



**CAPACITY STRENGTHENING IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED
COUNTRIES (LDCs) FOR ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE
(CLACC)**

CLACC NEWSLETTER

December 2009

**CIVIL SOCIETY
CLIMATE CHANGE
NETWORKS IN THE
LEAST DEVELOPED
COUNTRIES**

EDITORIAL

In preparation for the 15th session of the Conference of Parties (CoP 15) to the UN-FCCC in Copenhagen where negotiations will take place on post 2012 agreements to reduce gas emissions and help countries adapt to climate change, the CLACC network continues to inform and engage with policy makers, civil society organizations, communities through networking, information sharing and capacity building on climate change and its impacts across the globe. The September edition highlighted some of the action research that the team has been involved in throughout the year including ; Climate Change and Human Health; Climate change and urban areas; the Economics of Climate change and Community-Based Adaptation to climate change. In this edition, we highlight some of the participatory work that the team has engaged with during 2009 as they endeavour to meet the objectives of the network. Welcome to this edition and do have a pleasant read.

CLACC aims

- Strengthening the capacity of civil society in the LDCs to adapt to climate change and fostering adaptive capacity amongst the most vulnerable groups.
- Establishing an information and knowledge system to help countries to deal with the adverse impacts of climate change.

ABOUT CLACC

The Capacity Strengthening in the Least Developed Countries on Adaptation to Climate Change (CLACC) is a global support programme working in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to strengthen their efforts to adapt to the impacts of climate change. CLACC aims to help civil society participate effectively in climate change initiatives, including government-led process such as the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA).

- Integrating adaptation to climate change into the work of key non-government institutions, and mainstreaming the NAPA process with these institutions.

THEME 2009: CLIMATE CHANGE NETWORKING IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDCs)

SOUTH ASIA

South Asia is one of the most populated regions in the world. Geographically South Asia is dominated by the largest of the South Asian countries, India, along with the Himalayan Mountains and the river networks and huge river basins of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna Rivers. Climate change would adversely affect South Asian countries like Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. Climate induced floods (including Glacial Lake Outburst Floods), droughts, cyclones and storm surges, saline intrusion, sea level rise, water logging and landslides etc are the

major threats for the people of South Asia, especially the LDCs.

A number of networks on climate change are active at both regional and country levels. Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA) is a regional network of NGOs that plays a proactive role in countries like India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bhutan. NGOs and Civil Society Organizations are also active at the national level in South Asian LDCs such as Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal. Both Bangladesh and Nepal have well-established national NGO networks on climate change. In fact, both these countries have a number of networks on climate change. The next section highlights the functions of one of these active networks in each country.

Bangladesh – the Climate Change Development Forum (CCDF)

(Md Golam Rabani)

The Climate Change and Development Forum (CCDF) was initiated by the Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) in

2005. The initial meetings focused on the role of development NGOs in Bangladesh, on rural development, and with a special focus on poverty alleviation, natural resource management, and the sensitivity of development activities to the adverse effects of climate change and variability. Meetings brought together representatives from national and international development, senior climate experts and Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change lead authors including Dr Saleemul Huq, Dr Atiq Rahman, Dr Qazi Kholiquzzaman and Dr Monirul Qader Mirza.

The main objective of this network is to strengthen the capacity of CCDF members to deal with climate change issues as an important cross-cutting development issue. The forum also aims to build awareness on climate resilient development, and nurture local adaptation plans and preparedness for mitigation.

The forum consists of members of civil society, representatives from non-governmental organizations and international development partners. CCDF is a civil society initiative and operates with voluntary contributions by its members to make it a success. The total membership of the forum is about 40.

Activities

- i. To up-date and disseminate information on climate issues, concerns and management through trainings and/or distribution of awareness-raising materials including newsletters, posters, leaflets, booklets etc. among the members, non-member organizations, representatives of civil society and other stakeholders;

- ii. To organize meetings, workshops, seminars and conferences etc. as determined by CCDF;
- iii. Sharing of issues concerning and associated with climate change, exchanging views and gathering critical reflections, opinions and suggestions on how intricate, embedded and interrelated aspects could be dealt with;
- iv. Organizing and holding discussions on various projects being undertaken by government and other agencies;
- v. Review, discuss and propagate the agenda tied up with various protocols and action plans and make ways forward to reduce development risks through managing changes in climate trends, variability and changes that are felt in water resources, coastal resources, agriculture, health, livelihoods, food security, and settlement etc;
- vi. Lobby, advocate and campaign on the NAPA process, investment and ensuring proper utilization of the funds being allocated for adaptation;
- vii. To develop the negotiation skills of network members to effectively tag, hook up and flag the issue at national and international fora;
- viii. To assist the Government and other agencies in implementing different climate projects in the country;

- ix. To ensure people's participation in all projects with any possible environmental consequences;
- x. To arrange or participate in any other programmes or activities deemed appropriate by the Network.

Achievements

- i. Series of meetings/seminars/workshops with the aim of

building the capacity of professionals working on climate change issues through dissemination of technical knowledge, experiences and research findings (November 2005 - until present).

- ii. National Consultation Meeting with CANSA on the Bangladesh position and updates on the climate negotiations (held on 26 August 2009).
- iii. Policy Paper: Positioning Messages from CCDF for UK/ Bangladesh Climate Change Conference held in September 10, 2008, London, UK (August 2008).
- iv. Meeting with European Commission and Members of the European Parliament on climate change and the role of NGOs and civil Society in Bangladesh (February 2008).
- v. CCDF took the initiative to commemorate the IPCC lead authors on receiving the Noble Peace Prize. The commemoration programme was held on November 28, 2007 at 11:00 am at the VIP Conference Room of the Press Club.
- vi. A press conference for sharing the civil society position on climate change adaptation issue and adaptation fund was also organized and as well attended.

Contact: Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)

Website: www.bcas.net

Nepal – the Climate Change Movement in Nepal: NGO Group on Climate Change

(Apar Paudyal)

The NGO group on climate change is a loose network established in 2007 with its secretariat office based at Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Devel-

opment (LI-BIRD) in Pokhara. The aim of this network is to strengthen the civil society movement in Nepal through building a strong network and alliance of NGOs and engaging them in climate change research and development work. The overall objectives are to raise awareness amongst key development NGOs in Nepal on climate change and development issues, establish forum or group of such NGOs who meet regularly and carry out joint activities and help generate knowledge, technology transfer and policy advocacy. Network activities are designed to raise awareness, build NGO capacity on climate change issues, manage knowledge, conduct collaborative research and development and enhance the civil society movement through regional networking and collaboration. To date, 19 core group members are affiliated with the network from central and western parts of Nepal and more than 75 NGO members are associated from the Eastern, mid-western and far western regions of Nepal.

Activities

Networking and sharing information

The Climate Change Network, Nepal (CCNN) and the Association of International Non-governmental Organizations - Climate Change Task Force (AINCCTF) with support from LI-BIRD and Oxfam GB Nepal jointly organized a sharing meeting on the UN Climate Negotiations: Ways Forward for



Pilot training organized for NGO group members on community based adaptation to climate change

Nepal: Post Bangkok and Pre-Barcelona Intersession on October 26, 2009. The objective of the meeting was to share the outcomes of the UN Climate Bangkok intersessional meeting with groups from civil society working in different development sectors, and to support government delegates by raising the position of civil society of Nepal in the negotiations process.

The meeting brought together 31 participants including civil society members. A total of four presentations were organized in order to share and stimulate discussion on the outcomes of the Bangkok intersessional meeting, Nepal's priorities and positions for the UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP) 15 and Nepalese Youth involvement in the international negotiations process. Sufficient time was allocated for interaction amongst participants and presenters. Discussion was organized in a participatory way in order to let participants clarify and elaborate what they felt were key issues and concerns regarding the issues raised.

Vulnerability Assessment in Nepal

Local Initiatives for Biodiversity Research and Development (LI-BIRD) in collaboration with CARE-Nepal carried out case study on linkages between climate change, livelihoods improvement and biodiversity conservation. The study was conducted in three ecological zones: Mid Western Terai (Banke and Bardia Districts), Mid-hills (Dhading District) and High Mountains (Rasuwa District). Field-based methodologies and participatory tools (e.g. CVCA and CRiSTAL) were applied to collect information related to climate risks and hazards, impacts, vulnerability, and coping/adaptation strategies at the local level. Meteorological data from the last 30 years from stations nearest to the study sites were also collected and analyzed to support the study findings. Target Community Forestry Users Groups (CFUGs) were identified based on hazard mapping, participatory governance assessment, and well-being ranking. CFUGs prone to cli-

mate risks and hazards and with large numbers of poor households were selected and categorized based on their levels of activeness. Household surveys were conducted on both well-off and ultra-poor categories.

For further information.

http://www.carenepal.org/Care_nepal_Library/Sagun/ClimateChangeImpact_Casestudy.pdf

Climate Change Network Nepal (CCNN)

Climate Change Network Nepal (CCNN) was established in 2003 by a group of seven organizations interested in and working on climate change related issues in Nepal. The main objective of the network was to lobby for ratification of the Kyoto Protocol by the Government of Nepal and raise awareness on climate change related issues. Initially, the network identified five priority areas, namely awareness-raising, coordination among key stakeholders, advocacy, joint pilot project and research.

Major CCNN Activities include:

- i. Raising awareness among key stakeholders (relevant government officials, civil society, researchers, professionals, media, students and the general public including vulnerable communities.
- ii. Building capacity on issues such as mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer, carbon finance and international negotiations among key stakeholders.

iii. Advocating for effective policies and programmes related to climate change by engaging with the government as well as other national and international agencies.

Membership: 15 organizations

Website: www.ccnn.org.np

Network Secretariat:

WWF Nepal: E-mail: info@wwf.nepal.org

www.wwfnepal.org

Bhutan

The Royal Society for the Protection of Nature organized field visits to the Philippines and Thailand as part of the Adaptation and Mitigation program of the National Environment Commission.

They also provided assistance in launching the Bhutanese Youth Climate Action. This is a youth networking group centered around climate change.

Together with CANSA, a climate sensitization workshop in Bhutan was carried out on 26th October 2009. The meeting attracted stakeholders from the government institutions, ministry, media and youth groups.

Clean Bhutan Day was organized on 1st November 2009.

Contact: Dago Tshering:
dtshering@rspnbhutan.org

EAST AFRICA

Civil society plays a crucial role as observers and in bringing the voices of vulnerable communi-

ties with whom they work to the attention of the Parties under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Convention acknowledges the role of civil society in Paragraph 1 (i) of Article 4 in the areas of education, training and public awareness related to climate change. The Convention further encourages Parties to support the widest participation of NGOs in the climate change process with an emphasis on the above areas.

At the national level, civil society is known to be a strong agent of change through public awareness creation and policy research, analysis and advocacy on key socio-economic issues including climate change - the greatest threat to humanity in the 21st century. Climate change is a cross cutting issue that has elicited responses from stakeholders at national and international levels including national governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and other civil society groupings.

Kenya

(Elvin Nyukuri)

Kenya, like many other developing countries, is faced with the challenge of poor coordination of climate change activities. Networking among civil society organizations, government officials and communities has helped create awareness and exchange information. Through this process the technical experts continue to discover and learn

more about how to tackle climate change in the country. Highlights from some of the key climate change forums and networks in the country are described below.

The Kenya Climate Change Working Group (KCCWG)

In an effort to improve coordination of Kenyan civil society organisation action on climate change policy and practice, the Kenya Climate Change Working Group (KCCWG) was established in October 2008 following the need for national networking amongst the various NGO forums that have existed in the country since 2006 when the Government of Kenya hosted the 12th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC (COP12). These were the Kenya Climate Change Forum (KCF) and National Climate Change Consortium of Kenya (NCCCK). The International Institute of Environment and Development played a crucial role through its local partner the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) and its CLACC initiative. Oxfam GB also played a significant role in network establishment and has continued to facilitate KCCWG's secretariat, the National Steering Committee, to enhance networking and collaboration amongst local NGOs since January 2009. Network membership totals about 40 environmental and development NGOs and other representatives of civil society working on coping with the impacts of current climate variability and finding lasting solutions to the threats of future climate change.



Left to Right: Dr. John Mutunga, Dr. Geoffrey Manyara, Mr. Mithika Mwenda, Ms. Susy Wandera and "Juliani" Kenyan Artist/ Climate Change Ambassador)

KCCWG Objectives

The overall objective of KCCWG is to provide a national networking platform for creating public awareness on climate change, spearheading coordinated advocacy work to mainstream climate change into national development and poverty reduction policies and practices, and advocating for a national climate change policy. Specific objectives include:

- Advocating for a positive policy and legislative framework that takes into account the effects of climate change on human development.
- Supporting civil society organizations to participate meaningfully in climate change debates at the international level, including at the Conferences of Parties (COPs).
- Strengthening civil society ability to campaign for good policies that are designed to

help Kenya's poor to adapt to climate change.

- Undertake climate change focused research as a basis for undertaking advocacy activities.

To achieve the above objectives, KCCWG has since formed 3 working groups on research, policy & legislation, and the road to Copenhagen. The responsibilities of these groups are outlined below.

Research

- Generating evidence-based research on the impacts of climate change on national development sectors to form the basis of KCCWG policy and advocacy work.
- Generating information on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change through case studies in selected thematic areas important to Kenya's economic development including;

- (a) Agriculture and Food Security
- (b) Urbanization, Housing and Infrastructure
- (c) Water Resources
- (d) Forestry
- (e) Energy Resources
- (f) Tourism, Trade and Finance
- (g) Conflict over Natural Resources
- (h) Health

The Policy and Legislation group is charged with the following responsibilities:

- Ensuring that existing national policies and laws are climate sensitive.
- Facilitating KCCWG to provide technical inputs to and support for national efforts to come up with a climate change strategy.
- Formulating national positions informed by civil society organizations and linking this with the African Position as a basis for negotiations.

Advocacy and Campaigns:

- Advocating and lobbying for the formulation of a national climate change strategy and policy.
- Sensitizing the general public and key stakeholders such as the media, parliamentarians, policy makers, youth etc. through producing targeted information, education and communication materials.
- Spearheading the communication and media campaign by producing promotional materials (popular mobilization materials).

- Facilitating the effective participation of local civil society organizations in the climate change meetings including the Copenhagen conference (COP 15).

Contact: Brian Otiende

(.otiende@oxfarm.org.uk)

Website: www.oxfam.org

Climate Network Africa (CNA)

Climate Network Africa (CNA) is a non-profit non-governmental organization registered in Kenya. CNA seeks to improve the chances of environmentally sustainable and socially equitable development in Africa in light of the serious dangers of climate change, desertification and biodiversity loss. Among CNA's major activities are policy analysis, research, Environmental Impact Assessment, public education and awareness, advocacy, campaigns, Clean Development Mechanism training, natural resources management, promotion of sustainable energy development and services with the objective of poverty alleviation. CNA also facilitates information exchange with the aim of strengthening Africa's many voices at local, national and international fora. CNA targets policymakers, researchers, scientists and key NGOs working on environment and development issues.

Membership to CNA is open to all NGOs and any institution which subscribes to its objectives. CNA information services are available to all groups and individuals interested in environment and development issues.

Contacts:

Email: cnaaf@cnaaf.or.ke,

gakumu@yahoo.com

Website: <http://cnaaf.or.ke>

The Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)

The Pan African Climate Justice Alliance is a continental coalition of civil society organizations in the African continent, brought together by the common agenda of promoting and advocating for climate-related and equity-based development that considers climate change as a key driver of sustainable development.

Currently drawing its membership from non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, national coalitions and regional networks, PACJA aims to unify isolated civil society efforts on climate change advocacy and coordination in Africa, so as to ensure that pro-poor and people-centered response measures are put into action as governments seek to mainstream climate change into national development strategies.

Activities

1. Encouraging and, where possible, facilitating partners to participate in key UNFCCC meetings such as Ad hoc Working Groups, Subsidiary Bodies on Scientific and Technical Advice and COPs
2. Actively sharing and documenting experiences from past efforts on climate related policy advocacy.
3. Collecting, analyzing and disseminating information

regarding the climate change convention, Bali Roadmap and emerging issues, and activities to partners and other stakeholders

4. Encouraging, facilitating and supporting networking amongst partners across Africa. Identifying and documenting case studies that support a global call for action to tackle climate change
5. Building linkages with other coalitions with similar goals at regional and global levels
6. Providing technical updates to Alliance members on emerging issues on climate change, advocacy and activism skills

Contact: mwemithika@yahoo.com

Website: www.pacja.org

Pan African Parliamentary Network on Climate Change (PAPNCC)

The Pan African Parliamentary Network on climate change (PAPNCC) draws its membership from members of parliament from all over Africa. It aims to participate actively in the climate change negotiations; ensure that Climate Change is integrated into individual countries' national laws; explore means of mitigating the effects of climate change as well as domesticating the concept in the African context. The network has so far launched a campaign named "Black and Green" – black symbolizes the African people and green symbolizes the environment – to increase climate change awareness.

Parliamentary Network on Renewable Energy and Climate Change (PANERECC)

PANERECC is a network of MPs and local stakeholders engaged with the twin concerns of climate change and sustainable development through renewable energy. Ongoing activities are supported by ESDA consultancy and GTZ technical and financial assistance. The GTZ realizes the importance of awareness amongst policy makers in order to create effective policies. As such, GTZ is currently supporting the parliamentary select committee on energy and communication in Kenya with a view to facilitating understanding of climate change and its relevance to development, developing awareness about renewable energy technologies, educating parliamentarians on policy instruments to promote renewable energy, and informing parliamentarians about available financial and investment opportunities with regards to renewable/sustainable energy.

Contact: www.gtz.org

Global Civil Society Forum (GCSF)

The Global Civil Society Forum (GCSF) precedes the annual UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (GC/GMEF) and has become the core of UNEP's engagement with civil society. It is the main entry point for civil society participation at the highest level in UNEP,

and deals with a range of environmental governance issues. This growing network also provides opportunities to further engage civil society at a programmatic level.

The GCSF holds six regional consultation meetings (one per UNEP region). Civil Society Organization (CSO) representatives are invited to convene two to three-day consultation meetings in each region, three to four months prior to the GCSF. Each region engages in a substantive dialogue on environmental issues that will be discussed during the next GC/GMEF and associated GCSF, and produces a regional statement. Representatives of major groups are also elected at the regional consultation meetings to attend the GCSF.

Contact: www.unep.org

Tanzania

(Euster Kibona)

Environmental Protection Management Services (EPMS) and other civil society organizations in Tanzania held a meeting on 26th May 2009 where the CSO Climate Change Forum was launched. The main objectives were to:

- Improve coordination (including heading into the Bonn negotiations in 2009 and at least up to the Conference of the Parties (CoP) 15
- Develop understanding of the state of the negotiations heading into CoP15

- Get a clearer picture what activities (projects, major meetings, etc.) around climate change are happening in the country and region
- Identify the way forward for the CSO Climate Change Forum

The task force will continue to facilitate discussion between the government and CSOs with strong support from EPMS up until the COP 15. The media has, on several occasions, highlighted the work being done by the forum.

Contact:

TNRF (www.tnrf.org)

Uganda

(Susan Nanduddu)

DENIVA held a national workshop from 6-9th September where 45 participants attended. The participants deliberated on various themes under climate change and funding of climate change projects. The organizers received a good feedback on the deliberations and requested for more sessions on the same. DENIVA also engaged the media by holding a press conference. The press was informed about the international, national and local circumstances on climate change. The staff participated benefited from the discussions.

Contact: DENIVA

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Zimbabwe

(Shepard Zvigadza)

The role of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Southern Af-

rica continues. They act as constructive watchdogs, policy contributors and facilitators, making sure that national government achieves agreed commitments, pushing for certain positions within the negotiations regime and supporting legal measures for pro-poor sustainable development. Efforts must be made by all CSOs wishing to see sustainability in environmental, social and economic circles.

The key for monitoring government commitments to signed international agreements is to make climate change mitigation and adaptation actions meaningful to local communities, reflect their immediate needs and priorities, while co-ordinating with the national policy framework and other stakeholders. CSOs must therefore come together to seek ways to overcome identified implementation barriers to climate change mitigation and adaptation and they must be capacitated to address these barriers and strengthen their roles as implementers and watchdogs. This will help civil society engage in constructive dialogue on sustainable development and climate change at the national level.

The Zimbabwe Civil Society Network on Sustainable Development and Climate Change

The Zimbabwe Civil Society Network on Sustainable Development and Climate Change was formed against a backdrop of fragmented NGO participation in sustainable development

and climate change processes at national and international levels; inadequate consultation of civil society by government in the negotiations processes; and, the inability of civil society to effectively lobby government for change and implement policy processes and strategies.

This Network seeks to actively involve CSOs and NGOs in climate change dialogues to build capacity and raise awareness about climate change. It also plays a very important watchdog role, providing qualitative monitoring of government involvement in the climate change negotiations at national, regional and international levels.

Membership:

Network members are drawn from various development stakeholders, including from science and technology groups, media, advocacy and lobby groups, community-based organizations, policy and research institutions and the private sector. An attempt is being made to consult broadly throughout the country using members who work with organizations located outside Harare.

Benefits for Network members

The network has provided members with up-to-date information on climate change, adaptation, mitigation and the UNFCCC negotiation processes. Benefits include:

- i. Training and capacity building through meetings and workshops

- ii. Information exchange and networking
- iii. A platform through which they can lobby government about its commitments, positions and strategies on climate change
- iv. Profiling of their organizations and product marketing through sharing of best practices using print and electronic media on climate change
- v. Coordinated and collaborative resource mobilization for joint activities
- vi. Coordinated reporting and coverage

Achievements to date include:

- i. Active participation in the Bonn II CSO Preparatory meeting
- ii. Numerous meetings have been held to discuss ways of ensuring Zimbabwe's "effective" participation at the UNFCCC meeting to be held in Copenhagen in December 2009.
- iii. The pre-Bonn II meeting triggered the revival of the Environmental Liaison Forum (ELF), a group of civil society organizations working on environment and development matters. The Climate Change Working group members attended The World Environment Day Celebrations on 5th June 2009.
- iv. The meeting also saw the formulation of different working groups of which the Climate Change Working group was one. Concrete



Picture on 360

activities were agreed. CSOs applauded Zero's initiative in unifying and coordinating Zimbabwe's CSOs.

- v. 'UNDP Meet the Negotiator feedback meeting' where a total of 30 CSOs attended a feedback meeting by national UNFCCC negotiators.

Youth

Zero has established a youth desk whereby youth voice their stand on climate change. The youth wing comprises nine youth organizations, spread around the country, most of which were unaware of climate change issues. Most are now beginning to appreciate the efforts made by the working group. ZERO is helping the youths as well as guiding them by working with them on youth climate change activities.

Climate Change Awareness through Soccer

ZERO in partnership with the ClimateChangeworkinggroup's

youths, has raised awareness on climate change through soccer. A total of 60 young people from 7-18 years old from of Zengeza 3 in Chitungwiza attended the meeting. The Youth Far post Academy vowed to spread awareness beyond its borders, since most of its players are now playing for regional and international teams such as the KeizerChiefs, South Africa. A few are in Turkey, USA and the UK.

Cycling for climate Change:

ZERO co-organized an event where CSOs cycled for 350 kilometres in town. The presence of OXFAM and high school students was notable.

Awareness Raising Material:

- i. The network has jointly come up with Climate Change T-shirts to raise awareness amongst themselves as well as in their home areas.
- ii. Tiempo magazines have been distributed to the French-

speaking community including the French Embassy.

- iii. Climate Change Witness E-Newsletter: The network came up with an electronic climate change newsletter. This was distributed widely by e-mail. A request for hard copies has been made, especially by CBOs.

Contact: ZERO Regional Environment Organization

Website: www.zeroregional.com

Malawi (Khumbo Kamanga)

Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONEC)

Coordination Union for the Rehabilitation of the Environment (CURE), in collaboration with other civil society organizations under the umbrella of CISONEC conducted several meetings throughout 2009. The main themes of these meetings were on country climate change strategies; position and contributions to activities prior to COP15 in Copenhagen; and, the Kyoto protocol and its amendments. Other activities included the production of the report 'Back to office from Poznan' which was disseminated widely. The Network has also carried out a survey termed 'Worldwide views climate change event' where locals were interviewed.

Its membership consists of National and International NGOs, CSOs, faith-based organizations and CBOs working on environmental issues or

climate change. The membership is open to all those wishing to share and learn more about climate change issues.

Contact

Coordination Union for the Rehabilitation of the Environment (CURE)

Email: cure@malawi.net

Website: www.sndp.org.mw

WEST AFRICA

Senegal

(Moussa Na Abou Mamouda)

Training of trainers workshop on Climate Change and Community Adaptation

Environmental Development Action in the Third World (ENDA) in collaboration with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) conducted a five-day 'training of trainers' course in Dakar, Senegal from 27-23 July 2009. Twenty eight trainees were drawn from NGOs in eleven Francophone West and Central African countries. Participants were trained on key climate change and adaptation issues at the local level as well as the UNFCCC process and how local processes can feed into the global picture and vice versa. The course was designed to build confidence amongst the trainers regarding conducting training in their home countries. By the end of the week, each participant had produced a business plan for the train-

ing activities they would do. In general this involved an in-house training for their own colleagues (to build up confidence), followed by training for partner organizations and then for outside organizations (including, where appropriate, government officials). Participants were encouraged to realize that they should be able to sell their services to become self-sufficient.

For more information please

visit: http://wikiadapt.org/index.php?title=Comic_Relief_Training_of_Trainers_Nairobi_May_2009

A Google e-list is also in operation to link all the trainers both those who attended the Senegal meeting, and the Nairobi 'training of trainers' meeting which preceded it.

As a result of the Nairobi and Senegal experiences, IIED and its partners have developed a viable, logical and enjoyable programme that can be used in other places.

Contact: Environmental Development Action in the Third World (ENDA),

Website: www.enda.sn

Benin

(Krystel Dossou)

OFEDI in collaboration with other NGOs convened seminar which took place on October 31st 2009 in Cotonou. Its primary objective was to create an understanding on climate change issues and debates with the aim of strengthening their capacity in developing adaptation projects.



Participants of Training of trainers workshop on Climate Change and Community Adaptation

As a follow up to these discussions, another meeting was convened in November and it focused on the negotiations process and Benin's road map to Copenhagen. The meeting was attended by NGOs, negotiators, government officials and the media.

Contact : OFEDI

Mali

(Mahamadou Farka Maiga)

Amade Pelcode conducted a Training of Trainers course on vulnerability assessment and adaptation strategies to climate change. The course reinforced the capacity of African stakeholder in climate change issues as well as to maximize and optimize their interventions for vulnerable communities. Three meetings were held with three International organizations (Oxfam, Christian Aid, GTZ) in April ,

June and October 2009. The participants deliberated on the need to share and exchange information on the status of climate negotiations information. Amade Pelcode engaged the NGOs throughout the year in meetings of which participants discussed on the following themes: capacity building; refunds sessions; deforestation; flooding; silting of the Niger River, degradation of its banks and rural economy and climate change.

In May, June, July, three missions on climate change were carried out in Mali. The team deliberated on how vulnerable communities can use the weather information and techniques on climate change prevention. Additional 10 missions with the department of Civil Protection of Mali were carried out which aimed to educate communities about prevention techniques against extreme weather events. Other activities included delivering lectures on the history of climate

negotiations at the Information booth at Foster Malian civil society; participation in the day of public testimony Formalize Network Climate Mali and participation in the program Ecological ORTM "AnbeKungo" participate in the dissemination of best environmental practices.

Contact: Amade-Pelcode

Climate change Networks in Central and West Africa

Réseau des Plates-Formes d'ONG d'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre (REPAOC)

The network consists of ten national NGO platforms from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cap-Vert, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Chad and Togo. It consists of more than 800 NGOs acting at local, national and international levels.

Contact: Permanent du REPAOC –

<http://www.repaoc.org>

E-mail: info@repaoc.org

Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement - JVE

Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement (JVE) has members in Benin, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Niger, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, Belgium, Canada, Mexico and Switzerland. Activities include capacity building and advocacy on climate change.

Contact

<http://www.ong-jve.org>

Réseau des ONG et associations de protection de l'environnement et de lutte contre la pauvreté (ROAPE). Burkina Faso

This network works on droughts, desertification, climate variability and National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) implementation.

Réseau Climat & Développement

The network is involved in advocacy and lobbying on climate change. Its membership spreads across 40 NGOs working on climate and development in francophone Africa.

Contact

Environmental Development Action in the Third World (ENDA)

Website: www.enda.sn

Réseau pour l'Environnement et Développement Durable (Le REDD)

Le REDD is the main NGO and associated organizations' network in Niger acting on development and environmental issues in Niger. It consists of 64 NGOs, development associations and civil society organizations structured into seven areas of intervention, including: fighting desertification, natural resource management, energy and sustainable development, biodiversity, and climate change.

Green Actors of West Africa (GAWA) network

This is a group of environmental organizations across the West

African region. Its goal is to develop ways to enhance cooperation and coordination between and amongst the various donors and environmental (nature conservation) actors in the sub-region. Geographical coverage includes: Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Togo, Benin, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, The Gambia and Liberia. It is also trying to expand into Niger, Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde.

Contact:

Website: <http://www.gawa.nu>

Other Networks

CONGAD (Senegal)

Email: congad@orange.sn

<http://www.congad.sn/>

Nigéria

- i. ACSN - African civil society network
- ii. ANEEJ - African network for environment and economic justice
- iii. CCN - common concern network
- iv. GEN - grassroots empowerment network
- v. Manet - Multi-view advocacy network
- vi. NNNGO - Nigeria network of NGO
- vii. NYAN - Nigeria youth action network

OTHER CLACC ACTIVITIES

Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change (CBAA)

The CLACC partners together with SouthSouthNorth - SSN

(South Africa) are in the second year of the Community-Based Adaptation in Africa (CBAA) project. They are currently implementing the adaptation strategies identified using the Local Options for Communities to Adapt Technologies to Enhance Capacities (LOCATE) Methodology. Participatory videos on community-based adaptation in South Africa, Kenya and Zimbabwe have been produced.

The Fourth International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation

Environmental Protection Management Services (EPMS), a CLACC partner organization, in co-junction with IIED will be hosting the 4th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) to Climate Change in Dar es Salaam from 21-27 February 2010. The primary aim of the conference is to share the latest developments in adaptation planning and practices, priority sectors and measures at different levels and disseminate knowledge among stakeholders and actors. The international conference is a timely opportunity for practitioners, researchers, policy makers, donors and community representatives to review the latest state of knowledge, discuss how climate change links to sustainable development and exchange experiences of community-level adaptation practices.

See: <http://www.iied.org/climate-change/key-issues/community-based-adaptation/cba-conference-0>

Contact: Hannah.reid@iied.org and Eusterkibona@yahoo.com or lin14@yahoo.com (EPMS)

European Capacity Building Initiative (ECBI)

The ECBI Regional Workshop for Eastern and Southern Africa was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 17-20 August 2009. The delegation included senior government officials and researchers from Ethiopia, Botswana, Comoros, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and five European countries. Deliberations were centered on the following key points relating to what needs to happen in the region in relation to UNFCCC negotiations:

- The need for capacity building amongst the experienced and upcoming negotiators.
- The need to involve planning ministries in the negotiations given their critical role in approving all the government development plans before addressing issues related to finance. Ministries of finance and planning work closely together in many vulnerable nations, hence more training and awareness raising on climate change issues in these ministries is needed.
- The need to build their skills on understanding the UNFCCC 'language'. Gaining skills from experienced negotiators would be the ideal way to learn and master this with speed. The ECBI team was requested to act as a link between the participants and institutions that can provide this knowledge.
- Voice and vision were seen as critical in the UNFCCC negotiations process.

- The need to break out from the traditional African groupings and try to explore the concerns of other negotiating blocks like the Group of 77 (G77).
- There is need for clarity on legal terminologies such as legally binding terms, compliance etc... and the consequences of choosing various terms. Furthermore, clarity on commitment periods is needed and what this means for developing countries.
- Text write-ups need to be technically but also politically correct to enable other actors such as decision makers to quickly understand.
- Finance for climate change in Africa remains critical and a financial mechanism that responds to Africa and its needs is required.

CLACC NEWS

CLACC Project Team Meeting

The network will convene its annual team meeting in Copenhagen in December 2009. The meeting will review the progress of CLACC activities and discuss future network activities.

New Team Members

MD. Golam Rabbani. Bangladesh Centre for Advanced studies (BCAS), Bangladesh. Golam holds a Masters of Science and Technology in Environmental Science from the University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia. His research

interests span from water, environment, and climate change and development issues at national, regional and international level. He takes over from Mozaharul Alam who has joined UNDP in Bangkok. Email: golam.rabbani@bcas.net

Mahamoudou Farka Maiga. Association malienne pour Le Developpement, la Protection de l'Environnement et La Lutte Contre la Désertification (AMADE-PELCODE), replaces Oumar Sango who has joined OXFAM in Mali. Email: ahamadoufarka1@yahoo.fr

CLACC is pleased to welcome the new members and extends its appreciation to the outgoing CLACC fellows for their diligence and commitment in executing CLACC projects in their respective countries. The outgoing fellows now join the growing network of Friends of CLACC as International CLACC fellows.

CLACC TEAM MEMBERS

MD. Golam Rabbani: golam.rabbani@bcas.net, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced studies (BCAS), Bangladesh

Kystel Dossou: krystod7@yahoo.fr, Organisation des Femmes pour la Gestion de l'Energie de l'Environnement et la promotion du Développement intègre (OFEDI), Benin

Thomas E. Downing: tom.downing@sei.se, Stockholm Environment Institute Oxford (SEI) Oxford, England

Sumaya Zakiieldin:
zakiields@yahoo.com, Sudanese
Environment Conservation
Society (SECS), Sudan

Beth Henriette: Beth.
henriette@iied.org,
International Institute for
Environment and Development
(IIED), England

David Dodman: david.
dodman@iied.org,
International Institute for
Environment and Development
(IIED), England

Saleemul Huq: saleemul.
huq@iied.org, International
Institute for Environment and
Development (IIED), England

Simon Anderson: [simon.
anderson@iied.org](mailto:simon.anderson@iied.org),
International Institute for
Environment and Development
(IIED), England

Khumbo Kamanga:
kjkamanga@yahoo.co.uk,
Coordination Unit for
the Rehabilitation of the
Environment.(CURE), Malawi

George Kasali: kasali_
george@yahoo.com, Energy
and Environmental Concerns
for Zambia (EECZ), Zambia

Euster Kibona:
eusterkibona@yahoo.com,
Environmental Protection and
Management Services (EPMS),
Tanzania

Sari Kovatas: [sari.
kovats@lshtm.ac.uk](mailto:sari.kovats@lshtm.ac.uk), London
School of Hygiene and Tropical
Medicine (LSHTM), England

Moussa Na Abou
ouda: [mamoudam@gmail.
com](mailto:mamoudam@gmail.com), Environmental Action
in The Third World (ENDA),
Senegal

Susan Nanduddu:
nanduddu@yahoo.co.uk,
Development Network
for Indigenous Voluntary
Association (DENIVA), Uganda

Muyeye Chambwera:
[muyeye.chambwera@iied.
org](mailto:muyeye.chambwera@iied.org), International Institute of
Environment and Development
(IIED), England

Elvin Nyukuri:
e.nyukuri@acts.or.ke, African
Centre for Technology Studies
(ACTS), Kenya

Aminur Rahman:
aminur05@yahoo.com,
Rangpur Dinajpur Rural
Service (RDRS), Bangladesh

Mizanur Rahman:
sjmmrahman@yahoo.com,
CARITAS, Bangladesh

Apar Paudyal,
apaudyal@libird.org, Local
Initiative for Biodiversity and
Development (LIBIRD), Nepal

Hannah Reid: [hannah.
reid@iied.org](mailto:hannah.reid@iied.org), International
Institute of Environment and
Development (IIED), England

Mahamadou Farka Maiga:
ahamadoufarka1@yahoo.fr,
Association malienne pour Le
Developpment, la Protechtin
de l'Environnement et La Lutte
Contre la Désertification
(AMADE-PELCODE), Mali

Dago Tshering:
dtshering@rspnbhutan.org,
Royal Society for the Protection
of Nature (RSPN), Bhutan

Madyoury Tandia;
madyourytandia@yahoo.fr,
Tenmiya, Mauritania

Shepard Zvigadza:
[shepard@zeroregional.
com](mailto:shepard@zeroregional.com), Zimbabwe Regional
Environmental Organization
(ZERO), Zimbabwe.



CLACC PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

East Africa

African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), Kenya: www.acts.or.ke

Development Network for Indigenous Voluntary Association (DENIVA), Uganda: www.deniva.or.ug

Environmental Protection and Management Services (EPMS), Tanzania

Sudanese Environment Conservation Society (SECS), Sudan

Europe

International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), UK: www.iied.org

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), UK: www.lshtm.ac.uk

Stockholm Environment Institute – Oxford, UK: www.sei.se/oxford

South Asia

Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS), Bangladesh: www.bcas.net

CARITAS Bangladesh and Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service (RDRS) Bangladesh

Royal Society for Protection of Nature (RSPN), Bhutan: www.rspn-bhutan.org

Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD), Nepal: www.libird.org

West Africa

Environmental Development Action in the Third World (ENDA), Senegal: www.enda.sn

Organisation des Femmes pour la Gestion de l'Énergie, de l'Environnement et la promotion du Développement Intégré (OFEDI), Benin

Amade-Pelcode, Mali

TENMIYA, Mauritania: www.tenmiya.mr

Southern Africa

ZERO Regional Environment Organisation, Zimbabwe: www.zeroregional.com

Coordination Unit for the Rehabilitation of the Environment (CURE), Malawi

Action Group for Renewable energies and Sustainable Development (GED), Mozambique

Energy and Environmental Concerns for Zambia (EECZ), Zambia

The Ring is an alliance of 13 established and renowned policy research organizations promoting sustainable development through collaborative research dissemination and policy advocacy. Its members include ACTS-Kenya, BCAS-Bangladesh, CENESTA-Iran, DA-India, ENDA (TM) –Senegal, Vitae Civilis Brazil, IIED-UK, IISD-Canada, NEST-Nigeria, RIDES-Chile, SEI-Sweden, SDPI-Pakistan and ZERO-Zimbabwe.

We invite you to learn more about CLACC and to contact us regarding our work. Please visit <http://www.clacc.net/> for updated information and our latest research and reports

