

From

....Geneva ...

.....to Bali...

..... to Copenhagen

**A report of the IFRC-
mission to the UN Climate
change conference in Bali
3-15 December 2007**

**Summary, conclusions and main
recommendations**

A Red Cross/Red Crescent delegation of 50 people, led by the chairman of the Indonesian Red Cross, Pak Ma'rie, participated at the 13th Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP 13).

The aim of the delegation was to spread the RC/RC message that adequate actions to reduce the impacts of climate change on the most vulnerable people need to be included in the post 2012 agreements; to participate in side events and panels relevant to the RC interests and to strengthen the partnership with civil society organisations, governments, international organisations and knowledge centres.

Never before were this many humanitarian and development actors present at the COP, which was reflected in the discussions and statements related to adaptation issues. There is also notably little difference of opinion between these actors on what needs to be done on climate change adaptation: defining the costs of adaptation in developing countries, agreement on the mobilisation of the needed resources and strengthening engagement of humanitarian and development actors to assure effective

climate risk reduction which protects the most vulnerable people first. Yet the climate change negotiations are dominated by the environmental angle to the climate change issue, so the adaptation messages were only reflected in the margins of media and political attention.

The conference was extended with an extra night and day to come to a consensus on the finally adopted Bali Plan of Action, which contains the elements the post 2012 agreement, to be adopted at COP 15 in 2009, should contain. However no commitments were yet included in this consensus.

Relief about a consensus outcome competed with disappointment about the content of the Bali plan and all participants are fully aware that a lot of work needs to be done to come to a successful agreement in 2009. Engagement of the RC in this process is inevitable.

Three main recommendations for follow-up:

1. Increased awareness raising about the humanitarian consequences of climate change and the RC answer to CC risks. A globally concerted media and communication campaign with a highlight in the second half of 2009.
2. Increased advocacy at national and international level on the RC concerns and proposals for climate adaptation
3. Increased capacity building for climate risk reduction and climate risk reduction programs on the ground.

1. Introduction

It was clear from the beginning of 2007 that the 13th Conference of the Parties (COP 13) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), was going to be an important one. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) had in the first half of the year launched their three 4th Assessment reports with a clear message: Climate change is already happening, it is very likely caused by human actions, the poorest people are most affected, climate change is going to accelerate in the coming decades, it is possible to prevent

catastrophic climate change, but this requires major global actions in the coming 10-15 years. This report, more extreme weather events and increased political interest, fired up by Al Gore's movie, the new UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon putting climate change as a top-priority on his agenda, Australia joining the Kyoto-protocol after elections in which climate change was the decisive topic and the Nobel Peace prize awarded to Gore and the IPCC ... all the elements were there to expect a break-through in Bali.

Despite all these external pushing factors the UNFCCC process also has its own internal dynamics. Bali would not bring an agreement on stringent climate change policies as of 2008. Bali would set the agenda for negotiations in the coming two years, leading to an agreement in 2009 on a protocol that would succeed the Kyoto-protocol in 2012.

The IFRC has participated at the COPs since COP 7 in Marrakesh in 2001. In the first years the delegations were very small, 1-2 people from the RC/RC Climate Centre. Priority in those years was the networking outside of the official negotiations. The COPs have a rich tradition of side-events and informal interactions, they are the place to be if you want to learn about the latest developments on climate change and the many related aspects. The IFRC delegation initiated and participated as of COP 8 in a number of these side events. With ISDR we organised in the past a number of side events on Disaster Risk Reduction and climate change.

This year the situation was different: the International Federation participated with a delegation of more than 50 persons. The chairman of the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), Mr. Pak Mar'ie, led the Federation delegation, closely supported by Simon Missiri of the Federation Secretariat, Bob McKerrow, Head of Department in Jakarta and Madeleen Helmer of the RC/RC Climate Centre. Other delegation

members came from PMI (7 from its head office, 11 from its Bali chapter and 2 from other chapters), The Federation Delegation in Jakarta and Bangkok the Climate Centre (3 delegates), and delegates from various National Societies (Lao, Vietnam, Philippines, Thailand, Hong Kong, Australia, the Netherlands and Germany). Delegates of the ProVention Consortium and ISET were invited to join the IFRC delegation.

The delegation met regularly to share experiences and discuss development regarding issues which were of relevance to the Red Cross / Red Crescent. Many of the delegates actively participated in a number of side events, either as panellist or merely listening-in. A number of delegates, notably from (PMI) and Federation staff from Jakarta, had organised and managed a permanent Red Cross/PMI exhibition. The Climate Centre's staff was in charge of targeted contacts with important stakeholders in the negotiation process.

2. The Red Cross/Red Crescent message at COP 13

The UNFCCC conference in Bali followed directly after the International Red Cross statutory meetings in Geneva during the second half of November. Particularly relevant was the International Conference of the Red Cross/Red Crescent on 26-30 November. As an important subject under one of the IC's themes the outcome document ('Together For Humanity') emphasised 'environmental degradation and climate change' as important humanitarian issues for common concern. In the document the Red Cross/Red Crescent and governments express great concern about the impacts of environmental degradation and climate change on poor people, contributing to poverty, migration, health risks and aggravated risk of violence and conflict. The document stresses the need for awareness raising and

humanitarian assistance, and states the importance of the community base of the Red Cross. It calls for more attention for disaster preparedness and risk reduction, and to mobilise the necessary resources for this, giving priority to the most vulnerable people. Finally the States' commitments to the UNFCCC were acknowledged, and the supportive and complementary work of the Red Cross Movement to elements of this was affirmed.

Building on this outcome, the Federation Delegation stressed five main issues re. climate change adaptation at COP 13 which were in urgent need of adequate attention:

- Adoption of the leading principle of balancing resources spent on adaptation in developed and developing countries.
- Integration of the adaptation agenda of the Kyoto protocol with the priorities of the Hyogo Framework for Action on disaster risk reduction.
- Inclusion of a target for adaptation funding in developing countries in the protocol which should be concluded in Copenhagen in 2009.
- Development of mechanisms to mobilise adequate and predictable resources for adaptation in developing countries and agreed upon in the Copenhagen protocol
- Increased investments of developed countries (Annex I parties) for the period 2008-2012 to strengthen capacity for climate risk management in developing countries.

3. The negotiations

The negotiations are in general very complicated. There is a big agenda with many contact groups on specific and often very technical subjects and for many if not most of the negotiators, even from industrialised countries, let alone small developing countries, the negotiations are too complex.

This makes it difficult to follow and influence the process. Experienced people have a very

big advantage because they know the players and can value statements. Yet there is a big turnover of players and all the time unexpected statements and interpretations of statements are happening. Lengthy negotiations and negotiation mistakes are happening all the time.

The IFRC delegation spread the key messages through a large number of conversations with government representatives, from Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Least developed Countries (LDCs) and OECD countries. There was general agreement with the IFRC position, but then you don't know what happens with it. The IFRC had limited experiences and capacities to operate sufficiently at the level of concretely influencing the negotiations, we think.

There were a number of adaptation and risk reduction related issues on the table in Bali. Because of our limited human resources we decided to focus dominantly on the negotiations on the Bali Roadmap, which was the main outcome document of the Conference and would bring the elements for the negotiations in the coming two years, towards the 15th conference in Copenhagen in December 2009.

However, other relevant issues, in particular in the first week, were the negotiations on the governance structure of the Adaptation fund, the potentially most important fund out of which climate adaptation measures in developing countries will be funded. Negotiations on the implementation of the agreements at COP 10 (Buenos Aires Plan of Action) failed and turned sour, in particular on an old problem in the UNFCCC-set up in which support for developing countries to adapt to climate change has been placed in the same box as support for countries who may lose revenues because of the decline in oil sales.

A third item of our interest was the implementation of the Nairobi Work Programme, (NWP) a programme to

strengthen the capacities of developing countries to understand and address impacts, vulnerability and adaptation. The IFRC, through the Climate Centre, has been engaged in two of the three workshops of this programme in 2007 and intends to intensify the cooperation in the coming years.

The Bali Roadmap

For the first time in 15 years adaptation to climate change was put on an equal footing to mitigation in the draft proposal for the Bali Roadmap and also the problem described above (funding the oil-producing countries for loss of revenues) was now disconnected from funding of developing countries for adaptation. Text on concrete measures and commitments for adaptation were however lacking and this remained the case until the final agreed text. But despite this vagueness there are many elements in the adaptation-related paragraphs that are workable.

The main general debate however was not on the adaptation paragraphs of the Bali Roadmap but on the aim to come to a global reduction of greenhouse gases of 25-40% by 2020 - which eventually almost disappeared in the famous footnote- and on commitments for technology transfer from North to South. The Conference was clearly committed to keep all countries on board to come to a consensus agreement, leading to very tough discussions and at times emotional moments in the last night and day. The speech of Al Gore on Thursday, the return of Ban Ki Moon in Saturday, public pressure through the presence of 1500 journalists, finally led to an agreement. (annex 1).

For an outsider the agreement may look very disappointing. No concrete language, no commitments. The result is basically an agreement to start negotiations and to conclude the negotiations in December 2009 at COP 15 in Copenhagen.

However, people who have followed the negotiations for 20 years found this the most

exciting night ever (even more than the last night of Kyoto). There was great relief and optimism that all parties decided to stay on board. It was very encouraging that all present, with the wide diversity of interests, were bound in the understanding that the world could not afford a failure of COP 13. But the price was high and the work that needs to be done in the coming two years to assure that COP 15 will bring a good result, is immense.

Nairobi Work Programme

At COP 12 in Nairobi (2006) the Nairobi Work Programme was agreed. This is a 5 year capacity building programmes for developing countries to better understand and address the risks of climate change. The programme is open to non state actors. The IFRC made a commitment in 2006 to be engaged in the implementation of this programme and in 2007 the Climate Centre has been engaged in a preliminary meeting and in two of the three international workshops. In Bali at a 'pledge' meeting we informed the participants of the meeting about the declaration of the IC and the commitment of the IFRC to seek partnerships to address the risks of climate change. The NWP is a good venue to include in this process.

4. Cooperation with other organisations in Bali

4.1. Civil society organisations

It was the first time that so many development and humanitarian civil society organisations were present in Bali, and in big numbers. Many of them we know, in particular through the two Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change conferences the RC/RC Climate Centre organised in 2002 and 2005 and other meetings and network contacts. In particular UK-based NGOs like Tearfund, OXFAM and Practical Action were strongly represented. Also Care and Action Aid were visibly present.

Traditionally NGOs are organised through the Climate Action Network (CAN). Most of them are Environmental NGOs. Within CAN there is a CAN adaptation group.

The RC is not a member of CAN, nor an observer, because of our principle of neutrality and impartiality. However, because of our relatively long term involvement on the subject we have a very good relationship with the 'core' of CAN and our position is respected and does not stand in the way for cooperation.

4.2 UN and bilateral agencies

VARG

Since its beginning the IFRC (through the Climate Centre) has participated in the Vulnerability and Adaptation Resource Group, VARG), an informal gathering of some UN agencies (UNDP, UNEP, ISDR, WMO, WHO) donors (UK, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, US,) multilaterals (Worldbank, GEF, OECD and the EC) and the IFRC. The group was efficient as of 2003-4 by writing together the 'poverty and climate change' document; organising a number of workshops on climate risks assessments and, with the EC commission, produce three papers on disaster and climate risk reduction. The RC Climate Centre participated actively in the development of these products. The WB is coordinating the group which has, out of time constraints, not been very active in the last years, also because most of the donors meet in the context of the development of the OECD-DAC guidelines on the integration of climate risks. It was agreed in Bali that the group would meet on the Sunday evening during the COPs over dinner to share information on each others relevant activities.

WHO

Historically the Climate Centre has a good relation with the staff of the WHO working on climate change, both with the global programme in Geneva as well as the European programme in Rome and Copenhagen the latter in particular around the heat wave programmes.

The IFRC was invited to speak at the side event and to be involved in the preparations for the WHO World Health day on 7 April which will have as theme "Protect health in a changing climate"

FAO

With the FAO sustainable development department in Rome the contacts have been reconfirmed. FAO is organising a big conference in June on climate change and invited the climate Centre to be engaged in the preparations.

ISDR, UNEP, WMO

Contacts have been reconfirmed, no specific bilateral follow-up

CCCCC

(Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, some can just be lucky with their acronym)

Long lasting contact was reconfirmed and led to concrete cooperation for the meeting in Trinidad on 19-20 February. This meeting is organised by Provention and the IFRC, it is about CC, DRR and Development. The workshop will be back-to-back with a workshop with 6 National Red Cross Societies (NSses) in the Caribbean region in the context of the Preparedness for Climate Change programme.

European Commission

The EC is going to increase its capacity, policies and programs related to climate change adaptation. The Lisbon meeting (European Development Days beginning of November about climate change) was a big boost. The Global Climate Change Alliance is likely to become more concrete in the coming months.

Bilateral donors

Separate discussions with the Germans (GTZ) UK (DFID), Danes, Swedes and Dutch on how they see the programme for the next two years. Many of them were exhausted by the difficult

negotiations, see progress in the field of climate risk assessments and mainstreaming of climate risks in development, focus on the OECD-process etc. The Dutch Minister of Development Cooperation announced a study on the costs of adaptation, with the Worldbank and DFID. This was an initiative of the Climate Centre.

There is great concern about the burden of work and the limited human resources available. Ideas about an informal meeting, in the spirit of the two earlier Conferences organised by the Climate Centre in 2002 and 2005, bringing together International organisations, governments, NGOs and knowledge centres, was welcomed. The meeting should aim to share information on ongoing processes, identify gaps, develop new initiatives and build trust between the different actors. With the aim to come to 'informed decision making and a good result at COP 15 in Copenhagen in 2009.

4.3 Knowledge centres

IRI

The cooperation with the International Research Institute for climate prediction (IRI) confirmed during a visit of the OSD and Health department end of November was announced publicly during the COP with a short press announcement on 'Early warning- Early action'. In addition discussions took place on how to channel climate info directly to National Societies on the context of the Preparedness for Climate change programme.

ACCCA

(Advancing Capacity to Support Climate Change Adaptation)

This is a programme in which the Climate Centre is involved in with the Malawi Red Cross, it aims to strengthen climate change capacities in developing countries, in particular through cooperation between knowledge centres and practitioners.

IDRC

(International Development Research Centre) based in Canada has a programme funded by DFID called Climate Change Adaptation in Africa (CCAA). There is a move to expand the program to Latin America with chances to include RC programs.

SEI

(Stockholm Environment Institute)

We agreed to organise a joint workshop, likely in June, likely back-to-back with a Bora-Bora type of conference (as in 2002 and 2005) on adaptation research questions from practitioners.

5. Preparations and Visibility of the RC/RC during the Conference

For the RC/RC Climate Centre the COP was not the main climate change related activity of 2007. The IFRC General Assembly and the IC in November were more important events. Activities, like the RC/RC Conference on climate change with 35 national societies in June, in the Hague (NL) and the production of the RC/RC Climate Guide were more important. No particular events or launch of reports was envisioned in the lead up to Bali. It was felt that the 'fan' could become a popular item and that the Climate Guide would be of interest to practitioners present at the COP, but these would not have direct relevance for the negotiations. With the media department of the IFRC and the media people in Bangkok and Indonesia 'last minute' arrangements were set up, which worked relatively well. In particular the mangrove tree planting on Sunday was a very good idea.

Mangrove tree planting

On Sunday 9 December the Bali chapter of PMI, supported by media staff of the Federation, organised a media event. At a sea side of Tanjung Bena village, on the west coast of the Nusa Dua enclave, a great number of small mangrove trees was planted which will help the coastal community protect itself

against increased risks of storm surges due to climate change. PMI's chairman, Mr. Pak Mar'ie, planted one of circa 3,000 trees, which will be complemented by another 7,000 over the coming months. The event drew wide attention from the village, and a number of media representatives covered the event. A filmed impression was shown on German news, several radio interviews were held, and an article was printed in the Jakarta Post.

6. Participation in panels

Representatives of the IFRC delegation participated in 6 panels and side events, During development and adaptation days the RC organised a panel on disaster risk reduction and climate change and participated in the panel on health, organised by WHO.

The RC also participated in another side event of WHO, and one from UNEP, ISDR and MCII.

7. Other related events and meetings

Insurance

There's currently a very rapid growth of innovative financial instruments for risk sharing (insurance, catastrophe bonds, etc) and growing awareness of the role they can play in CC (see www.climate-insurance.org/front_content.php?idart=793).

This field is growing into the hundreds of billions of dollars, and so far it's led by profit-seeking firms (e.g. reinsurers) or pro-invisible-hand institutions (e.g. WB). It will, be important to raise the visibility of the most vulnerable people and equity issues in this process. Key players are:

- Munich Climate Insurance Initiative - MCII (www.climate-insurance.org). Members include MunichRe, UNFCCC, WB, IIASA, WMO. MCII has a table at the negotiations on technical assistance. MCII will soon organize a workshop on insurance for NGOs working on CC; and support pilot projects. Strong message on

opportunity to use risk sharing instruments to address equity aspects of CC.

- Oxfam America - Private Sector Team: Moving very strongly into insurance & CC; will launch a pilot in Ethiopia, probably also in Central America.

- IIASA (www.iiasa.ac.at/Research/RAV): A research powerhouse on vulnerability and insurance, very committed to RC-like goals.

The Carbon Market and the Clean Development Mechanism

With the ratification of the Kyoto protocol by Russia in 2005 the carbon market was activated and the first generation of carbon and other emission trading schemes between the industrialized countries (who partly need to buy carbon credits to live up to their commitments to reduce their GHG emissions) and countries in transition and developing countries became reality. This is a vast growing market, currently of USD 30 billion.

It is worth while to explore possibilities to fund risk reduction measures with a GHG component, like planting of trees against landslides, sustainable energy sources etc. At this moment the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) seems to be too complicated and expensive. But the voluntary market may create possibilities. CARE is actively exploring this market and cooperation may be very interesting.

Red Cross Guide to (Re)construction in a changing climate

The Red Cross buildings dedicated to tsunami-related efforts in Indonesia were set in place with little consideration of climate issues, and are requiring about one thousand dollars per day in air conditioning. This is not only detrimental to the reconstruction budget, but also to the global climate via emissions. During Bali, some members of our delegation discussed options for addressing this issue.

8. Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

It was in the experience of the IFRC the first time during 15 years of the existence of the UNFCCC that climate change adaptation had as much attention and interest as at this COP. Adaptation was for the first time not to be ignored and is here to stay as a major issue.

It is also clear how much home work needs to be done by all parties and actors to come to 'informed decision making' and a good result at COP 15 in Copenhagen. Two years are not a lot of time.

Compared to the GHG-reduction agenda there are still few players to cover the huge agenda of defining the resources needed for adaptation, mobilisation of these resources and assuring adequate implementation of these resources (mainstreaming in development and disaster risk reduction), to reach out to and support the most vulnerable people. This is in particular the case in developing countries, where with most governments climate change is only covered by the environment department, with often little experience in disaster management and development.

Another observation during the COP was that there is a misconception, expressed by a number of COP-participants, that the organisations interested in climate change adaptation have turned up in large numbers 'for the money'. This is a negative connotation that we need to be aware of and counter.

Finally and related to the point above, for many it is not clear what climate change adaptation is about, which makes decision-making and 'buying in' also more complicated.

Clearly the IFRC is and will remain a relatively small player, as the focus of the UNFCCC process is on the reduction of Greenhouse gases. But the focus is expanding to include adaptation to climate change. It is one of the four building blocks of the Bali Action Plan (with mitigation/GHG reduction, technology transfer

and financing) On that subject the RC has the potential to be a very relevant and constructive actor. Already, because of a long presence through the Climate Centre, the RC is well rooted in this part of the negotiations. This year also showed the strong presence of other more advocacy focussed development organisations like Oxfam and Care. They had large delegations and were well prepared regarding their advocacy and media strategy. This was encouraging and welcome but also made it more urgent for the IFRC to rethink its positioning and strategy.

Engagement in the negotiations that leads to a result is not something that can be done overnight.

It requires engagement and actions through the whole year. However, the benefits go beyond the negotiations alone. It will strengthen the partnership with other civil society organisations, governments and knowledge centres, which will also be very beneficial at the operational level.

Some commented that it is not expected from the IFRC to play a very active role in the advocacy around the COPs. Others who are less bound by principles of neutrality may be more vocal when it comes to commenting on the negotiation process. It is expected however that the IFRC will be one of the main players on the ground, fuelling the negotiation process with experiences and knowledge from our operational work at local and national level, and, when necessary, backed up by solid research.

Recommendations:

At the international policy level a lot of key decisions regarding climate risk reduction will take place in the coming two years in the context of the UNFCCC post 2012 negotiations. That in itself makes it inevitable for the IFRC to participate, to have an influence.

In terms of positioning at the international level there is little if any difference with that of other development actors. Adequate funding and

adequate implementation to reach the most vulnerable are what all endorse. This is great, we do not need to convince friends and allies.

What however is missing and will be key, is to create more mass, to build up a collective solid position that convinces the negotiators and will lead to a good outcome in Copenhagen.

In this partnership the IFRC can play a key role as facilitator of the partnership at local, national and international level.

In this process it will be important to observe 'missing' or incomplete elements that the IFRC can address in shaping the global policy for climate risk reduction and adaptation. The declaration of the International Conference on climate change is guiding for these activities. Concretely the following actions could be taken:

1. Raise awareness about the impacts of climate change: a global media and communication strategy

A key commitment of the RC Movement and governments at the IC was to raise the awareness about the impacts of climate change on the most vulnerable people. This commitment has in particular consequences for the media and communication strategy. It is also clear from the experience in Bali that a more pro-active communication and media strategy, through the whole year, will be necessary to make a difference.

It will be of great importance to have substance to present at different intervals in the coming two years to develop a new and continued relationship with the media who traditionally cover climate change issues but not cover humanitarian issues.

A solid cooperation with the communication and media departments of national societies will be crucial in this strategy.

The following actions will be important:

1. Release of relevant studies/reports (3-4) that fuel the awareness raising and policy-development

2. Comments on real time extreme weather events that can be related to climate change.

3. Development of tailor-made materials to accelerate learning within the RC movement on CC issues as they relate to disaster management, health, food security and other aspects of our work

4. Provided there is enough support and input from national societies, a campaign in the second half of 2009 on the humanitarian impacts of climate change. The World Disasters Report 2009 to have climate change as the main theme could be a flagship in this campaign which could focus not only on increased awareness but also tangible global results like fundraising for climate risk reduction programs and/or volunteer mobilisation.

Around the COPs (COP 14 in Poland and Cop 15 in Copenhagen, both in the first half of December) a specific media strategy should be developed including site-visits to RC projects where climate risks are addressed. This could be projects in these countries, but also special journalist-tours to programmes in developing countries

A special 'gadget' like the fan in Bali is also very effective for visibility.

A full time staff person to communicate with the movement on climate change and to be part of the team at the COPs (then supported by a second communicator) will be necessary to fulfil the commitments.

2. Advocacy:

Advocacy: while our main message that the climate change is affecting more the most vulnerable is a very pertinent one, we should remember that most, if not all other players on this scene are saying the same thing more or less (certainly, UN, WB, ADB and many governments).

The key players in the CC process are asking for and interested in only one simple thing: what is your product that you can offer to us to

reverse the climate change trend. This product is primarily in adaptation and DP on a community level.

In addition we have build up a good reputation as facilitator, to bring key players together on DRR, Development and Climate Change adaptation issues. This role could be very much worth while in the coming vital years.

It is key for the next two years to build up good and continued relations with the negotiators before the COPs, through which we can communicate supportive information and ideas to the negotiators.

Key countries are:

US, China, India, Brazil, South Africa, Mexico, Russia, EU.

Within the EU the European Commission is important as the continuum, France having the presidency in the second half of 2008 and Sweden having the chair in the second half of 2009. Poland and Denmark as the hosts of respectively 2008 and 2009. In addition the UK, Germany and the Netherlands are quite active in climate risk reduction.

Within the G77, Bangladesh, Ghana and the Philippines have been active, as well as Tuvalu and Antigua and Barbuda. Saudi Arabia is most active within the OPEC group.

So these are the countries in terms of priority, but in the light of the negotiation-chaos described above any country may suddenly pop-up or fall down as relevant or irrelevant. Think of the decisive statement of PNG in the last night.

It would be ideal if we can create a group of RC advocates in these countries for the coming two years. Of course when NSses have interest in other countries, like Canada, Kenya or Australia that should be stimulated as well.

The New York delegation can play an important role, in particular because many of the NY-missions are also the main negotiators for the UNFCCC, in particular with LDCs and SIDS.

Related roles can be developed by regional delegations and the EU Liaison office.

Capacity building and Implementation

The best form of RC/RC engagement in the climate change discussion, to validate our arguments, is to give proof of our engagement in the field and communicate our experiences at the national and international level. The Preparedness fro Climate change program as well as other climate change related actions in tens of national societies should be scaled up, as agreed at the IC in Geneva and communicated to policymakers.

Produce a manual on RC climate adaptation projects. There is a lot of misconception on this in our own ranks. We need to be clearer as to what possible products we can offer, and some guide to the NSs as to how to develop and market them. This would be a good and practical supplement to the Climate Guide issues recently by the Climate Centre.

The role of PNSses to mobilise new resources for these programs will be very important.

The commitment to strengthen partnerships with governmental institutions, knowledge centres and civil society organisations will be very important.

Discuss possible partnership and complimentary between the Federation and the key international players.

A third 'Bora-Bora conference, bringing together in an informal setting the players from different sectors working on adaptation could be a major contribution from the RC to strengthen the cooperation and coordination towards Copenhagen. Provention, the Swedish Commission on climate change and development, headed by Johan Schaar, and the Netherlands government have expressed interest in co-organising this meeting.

Strengthening the staff of the RC/RC Climate Centre. Streamlining within the secretariat the integration of CC in programming and the contact with the Climate Centre.

A general information session at some point, facilitated by the Climate Centre, at the

Secretariat, annual PNSs meeting, and at an appropriate point, to the Zones, would be a useful thing to do as well.

The Hague, 17 January 2008

Madeleen Helmer,

Grateful for the input from Simon Missiri, Sitanon Jesdapipat, Zach Abrahams Raimond Duijsens and Pablo Suarez.