

ENVIRONMENT
AND
CLIMATE CHANGE
DIPLOMACY
TRAINING

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES



While environmental diplomacy is a field often neglected in international relations, it is indispensable to apprehend the world, where an increasing share of environmental issues are the object of international negotiations for their governance. The manifestations of anthropocene epoch are tractable in climate change, ecosystem degradation and a growing number of natural disasters. Professor Hamilton in 2016 highlighted that the true nature of the threat that humankind pose on the Earth is the incapability of humankind to control their activities. Environmental multilateralism started in June 1972 when the United Nations held the Human Environment Conference in Stockholm, Sweden. This was followed by the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Environmental negotiations advanced in 1988 when UNEP and World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) established the Inter-

governmental Panel on Climate Change to assess the risk of human-induced climate change. In 1992 the world came together at the Earth Summit and opened for signature the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity. Climate change negotiations at the Conference of Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have been held annually since 1992 and they are often technical and complex, and difficult for new negotiators to fully grasp even over a period of three to four years. This issue should be considered in the light of the increasing requirements under the Paris Agreement, which requires additional reporting, capacity and representation.

Diplomacy is an essential element for climate change negotiations now, it helps to ensure successful and effective negotiations. Clearer negotiating standards may be required so that

negotiating is done in a more consistent and skillful manner. Diplomacy team development and strengthening should be a core focus, and weakness in this area can undermine negotiations effectiveness. It is therefore necessary to organise workshops before the COP to the UNFCCC and other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), covering basic diplomacy issues and topics specific to each COP. Developing potential negotiators through education and training on diplomacy is key to building strong and reliable national diplomatic and negotiations team.

Given the ethical paradox at the heart of climate change – a global problem that most affects those who have least contributed to it – strong and effective global cooperation in building this essential capacity is critical, particularly for poor and vulnerable countries and communities, and those with least capacity. Positive steps toward greater community resilience, adaptive capacity, and limiting vulnerabilities can be achieved through increased world collaboration and communication. Negotiators need to particularly emphasise on how to support and

protect poor and vulnerable communities, and ensure their voices are heard globally. Delegates should also contain a list of priority areas for action to debate on, including the specific country needs.

Zimbabwe, like many developing countries, still show the need for additional expertise and technical training to participate at the negotiations. Government and non-government negotiators in the country need additional capacity to be able to fully represent the country at the International meetings. In particular, owing to the evolving nature of climate science and policy, education can enable delegates from various fields (environment, climate change, trade, markets, development finance etc) in the country to benefit from climate change science and current issues on climate governance, by transferring scientific knowledge to them. In this regard, capacity-building is widely recognized by the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement as an essential element for effective climate negotiations to give Zimbabwe a voice.

TRAINING OBJECTIVES



Training on basic diplomacy issues in negotiations; such as procedures, protocol, dressing, language



Analysis of fundamental issues from a developing country perspective.



To provide potential negotiators with a history of the negotiations on the Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Paris Agreement, key decisions that have already been adopted and issues to be discussed at each specific COP meeting.



To offer an interaction opportunity between experienced negotiators and new negotiators.



To train on how to engage other country representatives or development financiers for bilaterals and networking.

TRAINING CONTENT

The training sets out a way forward for capacity-building activities, such as developing and strengthening negotiating skills and knowledge, as well as providing opportunities for experienced negotiators to share their experiences, and thereby increasing their readiness to participate more fully in the climate change process.

Some of the topics to be discussed in the trainings include:

- Global Diplomacy, Multilateral Environmental Agreements and Climate Change
- Application and impact of international law on environmental and climate change diplomacy
- Communication, negotiating skills and conflict resolution
- VIP protocol, dress code and language
- Diplomacy and leadership

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

At the end of the training workshop, Negotiators should:

- Have diplomacy to push for international agreements and policies that put human beings and the needs of Zimbabwe, including the poor and most vulnerable communities and the duties of the world's affluent people, at the heart of sound environmental management and responses to climate change.
- Facilitate effective international cooperation on climate change.
- Be representable, eloquent, engaging and confident negotiators, well prepared for negotiations across different streams of MEAs.
- Be able to engage in successful short- and long-term deals that will foster sustainable development in Zimbabwe.

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Zimbabwe, like many developing countries, still show the need for additional expertise and technical training to participate at the negotiations.



Negotiating is not about pushing one's points, but clear understanding of substance and procedure to advance the desired outcome. Communication is to diplomacy what blood is to the human body.

TRAINING MANUAL: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, NEGOTIATION SKILLS, PROTOCOL AND ETIQUETTE.

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1. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, COMMUNICATION & NEGOTIATION SKILLS



WHAT IS INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS?

International Relations refers to interactions of states with each other and with international organisations and certain subnational entities. It refers to transnational relations above territorial dynamics and favours do not necessarily stem from states. It is the interconnectedness of politics, economics and law at a global level.

Scope of International Relations encompasses globalization, diplomatic relations, state sovereignty, international security, ecological sustainability, environmental issues, climate change, cyber security, migration, disease and pest control, nuclear non-proliferation, nationalism, economic development, trade and investments, global finance, anti-terrorism and human rights among others.

As global challenges have continued to increase and become more complex, the need for countries to jointly tackle these challenges has grown. Numerous regional (e.g. SADC, COMESA, ECOWAS) and international organisations (IUCN, WWF, USAID, DFID, GIZ) have developed with the UN at the apex. The growing importance of seeking multilateral solutions and the importance of conference diplomacy in the 21st century has been partly due to the rise in problems of a universal nature. These problems require joint solutions at the global level.

Key concepts of International Relations include:

- Sovereignty
- National Interest

- Non state actors
- Power blocs
- Polarity
- Interdependence
- Dependence
- Unilateralism
- Bilateralism
- Multilateralism

International Relations is becoming increasingly relevant as the world grows more and more interconnected through trade and commerce, migration, the internet and through social media, and concerns about pressing global environmental problems.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:

- Refers to interactions of states with each other and with international organisations and certain subnational entities.
- It is the interconnectedness of politics, economics and law at a global level.

There are different approaches that have been dealt with in international relations. Some of the common approaches include:

REALISM:

Places state security and power above all else. States are seen as self-interested, power seeking, rational actors who seek to maximize their security and chances of survival in a way to maximize individual state security (America First). Any act of war must be based on self-

interest rather than on idealism. Focus is on interests rather than morality or ideology. Peace is sought through strength. Management of war and peace is an important factor. Everything leads to conflicts which should be limited and managed.

IDEALISM:

Highlights the importance of cooperation. International relations should lead the world to a better place. It envisages a world where States dismantle alliances against each other. At some stage the world will be politically united. Normative position is to make the world a better place. This approach would embrace multilateralism.

Liberalism: Individuals are basically good and capable of meaningful cooperation to promote positive change. States, NGOs and Inter-governmental organisations are key actors in the international system. States have many interests that are not necessarily unitary or autonomous but interdependent.

Different tools are used in international relations to advance states/party objectives and some of these are:

- Diplomacy
- Sanctions
- War
- Naming and Shaming
- Allotment of Economic Benefits
- Cultural Diplomacy
- Conference Diplomacy

COMMUNICATION

Communication is transferring information and understanding from one to one or one to many. It could take place in a verbal or a written mode and could use forms such as face-to-face meetings, group discussions, e-mail writing, and even non-verbal modes like gestures, body language, and many more.

VERBAL SKILLS

Verbal communication is communication involving words, both spoken and written. By improving your verbal communication skills, you will quickly connect and build rapport, earn respect, gain influence, and become more likable and accepted. When using verbal communication, it is important to be friendly and not to talk too much but brief, authentic and clear. One should practice humility and think before they speak. When one speaks, they should do it with confidence, at the same time focusing on their body language. Verbal communication provides instant feedback because it involves questioning and paraphrasing and offers opportunity to check for understanding. It increases speed of communication and offers faster closure on open items. However, verbal communication offers no record unless minutes of the meeting are recorded and is also usually unstructured.

NON-VERBAL SKILLS

Non-verbal communication includes implicit messages, whether intentional or not, which are expressed through non-verbal behaviours. It includes facial expressions, the tone and pitch of the voice, gestures displayed through body language and the physical distance between the communicators. It constitutes of Physical, Aesthetic, Signs, and Symbolic means. Non-verbal communication complements Verbal Communication - It may accent or underline a verbal message. Pounding the table, for example, can underline a message. Gestures talk more than words. Non-verbal communication could be positive or negative and is indicative of a person's personality.

LISTENING SKILLS

Listening skills are vital for interpersonal communication. Listening is different from

hearing. Listening is the ability to accurately receive and interpret messages in the communication process and this is a critical skill in the negotiations. Listening is key to all effective communication. Without the ability to listen effectively, messages are easily misunderstood. Effective listening is a skill that underpins all positive diplomatic relationships. Almost 75% of what we hear goes without listening. Listening involves: (a) Attending to the message (b) Following the message (c) Reflecting back the message. Listening refers to proper decoding of the message to have same perception about the message communicated.

FEEDBACK SKILLS

Giving effective feedback, like all skills, needs learning, practice and patience. Feedback is about giving information in a way that encourages the recipient to accept it, reflect on it, learn from it, and hopefully make changes for the better. Being able to give feedback is a skill that is useful in diplomacy to ensure that you captured everything correctly and there is consensus. The feedback skills increase efficiency in international relations.

SIGNIFICANCE OF COMMUNICATION

- Helps in smooth working during negotiations
- Acts as basis of coordination and decision making
- Promotes cooperation, collaboration, common understanding and peace
- Establishes effective leadership
- Boosts morale and provides Motivation
- Increases states/party's engagement and efficiency
- Increases visibility and promotes multilateralism

Communication is deemed to have taken place when there is common understanding of the subject between individuals or parties. They

may not necessarily agree on the issue but have a similar understanding of what it means or entails. Communication is to diplomacy what blood is to the human body. When communication ceases, diplomacy is dead. It is at the heart of diplomacy.

Diplomatic communication is official correspondence between agents authorised by a state to conduct its foreign relations either at home or abroad with similarly authorised representatives of foreign governments. Diplomatic communication is intended to persuade, inform or gather information, protest or object. There are various forms of diplomatic communication.

Note Verbale or Third-Party Note: Formal communication written in the Third Person. It is written on official paper with a coat of arms but not on letterheads.

Aide Memoire: Less formal and used to convey information

Bout de papier: Non paper, written summary of a presentation by or to a foreign government. It is not attributable. It is written on plain paper. Letters can also be exchanged between high level dignitaries, such as Heads of State and Ministers which constitute high level diplomatic communication.

LANGUAGES

Different states or organisations use different official languages in accordance with the composition of their membership

SADC uses English, Portuguese and French. A proposal has been mooted to introduce kiSwahili

The AU has English, French, Spanish and Arabic
The UN has Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish

There is a cost to having translation and simultaneous interpretation services.

WHAT IS NEGOTIATION?

A negotiation is a discussion between two or more parties to find out the solution and for the purpose of reaching a joint agreement about differing needs or opinions. It involves using the art of 'persuasion' to get others to understand and agree with your viewpoint. It works best when an individual has a win-win attitude and has substance on the matter under discussion and understands procedure. There are two types of negotiations and these are:

- **Distributive negotiation:** every party focuses on meeting their national interests, regardless of the loss the others may have to face. Most business-related negotiations are distributive and are driven by profit or 'win-lose' negotiation.
- **Integrative negotiation:** focuses on mutual interests of all the parties and thus, comes up with constructive solutions that will be beneficial for all. Most environment and climate related negotiations are integrative.

NEED FOR NEGOTIATIONS

No two people or parties are exactly the same. Therefore, each individual/party think and behaves differently in different situations and has different needs, wants, priorities, beliefs and aims. It is this basic difference between parties that gives rise to disagreement and conflict from time to time. Moreover, to mutually co-exist with each other at personal, professional as well as business or diplomatic level, it is important that these conflicts and disagreements are resolved.

Conflicts may lead to arguments and resentment which may result in one or all of the involved parties feeling unhappy, contributing to wars

and the vulnerable states suffering the most. Hence, negotiation helps everyone involved to seek a common ground of agreement between the disagreements and also meet their individual objectives.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF NEGOTIATION

There are a few common basic principles that apply to all types of negotiations and in all situations. Some of the basic principles of negotiation are as follows:

There are always at least two parties involved in any negotiation process, in any negotiation, the two parties share at least some common interest, either in the subject matter or in the negotiating context that brings both the parties together in a negotiation. The initiation of any negotiation always results due to different opinions and objectives of the two parties which hinders the outcome in general. Each and every party enters into a negotiation with a firm belief that they should maintain their initial stance and persuade the other party to change, each part would believe to have a chance of persuading the other party to modify their original stance. It is a general belief, that parties do consider negotiation as a better way of trying to solve their differences.

Every negotiation process involves compromise or change of opinion of one or both parties in order to reach an acceptable final agreement. It is important that in every negotiation, adequate time is at hand in order to debate the various viewpoints of both or all the parties and reach an agreement. The negotiation process is always a process of direct and verbal interchange which involves interaction between/among parties. Each party has some influence of power, whether it may be real or assumed, over the other's ability to act and think.

DID YOU KNOW?

The following are the most crucial skills that can help you become a great negotiator:

- Be open and flexible
- Always be ethical
- Always empathise
- Develop good social skills
- Follow your intuitions
- Be assertive
- Have substance on the subject matter
- Understand procedure

THE ART OF NEGOTIATIONS

Negotiation is an art; you can get better and better with it. If you feel that you don't have an innate talent for negotiations, don't be disappointed because these skills can be honed and developed with proper training and practice. People who always speak good things may feel that they are good negotiators, but that is not always the case. Negotiation is all about understanding what you want and what the other person wants, and then coming up with a win-win scenario hence it requires strategic thinking.

Negotiation happens everywhere – it is omnipresent. You may have to negotiate over anything – right from the deadlines of a project to which person will do what chores at home. In the real world, it is sometimes difficult to ascertain whether your negotiation is good or bad. You may think that you are a good negotiator, but in reality, it may be just the opposite. Even before you negotiate, you will have to know what can be negotiated and what cannot be negotiated.

BENEFITS OF NEGOTIATION

The following are some of the benefits of negotiations:

- Good negotiations help you to gain better control in decision making
- They help you to identify and understand one as well as the other parties' interests and also understand the differences between both.
- It helps to reach a 'Win-Win' Solution, which is mutually beneficial to all the parties involved in a negotiation.
- Good negotiations also help to improve interpersonal relationships.
- They help to develop and maintain an overall harmonious and thriving interpersonal/inter-state environment.
- It is one of the easiest and quickest ways to solve conflicts and disagreements.
- Negotiations help to reduce stress and frustration among two conflicting parties.
- Negotiations help to reach an agreement in cases where a dead end may be reached if a consensus is not established between two/many differing needs, wants or opinions.

APPROACHES TO NEGOTIATIONS/ TIPS

There are different approaches, skills and tips that are critical in negotiations. Some of them include:

- There is need for thorough preparations
- There is need to be presentable at all times
- Goals and objectives need to be clear from the outset: There is need to be clear on what is to be achieved
- Follow appropriate negotiating etiquette
- Comportment: It is important to respect negotiating partners by arriving on time
- Use polite language at all times
- There is need for integrity: If you can be "bought" so can somebody else: If you are bought, someone else is achieving his objective

- Build coalitions where there are common objectives and interests (SADC, AU, G77 and China, etc). Lone rangers do not achieve much. If you want to travel fast, do it alone but if you want to travel far, do it with others.
- Take nobody for granted
- Don't leak confidences
- Be aware of cross-cultural tactics and practices
- Each process has its agreed rules of procedure: familiarise yourself with them
- Be discrete in your pronouncements: Nobody was ever quoted for saying nothing
- Avoid being the megaphone for other people's positions.

NEGOTIATION TACTICS

Negotiations are not zero-sum games. It is important to listen and analyse other parties' positions.

The agenda is not just a list of issues. Analyse it. Secretariats are usually driven by agendas of those who pay the piper or their own.

The following tactics can be deployed:

- Inform
- Approach civilly and seek support
- Horse trading
- Threats
- Bully, browbeat, dominate, overawe
- Use charisma and charm
- Rely on solidarity (comfort in numbers)
- Manage expectations
- Flexible negotiation
- Cross issue blackmail
- Mediation
- Trick or deceive
- Wear them down

OVERCOMING NEGOTIATIONS DEADLOCK LOBBYING / ENGAGING

Lobbying is an important method of securing desired outcomes and overcoming deadlocks.

It is important to gather advance intelligence on the positions of other countries and groupings. A national position should be adopted to guide the negotiators based on the country's priorities and needs. The bottom lines/red lines must be defined. Negotiators should start from positions that give them room to compromise rather than from bottom lines.

In modest diplomacy, most lobbying is done before the Conference. It is also done in the corridors as positions evolve. It is therefore important to monitor to follow evolution of debates as positions might change during the Conference.

Dynamics change in different negotiations: The G77 and China was more united in the negotiation of SDGs and Agenda 2030 but there is more division and even competing interests under climate change negotiations

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, COMMUNICATION, & NEGOTIATION SKILLS

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2. PROTOCOL, ETIQUETTE AND LANGUAGE



PROTOCOL

Protocol is an important part of diplomatic practice linked with history, royalty, religion, environmental management, culture and language. Protocol involves etiquette on a local and international scale, and the practice of good manners on a daily basis. In the implementation of various foreign-policy events of the diplomatic service of any state follows certain traditions, conventions and rules, a community which is called diplomatic Protocol or, for short, Protocol. Diplomatic Protocol is the form in which is embodied every foreign policy action of the state, its internal or external representation or representative.

Today protocol is important because it not only covers the ceremonial rules that are followed during official functions and how to behave on these special occasions, but it also provides a set of established rules of courteousness that are to be respected in society or negotiating meetings.

DEFINITION OF PROTOCOL

These are formal conventional rules and regulations of conduct for government/s and their representatives including diplomats at the work place, official functions, conferences, seminars or private functions. The purpose of rules or regulations is to accord concerned persons privileges or treatment they deserve. The key issue is how one relates to his or her seniors, colleagues, subordinates and visitors. In the diplomatic world, Protocol is a very necessary and indispensable element for the creation, development and maintenance of proper, cordial ties between states. It helps

to avoid misunderstandings. It also helps to guarantee harmony between authorities of the State and the diplomatic community.

IMPLICATIONS OF NOT OBSERVING PROTOCOL

Poor or incorrect interpretations of formal norms or customs can have regrettable consequences that may be serious or dangerous to international stability. Failure to observe protocol leads to souring of relations, either inter-personal, institutional, inter-country and inter-continental. It leads to loss of confidence or credibility (at individual, institutional and national levels). In some instances, it can result in collapse of a conference, meeting or a workshop, thereby losing business opportunities or failure to achieve meeting outcomes.

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

Order of precedence refers to the ranking of people in order of their importance based on status, rank, power, prestige, and more, accordingly, people should receive the treatment they deserve. Without precedence, it would be impossible to establish channels of communication between and among nations or institutions and to resolve problems or strengthen peaceful ties. Equally important is the need to use the correct forms of addressing very important persons (VIPs) to avoid embarrassment. This also applies in environment and climate negotiations where different types of meetings are led by different offices such as the President, the Chair, and or

the Facilitator depending on the nature of the meeting e.g. formal or informal.

RECIPROCITY

The Principle of Reciprocity is a prudential rule that is used by states in the management of relations. States being senders as well as receivers of other Parties' views, ambassadors etc, they should treat Parties or foreign ambassadors with lawful respect in order to encourage similar treatment of their own, a rule which would hardly carry weight if disrespect on one side was not matched with disrespect on the other and this can contribute to deadlock in negotiations, simply because protocol has been breached.

ENTERTAINMENT AND HOSPITALITY

It is important to create a relaxed environment for stakeholders/ parties/ member states because you will get to know each other well and easier to make friends. Friendship will facilitate exchange of ideas and experiences as stakeholders will be open to sound out their opinions. Informally, hospitality helps to canvass for support from stakeholders. There are a variety of options which can be used to provide entertainment and hospitality to stakeholders, these include Luncheons, Dinners or Banquets, Receptions and Cocktails. During environment and climate negotiations, such events are held to provide an informal place to understand Parties' views and positions and what informs their positions from a technical or substantial angle.

PLANNING FOR A FUNCTION

When planning for a function, it is crucial to know the best time to hold the function, in order to have other negotiators or parties attend relaxed and comfortable. It is advisable to

consider their schedule. You also need to think of an accessible and comfortable venue for them. You should also be clear on the purpose of the function you are hosting. A guest list will assist in acquiring enough space and resources, as well as proper designation of guests, and making sitting arrangements, for example, using name tags. Food and drinks should be able to accommodate cultural diversity and dietary requirements. You should also be ready to receive guests as they file in (handshakes, embracing and kissing).

INVITATIONS

Invitations for functions must be sent in advance depending on the nature of the occasion using reliable means such as Embassies, courier, vehicle delivery by messenger. The invitations must be sent in time, at least 8 months for Conferences or 8 days for Receptions and Luncheons within the same locality. It is not recommended for any invitee to decline at the last minute, one confirms or declines attendance promptly. The request for immediate reply must be indicated (RSVP). An example, the UNFCCC communicates the Conference of Parties (COP) on Climate Change and the meeting of each COP is agreed a year before.

It is important to note that an invitation is personal and directed to an individual, it may not be accepted by another. It must be addressed to the person and not the position he or she occupies. It is essential to correctly pronounce and above all write the surnames of the invitees. Names should be thoroughly verified, and correct spellings used on the invitations. Information on cards and envelopes needs to correspond. The same care must be taken with the distinctive titles of an individual, such as Your Excellency. If the post of the person is noted, it must correspond to the exact official title. Lastly, the invitation should indicate the appropriate dress code expected at the event.

DRESSING FOR FUNCTIONS

When invited to a function, it is important to dress appropriately according to the event. Invitation cards normally specify the dress code of the event. Smart casual is fit for less formal occasions, however, avoid wearing jeans especially when there are VIPs. Environment and climate change official meetings and conferences require formal dress code.

PUNCTUALITY AT FUNCTIONS/ NEGOTIATIONS

When attending a function or a negotiating meeting or a bilateral, it is important for one to be punctual and be on time, and one should not arrive too early or too late. It is inappropriate or disrespectful to arrive after the Guest of Honour. However, when late, walk discretely. If you are delayed or intend to leave early advise host before leaving. As you get to the function and you start mingling with other people, introduce yourself, and or exchange business cards.

BEHAVIOURS TO AVOID AT A FUNCTION



- Do not be a glutton or eat with obvious appetite
- Take food in small portions
- Repeats are allowed
- Chew food with mouth closed
- Drink only to appease your thirst, not to become intoxicated, which could lead to inappropriate or simply inconvenient statements
- Never criticize your hosts, even benignly
- Be generous with comments
- Observe clothing, gossip, pronounced physical features, excess weight or short stature of other guests without ever expressing your opinion in that regard
- Always greet others courteously, but without effusive expressions of affection towards acquaintances
- In conversations, usually trivial, avoid speaking in the first person. Also avoid recounting autobiographical experiences that would be of greater interest to one's grandchildren than one's colleague proper language
- Avoid talking and laughing loudly
- Accommodate others
- Do not interrupt a conversation already underway, except to express a brief or incisive opinion, or some witticism
- Never speak of money or property that you own. Remember that tax inspectors are rarely invited to these events
- Avoid taboo topics, such as religion and politics
- Assess value of discussion
- Do not stick to familiar faces

DINING ETIQUETTE



- If you are hosting – arrive early
- Ensure proper seating arrangements
- Usher guests to their seats or assist them find their places
- Gentlemen give precedence to ladies
- Wait to be ushered to your seat
- Do not play with utensils
- Get to know your cutlery, how food is served and the order
- Always place the napkin on your lap
- Do not experiment with dishes
- Do not overload utensils with food, avoid spilling
- Avoid big bites
- Do not blow over food
- Do not blow your nose
- Avoid personal issues
- Ladies do not place your handbags on the table
- Avoid grooming in public
- Always remember common courtesies

NB. If you are not sure aim to be second, third or last.

ETIQUETTE AND GROOMING

Etiquette: refers to customs, practices or rules of behaviour regarded as correct in social and professional life for public officials. It is influenced by different cultures.

Etiquette emphasizes consideration for others, for example when dining, holding conversations, carrying out introductions, negotiating and while at workplace.

Grooming: is an essential part of human socialisation and development, that is, life skills and personal presentation. It is about being smart, looking your best every time and

presenting yourself on every occasion in the best possible light. This takes hard work and dedication. For ladies, it is about skin care, make-up (simple), manicure, nail inspections and hair care (neat and conservative). You need to know what to wear and dress appropriately. Deportment/Mannerism is all about one's posture. Knowing how to walk and move helps make you look good and feel good no matter what size or height you are. Looking good makes you feel fantastic and can boost your confidence and self-esteem. You should always put in mind that the first impression is a lasting impression

DRESSING/CLOTHING

“Clothes make the man or woman.” The way a person dresses makes a statement about one’s self identification and image conveyed to others as well as level of occupational aspirations. The importance of wearing appropriate clothing at all times depending on one’s profession, as well as the function is critical. Dressing for success means more than buying a couple of new suits for special occasions. In order to build

a career/diplomatic wardrobe, carefully select clothing and accessories that mix and match well and that convey a sense of confidence, self-assurance and individuality. This includes special attire appropriate for “Casual Fridays” and for social functions. In clothing selection, quality always trumps quantity. You should manage your wardrobe well to avoid wearing same clothes repeatedly (unless it’s a uniform).



MEN

- Always put on well-pressed clothes
- Choose dark colours for suits i.e. blue, charcoal grey, black
- Have not less than 3 suits and rotate them
- Choose good fabrics i.e. blended wool, linen
- Long-sleeved shirts – plain colours, for example, White/blue
- Well-shined shoes and matching leather belt
- Tie
- Trimmed hairs
- Clean socks and undergarments

WORST DRESSING FOR MEN

- Casual shoes worn with suit
- White socks
- Crimplene suits
- Food stains on tie
- Wide tie worn with narrow lapel
- A tie which is too long or too short
- Short sleeved shirt worn with jacket
- Jacket so tight that vent sticks out
- Top button of shirt undone when worn with tie
- Thin end of the tie showing
- Big bunch of keys dangling from belt or pocket
- Sandals worn with socks together with suit
- Jacket sleeves too long



WOMEN

Women have more flexibility in what to wear to impress.

- Business suits are a safe bet
- Conservative business dress with tasteful accessories
- Dark solids are more appropriate than pastels or prints (unless you are interviewing for a job in the leisure industry).
- Scarves and belts need to add the right touch
- Get to know your figure and analyse your physical features. With the full knowledge of your figure, you may now dress to emphasize or expose your good features and cancel the bad ones
- Clothes should be tried in front of a full mirror before they are paid for to avoid disappointment.

WORST DRESSING FOR WOMEN

- Noisy jewellery
- Stilettoes
- Sleeveless top
- Laddered hosiery
- See through blouses that show bra
- Short skirt
- Fishnet hosiery/coloured ones
- Cleavage exposed.
- Inside clothing exposed, such as, pant etc

HOW DO YOU DECIDE WHAT IMAGE TO PROJECT?

- The expectations of your organisation
- The prevailing culture
- The perceptions surrounding your occupation
- Where you work, its geographical location
- The nature of the job, what do you actually do all day, the physical aspects.
- What kind of image you need to project?
- Your personal style, personality, temperament, goals, values and level of ambition

If you are a national negotiator involved in bilateral and multilateral processes, it is important to practice trust, temperament and relationship building. This will help you advance your position and get others to support your standpoint. Avoid use of heavy colognes-use mild fragrances, your first impressions should not be about your scent.

WHAT IS IMAGE AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

No matter who you are or what you do, the way you dress and present yourself has a major impact on your success. Your professional image will either make or break your chances of getting ahead in business because you are judged by the image you project. It is the personal presentation that is vital for an individual's positive consideration for a job or even the ultimate move up the ranks and success of an individual.

In business, competition is fierce, and your image can be an asset or a hindrance, so you need to take your image seriously and do what you can to make it work for you. You need to be truly in control of your life and career. For one to be a seasoned negotiator that the national government can depend on is premised on being responsible and accountable. Civility,

refinedness and gentleness are the passports to hearts and homes and good manners are the best letter of recommendation among strangers. On the other end, awkwardness, coarseness and scruffiness are met with locked doors and closed hearts hence you may never be recommended for future meetings or conferences.

CONCLUSION

As a public/diplomatic official, you can only be effective if you understand and observe protocol procedures, follow socially or professionally accepted etiquette and dress appropriately. You are the public face and soul of your institution/country.

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Long term records on weather and climate have proven that climate change is real, and it is attributed to the anthropogenic effect. The impacts of climate change require multilateralism and urgent action.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE POLICY: CLIMATE SCIENCE

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3. WEATHER, CLIMATE AND CLIMATE VARIABILITY



WEATHER

is the state of the atmosphere—its temperature, humidity, wind, rainfall and so on—over hours to weeks at a specific location. It is influenced by the oceans, land surfaces and ice sheets, which together with the atmosphere form what is called the ‘climate system’. The weather elements can change hour by hour, day by day. The weather we experience differs around the world. Even across Zimbabwe we experience a wide range of different weather types.

CLIMATE

refers to the average weather conditions in a place or region over many years (at least 30 years

or more). For example, the climate in Zimbabwe is hot and wet in summer and cool and dry in winter and is called the savanna climate. During the second term, school children prepare for winter wear which will keep them warm. The average climate around the world is called global climate.

CLIMATE VARIABILITY.

Weather conditions can change from one year to the next. For example, Zimbabwe might have a dryer summer one year and humid summer the next. This kind of change is normal. But when the average pattern over many years’ changes, it could be a sign of CLIMATE CHANGE!

WHAT IS CLIMATE CHANGE THEN?

Climate change is a change in the pattern of weather, and related changes in oceans, land surfaces and ice sheets, occurring over time scales of decades or longer.

WHY IS THE CLIMATE CHANGING?

Observed climatic changes cannot be attributed to a single factor with absolute certainty. However, there is consensus among scientists that much of the warming after 1950 can be attributed to human activities such as burning fossil fuels and deforestation that have led to increased greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. Globally, atmospheric carbon dioxide (the most important greenhouse gas) levels have increased by 35% from pre-industrial times. The pattern of temperature changes associated with this global warming now suggest, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, “... a discernible human influence on global climate”.

According to IPCC fourth assessment report (2007), globally, the primary sources of greenhouse gas emissions are the energy supply sector (26%), industry (19%) and forestry (17%). Agriculture and transportation account for 14% and 13% of total emissions, respectively.

WHAT REALLY IS GLOBAL WARMING?

Over the past century the average temperature of Earth has been gradually increasing. This is cause for concern because a further increase in Earth’s temperature may disrupt global systems worldwide, with effects ranging from more, intense storms and floods in some regions to severe droughts, unreliable rain seasons and heat waves in others.

The issue of global warming has frequently been appearing in the media over the past

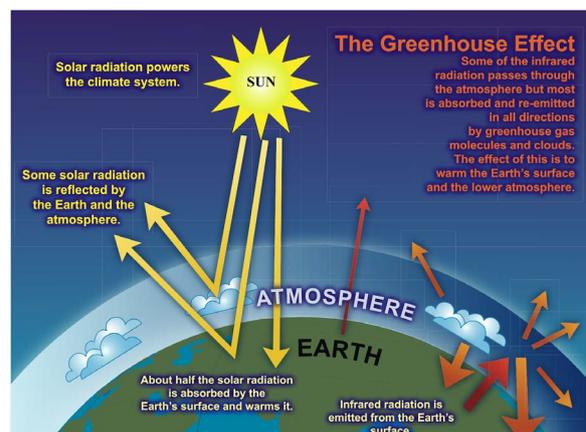
few years. Despite the importance of global warming, many people are not aware of it, or have misconceptions. For example, some people believe that global warming is caused by the “hole” in the ozone layer, while others think it’s caused by black soot billowing from smokestacks. Neither is true. It’s a little more complicated and has to do with something called the “greenhouse effect.”

DID YOU KNOW?

The earth’s atmosphere is heated from below. The sun heats the surface of the Earth, and some of this heat goes into warming the air near the surface. The heated air rises and spreads up through the atmosphere. So the air temperature is highest near the surface and decreases as altitude increases.

THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

Life on Earth would be impossible without the atmosphere. It contains oxygen and other gases essential for plants and animals. The atmosphere protects us from the Sun’s harmful rays. The atmosphere also acts like a blanket to keep our planet at a livable temperature through trapping some heat from escaping into space. Life on Earth is possible because our atmosphere keeps our planet warm. This warmth is due to the “greenhouse effect,” which is a natural phenomenon.



The greenhouse effect is a natural phenomenon that makes our planet hospitable for life. The effect is caused by certain invisible gases—called greenhouse gases—in the atmosphere. Without those gases, which keep Earth warm, our planet would be a frigid ball of ice.

There is, however, some disturbing evidence that the heat-trapping property of our atmosphere is changing. So, to understand the reasons why the globe may be warming up, and to predict what may happen in the future, we first have to understand how the greenhouse effect works.

HOW THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT WORKS

The greenhouse effect can be easily understood when you stay in a car with closed windows in the sunlight for a few hours. You will realize that the air inside the car will get warmer. This is caused by the glass that traps heat. As we may know or learnt from agriculture, a greenhouse is a house made of glass, plastic or other material used to grow plants, especially in winter. The glass panels or plastic of this structure trap heat from the sun, and prevent it from escaping, hence keeping the plants warm enough to survive in the winter. Similarly, when the sun's rays, in form of shortwave radiation, travel through the Earth's atmosphere, which is made up of several layers of gases, and reach our planet, the surface, i.e., land, water, and biosphere, absorbs the solar energy and heats up.

However, the Earth cools down by giving off a different form of energy, called infrared or Longwave radiation. But before all this radiation can escape to outer space, greenhouse gases like water vapor, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons and ozone, which are present in the atmosphere, trap energy coming from the surface, and prevent some of the heat from escaping back

into space. As the atmosphere gets warmer, it makes the Earth's surface warmer, too. If it were not for greenhouse gases trapping heat in the atmosphere, the Earth would be a very cold place. In a sense, the greenhouse gases act like a blanket, trapping heat energy near Earth's surface. These gases keep Earth's surface about 33°C warmer than it would otherwise be.

GREENHOUSE GASES

More than 100 years ago, Jean Fourier realized the atmosphere possessed heat-trapping properties. These heat-trapping gases are also called greenhouse gases. They exist naturally in the atmosphere, where they help keep the Earth warm enough for plants and animals to live. This effect is due to the water vapor, methane, carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons, ozone, nitrous oxide and many more that exist naturally in the atmosphere, with carbon dioxide contributing more than half of the increased greenhouse effect.

CARBON DIOXIDE

Carbon is an element that's found all over the world and in every living thing. Oxygen is another element that is found in the air we breathe. When carbon and oxygen bond together, they form a colorless, odorless gas called carbon dioxide (the same invisible gas that makes bubbles in soft drinks). Carbon dioxide is a heat-trapping greenhouse gas. Each time humans burn fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas, they are producing carbon dioxide. —whether it's to drive our cars, use electricity, making fire, or make products—.

Worldwide, net emissions of greenhouse gases from human activities increased by 35 percent from 1990 to 2010. Emissions of carbon dioxide, which account for about three-fourths of total emissions, increased by 42 percent over this period. When comparing emissions of different gases, these indicators use a concept called

“global warming potential” to convert amounts of other gases into carbon dioxide equivalents.

THE CARBON CYCLE

Carbon dioxide is the primary greenhouse gas that is contributing to recent climate change. Naturally, carbon dioxide is absorbed and emitted naturally as part of the carbon cycle, through plant and animal respiration, volcanic eruptions, and ocean-atmosphere exchange. The atmosphere, however, is not the only part of the Earth that has carbon. The oceans store large amounts of carbon, and so do plants, soil, and deposits of coal, oil, and natural gas deep underground.

Carbon naturally moves from one part of the Earth to another through the carbon cycle. Long ago, carbon dioxide was added to the atmosphere naturally by volcanic action, animal respiration, and the decomposition and burning of forests. Volcanoes have been a natural source of carbon dioxide on our planet for billions of years. Carbon dioxide was also removed naturally from the atmosphere by absorption in the oceans, or it was incorporated into trees and other plant life. In this way a balance was maintained.

But right now, by burning fossil fuels, people are adding carbon to the atmosphere (in the form of carbon dioxide) faster than natural processes can remove it. That’s why the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is increasing, which is causing global climate change. People are adding carbon dioxide to the atmosphere faster than it can be removed (Third National Communication to the UNFCCC 2016).

TODAY’S CLIMATE CHANGE: THE ROLE OF HUMAN BEINGS

With the development of the industrial revolution more than 100 years ago, people around the world started burning large

amounts of coal, oil, and natural gas to power their homes, factories, and vehicles. Today, most of the world relies on these fossil fuels for their energy needs.

Human activities currently release over 30 billion tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere every year and atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations have increased by more than 40% since pre-industrial times, from approximately 280 parts per million by volume (ppmv) in the 18th century to over 400 ppmv in 2015. Some volcanic eruptions released large quantities of carbon dioxide in the distant past. The extra carbon dioxide is contributing towards the warming of the Earth’s atmosphere, triggering all sorts of other changes around the world—on land, in the oceans, and in the atmosphere.

These changes are affecting people, plants, and animals in many ways. However, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) reports that human activities now emit more than 135 times as much carbon dioxide as volcanoes each year.

THE ROLE OF HUMAN ACTIVITY

The countries responsible for releasing the largest amounts of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere (historically) are also the richest and the most industrially developed (Brazier A, 2017).

It is true that climate change has been driven by natural causes in the past. Our climate has changed over millions of years — from ice ages to tropical heat and back again. Natural changes over the past 10,000 years have generally been gradual. This has enabled people, plants and animals to adapt or migrate. However, some prehistoric climate changes may have been abrupt and are likely to have led to mass extinction of species. Over the past 150 years there has been a marked and growing increase in greenhouse gas producing activities such as industry, agriculture and transportation. These

human-induced activities are increasing the level of greenhouse gases in our atmosphere and causing the Earth to heat up at an unprecedented rate. This recent warming can only be explained by the influence of humans.

Scientists have pieced together a record of Earth's climate, dating back hundreds of thousands of years (and, in some cases, millions or hundreds of millions of years), by analyzing a number of indirect measures of climate such as ice cores, tree rings, glacier lengths, pollen remains, and ocean sediments, and by studying changes in Earth's orbit around the sun. This record shows that the climate system varies naturally over a wide range of time scales. In general, climate changes prior to the Industrial Revolution in the 1700s can be explained by natural causes, such as changes in solar energy, volcanic eruptions, and natural changes in greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations.

Recent climate changes, however, cannot be explained by natural causes alone. Research indicates that natural causes do not explain most observed warming, especially warming since the mid-20th century. Rather, it is extremely likely that human activities have been the dominant cause of that warming.

In the past, climate change has been driven by natural causes. The climate has changed over and over for thousands of years — from ice ages to tropical heat and back again. Natural changes have generally been gradual over the past 10,000 years. This has enabled humans, animals and plants to adapt or migrate. However, some prehistoric climate changes may have been abrupt and are likely to have led to mass extinction of species.

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BRAIN TEASER

1. What would Earth be like without the greenhouse effect?
2. List at least 4 greenhouse gases?
3. What do greenhouse gases do to the atmosphere?
4. Why is the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere increasing?

GROUP EXERCISE

- Explain the difference between global warming and greenhouse effect .
- You can use diagrams.
- Each group will report back through a presentation.





No crisis in the world has given rise to the need for closer global cooperation beyond national jurisdiction than contemporary environmental challenges.

MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS

TANYARADZWA MUNDOGA © 2019

4. WHAT ARE MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS?

Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) or Conventions, also known as Environmental Conventions and Protocols, are international agreements on environmental issues which are entered into by States and/or Governments.

They may be binding such as protocols (hard laws) or non-binding (soft laws) depending on the nature of the environmental issue. While non-binding agreements encourage Parties to the agreement to address certain issues, binding agreements are prescriptive and prescribe some form of punishment or sanction to Governments for non-compliance.

Governments or States which enter into these agreements are called by various names depending on the agreement. They may be called State Parties, Parties, Member States, and Country Parties etc. These Parties meet at prescribed times and venues to update each other on the implementation of the agreements. It is during these meetings that Parties continue to negotiate to further clarify and strengthen the implementation of Conventions.

In most cases Conventions are further clarified and strengthened through the adoption of subsidiary agreements called protocols. Protocols are in most cases are binding in nature and prescribe how certain actions will be undertaken by Parties and other players to the convention. Other conventions do not use protocols but make use of decision and resolution mechanisms. These will be explained further in the next chapter.

It is important to mention at this stage that MEAs are guided and developed under one key international agreement called the Vienna

Convention of 1969 on the law of treaties. The Vienna Convention is the guiding document for every international agreement entered into in writing by two or more countries. It prescribes the processes and procedures for treaty making.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Stockholm Conference on Environment and development in 1972 was the first global attempt to address environmental issues at the global level. The key outcome of this conference was the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme and the adoption of the first Global Action on Environment. The conference was a result of several national movements and environmental catastrophes

A BRIEF HISTORY OF MEAs

No crisis in the world has given rise to the need for closer global cooperation beyond national jurisdiction than contemporary environmental challenges. In seeking solutions to these far-reaching global challenges, the MEA has been used as a tool for countries and other non-state players to come together and seek common solutions.

MEAs play a crucial role in the overall framework of environmental governance. They form the overarching global effort to address transboundary environmental issues which would ordinarily be difficult to address at national or state level.

In 1982, The World Commission on Environment and development led by Gro Brundtland the then Norwegian Prime Minister coined the term Sustainable Development in their report our Common Future. This formed the basis of the most popular global conference on environment called the Rio Earth summit.

The Rio Earth summit was held in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil and gave rise to the contemporary environmental agenda. MEAs such as the United Nations Framework Convention on climate Change (UNFCCC), the United Nations Convention on Biodiversity (UNCBD) etc. are a result of the Rio Conference. The Rio conference gave birth to various environmental agreements, declarations and principles which for the basis of ensuing environmental agreements.

One such principle is the “common but differentiated Responsibilities and Re-spective Capabilities”. This is one of the overarching principles for all MEAs and it acknowledges the differences in circum-stances and development paths which countries find themselves in. The princi-ple acknowledges the historical develop-ment imbalance between developed and developing countries and therefore de-veloped countries have an obligation to assist the developing countries.

However not all MEAs were developed after the Rio Convention. Some key MEAs were developed well before the Rio Earth Summit or the 1972 Stockholm Conference. MEAs such as the CITES treaty were adopted by member states through leadership of an international organisation called the IUCN in 1963. Such MEAs were later adopted by the UN to become part of the UN conventions.

MEAS DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

It is important to understand the key players who are involved in the negotiation and subsequent signing of MEAs. Some MEAs are

initiated by a UN Member States with support from other nations. Some are a result of powerful Non-Governmental Organisations such as the WWF, IUCN etc. which lobby each other, Governments and world leaders to address certain environmental issues such as pollution and environmental degradation at the global level.

The negotiation process involves a series of meetings convened by the initiating organisation or country/ies. The work is facilitated by a secretariat which is formed by the Governments. The process to agree on a final text takes nothing less than 2years. The agreed text is then adopted and the MEA is open for signature. The MEA will provide for the number of signatures required for the agreement to enter into force. After this date the signing process would now be called accession.

Countries will accede to the MEA if they sign after it has entered into force. The Parties to the MEA will meet at agreed regular intervals to review the implemen-tation of agreed targets. This regular meeting of Parties to a MEA is called Conference of Parties which is commonly shortened to COP. COPs are identified by numbers such that the first meeting of the Parties to the MEA after it enters into force will be COP1, the second being COP2 and so on.

Parties to the agreement are further ex-pected to ratify the Convention and de-posit the instruments of ratification with an agreed depository. For most UN Con-ventions, the depository is the UN offices in Geneva Switzerland. Once the Con-vention enters into force, the process to agree on implementation modalities kicks in and this takes many years of negotiations.

Countries will ratify conventions in ac-cordance with their national laws. After ratification countries take different routes to domesticate international law. There are two types of systems used in domesticating international

law i.e. Monist and dualistic. Monist countries accept that international law and national laws are similar and form a unity. In this case international laws do not need to be translated into national laws, they simply have an effect just as domestic laws once the country ratifies the convention. An example of a monist system is the Netherlands.

On the other hand, dualistic systems emphasise the difference between international and local laws. Provisions of an MEA will not become law until they are incorporated into national laws.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF MEAS

Whilst MEAs are an important tool for the management of global environmental challenges they present some changes especially in terms of policy space. The proliferation of MEAs and the rate at which decisions are being made at global level presents challenges of policy space especially to developing countries.

Developing countries such as Zimbabwe no longer have the space to formulate, design and implement policies as the MEAs are fast changing and new targets and requirements are being set. This concern has been raised especially for various agreements including the complex and dynamic climate change MEA.

Tied to the issue of policy space is the top down nature of decision making in most MEAs. There has been growing concern that most MEAs are usurping decision making powers from Government through crafty decision-making processes. This is a challenge in situations where the decisions have direct and indirect impacts on the economy or communities. The sovereignty of States is in most cases compromised and infringed upon.

The other challenge is that there is a huge divide between developed and developing countries

in terms of priorities. Whilst developing countries are looking at economic and social development through economic growth, the developed countries are now mainly concerned with social issues pertaining to rights and protection.

This divide has been one of the key contentious issues in global environmental governance. This stalls progress and means that no meaningful outcomes come out of many global negotiations. Tied to this, is the conspiracy and anti-trust from some quarters of neo-colonialism through MEAs. It is believed that MEAs are structured in such a way as to deprive developing countries the opportunity to develop and self-govern themselves.

However, MEAs provide a platform for resource mobilisation for developing countries to address their environmental challenges. In many cases developing countries such as Zimbabwe do not have resources to finance conservation projects. Developing countries are seized with other pressing issues such as health, infrastructure, economy and education. Due to the long-term nature of environmental impacts, most governments do not place high priority on environmental protection. This is when international financing comes in and is important for most developing countries such as Zimbabwe.

Another positive issue is that due to the transboundary nature of environmental challenges, no single country can adequately address them. It requires a collective and harmonised approach to deal with these challenges. In this regard, MEAs provide a unique platform and opportunity for countries to come together and deal with common pressing issues.

This is particularly true for issues such as wildlife management and climate change. Wildlife management and climate change do not respect political boundaries and any activity on one end of the world can have negative or positive impacts on another country.

MEAs also provide opportunities for the development of capacities especially for developing countries. Global environmental challenges are highly dynamic and require adequate human and technical capacity to be able to tackle them. In this regard MEAs are key in this area which is limited in most developing countries, including Zimbabwe.

Furthermore, MEAs are a unique opportunity to strengthen international relations. Many conflicts have been resolved through cooperation in environmental management through MEAs. For example, the establishment of Trans-frontier conservation areas formerly known as peace parks was hinged on the need for peace between neighbouring countries. MEAs provide a platform for the maintenance of international relations and cooperation.

BRAIN TEASER

1. When and where was the first Earth Summit held?
2. List at least 5 MEAs.
3. Describe one principle of the Rio Declaration?
4. What does CoP stand for in International Agreements?
5. Describe Monist and dualistic systems?
6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of MEAs?

GROUP EXERCISE

- Describe the negotiation steps and processes of MEAs up to the point of domestication?
- You can use diagrams.
- Each group will report back through a presentation.





5. MEAS IN ZIMBABWE

This section describes how Zimbabwe has responded to the global environmental movement and the subsequent MEAs since attaining independence in 1980. The section outlines how the Zimbabwe's participation in global environmental discussions and ratification of MEAs has affected its institutions, policies and laws. The limitations and advantages of participation, joining and domesticating these international agreements is also explored. The section ends with a brief discussion of key issues to be considered for effective implementation and participation in these MEAs.

Zimbabwe has been a sovereign member of the international community since April 18, 1980. The country has signed or ratified about 20 key MEAs and regional agreements as provided. Zimbabwe has shown high levels of political support to the global environmental agendas. This is through signing and ratifying of various multilateral environmental agreements, meeting of its obligations through reporting and creation of institutions and policies.

DID YOU KNOW?

Zimbabwe is an example of a country which uses a dualist system in the adoption of MEAs. According to section 111B MEAs shall not form part of the law of Zimbabwe unless it has been incorporated into the law by or under an Act of Parliament.

ZIMBABWE'S COMMITMENT TO IMPLEMENTING MEAS

Zimbabwe's commitment to implement MEAs has been shown over the years through:

- Creation of the Ministry responsible for Environment.
- Formulation of policies and strategies to address key global issues such as the Environmental Policy and Strategies document, National Climate Policy, National Climate Change Response Strategy, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and National Implementation Plan for Persistent Organic Pollutants among others.
- Enactment of the Environmental Management Act [Chapter 20:27] which merged 18 pieces of legislation.
- The review of key environmental legislation and promulgation of regulations.
- The creation of coordination offices and implementation and monitoring mechanisms for various MEAs especially for reporting purposes.

Zimbabwe has been participating regularly in all key MEA events. The country has sent large delegations to such key events as Conference of Parties for MEAs and Summits. The delegations are largely drawn from the coordinating Ministry of Environment, its parastatals and other relevant Government ministries and departments such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The country has received financial and technical support from various International cooperating partners to participate and implement various MEAs. Funding for most

MEAs has mostly been received from the Global Environmental Facility and other bilateral and multilateral organisations such as the United Nations Environment Programme which is now known as UN Environment. The Government of Zimbabwe has implemented various programmes to address environmental issues through funding from MEAs.

The Government of Zimbabwe also has an obligation to provide its own fiscal budgetary support for environmental projects. Currently this is being done through Parastatals such as the Environmental Management Agency, Forestry Commission, Parks and Wildlife Management Authority who are allowed to retain all their revenues from fees and levies to implement their environment related mandates.

INSTITUTIONS AND POLICIES FOR MEAS IN ZIMBABWE

The Ministry responsible for environment is the focal point and national coordinator for all MEAs. It sometimes delegates its coordinator role to any of its parastatals depending on the level of representation and theme. However, the mandate and overall coordination of all environmental issues is resident with the Ministry responsible for Environment.

The role of the Ministry is to represent the country and be the focal point for all MEAs. The Ministry is involved in the negotiation and formulation of all MEAs and local level implementation. The Ministry works with relevant Government departments and other key stakeholders in participating and implementing the various MEAs. Annex 2 shows the various MEAs and the Department which is responsible for the coordination along with the relevant sector players and key stakeholders. In summary, the Ministry responsible for Environment receives advice from parastatals and has the following roles;

- i. participate in MEAs
- ii. sign and ratify of MEAs
- iii. coordinate implementation of MEAs
- iv. Monitor and Evaluate MEAs
- v. Resource mobilisation.

Since attaining independence, the country has made policies and strategies following commitments made in various MEAs. Most policies and legislation can be traced back to some relevant key MEA. There is no overall legal framework created for policy development in Zimbabwe. Public policy making in Zimbabwe is institutionalized i.e. sectoral by government Ministries and agencies.

Government Ministries constitute one of the most powerful agents in policy making in Zimbabwe. In this case the Ministry responsible for environment takes the lead in the formulation, design, promulgation and review of policies. This is done through various consultations with key Government Agencies and stakeholders.

BRAIN TEASER

1. What would be the main issues to consider when negotiating MEAs
2. How are MEAs domesticated in Zimbabwe
3. Name one global financial mechanism for MEAs

6. CASE STUDY /

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FLORA AND FAUNA (CITES)

BRIEF HISTORY OF CITES

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) is an MEA between governments that came into force in 1975. The aim of the Treaty is to regulate international trade in wild species of flora and fauna in order to ensure that trade does not lead to overexploitation and does not threaten the survival of those species.

Since trade in wild animals and plants crosses borders between countries, the effort to regulate it requires international cooperation to safeguard certain species from over-exploitation. CITES was conceived in the spirit of such cooperation during the 1960s through the leadership of the IUCN. Today, it accords varying degrees of protection to more than 35,000 species of animals and plants, whether they are traded as live specimens, fur coats or dried herbs.

The CITES Secretariat is based in Geneva and is administered by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The role of the Secretariat is to serve and advise the Parties on matters pertaining to the Convention and to assist them to fulfil their obligations. There are 195 independent Sovereign States in the world and, of these, 181 are Parties to CITES. The Parties meet once every three years at the Conference of Parties (COP).

UNDERSTANDING CITES

CITES regulates international trade through listing species in one of three appendices. Only the COP can list species on Appendix I and Appendix II.

Appendix I lists species that are considered threatened to the extent that trade could result in their extinction. The listing of any species

on Appendix I is effectively a trade ban on the products of that species taken from the wild.

Appendix II includes species that are not in danger of immediate extinction but which might become endangered if trade in their products is not regulated. A 'non-detrimental finding' by the exporting country is a prior requirement to issuing an export permit.

Appendix III allows any range state to list a species without the approval of the CoP. A country listing a species on Appendix III expects the cooperation of other Parties to control the trade of that species. Other Parties should not allow importation of the species without the prior grant of a certificate of origin and an export permit from the country that has listed the species on Appendix III.

CITES does not have any regulatory powers of its own, as such Parties are responsible for passing national laws and regulations, also known as stricter domestic measures, to implement CITES' provisions and ensure their enforcement. Each Party to CITES must establish Management and Scientific Authorities to grant and monitor export and re-export permits and ensure that exports are not "detrimental to the survival" of a species.

CITES NEGOTIATIONS AND KEY PLAYERS

The administration of CITES is divided into the CITES Secretariat, the Management and Scientific Authorities, and the Conference of the Parties (COP). The Secretariat is funded by parties through a trust fund. The Secretariat has a broad range of duties that include organising meetings of the Parties, preparing reports on the meetings, and publishing annual status reports and undertaking scientific and technical studies that will contribute towards implementing CITES.

Each party to CITES is responsible for creating its own Management and Scientific Authorities. While the Management Authorities have the responsibility to grant or deny CITES permits, the Scientific Authority is responsible for the research on the impacts of trade in species. The information provided by the Scientific Authority will be used by the Management Authority to make decisions about whether to grant permits or not. A single institution in one Country can be both a Scientific Authority and a Management Authority. The Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority is both a Scientific Authority and Management Authority.

The Conference of the Parties (COP) convenes every two to three years. At these meetings, the parties vote on adopting amendments to the Appendices I and II, review the progress of the Convention in meeting its goals, and make recommendations for improving CITES. Major procedural decisions are made by a two thirds majority votes otherwise many of the decisions are taken by consensus. CITES is one of the few MEAs which use a voting system to make decisions. Attendance at the COP is open to Member States, other United Nations agencies,

NGOs, and any international or national body. While all these invitees can participate in the meetings, it is only Member states who can vote.

The COP meetings are arranged in accordance with rule 5 of the rules of procedure. The meetings are conducted in Plenary sessions, committees and working groups. The COP establishes the following three committees

Credentials Committee

Committee I which is responsible for making recommendations to Plenary on the amendment of the appendices.

Committee II which is responsible for making recommendations to Plenary on all other matters.

GROUP EXERCISE

1. What are the main contentious issues in CITES?
2. Describe the CITES listing Appendices.
3. What are stricter domestic measures?
4. How can a participant adequately prepare for CITES negotiations?

CASE STUDY 2 /

ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

The Rotterdam Convention is part of the three UN leading global chemicals and waste management instruments provide concrete measures, new initiatives and viable solutions to current and emerging issues related to hazardous chemicals and waste. The other two are the Stockholm Convention and the Basel Convention. To enhance cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, their respective conferences of the Parties have taken a series of decisions.

The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in international trade provides Parties with a first line of defence against hazardous chemicals. It promotes international efforts to protect human health and the environment as well as enabling countries to decide if they want to import hazardous chemicals and pesticides listed in the Convention.

The Rotterdam Convention (RC) creates legally binding obligations for the implementation of the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure. The objectives of the Convention are:

- i. to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm; and
- ii. to contribute to the environmentally sound use of those hazardous chemicals, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export, and by disseminating these decisions to parties.

STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from highly dangerous, long-lasting chemicals by restricting and ultimately eliminating their production, use, trade, release and storage.

BASEL CONVENTION

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal was created to protect people and the environment from the negative effects of the inappropriate management of hazardous wastes worldwide. It is the most comprehensive global treaty dealing with hazardous waste materials throughout their lifecycles, from production and transport to final use and disposal.

Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent restricts global trade in 'severely hazardous' chemicals and substances. Chemicals on the list are subject to restrictions that prevent the export of a product without the prior consent of the importing country. Since RC COP5 in 2011, chrysotile asbestos has been proposed for listing in Annex III without success due to lack of consensus among the Parties. If listed, chrysotile asbestos would face market access restrictions and would only be permitted to countries that explicitly consent to its import.

At the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Conference of the Parties (COPs) to the Rotterdam Convention, Parties deliberated on the proposed inclusion of chrysotile in Annex III of the Convention. This was as a result of the work of the Chemical Review Committee (CRC) at its second sitting. During these COPs, the Parties could not reach consensus because of lack of new scientific evidence to warrant the listing of Chrysotile in Annex III and subject it to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure of the Rotterdam Convention.

A handful of countries have in the past consistently blocked the listing of Chrysotile Asbestos in the PIC procedure arguing that the evidence for this is inconclusive. These Countries argue that new scientific evidence based on exposure thresholds is required if consensus is to be generated on this long-standing issue.

DID YOU KNOW?

Russia is the world's largest producer of asbestos. Asbestos production in Russia totalled 1.1 million metric tons in 2016 and has been on the rise since 2010. However More than 100,000 people die each year from asbestos-related health conditions.¹



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A REA is a legally binding instrument between two or more nation states with a defined region that deals with some aspect of the environment.

ENVIROMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE GOVERNANCE

NESBERT SAMU © 2019

7: ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE GOVERNANCE

OVERVIEW

This chapter aims to help participants understand the complexity of climate change governance so that they will be able to analyse environmental policies. It provides an overview of principal elements of Regional Environmental Agreements (REAs), key elements, cross cutting issues and contemporary environmental governance. An introduction to the process of systematic policy evaluation is given. The chapter focuses on the contested and complex nature of the policy environment, and the role of the public and specific interests. Substantive content includes Regional conventions, policies and instruments and subsequent national legislation developed in response to MEAs and REAs. It gives a reflection of Gender Mainstreaming in Environment and climate change as well as a consideration on environmental rights.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of this chapter participants should be able to:

1. Describe governance issues that derail progress in climate change debates at national, regional and international level.
2. Explain current cross cutting issues in climate change governance.
3. Explain how national environmental laws interact with REAs and MEAs.

3.1. OVERVIEW AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICY INSTRUMENTS

The possible impacts of climate change may lead to societal problems. The multitude of possible

impacts and their effects reveal the number of stakeholders, spheres of activity and interests affected by climate change. Therefore, climate change policies require cooperation between different parties extending across several policy and sectoral planning areas. The complex inter-relationships between stakeholders and societal coordination processes are classified under the term “governance.” Climate change governance poses difficult challenges for political and/or administrative systems. These systems evolved to handle other sorts of problems however now they have to adapt all to handle emerging issues of climate change mitigation and adaptation. Conflicts of power and interest are inevitable in relation to climate change policy much as they are inevitable in other sectors. The socio-scientific dimensions of climate change require collaborative and logical actions by participating stakeholders and policy makers at all levels. Climate change governance requires governments to take an active role in bringing about a change in interests and appetite to fight the effects of climate change globally. Measures to help effect such change include building coalitions for change, buying off opponents, establishing new centres of economic power, creating new institutional actors, adjusting legal rights and responsibilities, and changing ideas and accepted norms and expectations. The implementation of such measures have been attempted through REAs.

A REA is a legally binding instrument between two or more nation states with a defined region that deals with some aspect of the environment. REAs come in form of Treaties, conventions, Agreements, protocols, pacts or accords and all recognise the gravity and the regional nature of environmental problems.

3.3. REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS (REAS)

Geographical proximity provides common interests in conservation and sustainable development of natural resources. Therefore REAs are important in development of common agenda and issues to push during negotiations and discussions at international meetings. It becomes easier negotiating as a block than individual countries.

3.3.1. EXAMPLES OF REGIONAL REAS

a. African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN)

The African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) was established in December 1985. Its mandate is to provide advocacy for environmental protection in Africa; to ensure that basic human needs are met adequately and in a sustainable manner; to ensure that social and economic development is realized at all levels; and to ensure that agricultural activities and practices meet the food security needs of the region.

b. Southern Africa Development Community (Environment & Sustainable Development)

In order to address sustainable development, SADC has established three main environmental policy goals:

1. Protect and improve the health, environment and livelihoods of the people of southern Africa with priority to the poor majority;
2. Preserve the natural heritage, biodiversity and life supporting ecosystems in southern Africa;
3. Support regional economic development on an equitable and sustainable basis for the benefit of present and future generations.

c. Protocol on Shared Watercourses in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) (2000)

The Protocol aims to foster closer cooperation among Member States for protection, management, and use of shared watercourses in the region. Member States agree to cooperate on projects and exchange information on shared watercourses, consulting with each other and collaborating on initiatives that balance development of watercourses with conservation of the environment. The Protocol also contains an institutional framework that sets out a Water Sector Organ, its committees and units, and its duties for joint protection and development of shared watercourses in Southern

d. SADC Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology (1999)

The Protocol oversees all aspects of transport, communications, and meteorology throughout Southern Africa with the intention of establishing systems for these sectors that function efficiently and productively, thereby promoting economic and social development. Through the Protocol, Member States agree to strategic goals and policies for an integrated network of transport, communications, and meteorology, with specific funding sources, regulatory mechanisms, environmental controls, and technical standards. The Protocol also outlines an institutional framework for its implementation, including a breakdown of committees and subcommittees, procedures, and duties, as well as systems for monitoring progress and addressing non-compliance with regulations

3.3.2. SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING REAS

The success of REAs hinges on setting a common agenda and cooperating in implementation of programs that solve environmental issues. However, the most challenge to regional harmonization is setting a common agenda without which cooperation can commence.

Environmental issues range from those that affect particular cities, coastal areas, drylands to those that affect ecosystems to global impacts. Consensus on the magnitude of the problems exists, however views differ between developed and developing countries. Developed countries place more emphasis on global issues of climate change, ozone layer and protecting the earth's biodiversity. However, the developing countries tend to focus on local environmental problems such and therefore request for support to solve country level problems. The willingness of nations to fulfil their commitments under MEAs majorly depends on the established institutional systems and how such institutions are organized to synergize in their operations even when implementing REAs. Other than weak institutions at all levels of governance, inadequate coordination and cooperation amongst the institutions largely hinders the implementation of REAs. Also, developing countries usually have no capacity to domesticate international policy is translated into action. Sometimes competition among different conventions results in sub-optimization of the program activities.

ACTIVITY 3.3

Identify REAs established in the SADC region and highlight successes and challenges in implementing these.

EXERCISE 3.3

- a. Considering all the protocols on Environment in the SADC region, which ones have been most implemented?
- b. What are the challenges in implementing the agreements?
- c. Suggest what you think can be done to improve coordination in the region.

3.4. NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

The Parliament of Zimbabwe passes Zimbabwean National legislation. Environmental legislation passed by Parliament is administered by various Government Departments in various Ministries. Zimbabwe has comprehensive environmental legislation that covers most of the important areas with 20 Acts and nearly 40 statutory instruments that were being used in the country prior to 2002. Environmental management policy and legal provisions prior to the 2002 Environmental Management Act in Zimbabwe were severely fragmented. The policies being implemented from different ministries made it difficult and sometimes impossible to overcome the socio-economic, biophysical, political and technological bias inherent in development proposals aimed at sustainable development. The need to harmonise uncoordinated fragmented pieces of environmental legislation into one instrument led to the birth of the first Environmental Management Bill in 1997 which went through several amendments before being passed in to law in 2002.

The Environmental Management Agency (EMA) is responsible for ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources and protection of the environment, the prevention of pollution and environmental degradation, the preparation of Environmental Plans for the management and protection of the environment. Protection of the environment is done through stakeholder participation. Stakeholders include traditional Leaders, Zimbabwe Republic Police, Forestry Commission, Climate Change Management Department, and Meteorological Services Department among others. A unit within EMA called Environmental Planning and Monitoring is responsible for effective monitoring and planning of the environmental

resources. The Environmental Education and Publicity section is responsible for the dissemination of environmental information through both print and electronic media. The Environmental Protection Department is responsible for environmental quality monitoring and control, Ecosystems protection and the quality laboratory produces quality standards. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) licences are issued by the Environmental Ecosystems Section. EMA manages Zimbabwe's wetlands.

Wetlands are areas where water covers the soil, or is present either at or near the surface of the soil all year or for varying periods of time during the year, including during the growing season. Wetlands are also known as *matoro/mapani* (Shona) or *Amaxhaphozi* (Ndebele). Environmental Management Act (Cap 20: 27) domesticated the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of 1971. The country has 7

sites protected under the convention, which are Victoria Falls, Driefontein, Grasslands, Middle Zambezi/Mana Pools, Lake Chivero, MonavaleVlei, Chinhoyi Caves andCleveland Dam. Wetlands provide important habitat for a wide variety of wildlife, renewground water supplies, help control flooding and reduce flooding damage, maintain and improve water quality among others. Activities resulting in wetlands loss and degradation includeagriculture; commercial andresidential development;roadconstruction;impoundment; resource extraction; industrialsiting, processes, and waste; dredge disposal; care and cultivation of forest treesand mosquito control through drainage, channelization and use of toxicpesticides. In Zimbabwe, commercial and housing construction projects are threateningwetlands.A legal and binding agreement would protect wetlands. Currently EMA falls short of implementing the Convention even the ACT when it comes to wetlands.



3.4.1. EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND POLICIES ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Some examples of policies and legislation and statues on the environment are:

3.5. CASE STUDY

The Environmental Management Agency was created to enforce the provisions of the Act, but lacks adequate funding for its implementation. The enactment of the Environmental Management Act repealed several pieces of legislation without putting in place interim measures to ensure a smooth and peaceful transition. However, the Environmental Management Agency strives for better living conditions, proper waste disposal and availability of clean water. A lot of work regarding effluent and waste standards and management has already been done following the amendments to the Water Act in 1998 and the subsequent passing of the Effluent and Waste Standards Statutory Instrument. While EMA monitors industries and punishes them for disposal of waste it has had challenges managing waste from people who do activities near rivers in urban areas. Mukuvisi in Harare was prone to human interference and sewage effluents, agricultural runoff and industrial effluents were found to be responsible for the high nutrient levels and high metal concentrations in the river.

Save river is heavily silted and water quality is now compromised. A preliminary assessment of the water quality in the Save River downstream of the Dorowa phosphate mine showed an increase in conductivity, iron content, manganese content, nitrates and hardness when compared to those taken before mining activity began.

Mining activities along Mazowe River has resulted in poor water quality in the river making it unsuitable for domestic or agricultural use.

Challenges have risen because EMA has no capacity to deal with all environmental issues without support from local authorities. Similar problems experienced at regional levels also creep into local authorities. Non-compliance is common and it requires concerted efforts from all key stakeholders. Punitive measures have to be put in place and litigation instituted where necessary. Real time monitoring is very important and would require use of innovative technology. This calls for huge investment and capacity building. This provides a case for the passing of Climate change specific law that has provision to mobilise resources for capacity building both locally and internationally.

SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

- Identify governance laws affecting the implementation of environmental activities in Zimbabwe.
- What environmental problems exist in your area of residence?
- How are these environmental problems being addressed?
- Who are the main stakeholders driving environmental issues at local level?
- In which areas are the national environmental laws addressing REAs ?
- Are people in your area of residence familiar with environmental laws in Zimbabwe?
- What needs to be done to see more action and commitment in environmental issues from stakeholders?
- How can protection of wetlands be achieved in Zimbabwe?

3.5. FROM POLICY TO ACTION

3.5.1 STRATEGIES

Solving global national problems starts with solving local problems. Local problems require local solutions involving local stakeholders who understand the local environment. All strategies towards building resilience towards climate change and reducing land degradation require the local people taking action with

an understanding of what threatens their livelihoods and existence. Strategies suggested here are meant to be only a guide and can be expanded to address local needs in line with SDGs so as to reduce poverty, food insecurity and achieving sustainable development at local level.

FORESTS

- a. Educate local communities and strengthen the protection of all natural forests, through the support of local communities, and taking legal action when needed.
- b. Adopt a participatory approach to the management of forests and wildlife areas, recognizing the local people as stakeholders and beneficiaries and involving them in decision making.
- c. Promote education, awareness and communication on the subject of conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources.
- d. Document traditional/indigenous knowledge and take necessary steps to conserve and protect traditional knowledge on the conservation and use of biological diversity

ENERGY

- a. Promote adoption of renewable energy so as to reduce deforestation and thereby reducing GHGs and combating desertification.
- b. Promote a culture of conservation in the use of all forms of energy.
- c. Promote activities that reduce atmospheric pollution.

WATER AND SANITATION

- a. Provide potable water and promote safe disposal of sewage and industrial waste water (revise legislation to include punitive fines).
- b. Ensure drinking water sources are kept free from contamination from industrial, commercial, domestic, development activities and others.

- c. Promote education, communication and awareness among school children and the general public on various aspects of health, sanitation and personal hygiene.

AGRICULTURE AND LAND MANAGEMENT

- a. Promote crop diversification, conservation of traditional varieties of plant and animal species and adoption of conservation farming techniques.
- b. Promote good land management and use of mature and sound agricultural practices.
- c. Mobilize farmer organizations and other stake-holders to actively participate in conserving soil, water and other natural resources and adopting ecologically and environment-friendly agricultural practices.
- d. Provide incentives, particularly to small holders who improve productivity through good land management and the use of improved seed stock and production of small grains.
- e. Strengthen extension services in agriculture on the application of fertilizers and agrochemicals, and promote the use of integrated pest and organic manures.
- f. Involve the local communities in the management of aquatic resources in rivers and dams through a participatory process that fosters conservation and sustainable use of these resources.
- g. Ensure that all mining activities have been authorized and that activities minimize atmospheric pollution, noise pollution, disturbances to natural habitats, and contamination of surface and ground water. The activities should minimize all forms of land degradation.

3.5.2. PROGRAMMES

The implementation of the strategies starting at the local level will go a long way in ensuring that environmental management is included in all activities. For the strategies to work, a program of works should be developed through participatory processes with a bottom-top,

top-down approach while being as inclusive as possible and as gender balanced as possible. Programs that can be initiated at local levels include:

- Water harvesting techniques for intensive agricultural production.
- Education and awareness for farmers and extension staff on the interaction of weather and production and how to utilise forecasts in production systems for achieving food security.
- Reducing GHGs through the use of renewable energy sources for domestic use.
- Integrated pest and disease management for increased agricultural and livestock production.
- Waste management at local level.

3.5.3. PROJECTS: CURRENT AND FUTURE

A number of environmental programs are currently running under different themes.

- a) Scaling up Adaptation in Zimbabwe, through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems: a UNDP project being implemented by EMA
- b) Supporting Enhanced Climate Action for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Pathway: a UNDP project being implemented at national level and in Chiredzi, Buhera, Lupane, Bulilima and Gokwe South by the Department of Climate Change Management.
- c) Supporting the Implementation of Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change: The project intends to support the Government of Zimbabwe to develop a Low Emission Development Strategy for Zimbabwe in order to provide clear direction for low emission development for the country.
- d) Green Rhino energy is developing a 50MW Photovoltaic power station in Marondera.

- e) The Proposed Batoka Gorge Hydroelectric Power Station is a 1,600MW hydroelectric power station.
- f) National Adaptation Planning in Zimbabwe, a project to be funded by the Green Climate Fund. The project will assist all local authorities in integrating climate change into their development plans.
- g) Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund is a long term development initiative aimed at contributing to increased capacity of communities to protect development gains in the face of recurrent shocks and stresses enabling them to contribute to the economic development of Zimbabwe.

The projects are being supported by European Union, UK Aid, Sverige-Sweden, USAID and UNDP, through local Non-governmental organisations.

3.5.4. MULTI-STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

The success of implementing environmental programs and projects hinges in stakeholder involvement, commitment and willingness to participate in the programs. MSD and CCMD should work closely together. The MSD is responsible for providing all meteorological and seismological information that contributes to protection of life, property based on science. Climate science research and development should be a major component of the department's activities but is currently limited due to lack of capacity.

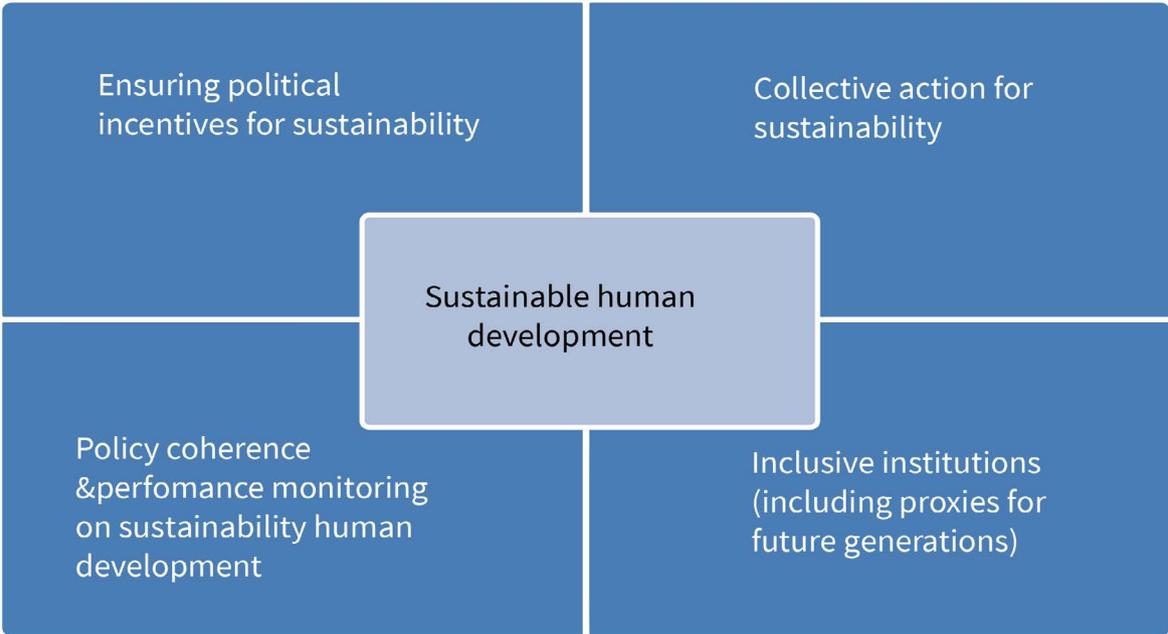
The CCMD is mandated to promote best practices in climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies in order to develop climate resilient communities. The CCMD is the national conduit to UNFCCC and targets to meet all international climate change obligations. The departments though under the same parent ministry work separately creating bottlenecks in data sharing and use. Such fragmented working clusters are common in departments and line ministries which in essence should be working together on environmental issues. No

legal structure currently exists that compels climate sensitive departments to work together and therefore affecting establishment of operational structures at the grassroots levels. The structures and linkages at national level should be reflected even at low levels. A proposal for stakeholder involvement in environmental issues and adaptable to local levels is given in Figure19.

and the Ministries and/or departments who should take a leading role in implementation of programs and enhancement of policies to reflect the seriousness with which environmental issues have to be addressed in order to achieve sustainable development in a holistic manner. All programs have to be inclusive and recognize the strength even of small actors who have capacity and are committed to achieving set targets given that sustainability, reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience calls for a major shift in the way institutions and actors interact.

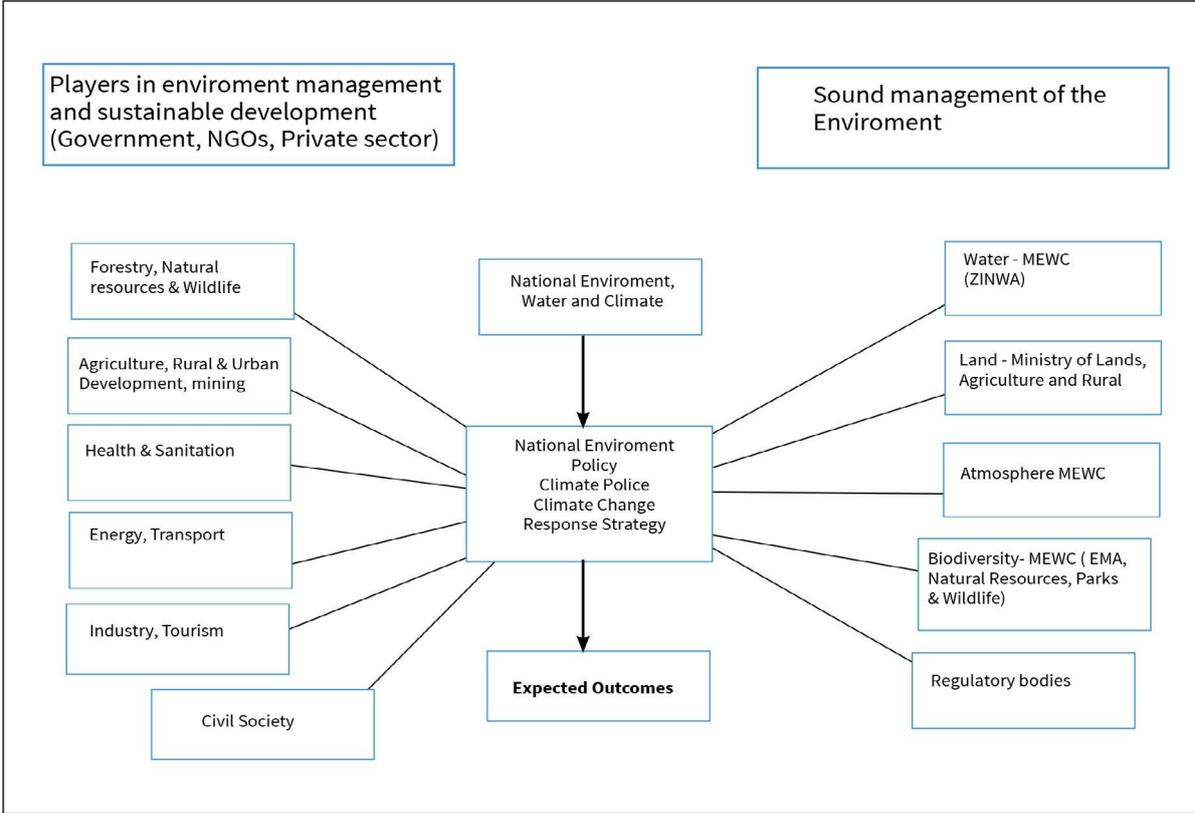
Figure 18 provides the key governance conditions which should be established to support effective sustainable human development. Figure 19 provides a list of players

FIGURE 18: GOVERNANCE CONDITIONS WHICH SHOULD BE IN PLACE TO SUPPORT EFFECTIVE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



Source: UNDP

FIGURE 19: STAKEHOLDERS WHO SHOULD TAKE AN ACTIVE ROLE IN IMPLEMENTING ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS



Gender equality focuses on creating equal opportunities for both men and women to contribute meaningfully, economically, socially even culturally on national development and all other issues that pertain to their livelihoods. Responsibility ceases to be dependent of whether male or female but the diversity of different groups of men and woman. Gender mainstreaming involves looking at the experience and interests of women and men in the development process in such a way as to place women and men on an even footing.

Gender mainstreaming is essential to making sure that environmental management projects take into account the differing needs, roles and expectations of both women and men in sustainable industrial development. Women are agents of change and a more equal inclusion of both women and men could propel

green industry and lead to better development outcomes. Women play a key role in both consumption and production, and utilizing their distinct knowledge and skills can help a great deal in moving towards more resource efficient and cleaner production. For example, if women are consulted in the design process of efficient stoves, then uptake of the improved stove would be higher. Women are managers of water in the home, consultation of women in development of policy on potable water and water resources. Greater gender equality and the better utilization of women’s expertise in the provision, safeguarding and management of water cannot be ignored. While men work in agriculture production, they are more into income generation while women get more concerned with achieving household food security. The sum total of women and men’s capabilities in environmental issues has

potential to achieving better results in all sectors influenced by alterations of the environment. Both women and men are actively involved in the use and management of natural resources and none should be left out as enshrined in environmental rights.

6.5.6. ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS

Environmental rights are an extension of the basic human rights that humankind requires and deserves. In addition to having the right to food, clean water, suitable shelter, and education, having a safe and sustainable environment is paramount as all other rights are dependent upon it. Environmental rights mean access to the unspoiled natural resources that enable survival, including land, shelter, food, water and air. They also include more purely ecological rights, including the right for a certain beetle to survive or the right for an individual to enjoy an unspoiled landscape. The Bill of Right in the Constitution of Zimbabwe elaborately provides for the rights. Part Two Section 4(1) (a) (b) and (c) of the Environmental Management Act (Chapter 20:27) presents the environmental rights for every person in this country. The ACT spells out the right that every person shall have a right to:

- a. a clean environment that is not harmful to health.
- b. access to environmental information.
- c. protect the environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

The rights are for every person in the country, male and female, foreign and citizen. The inclusive nature of the environmental rights calls for active participation from all members of the society so that sustainable use of the environment can be achieved. More information, the reader is referred to the Human Rights module.

SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

- a. Identify environmental problems in your area and suggest strategies that can successfully be used to solve these.
- b. What programs can communities engage in to solve local environmental issues?
- c. With reference to provision of clean water nationwide, which stakeholders would make up the team to implement environmental programs and discuss institutional arrangements that would promote a culture of working together.
- d. How is gender mainstreaming being done at local and national level?
- e. Are people aware of the Environmental rights? What can be done to increase awareness on this subject matter?

FURTHER READING

1. UNEP (2007) Negotiator's Handbook
2. Environmental Law (EMA Act) <https://www.ema.co.zw/index.php/2014-06-12-03-49-33/2014-06-12-20-59-13/environmental-law-ema-act-2002.html>
3. SADC protocols: <https://www.sadc.int/about-sadc/overview/sa-protocols/s>
4. EMA Report and Publications: <https://www.ema.co.zw/index.php/2014-06-12-03-51-59/2014-06-12-12-03-26/reports-a-publications.html>
5. UNIDO (2015): Guide on gender mainstreaming environmental management projects





*Climate change
calls for sincere
multilateralism
and enhanced
climate action
to address its
challenges.*

TRAINING MANUAL: CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS PROCESS

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8. CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS BROAD ISSUES



INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Negotiations are among the most complex and intricate negotiations among the different Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). Whilst climate change science is multifaceted with a lot of qualms, its combination with politics (diplomats) has made it even more complex. The Climate change negotiations have seen the scientists and diplomats coming together to sit in one round table to foster global solutions. Whilst these technocrats speak different language and have different priorities, the “marriage of convenience” has been inevitable.

In order to address the special needs of vulnerable countries such as Zimbabwe, there is consensus between science and politics that the principle of “common but differentiated responsibility” and equity offers the best paradigm and institutional framework to understand and confront the asymmetries in the international system.

Becoming a UNFCCC negotiator is not as easy as drinking a glass of water. One can come for COP meetings for a half a decade and still fail to understand the systems and procedures of the negotiations. The climate change issue is negotiated at the global level in a setting where a multitude of country Parties meet in different parallel bodies to discuss a plethora of technical and related issues. Whilst the climate change subject is complex, the process can be a conundrum, daunting and overwhelming even for experienced negotiators. Starting in this process as a new negotiator is certainly the most

difficult part but with mentorship, coaching and capacity building, one can be an effective and impactful negotiator.

AFRICAN GROUP OF NEGOTIATORS

The African Group of Negotiators (AGN), a technical body of the three-tier African negotiating structure that engages in the technical negotiations during the Conferences of the Parties and the intersessional negotiations has since introduced a junior negotiators’ mentorship programme. This initiative will go a long way in ensuring sustainability and effectiveness of the Africa continent in the negotiations. The AGN prepares and drafts text and common positions, guided by decisions and key messages from Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC), and the African Ministerial Conference on Environment and Natural Resources (AMCEN), and prepares text for adoption by Ministers during the COPs.

The AGN consists of technical negotiators of every African country. One country is selected to chair the group for a period of two years.

ECA and its ClimDev-Africa partners have traditionally supported the African group of negotiators (AGN) in the UNFCCC negotiations process through technical backstopping on vexing issues, research and communications. ECA hosts the AGN every year for a workshop where representatives of governments assemble to agree on common positions in various negotiation tracks of the UNFCCC process. The negotiators in addition, via this platform, furnish their requirements for

research and technical support to both ECA and other support partners.

During the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC (COP) meetings held each year, ACPC and its ClimDev-Africa partners organize Africa Day (as a side event) and a Dinner Dialogue for policy makers and other stakeholders where climate change policy and development issues relating to the UNFCCC process are discussed

The AGN has also received scientific and expert advice from the African Group of Negotiators Expert Support (AGNES) which also provides a platform for scientists to engage with diplomats or policy makers in drafting submissions on the African position. AGNES has been active in advancing the agriculture and gender agenda items under the UNFCCC negotiations. However, science and policy are not enough, noting the urgent need for climate action under the Paris Agreement. The Africa Climate Leadership Programme (AfriCLP) was also established as a platform to bring together scientists, policy makers and innovators/implementers to allow for research-policy-practice interface. The programme seeks to build local climate change leaders who can shape understanding of the extent and severity of climate-related stressors on African economies and ecosystems and propose solutions on how countries can build resilience to these impacts.

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of the 21st century diplomacy and international governance issues. Given the many different stakeholders and communities who have roles to play, it is a contemporary challenge with regard to its demand on interdisciplinary knowledge, skills and languages, and the personal capacities needed to combine these so as to make diplomatic sense and success. Competing interests, political tensions, and challenges of the world today, such as the growing population, increased demand for natural resources, economic turmoil and competing development priorities, mean that

negotiation deadlocks are rife and ways to overcome them are becoming more and more challenging to find. UNITAR

BRIEF HISTORY OF UNFCCC

THE UNFCCC

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international treaty that binds its signatories to cooperate in limiting global temperature increases, and in addressing the adverse effects of unavoidable climate change. It was adopted in 1992, and entered into force in 1994. There are currently 197 parties to the UNFCCC: 196 countries and the European Union (EU) which ratified the Convention as a bloc.

Under the Convention, developed countries are tasked with taking the lead in acting on climate change, given their historical responsibility for causing it. These countries are listed in Annex I of the Convention (often referred to as ‘Annex I parties/countries’) and include members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1992 as well as the Russian Federation and Central and Eastern European countries, considered at the time as ‘economies in transition’. Annex II countries exclude those countries with economies in transition. Annex II parties have commitments under the Convention to provide finance and to develop and share (‘transfer’) technology. Developing countries are often referred to as ‘non-Annex I parties/countries.’

THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

At the first COP, parties agreed to strengthen global cooperation to address climate change. This led to the Kyoto Protocol, adopted in 1997 at COP3 in Kyoto. This legally binding treaty committed developed country parties, as those historically responsible for the high concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere, to reduce their emissions by an average of five per cent below 1990 levels during the first commitment period (2008–

2012). The Kyoto Protocol entered into force in 2005. The 'Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol' commits developed country parties to further reductions in the second commitment period (2013–2020). However, countries like Canada did not join the second commitment period, with USA not joining both the first and second commitment periods.

THE PARIS AGREEMENT

At COP13 (2007), parties launched a work plan, known as the Bali Roadmap, which was supposed to lead to a new climate change agreement at COP15 in Copenhagen in 2009. Due to differences of opinion, parties did not adopt the 'Copenhagen Accord'. Instead they only 'took note' of it. The failure to reach an agreement raised questions as to whether climate change could be addressed through multilateralism and diplomacy. But as scientific knowledge on climate change and evidence of its impacts increased, there was growing pressure for urgent global action. Parties renewed efforts to strengthen the global climate change regime at COP17 in Durban in 2011, and set a deadline to agree on a universal, legally binding agreement by 2015. The Paris Agreement was adopted on 12 December 2015.

To strengthen the global response to climate change, the Paris Agreement aims to:

- (a) Hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognising that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change
- (b) Increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production
- (c) Make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDCS)

NDCs are actions that seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build resilience of communities. NDCs are the commitments that each party puts forward as their contribution to the collective effort to achieve the Paris Agreement objective. The Paris Agreement commits all parties to communicate NDCs every five years, and to increase ambition. They cover efforts to reduce GHG emissions, and can include actions related to adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity building and transparency. Prior to COP21, most parties put forward intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs); once a party has ratified the Paris Agreement, its INDC becomes its first NDC, unless it specifies otherwise. To enhance the mitigation ambition parties may: Increase stringency of existing GHG target, Expand scope and coverage of existing GHG target, Advance target year of existing GHG target, Declare intent to over-achieve existing GHG target, Strengthen modalities of existing GHG target, Change type of existing GHG target and or Adopt new GHG target. WRI

NEGOTIATION SESSIONS (COPS)

The purpose of the negotiation sessions is for parties to regularly review implementation of the Convention and the other legal instruments adopted. The Conference of Parties (COP) adopt decisions to ensure progress in implementing commitments. The COP meets annually, usually in November or December, with each session numbered. So the first ever Conference of the Parties, held in Berlin in 1995, was COP1. Recent COPs are often referred to by the city where they took place in.

There is no maximum (or minimum) number of people in a party delegation. Some parties, in particular from least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS)

may have only one, two or three people on their delegation (the UNFCCC secretariat typically funds three delegates from each LDC or SIDS party for COPs, and one to two delegates for other sessions). Other parties may have 80 to 130 delegates. Occasionally even more. Delegates are usually government officials, but there may also be nongovernment representatives (for instance, from local NGOs, international organisations, law firms or academia) who provide technical support. Whether these delegates are allowed to negotiate on behalf of the party depends on the delegation. All parties have one Head of Delegation. At COPs, ministers will join the delegation, usually for the ‘high-level segment’. Heads of States or Governments will typically attend major meetings, such as COP15 in Copenhagen and COP21 in Paris.

PREPARING FOR UNFCCC NEGOTIATIONS

ACCREDITATION

Make sure you are duly accredited to participate either as a delegate or observer. This is done through invitation from the Responsible Authority in your country. In Zimbabwe this is done by the Ministry responsible for climate change and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

UNDERSTANDING ISSUES

Check what has happened so far if you already know which themes, agenda items or sub-items you will follow, it’s a good idea to look up what has been previously agreed on the issue(s) in question, including past COP decisions. Keeping these documents on file will also come in handy if you’ll be involved in drafting new decisions on that issue. Know the position of your delegation, and if applicable, the negotiating bloc your delegation belongs to. Look at past statements and submissions by your delegation (available on the UNFCCC website) and, if applicable, the negotiating bloc(s) it belongs to and associates itself with.

JARGON

The UNFCCC process is notorious for using jargon and an alphabet soup of acronyms. Parties will refer to specific sections of the Convention, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement simply by the article number or even by the paragraph numbers within articles, or by acronyms. To prepare for this, save the text of the Convention, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement in an easily accessible place on your laptop or tablet, or carry printed copies with you.

RELATIONSHIPS

Understand the varied interests and relationships between Parties, organisations and individuals. Acquaint yourself with the Country position and the regional position in this case Africa. Consult frequently with African Group of Negotiators (AGN) Member States for updates concessions and tactics.

AT THE NEGOTIATIONS MEETINGS

There are many different types of meetings, and these vary in terms of length, how open they are, and whether interpretation will be available, among other things. Some are considered ‘formal’ and others ‘informal’ — both are part of the negotiating process. Other meetings, such as coordination meetings and bilaterals, are important as well.

FORMAL MEETINGS

PLENARY

Plenary meetings are open to all, including observer organisations and media representatives (although there are usually restrictions on where they can sit). Plenaries take place in a large hall with country flags arranged in alphabetical order. There are normally four seats per party (two at the table, two behind), and seating at the back for others. Interpretation is usually available, so parties can take the floor or listen to speakers in any of the six UN languages. Each body has to meet in plenary in order to adopt agendas, agree on other procedural matters, and adopt decisions

or conclusions. This is because all parties must be included. Two plenaries will not usually take place at the same time.

CONTACT GROUP

The COP often decides in plenary that certain agenda items or sub-items merit further discussion because they are likely to lead to a COP decision, either at the current session or imminently. These discussions usually take place in a smaller setting, called a contact group. Two people are usually asked to facilitate each contact group — one representative from an Annex I party and another from a non-Annex I party. The contact group comes up with a text — for example, a draft decision or conclusion — which it then forwards to the respective plenary to be formally adopted (if it's a draft decision) or approved (if it's a draft conclusion). Draft conclusions sometimes include a draft of a decision recommended to the COP for adoption; after the conclusions have been approved in the SB plenary, the draft decision is forwarded to the COP plenary for adoption. IIED.

Contact groups are open to all parties, but not always to observers. The co-facilitators of the contact group normally make this clear to all parties before a meeting. Observer organisations are normally allowed to attend the first and final contact group meetings. There is usually no interpretation available for contact group meetings. Negotiations take place in English and negotiating text is always drafted in English. Translations of draft decisions and conclusions are issued shortly before they are adopted or approved.

INFORMAL MEETINGS ('INFORMALS')

It's also possible that one of the SB chairs introduces an agenda item at plenary and proposes that it be discussed through informal consultations, without convening a contact group. This is usually done if it's not absolutely clear from past decisions or conclusions that discussions on this item will lead to a new COP

decision. These informal consultations may result in SB conclusions, with a recommendation for further discussion, prior to (ideally) adopting a decision at specified COP session. These meetings can look similar to contact groups (with two appointed co-facilitators, and parties represented around a table and sitting behind country flags).

COORDINATION MEETINGS

Group coordination meetings are held daily throughout COPs and at SB meetings. They are open to group members and provide an opportunity to update on what is happening in different meetings and to consult on group positions and the way forward. The first coordination meeting is usually a preparatory meeting before the official COP or SB session starts

BI-LATERALS

A party or a group may request a bilateral meeting with another delegation or country grouping. This can be to clarify their position and interests, to find areas of convergence or to share views about ways to overcome negotiating deadlock, for instance. Bilaterals are closed meetings, open only to the delegates who have been requested to attend. Discussions between two or more negotiators can also take place in very informal settings — in the corridors, over coffee, a meal, or a cigarette. Such 'meetings' can be very helpful for delegates to get further clarity on one another's negotiating positions and interests in order to find common ground. IIED

SIDE EVENTS

Side events happen on the sidelines of the official SB/COP business. They are opportunities for parties as well as observer organisations to share their views and work. They also provide opportunities for networking. Negotiators are often invited to participate. Official side events are arranged through the UNFCCC secretariat and take place at the meeting venue (the Blue Zone), so anyone wishing to attend must be

accredited (ie. must have a badge). Side events held in the Green Zone are open to all. The side events schedule is posted on the UNFCCC website. Observer organisations also hold ‘unofficial’ side events outside the COP venue to open the discussion to people who do not have UNFCCC ac-creditation.IIED.

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However, since the climate change negotiations begun some decades ago, there have offered very little hope for Africa as issues of climate financing for adaptation remain largely unresolved.

TRAINING MANUAL: CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS BROAD ISSUES

9. CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS

BROAD ISSUES



CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Responding to the impacts of climate change is called adaptation. Adaptation has been spearheading international negotiations as scientific predictions continue to reaffirm that mitigation as the only response to climate change is insufficient. In theory, adaptation is described on a gradient of impact from reactive to proactive measures of response to climatic variability and its socioeconomic repercussions. Discussions occur at global, national, and local scales, with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as the main correspondent. Initiated through the Marrakech Accords in COP 7 (2001), adaptation negotiations continue to develop year by year. The evolution of conventional adaptation policies and negotiations across governance scales, under the UNFCCC umbrella and elsewhere; is highlighted by different programmes, plans, and frameworks that govern action and any gaps or discrepancies herein. Through a critical analysis lens, climate change adaptation policies are evaluated in comparison with discussions/action in the South versus the North.

Climate Change Adaptation appears to recently occupy the center of the climate negotiations. There are claims in the literature on climate diplomacy about an 'adaptation turn' in the last years of the negotiation. Adaptation is now highly visible, particularly the specific question of adaptation finance. In the larger debate on climate change, the notion of 'adaptation' is often opposed (or at least contrasted) to that of 'mitigation'. Such a contrast is not without reason. The two notions refer to vastly different ways to deal with global warming. 'Mitigation' refers to the efforts to lessen the impacts of

climate change by acting on its causes and therefore reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG). 'Adaptation', on the contrary, refers to the efforts to prepare our societies to cope with the effects of climate change.

Adaptation and mitigation issues are both visible in the UNFCCC negotiations. However mitigation has been from the very beginning a top priority on the negotiations' agenda. In the first phase of the negotiations little attention was dedicated to the actions of developing countries to cope with the impacts of climate change. Except that the most vulnerable members succeeded in putting the issue of financing adaptation activities on the agenda from the first COP. Adaptation, however, assumed greater importance in the second phase of the negotiations. With all parties facing difficulties in achieving their mitigation objectives, debates on what shall be done regarding vulnerability, climate change impacts and adaptation, as well as how to finance these actions became more relevant.

According to some actors of the climate debate, the shift from mitigation to adaptation contains two risks. From a political point of view, the focus on adaptation risks diverting attention away from efforts to mitigate - as if the adjusting to climate hazards would make the fight against them any less urgent. From a conceptual point of view, the shift from mitigation to adaptation is a shift from a relatively simple approach (based on the identification of harmful gases and the determination of emission thresholds) to a much more complex approach that requires us to take into consideration a multitude of social and natural factors (and is therefore is more prone to failure).

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

Climate change is one of the greatest threats to our planet and its people. Reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) is called mitigation. Mitigation has been at the heart of the climate negotiations from the outset. As the next round of negotiations focuses on what developing countries might do on mitigation, the topic remains highly relevant. Climate change mitigation has been a central element in the intergovernmental negotiations carried out under the UNFCCC process. Negotiations on various items dealing with different aspects of mitigation pursuant to the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement are currently ongoing under the negotiating bodies under the UNFCCC.

Recognizing the centrality of mitigation to global climate action, the Convention requires all Parties to undertake mitigation measures subject to their specific national priorities and circumstances. Over the years, Parties have reached several landmark agreements addressing mitigation under the Convention including the Bali Action Plan, Cancun Agreements, Warsaw Framework for REDD-plus and Paris Agreement. Negotiations on mitigation under the Convention have encompassed a range of topics including mitigation actions by developed country Parties towards their economy-wide targets under the Convention, nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries, technical examination process for pre-2020 ambition, and specific sectoral and methodological issues such as emissions from bunker fuels, REDD-plus and common metrics.

The Convention also requires Parties to take into full consideration, in the implementation of the commitments of the Convention, the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the impact of the implementation of response measures.

The Kyoto Protocol: The Kyoto Protocol sets binding emission reduction targets for industrialized countries and requires them to meet those targets primarily through domestic mitigation measures, even while providing for an additional means of doing so using market-based mechanisms. Negotiations pursuant to the Kyoto Protocol have centred on the rules and modalities for its implementation (e.g. Marrakech Accords), addressing topics such as land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) and market-based mechanisms, and its extension for a second commitment period, which culminated in the adoption of the Doha Amendment.

The Paris Agreement: Mitigation lies at the heart of Parties' efforts to achieve the overall purpose and long-term temperature goals set out in the article 2 of the Paris Agreement of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C. Under the Paris Agreement, each Party is required to put forward successive and progressively more ambitious nationally determined contributions (NDCs), representing its highest possible mitigation ambition. As part of the Paris Agreement Work Programme Parties are currently considering further guidance for NDCs in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21 under the APA, common time frames for NDCs referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement under the SBI, matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement under the SBSTA and modalities, work programme and functions of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures under the SBI and SBSTA.

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

FINANCE

The growing frequency and unpredictable nature of natural disasters such as floods and droughts is a striking reminder and warning that climate change is a serious phenomenon

that has the capacity to destabilise the world. In recognition of this, the global community has put in place various initiatives to combat the impacts of climate change including negotiating for a binding agreement on how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that cause climate change. A reduction in greenhouse gas emissions is critical, particularly for developing countries such as those in Africa who naturally produce less emissions yet are the hardest hit by climate change due to limited financial resources to adapt to such changes.

However, since the climate change negotiations begun some decades ago, there have offered very little hope for Africa as issues of climate financing for adaptation remain largely unresolved. For example, prior to the latest climate talks held in December 2018, the African Group of Negotiators came up with a common position where they outlined priorities and expectations to strengthen climate resilience. One of the key priorities was the need for developed countries to provide a predictable and adequate financing mechanism to fight the impacts of climate change. However, the conference failed to come up with a solid position on climate financing, much to the disappointment of Africa. Developed countries only “urged” to meet their existing commitment of mobilising US\$100 billion in climate finance per year by 2020.

Finance is an eternal sticking point within the talks. Obama had previously pledged \$3 billion, and delivered \$1 billion of that—a tiny fraction of the climate debt owed by the U.S. the largest polluter in history, and an amount that pales in comparison to the scale of need. The issue of finance has recently become much stickier with the renegeing on \$2 billion in pledges by the U.S. under Trump’s administration.

Since 2009, developed countries have talked about delivering \$100 billion per year by 2020. As a gesture of good faith and to reassure developing countries of their intentions, they

set a goal of \$30 billion over the period 2009–2012. This “fast-start finance”, never properly scrutinised in the UN process for adequacy of delivery and was aid money that was repackaged and double counted, far from the new and additional public money that it was supposed to be.

Fast-start finance was simply developed countries starting as they meant to go on. The \$100 billion remains a number that is bandied around but never deposited in the account of the Green Climate Fund. In Bonn during COP23, the Umbrella Group frustrated attempts to even discuss finance. The U.S. is adamant that it is not going to entertain negotiations on the matter, and its fellow global North partners are not unhappy to let this be the excuse they hide behind. When developing nations rightly push the issue, they are accused of “holding the climate agenda ransom.”

In COP23, developing countries led by the African Group sought clarity on the up-front details of long-term finance. They pressed for earnest discussions related to Article 9.5 of the Paris Agreement, which obliges developed countries to “communicate the projected levels of public financial resources” that they will put forward. They succeeded in getting the issue on the agenda for Bonn in May, but are again being met by stubborn refusal on the part of the Umbrella Group. Not that you would know this from reading the UNFCCC briefings or much of the coverage—when developed countries stall progress, it is because the developing countries are being unreasonable. When developing countries try to avoid locking-in low ambition, they are accused of being unreasonable. As always, if you are poor and brown everything is your own fault.

Without a clear roadmap for delivering \$100 billion per year by 2020 and much more in the following years and decades, developing countries are severely hindered in their ability to carry out their own mitigation and

adaptation actions. This impasse on finance aggravates a shared global problem when a significant part of developing country NDC contributions—something in the region of \$4.3 trillion—is contingent on support. If they don't have support, they will fail to deliver on their NDCs. If they fail to deliver on their NDCs, the world is cooked twice over.

AFRICA'S DILEMMA ON CLIMATE FINANCE

Climate experts in Africa are of the view that in order to keep global temperature rise well below 2°C, developed countries must be held accountable for their past mistakes and should provide a reliable flow of financial resources to developing countries to boost their adaptation and mitigation efforts.

The Zambezi Environment Report 2015, for example, already warns that impacts of climate change are being felt across all sectors in southern Africa including on water resources, human health, food security, tourism and livelihoods. This implies that any delay in implementing adaptation measures will further worsen the impacts of climate change in the region.

Namibia, which is the current Chair of the Southern African Development Community (Sadc) has urged rich nations to deliver on their financial obligations in a transparent manner for developing countries to implement their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). "In Namibia, the implementation of our country's NDC is conditioned to the provision of 90 percent of the financial resources from developed countries," Namibian Prime Minister, Dr Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila said at the 24th Conference of Parties (COP 24) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Katowice, Poland.

The negotiating position of developing countries is therefore generally reactive, defensive and negative, for example to the 'flexible mechanisms' of the Kyoto Protocol. This leads to what Gupta (1997) has described as a 'hollow negotiating mandate' involving uncertain policies and ambivalent attitudes (e.g., unclear of what their national negotiating priorities really are, susceptible to financial inducements to participate, etc.), and a limited capacity to form coalitions capable of constructive negotiating. More pressure could have been placed on industrialised countries to cut emissions with a more constructive and aggressive negotiating strategy

TECHNOLOGY

Technology has been an important topic of international climate change negotiations since the adoption in 1992 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in which the parties committed themselves to "promote and cooperate in the development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies" (UNFCCC, article 4.5). The focus is on North-to-South technology transfers, since technologies have so far been mostly developed in industrialized countries, while emerging economies, where the bulk of future emission increases are expected, are under urgent pressure to mitigate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Negotiations have been difficult between industrialized countries, which fear that ambitious technology transfer policies might deprive their innovative firms of vital intellectual assets, and developing countries, which see technology transfer as a costly process that should at least partially be funded by industrialized countries. For these reasons, policy debates have so far revolved around the financing of technology transfer, capacity building, and the role of intellectual property

rights (IPRs), which some countries view as a barrier to technology diffusion. Important landmarks of the negotiation process include the Technology Transfer Framework adopted in 2001 as part of the Marrakesh Accords and the Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer in 2008. However, negotiations took a significant step forward in Cancun in 2010, when the so-called Technology Mechanism was established.

In the UNFCCC process, governments periodically meet to explore how to enhance climate technology development and transfer. The UNFCCC negotiations provide a political forum through which all countries may openly communicate their interests and challenges regarding enhancing climate technology action.

MAJOR STEPS IN THE UNFCCC PROCESS TO ENHANCE CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER

There are five key milestones that define UNFCCC technology efforts over the 20 years of the UNFCCC process;

1992. TECHNOLOGY AND THE CONVENTION

When countries established the Convention, they included specific provisions on technology in the original text. These form the basis for all technology efforts under the Convention:

ARTICLE 4, PARAGRAPH 1

“All parties...shall: (c) Promote and cooperate in the development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies...that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases...”

ARTICLE 4, PARAGRAPH 5

“The developed country Parties...shall take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer

of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties, particularly developing country Parties, to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention...”

1995. THE CONSULTATIVE PROCESS

Countries initially focused on developing a shared understanding of climate technology issues at the global level. They explored what information was available on technology development and transfer, what were the technology needs of developing countries and how the international community was providing support. They also considered what technologies could support countries to reduce greenhouse gases and adapt to climate change.

From 1997 to 2001, building upon this initial work, countries stepped up their efforts by engaging in a consultative process on climate technology development and transfer. Regional workshops in Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean explored a broad range of issues related to climate technology at the national, regional and international levels. In 1997, countries also included a provision on technology as Article 10(c) of the Kyoto Protocol.

2001. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FRAMEWORK

Building on the understanding developed during the consultative process, in 2001 countries created the technology transfer framework (known officially as the framework for actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention). They also established the expert group on technology transfer (EGTT) to analyse technology development and transfer issues. The technology transfer framework covers five key technology themes:

- Technology needs and needs assessments
- Technology information
- Enabling environments for technology transfer
- Capacity-building for technology transfer
- Mechanisms for technology transfer

2008. POZNAN STRATEGIC PROGRAMME ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Since 2008, the GEF has supported climate technology activities under the Poznan strategic program on technology transfer. This programme aims to scale up the level of investment for technology transfer thus helping developing countries to address their needs for climate technologies. The GEF initially created the programme with three windows: supporting technology needs assessments (TNAs); supporting pilot projects linked to TNAs; and disseminating experience on climate technology activities.

2010. THE TECHNOLOGY MECHANISM

In 2010 countries scaled up efforts on climate technology by establishing the Technology Mechanism. The Technology Mechanism consists of two complementary bodies: the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN). Read more about the Technology Mechanism.

2015. THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Agreed by countries in Paris in 2015, the groundbreaking Paris Agreement paves the way for a new chapter in global action on climate change. It also sets the stage for urgently needed climate technology development and transfer. In addition, in Paris countries also strengthened the Technology Mechanism, requesting further work on technology research, development and demonstration, as well as on endogenous capacities and technologies.

Furthermore, the Paris Agreement established a technology framework to provide overarching guidance to the Technology Mechanism. Together, the Technology Mechanism and the technology framework will support countries to limit the rise in global temperature and adapt to climate change.

ARTICLE 10, PARAGRAPH 1

“Parties share a long-term vision on the importance of fully realizing technology development and transfer in order to improve resilience to climate change and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.”

CAPACITY BUILDING

Capacity-building is fundamental to achieving the objectives of the Convention, the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol. It enables individuals, organizations and societies to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Capacity-building is provided through bilateral and multilateral efforts within and outside the Convention. The institutional architecture addressing capacity building in the UNFCCC process has been evolving since the establishment of the Convention in 1992 and the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997. Over the recent years, various arrangements have been established to enhance capacity-building under the UN climate change regime.

The Paris Agreement (Article 11 paragraph 5) calls for country-driven capacity-building that is based on recipient countries’ needs and ownership. For the future, it will be important to enhance the effectiveness of the institutional arrangements at the international and national levels that allow for long-term, sustainable capacity-building approaches.

TRANSPARENCY AND REPORTING

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) provides the foundation for intergovernmental action to combat climate change and its impacts on humanity and ecosystems. The ultimate objective of the Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the

atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

To achieve the objective of the Convention, Parties need reliable, transparent and comprehensive information on GHG emissions, climate actions and support. Under the Convention, all Parties are obliged to communicate to the Conference of the Parties (COP) information relevant to the implementation of the Convention (Article 12). By communicating information on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and actions to reduce them, as well as on adaptation and means of implementation such as finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, the transparency and reporting system allows to understand ambition and progress on climate actions and support by Parties, – and informs the COP deliberation and guidance on these matters.

Over the past two decades, the arrangements for national reporting of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol have evolved into a more comprehensive measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) framework. Measures to significantly enhance transparency of action and support under the Convention were adopted as part of the Bali Action Plan at COP 13 and elaborated in decisions adopted at subsequent COP sessions.

Under the Paris Agreement there is the Enhanced Transparency Framework. It is important for Parties to be aware of the timeframes provided for reporting. Developed country Parties are supposed to submit the final Biennial Reports (BRs) by no later than 31 December 2022 and that the ETF replaces BRs and International Assessment and Review (IAR). Developing country Parties shall also submit their final

Biennial Updates Reports (BURs) by no later than 31 December 2022, and like in the case of developed countries, the ETF replaces BURs and International Consultation and Analysis (ICA).

The regime requires developed country Parties to continue submitting annual GHG inventories and National communications, whilst Developing country Parties submit regularly National Communications. Flexibility will be accepted for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, however, facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time.

On issues to do with the difference between the ETF and the existing MRV arrangements, a few key areas of enhancement were identified. These included:

- One set of modalities, procedures and guidelines applicable to all Parties with flexibility to those developing countries that need it in the light of their capacities;
- Need to (extent possible) identify, regularly update, and report on areas of improvement and expectation on continuous improvement;
- Provisions/requirements are mostly mandatory using the verb (“shall”);
- Reporting on Articles 13.7 and 13.9, TER and FMCP, and their relationship to the Article 15 (mechanism to facilitate implementation of and promote compliance).

On issues of National GHG inventories, it is mandatory to use 2006 IPCC Guidelines with the latest inventory year, no more than 2 (3) years prior to the submission. Annual time series should be consistent starting from 1990 (NDC reference year/period); and a consistent annual time series from 2020 onwards with recalculation and completeness check using comparable methods. Where possible the inventories should cover 7 gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃).

Tracking progress of implementation and achievement of NDCs under Article 4 should be supported by information that include indicators, accounting approaches, GHG emissions and removals consistent with the coverage of NDCs, contribution from land sector, use of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) with a clear summary of GHG emissions and removals, and GHG projections.

PARIS OUTCOME ON THE GLOBAL STOCK TAKE

A compromise agreement was reached that the GST will be conducted in three main thematic areas; (i) Mitigation - to check whether countries are on track to reduce emissions, (ii) Adaptation - to assess the countries' progress in strengthening resilience of communities and economies under the changing climate, and (iii) Means of implementation - funds mobilized domestically and through the multilateral funds and other bilaterals to strengthen mitigation and climate change adaptive actions.

COMPLIANCE ISSUES

To ensure that the provisions of the Agreement are adhered to, the Agreement makes provisions for the establishment of a Committee to facilitate implementation and compliance. Discussions under this item were concerned with developing the modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the Compliance Committee. In discussions, developing country parties were opposed to the use of the term 'hearings' by the Compliance Committee. It was generally felt that the term "hearing" was akin to an adversity judicial process that is contrary to the spirit and letter of the Paris Agreement whose roots centre on a non-adversarial and non-punitive approach. Parties managed to find common ground and agreed to use the term consultation as opposed to hearings. On the initiation of compliance procedures, developing country parties were in favour of adoption of self-referral only as a method of initiation while developed parties pursued the direction of

multi-pronged approach to triggering initiation. Consensus was reached to retain text on the Committee's: composition; members; bureau; quorum requirements; decision-making procedure; and rules of procedure. Parties expressed trust in the Co-Facilitators' ability to take the tool forward as a basis for negotiations.

GENDER ISSUES

Climate change and current economic growth trajectories deepen and widen existing gender inequalities. Women, particular in Developing countries, and especially poor women, face higher risks of inequality as they tend to live in vulnerable environments. On the other hand, the impacts of climate change affect the ability to provide for livelihoods in the most vulnerable areas where they inhabit.

Limited access to capacity enhancement programs, social services and support further exacerbate their risks and vulnerabilities. Consequently, the effects of climate change are felt most acutely by those segments of the population that are already in vulnerable situations. For women living in rural areas and belonging to indigenous peoples, the disadvantages derived from the impacts and effects of climate change, on account of natural disasters, are greater, as they are more dependent on the natural and environmental goods and services, which is important to know about when generating knowledge through ancestral knowledge in women.

Noting that the drivers and consequences of climate change are not gender neutral, defining the roles of women and men as distinct carriers, providers and users of climate information is important. Socially based roles and responsibilities of men and women often influence the extent of vulnerability as well as how the communities will cope with the impact of a hazard or disaster.

The importance of gender mainstreaming in environment, poverty eradication and

sustainable development has been recognized in the CEDAW, Agenda 21, the past MDGs, the UNCBD and the UNCCD and the recent 2030 SDGs. SDG number 5 emphasizes that empowering women and girls and promoting gender equality is crucial to accelerating sustainable development. Recently, the UNFCCC has seen recognition of gender in a number of stand-alone gender decisions including the Lima Work Program on Gender which was a key gender outcome at COP20. The Lima Work Program on Gender saw the advanced implementation of gender with the UNFCCC establishing the post of a gender focal point. Their responsibility has been to support the Lima work programmes whose objective was to support responsive climate policies, strategies and plans across all areas of the negotiations and the Paris Agreement, which, inter alia acknowledges that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems.

The Lima Work Program on Gender has provided Parties and observer organizations an opportunity for understanding the role of gender integration in the UNFCCC process. Continued engagement on gender and climate change in the UNFCCC is still required as well as putting in place mechanisms to ensure monitoring and evaluation of gender mainstreaming in climate change are put in place with COP22 seeing the formulation of a detailed work plan, building on the Lima framework.

KEY ISSUES FOR AFRICA AT THE NEGOTIATIONS

social and economic development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of Africa and other developing country Parties, and that a low-emission development strategy is central to sustainable development, and that the share of global emissions originating

in developing countries will grow to meet their social and development needs. The ultimate objective of the Framework Convention is to prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference of the climate system. As is stated in Article 2 of the Convention, this requires that GHG concentrations are stabilized in the atmosphere at a level where ecosystems can adapt naturally to climate change, food production is not threatened, and economic development can proceed in a sustainable fashion.

Africa calls for justice on people's lives which are on the line because of climate change. Right now, for example, climate change is deepening the Horn of Africa's hunger crisis where 13 million people are going hungry and Somalia is on the brink of famine. Frequently it is people that have done the least to cause climate change that bear the brunt of its negative impacts. The richest 10 percent of people in the world are responsible for 50 percent of global emissions. The whole world feel the heat of climate change, but not as much as the poorest do. Thus, climate finance, to help address the negative effects of global warming, is of the right thing to do and we – developed countries, especially – must take responsibility for the harm our emissions cause.

In addition, Africans argue that in order to have a chance of limiting global warming by 2°C, let alone 1.5°C, a rapid transformation in our economies and societies is needed. Things like our energy, transportation, and food systems all need to change to limit emissions and avert dangerous warming within the next few decades. But the places with the most potential for addressing climate change, the countries that bear most of the responsibility to address it, and the places with the financial resources and capabilities don't line up perfectly. Climate finance helps to spur greater action and ambition. It helps to change policies, demonstrate new ways of doing things, sends signals to the market that help shift the flow of private capital, and helps to bridge the gap

between mitigation potential and resources needed to scale up climate actions. Hence, adaptation and climate finance remain a priority for Africa.

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Negotiators must always be alive to the possibility and reality of temporary setbacks. In fact, every successful negotiator/leader must be the ultimate come back hero.

TRAINING MANUAL: LEADERSHIP IN DIPLOMACY

EZRA CHITANDO © 2019

10. LEADERSHIP /

Virtually every endeavour in life succeeds or falls on the basis of leadership. It is leadership that mobilizes followers for initiatives to succeed. This chapter focuses on the deployment of leadership as a critical resource in diplomacy and gives a synopsis on how the African Climate Negotiators have been effective leaders. There are critical dimensions or aspects of leadership that must be demonstrated in diplomacy in order to register success.

In particular, African negotiators have exhibited these characteristics as they have had to interact with their counterparts from the global North. They have demonstrated admirable leadership traits in order to score significant achievements in an uneven political field. Indeed, there is a growing recognition that Africa's negotiators are a powerful force to be reckoned, having become stronger over the years following the improved coordination among the African Group of Lead Negotiators (AGN) with and most studies by scholars acknowledging the impact that they have had over the years. They have shown valuable leadership skills. They have successfully challenged the trend where the United States of America and the European Union have been the recognised leaders on climate change. They have confirmed that leadership is not limited to those with economic, political and military power. Leadership, African negotiators have confirmed, can come from those who adopt an appealing ethical position, understand substance and procedure and act with consistency. They have expanded the meaning of leadership and demonstrated the importance of ideas in defining leadership.

A NOTE ON LEADERSHIP

Although numerous definitions of leadership exist, it is generally associated with the process of influencing the activities of an organized group towards goal achievement. A leader is one who is able to mobilise the team s/he is heading to achieve the set goals or objectives.

Therefore, leadership speaks to the ability to make the team accomplish whatever it is that needs to be finalized.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LEADERSHIP AND DIPLOMATIC LEADERSHIP?

Leadership: It is the art of influencing or motivating a group of people to act towards achieving a common goal.

Diplomatic leadership: Involves negotiating, representing interests and policies, speaking publicly and resolving conflicts

LEADERSHIP TOOLS

In this process, a number of factors are critical. For example, in diplomacy, it is critical for the team to have a very clear idea of what it is that they are setting out to achieve. Goal clarification, that is, setting out the agenda, is central to leadership. The leader (and his or her team) must be of one accord in relation to what it is that they seek to achieve. It is, therefore, critical for the leader and the team to be crystal clear in terms of what they would like to achieve.

Secondly, the process of executing activities that lead the organized group toward goal achievement is important. Having a clearly defined objective is important. However, the path towards ensuring that the objective is achieved does not happen through wishful thinking. There are definite activities that the team must undertake in order to achieve the set objectives. A good leader must be able to identify the specific strengths of individual members of the team. S/He must then proceed to galvanise them to excel in their particular endeavours, as this will contribute to the achievement of the overall aim. Thus, some members of the team will be reservoirs of technical knowledge on environment and climate issues. Others will be knowledgeable about lobbying and advocacy. Yet others will

be experts in presentation. Combining all these skills enables the leader and his or her team to achieve their goal. These leadership skills are critical where environment and climate negotiations can run different parallel streams of agenda items to be negotiated.

LEADERSHIP TOOLBOX:

- Strategic thinking (visioning).....
- Influencing.....
- Executing.....
- Good communicator.....
- Decision Making Skills. ...
- Conflict Resolution Skills. ...
- Team Building/Relationship Building.....
- Delegation Skills. ...
- Mentorship Programs. ...
- Innovation.....

Thirdly, leadership is characterised by personal resolve. While teamwork as discussed below is definitely important, no leader succeeds without inner motivation and personal resolve. The most successful leaders throughout history are those who have been restless in pursuit of their vision. If one is not a firm believer in the urgency of issues of climate change, s/he must not be involved at all. It is only those who have a firm sense of conviction who can be effective. To evoke a religious concept, one must have a sense of a calling, or have the idea of a ministry, if one is to become an effective leader in this field. This results in a leader who is determined to ensure that the state/party succeeds, whatever challenges might be encountered on the way. Thus, **“An army of sheep led by a lion will defeat an army of lions led by a sheep.”**

Of course, personal resolve comes from being fully conversant with the central

issues within the field. Leaders read. Readers lead. Understanding substance on the matter being discussed gives one leverage. In climate negotiations, one should be well versed with past decisions, technical work by the IPCC, and Party submissions to understand their positions. Effective leaders are permanently enrolled in the school of lifelong learning. Individuals who celebrate degree certificates that are hung on the wall and have stopped reading are tragic. In fact, they died at graduation and are awaiting burial when they shall have expired physically. Thus, there must be a deep-seated sense of conviction in the importance of the task at hand. Nelson Mandela articulated this well during his trial in 1964 when he said that he had the vision of a democratic and free society which he hoped he would work for in his living years. However, he added, “But if need be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.” This is the hallmark of outstanding leaders: they are unshaken in their commitment to the cause.

INDIVIDUAL EXERCISE

1. What is your own definition or understanding of leadership?
2. Identify what you consider as the four most critical characteristics of leadership
3. Why is leadership important to environmental and climate change negotiators?

FAILURE CONSTITUTES THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF SUCCESSFUL LEADERSHIP

If there has been a massive investment in seeking to understand success in leadership, there has been less work in trying to establish why some (or, indeed, many) leaders fail. In this connection, it is helpful to appreciate that although the term “leader” is often used to suggest that one is successful, there are many leaders who fail to inspire. Crucially, it is key to appreciate that initial failure must not lead to abandonment of the vision. If anything, most of the successful leaders in different endeavours experienced failure at the beginning. Thus, “Failure should be our teacher, not our undertaker. Failure is delay, not defeat. It is a temporary detour, not a dead end.”

Any leader who only engages in initiatives where he or she is guaranteed of hundred per cent success is a failure. Only those who are willing to take the blows of failure succeed. Failure constitutes the building blocks of success. All the successful inventions of today are built on the foundation of the failures of yesterday. Failure is not failure, unless one grants it the last word! Negotiators must always be alive to the possibility and reality of temporary setbacks. In fact, every successful negotiator must be the ultimate come back hero. Therefore, it is important to know that good leaders must budget for frustration and failure. However, they must always be driven by the knowledge that success succeeds failure!

Apart from recognising the value of failure in success, it is important for negotiators to be familiar with other factors that lead to failure of leadership, in particular, preventable failures. Personality traits such as arrogance, losing sight of the real goal (for example, getting side tracked), poor communication, lack of flexibility (adjusting to meet changing contexts), not delegating properly, over-confidence, poor

attitude, lack of ethics and integrity, refusal to listen to others and lack of social skills. Obviously, this list is not exhaustive. However, being aware of these factors enables a leader to ensure that she or he navigates the pitfalls of leadership more intentionally.

GROUP EXERCISE

1. Name what you consider the five most significant factors in leadership failure.
2. Are there instances where leadership failure is inevitable? Provide examples.
3. What are some of the major strategies that you would propose to minimise leadership failure within your specific field?

LEADERSHIP RESOURCES

Alongside the values outlined above, and being cognisant of the challenges of leadership in general, leadership in diplomacy needs to draw on a number of resources. These resources can contribute towards the achievement of the set goals.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

While the vision and passion of the leader is important, it is equally vital for the same leader to engage with, and manage, stakeholders. These processes are significant because no leader operates in a vacuum. A leader with brilliant vision but is detached from stakeholders is unlikely to have influence, which is critical to the definition of leadership. Critics say that a leader without influence “is just taking a walk.” No one will join them in the process of transformation. Ultimately, they will take a long and lonely journey...to failure!

WHO ARE THE STAKEHOLDERS?

This question is vital. An effective leader in any field must have a clear and accurate understanding of the stakeholders. A leader must be aware that stakeholders can be individuals or groups. Each one of these categories has its dynamics. Crucially, a good leader does not regard only those who share his or her vision as the only stakeholders. Thus, opponents must also be included under stakeholders. Stakeholder mapping is vital for the success of any endeavour. It is helpful to list all the stakeholders and identify the power and influence that each stakeholder wields. “Brutal honesty,” rather than one’s own preferences, is extremely important in this exercise. Thus, for example, one might have a lot of sympathy for a particular group of people. However, in the larger scheme of things, the people that one has a lot of sympathy for might not have as much power or influence as one would have wanted. Having identified the relative strengths and weaknesses of the different stakeholders in a clinical and dispassionate analysis, a leader must work out a strategy of managing them. The idea of “managing stakeholders” might sound problematic to some. Thus, it might carry overtones of scheming or wanting to manipulate. However, even in daily interactions within families and institutions, human beings are constantly managing each other. Therefore, a leader in environmental negotiations must invest in strategies of managing his or her stakeholders. Having a very good understanding of stakeholders creates a conducive environment and contributes towards understanding and informs one’s lobbying process towards a desired outcome.

Understanding is often under-appreciated. One way of ensuring that the importance of understanding is grasped is to think of the practical meaning of the word. It means to “stand under.” This is a process of placing oneself in the place of the other and to have an idea of where they are coming from. Some

questions are helpful in the quest to seek understanding. For example, why is the person/group/party saying what they are saying? What are their current material conditions? What are some of the key formative factors within their experience? What are they likely to win or lose if what is at stake succeeds or does not succeed? What are they likely to concede to, and what are the non-negotiables for them?

In this exercise, it is important to be aware of stakeholder values. Values shape how individuals, groups, parties or states see and approach the world. Therefore, an effective leader spends time seeking to have a firm grasp of the values of the different stakeholders they interact with. Trust is a key value in negotiations. However, some parties are not faithful to their positions or stand points and they can be easily influenced or bought, hence breaking the trust within the group (for example the African position can be split when parties recognise themselves as developing or least developed). It is particularly critical to be familiar with the values of the objectors or opponents. Successful leaders are often able to appeal to the very same of the objectors, thereby depriving them of their “protective armour.” This refers to the built-in tendency for one to readily fall back on the values that guide their thoughts and actions.

The ability to communicate with stakeholders often makes or unmakes a leader. For example, key stakeholders must be updated on plans (and their realisation) more frequently than less strategic stakeholders. A good communication with stakeholders is integral to the success of a leader. This is also similar in the Climate Change negotiations. You need to identify parties that have a common position or stand view with you and you engage them to support the potential outcome in relation to your stand view. Usually the Africa Group associates its position with that of G77 and China on different agenda items.

REMEMBER:

Stakeholders are those individuals and groups who have a vested interest in the outcome of one's endeavour. In particular, the environmental challenge is so big that no single agency or unit can handle it. Governments, companies, NGOs and the public must all come together to address it. This leads directly to teamwork and global cooperation.

TEAMWORK

The combination of vision and action will lead to the achievement of concrete results. Thus,

vision without action is merely a dream. Action without vision just passes the time. Vision with action can change the world.

The effective leader must promote teamwork in order for the planned objective to be realised. Teamwork implies that every member of the team must be a leader in their own right. They must manage their specific task and ensure that it contributes to the overall team's success. Every follower must be a leader in his or her own right in order to make an effective contribution. One proverb from Ethiopia spells out clearly the value of collective action. It says, "when spider webs combine, they can tie up a lion." Effective leadership, therefore, is not about one superhuman being who does everything by him or herself. The nature of the world of knowledge today is such that no single person can claim to possess all the necessary knowledge about different dimensions of the most pressing issues of our time. Similarly, in the field of diplomacy effective leaders are those who recognise, appreciate and nurture teamwork. This implies ensuring that stakeholders are managed effectively and that the team is well coordinated. AGN has evolved over the years to become a strong team with great teamwork from based on expertise exhibited by negotiators from different countries to push the African Group position.

Effective leaders are not intimidated by leaders who are below them who possess a different (and even superior) skills set to theirs. Leaders who are not secure are dangerous, to others and to themselves. They consider every innovation or new idea a threat to their status. They are quick to shoot down the contributors by fellow leaders who are answerable to them. Therefore, teamwork must be built on vulnerability. Vulnerable leaders are painfully aware that they do not have a monopoly of knowledge. Instead, they celebrate the achievements of fellow leaders, recognising that this ensures the success of the team. When the team succeeds, the set goal and objective is achieved, and the mission is accomplished.

Generosity must characterise teamwork. Praise for the effort of others is critical. There must be room for feeling used or under-appreciated. Generosity is also the ability to recognise the special talent in others and to nurture it. This is difficult. We live in a world where medals are handed out to outstanding individuals. We have been brought up in a world characterised by cut throat competition. Yet, as the African concept of Ubuntu teaches, Together we can achieve much more!

GROUP QUESTIONS

1. Using knowledge from your culture/language, describe the meaning of teamwork.
2. What are some of the factors that threaten teamwork?
3. Outline the steps that you would take to eliminate threats to teamwork and how you would enhance it within your field.

EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE

While fantastic ideologies can move people, the world is changed by doers. Effective governance is the distinguishing feature of truly great leaders. Good leaders can come up with some good sound bites. They can articulate their vision with some degree of clarity. However, outstanding leaders are those who uphold effective governance. They are able to preside over systems that are as effective as they are productive. These systems are predictable. They are not changed according to the whims of the leader. Therefore, anyone who aspires to be a leader must be willing to be subjected to an effective governance system. One of the founders of the modern United Arab Emirates, an oasis of wealth that emerged from a desert of poverty, declared, “Most people talk, we do things. They plan, we achieve. They hesitate, we move ahead.”

Given the cross-cutting nature of environmental issues, it is helpful to adopt a “whole government” approach. The model of having outstanding professionals or a lean team of experts as the ones handling these issues is falling out of vogue. It is strategic to increase the number of knowledgeable and passionate professionals across government, the private sector and civil society in order to become more effective. Further, all these various actors must be having common platforms and consistent knowledge base that inform their practices and priorities.

Further, effective leaders must invest in effective governance in order to ensure that the response is effective. The magnitude of the challenge implies that haphazard, knee-jerk and unplanned interventions are an unmitigated disaster. The matter is too important not to matter! The lives of citizens are on the line. Effective governance minimises risk and equips communities and the entire citizenry with the

knowledge, skills and competencies to provide effective responses, including in addressing the environmental and climate change challenges and impacts.

REMEMBER

Effective governance goes hand in glove with effective leadership. Having one without the other is a contradiction in terms.

LEADERSHIP IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS: OPPORTUNITIES

Leadership does not emerge in a social, political, economic, cultural and environmental vacuum. In fact, leadership comes up to address challenges that come from these different spheres. In our own time, challenges relating to the environment have emerged as a pressing existential concern. Consequently, these challenges have provided unique opportunities for environmental and climate change negotiators. Outstanding activists such as the Kenyan Nobel Peace Prize winner, Wangari Maathai, came to the fore to address environmental challenges in their own communities and globally. The following factors are relevant in understanding the leadership opportunities that have emerged for environmental negotiators.

RESOLUTE LOCAL ACTORS FOR LOCAL TRANSFORMATION

One of Mahatma Gandhi’s most celebrated sayings was, “Be the change that you wish to see in the world.” Great leaders are characterised by the determination to change local circumstances. They act in decisive ways to allow others to thrive, even at great personal cost. Environmental negotiators have the

platform to become leaders who transform the lives of some of the most marginalised individuals and communities in the world today. Acting locally, they make a contribution to a global concern.

There is a crying and urgent need for effective leaders within the sector. Such leaders can also be recognised globally for their efforts. Therefore, the crisis offers an opportunity for new leaders to emerge. Such leaders would be characterized by passion, knowledge and commitment to the full liberation of the marginalised in their own communities, countries and beyond. One example is Greta Thunberg, who has emerged as a youthful leader, warrior and activist from Sweden, inspiring climate action and calling for the UNFCCC processes and parties to take urgent action to address the climate challenge. Thus, the line of outstanding leaders has not ended: climate change provides yet another platform for new leaders to emerge including those from Africa.

CHAMPIONS AGAINST THE GROWING INEQUALITY

Social justice activists, people from the faith community, environmental activists and others have been eloquent in bemoaning the growing inequality in the world today. The wealth of the world is concentrated in the hands of the minute few. Widespread poverty ravages our world today. Issues of environment and climate change are adding to the massive inequality between the rich few and the poor many. Further, they have laid bare the fractures that characterize our world. There is, therefore, an opportunity for powerful leaders to emerge. Such leaders serve as the conscience of society, drawing attention to the intensification of poverty and marginalisation of the poorest of the power. Therefore, the negative impact of climate change offers environmental negotiators with a viable platform for becoming outstanding leaders who speak out and

act against inequality between and within countries.

Throughout history, great leaders have been voices and critics of inequality. Across different cultures, leaders have been moved by inequality and injustice. The fact that the world is indifferent to the suffering of the poorest of the poor, which is intensified by climate change, is an opportunity for new leaders to denounce the current global dis(order). Such leaders are distinguished by their prophetic commitment to the full dignity of all human beings, a cherished value in most parts of the world.

POWERFUL SPOKESPERSONS FOR AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND THE GLOBAL SOUTH

The world remains highly fragmented, particularly between the economically privileged global North versus the global South. For example, it is becoming increasingly clear to all those who subscribe to an evidence-based approach that Africa will continue to be disproportionately affected by climate change. Given the problematic stance of some global leaders on this issue and the lack of robust support for Africa for adaptation to climate change, there is ample space for leadership. In this regard, leaders who stand for the right of Africans and citizens of the global South to be taken as full and equal citizens with those in other parts of the world must emerge and multiply.

ADVOCACY FOR UNITY ON MITIGATION EFFORTS

Whenever a challenge emerges, there are always different proposals on the way forward regarding its resolution. The same has happened in relation to climate change. There is no unanimity on mitigation efforts. Effective leaders are able to galvanise responses and inspire collective action for a common cause

and the Paris Agreement adopted in Paris, France in 2015 sought to bring everyone on board to bolster climate action. While this does not suggest adopting a fundamentalist position that insists that “there is only one way,” effective leaders who generate consensus on mitigation action are needed.

INNOVATION AND CREATIVITY IN THE RESPONSE

Leaders are not prisoners of the status quo. Leaders are not slaves of tradition and contemporary practice. They stand out because they are able to see and propose an alternative path. Currently, African negotiators have been using “low-power” negotiating strategies such as coalition building, agenda setting and persuasion. New leaders can contribute to new strategies and deepen the vitality of the African response. Further, there is scope for new leaders in the technical and scientific fields.

INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND LEADERSHIP SKILLS

Some of the first-generation negotiators are retiring and have been willing/determined to pass on their knowledge and skills to upcoming negotiators. This is an incredible opportunity for new leaders to emerge. One of the abiding principles of effective leadership is: “There is no success without a successor.” African negotiators have been outstanding in their engagement with the wider world. However, in the absence of a well-thought-out succession plan, their achievements would have been in vain. Therefore, the emerging interest in equipping the next generation of negotiators is a valuable opportunity for new leaders to emerge. They will benefit from the extensive knowledge and experiences of the veteran negotiators, while having an opportunity to chart their own paths of assertiveness and innovation.

GROP QUESTION

1. Critically assess each one of the leadership opportunities outlined above. What are the challenges associated with each one of them?
2. What are some of the possible steps that can be taken to ensure that the opportunities outlined above are realised?
3. Describe the ideal environmental negotiator’s profile. Discuss the process





*One of Mahatma
Gandhi's most
celebrated
sayings was, "Be
the change that
you wish to see in
the world."*

ANNEX 1 **MEAS IN ZIMBABWE**

AGREEMENT	FOCUS OF THE MEA	DATES RATIFIED (R) ACCEDED (A) SIGNED BUT NOT RATIFIED (S)	GOVERNING BODY	IMPLEMENTING PARASTATAL OR AGENCY	KEY PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS
1. Minamata Convention on Mercury	It is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury. The major highlights of the Minamata Convention include a ban on new mercury mines, the phase-out of existing ones, the phase-out and the phase-down of mercury use in a number of products and processes, control measures on emissions to air and on releases to land and water, and the regulation of the informal sector of artisanal and small-scale gold mining.	S. 11 October 2013	Minamata Secretariat UNEP	EMA	MoMMD, ZIMRA, Miners organisations, MoHCC, MoIC, Business associations, ZRP, Universities
2. SADC protocol on Fisheries	The protocol is meant to promote and enhance food security and human health, safeguard the livelihood of fishing communities and generate economic opportunities for nationals in the Region	R. 14 August 2001	SADC	PWMA	ZRP, Lake Navigation, MoAMID, MoFA, EMA, MoIT
3. SADC protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement	The primary objective of this regional protocol is to establish within the Region and within the framework of the respective national laws of each State Party, common approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources and to assist with the effective law enforcement of laws governing these resources.	R. 12 August 1999	SADC	PWMA	ZRP, Defence, Immigration, ZIMRA, Forestry Commission, Tourism, Local Government
4. Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species of Flora and fauna	Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.	R. 19 May 1981	CITES Secretariat UNEP	PWMA	Forestry, ZRP, Vet Services, ZIMRA, RBZ, Local Authorities, MoFA, CSO, Private Sector, Tourism
4a. Bonn and Gaborone Amendments to CITES	The CITES text was amended in 1979 to take into account financial provisions issues and in 1983 to allow for the acceptance of regional blocks such as EU as state Parties	R. March 2012	CITES Secretariat UNEP	PWMA	Forestry, ZRP, Vet Services, ZIMRA, RBZ, Local Authorities, MoFA, CSO, Private Sector, Tourism

AGREEMENT	FOCUS OF THE MEA	DATES RATIFIED (R) ACCEDED (A) SIGNED BUT NOT RATIFIED (S)	GOVERNING BODY	IMPLEMENTING PARASTATAL OR AGENCY	KEY PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS
5. Vienna Convention on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	to promote cooperation by means of systematic observations, research and information exchange on the effects of human activities on the ozone layer and to adopt legislative or administrative measures against activities likely to have adverse effects on the ozone layer.	A. 3 November 1992	UNEP	Ministry responsible for Climate Change	EMA, Climate Change Dept, MoIT, Universities, ZIMRA
6. Montreal protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances (Vienna Convention)	The protocol works under the Vienna Convention and sets targets for 2010 to eliminate the export and import of ozone depleting substances.	A. 3 November 1992	Ozone Secretariat, UNEP	Ministry Responsible for Climate Change	Climate Change Dept, MoIT, Universities, ZIMRA
6a. London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol 1990	The 1990 London Amendment included additional CFCs (CFC 13, 111, 112, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217) and the two solvents (carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform)	A. March 2012	Ozone Secretariat, UNEP	Ministry Responsible for Climate Change	Climate Change Dept, MoIT, Universities, ZIMRA
6b. Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol 1992	Copenhagen Amendment added methyl bromide, HBFCs, and HCFCs.	R. 3 June 1994	Ozone Secretariat, UNEP	Ministry Responsible for Climate Change	Climate Change Dept, MoIT, Universities, ZIMRA
6c. Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol 1997	The Montreal Amendment of 1997 finalised the schedules for phasing out methyl bromide. The Beijing Amendment of 1999 included bromochloromethane for immediate phase-out; it also introduced production controls on HCFCs as well as controls on trade with non parties.	A. 01 March 2012	Ozone Secretariat, UNEP	Ministry Responsible for Climate Change	Climate Change Dept, MoIT, Universities, ZIMRA
6d. Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol 1999	The Beijing Amendment of 1999 included bromochloromethane for immediate phase-out; it also introduced production controls on HCFCs as well as controls on trade with nonparties.	A. 01 March 2012	Ozone Secretariat, UNEP	Ministry Responsible for Climate Change	Climate Change Dept, MoIT, Universities, ZIMRA

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6e. Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol 2016	A landmark legally binding deal to reduce the emissions of powerful greenhouse gases in a move that could prevent up to 0.5 degrees Celsius of global warming by the end of this century, while continuing to protect the ozone layer.	Pending	Ozone Secretariat, UNEP	Ministry Responsible for Climate Change	Climate Change Dept, MoIT, Universities, ZIMRA
7. Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	Prohibits hazardous waste disposal by toxic traders who dump their waste in developing countries and Eastern Europe which made them vulnerable to health impacts.	R. March 2012	Basel Secretariat UNEP	EMA	Transport, ZRP, ZIMRA, Immigration, Health, Local Authorities
8. Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species	As an environmental treaty under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, CMS provides a global platform for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory animals and their habitats. CMS brings together the States through which migratory animals pass, the Range States, and lays the legal foundation for internationally coordinated conservation measures throughout a migratory range.	R. March 2012	CMS Secretariat UNEP	PWMA	ZRP, Defence, Immigration, ZIMRA, Forestry Commission, Tourism, Local Government
9. African Eurasian Water Bird Agreement (AEWA) A technical paper under the Bonn Convention	Is an international agreement aiming at the conservation of migratory waterbirds. It covers 255 species of birds ecologically dependent on wetlands. It is dedicated to the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats across Africa, Europe, the Middle East, Central Asia, Greenland and the Canadian Archipelago.	R. March 2012	CMS Secretariat UNEP	PWMA	Forestry Commission, Tourism, Local Government, Universities, CSOs, UNCT
10. Stockholm convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	It commits the international community to protecting human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants. It sets a first goal of ending the release and use of 24 of the most dangerous POPs. It bans immediately all production and use of the pesticides endrin and toxaphene in countries that have ratified the Convention.	R. March 2012	Stockholm Convention secretariat, UNEP	EMA	Health, Mol, ZERA, MoEPD, Local Government

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11. Rotterdam Prior Informed Consent	The Convention is meant to contribute to the environmentally sound use of those hazardous chemicals, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export and by disseminating these decisions to Parties.	R. March 2012	Stockholm Convention secretariat, UNEP	EMA	Health, MoI, ZERA, MoEPD, Local Government
12. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	To designate at least one wetland for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar List), to promote the wise use of all wetlands, and to promote the training of personnel.	R. March 2012	Stockholm Convention secretariat, UNEP	EMA	Local Government, Water,
13. Great Limpopo Trans-frontier Park Treaty	Established by the governments of South Africa Mozambique and Zimbabwe to connect ecological and human zones in areas close to their common borders. The mission is to remove all human barriers within the Transfrontier Park or Transfrontier Conservation Area so that animals can roam freely within the local ecosystem. The purpose of these parks is to employ conservation as a land-use option to the benefit of local people.	R. March 2012	Rotational between the 3 Partner Countries with support from Peace parks Foundation South Africa	PWMA	ZRP, Immigration, Museums, ZIMRA, Defence, Local Government, Tourism, Private sector
14. SADC protocol on Forestry	Promote the development, conservation, sustainable management and utilisation of all types of forests and trees;	R. 2004	SADC	Forestry Commission	PWMA, EMA, Local Government, ZIMRA, Communities, TPF, HPA, UNCT
15. Convention on Biological Diversity	The three goals of the CBD are to promote the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.	(R). 1994	CBD Secretariate	EMA	PWMA, Forestry, Local Government, UNCT

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16.The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS) to the Convention on Biological Diversity	Is a supplementary agreement to the Convention on Biological Diversity. It provides a transparent legal framework for the effective implementation of one of the three objectives of the CBD: the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.	A. 30 November 2017	CBD Secretariat	Ministry responsible for Environment	EMA, FC, PWMA, all local Government, ZIMRA, MoIC, CSO, Academia, Private sector
17. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the CBD	An international agreement which aims to ensure the safe handling, transport and use of living modified organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health.	R. 26 May 2005	CBD Secretariat	Ministry Responsible for Environment is implemented through the National BioSafety Authority	EMA, NBA, MoHTESTD, MoAMID, MoIC, MoHCC, Private Sector, Universities, ZIMRA, Seed Companies
18.The Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	Liability and redress in the context of the Protocol concerns the question of what would happen if the transboundary movement of living modified organisms (LMOs) has caused damage.	R. 26 May 2005	CBD Secretariat	Ministry Responsible for Environment is implemented through the National BioSafety Authority	EMA, NBA, MoHTESTD, MoAMID, MoIC, MoHCC, Private Sector, Universities, ZIMRA, Seed Companies

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19. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It recognizes that the climate system is a shared resource whose stability can be affected by industrial and other emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.	R. 3 November 1992	UNFCCC Secretariat	Ministry Responsible for Climate Change	EMA, FC, PWMMA, all Government Ministries and agencies, CSO, Academia, Private sector
20. Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC	Sets binding targets for 37 industrialized countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emission. The protocol places a heavier burden on developed nations under the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities.” and commits them to action	R. November 2009	UNFCCC Secretariat	Ministry Responsible for Climate Change	EMA, FC, PWMMA, all Government Ministries and agencies, CSO, Academia, Private sector
21. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	Combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, through effective action at all levels, supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements.	R. 1994	UNCCD, UNEP, GEF	EMA	PWMA, FC, Local Government, MoMMD, MoAMID, MoLRR
22. Paris Agreement on Climate Change	The Agreement builds upon the Convention and brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. It aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius.	R. 7 August 2017	UNFCCC Secretariat	Ministry Responsible for Climate Change	EMA, FC, PWMMA, all Government Ministries and agencies, CSO, Academia, Private sector, UNCT
23. Global Environment Facility	It is the financial mechanism for key MEAs i.e. UNFCCC, UNCCD, UNCBD, Minamata, Stockholm.	1994	GEF Secretariat	Ministry responsible for Environment	EMA, FC, PWMMA, all Government Ministries and agencies, CSO, Academia, Private sector, UNCT

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24. Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area Treaty	Created by the Governments of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe to harmonise natural resources and community management and development in the common boarder area. It lies in the Kavango and Zambezi river basins where Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe converge.	R. 11 August 2011	KAZA Secretariat Botswana	PWMA	ZRP, Immigration, Museums, ZIMRA, Defence, Local Government, Tourism, Private sector
25. SADC Protocol on Shared water Courses	The Protocol aims to foster closer cooperation among Member States for protection, management, and use of shared watercourses in the region. Member States agree to cooperate on projects and exchange information on shared watercourses, consulting with each other and collaborating on initiatives that balance development of watercourses with conservation of the environment.	S. 7 August 2000	SADC Secretariat	Ministry Responsible for Water	EMA, PWMA, Lake Navigation, MoEPD, ZINWA, MoAMID, ZAMCOM, ZRA



MINISTRY OF LANDS, AGRICULTURE, WATER,
CLIMATE AND RURAL RESETTLEMENT



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