

**"Survival at stake?  
What is needed in Copenhagen  
for the most vulnerable?"**



**CONFERENCE REPORT**

**DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE DAY, 6 JUNE 2009  
International Conference and Film Festival**

## Summary

On the 6<sup>th</sup> of June, 2009, in the context of the UNFCCC climate change negotiations in Bonn ("Bonn II"), Germanwatch organised in cooperation with multiple partners from civil society, the one-day international conference and film festival "Development and Climate Day". Entitled "Survival at stake? What is needed in Copenhagen for the most vulnerable?", it focused on addressing options, needs and limits to adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change in the developing world. Keynote speeches, panel debates and movies shown in the film festival allowed the participants to increase their knowledge and exchange their many, varying experiences. Thus, the D+C day brought together different perspectives, from community-based adaptation to national-level policymakers, and negotiators in the UNFCCC talks on a Copenhagen Agreement. Around 150 participants from a wide spectrum and from more than 20 countries attended the event which took place in the Haus der Geschichte in Bonn, Germany.

This Conference Report provides summaries of the different sessions of the conference and thus gives an overview of many of the relevant issues under debate in the context of climate change, development and adaptation. It also gives an overview of the movies shown at the festival, including web links where available.

## Imprint

**Authors:** Sven Harmeling, Julia Wagner, Serge Birtel

**Photos:** Rixa Schwarz

**Contact:** harmeling@germanwatch.org

The authors thank Gitte Motzfeldt (The Development Fund, Norway), Richard Brand (EED), Jan Kowalzig (Oxfam Germany) for their support in preparing the report on the conference and its specific sessions.

### **Publisher:**

Germanwatch e.V.

Office Bonn

Dr. Werner-Schuster-Haus

Kaiserstr. 201

D-53113 Bonn

Phone +49 (0) 228 60492-0, Fax -19

Internet: <http://www.germanwatch.org>

E-mail: [info@germanwatch.org](mailto:info@germanwatch.org)

Office Berlin

Voßstr. 1

D-10117 Berlin

Phone +49 (0) 30 2888 356-0, Fax -1

August 2009

Purchase order number: 09-2-10e

This publication can be downloaded at:

[www.germanwatch.org/klima/dcd09e.htm](http://www.germanwatch.org/klima/dcd09e.htm)

# Contents

Acknowledgements .....	3
Executive Summary .....	4
Conference report .....	5
Introduction and opening .....	5
Keynote speech: Development at stake? A science update on climate change .....	5
Session I: Facing the climate crisis: threats, challenges and solutions on the community-level .....	6
Session II: Responding to the challenge in developing countries: from urgent action to comprehensive strategies .....	7
Session III: Promoting joint action towards Copenhagen .....	9
Session IV: What is the best way towards a fair agreement for the most vulnerable in Copenhagen? .....	10
Final conference programme .....	13
International Film Festival .....	15

# Acknowledgements

This important event could only take place thanks to cooperation with, and the support of many organisations. The partners of this conference are displayed below. Particularly, Germanwatch would like to thank Bread for the World, The Heinrich Boell Foundation, Oxfam International and The Development Fund for their financial support for the conference.

The conference was also co-funded by the Foundation for International Dialogue of the Savings Bank in Bonn and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) (through the VENRO project “Prospects for Africa – Europe’s Policies”).



## Executive Summary

On the 6<sup>th</sup> of June 2009, in the context of the UNFCCC climate change negotiations in Bonn (Bonn II), Germanwatch organised, in cooperation with multiple partners from civil society, the one-day international conference and film festival “Development and Climate Day”. Entitled “Survival at stake? What is needed in Copenhagen for the most vulnerable?”, its key objectives were to

- highlight recent scientific findings and their implications for climate-resilient development;
- present successful examples of adaptation, including from the community level, and how Copenhagen can enhance such approaches;
- advance the debate of future support for national adaptation strategies in developing countries and their role in a Copenhagen Agreement;
- promote the development of alliances between governments, civil society etc. on the way to Copenhagen.

Updated information on the science of climate change painted a clear but worrying picture of specific accelerations in changes in climatic patterns, which undoubtedly can put development at stake. Much stronger global emission reductions in the order of 80% by 2050 (compared to 1990 levels) are needed to avoid dangerous climate change. The debate also pointed to the likely underestimation of the costs of adapting to climate change in developing countries.

Lessons-learned from community-based adaptation in different world regions, including Africa and Asia, suggest that it is crucial to analyse and build on the capacity and experience existing at the local level, while at the same time strengthening peoples’ ability to deal with the new challenge of severe climate change, and to spread good practice examples, inter alia through capacity building and increased funding. Since adaptation has to be seen as a multi-level challenge and process, the inclusion of community-based perspectives in the design of national adaptation policies is very important. While recognising the huge difference in capacity, there is also potential for developing and developed countries to learn from each other. The negotiations on a Copenhagen Agreement have to give particular attention to the huge additional financial burden that adaptation means for developing countries, but it must also pave the way for developing countries to develop the capacity to use the resources provided as effectively as possible. Support for monitoring and reviewing implementation progress, however should not result in new conditionalities, which further delay the necessary actions.

All in all, the Development and Climate Day in Bonn provided an important opportunity for experts as well as other interested persons from across the world to learn and debate on achieving progress on adaptation in the developing world. The following months will show to what extent the UNFCCC process and a Copenhagen Agreement will result in a strong driving force for successful, adaptive development for the most vulnerable people and countries.

# Conference report

## *Introduction and opening*

Initially, **Sven Harmeling** from Germanwatch welcomed the participants and introduced them to the programme of Development and Climate Day. He briefly summarised the history of Development and Climate Days and outlined the unfolding of the exceptional 'climate year', 2009, and the way ahead to Copenhagen.

**Peter Rottach** from Diakonie Emergency Aid briefly introduced a

landscape model which he developed to explain possible impacts and community-level coping mechanisms, in particular referring to the situation in Bangladesh. His organisation uses this 10 m<sup>2</sup> model to raise awareness and understanding in the public. The model was displayed in the entrance area of the venue, Haus der Geschichte, and attracted a lot of people.



The Germanwatch short film „The Bill“ is presented to the public for the first time.

Then, the short movie “The Bill” addressed the mitigation responsibility of industrialised countries, with their high-carbon lifestyles, and “the bill” that people in developing countries have to pay. This movie, directed by **Peter Wedel** (ECO Film, Berlin) and featuring some well-known German actors, was the product of a film-script competition on climate change and poverty reduction organised by Germanwatch. The film had its premiere here and will be used to raise awareness for fair and ambitious climate policies in the run-up to Copenhagen. The movie with English subtitles is available on Youtube.

## ***Keynote speech: Development at Stake? An Update on the Science of Climate Change***

**Martin Parry**, former Co-chair of the IPCC Working Group on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, in his keynote speech gave a science update and discussed the question whether development is at stake from climate change. He identified four areas where science draws a more severe picture on climate change since the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report.

These include the accelerated Arctic sea ice retreat and the rise in sea level, which is occurring faster than predicted. Further, Parry pointed out that the natural carbon sink is decreasing and that anthropogenic GHG emissions are at the top-end of IPCC projection ranges. While not all impacts can be avoided any longer, drastic global emission cuts in the order of 80% by 2050 (compared to 1990) could likely avoid serious damage.

Preliminary results of a study undertaken by Martin Parry and colleagues which analyses the assumptions of the UNFCCC adaptation cost study suggest that the costs of adaptation may be underestimated by a factor of 2 to 3. In addition, Martin Parry underlined that it is important to make up the current 'adaptation deficit' through achieving the MDGs and broader development goals to increase resilience in developing countries. Finally, handling the impacts that cannot be adapted to also needs consideration.

### ***Session I: Facing the climate crisis: threats, challenges and solutions on the community-level***



Rachel Berger (Practical Action, UK) introduces session I.

In her introduction, facilitator **Rachel Berger** from Practical Action (UK) presented the work and approach of Practical Action, and reported on her experience of working with communities and strategies to cope with the impacts of climate change. She emphasized the importance of capacity building and funding at the community-level. Furthermore she accentuated the need for working within networks of organisations as well as within the national policy arena. She stated: "We have to do both: work with communities to help them adapt now, and feed their needs into the international policy process."

Finally Rachel invited the panellists to demonstrate their cases and to express their conceptions about adaptation needs.

In his input **Moussa Na Abou Mamouda** from ENDA in Senegal demonstrated, on the basis of case studies, how communities cope with food and security in a changing climate in the Niger region. He explained the mechanisms implemented by local communities in case of bad harvest and pointed out different levels:

At the household level people and especially women sell any goods to be able to afford buying some food. At the village level people would resort back to irrigation systems. But they have neither water nor money. Social capital, e.g. solidarity, plays a critical role at the rural community level. And at the district level people store food in the form of food banks.

**Moussa** explained that people tend to migrate to other countries like Nigeria to import food when they see no other solution. Therefore he highlighted the need to look at all these different levels and requested that adaptation be considered as a multi scale and multi level process, not as a local process. Finally he mentioned the implications for UNFCCC talks on a post 2012 climate regime such as regional adaptation plans of action, regional centres to support climate adaptation or the representation of local governments at UNFCCC -, i.e. decentralisation.

During the discussion **Moussa** asked for a better understandability of coping mechanisms for civil society and assistance from national governments at every level. Because of their historical responsibility for climate change, "developed countries have to assist developing countries and have to implement sustainable and low-carbon development", he stated.

**Fei Tevi** from the Pacific Conference of Churches, based in Fiji, referred to the dangerous threat of sea level rise and explained its implications for the population of low-lying Pacific islands. He criticized the developed countries for their promises about technical and financial support, which they have not realized. He underlined the fact that his population is tired of begging for help. "We can not wait for the money, we have to act now!" was his statement. Fei explained that the islanders have to focus on their own strengths and resources, and he named empowerment of civil society and management of resources as key issues to strengthen resilience.

In addition he brought up the controversial matter of resettlement and the need for answers regarding the issues of governance, human rights, economy, adaptation and mitigation. Finally, he also re-emphasized that the islands cannot rely on the promises made by developed countries, and that they therefore need to go back to their own traditions and manage their own resources.



Rose Mary Enie (Gender CC West Africa) and Moussa Mamouda (ENDA) listen to the debate

**Rose Mary Enie**, from SWEET Africa Foundation and Gender CC West Africa, currently based in Liberia, offered another insight into how civil society deals with the impacts of climate change. She focused on the work of women and how to help them coping with the impacts. **Rose Mary** took the problem of burning forests to produce charcoal for cooking as an example. Her programme tries to offer alternatives such as growing food. This kind of support enables the women to earn some money and to be independent of burning forests to survive. Stopping the burning of fossil

fuels as well as overconsumption are her main requirements for the Copenhagen Agreement. She stressed the need to

changes lifestyles, in particular in the North, and to transit to a sustainable economy.

The last case study offered by **Wanun Permpibul** from the Thai Working Group for Climate Justice in Thailand dealt with the impacts of climate change on the Mekong river and its surrounding population. She explained that the population always had to struggle with the floods of the river. But climate change increased the level and magnitude of floods. To cope with this kind of threat adequately they rely on external financial and technical support. **Wanun** pointed out that the access to funds and loans at local level is hard.

In addition she reported on the work of the Thai working group, which includes mobilizing the public, trying to influence the government with lobby papers especially within the negotiations, and activities to stop the use of fossil fuels. Concluding, she referred to the uncertainties about the implications of climate change for Thailand and underlined the need for capacity building.

Facilitator **Rachel Berger** summarized the most important outcomes of the debate as follows.

All participants agreed about the indispensable need for funding adaptation to climate change. On the one hand it is important to look what is happening at the local level. But on the other hand adaptation strategies have to be considered as multi scale and multi level processes. Furthermore it is necessary to make coping mechanisms more comprehensible to civil society.

**Rachel** also re-emphasized capacity building and empowerment of civil societies as well as the management of resources. Key issues are education, encouragement and stabilization at all levels and especially of civil society. Last but not least there has to be a profound discussion and clarification about the “resettlement” issue as well as about “migration forced by climate change”.

## ***Session II: Responding to the challenge in developing countries: from urgent action to comprehensive strategies***

In his input **Amjad Abdulla** from the Government of the Maldives presented some lessons learnt during the preparation of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). He argued that all

stakeholders (government, communities, NGOs) developed their capacities during this interesting and comprehensive process. Adaptation is a real and burning issue in the local communities of the Maldives. Therefore the government organised consultation workshops and was seeking input to the NAPA and incorporated concerns and proposals made by the communities. He also clearly stated that there is a lot of frustration among the population, due to a lack of implementation of concrete projects because of insufficient funds. He also pointed to the trust deficit at the international level, where promises to deliver funds for adaptation have largely not been kept. He urged that developed countries must take the lead, should build up new trust and should immediately offer some tangible commitments.

**Benno Hain** from the German Federal Environment Agency (UBA) reflected on the process of developing a national adaptation strategy in Germany, which was adopted by the Cabinet in late 2008. He emphasised that political awareness is a pre-condition. In Germany this has been merely non-existent for a long time due to a focus on mitigation. He emphasised the importance to share information and to exchange knowledge about adaptation.



Benno Hain (Germany) and Hindou Ibrahim (IPACC) discuss the role of indigenous peoples in national adaptation planning

**Kamal Uddin Ahmed** from the Government of Bangladesh explained how climate change has dramatically deteriorated the situation in Bangladesh. He outlined key elements of the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. Building on the NAPA experience, its development was accompanied by stakeholder consultations and a cross-ministerial task force. The main issues are sustainable development, poverty reduction, focus on vulnerable groups, improving climate-resilience, food security, disaster management, infrastructure development and mitigation action.

Sensitising governments and civil societies in developing countries and the integration of climate change impacts into long-term planning processes is one important task, according to **John**

**Drexhage** from the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). Especially land and water management issues have to be closer linked to climate change. It is urgently necessary to develop, apply and publicize appropriate tools, and support capacity building.

The ecological knowledge and the experience in managing ecosystems of indigenous peoples should be better included in the development of NAPAs and other national adaptation strategies, was the central message of **Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim** from the Indigenous Peoples in Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC). She proposed as a strategy that representatives from indigenous peoples could be used as consultants for NAPAs. It is also necessary to put more focus on the



John Drexhage (IISD) and facilitator Saleemul Huq (IIED) debate potential ways of integrating adaptation into national policies

integration of community-based programmes in the adaptation strategies.

During the discussion other aspects were discussed in more depth. Better integration of gender aspects and a gender-sensitive analysis were mentioned. Social, economic and ecological inter-linkages should be considered. Adaptation should be part of a comprehensive and holistic strategy. There was consensus, that the development of NAPAs was a first important step, but that there is an urgent need for implementation of projects and programmes. Knowledge is available, but there is lack of finance in developing countries.

**Saleemul Huq** who facilitated the session welcomed the useful exchange. He identified three levels that are developed differently: the level of knowledge sharing, the level of inclusiveness of participation, the level of resource generation. Finance is not a problem for rich countries. If developed countries perceive a risk, they take action, even if they don't have a NAPA. Poor countries need resource transfer to do the same.

Trust-building, acting together and financial support are urgently needed to prevent a climate catastrophe, summarised **Sandeep Chamling Rai** from WWF International in his concluding remarks.



Monika Dülge and Fatima Caliskan from the campaign “Hot Times” present on the German youth taking action on climate justice.

performed in 10 cities in the region, where young people distributed parking tickets calling for climate action.

Campaign website: <http://www.heisse-zeiten.org/seiten/12/>

**Nafisa de Souza** represented the Indian Network on Ethics and Climate Change. With its focus on indigenous communities, its main mission is policy advocacy from the perspective of marginalised communities in India, which make up around 60 to 70% of the population. She reported a remarkable change over the last years, that now a large number of grass-root development agencies are getting involved in climate change. The coalition coordinated by the Network on Ethics and Climate Change seeks to make climate-related policies and inclusive processes. Across different regions and ecosystems in India, regional hearings are being held to make peoples' voices heard. The objective is to have this process culminate in effective national level lobbying in the context of India's national action plan on climate change over the coming months. The bottom-up advocacy focuses on the three missions: energy mission, agricultural mission and water mission. The policy work is

### **Session III: Promoting joint action towards Copenhagen**

The third session of the day sought to provide a stage for different kinds of civil society campaigns on the way to Copenhagen.

**Monika Dülge and Fatima Caliskan** from the regional Eine Welt Netz NRW (One World Network North-Rhine Westphalia) gave an overview on the key objectives and activities of a German youth campaign titled “Hot times – take the climate in your hand” which promotes awareness of

the global links between energy use and consumption in the North and climate change impacts in the South.

A recent activity was an action day

underlined by concrete on-the ground models of sustainable development. Nafisa ended with the important point that climate change work does not end with Copenhagen.

Campaign website: <http://www.inecc.net/index.php>

**Mariana Paoli** from Christian Aid (UK) gave an overview over the campaign Countdown to Copenhagen, which is run by Aprodev, a network of 17 protestant aid agencies from across Europe. It calls for a fair and effective deal in Copenhagen. The campaign, launched in 2008, includes strong mitigation and finance-related demands to developed countries. People can engage in the campaign inter alia through personal pledges or signing postcards, which will be collected and handed over to government leaders in Copenhagen.

Campaign website: <http://www.countdowntocopenhagen.org/>

**Sena Alouka** from the NGO Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement (Togo) reflected on the approach of youth organisations in Western Africa. His network includes groups in 13 countries and is the biggest youth campaign in Africa. He distinguished 3 groups of youth organisations: young people, youth-led-groups and youth-oriented groups. Given the urgency of climate change, he sees the need to have their voices at the negotiations, with the youth being one of the most vulnerable groups. He also reported on the evidence of loss of cultural identity through climate change. In Togo, months have been named after the agricultural activity, but changes in weather patterns impact on



Sena Alouka from Togo reports on African youth activities in the run-up to Copenhagen

the harvest situations, and now young people do not understand the names of the months anymore. The main target group of youth work is their governments. He remarked that many delegates from African countries do not even understand the negotiations, but are going to the sessions to spend time in expensive hotels. One of the objectives of his campaign is to bring more than 100 youth from Africa to Copenhagen, where they want to set up an African village to increase awareness on the impacts of climate change and the things that need to be done now, and not in 2050, to avoid dangerous climate change.

#### ***Session IV: What is the best way towards a fair agreement for the most vulnerable in Copenhagen?***

In her introduction **Heather McGray**, adaptation expert from the World Resources Institute (USA) emphasized the need for the participation of the most vulnerable people in decision-making, especially of indigenous people and women. In this context the access to information and the empowerment and strengthening of these people play a crucial role. But also governments need to be empowered to protect their citizens. Inter alia, Heather called the control over natural resources a decentralisation agenda, and mentioned land tenure and market access as key factors for poor people. So there is an urgent need for local institutions and regional centres to enable farmers and especially civil society to exchange knowledge and experiences. In this context she mentioned the importance of the Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability which is being implemented in the UNFCCC context.

**Heather** referred to adaptation as a capacity building agenda and highlighted capacity building as key for community based adaptation. Capacity building is a funding agenda, too. But she also expressed her concerns about how the UNFCCC is dealing with the adaptation

process. Therefore she clearly stated adaptation is a messy learning process that should be seen as a learning exercise built into the system. Furthermore she addressed risk reduction and risk sharing and underlined that the most vulnerable people rarely have assets that can be insured. Hence risk insurance needs to be designed on a sub-national or local level to serve these people. Concluding she mentioned the distrust between the parties and questioned how to repair this.



Panellists of the last session assess potential progress on the way to Copenhagen. From left to right: Klaus Radunsky, Heather McGray, Christoph Bals, Andrew Adwera, José Romero

After Heather McGray's input, the facilitator **Christoph Bals** from Germanwatch raised the question whether monitoring and review of supported adaptation actions should be seen as a conditionality, a controversial issue within the UNFCCC negotiations. During the following discussion further topics like the participatory role of most vulnerable people or adaptation costs were given attention.

**Andrew Adwera** from the African Centre for Technology Studies in Kenya underlined the importance of using simple processes for reviews. He also focused on the difficulty of

accessing the internet as platform for knowledge sharing. Therefore he suggested other forms to collect and share information like interviewing the civil society to find out where they are benefiting from and where they see a need for action. Insurance systems should play a role as well as an allocation of compensation e.g. for crop and livestock losses.

Picking up on **Christoph Bals'** questions, **Mohazarul Alam** from the Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies in Bangladesh, stated that the tasks and objectives of a review have to be defined clearly. From his point of view the purpose should be to enhance trust between the parties and to ensure finance flows to the most vulnerable people, most vulnerable sectors and most vulnerable countries.

He also brought up the "Development versus Adaptation" debate. He stated that adaptation financing should not take over the development system. His key message was: "Adaptation cannot be avoided. It has to happen." But without adequate resources nothing will happen.



Mohazarul Alam (BCAS, right) outlines the urgency of a significant increase of financial support for adaptation in developing countries.

**José Romero** from the Federal Office for Environment in

Switzerland who negotiates on adaptation underlined the need for a framework for community adaptation, and mentioned the benefits such as transparency, the inclusion of lots of stakeholders and a range of means for most vulnerable countries to strengthen resilience and empowerment. Then he explained the difficulty of the principle of *common but different responsibility*. Finally he expressed his hopes mitigation and adaptation measures will suffice to avoid the worst case and closed his speech thus: „After Copenhagen the world will be a better world than before. This process is driven by science. Let’s rely on our strengths.”

Criticism of the way that institutions allocate and use money was expressed by **Klaus Radunski** from the Federal Environment Agency in Austria. His main criticism concerned the fact that there is no differentiation between adaptation, mitigation or standard development. In his speech he emphasized the UNFCCC as a global approach, and advised against a project-by-project processes. Instead, he stated that high transaction costs need an efficient approach as well as information about priorities. Furthermore he asked for an update and a new definition of the most vulnerable countries by the IPCC. To the question about the participatory role of the most vulnerable people he answered that each country has to identify its priorities. He also mentioned the slow implementation process of NAPAs and underlined the difference between adaptation and mitigation. Finally he made clear that the EU is supporting the NAPAs.

**Pasha Carruthers** from the Cook Islands, who represents the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) in the UNFCCC, made clear that the whole population of the Cook Islands is vulnerable. But they do not want to be considered as victims, they want to deal with the problem. Therefore the islands have to rely on the financial flows and monitoring and depend on support for national institutions and processes. She asked for a permanent committee on adaptation that brings adaptation into UNFCCC process more coherently. But where adaptation is not possible there is a need for compensatory mechanisms.

Before the discussion was closed the public gave some statements. One participant underlined that it



Sanjay Vashist, Heinrich Boell Foundation India, summarises key results of the conference

is not useful to differentiate between development and adaptation at the implementation level. But the lessons learned from development aid need to be included in adaptation strategies. Also it is not sufficient only to set up a fund providing financial support for countries. The governments of the countries have to look into these processes and consider them as accountable to citizens, parliaments, etc. Also it was criticised that the EU tries to count NAPA finance as ODA to meet their 0,7% target.

At the end of the session **Sanjay Vashist** from Heinrich Boell Foundation India gave some concluding remarks. He noted again the frustration of the developing countries about the lack of money, which is urgently needed for the implementation of the NAPAs. Furthermore there is a demand for knowledge and capacity building for the adaptation process but therefore money is also not available. Finally he

highlighted once more the need to empower and strengthen people, institutions and again funds which are considered as key factors in the whole process.

## Final conference programme

9.00 – 9.30	Welcome coffee
9.30 – 9.45	<p><b>Introduction, welcoming remarks</b>  <i>Sven Harmeling, Germanwatch (Germany)</i></p> <p>Brief introduction into model landscape on climate change adaptation  <i>Peter Rottach, Diakonie Emergency Aid (Germany)</i></p> <p>Premiere of short film “The Bill”, an outcome of a movie competition organised by Germanwatch  <i>Peter Wedel (Germany)</i></p>
9.45 – 10.15	<p><b>Keynote speech: Development at stake: an update on the science of climate change</b>  <i>Martin Parry, Imperial College of London (UK)</i>  former Co-chair of the IPCC Working Group on “Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability”</p>
10.15 – 12.00	<p><b>Facing the climate crisis: threats, challenges and solutions on the community-level</b>  Facilitator: <i>Rachel Berger, Practical Action (UK)</i></p> <p><b>Input: Adaptation: a more than local level process and implications for UNFCCC process</b>  <i>Moussa Na Abou Mamouda, ENDA (Senegal)</i></p> <p><b>Panel discussion</b>  <i>Rose Mary Enie, SWEET Africa Foundation/Gender CC West Africa (Liberia)</i>  <i>Wanun Permpibul, Thai Working Group for Climate Justice (Thailand)</i>  <i>Moussa Na Abou Mamouda, ENDA (Senegal)</i>  <i>Fei Tevi, Pacific Conference of Churches (Fiji)</i></p> <p><b>Concluding remarks:</b>  <i>Martin Parry, Imperial College London (UK)</i></p>
12.00 – 13.30	Lunch break
13.30 – 15.00	<p><b>Responding to the challenge in developing countries: from urgent action to comprehensive strategies</b>  Facilitator: <i>Saleemul Huq (IIED)</i></p> <p><b>Input: National Adaptation Programmes of Action – Lessons learnt and next steps</b>  <i>Amjad Abdulla, Government of the Maldives</i></p> <p><b>Panel discussion</b>  <i>Amjad Abdulla, Government of the Maldives</i>  <i>Benno Hain, German Federal Environment Agency (Germany)</i>  <i>Kamal Uddin Ahmed, Ministry of Environment and Forests (Bangladesh)</i>  <i>John Drexhage, International Institute for Sustainable Development</i></p>

	<p>(Canada)  <i>Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim</i>, Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (Chad)</p> <p><b>Concluding remarks:</b>  <i>Sandeep Chamling Rai</i>, WWF International (Singapur/Nepal)</p>
15.00 - 15.30	<p><b>Promoting joint action towards Copenhagen</b>  Facilitator: <i>Sven Harmeling</i> (<i>Germanwatch</i>)</p> <p>„Hot times – take the climate in your hand“ (German youth campaign),  <i>Monika Dülge/Fatima Caliskan</i>, <i>Eine Welt Netz NRW</i> (Germany)</p> <p>Voices of African youth  <i>Sena Alouka</i>, <i>Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement</i> (Togo)</p> <p>APRODEV's Countdown to Copenhagen campaign  <i>Mariana Paoli</i>, <i>Christian Aid</i></p> <p>Indian NGO campaign on climate change  <i>Nafisa de Souza</i>, <i>Networks on Ethics and Climate Change</i> (India)</p>
15.30 – 16.00	Coffee break
16.00 – 17.30	<p><b>What is the best way towards a fair agreement for the most vulnerable in Copenhagen?</b>  Facilitator: <i>Christoph Bals</i>, <i>Germanwatch</i> (Germany)</p> <p><b>Input:</b>  <i>Heather McGray</i>, <i>World Resources Institute</i> (USA)</p> <p><b>Panel discussion</b>  <i>Heather McGray</i>, <i>World Resources Institute</i> (USA)  <i>Mozaharul Alam</i>, <i>Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies</i> (Bangladesh)  <i>Klaus Radunsky</i>, <i>Austria/EU</i>  <i>Pasha Carruthers</i>, <i>Cook Islands</i> (AOSIS)  <i>José Romero</i>, <i>Federal Environment Agency</i> (Switzerland)  <i>Andrew Adwera</i>, <i>African Centre for Technology Studies</i> (Kenya)</p>
17.30 – 17.45	<p><b>Concluding remarks</b>  <i>Sanjay Vashist</i>, <i>Heinrich Böll Foundation</i> India</p>

# International Film Festival

Parallel to the conference a number of climate change related films from across the world were shown in an International Film Festival. Nongovernmental Organisations and other stakeholders were invited to present their filmlets to Germanwatch in advance, which then were composed to a full-day programme. They demonstrated the impacts of Climate Change to particularly vulnerable regions and population groups as well as adaptation and action measures. The movies gave attention to impacts like sea level rise affecting deltas and small islands, extreme weather events in the South-Pacific and Africa, and showed adaptation strategies regarding climate change and natural hazards. The movies of about 10 to 20 minutes were introduced and usually followed by a discussion with the audience. Fortunately, experts from some organisations could be present for questions and answers on specific films. Among the representatives were inter alia Rachel Berger from Practical Action, Siddharth D'Souza from Indian Network on Ethics and Climate Change (INECC), Andrew Adwera from African Centre for Advanced Studies (ACTS) or pupils and teachers from the comprehensive school in Solingen who presented their school project. The movies offered incentives to the audience, interested persons as well as to the representatives to exchange views and broaden awareness.

Time	Title	Region	Organisation
10:00-11:30	Madame Fanta und ihr Kampf gegen den Klimawandel (German)	Burkina Faso	MISEREOR
10:30-11:00	Community based adaptation in Sakai, Kenya <a href="http://www.iisd.org/climate/vulnerability/video_adaption.asp">http://www.iisd.org/climate/vulnerability/video_adaption.asp</a>	Kenya	ACTS
	WWF Climate Witness in Action: Climate change impact in Rwenzori Mountains, Uganda <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aDjS9k1evAA">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aDjS9k1evAA</a>	Uganda, Rwenzori mountains	WWF
11:00-11:45	Pohnpei Experiences of Global Warming <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wfur8cUKAfk">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wfur8cUKAfk</a>	Pacific, Micronesia	SREP
	Meena5	Rarotonga, Cook Isl.	SREP
11.45-12.00	I hope to stay <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xlmBOgSLTwQ">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xlmBOgSLTwQ</a>	Bangladesh	Action Aid
13:00-13:30	Living with Climate change: Voices from Ladakh <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OXMWwbMiqQw">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OXMWwbMiqQw</a>	India	WWF
13.30-14.00	Mean sea level	Sundarbans, India	CSE India
14.00-14.30	Tears of the Millions: Demanding urgent ADB actions to save millions of water imprisoned people	Bangladesh	Syed Coastal Development Partnership
14.30-15.00	Increasing the resilience of poor people to cope with climate change <a href="http://practicalaction.org/video/view/southasia_climatechange_3x3">http://practicalaction.org/video/view/southasia_climatechange_3x3</a>	Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan	Practical Action
15:00-15:30	"The Dove, the Duck and the Camel" Building Resilient Communities to Climate Change <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kdfrr4PXmGg&amp;feature=related">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kdfrr4PXmGg&amp;feature=related</a>	Honduras, Ethiopia, Bangladesh	CORDAID
16:30-17:00	Act Now <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T7mETr1SqXk">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T7mETr1SqXk</a>	Belgium	Friends of the Earth Flanders
	Towards Solutions: Energy sovereignty <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b2hU8N1gag8">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b2hU8N1gag8</a>		Friends of the Earth Int.
17:00-17:30	Sustainable Germany	Different regions	EED
	When the earth is no longer your home (German)		Gesamtschule Solingen



[www.acts.or.ke](http://www.acts.or.ke)  
[www.bcas.net](http://www.bcas.net)  
[www.boell.de](http://www.boell.de)  
[www.brot-fuer-die-welt.de](http://www.brot-fuer-die-welt.de)  
[www.eed.de](http://www.eed.de)  
[www.enda.sn](http://www.enda.sn)

[www.gendercc.net](http://www.gendercc.net)  
[www.germanwatch.org](http://www.germanwatch.org)  
[www.iied.org](http://www.iied.org)  
[www.iisd.org](http://www.iisd.org)  
[www.misereor.de](http://www.misereor.de)  
[www.nccbd.org](http://www.nccbd.org)  
[www.ong-jve.org](http://www.ong-jve.org)  
[www.oxfam.org](http://www.oxfam.org)

[www.panda.org](http://www.panda.org)  
[www.practicalaction.org](http://www.practicalaction.org)  
[www.sei.se](http://www.sei.se)  
[www.utviklingsfondet.no](http://www.utviklingsfondet.no)  
[www.venro.org](http://www.venro.org)  
[www.wecf.eu](http://www.wecf.eu)

Supported by

