

*Key issues arising from national activities  
related to the implementation of Article 6*

*Botswana's contribution to the preparation of the work  
programme for SBSTA.*

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# BACKGROUND

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- Botswana will be *strongly affected by global warming and climate change*, there is an accelerated increase in air temperatures and this is expected to impact upon rainfall, consequently on the agriculture and industrial sectors.
- In appreciation of these, Botswana joined the global strategy and became a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 27 April 1994.
- As a party to the UNFCCC, and in line with Article 12 of the Convention (UNFCCC), Botswana has submitted her initial National Communication.

# More BACKGROUND

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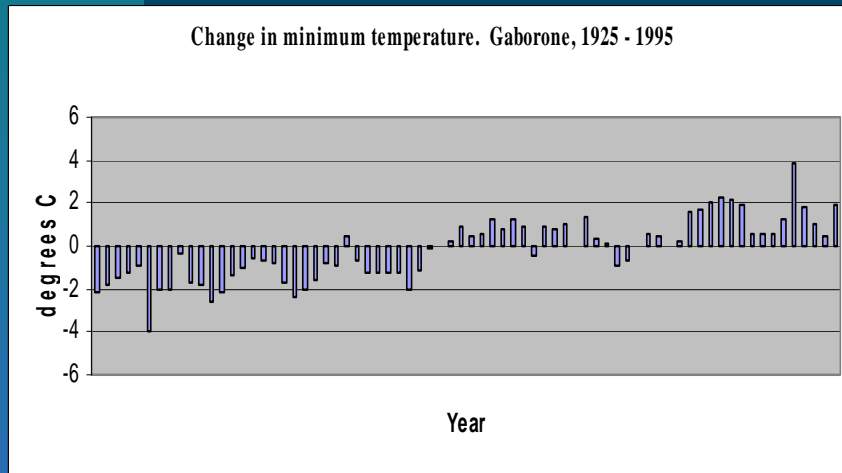
- The UNFCCC commits Parties to develop national programmes, plans and measures to respond to global warming and climate change.
- The key element in this response is to develop the capacity to carryout vulnerability and adaptation/mitigation assessments, greenhouse-gas inventories and incorporate and implement these to the national development strategy.
- Botswana therefore needs to identify and implement low-carbon alternatives and or alternatively increase carbon efficiency and identify alternatives to the several hundreds of tons of fuel-wood consumed each year.

# Summary of Results: BOTSWANA and the GLOBAL WARMING / CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUE

- Botswana is a minor emitter of greenhouse gases. Per capita emission rate is about 50% higher than the global average.
- Botswana's socio-ecosystems will be affected by climate change.
- Botswana to develop and expand capability for monitoring, early warning and to implement plans for response to global warming and climatic change.



# Summary of Results: VULNERABILITY/ADAPTATION ISSUES



- There is a general increase in temperature. *Radiative forcing* is leading to climatic change. There is an increase in the number of storm-days
- Some wildlife species are likely to be negatively affected. Some like it hot, some don't !!.
- The Developed countries will probably buy their way through climatic changes – Developing countries will either UNDER-GO or GO UNDER.



# Summary of Results: VULNERABILITY / MITIGATION ISSUES



- Carbon credits and carbon emissions
- Trade and carbon content of products and services
- Energy efficiency and GDP
- Lifestyles and public awareness
- Policy and control mechanisms

# Key Issues:

## (ARTICLE 6 – EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS)

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The UNFCCC urges:

- Promotion of regional and national capacities.
- Public participation in addressing climate change issues and response measures.
- Training and personnel development.
- Develop and implement education and training programmes and strengthening of existing institutions.

# Key Issues: (Conti.)

## (ARTICLE 6 – EDUCATION, TRAINING and PUBLIC AWARENESS)

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- Enhance spatial and temporal quality and quantity of climate data and information. Undertake data validation and climate modelling to validate impact of *radiative* forcing on cloud cover, rainfall and wind
- Build capacity to undertake studies on impact and mitigation assessment of *radiative* forcing on socio-economic sectors. Development faculties and centre for implementing UNFCCC.
- Service sector (Banks etc) participation and facilitation of a forum for discussion of results.
- Develop public capacity to undertake projects and programme to minimise climate change impact.



# Problems and gaps: (IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES)

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- Develop projects to address climate change issues. Teach “how to fish”! Attract co-investment and develop partnerships.
- Consider the Build-Own-Transfer (BOT) and other as strategies to Teach/Learn/Transfer skill. Go public - share information and skill through share / equity development. Use schools.
- DO NOT emphasise on purchase and re-sale – add value ! Develop the local content of accessories for technologies.
- Undertake a training and public awareness need survey
- Develop implementation plan for the public awareness programme.

# Summary:

## (ISSUES FOR S.B.S.T.A. TO CONSIDER)

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### Education and Training:

- Develop a systematic approach to add a new 'technical' dimension to faculties.
- Develop a needs assessment and Implementation plan.
- The methods, results need to be communicated and models including assumptions have to be argued.
- Identify institutional capacities and needs.

### Public Awareness:

- Capacity building is outstanding, particularly within the National Desks.
- Climate argument to answer what is the future climate change scenario not fully developed nor understood.
- Derive strategies to ensure public participation – GO PUBLIC.
- Establish and support National Units/ESCOs etc as part of the structures.

# Proposals / recommendations for SBSTA Work Programme:

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- **Develop and Use National Climate Change Units**

**Develop institutional strengthening country based projects:  
Regionalize Climate Change discussions for A5.1 Parties:  
Learn from and formalize/appreciate the USCSP approach:  
Formalize training of technicians / professionals:**

- **Standardization of certification of experts/training programmes:  
MSc Climate Change; MSc /MA - Carbon Dioxide,  
Methane.**

- **Allow for selected country studies approach for SBSTA to learn from and incorporate in a work programme for SBSTA to consider at SB17/SB18.**

- **Anticipate a report from SBSTA 18 on the progress or better still a report at SBSTA 17.**

# Questions & Comments

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Thank you