



**Joint World Bank-African Development Bank Consultation  
Climate Change Strategies for Africa**



**Summary Report  
Addis Ababa Consultation Workshop  
May 31, 2008**

**Introduction**

The Joint World Bank (WB)-African Development Bank (AfDB) consultation workshop was held in Addis Ababa on May 31, 2008 and was hosted by the Government of Ethiopia in partnership with African Union Commission and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and held at the United Nations Conference Center (See Annex I for Agenda).

Participants from 13 countries in the eastern and central Africa region attended the consultation workshop, including representatives of civil society (See Annex II for List of Participants).

The meeting was opened by H.E. Dr. Abera Derasa, State Minister, Agriculture and Rural Development, Government of Ethiopia. He spoke about the special challenges a changing climate is imposing on Ethiopia, including land degradation, pressures on biodiversity, forests, and water, and their combined impacts on food security in a largely agrarian economy. Minister Derasa expressed appreciation to UNECA, African Development Bank and World Bank for organizing the consultation in Ethiopia, and wished participants fruitful deliberations.

The African Union Commission was represented by Dr. Foday Bojang, Head, Environment and Natural Resources. His presentation provided a brief overview of developmental challenges caused by climate change, and the importance Commission member states attach to developing robust adaptation and mitigation strategies to combat climate change.

Mr. Chikakula Miti, Expert, Sustainable Agricultural and Natural Resources Development, represented the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). He informed participants that COMESA was concerned that recent economic gains are at risk from climate change, and that COMESA was setting up a carbon fund for its member states, and expressed appreciation for the fact that the African Development Bank and World Bank were jointly developing their climate change strategies.

Dr. Josué Dioné, Director, Food Security and Sustainable Development Division, UNECA welcomed participants and noted that climate change is a global challenge with differentiated impacts at regional, national and local levels. He said climate change is

constraining Africa's ability to achieve the Millennium Development Goals through constrained food production, increasing water stress, increasing energy constraints, biodiversity loss, spread of vector-borne diseases, and increased risk of conflict due to population migrations. An African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) was being set up by UNECA to assist African countries with adaptation and mitigation policies, through analytical work, advocacy, capacity building, technical assistance, knowledge sharing and peer learning.

Ms. Lucy Fye, Resident Representative, Ethiopia Regional Office, AfDB, presented welcoming remarks and noted that President Donald Kaberuka and the Board of Directors of AfDB attach the highest significance to support member countries' efforts to manage climate-related risks. The AfDB had approved a Clean Energy Investment Framework in March 2008 and endorsed an approach paper on Climate Risk Management and Adaptation Strategy. She urged participants to speak freely and candidly about ways in which AfDB's climate change strategy can be improved.

Mr. Ken Ohashi, World Bank Country Director for Ethiopia and Sudan, welcomed participants and thanked the African Union, COMESA, African Development Bank and UNECA for collaborating with the World Bank on the topic of climate change. He noted that the African continent is especially vulnerable due to its fragile ecosystems, frequent droughts and floods, reliance on rainfed agriculture, high dependence on natural resources, inadequate management of water resources, and weak institutional capacity, among others. He briefed participants about the specific challenges Ethiopia is facing in the areas of food insecurity, natural resource management, and environmental protection and urged participants to participate actively in the consultation workshop so that the climate change strategies of both institutions could be strengthened.

After the conclusion of the inaugural session, the remainder of the morning session focused on technical presentations by the Ethiopian Environmental Protection Agency (EEPA), African Development Bank, and World Bank; the entire afternoon was devoted to a structured exercise for receiving feedback from stakeholders.

## **Technical Presentations**

This session was chaired by Mrs. Rhoda Tumusiime (Commissioner of Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Uganda) and featured presentations by EEPA, African Development Bank and World Bank. After each presentation, a question-and-answer session enabled stakeholders to ask specific questions on the presentations and seek clarifications on the technical aspects of each institution's climate change strategy.

This initial feedback session was designed to strengthen stakeholders' understanding of the strategies, allowing them to participate actively and substantively in the afternoon session, share their expertise, and provide feedback.

The three presentations were:

- *Overview of Environmental Policy and Other Related Measures on Adaptation to Climate Change and Variability from Rural Environment Perspectives* by Dereje Agonafir, EEPA
- *Climate change strategy for Africa: African Development Bank*, presented by John Kanyarubona (Chief, Infrastructure Specialist, Sector Policies Division)
- *Making Development Climate Resilient: A World Bank Strategy for Sub-Saharan Africa* by Herbert Acquay, Program Coordinator, Environment and Natural Resources, Africa Region, The World Bank

The EEPA presentation is available upon request, and the presentations by AfDB and WB are available online at [www.worldbank.org/africa](http://www.worldbank.org/africa), climate change consultations (in box, featured sites).

## **Discussion**

The presentation by EEPA was an information item, and therefore the discussion and points of clarification focused on the latter two presentations.

Participants engaged in a substantive discussion and dialogue with the presenters, raising a range of questions addressed to the African Development Bank (AfDB) and World Bank (WB), including:

- How much support has WB provided to African countries for climate change? Is it an error of omission or commission that no indication of past support was included in the presentation?
- Why can't the 2% tax on CDM be imposed on the complete carbon market, to increase funding for adaptation?
- Why is AfDB putting so much emphasis on mitigation?
- On incremental funding from Global Environment Facility (GEF), how can countries prove that impact is due to climate change?
- World Bank should come up with simple procedures for accessing funds.
- Why does the WB rate carbon credits differently (in some cases it awards 5 credits or \$5/ton of emissions while in some places it goes up to 16 credits)?
- The discussion on climate change should be under the "poverty" heading. Much is known about the causes of climate change, and Africa's contribution is only 4%, making Africa the least responsible but hardest hit by climate change. Climate change and poverty are linked; financing poverty eradication should be main emphasis.
- What is the role of AfDB and WB in helping Sudan access Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects? Citing the example of a Gum Arabic plantation in 11 states in Sudan, investments in sustainable forest management will increase employment, and if managed sustainably, will reduce poverty.
- World Bank strategy should address better key issues energy, technology backwardness, and inadequate human capacity. Under adaptation, discussion of energy, technology, and technology transfer were left out, as was solar and wind energy. Hydropower was mentioned. Which way should African countries go?

- Caution is needed – we have to worry about environmental and social impacts when addressing climate change, especially the impact on poor communities.
- Both AfDB and WB mention the importance of mainstreaming - but mainstreaming needs resources for implementation.
- World Bank’s strategy should be taking an ecosystem approach, looking holistically at diverse issues such as forestry, wetlands, lake shores, river banks, etc.
- Why is Africa not benefiting from the regional climate change fund? There is no capacity within the private sector, communities, and government institutions to prepare projects that can benefit from AfDB and WB funding? We therefore need assistance to be able to prepare projects. Capacity building is the main problem. Good projects may be presented but may not be implemented due to conditionalities.
- What incentives can the WB provide to promote mitigation measures - e.g. reduction in interest rate of WB loans? Less conditionality?
- If WB is neutral to the UNFCCC, can it afford to be neutral to the science? If the science is saying one thing and others are saying something else, will the WB not support science just because it is trying to be neutral?
- How can AfDB and WB strengthen data monitoring programs? Only strengthening planning and preparedness has been mentioned – the institutions (AfDB and WB) have been asleep at the wheel on the issue of climate change.
- On the energy front, three strategic actions are needed – investments in renewable energy, expansion of electricity grid, and strengthening of capacities to tap into the carbon market.
- For African countries, strengthening of meteorological stations is very important.
- There is an important role for robust statistics to guide decision-making; without good statistics, countries risk taking the wrong direction (policy-wise).

In response, presenters thanked stakeholders for their insightful comments. The brief discussion that ensued focused on the key issues raised by stakeholders; both presenters noted that the feedback received would help to strengthen and sharpen both strategies.

## **Stakeholder Feedback Session**

The afternoon session was chaired by Professor Richard Samson Odingo (Vice Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) at University of Nairobi, Kenya). The session was divided into four break-out groups, with each group having representatives from two to three countries, plus donors, and civil society representatives.

It was important to keep the group sizes small to enable meaningful interaction within the group, and ample time was allotted for stakeholders to address six questions, spending approximately 30 minutes on each question.

Copies of the matrix containing six questions (Annex III) were distributed to each group, and were divided into three categories: Adaptation, Mitigation, and Capacity Building and Knowledge Management as a cross-cutting issue. Each break-out group chose a chairman and rapporteur, and the latter presented a summary of the discussions and feedback to the plenary.

The composition of the four break-out groups, elected chairs and rapporteurs follows:

- Group 1: Burundi, Central African Republic, Gabon, Sao Tome & Principe, Chair: Aderito Santana (Sao Tome & Principe) and Rapporteur: Brice Ibounga (Gabon)
- Group 2: Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Republic of Congo, Chair: Ali Mohamed Soilihi (Comoros) and Rapporteur: Martin Lukaya (DRC)
- Group 3: Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda, Chair: Yussuf Uwamahoro (Rwanda) and Rapporteur: Francisca Katagira (Tanzania)
- Group 4: Ethiopia and Sudan, Chair: Araya Asfaw (Ethiopia) and Rapporteur: Siddig Eissa Ahamed (Sudan)

The role of break-out group chair was defined as:

- Lead, synthesize and facilitate the discussion
- Allow multiple viewpoints to be articulated
- Maintain focus of discussion on the six questions
- Foster broad participation within the group
- Ensure discussion in break-out group was reflected in rapporteur's notes
- Maintain time

The role of break-out group rapporteur was defined as:

- Record discussions
- Note multiple viewpoints
- Maintain focus of discussion on the six questions
- Present notes in a legible and specific
- Give summary of presentations to facilitators
- Maintain time

**Stakeholder Feedback Received** (See Table below which tabulate feedback by Group)

## **Closing Session**

On behalf of the World Bank, Aziz Bouzaher, thanked participants for participating in the consultation workshop and for sharing their expertise and insights. He thanked the Government of Ethiopia, African Union Commission, U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, and COMESA for partnering with the World Bank in hosting the consultation workshop. He thanked speakers in the inaugural session, chair of the technical session, chair of the feedback session, and all chairs and rapporteurs who took part in the break-out groups.

On behalf of the African Development Bank, Lucy Fye thanked participants, noting that the discussions had provided a great opportunity to share knowledge and information about the multiple threats that climate change poses, as well as what must be done to

manage the situation. She acknowledged the Government of Ethiopia for hosting the event and providing participants with an illuminating account of the measures being taken to manage climate change.

<b>Adaptation: Feedback From Group 1: Burundi, Central African Republic, Gabon, and Sao Tome &amp; Principe</b>	
<i>Question 1: What do you think of the technical background underpinning each of the strategies presented by World Bank and African Development Bank?</i>	
<b>Feedback for African Development Bank (AfDB):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy is insufficient and incomplete</li> </ul>	<b>Feedback for World Bank</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy is average</li> </ul>
<i>Q2. Please give us your views about the strategic focus of each institution's strategy?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the World Bank, please comment on the six action pillars of the SFCCD which form the basis for the World Bank's global approach to climate change</li> <li>• For the African Development Bank, please comment on the two strategy pillars, especially the second pillar (support to countries). Is there any other priority need that should be covered under the second pillar?</li> </ul>	
<b>Feedback for African Development Bank (AfDB):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two pillars are OK</li> </ul>	<b>Feedback for World Bank</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SFCCD pillars are OK</li> </ul>
<i>Q3. What are your views on the proposed measures and activities outlined each strategy, and what might be missing?</i>	
<b>Feedback for both Institutions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal problems/coastal erosion are not well presented.</li> </ul>	
<i>Q4. What are your views on the financing approaches outlined in each strategy? In particular, please comment on existing sources of financing (IDA/IFC/IBRD, ADF, GEF) and proposed instruments such as Climate Investment Fund (CIF), Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), and UNFCCC's Adaptation Fund?</i>	
<b>Feedback for both Institutions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to treat countries on equal footing (launch pilot programs)</li> </ul>	
<i>Q 5. How can each institution's climate change strategy be implemented effectively to respond to national priorities in order to help make development climate resilient?</i>	
<b>Feedback for both Institutions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategies need to take into account country specificities</li> </ul>	
<b>CAPACITY BUILDING AND KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT – Group 1</b>	
<i>Question 1: What do you think of the technical background underpinning each of the strategies presented by World Bank and African Development Bank?</i>	
<b>Feedback for both Institutions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agree overall, but need focus on scientific findings.</li> </ul>	
<i>Q2. Please give us your views about the strategic focus of each institution's strategy?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the World Bank, please comment on the six action pillars of the SFCCD which form the basis for the World Bank's global approach to climate change</li> <li>• For the African Development Bank, please comment on the two strategy pillars, especially the second pillar (support to countries). Is there any other priority need that should be covered under the second pillar?</li> </ul>	

<b>Feedback for African Development Bank (AfDB):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy needs more definition.</li> </ul>	<b>Feedback for World Bank:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OK with Pillars 5 and 6</li> </ul>
<p><i>Q4. What are your views on the financing approaches outlined in each strategy? In particular, please comment on existing sources of financing (IDA/IFC/IBRD, ADF, GEF) and proposed instruments such as Climate Investment Fund (CIF), Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), and UNFCCC's Adaptation Fund?</i></p> <p><b>Feedback for both Institutions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportions are OK.</li> </ul>	
<p><i>Q 5: How can each institution's climate change strategy be implemented effectively to respond to national priorities in order to help make development climate resilient?</i></p> <p><b>Feedback for both institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to promote/build national capacities.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>ADAPTATION: Feedback from Group 2: Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Republic of Congo</b></p>	
<p><i>Question 1: What do you think of the technical background underpinning each of the strategies presented by World Bank and African Development Bank?</i></p> <p><b>Feedback for both institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategies are OK but need to focus on gender, institutional support, water and sanitation, communication and mass awareness, mining (as it relates to hydro)</li> <li>• Climate change should be part of national priorities, need to operationalise support within PRSPs, international community needs to compensate Congo Basin countries for ecological conservation, quicker, more efficient financing, and support for regional financial agencies and institutions</li> </ul>	
<p><b>CAPACITY BUILDING AND KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT – Group 2</b></p>	
<p><i>Q 1: What do you think of the technical background underpinning each of the strategies presented by World Bank and African Development Bank?</i></p> <p><b>Feedback for WB:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support national authorities in terms of capacity of human resources, climate change information and data, etc.</li> </ul>	
<p><i>Q 3: What are your views on the proposed measures and activities outlined each strategy, and what might be missing?</i></p> <p><b>Feedback for WB:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase financing overall, while taking into account the specificity of each country</li> </ul>	
<p><b>ADAPTATION: Feedback from Group 3: Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda</b></p>	
<p><i>Q 1: What do you think of the technical background underpinning each of the strategies presented by World Bank and African Development Bank?</i></p>	
<p><b>Feedback for AfDB:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focused on mitigation rather than adaptation</li> <li>• Focus was on power generation and little emphasis on other renewable sources: solar, wind</li> </ul>	<p><b>Feedback for WB:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to fine tune the document so that adaptation can feature clearly.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Feedback for both institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for each organization to clarify/define adaptation and how they intend to finance it?</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are complementarities between adaptation and mitigation which the two institutions are encouraged to build on</li> <li>• To enhance substantially energy development in Africa there is need to explore the use of nuclear power on sub-regional basis</li> <li>• Strategy should include measures on in sustainable land management</li> <li>• Science and data collection should be emphasized</li> <li>• Need to emphasize integrated approach (ecosystem approaches for natural resource management as opposed to focusing only on forests)</li> </ul>
<p><i>Q. 4: What are your views on the financing approaches outlined in each strategy? In particular, please comment on existing sources of financing (IDA/IFC/IBRD, ADF, GEF) and proposed instruments such as Climate Investment Fund (CIF), Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), and UNFCCC's Adaptation Fund?</i></p> <p><b>Feedback for both institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to identify new and innovative sources of finance</li> <li>• Financing should be based on grants or concessional terms</li> <li>• Mainstreaming should not stop at policy level but should be translated into concrete activities and budgets in PRSPs</li> <li>• Conditions for accessing funds should be minimal</li> </ul>
<p><b>MITIGATION</b></p>
<p><i>Q 1: What do you think of the technical background underpinning each of the strategies presented by World Bank and African Development Bank?</i></p> <p><b>Feedback for both institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigation should only be justified where a win-win situation linked to adaptation and poverty eradication are realized</li> <li>• Incentives are necessary to enhance mitigation activities</li> <li>• Sustainable land management provides a good opportunity to address mitigation, adaptation and poverty eradication</li> </ul>
<p><i>Q 6: Based on your sector specific experiences and country needs, what are the key priorities and areas where you would like the World Bank and African Development Bank to provide support on a priority basis?</i></p> <p><b>Feedback for both institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• African countries should develop a strategy for climate change and the two situations should support this effort</li> </ul>
<p><b>CAPACITY BUILDING AND KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT – Group 3</b></p>
<p><i>Q 1: What do you think of the technical background underpinning each of the strategies presented by World Bank and African Development Bank?</i></p> <p><b>Feedback for both institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to strengthen African institutions</li> <li>• Develop capacity for information and knowledge on climate change</li> <li>• Technology transfer should put emphasis on South-South cooperation</li> <li>• Need to generate data that will provide specific information on climate change</li> <li>• Need to integrate indigenous knowledge in climate change</li> </ul>
<p><i>Q 6: Based on your sector specific experiences and country needs, what are the key priorities and areas where you would like the World Bank and African Development Bank to provide support on</i></p>

*a priority basis?*

**Feedback for both institutions:**

- Accessibility to funds should be simplified
- Funds under climate change need to be additional to official development assistance.
- Conditionality for accessing funds should be spelled out
- Bureaucratic bottlenecks should be reduced.
- Duplication of funds may undermine the Adaptation Fund
- Entry points should be national priorities and plans (eg NAPAs)
- Need to build and strengthen synergies with on-going programs

**MITIGATION**

*What do you think of the technical background underpinning each of the strategies presented by World Bank and African Development Bank?*

**Feedback for AfDB:**

- Strategy is adequate but could strengthen sustainable land management, conservation, and LULUCF

**Feedback for WB:**

- Adequate, all sector sources seem to be addressed

*Q 5: How can each institution's climate change strategy be implemented effectively to respond to national priorities in order to help make development climate resilient?*

**Feedback for both institutions:**

- Institutional strengthening needed, including developing synergies with existing programs and plans
- Focus on technology transfer, REDD and clean energy technologies

**CAPACITY BUILDING AND KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT –Group 3**

*Q 1: What do you think of the technical background underpinning each of the strategies presented by World Bank and African Development Bank?*

**Feedback for both institutions:**

- Strategies are adequate.

*Q 2: Please give us your views about the strategic focus of each institution's strategy?*

- For the World Bank, please comment on the six action pillars of the SFCCD which form the basis for the World Bank's global approach to climate change
- For the African Development Bank, please comment on the two strategy pillars, especially the second pillar (support to countries). Is there any other priority need that should be covered under the second pillar?

**Feedback for both institutions:**

- Pillars for both institutions adequately address capacity building.

*Q 6: Based on your sector specific experiences and country needs, what are the key priorities and areas where you would like the World Bank and African Development Bank to provide support on a priority basis?*

**Feedback for both institutions:**

- Implementation modalities on capacity building not clear in both strategies
- Financing not adequate for now, and needs to cover capacity building
- Capacity building needs to be practical, and take a hands-on approach
- Need to target all stakeholders and use indigenous knowledge.
- Microfinance for grassroots communities
- Strengthen institutional capacity and create centers of excellence
- Strengthen early warning systems and systematic observation networks
- Promote disease control and monitoring

## **FEEDBACK SUMMARY IN FRENCH**

### **Groupe 1 - Burundi, République Centre Africaine, Gabon et Sao Tome et Principe**

Le groupe no1 compose du Burundi, du Gabon et de Sao Tome et Principe après avoir pris connaissance des documents de stratégies conjointes, BM et BAD, et après avoir écouté les interventions des représentants de 2 institutions, vous livre ses avis.

Sur un plan général, le groupe no1 rappelle que l'adaption est toujours associe a la vulnérabilité. A ce titre, le groupe des pays de l'Afrique Centrale déplore que les impacts potentiels des changements climatiques attendus et dont les signes avant coureurs sont observables dans la région, en occurrence, sur le littoral du Cameroun au Gabon et sur l'Ile de Sao Tome & Principe (érosion côtière, submersion, inondation, tempête, intrusion, d'eau marine dans les acquières d'eaux douces etc.) soient présentes de façon évasive par les 2 institutions.

Notre sous-région connait des problèmes important qu'il ne faut surtout pas occulter. Compte tenu de la complexité du système climatique, personne ne peut dire avec précision, quelle sera l'ampleur des modifications ni a quel rythme elles se produiront. Et pourtant, si modifications climatiques importantes il doit y avoir, il faut s'adapter et prendre à l'avance des décisions qui s'imposent, ce dont les pays que nous représentons sont conscients. Mais une bonne décision commande en amont des données fiables dont nous ne disposons toujours pas.

Après cette note introductive, voici les observations que nous inspirent les grilles soumises à notre appréciation :

#### **MODULE : ADAPTATION**

1. L'expose de la BAD est insuffisant, incomplet celui de la Banque mondiale moyen.
2. Les six piliers par la BM sont convenables mais ils méritent d'être adaptés aux stratégies nationales de nos pays respectifs.
3. Les 2 piliers que la BAD propose sont satisfaisants.
4. Les propositions des 2 banques sont pertinentes cependant pour les appliquer à nos pays, les banques doivent trouver des bailleurs de fonds, qui adhéreront au projet. En ce qui concerne les instruments de financement existants, face à la menace des changements climatiques, il faut que tous les pays soient traités sur même pied d'égalité. Toutes ces nations subissent les impacts des changements climatiques quelque soit la variante, par conséquent, notre groupe recommande d'alléger les procédures et de raccourcir les délais de décaissement des fonds.
5. Les stratégies proposées par les 2 banques doivent tenir compte des spécificités autant juridiques, législatives ou environnementales de chaque pays.

## **MODULE : RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITES ET PROMOTION DES CONNAISSANCES**

1. Nous sommes d'accord avec cette suggestion de renforcement de capacité institutionnelle de la Banque mondiale et la ADB. Outre, ces propositions, l'accent doit être également mis sur le renforcement des capacités scientifiques et techniques.
2. Nous apprécions les piliers 5 et 6 élaborés par les 2 institutions. Mais la BAD dans les piliers 1 et 2 devrait être plus explicite dans la formulation des axes.
3. Les propositions de projets et activités présentes nous sied. (Chaque activité relative à un projet représente un renforcement des capacités).
4. Nous sommes avec les propositions mais les banques devraient tenir compte des observations énormes auparavant.
5. Il est nécessaire de promouvoir l'expertise nationale en nombre suffisant dans chaque secteur d'activité.

## **MODULE : MITIGATION/ATTENTION**

L'atténuation est-elle appropriée à l'Afrique ?

Pour les pays représentés dans notre groupe de travail, le problème de mitigation n'est pas une priorité car d'après les présentations de ce matin, l'Afrique avec moins de 4% d'émission des GES.

### **Groupe 1 - Comores, République du Congo, et République Démocratique du Congo**

Approche suivie par le groupe :

Brainstorming en rapport aux documents de présentation mis à notre disposition par les institutions et en tenant compte du questionnaire élaboré par la conférence.

Analyse du questionnaire

4 piliers savoir :

1. adaptation
2. Atténuation
3. Renforcement des capacités
4. Financement

Cinq mêmes questions étaient possibles pour les quatre piliers sous revue dont voici les recommandations et suggestions formulées :

#### **Pilier1 : Adaptation**

1. Prise en compte de la dimension genre
2. Prise en compte de dimension institutionnelle
3. Prise en compte de l'aspect de gestion eau et assainissement
4. communication et éducation des masses
5. prise en compte des aspects de l'exploitation minière
6. appuyer le potentiel hydroélectrique et accélérer la mise en oeuvre du projet intégrateur INGA.

**Question 2 :**

Les aspects liés aux changements climatiques doivent s'intégrer dans les axes prioritaires

- En matière de financement, il est recommandé de rationaliser dans les meilleurs délais les meilleurs instruments existant

**Question 3 :**

En ce qui concerne le programme de gestion, il a été recommandé ce qui suit :

Sensibiliser la communauté internationale de rémunérer les services environnementaux rendus par les fonds du bassin du Congo.

**Question 4 :**

S'agissant du financement de chaque stratégie, il a été observé ce qui suit :

- Faciliter l'accès aux mécanismes de financement et alléger les conditions d'opérationnalisation de l'ensemble des fonds disponibles et à venir,
- Assurer la mise en œuvre d'une structure fiduciaire au niveau régionale et locale ; pour la gestion des fonds relatif aux changements climatiques.

**Question 5 :**

Les deux institutions doivent appuyer la mise sur pieds d'une structure opérationnelle (Point Focal) agissant en qualité d'autorité chargée des questions liées aux changements climatiques.

**Pilier nr 2 : Atténuation**

Recommandations

Accroître les moyens de lutte contre la pauvreté afin de permettre au pays concernés l'atténuation des effets pervers liés aux changements climatiques.

**Pilier 3 : Renforcement des capacités et promotion des connaissances**

Appuyer les institutions nationales dans leurs efforts de mise à niveau aux normes internationales notamment sur :

- Les questions liées à l'administration
- La logistique d'observation climatologique
- La formation et au perfectionnement des ressources humaines

## **Pilier 5 : financement**

### Recommandations

Accroître le volume de financement en tenant compte du besoin spécifique de chaque pays.

## **Annex I:**

Joint World Bank-African Development Bank Consultation  
Climate Change Strategies for Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (May 31, 2008)

### **Agenda**

- 0800 Registration at UNECA Conference
- 0845 Welcome remarks and opening statements:
- **Government of Ethiopia:** H.E. Dr. Abera Derasa, State Minister, Agriculture and Rural Development
  - **African Union Commission:** F. Bojang, Head, Environment and Natural Resources
  - **COMESA:** Chikakula Miti, Expert, Sustainable Agricultural and Natural Resources Development
  - **UNECA:** Josué Dioné, Director, Food Security and Sustainable Development
  - **African Development Bank:** Lucy Fye, Resident Representative-Ethiopia
  - **World Bank:** Ken Ohashi, Country Director, Ethiopia and Sudan
- 0930 **Technical Session**  
**Chair:** Mrs. Rhoda Tumusiime (Uganda)
- *Implementation of Ethiopia's Policy and Strategies on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation* - Mohammed Ali and Dereje Agonafer, Environmental Protection Authority of Ethiopia
  - *Climate Change Strategy for Africa: African Development Bank* - Presentations by Daniele Ponzi (Manager, Sustainable Development Division) and John Kanyarubona (Chief Infrastructure Specialist, Sector Policies Division), followed by questions and clarifications on presentation
  - *Making Development Climate Resilient: A World Bank Strategy for Sub-Saharan Africa* – Presentation by Herbert Acquay, Program Coordinator, Environment and Natural Resources, Africa Region, followed by questions and clarifications on presentation
  - *Overview of the afternoon session, including formation of break-out groups, country clusters, feedback format, and reporting to Plenary:* by Sarwat Hussain, World Bank
- 1330 Participants formed four break-out groups: Group 1: Burundi, Central African Republic, Gabon, Sao Tome & Principe; Group 2: Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Republic of Congo; Group 3: Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda; Group 4: Ethiopia and Sudan (Participants provided feedback on six questions, spending approximately 30 minutes per question)
- 1730 **Feedback Session**  
**Chair:** Richard Samson Odingo (Kenya)
- Four Break-out Groups *presented* summary reports to Plenary, followed by discussion in plenary
  - Wrap-up remarks by Chair, followed by Aziz Bouzaher (World Bank) and John Kanyarubona (AfDB)
- 1900 Reception

## **Annex II: List of Participants**

### **BURUNDI**

Monsieur Eugene Mujambere,  
Directeur a.i. du Departement des  
Infrastructures et Equipements Sanitaire

Monsieur Gerard Ntungumburanye,  
Chief de Service Hydrogie a l'IGEBU

Monsieur Nolasque Ndayihaye,  
Conseiller a la Direction Generale de  
l'Eau et de l'Energie

Monsieur Alberic Ndayisaba,  
Conseiller à la Direction Générale des  
Forets et de l'Environnement

Monsieur Louis Barampanze,  
Conseiller Technique au Ministere de  
l'Economie des Finances et de la  
Cooperation au Developpement

### **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

Dr. Aline Malibangar  
Coordinateur Changements Climatiques  
Ministère des Eaux, Forets, Chasse et  
Pêches et de l'Environnement.

Monsieur Patrice Guefio-Zomthe-  
Mozane  
Inspecteur des Impôts  
Direction Générale des Impôts et des  
Domaines – Bangui

Monsieur Privat Patrick Ngaye  
Yonkoisset  
Directeur des Etudes, des Statistiques et  
de la Planification, Ministère des Mines,  
de l'Energie et de l'Hydraulique

Monsieur Gothard-Bassebe Ernest

du Ministère au Développement Rural  
au séminaire visé ci-dessus

### **REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

Monsieur Robert Massamba Debat  
Directeur General de l'Economie  
Ministere de l'Economie, des Finances et  
du Budget

Monsieur Antoine Moutsouka Mamouna  
Directuer General de la Sante Ministere  
de la Santé

Monsieur Gabriel Eleka

Monsieur Felix Ngoulou  
Conseiller Special pour les Statregies et  
Prospection, Ministre de l'Energie et de  
l'Hydraulique

Monsieur Charles Kinzenze  
Attache a l'Administration, a l'Economie  
et Prospectives  
Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage

### **COMOROS**

Mr. Ali Mohamed Soilihi

Mme Mariame Anthoy  
Directrice Nationale Générale de  
l'Agriculture  
Ministère de l'Agriculture

Mme Andiliyat Mohamed  
Association d'Intervention pour le  
développement de l'Environnement

Hamidou Bounou Said  
Chargé de Service des Etudes, de la  
Planification et de la gestion de

Programme  
Vice Présidence chargé de la Santé

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF  
CONGO (DRC)**

Monsieur Mertens Mbayo  
Conseiller au Ministère des Finance

Monsieur Victor Kabengele wa Kadilu  
Conseiller au Ministère de  
l'Environnement

Monsieur Martin Lukaya  
Bureau Central de Coordination

Monsieur Félicien Mulenda Kahenga  
au Comité Technique de la Réforme

Monsieur Francois Kapa Batunyi,  
Foresterie et Chef de Division charge de  
la Biodiversite a la Direction du  
Développement Durable

**GABON**

Mr. Sylvestre Makanga,  
Directeur des Programmes  
d'Investissements Productifs

Ms. Sonia Melissa Kwaou  
Charge d'études au Cabinet du Ministre  
de la Planification et de la  
Programmation de Dev.

Mr. Brice Ibouanga  
Universitaire expert du Ministère de  
l'Environnement du Dev. Durable et de la  
Protection de la Nature

**KENYA**

Prof. John K. Nga'nga  
Metrology, University of Nairobi

Mr. Alfred Gichu

Head of Bio-Energy Program

Mr. Warui Maina  
Deputy Head, World Bank Division,  
Ministry of Finance

Prof. Richard Samson Odingo  
University of Nairobi, IPCC Vice Chair

Dr. Laban Ogallo  
Director, IGAD Climate Change  
Applications and Prediction Center  
(ICPAC)

**RWANDA**

Mr. Andre Habimana  
Director of Planning, Ministry of  
Finance and Economic Planning

Mr. Ernest Ruzindaza,  
Director of Planning  
Ministry of Agriculture and Animal  
Husbandry

Mr. Yussuf Uwamahoro,  
Coordinator, Energy Sector, Ministry of  
Infrastructure

Mr. Emmanuel Rutagengwa,  
Policy Analyst,  
Environment and Climate Change

Mr. Remy Norbert Duhuze,  
In charge of Environment Management

**SAO TOME & PRINCIPE**

Dr. Filipe Moniz,  
Director of Planning,  
Ministry of Finance & Planning

Eng. Aderito Santana,  
UNFCCC National Focal Point  
General Direction of Environment,

Ministry of Natural Resources &  
Environment

## **SUDAN**

Ms. Hanadi Awadalla

Mr. Mohamed Hassab Elrasoui  
National Water Cooperation

Dr. Siddig Eissa Ahamed  
Ministry of Energy

Mr. Gamar Eissa Elswar  
MFNE-Macro Economic Policies  
Directorate

## **UGANDA**

Stephen Muwya  
Terra Africa

Dr. Henry Aryamanya-Mugisha  
Executive Director, National  
Environment  
Management Authority (NEMA)

Mrs. Rhoda Tumusiime  
Commissioner of Planning  
Ministry of Agriculture,  
Animal Industry and Fisheries

Mr. Stephen Magezi  
Commissioner of Meteorology  
Ministry of Water & Environment

Mr. Robert Kugonza.  
Coordinator - African Rivers Network  
(ARN)

## **TANZANIA**

Mr. Jasson B. B. Bagonza  
Principal Economist  
Ministry of Finance & Economic Affairs

Mr. Nicolaus Moshi  
Energy Development Officer,  
Ministry of Energy & Minerals

Dr. Francisca F. Katagira  
Principal Agricultural Officer  
Ministry of Agriculture

## **COMESA**

Chikakula Miti  
Sustainable Agricultural and NR  
Development Expert, COMESA  
Secretariat  
Lusaka, ZAMBIA

## **ETHIOPIA**

Dr. Assefa Admassie  
Director, Ethiopian Association  
Economic  
Policy Research Institute

H.E. Dr. Abera Deresa  
State Minister, Ministry of Agriculture  
& Rural Development

Ato Mathiwos Hunde,  
Ministry of Agriculture & Rural  
Development

Ato Sileshi Getahun  
Ministry of Agriculture & Rural  
Development

Ato Wondyirad Mandefro  
Ministry of Agriculture & Rural  
Development

Ato Woubshet Dinkessia  
(FMOM)

Ato Abera Mekonnen,  
Chief Engineer, Ministry of Water  
Resources

Ato Gosaye Mengistie  
Head Energy Department, Ministry of  
Energy

Ato Mohammed Ali

Ato Dula Shanko  
Deputy Director General, National  
Meteorological Agency of ET

Dr. Araya Asfaw,  
Dean, Science Faculty, AAU  
Director, HoA-REC, Addis Ababa  
University

## **DONORS**

Mr. Katsohiro Sasaki  
Resident Representative, JICA

Dr. Aster Gebrekirstos, UNDP

Ato Kwadwo Tuti, UNECA

Mr. Michel Laverdiere  
FAO Forestry Officer

Mr. Robert Kelly  
Programme Advisor, CDM

Dr. Mahmoud Moustafa  
AUC

Soren Ambrose  
Africa Program Manager  
Bank Information Center

Janny Poley  
RNE-HMA Representative

## **WORLD BANK**

Aziz Bouzaher  
Coordinator,  
Climate Change Strategy for Africa

Sarwat Hussain,  
Sr. Communications Officer, AFTEN

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Sector Leader, World Bank-Ethiopia

Ken Ohashi, Country Director, Ethiopia,  
World Bank

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Sr. Environment Economist

Helen Tesfaye, Administrative Support  
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Ms Lucy Fye,  
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Division Manager

John Sande Kanyarubona, Chief,  
Infrastructure

Ato Hailemariam Hailemaskel  
Agricultural Economist

