

CONTENT

PROCEEDING OF

2016 CSO Open Day

Going Green - CSOs in CRGE implementation



August 25, 2016

Addis Ababa

Organized

by

CCC-E
Consortium for Climate Change Ethiopia



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

There is a general recognition of the current global threat of climate change that underscored the climate agreement during COP21 in Paris in 2015. Countries voluntarily pledged, through their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), to cut down emission to below 2°C by 2050 and also enhance mitigation, adaptation and resilience measures. Africa is recognized as one of the most affected and vulnerable continent to climate change impacts and confronted with the recurrent challenge of drought and flooding. African Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) played a critical role in promoting consensus for ambitious targets and also in advocating for an agreement which is fair, equitable and favorable to Africa.

As one of the continent's premier development organizations, the African Development Bank (AfDB) continues to promote a socioeconomic development that is environmentally sustainable and climate smart. As part of the AfDB's commitment to supporting Africa's move toward climate-smart development, it is helping to expand African countries' access to international climate change finances and has reaffirmed its commitment to mobilize and leverage resources.

The AfDB has successfully mobilized climate finance from its own statutory funds and from external resources and is managing the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) and other trust funds. The Bank continues to advocate that climate financing is urgently delivered for African countries which are most vulnerable to climate change shocks. The 2016 Annual Meetings theme of the AfDB just concluded in Lusaka was organized under the theme "**Energy and Climate Change**".

Organization of CSO Open Days, which brings together CSO actors and the Bank, is considered one of the important platforms for dialogue and information sharing between AfDB and the CSO sector. Accordingly, the Ethiopian Field Office of the Bank has organized CSO Open Days in 2014 and 2015 in collaboration with CSO partners where participants drawn from CSOs, government organizations and development partners took part.

The 2016 CSO Open Day is being organized under the theme "**Going Green - CSOs in CRGE implementation**" in collaboration with Consortium for Climate Change Ethiopia (CCC-E).

1.2. WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

Ethiopia is among the 10 fastest growing economies in the world and one of the first African countries to submit its INDC. With the objective to become a middle-income carbon neutral country by 2025, the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has initiated the Climate-Resilience Green Economy (CRGE) strategy in 2011 to protect the country from the adverse effect of environmental and climate change impacts and promote a Green Growth. This strategy is mainstreamed into every development plan of the country especially the recently approved the

second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) that guides the development of Ethiopia which, unlike the GTP I, has climate resilience green economy as a standalone pillar.

The African Development Bank has developed a Country Strategy Paper (CSP) (2016-2020) for Ethiopia which is aligned with the CRGE strategy and GTP II by focusing on the agriculture, forestry, transport and renewable energy sectors. Ethiopian CSOs have also been involved in advocacy efforts around climate change financing. They also have been working on environment and climate change issues and have the capacity to contribute to the effective implementation of the CRGE strategy at grassroots level. Therefore continued dialogue and consultation with relevant CSOs, private sector and stakeholders in different stages of the CRGE strategy implementation is necessary for a coordinated action.

Therefore, **the objectives of the Ethiopian 2016 CSO Open Day** are to

- Share and highlight successful and innovative strategies/practices and lessons learned of Ethiopian CSOs in advocacy and programs on climate change adaptation and the implementation of the CRGE in general
- Facilitate experience and information sharing between CSOs and the Bank and other stakeholders
- Provide an opportunity to highlight the contribution of CSOs in the sector and identify areas of synergies, and further collaboration

1.3. WORKSHOP ORGANIZATION

The workshop was organized by AfDB in collaboration with CCC-E and in order to facilitate the process a concept note, workshop agenda and guide for paper presenters and panelists were prepared and shared with concerned bodies. Four interrelated agenda items were identified, the description on the objective and focus of the respective presentations provided in order to create a common understanding and streamline approach of the presentations. The presentations and the panel discussions were focused on:

- I. Roles of CSOs in the implementation of CRGE – Current and Future
- II. Ethiopian CSOs in continental and global climate change forums
- III. Grassroots level action on Climate Change Adaptation: Experience of Ethiopian CSOs
- IV. Paris Agreement and the Preparation for COP 22 : Panel Discussion

During the morning session of workshop representatives from AfDB, CCC-E and other four CSOs presented a power point presentations related to the topics mentioned above. The presentation session was followed by discussion session which enabled to have more elaborations and exchange of information. The outline of the workshop agenda is attached in Annex A.

1.4. PARTICIPATION

The workshop was attended by more than 50 participants from government agencies, CSOs, development partners, PACJA and representatives from Morocco's COP 22 preparation committee.

The presentations and the panel discussion has a brought a lively discussions on the roles of CSOs in climate change negotiations especially on COP 22 and their roles in the implementation the CRGE and other climate related issues in the country. The list of the participants is attached in Annex B.

2. WORKSHOP PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

The morning session of the Open Day was mainly devoted to opening session, presentations and discussions. Introduction of the workshop was delivered by Mr. Hailemariam from the AfDB followed by the opening session and introduction of participants of the workshop.

2.1. OPENING SESSION

WELCOME ADDRESSES

By Ms Josephine Ngunre, Resident Representative, AfDB Ethiopia Country Office

In her welcome address, Ms Josephine Ngunre, warmly welcomed the representatives from partner government agencies, CSOs, and development partners to the 2016 CSO Open Day meeting. She noted that the workshop was organized in collaboration with CCC-E under the theme: *Going Green- CSOs in the implementations of the CRGE* with a primary goal of exchanging views and information on the roles of Ethiopian CSOs in the implementation of climate change agenda of the country.



Ms Ngunre said that Climate change is one of the most critical global issues confronting our world today and it is not only development challenge but a threat to human lives. While climate change is a concern to all, due to several structural reasons, Africa is seen to be the most vulnerable to climate change and climate variability which aggravated by the low adaptive capacity, multiple stresses including rapid population growth.

She said the AfDB, as one of the continent's premier development organizations, promotes continental development agenda that are environmentally sustainable and climate smart. The AfDB continues to advocate for climate financing to urgently deliver to member countries which are most vulnerable to climate change shocks. Following COP 21, the AfDB committed to triple its climate financing up to 5 Billion USD a year leading up to 2020. Through African Climate Change Fund, crated network of the development community and helping African countries to strengthen their capacity to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

She highlighted the clear recognition of the importance of the issue by AfDB and which reflected in its annual meeting in Lusaka under took in the theme 'Energy and Climate change' that was drawn from the bank's "High 5" priority areas, namely to 'light up and power Africa'. The bank continues its operation under multi stakeholders' engagement principle in its interventions in the climate change agenda. This has enabled to engage African CSOs which have played critical roles at global dialogues

in advocating for fair, equitable and favorable deals to Africa and in contributing in setting Africa's position.

She said that the bank organized different CSO forums at its annual meetings in order to engage and exchange views and experiences with CSOs and during the 2016 forum climate change and energy were the key agenda that the bank discussed with CSOs.

During the 2016 annual meeting, the African CSOs announced to closely work with the bank in delivering the bank's commitment related to Climate change.

She noticed Ethiopia, which currently experiencing the El Nino effect has been in the forefront in global climate negotiation and represented Africa in many international arenas and which is one of the first countries to produce its INDC document. It is also the first African country to take the presidency of Climate Vulnerable Forum in the build up to COP 22 climate summit in Marrakech.

She further noted the CRGE of this country which was developed in 2011 is one of the first strategies of the continent- Green Growth in the African context. The commitment is reflected in GTP I and GTP II. The Bank's Country Strategy Plan (CSP) which is recently developed in consultation of many stakeholders and will be implemented between 2016 and 2020 is made to align with both the CRGE and GTP II.

She said the bank hopes the implementation of this strategy and the subsequent strategies and can support the government in turning the objectives outlined in the INDC into concrete actions and results. With this regard, the bank will support in knowledge generation, capacity building, and climate resilient infrastructure development and enhance access to climate finances. The bank welcomes partnership such as this one and would like to exchange views and experiences as it seeks to generate knowledge and capacity.

Ms Josephine recognized CSOs in Ethiopia have been working on environment and climate change and they have been involved for long time through promotion of Ethiopia in Africa position in global negotiations and advocacy around climate change. She said CSOs have potentials to effective implementation of the CRGE strategy at grassroots level. She noted that one of the issues to cover in this workshop will be experience sharing from some Ethiopian CSOs in the implementation of the CRGE.

It is in recognition of these past experiences and future contributions in this critical sector that the AfDB has decided the 2016 CSOs Open Day to be dedicated to the theme of CSO roles in the implementation of the CRGE. The objective of the workshop is to exchange views and information as CSOs contribute in the climate change agenda.

She requested joined hands with development partners and the bank, and hopes the exchange of views and information and lesson learnt would make the workshop participants in a better position at the end of the day. By the end of the day, she believed the workshop participants would identify

key areas of mutual interest and agree on feasible intermediate area of actions as we prepare for COP 22 in Marrakech in November 2016.

Finally Ms Josephine appreciated the presence of the participant in such good number which indicates the seriousness of the issue and also an indication of the commitment in addressing the challenges. She appreciated the collaboration of CCC-E in the organization of the event and thanked CCC-E and wished a successful deliberation and looks forward the outcome of the workshop with clear key actions that can be implemented together and make the collaboration more effective.

WELCOME ADDRESSES

By Mr Yonas Gebru, Board Chairman of CCC-E

Mr Yonas expressed his pleasure to welcome participants to the 2016 AfDB's CSO Open Day under the theme "Going Green - CSOs in CRGE implementation" on behalf of CCC-E Board of Directors and himself. He noted CCC-E has been partnered with AfDB in co-organizing this year's CSOs Open Day event.



He recognized the AfDB as a leading development organization of the continent and had very much appreciated the efforts exerted and initiatives taken by the bank to organize the event and also the opportunity given to CCC-E to co-organize the 2016 CSO Open Day in Ethiopia.

Mr. Yonas said that CCCE is a network of Ethiopian Resident and Foreign charities which is legally registered by the Charities and Societies Agency. He said CCC-E is evolved out of the former ECSNCC, which was a very vibrant and visible informal network during the period 2009 - 2011. He highlighted the remarkable achievements of ECSNCC in bringing together and mobilizing CSOs in Ethiopia around climate change issues.

He recalled the path followed to legalize CCCE was challenging and appreciated the technical and financial supports provided by DCA, PACJA and ACCRA with such as extraordinary sense of partnership to strengthen CCCE. He said CCC-E has recently launched its five year strategic Plan and undertaking a detailed Capacity Needs Assessment of its members.

Mr. Yonas pointed out the main objective of this event is to bring together CSOs, the Bank and other development partners and to create a platform for dialogue and information exchange between different actors - CSOs, government organizations and development partners. The core of the event would be to look into the role of CSOs in the implementation of CRGE which is aligned with the national development plan of the government (GTP II).

With this respect, he said, CSOs working in the areas of environment, natural resource management and climate change issues could have meaningful contributions in the successful implementation of

the CRGE strategy at different levels. Therefore organization such a dialogue and consultation platforms with relevant CSOs, private sector and other stakeholders at different stages could have significance in the implementation of the CRGE strategy.

He said the event is taking place in between the historical Paris Agreement and the upcoming COP 22 in Marrakech which it is also the right time to trigger discussions on its PA implementations. He said that the Paris Agreement will come into effect as soon as 55 percent of countries accounting for 55 percent of total greenhouse gas emissions have formally joined. It means implementation of the agreement is ahead - a time to shift from Decision to Action.

Finally he expressed his hope that the platform for sharing lessons and practices of CSOs in the implementation of the CRGE and the global climate change negotiations meets its intended objectives.

OPENING STATEMENT

By Mr. Desalegn Mebrahtu, from Resource Mobilization and Evaluation Directorate, MEFCC

Mr. Desalegn in his opening statement on behalf of MEFCC has pointed out that the government of Ethiopia has initiated the CRGE strategy in order to combat the adverse effect of climate change and to build a green economy with the ambition of reaching a middle income country before 2025.

He further noted that the achievement of the CRGE goals requires a coordinated and sustained efforts by all partners government, CSOs, academia and private sectors.

He said that Ethiopia started to translate the CRGE strategy into actions and the government welcomes the collaboration of domestic and international partners in its realization. The government is working with bilateral and multi lateral development partners in order to realize the goal of reaching middle income country through green growth and the AfDB is one of the fore running institutions in supporting the CRGE implementation.

Finally appreciated the organizers of the event (AfDB and CCCE) and wished a successful deliberation of the workshop.

2.2. PRESENTATIONS

a) AfDB's support to Ethiopia's Climate Change Agenda, by Ms Mulumebet Merhatsidk, AfDB

Ms Mulumebet's presentation focused on issues such why climate change is Africa's agenda, the AfDB support to climate change agenda, AfDB in Ethiopia and AfDB engagement with CSOs in Climate change agenda.

The presentation highlighted the meager CO₂ contribution of Africa whereas the impacts of climate change on Africa are significant. The continent is most vulnerable to climate change impacts due to its over dependency on natural resources, lack of adequate adaptive capacity and increasing population pressure. The threat is not only revealed now but it will remain as a major threat when

looked to the future. Food and water scarcity could be the main challenges that result from climate change.

Ms Mulumebet said that the problem faced by Africa is double-edged which are development challenges and climate change related challenges. The other challenge is the availability of climate financing. She noted climate financing is much debated issue in climate negotiations mainly dealing with how much, through what mechanism and the requirements to access etc.

She said the AfDB sees climate change not only as a threat but also as an opportunity for climate resilient green growth, to increase incomes of smallholder farmers, and for sustainable development.

Ms Mulumebet revealed the aim of the AfDB Africa Climate change agenda which is targeting enhancing the capacity of member countries, accessing finance from global climate financing, and supporting member countries meeting their climate commitments.

She reiterated the AfDB committed finance to triple to 5B USD a year by 2020 through key sectors such as energy, agriculture, transport infrastructure sectors. She also said that the AfDB has climate trust funds such as Africa Climate Change Fund, ClimDev Fund, and also the bank is accredited to Green Climate Fund and Climate Investment Fund. There is a strategic plan approved and operational by the bank since 2013 which devoted to inclusive growth and transition to green growth.

The Bank's priorities are reflected in its High 5. The bank committed to have universal access to energy by 2025 and implementing various adaptation projects and programmes in the continent.

The Ethiopia Country Strategy document (CSP, runs between 2016 and 2020) under the theme promoting green economy transformation is crucial to Ethiopia. The CSP took climate change as a major threat and seek support to knowledge generation, capacity building, enhancing climate finance access, mainstreaming climate change issues in all programmes and projects

Mulumebet said that the AfDB has developed CSOs engagement framework which started in 2012 with the objectives of more engagement for greater result, through increasing transparency, participation and ownership. So far the bank engaged CSOs in the preparation of stakeholders mapping, investment plan, and has developed a data base for CSOs in Africa. The bank has regular dialogue sessions with CSOs in its Annual meeting- the CSO forum. CSOs in Ethiopia have been involved in the CSP preparation and play an advisory role in the preparation of the MSIP.

Finally she has noted some challenges in the engagement of CSOs in climate issues in general and particularly in climate issues.

b) Roles of CSOs in Climate Change Negotiations, by Mr. Meskir Tesfaye, CCC-E Coordinator

Mr. Meskir's presentation focused on the involvement of CSOs in the global climate change negotiations, the roles they played, the approach they used, the priorities they focused on and the

positive developments and challenges. The presentation also considered the activities and achievements of ECSNCC (now known as CCCE) as a case for Ethiopian CSOs engagement in climate change negotiations.

Mr Meskir noted that the UNFCCC recognizes CSOs as observers in COP meetings under 7 the CSO categories namely: Environmental NGOs (ENGOs), Business and industry NGOs (BINGOS), Local and municipal authorities (LGMAs), Indigenous peoples organizations (IPOs), Research and Independent NGOs (RINGOs), Trade Union NGOs (TUNGOS), Farmers; and women and youth NGOs (YOUNGOs). He highlighted African CSOs representation is very small as compared to different continents and countries, and from Ethiopia, two NGOs only got the observer status. He summarized the major roles of the CSOs in climate change negotiations in to five points: enhancing multi-stakeholder participation in the negotiations; helping in framing the issues to be considered; enabling the public to follow the negotiations by translating science into simple language; increasing accountability and transparency in the negotiation process; and representing marginalized and disadvantaged groups. In order to do so CSOs utilized insider and outsider approaches.

Mr. Meskir has also highlighted the positive developments and the challenges faced by CSOs in climate negotiations forums. He suggested approaches to overcome challenges such as: working together with other CSOs to pool expertise and resources (eg CCC-E, PHE, PACJA etc); strengthening CSO-government cooperation; and engaging on at the domestic level to foster a bottom-up approach (to address the issues of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups).

Finally he presented some of the activities and achievements of ECSNCC (now known as CCCE) as a case study for Ethiopian CSOs engagement in climate change.

2.3. DISCUSSIONS

Following the presentation the floor was open for question and reflections. The following questions and comments were forwarded and the presenters responded to them. The main issues raised by the participants are:



QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

- 1- How could CSOs obtain AfDB's assistance in terms of aid?

- 2- What are the requirements to be recognized as observer in the UNFCCC COP meetings? What are the processes?
- 3- Double edged challenges: fighting poverty and meeting climate change commitments

Africa's CO₂ contribution is very minimal and can be said the contributions of three African countries only, but why we stress on meeting climate change commitments. Though our contribution is negligible, we don't want do develop along the path of developed western countries. On the other hand Climate smart agriculture (CSA) requires reducing fertilizer uses which is not good for Africa because Africa is using very low fertilizer amount and at the same time the continent exposed to food shortage. There are climate smart agriculture projects which require reduction of fertilizer uses. With this respect, what is the stand of the AfDB in relation to CSA?

- 4- How AfDB supports CSOs in this country since the environment is critical and the fund flow to CSO is not encouraging and many CSOs die as result
- 5- Most of the CSOs are not getting climate finance. How could CSOs be part of the processes? If CSOs die from lack of funding, how could AfDB relate the reality on the ground?
- 6- Does AfDB discussed with the government to introduce AfDB principles? Is there a possibility to negotiate with the government to involve CSOs in AfDB supported programmes and projects?
- 7- AfDB finances climate proof investment. Africa is still Green. The Green Growth approach is not very much rewarding to Africa since it has very little job creation. The REDD + finance for instance is uncertain. What is the approach of AfDB to make the Green Growth and low carbon growth is tuned to job creating for Africa? How can one balance these two?
- 8- Are there any programmes to support local NGOs to develop their capacities?
- 9- The success PA determined by the implementation of the NDCs. How finance the implementation of the NDC? Most CSOs do not have good knowledge of the INDCs. It is important to develop the capacities of CSOs in the implementation of the NDCs to play their roles and take their positions
- 10- Let AfDB and other development partners support CSOs in terms of capacity building and other initiatives and AfDB as it is used to do, should give more space to involve CSO in the COP 22 by supporting events
- 11- Waste management urbanization are main challenges facing Africa and Biogas technology need to be promoted more in Africa. Africa should urbanize by taking care of rural areas and should be a good example to the rest of the world.

RESPONSES

Accessing fund

There are two ways of accessing the fund: a) from loan through the government. There are NGOs working with government on sub contractors modalities for example in the AfDB supported road construction, gender and health related NGOs are associated and working with the government; b) the other fund accessing option is the special fund (grants). To access these grants and to know the

requirements, one can log in to the websites of these funds and find out the details how to obtain the fund.

The AfDB can assist CSOs if needed in structuring of the proposals to be successful in accessing those funds since the mechanisms of funding are almost similar. However first CSOs should need to understand in what areas they want to involve, what kind of proposals they develop and in what aspects do CSOs need support from the bank in terms of developing the proposal and access funding.

Double edged challenges

Double edged challenges are a controversial issue to some but the AfDB took it as an opportunity for development as well as combat climate change. For instance the CRGE is tuned towards addressing these challenges- addressing climate change issues while eradicating poverty.

There are diversities of views how to address these challenges. AfDB though be at the forefront of addressing these challenges, it is working in coalition with other development partners such as the WB and IMF and others. The bank believes that this is beneficial for Africa. AfDB is working on the strengthening the partnership and the negotiation process.

Meeting Climate change Commitments

One issue is about social justice that is why AfDB is working to get climate finances as much as possible and on the other hand the AfDB is supporting member countries to meet their commitments especially meeting their INDC

Climate Smart Agriculture

The issue of Climate Smart Agriculture depends on the way one defines CSA and it could be contextual as well. The AfDB took the positive aspects of CSA.

Engagement of CSOs

AfDB when it revitalizing the CSOs engagement, it felt that much has not been done and there are possibilities to do more in the engagement of CSOs. The AfDB has been a partner and will continue to be a partner in the climate negotiation processes and together can do better if CSOs could fully understand the Engagement framework in line with the CSP and country's priorities.

UNFCC Observer requiems

The requirement for CSO observer status in the UNFCC COP meetings is posted on the UNFCCC website which indicated the detail process and requirements. Interested CSOs can have a look from the website.

On job creation

AfDB and other development partners as well as the government are well conscious of jobs creation. The AfDB in its initiatives under Hi5, job creation for youths in Africa is considered as one major issue and in all its activities the AfDB assesses the number of jobs created in the implementation of various programmes and projects.

About Green Growth

Africa has no the capacity to tackle climate change challenges by itself and it depends on the support of the international community to address the issues. Africa has to grow green but at the same time should contribute to global efforts to tackle global warming and through creating jobs in doing so.

Information

With regards to the MSIP, supported by WB, the AfDB and other development partners, the World Bank Group is working with the government in poverty eradication and sharing prosperity. The WB is therefore working in the priority of the government and does not impose anything that of its interest.

ISSUES IN TO CONSIDERATIONS

The moderator of the session emphasized to take the following issues in to considerations:

- Capacitating CSOs both financially and technically
- Accessing financing from AfDB and other development partners
- The issues of job creation
- Green Growth as rewarding approach
- Clarity on Double edged challenges

PRESENTATION PART II

Roles of CSOs in the implementation of CRGE - Current and Future by Mr. Dejene Biru, ACCRA country coordinator

Grass roots level action on Climate Change Adaptation: Experience of Ethiopian CSOs

AFTERNOON SESSION

The afternoon session was devoted to panel discussion and for this purpose there well renowned panelist were invited to share their views and comments on select topics. The entire three panelist have extensive exposure to global climate change negotiations and the activities undertook by Ethiopian CSOs. The panel discussion was chaired by Mr. Ayele Kebede, Director of PANOS Ethiopia.

MESSAGE FROM MOROCCO DELEGATES



The Moroccan delegates comprising the representative of Morocco CSO and the representatives from Morocco COP 22 Streng committee have shared some aspects of the COP 22 preparation in Marrakech. For the purpose of COP 22 a steering committee was formulated and it is actively working with government of Morocco to make the COP 22 meeting a success. Morocco proposes a triple A (AAA) initiative which stands for Africa, Adaptation, and Agriculture. Other Africa's priorities such as climate

justice, human rights, gender will be a focus discussion on the COP meeting. Morocco CSOs are working on the formulation of a center for climate change for Africa. The delegates call for solidarity of Ethiopian and African CSOs in this effort and to make a strong voice together. They further explained what will take place in the blue and green zones of the COP 22 meeting.

2.4. PANEL DISCUSSION

The moderator of the panel discussion after introducing the panelist has forwarded the following open questions to the panelists to reflect their views and thoughts:

PA and preparation to COP22

What should Ethiopia do in terms of PA at national, regional and global levels?

Why the PA is a great deal for all of us?

What will be ones expectations from COP 22?

Mr Negash Teklu reflection on the above issues:

He started by saying that up coming negotiation COP 22 should consolidate what has been achieved in Paris and he further elaborated the following points and suggested to be considered by CSOs:

- To strive more to make the PA more legally binding
- The financial pledged in the PA is not predictable and reliable. Therefore CSOs should strongly advocate and lobby for predictable and reliable finances and get the assurance in the climate financing in a short, medium and long term financial basis.

- In case of Ethiopia, since it took over the presidency of vulnerable countries, through the leadership of Ethiopia, CSOs to show how vulnerable the most affected countries are and organize themselves to negotiate in COP 22 and CSOs should play major roles in making the presidency more effective.
- To stick to less than 1.5 °C rather than 2°C and CSOs should lobby to achieve more
- The PA has good articles, but in the energy sector and other social issues such as gender, health and ecosystems are not well articulated. Therefore CSOs should struggle to the PA to well incorporate the issues in the main document.
- The harmonization of Climate Change agreement and SDG is vital; and CSOs should push more in this aspect. Ethiopia has already harmonized CRGE and SDG in the GTP II. It also recognizes the CSOs involvement and participation in the implementation and monitoring of the GTP II
- There are conducive environment from the government side for CSOs to play good roles in government's climate initiatives and negotiations, therefore CSOs should exploit this opportunity and have a good use of it
- CSOs should organize themselves in such a way to positively influence at national, regional and global levels and Networking with regional and international consortiums to come up with good results

Mr. Gebru Jember's Reflection

Mr Gebru started his intervention by highlighting the major lesson learnt from Paris and noted his concerns and possible interventions by CSOs.

Lesson from the French Government on the PA

- PA is a success because the French Government has incorporated Climate Change agenda in its foreign policy so that the Moroccan Government also should do the same to achieve good result from COP 22
- French Government Identified what were the limitations of Kyoto protocol and Copenhagen accord and they were able to the COP to have such comprehensive framework
- PA is flexible it has addressed the issue from both bottom-up and top-down approaches. Countries are not obliged to meet certain limits of emission but were invited to determine their commitment under NDC. What it requires to limit the temperature in terms of assigned value (1.5°C)
- PA had the representation of many countries

HOWEVER

- PA just has set the framework and the remaining activities are to be negotiated.
- Considering the aggregated INDCs, there is huge gap to achieve the 1.5°C even it is not possible to achieve 2°C. Therefore reviewing the INDCs is vital. And CSOs should think of how to fill the mitigations gaps
- CSOs should lobby actions to be taken before 2020 and after 2020
- CSOs should involve and need to work more in the interpretation of PA on scientific basis

- CSOs should be part of the IPCC process and other scientific regional bodies to present justifications for what is happening
- CSOs played crucial roles in Climate negotiations and should play this role further in lobbying and following up the implementations

Mr. Alebachew Adem's Reflection

Mr. Alebachew focused his intervention on what CSOs should do in the up coming COP 22. He suggested CSOs to focus on the following:

- Ensuring the presence of practical support to developing countries to achieve their INDCs in terms of Capacity Development, technology transfer and finance
- African CSOs should raise the most climate related critical issues and help negotiators in understanding the issues at stake and propose solutions particularly, by organizing parallel and side events
- For Africa in terms of Capacity Building, the issue of vulnerable populations, the issue of balanced approach for mitigation and adaptation, Water, energy and agriculture should be at the heart of negotiations
- Critical challenges associated with PA is finance, therefore CSOs in COP 22 should lobby for assurance of pledged finances to developing countries
- Expectation from COP 22: COP 22 is the starting era of PA implementation therefore the Implementation of INDCs should be lobbied, COP 22 should come up with clear plan of actions
- In COP 22 government are expected announce their adaptation plans. Therefore CSOs should advocate for action plan to support individual countries to meet their adaptation plans
- Make sure that food security, gender equality and Indigenous people rights are not threatened by new proposition to meet 1.5°C

Role of Ethiopian CSOs in Marakesh

- Should be clear with relationship with the party (Eth Gov), ensure that CSOs are genuine partners in Capacity Building and implementation of the country's climate and development agenda
- Scaling up supports to ensure that INDCs and NAPs are financially supported and in terms of implementation are community based
- Supporting the government in identifying and catalyzing actions to address gaps in learning, research and actions
- Linking the PA with the SDGs and the DRR framework
- Supporting innovation and climate smart technologies and reporting, accountability

Morocco Delegate intervention

- COP 22- bottom-up approach is best approach
- To produce common position for African CSOs
- Have transparency, good governances, and plan

PACJA intervention

- The issue of differentiation- the advocacy should start with the drawback of the INDCs to meet even 2°C.
- Most countries signed the agreement but not ratified, what one implementing if not ratified by countries- therefore CSOs should lobby for the ratification of the PA
- CSOs should first understand the NDC and be part of the implementation
- Climate finance, CB and technology transfer should be the key issues
- CSOs should work more on accessing climate finance

Last Says by Panelists

Mr Negash

- CSOs need to exploit the opportunities and AfDB to support to have another forum to consolidate CSO position
- Strengthening partnerships with regional and global networks

Mr. Gebru

- push more to have actions before 2020
- Access from GCF, modalities and limitations to access
- Accountability, non-returning type (not withdrawing from the commitment once made)
- Ethiopian CSOS Closely work with MEFCC

Mr. Alebachew

- Ethiopian CSOs should come up with a common position
- Prepare parallel and side events
- Lobby to avoid the narrowing space for CSOs

3. THE WAY FORWARD/SUMMARY MESSAGE

We CSOs agreed to the following way forward and messages

BE AWARE

- Be aware of PA and its implications
- Be aware of the issues at stake
- Be aware how to support the INDC implementation
- Be aware of opportunities for financing

COORDINATE

- With likeminded CSOs because there are a lot of resources and experts amongst us
- Work with Government because there are opened opportunities
- With Government especially use the chairmanship of Ethiopia in Vulnerable countries
- To align with Government plans
- Be part of the solution

PARTICIPATE

- In events and processes leading to Marrakech
- In the dialogues

PUSH FOR

- Legally binding agreements
- Confirmed, predictable and simplified climate financing
- More ambitious targets especially to less than 1.5°C
- Inclusive agenda which addresses gender and other issues
- Community based operational implementation of the INDCs
- Accountability in the PA
- Enforcing mechanisms which is clear and transparent
- Capacity Building for CSOs and government
- Widening spaces for CSOs in the negotiating tables
- Be accountable
- Have common position and communicate articulately

FOE THE AfDB

- Strongly represent African interest at dialogues and follow up especially when it comes to climate financing
- Speed up the pledging and the availability of climate finance
- Should stand for member not to be penalized
- Facilitate accesses to current and future finance

- Develop capacity of CSOs in the participation of climate related processes and in their operational activities

MESSAGES FROM WORLD BANK AND PACJA

- MSIP (By Mr Dereje Agonafir, World Bank)

Multi Sector Investment Plan: the plan is a demand driven from the Government side, MOFEC, with the support of WD, AfDB and other development partners. The preparation of the plan is through inclusive processes. The stakeholders includes CSOs along with federal and regional governmental institutions, academia and research organs. The WB needs two specific inputs from CSOs: information on current portfolio and engagement of CSOs throughout the preparation processes.

- CCDA VI (By Mr Robert, PACJA)

The sixth Climate change and Development in Africa conference, which is headed by ClimDev programme, will be held in Addis Ababa 18-20 October 2016. African CSOs will also have a pre-CCDA VI meeting in order to consolidate actions towards COP 22 and Ethiopian CSOs will also participate in that conference. PACJA is working with AGN and AMCEN to have a strong voice in the COP 22.

4. CLOSING

Closing Remarks

By Mr. Yonas Gebru

Mr Yonas said the day was a very productive and lot of issues was raised and summary presented at the end gave a clear picture on what to focus on. CCC-E will have a week of climate action before November along with PACJA. CCC-E will also work to organize a meeting on the Road to Marrakech with the assistance of AfDB. The space for CSOs in Ethiopia is getting somewhat difficult and some CSOs are dieing as a result. On the other hand working with government is important and CCC_E is working with MEFCC and MOA. CCC-E is trying to positively engaged with the government and make use of all opportunities available to promote climate issues. With regards to Ethiopian CSOs, he stressed the issue of resources scarcity as one major challenge. CSOs should join hands in resource mobilization and development partners need to understand the scarcity of finance for CSOs. Some available financial facilities are not easily accessible due to their complex modalities and procedures.

He ended his remark by vote of thanks to presenters, panelist, AfDB and the CSOs participated on the event.

Closing Remarks, by Ms Josephine Ngure

The decision on this Open Day to focus on the role of CSOs on the climate change agenda and given the discussions commenced during the day indicates that the decision to have this meeting is not only timely but an important one. We should engaged more as things get more complicated and it is very important for all of us to keep engaging and thinking about smarter way of dealing with the challenges we have. This open day is usually a one day event. This is to give an opportunity for this platform to commence engagement and to started discussion on important topics with the expectation and once the defined the way forward we identify those areas where we get stay engaged not only for next year but continuously. This is what the bank's engagement framework all about. Today's discussion triggers some thinking on what are the real issues and in what ways we should be engaged in amongst CSOs and the bank and other development partners. More importantly identified the most urgent issues that we can take on in the next couple of months or next year. The way forward summary has identified some of those areas to think about and work together.

The bank stands very ready to support this engagement at the country level in many different ways. As the conclusion of this workshop, we should think about a follow up meeting that addresses one or two critical issues that we would like to work on for the next few months whether on the run to Marrakech or after that and see how we can engage both technically and financially.

The financial issue has been raised now and then so that we need to sit down and understand more how can we address this issue, challenges and identify entry point for finances. Mostly CSOs

coordinated in terms of delivery, but more coordinated effort needed in the mobilization of resources. The bank is well aware of the dieing of CSOs from lack resources and the limitation in proclamation in resources mobilizations. The bank will identify two or three people who can work with to try and figure out how to work out with the bank and development partners, the government and CSOs with the kind of framework the bank has.

The bank is a very strong voice regarding issues that are interest and important for Africa. The bank is supporting actively the processes related climate negotiations and COP meetings. The bank will work on how to better work with CSOs and those will go to COP meeting in Marrakech both technically and financially. The bank want have a very specific discussion on what happening to the way to Marrakech and how can it help the representations in Marrakech.

The AfDB as co chairing the Develop Partners Group (DGP) has discussed the roles of CSOs and how DPG support and identify the contributions of the CSOs in this country. The bank works to mobilize more climate finances to ensure that we have enough resources.

In terms of CB, the bank in line with its CSP and promoting green growth has specific interest building the capacity of those actors in the space of green growth and climate change. The bank is willing to support as much as it can and this needs an active engagement between the Bank and CSOs. The bank encourages the proactive involvement of CSOs with the Bank.

The MSIP gives a very good opportunity to engage CSOs in concrete terms if it is developed well. There is an opportunity the bank to work with CSOs and the government and to promote and advocate for CSOs with the government to have the right platform.

This kind of platform has also an objective to raise the profile of CSOs in this country. It created an opportunity to exchange information, promote the visibility, the ability to mobilize partners and resources.

The discussions were useful, enlightening and helpful, and helped to understand better how to engage in the climate change area. CCCE encouraged sustaining this engagement and having more conversation with the bank to realize this objective and helping the CSOs mobilizing resources.

Ms Josephine Ngure concluded her closing speech by thanking development partners, participants, and staff of the Bank, the government representatives, and the hotel.

5. ANNEXES

5.1. ANNEX A: AGENDA

5.2. ANNEX B: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS