

Africa-wide Civil Society Climate Change Initiative
for Policy Dialogues
- ACCID -



The Position of African Civil Society

FANRPAN
Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network



A service (1-18 December 2009) alerting readers to key policy documents and perspectives, with a special emphasis on agriculture and climate change, brought to you by Mr Sindiso Ngwenya, Secretary General, COMESA and Chairman of FANRPAN Board of Governors

Alert: COP15 - 12 December 2009

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Yesterday's alert:

[Agriculture, forestry and climate changes](#)

Monday's alert:

[General perspectives](#)

Copenhagen: 'A deal without agriculture, is no deal'

For those struggling to understand what “cap and trade” means, the recent debate between two pre-eminent American academics, James Hansen and Paul Krugman, should be informative. It was conducted in the pages of the New York Times. The International Organisation for Migration and the Centre for Global Development both released new reports this week. The global ANSA network will hold an event at COP15 on social accountability and climate change. Full details below.

- [James Hansen: Cap and Fade](#)
- [Paul Krugman: Unhelpful Hansen](#)

Social Accountability: Connecting citizens and governments towards effective climate change response

The Affiliated Network on Social Accountability (ANSA), funded by the World Bank Institute and with regional projects in Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, and South Asia, in partnership with the Ateneo School of Government, will jointly conduct a forum entitled, “Social Accountability: Connecting Citizens and Governments

Towards Effective Climate Change Response” on 16 December 2009. Please join us as we launch and introduce social accountability as an underlying framework and approach in instituting good governance practices towards identifying, developing, and implementing effective and responsive climate change solutions.

[Event details](#)

Migration, environment and climate change: assessing the evidence

IOM

December 2009

This book (447pages, 2.27MB) focuses on seven key areas of research relating to the topic of migration, the environment and climate change, covering issues such as data challenges, research methods, sudden environmental and slow-onset events, and policy responses. The focus is not limited to climate change as much of the research literature tends to focus on migration and the wider concept of environmental change. The book is mainly focused on the impact of environmental/climate change on migration given the current policy interest in this issue, but it is recognized that there is a considerable body of literature on the impact of migration and refugee movements, on the environment. This book offers a selective review of key research to date on the topic of migration, the environment and climate change within the aforementioned themes. It examines the existing evidence with respect to the ways in which changes in the environment and climate change are affecting the movement of people and the types of policy responses and protection gaps which potentially exist. Furthermore, it offers an overview of innovative approaches to measuring and collecting data on the migration and environment nexus.

[Download book](#)

It's one climate policy world out there - almost

Centre for Global Development, Working Paper 195

December 2009

In the run-up to the December 2009 Copenhagen climate conference, the authors surveyed members of the international development community with a special interest in climate change on three sets of detailed questions: (1) what action different country groups should take to limit climate change; (2) how much non-market funding there should be for emissions reductions and adaptation in developing countries, and how it should be allocated; and (3) which institutions should be involved in delivering climate assistance, and how the system should be governed.

About 500 respondents from 88 countries completed the survey between November 19-24, 2009. About a third of the respondents grew up in developing countries, although some of them now live in developed countries. A broad majority of respondents from both developing and developed countries held very similar views on the responsibilities of the two different country groups, including on issues that have been very controversial in the negotiations.

Most favored binding commitments now by developed countries, and commitments by 2020 by 'advanced developing countries' (Brazil, China, India, South Africa and others), limited use of offsets by developed countries, strict monitoring of compliance with commitments, and the use of trade measures (e.g. carbon-related tariffs) only in very narrow circumstances. Respondents from developing countries favored larger international transfers than those from developed countries, but the two groups share core ideas on how transfers should be allocated.

Among institutional options for managing climate programs, a plurality of respondents from developed (48 percent) and developing (56 percent) countries preferred a UN-managed world climate fund, while many from both groups also embraced the UN Adaptation Fund's approach, which is to accredit national institutions within countries which are eligible to manage implementation of projects that the Fund finances. Among approaches to governance, the most support went to the Climate Investment Fund model-of equal representation of developing and developed countries on the board.


[Working paper](#)

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