotiations and reminder of the Niamey declaration (Mr. Maden Le Crom) ;

Presentation 3: Summary of the sessions from Lima to Geneva (Mr. Maden Le Crome) ;

Presentation 4: Interpretation of chapters, **E, H, I and J** of the draft text of June session of negotiations, and the state of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and the member States of ECOWAS, UEMOA and the CILSS for Paris Agreement", (Mrs Sandra FREITAS);

Presentation 5: Interpretation of chapters, **D** on mitigation, **F** on financing, taking into account, inter alia, the mechanisms envisaged or implemented in the framework of the operationalization of green fund for climate and **J** as well as their implications (Mr Seyni NAFO);

Presentation 6: Analysis of the legal aspects of the draft negotiating text before June meeting and orientation for action to be taken by the countries of West Africa during the coming sessions (Mr Seth OSAFO).

3.1.2. Meeting Highlights

The various presentations were followed by discussions and exchanges of which the highlights are as follows:

- i. **The important role of science and indepth analyses of climate and its impacts** as a support for scientific and technical negotiation to support the different positions of Africa and West African States in particular. The need for studies of simulations of impacts of climate change on strategic areas of the sub-region under different warming scenarios (1, 1.5°C of global warming as defended by the African position and the threshold of 2°C proposed by the IPCC);
- ii. **The problem of availability and access to climate data** for the need to improve simulations of the impacts of CC on strategic sectors and development of climate information and early warning systems were raised. Regional institutions such as CILSS, the CORAF /WECARD among others have developed the tools and knowledge likely to assist the member States in the formulation of their INDCs (for adaptation and also mitigation).
- iii. **The need for capacity-building/diversification of profiles and qualification of the delegates of West African (WA) was emphasized** for greater participation of the W.A in the various negotiations. To this effect, these institutions (ECOWAS/UEMOA/CILSS) have indicated that these observations have been taken into account in the regional roadmap which provides for capacity-building activities for young negotiators, with the CILSS as Lead as well as the organization of a 2nd session of preparation of negotiators by the end of September/beginning of October.
- iv. **The need to enhance the private sector in the negotiations and the implementation of adaptation /mitigation actions were also emphasized.** Indeed, the private sector has a very important role to play on the issue of climate change. The development of Public Private Partnerships (PPP), the mobilization of funds for the implementation of adaptation projects and or mitigation particularly in the sectors of agriculture, energy, transport and water among others and the promotion of development with low-carbon emission are areas for which the private sector has a comparative advantage in relation to the public sector. therefore It is important to strengthen the capacity of the private sector to enable it get involve in the different sessions and process of negotiations and implementation of the Convention at the national, regional and international level.
- v. **The question of negotiations on agriculture** also received attention: exchanges were mainly focused on the importance of agriculture taking into account techniques of climate smart agriculture which includes adaptation, mitigation, and food security. However it was noted that the text of Geneva negotiations did not mention agriculture or other sector as a specific point of the negotiations and the issue will probably not be discussed at the COP21. The integration of agriculture in the development of the current INDC and National Investment Plans (NIPA) is an

opportunity to enter the chapters on adaptation, mitigation, losses ,damages, finance and technology transfer amongst others are points of indirect inputs to treat to a certain extent this priority of the sub-region in the meantime.

- **The characteristics of the Geneva negotiating text as it stands were discussed:** the current text is quite bulky (90 pages in English and 136 in French) and the consideration of the text reveals a plethora and unnecessary number of options. A first roughing of the text is essential to remove anything that is not admissible or negotiable.
- **The legal nature of Paris Agreement still unknown:** At the current stage of negotiations the legal nature of the Paris Agreement remains unknown. The ideal instrument for the vulnerable States is a binding legal instrument that would bind each State Party with its historical responsibilities.

In the light of the foregoing, it should be noted:

- That Intergovernmental organizations such as CILSS,UEMOA,ECOWAS should support its member States to provide policy makers, negotiators and high-ranking political officers by placing at their disposal the data and key information on the political and strategic aspects in the negotiations and the priorities of the sub-region. Among other issues related to, (i) the common and differentiated responsibility; (ii) the INDCs considering adaptation; (iii) financing, adaptation, losses and damages.
- To better involve the African jurists and diplomats in the negotiating process of the Paris Agreement. This involvement could be envisaged in the national delegations with an advance strengthening of their capacities.

3.1.3 . Priorities of ECOWAS/UEMOA/CILSS countries in the climate negotiations

The Workshop has also helped to update the priorities of negotiations of the countries of West Africa with regard to the recent developments of the negotiations. The participants reaffirmed the relevance of the negotiating priorities initially identified for the COP in Lima (COP 20). These are: (i) the Adaptation, losses and damages, (ii) agriculture, (iii) mitigation, (iv) financing, (v) transfer of technologies.

In addition, other areas of priorities were been proposed by the participants. They include:

- The issue of food security;
- Sustainable land management in accordance with the declaration of Niamey 2015 ;
- water management and sanitation;
- The support for sub-regional and national institutions for update on climate database.

These priorities were taken into account by the working groups and refined with regard to the contents of the draft text of negotiations (February 23, 2015 version) in Geneva. The results of the group work are annexed to this report.

The priorities identified for consideration in the appropriate chapters of the negotiating text are as follows:

❖ IN THE AREA OF ADAPTATION

- Enhance traditional and indigenous knowledge, capitalize on best practices and disseminate climate information and innovations;
- Mainstreaming adaptation into all development plans/ poverty alleviation/sector for consistency ;
- Assess adaptation costs where this has not been done in developing NAPA and NAP ;

- Allocate at least 50% of the funding to climate adaptation. There should be additional funding to those of development for public aid (DPA) and disbursements in form of donation.

❖ **IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE**

- The impacts of CC must not be an alibi to develop an agricultural model based on the promotion of agribusiness. family agriculture and agro-ecological practices must constitute a priority given their fundamental role in food and nutritional security;
- Consideration of agro-ecology (Sahel, oasis, Small Island of developing states).

❖ **IN THE FIELD OF FINANCE**

- funding for and by Africa governance: national ownership through the creation of national entities, direct access to financing and the participation of African civil society ;
- Enhance/facilitate/simplify access to funding dedicated to Africa, especially in consolidating the institutional framework, the national entities, national strategies, capabilities and financing bankable projects in African countries;
- National, local and communal planning must incorporate climate budgets ;
- Promote a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of financial flows and needs at the State and national level;
- At least 50% of funding should be devoted to adaptation, in form of grants;
- All public financial institutions must redirect their funds to development of low-carbon/resilient with positive environmental and social impacts (measured and audited) ;
- developed countries must clarify the path to \$100 billion by the COP21, with intermediate objectives, and ensure that a large part is public and devoted to adaptation, and additional to DPA;
- Increase the volume of climate financing which are through the UNFCCC funds, including the Green Fund and Adaptation Fund ;
- Promote a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of financial flows and the needs in the agreement of Paris at the States level ;
- Assess the needs and financial commitments of climate based on the trajectory of mitigation, review them periodically.

❖ **IN THE AREA OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES**

- Provide additional assistance for the assessment of technological needs;
- Promote renewable energy and technologies in the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) ;
- Address the issue of intellectual property law to ensure an effective transfer of low-carbon technologies

❖ **IN THE AREA OF LOSSES AND DAMAGES**

- Promote a mechanism for taking account of losses and damages related to climate extremes.

It is appropriate to draw attention to the fact that some of the priorities included in the Geneva negotiating text for the sub-region will not be the subject of specific negotiations at the COP21 such as the issue of funding, mitigation,. It is therefore appropriate for the sub-region to develop a strategy to communicate and ensure that the priorities will be supported in the Agreement in the interest of the sub-region and on the other hand to develop another strategy to communicate on matters not covered which must be brought into our policies in order to maintain the pressure on these important issues for our sub-region.

3.2- GROUP WORK

3.2.1. Organization of working groups

Four working groups helped to deepen the analysis and appropriation of Geneva text around four major themes of negotiation: (i) mitigation, (ii) adaptation, losses and damage, (iii) finance and (iv) transfer of technology, capacity building, measures, procedural and institutional provisions relating thereto.

Each group analysed the various options and content of the corresponding chapters of the negotiations text in order to build a good strategy for negotiations sessions before, during and after Paris. On the basis of the terms of reference below:

- i. Clarify / reaffirm for each chapter, what are the priorities and expectations of the member States of the CILSS, the WAEMU and ECOWAS
- ii. Examine and analyze the elements of each chapter assigned to the group and eliminate the contents which are contrary or in total opposition with the priorities and expectations of the member States of the CILSS, the WAEMU and ECOWAS.

3.2.2. Results of the group work

The group work were conducted in accordance with the terms of reference described in the organizational aspects. the results are summarized below considering these guidelines.

A- GROUP 1: MITIGATION

This group examined the chapter relating to mitigation in the negotiating text. Thus, priorities or expectations of the sub region from this chapter have been identified or recalled before the analysis of the options contained in the negotiating text.

Priorities Identified:

- Integrate agroforestry and agriculture in the CDM;
- Develop the NAMA ;
- To benefit the countries of the sub-region of REDD+ mechanisms existing: UN-REDD, FCPF, etc.
- Respect the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and the level of ambition of developed countries adequate emission reductions;
- Take into account non-market approaches and enhance the co-benefits of mitigation, clarifications of the PED expectations in the INDCs.

GUIDANCE ON THE OPTIONS

The analyzed chapters include several options. The results of the analysis of these options are in the annex.

B- GROUP 2: ADAPTATION, LOSS AND DAMAGE

This group analyzed the chapters relating to adaptation, losses and damage in the negotiating text. The priorities of the sub-region in relation to these options are as follows.

Priorities identified:

The priorities or expectations of the sub-region in relation to the analysis of these chapters are, among others:

- Ensure the transfer of technology, financial support, food security and strengthening the capacities for an effective adaptation to the effects of climate change,
- Strengthen the resilience to climatic shocks ;
- Renew commitments, contributions/actions under article 4 of the Convention on adaptation.

GUIDANCE ON THE OPTIONS

At the end of the exchanges among the group, the options that could be accepted by the sub-region were identified as well as those that could be negotiated. Those that are not acceptable were also highlighted.

C- GROUP 3: FINANCE

The work assigned to this group was to analyse the finance-related chapters in the negotiating text.

Priorities identified

-Access to ambitious financing Compliance with the commitments of the Green Climate Fund.

- Relax the rules for designation of national entities designated to have direct access to the adaptation fund
- Provide specific financing for adaptation in the context of the Green Climate Fund.

D- GROUP 4: TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY, CAPACITY BUILDING

The work assigned to this group was to analyze essentially the chapters relating to the transfer of technology and capacity-building.

Priorities identified

- Settle the issue of the right to intellectual property which constitutes a node at the level of the negotiations so that the transfer of technology can be effective ;
- The developed countries should assist developing countries to strengthen their capacity to cope with the challenges related to climate change.

Guidance on the options

At the end of the exchanges in the group, the options that could be accepted by the sub-region were identified and highlighted in green as well as those that can be negotiated highlighted in orange. Those which cannot be accepted have been highlighted in red.

3.3- ORGANIZATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE MEMBER COUNTRIES OF ECOWAS/UEMOA/CILSS

The organizational strategy to improve the efficiency of the negotiators of the subregion is based on combinations of several following approaches set out below:

- i. **Capitalizing on the experience of lead negotiators to support West African negotiators. A provisional list of lead negotiators were prepared and presented at the meeting.** It should be completed by the countries to give an accurate mapping of the available human resources in order to organize the monitoring of priorities in the region by at least 2 to 3 negotiators by valuing also the old focal points who have gained a great deal of experience and who can assist the lead negotiators. It is also necessary to consider how to support lead negotiators of West African sub region with resource persons. CORAF WECARD is already committed in this logic to support five (05) scientists for the session from 1 to 11 June in Bonn and should see how to establish a link between them and the negotiators on the spot. Finally, strengthening of scientific and technical support of the negotiators through capacity building and the preparation of technical arguments: IUCN, the CORAF/WECARD, AGRHYMET and some academic institutions have been willing to make their contributions.
- ii. **Make available to policy makers consistent top ranked policies, information on the ongoing negotiations:** at the request of the ECOWAS Commission, Mrs Angèle lute, Head - Office for the UNEP in Abidjan West African sub-regional, presented in a tentative manner in which decision makers of top ranked policies should be informed and have consequential assessment to the ongoing negotiations. It is necessary to develop and implement diligently, a communication plan for information and provision of policy briefs and other tools for the attention of policy makers in the

Member States of the three organizations in order to share the priorities of the region and help to better understand the challenges of current negotiations.

- iii. **Organize a ministerial meeting of the sub-region on climate change** to better share and bring priorities of the sub region for COP 21 in Paris. It would be desirable to the extent possible to also involve the Ministers in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, the Budget and finance because of the challenges of the Agreement. A mobilization of financing by the three institutions is necessary to this effect.
- iv. **Organize meetings/workshops on specific themes on climate change (Funding, mitigation, adaptation, etc.):** experts and representatives of the Member States will be invited to these meetings / workshops to deepen analysis and search of strategies and solutions.

Various suggestions were made at the meeting in order to improve the level of participation of the sub-region in the negotiations. These include:

- Involve and enhance civil society taking into account their representative in the delegations of Member States ;
- Reflect on the establishment of a regional mechanism to foster the articulation and the mutualisation of the experience of the lead negotiators, as well as the platforms of the civil society and other resource persons ;
- Capitalize on the experience of the National Committees on climate change implemented in most countries;
- Inform on time sub-regional institutions of research initiatives /activities envisaged in the framework of climate change to enable them bring their scientific contributions and other support for their implementation.
- Involve the private sector in regional negotiations and the implementation of the convention.

IV-/ CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The workshop was held in good conditions with the level of participation in the debate quite high. The official representatives of three (03) out of 17 countries (Cape Verde, Nigeria and Mauritania) were unable to take part in the various work sessions for some reasons. The pooling of human and financial resources by the 3 institutions was highly appreciated by the participants.

The three institutions wished to be informed by the member States of the different initiatives (strengthening of capacities, development of projects, etc.) that they are required to take alone or in collaboration with partners in order to grasp if possible these opportunities to develop regional initiatives in line with the needs of the member States.

The participants wished the implementation of the organizational strategy identified above for ECOWAS/UEMOA/CILSS countries and formulated the recommendations below:

1. continued support of West African climate negotiators by the WAEMU and ECOWAS Commissions and the CILSS Executive Secretariat;
2. support from the institutions in the region to any extent possible, with experts and resource persons to support the negotiators of the sub region before or during the negotiations and during the COP sessions in Paris;
3. preparation of technical arguments to support negotiators including a note on the vulnerability of strategic sectors to different scenarios of global warming;
4. Development and implementation of a communication plan for decision makers and policies including: (i) a note decrypting with emphasis on the advantages and

disadvantages of both political and legal draft of negotiating text and (ii) Policy briefs provided in the road map;

5. Co-organization of the workshop of junior negotiators planned in the road map before the COP in Paris ;
6. Report periodically on the progress of the current negotiations, issues and priorities of the sub-region and make proposals to the senior officials of the three institutions. The Senior Officials will appreciate the use of this to get the attention of the Member States and within the framework of bodies of different institutions ;
7. Organization of a ministerial meeting in the region on climate in order to account and make recommendations on the priorities of the sub-region and the various issues of the COP 21 in Paris. In addition to the ministers in charge of environment, foreign affairs, finance and development planning should be involved from the perspective of the COP.

The meeting ended at 02:45pm after acknowledgements and closing words from the Chairman of the meeting.

Done in Abidjan on 09th May, 2015

The rapporteurs

ANNEXS

Annex 1: List of participants

| NAMES AND FIRST NAME | FUNCTION | BODY/INSTITUTION | TEL/FAX/EMAIL |
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Annex 2: Report of the Working Groups

Report of the group 1: Mitigation

| Title of chapter | Priorities / Expectations of the States under the chapter | Option/ guidelines/ and other than the sub regions endorsed | Option/ guidelines/ and other than the sub-region can negotiate | Option/ guidelines/ and other than the sub-region rejects | |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 17. Mitigation | <p>- Integration of agroforestry and agriculture in the CDM, Develop the NAMA To benefit the countries of the sub region mechanism REDD+ existing: UN-REDD, FCPF, etc.</p> <p>- Respect of CBDR and adequate reductions of emission of PD</p> <p>- taking into account non-market for the PND approaches and enhancing the co-benefits of mitigation, clarifications of PED expectations in the INDCs</p> | 17.1 Option 1 All part, the leadership of PD | Country annexes 1 and 2 | | |
| | | 17.1 Option 3, sentence 2-differentiation | | 17.1 Option 2 | |
| | | | 17.1 <u>Option 3</u> , Sentence 1 to reformulate, | | |
| | | | 17.2 <u>Option 1, b</u> (see How to highlight the most vulnerable countries] | | |
| | | Option 2 to renegotiate, (the word cooperated too vague) | | | |
| | 18. endorse | | | | |
| | 19. Option1 [additional commitment on what the atmosphere sees] | | | | |
| Commitments/contributions/measures mitigations | | 19. Option 2 [ambitious commitment for all | Please to support the differentiation to a | | |

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | countries with the exception of vulnerable countries] | specific consideration of vulnerable countries such as Africa, LDCS and SIDs | |
| | | | | Options 3,4,5 and 6. |
| Linked to, scope, scale | | Paragraph 20 (each party mitigation commitment should correspond to the Maximum effort) | Please do not allow a country to return to its effort to reduce subsection 21 | |
| | | Paragraph 21. Option 3 [include application] | | |
| Character figure of the commitment and the modalities of quantification | | Paragraph 21.1 combine option 1 and 4 , Use the "term should | Specificity of the LDCS and SIDs supported | |
| | | | | Paragraph 21.2 |
| | | Paragraph 21.1 option 5 represent an increase compared to the previous commitments of the Party Concerns " | Based on national capacities | |
| The nature of the trajectory on the long term | | Paragraph 21. 3 Combine options 3 and 4 | Differentiation supported | |
| | | Paragraph 21. 4 | | |
| Nature of contributions | | Paragraph 21. 5 Option 1, a. | | |
| The conditionalities | | Paragraph 21. 6 Option 5 (aspect financial support supported) | Please support African countries to implement their contributions | |
| Modalities for the inclusion of contributions | | Paragraph 21. 7 | Proposal of an Annex containing the contributions (see PK) | |
| | | Paragraph 21. 8 | | |

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|--------------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| | | | | Paragraph 21. 9 |
| | | Paragraph 21. 10 | | |
| | | Paragraph 21. 11,12,13 . | | |
| Execution modalities, | | Paragraph 22 (modality of provision) | | |
| | | Paragraph 23 (aspect forestry) | | |
| | | Paragraph 24 fully (modality of provision) | | |
| Procedures for revision of contributions | | Paragraph 25 | National Approach to favor | |
| Cyclical Aspects of commitments | | Paragraph 26 reformulate and integrate the dimension application | | |
| Modalities of communication of commitments | | Paragraph 27 combine options 1 and 4 | Official nature of the communication and the time required before international validation | |
| Aggregation of commitments | | Paragraph 28 | Please respond to the objective 2°Cou 1.5 | |
| | | | | Paragraph 29 (approaches national lists) |
| Provisions for entry into force | | Paragraph 30 | | |
| | | Paragraph 31 | | |
| | | Paragraph 32 | | |

Report of the Group 2: Adaptation

| Title of the Chapter | Priorities/Expectation of CILSS, UEMOA & ECOWAS member states for the chapter | Items and options to be accepted by the sub-region | Items and options to be negotiated by the sub-region | Items and options to be rejected by the sub-region |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| E: Adaption Loss and damages (para 50 ...) | Technology, finance support, Food Security and capacity building, resilience to climate impact(Adaptation) | Option 1: Option 4: Option 2: Option 10: Option 11: similar to option 1 Option 12: | Option 7: Option 5: Option 3: Option 8: Option 9: Option 13: delete mitigation Option 1: sections 50.1 & 50.4 | Option 6: |
| Adaptation: Commitments, Contributions/Actions/ commitments under Article 4 of the Convention Adaptation (para 51) | Technology transfer, finance support, Food Security and capacity building, resilience to climate impact(Adaptation) | Option 2: Option 3: Option 3: section 51. 3.5 Section 51.7 (a), (b.2), (d.2), (e.2), (f.2) Option 3: section 51.8 (a), (b), (c), (e) Option 4: Option 5: Option 6: Option 7: Option 9 :(a) , (b), (c) , | Option 1: Option 3: section 51.1- 2,4,6 , Section 51.7: (b.1,), (c), (d1) , (e.1), (f.1), (h) Option 3: section 51.8 , (d) , (f) Option 9 d Option 10: | Option 3: Section 51.7: (g), Option 8 is the same as option 4. |
| Adaptation: Commitments, Contributions/Actions/ commitments under Article 4 of the Convention Adaptation (para 52) | | | Para 52: under negotiation | |
| Adaptation: Commitments, Contributions/Actions/ commitments under Article | | | Para 53: under negotiation | |

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| 4 of the Convention Adaptation (para 53) | | | | |
| Adaptation: Commitments, Contributions/Actions/ commitments under Article 4 of the Convention Adaptation (para 54) | Adaptation: Commitments, Contributions/Actions/ commitments under Article 4 of the Convention Adaptation (para 52) | Option 1: | | Para 52: under negotiation |

Report of the Group 3: Financing

| Title of chapter | Priorities / Expectations of the States under the chapter | Option/ guidelines/ and other than the sub regions endorsed | Option/ guidelines/ and other than the sub-region can negotiate |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Financing | 1. Access to financing ambitious | <p>Guiding Principles Option I (para 79 to 128)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Option 5: paragraph 79 on the respect by the PD of their commitments with respect to the principles of the Convention ; - Para 82.1: option a (jet I) on the readiness program and the urgent needs of LDCS and SIDS - Option (b) and d: additionality, ease and improve the access and assessment of needs and financial commitments which must be revised periodically - 82.2 Option ii: take into account the urgent needs of LDCS and SIDS - Y: facilitate the needs of basic financial adaptation/mitigation for the integrated management of forests - Option (b): PD must provide adequate funding to improve the implementation of UNFCCC - (D) : balanced financing adaptation/mitigation - 82.4: Option 3 : mobilization and supply of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Para 79 Option 1: provision of a means to finance the climate action by all developed country parties - 82.1 Option c: support the integration of climate objectives in other areas and activities relating to policies , including energy, agriculture, planning and transport - 82.2: Option(a) iii: Give priority to the adaptation, its financing being provided entirely in the form of donations/encourage the Parties to give priority to assistance in the form of donations in favor of the adaptation, while recognizing the importance of the funding of the mitigation - Option c: relative to the character new, additional, adequate, predictable and sustainable funding, within the limits of budgetary constraints - 89 (A) : The Green Fund for the climate is the main financial entity operating under the new agreement and/or is anchored in the |

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| | | <p>funding for the resilience and sober emissions carbon ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Option 4: full implementation of the convention under this agreement - Para 86: clarity of the increase in the financial resources should be a key component of the agreement, - 87 : Clear process for a review and a periodic evaluation of the objective funded on the basis of the needs of the PED - 88 : Establishment of an effective mechanism of MRV including the means of its implementation <p>Institutional Arrangements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Para 89: option 1. (B) : put in place a special window for L&D (C) : power the FVC of cyclic fashion (E) : improve the Coordination of Institutions - B. V : establish the mechanism of DD and climate resilience - Option 2 and 3, 5.6 : the mechanism of the convention should serve as a mechanism in the Agreement - 92 : The level of resources provided by the PD must be based on the percentage based on their GNP - 93 : Regular process for the assessment of the needs of the PED - 94 : Strengthening of the FVC - 96 : The green Fund for the climate acts as the principal entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism for the implementation of this agreement - 98: Option 4: the financing of climate action provided by the developed country parties is | <p>new agreement and/or is strengthened;</p> <p>Option 4: The financial mechanism of the Convention as defined in article 11 fact function of financial mechanism of the agreement of 2015; the related funds created under the Kyoto Protocol will also function of instruments of the legal agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 90 (I) : agree on clearly defined roles for the two existing entities responsible for the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention - VII : strengthening of the mandate of the standing committee) - 97: The developed country parties shall send a list of the amounts/specific percentages corresponding to the required share of financing of climate action to provide the Green Fund for the climate, subject to a review - 98 Option 3: The funding to provide is based on a floor level of \$100 billion per year - 103: Option 2: In the context of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, the developed country parties have the responsibility to provide financial resources, including for the development of technologies and their transfer to developing country parties in view of the enhanced implementation of the Convention - 105: In accordance with the principles of the Convention, the developed country parties will share of the financial resources that they hear provide in their planned contributions determined at the national level. The developing country parties will share their |
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| | | <p>based on a target figure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 99 (See 93) - 100: The complementarity between existing entities operational responsible of the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention will be determined in accordance with the relevant decisions of the COP and the COP/MOP of this agreement - 101 : An objective collective number short-term defining the increased level of funding for climate action for the after-2020 is determined every five years from 2020 on the basis of a floor level of \$100 billion per year - 102 : The financial support provided under the agreement is regularly increased and made subject to a triennial review <p>Contributions under the Agreement :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 106 : The inflow of means of financing for which the developed country parties have made a commitment, on the basis of a floor level of \$100 billion per year beginning in 2020, must be based on a process <i>ex ante</i> , on the modalities clearly defined, taking into account the individual commitments global and refit on a road map clearly defined including annual targets ; - 115 : Accession of the developed country parties to an objective collective number in the short term of \$200 billion per year by 2030 - 116.1 : A balanced distribution between adaptation and mitigation, or a share in equal shares of the support between the adaptation and mitigation, or the assignment of adaptation activities of at least 50 per cent of the support to provide - 117: The developed country parties have the | <p>needs for funds in their planned contributions determined at the national level, for the same cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 116: Option 2: the financing of adaptation is provided in the form of a multilateral financing and/or bilateral, a considerable proportion of new multilateral flows in favor of the adaptation is being directed through the Green Fund for the climate - 119: Option 2: financial resources are provided to developing country parties for the development and transfer of technologies and support is given to the technological mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of technologies to send mainly through the Green Fund for the climate - 121 ; Option 2: a funding for the capacity building is provided in an appropriate manner and predictable by the developed country parties to developing country parties with a view to the implementation of initiatives relating to climate change - 122: Option 3: the financing of forests is of a suitable nature, predictable and sustainable, funds continue to be provided by the developed country parties - 125: Option 2: The developed country parties shall provide to developing countries parties a support order to financial and technical and a support to strengthening of capacity - 128.1: Option 3: financial resources are provided by developed country parties to developing country parties |
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| | <p>2. Compliance with the commitments of the Green Fund Climate</p> | <p>responsibility to provide financial resources, including for the development of technologies and their transfer to developing country parties in view of the enhanced implementation of the Convention</p> | |
| | <p>3. Relax the rules for designation of national entities designated to have direct access to the adaptation fund</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 118: A support/a new and additional funding, independent of the budgets of the adaptation, is provided to finance and make operational the international mechanism of Warsaw - 119: Option 3 : financial resources are provided by developed country parties to developing country parties for the development and transfer of technologies and support is given to technological mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of technologies to | |
| | <p>4. Provide specific financing for adaptation in the context of the Green Fund for the climate.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 120 : A financing intended to of the trajectories of sustainable development is provided to developing countries by the developed countries through the mechanism for resilience to climate change and sustainable development - 121: Option 3 and 4 : a funding for the capacity building is provided in an appropriate manner and predictable by the developed country parties to developing country parties and routed through the financial mechanism for the implementation of initiatives relating to climate change - 125: Option 3: The developed country parties must provide to the developing country parties a support order of financial and technical and a support of capacity building - 127 (B) : a new and additional funding, independent of the budgets of the adaptation, is provided in order to finance and implement the international mechanism of Warsaw | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 128.1 Options 4, 5.6 relating to the financial resources that are provided by developed country parties to developing country parties and which are mainly from a financing by the public sector - Space MRV Funded <p>Option II (proposed Option to replace the section on financing contained in option I) proposed by the Africa</p> <p>79, 80, 81 related to a financing new, additional and adequate in the field climate that the PD must provide to assist developing country parties to implement their contributions and their initiatives under the Convention and the present agreement through the financial mechanisms established under the Convention.</p> | |
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Report of Group 4: Technologies

G. *Technology development and transfer*

Commentary: Priorities for the sub-region:

Additional Assistance for the assessment of technological needs [and facilitated access to these technologies]: renewable energy, GDT, [water management], [technologies data acquisition agro-meteorological]

[Long-term technology goal]

129. (A global goal of technology development and transfer shall be established, in order to meet the technology requirements for achieving year emission pathway consist with limiting the global average temperature increase to below 2 degrees Celsius or 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and considerably improving the adaptation capacity of developing countries. Under this global technology goal, developed countries shall commit to conduct regular assessment on technologies that are ready for transfer, and make the list of ready-to-transfer technologies, and set target for supporting the development and transfer of each technology to developing countries, and mobilize resources to deliver the media. The aggregate effect of the supported technology development and transfer shall be reviewed with a view to achieving the 2 °C gold 1.5 °C target and considerably improving the adaptation capacity of developing countries.)

Commentaire: The paragraph takes account only of the technologies developed in the advanced countries (not for taking account of endogenous technologies), the proposed evaluation is unilateral (by developed countries), the transfers south-south are not covered.

[General]

130. **Option 1: All Parties** to strengthen cooperative action to promote and enhance technology development and transfer, including through the Technology Mechanism / institutional arrangements for technology established under the Convention and through the Financial Mechanism, in order to support the implementation of mitigation and adaptation commitments under this agreement;

Option 2: Parties, consist with the principles and provisions of the Convention, including Article 4, paragraphs 1, 3 and 5, (and Article 11], / in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities, to strengthen cooperative action to promote and enhance technology development and transfer and better facilitate the implementation of the Convention, including through the Technology Mechanism / institutional arrangements for technology established under the Convention and through the Financial Mechanism (and the climate resilience and sustainable development mechanism] / by enhancing the provision of support by developed country Parties] [Parties included in annex Y] [all countries in a position to do so), in order to support the implementation of mitigation and adaptation [commitments] [actions] under this agreement;

Option 3: Parties, consist with the principles and provisions of the Convention, including Article 4, paragraph 5, reflecting the evolving economic realities, to strengthen cooperative action to promote and enhance technology development and transfer, including through the Technology Mechanism /

institutional arrangements for technology established under the Convention and through the Financial Mechanism.

Option 4: Developed country Parties, consistent with the principles and provisions of the Convention, in particular Article 4, paragraphs 1, 3 and 5 and Article 11, shall promote and enhance access to environmentally sound technology and know-how for the implementation of the Convention, including through the Financial Mechanism.]

131. [Placeholder: Framework for scaling up technology development and transfer.]

[Commitments]

132. **Option 1:** Commitments in relation to technology development and transfer to include the following:

€ 132.1 MILLION. **Option (a):** [Developed country Parties] [Parties included in annex X] to undertake steps to address barriers to accessing technology and to establish and strengthen their necessary policy frameworks to facilitate the removal of barriers and enable and accelerate technology development and transfer to developing country Parties] [Parties not included in annex X]; and to leveraged enhanced support from the private sector for technology development and transfer to developing country Parties] [Parties not included in annex X]; and to provide financial, human resources, institutional and technical support for technology development and transfer to developing country Parties] [Parties not included in annex X].

Option (b): Developed country Parties to undertake steps to address barriers to accessing technology and know-how and to establish and strengthen their necessary policy frameworks to facilitate the removal of barriers and enable and accelerate technology development and transfer to developing country Parties; and to promote access to public sector technology and promote development and transfer to developing country Parties; and to provide financial, human resources, institutional and technical support for technology development and transfer to developing country Parties.

132.2 . [Developing country Parties] [Parties not included in annex X), with the support of [developed country Parties] [Parties included in annex Y] [all countries in a position to do so), to undertake steps to address barriers (to equal access] to accessing technology and to establish and strengthen their national structures, policy frameworks, institutions and capacity, in order to enable and accelerate the endogenous capacity for the absorption, development and transfer of technologies in developing countries / endogenous technology development and transfer, attract investments and enhance country ownership and innovation[, building on traditional existing technologies already used by local communities, including women, on the basis of their needs and capacities to be able to build and develop their own technological basis] [including those stemming from Traditional knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities].

132.3 .Developed country Parties shall support the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties.

132.4 . **Option (a) (cap):** All Parties, in accordance with the principles of and obligations under the Convention, to establish means to facilitate access to and the deployment of technology, while promoting and rewarding", especially innovation in adaptation and mitigation technologies /

environmentally sound technologies (on the basis of the strengthening of sustainable development trajectories and poverty eradication):

Option (b) (cap): Developed country Parties, in accordance with the principles of and obligations under the Convention, to establish means to promote access to and the deployment, application, dissemination, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes while enhancing and rewarding", especially innovation in environmentally sound technologies for adaptation and mitigation:

Option (c) (cap): All Parties, in accordance with the principles of and obligations under the Convention to establish means to facilitate access to and the deployment of safe, appropriate and environmentally, economically and socially sound technology, while promoting the following:

Option (i):

- A. In accordance with Article 4 of Convention, [developed country Parties] [Parties included in annex Y] [all countries in a position to do so to provide financial resources to address barriers caused by intellectual property rights (IPRs) and facilitates access to and the deployment of technology, including inter alia, by utilizing the Financial Mechanism and/or the establishment of a funding window under the GCF / the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism (and the climate resilience and sustainable development mechanism];
- B. Year international mechanism on IPRs to be established to facilitate access to and the deployment of technology to developing country Parties] [Parties not included in annex X];
- C. Other arrangements to be established to address IPRs, such as collaborative research and development, shareware, commitments related to humanitarian or preferential licensing, fully paid-up gold seal licensing schemes, preferential rates and patent pools;
- D. In accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 3, 5 and 7, of the Convention, funds from the Green Climate Fund will be effort to meet the full costs of IPRs of environmentally sound technologies and know-how and technologies notamment will be provided to developing country Parties free of cost in order to enhance their actions to address climate change and its adverse impacts.

Option (ii): Parties recognize that IPRs create an enabling environment for the promotion of technology innovation in environmentally sound technologies;

Option (iii): IPRs are not to be addressed" used in this agreement;

Option (iv): Developed country Parties to make available Intellectual Property (IP) through multilateral institutions as public good, through purchase of IP.

132.5 . **Option (a) (cap):** [Developing country Parties] [Parties not included in annex X), with the support of [developed country Parties] [Parties included in annex Y] [all countries in a position to do so), to conduct an assessment of their technology needs, on the basis of national circumstances and priorities (and update the same periodically], with a view to ensuring nationally determined and environmentally, economically and socially sound resulting project proposals and to effectively implementing the outcomes of such an assessment supported by developed country Parties] [Parties included in annex Y] [all countries in a position to do so), in order to support the implementation of this agreement:

Option (b) (cap): Developed country Parties shall provide support to developing country Parties to improve their capacities for conducting technology assessments, with a view to ensuring nationally determined and environmentally, economically and socially sound project proposals:

- i. Parties to strengthen the process of technology needs assessments (TNAs) and enhance the implementation of the outcomes of the TNA process;
- ii. Align TNAs more terms with bankable funded projects / Improve TNAs to result in implementable projects;
- iii. TNAs could be linked to other processes under the Convention, such as Namas and NAPs; TNA process should be elaborated to address developments arising from the operationalization of this agreement.

132.6 . **Option (a)** (cap): All Parties, enabled by [Annex II Parties] [Parties included in annex Y] / led by developed country Parties] [Parties included in annex Y] [all countries in a position to do so), to accelerate global collaboration on the research, development [and] [,] demonstration [and the scaling-up of the implementation] of technologies:

Option (b) (cap): Globalparticipatory collaboration, enabled by developed country Parties, to accelerate the research, development and demonstration of technologies:

A. Support, including financial and intellectual support, to accelerate the research, development and demonstration of technologies, including endogenous technologies, to be provided by developed country Parties] [Parties included in annex Y] [all countries in a position to do so] tb [developing country Parties] [Parties not included in annex X];

B. Modalities for a global collaborative program on the research, development and demonstration of technologies to be established, attracting and integrating relevant stakeholders.

C. Climate change related technologies may be prioritized and special modalities will be worked out under intellectual property rights and innovative modalities for a technology transfer mechanism will be put in place for developing countries for intended nationally determined contributions or otherwise for mitigation and adaptation.

D. Technology assessment to ensure civil society participation with a gender perspective, and integrate a multilateral, independent, participatory evaluation of technologies for their social, economic, and environmental impacts.

132.7 .All Parties with a commitment under Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention shall prepare, maintain, communicate and implement a component related to technology development and transfer to developing countries, as well as Tb capacity-building, including, as appropriate, actions, policies and measures for technology development and transfer to developing countries and to promote capacity-building, with a view to assisting the implementation of the nationally determined contributions of developing countries.

132.8 .Developed country Parties shall cooperate with developing country Parties to enhance technology development and transfer to enable developing country Parties to effectively implement their nationally determined contributions under the Convention and this agreement pursuant to Article 4, paragraph7, of the Convention.

Option 2:No commitments on technology in the agreement.]

[Institutional arrangements]

133. [Institutional arrangements for technology development and transfer under the Convention shall support Parties in implementing their commitments / contributions under this agreement:

133.1 . Anchoring:

Option 1: The Technology Mechanism established under the Convention, including the TEC and the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN), shall serve this agreement by facilitating enhanced action on technology development and transfer in order to achieve the objectives of this agreement;

Option 2: The institutional arrangements for technology established under the Convention shall serve as this agreement by facilitating enhanced action on technology development and transfer in order to achieve the objectives of this agreement.

Option 3: The Technology Mechanism and any institutional arrangements for technology established under the Convention, shall serve as this agreement by facilitating enhanced action on technology development, transfer and know-how in order to achieve the objectives of this agreement;

Option 4: The Technology Mechanism and any institutional arrangements for technology established under the Convention, including the climate resilience and sustainable development mechanism, shall serve as this agreement by facilitating enhanced action on technology development, transfer and know-how in order to achieve the objectives of this agreement.

Comment: Detail technological mechanism, THIS and CRTC

133.2. Guidance to and strengthening of the Technology Mechanism / institutional arrangements:

The governing body [may] [shall] provide further guidance to [and/or strengthen the Technology Mechanism/] (the) institutional arrangements for technology (development and transfer) established under the Convention and serving this agreement, and the guidance provided by the governing body shall not conflict with the guidance provided by the COP.

Option 1: Specific provisions on strengthening:

A. The TEC and the CTCN / Technology Mechanism of the Convention shall support the operationalization and delivery of the commitments related to technology development and transfer in this agreement, under the Convention:

i. Include provisions on accounting;

ii. Take into account the specific needs of [developing countries] [Parties not included in annex X] and countries with special circumstances in Africa and the LDCs and SIDS;

iii. Promote needs-based development, access, management and control, emphasizing the most marginalized.

B.

Option (a): The Technology Mechanism shall enhance cooperation and synergy with other institutional arrangements under and outside the Convention and stakeholders, as well as the coherence and effectiveness of technology action and initiatives under the Convention:

i. Establish linkages between the Technology Mechanism, the Financial Mechanism and capacity-building institutions;

Comment: clearly mention the FVC: take the point ii of the option b

ii. The Poznan strategic program on technology transfer to be linked to and/or guided by the Technology Mechanism;

iii. Gold reserves measures related to other technology initiatives or regional centers;

iv. Enhance the role of the private sector to support the implementation of the Technology Mechanism;

v. Facilitate the role of public research and development, incentives for commercial research and development, the development of technologies and the reaching of economies of scale.

Option (b): The Technology Mechanism shall enhance cooperation and synergy with other institutional arrangements under the Convention:

- i. Establish linkages between the Technology Mechanism, the Financial Mechanism and capacity-building institutions;
- ii. The Green Climate Fund, in operationalizing its adaptation and mitigation windows shall ensure adequate financial resources for technology development and transfer and capacity-building for all climate change actions;
- iii. Assessments of the effectiveness, adequacy and implementation of the institutional arrangements for technology development and transfer shall be conducted.

C.

Option (a): The governing body shall conduct a periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the Technology Mechanism / institutional arrangements for technology development and transfer.

Option (b): Year ad hoc review and monitoring mechanism shall be established and conduct a periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the Technology Mechanism / institutional arrangements for technology development and transfer. The Technology Mechanism/institutional arrangements shall improve their performance, and be mandated new functions as needed in accordance with the result of the assessment.

Option 2: No specific provisions on guidance to and/or strengthening of the Technology Mechanism in the agreement.]

Annex 3: concept Note and work program

V-/ CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

The image of the global issue on climate change, international negotiations under the framework of the United Nations Convention on climate change (UNFCCC) continued to gain momentum since Rio in 1992. After the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol in 2005, a longer-term vision was imposed with the Plan of Bali in 2007, then the validation in Copenhagen in 2009 a common goal to contain global warming to 2 ° C.

The will to act collectively resulted in the creation of the Durban platform (ADP) in 2011, which mission is to gather all countries, developed and developing around the table, to work on a Protocol, to a legal instrument or a result having the force of law which will be applicable to all Parties to the UNFCCC. "The new instrument" should be adopted by December 2015 in Paris and implemented from 2020.

To do this, all the countries parties to the UNFCCC are preparing at the national level but also and especially in the regional groups for this major deadline for negotiations on the climate.

In this context, sub-regional organizations, under the auspices of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), have adopted a common road map to support the preparation of the West African sub-region to this decisive encounter on the future of our planet earth.

It is in the framework of the implementation of this roadmap that the ECOWAS, UEMOA Commission and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), are jointly organizing a workshop on preparation of the negotiators and regional actors involved in the negotiations on climate, **07 to 09 May, 2015 in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)**.

This meeting will bring together a number of subregional national stakeholders involved in the climate negotiations process to take stock of the ongoing climate negotiations after the 20th Conference of the Parties held in December 2014 in Lima, Peru and the session from 9 to 13 February 2015 in Geneva negotiations. These sessions led to a draft text which should be adopted at the Paris summit.

A. GENERAL OBJECTIVE

The objective of this meeting is to strengthen the capacity of west African negotiators for the ongoing negotiations for Paris summit and for the session of June 2015 in Bonn particularly.

The specific objectives are:

To make the status of negotiations for a harmonized understanding of issues and challenges thereto ;

Analyze the draft text to decrypt the technical and economic challenges in the negotiations and understanding the relationship of geopolitical forces ;

Identify common positions to defend by Africa and more specifically the position of ECOWAS/UEMOA/CILSS during future sessions, to Paris and that of June 2015 in Bonn particularly

develop appropriate strategies to organize the subregion to participate successfully in the various preparatory negotiations of the COP21 in Paris.

B. EXPECTED RESULTS

A state level of negotiation climate of Lima in Geneva is established ;

The positions to be defended by the ECOWAS/UEMOA/CILSS negotiators at African and global level are identified for future sessions of negotiation to Paris ;

A strategy to organize the sub-region to participate in a successful manner to the different sessions of preparatory negotiations of COP21 is developed.

C. METHODOLOGY

The meeting will be held in plenary session and in session of groups to analyze and decrypt the draft text and develop arguments and strategies.

D.PARTICIPANTS

The participants will consist of the negotiators from member States of ECOWAS , UEMOA and CILSS, resource persons and staff of sub-regional organizations.

VI-/ SUPPORT

Participants and logistics support will be provided by ECOWAS, UEMOA, and the Executive Secretariat of the CILSS as mutually agreed.

VI-/ DATE AND PLACE

The meeting will take place from **07 to May 09, 2015 at Hotel Belle Side in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)**.

E. AGENDA

| Workshop for the preparation of the countries of ECOWAS and CILSS to the climate negotiations in view of the Paris summit on the climate Date: 07 to May 09, 2015 Location: Hotel Belle Side, Abidjan (Ivory Coast) | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Schedules | Thematic | Responsible |
| Day 1: | | |
| 8:30 AM - 9:00 | Welcome the participants | Hostesses |
| 9:00 - 9:30 | Opening Ceremony: ✓ Address by the representative of the Commissioner responsible for the Environment, Agriculture and Water Resources of the ECOWAS in the name of the organising Institutions ✓ Address by the Minister of the Environment, of the urban sanitation and sustainable development or his representative | Organizers |
| 9:30 - 10:00 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tour of the table of introduction of participants - Presentation of the objectives of the workshop; - Overview of the road map of the A. O for Paris 2015 | ECOWAS Participants |
| 10:00 - 10:30 | Coffee Break | Organization |
| 10:30 - 12:00 | Presentation 1: Climate Change Impacts on strategic sectors in West Africa Presentation 2: Priorities west African in the climate negotiations and reminder of the declaration of Niamey Interchange | Dr Benoit SARR Maden Lecrome (CILSS) |
| 12:00 - 13:00 | Presentation 3: Balance Sheet of sessions of Lima in Geneva Trade | Maden Lecrome (CILSS) |
| 13:00 - 14:30 | Lunch Break | Organization |
| 14:30 - 3:30 PM | Presentation 4: Decryption of chapters, E, H, I and J of the draft text of negotiations for the session of June , and the state of the premises of the priorities of least developed countries (LDCS) and the member States of ECOWAS, UEMOA and the CILSS for the Paris Agreement" Interchange | Sandra FREITAS |
| 3:30 PM - 3:45 PM | Coffee Break | Organization |
| 3:45 PM - 17:00 | Presentation 5: Decryption of chapters, D on the mitigation, F on the financing, taking into account, inter alia, of the mechanisms envisaged or put in place in the framework of the operationalization of the green fund for the climate and J as well as their implications Interchange | Seyni NAFO |
| 17:00 | End of the day | Organization |

| Day 2: | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 08:30-10h30 | <p>Analysis of the legal aspects of the draft negotiating text before the June meeting and orientation for the conduct to be observed by the countries of West Africa during the coming sessions</p> <p>Interchange ;</p> <p>Identification of Lead negotiators of the Africa region of the West ¹</p> <p>Training discussion groups²</p> | <p>Seth OSAFO</p> <p>ECOWAS</p> |
| 10:30-10:45 AM | Pause- coffee | Organization |
| 10:45-13:00 | <p>Discussion on the negotiating text: options to support during future sessions up to Paris</p> <p>Work of Groups</p> | People Resources |
| 13:00 - 14:30 | Lunch Break | |
| 14:30 - 17:00 | <p>Following discussion on the negotiating text: options to support during future sessions up to Paris</p> <p>Work of Groups</p> | Groups |
| 17:00 | <p>Coffee Break End of the Day</p> | Organiser |
| Day 3 | | |
| 8:30-10:30 | Presentation from syntheses of groups | Working Groups |
| 10:30 - 10:45 AM | Pause -Coffee | |
| 10:45-12:00 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy for the future sessions of negotiations (clarification of roles of leads negotiators to bring the priorities of the sub-region on the different thematic) • Organization of West Africa during the various stages of the negotiations up to Paris | People Resources |
| 12:00-13 :00 | State of places and following the development of CID in the Member States of ECOWAS, UEMOA and the CILSS | ECOWAS |
| 13:00 - 13:30 | Adoption of the report and closure of the Workshop | |
| 1:30 PM - 14:30 | Lunch Break | Organiser |
| | End of workshop | |

¹ Build on the list of lead African negotiators

² Proposal to organize groups of work taking into account the chapters contained in the text of the negotiations and possible consolidation. Three to four groups are envisaged. The TDR of each group will be the first day of the workshop