



## **SUBMISSION BY POLAND AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES**

**Warsaw, 16 August 2011**

**Subject: Capacity-building under the Convention and under the Kyoto Protocol  
Information on the activities undertaken pursuant to  
decisions 2/CP.7, 2/CP.10 and 29/CMP.1.**

### **1. Introduction**

The EU welcomes the opportunity to further share information on the activities undertaken to implement the framework for capacity building in Developing Countries in response to the SBI invitation.

The EU believes that capacity building is fundamental to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention. Capacity building is cross-cutting by nature and for this reason the EU strongly advocates that support for capacity building needs of developing countries should be an integral part of support arrangements in relevant areas such as adaptation, mitigation, REDD, response measures, technology transfer and market mechanisms. For the EU, the financial support to capacity building shall be provided through different channels encompassing bilateral, regional and multilateral ones, as appropriate.

As shown in the examples included in this submission, the EU and its Member States have a long standing tradition in the field of capacity development for climate change purposes. We have been supporting a great number of meaningful capacity building actions in developing countries in the past years, including through Fast Start Finance responding to countries' specific needs and in partnership with them.

The EU is committed to do more and better in this fundamental area. A pre-requisite for doing so is understanding, and in partnership with the beneficiary countries assessing, the qualitative and quantitative impacts of the interventions it supported in the past. Therefore reporting on capacity building interventions is crucial. The EU believes that reporting should be done at country level taking into account the local context. National communications and voluntary submissions are the most appropriate channels to communicate and share this important information. Building on existing experiences, capacity building priorities, strategies and actions could then be further improved.

Capacity building is taking place through work that is carried out in various existing UNFCCC institutions and recently established new UNFCCC institutions will play important roles in capacity building in their specific field. Additionally much relevant support for enhanced capacities to implement the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol is already executed outside of UNFCCC.

## 2. The EU experience: Lessons learnt/trends

Capacity development is at the heart of the EU development assistance, in line with our commitments towards sustainable results as outlined in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action. The EU interventions for capacity development – be it in the field of climate change or human rights – follow the same approach as they seek to: be based on local ownership, demand driven processes and respond to expressed needs of partners; secondly, be coordinated with other donors and beneficiary countries, and to provide adequate quality assurance.

Several lessons can be drawn from the varied and extensive experiences with capacity development that can be illustrated by some of the concrete examples below:

- **Ownership** is of fundamental importance and capacity building support must be designed, managed and monitored with local partners to ensure they are demand driven and appropriate.
- Capacity Building must be seen as **cross-cutting and integral** part of any climate change project or programme. However, capacity development is a long term iterative process, and should entail a flexible and adaptive approach to ensure changing conditions can be taken into account and emerging challenges addressed.
- **All levels of government** play a crucial role in development and climate change alike – not only for adaptation, but also for mitigation activities. Targeting local governments through direct projects and programmes with a strong capacity and institution building component is therefore crucial.
- **Participation of all stakeholders** affected by climate change is also essential. For example, in many cases, implementation will be in the hands of local communities or civil society organisations. The role of research institutes and technical support services is also important to ensure appropriate design and implementation of strategies. Capacity building should target these different groups.
- **Climate change partnerships** are a fruitful working mode as proved by the institutional collaboration between government institutions of EU and its member states collaborating with partner country “sister” institution. It can help in solving common challenges and create better and common understanding when discussing in international fora.
- **Regional networking** can help in responding to weak institutional contexts, reinforcing with advice (e.g. through policy and expert dialogues) and support from countries in similar conditions.
- The **private sector** can also play a role, in particular in emerging and fast growing economies. Capacity building of private sector actors is therefore a good complement to the support for government institutions, and has a significant potential for a multiplier effect within the country and within the region.
- **Monitoring, reporting and sharing of experiences and knowledge** about capacity building and its impacts, successes and shortcomings, is necessary for enhancing effectiveness of future activities.

### **3. EU Support to capacity building under the UNFCCC**

The EU adopts a far-reaching approach in relation to capacity building: projects and programmes supported by the EU in the climate domain (as in other areas of development cooperation) usually contain a robust capacity building component. This can take the form of specific training at community level up to technical assistance for target ministries or government institutions. Knowledge exchanges and twinning with European institutions or South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation are also fostered, where relevant, as they have proven to be a successful instrument with EU neighbouring countries.

EU projects or programmes are being implemented with a special attention to ensuring national ownership, and capacity building is being mainstreamed throughout our activities. Indeed, more and more focus is given on ownership and capacity building as a key for the sustainability of projects and programmes' results in line with the Paris Declaration principles.

The EU supports a wide range of actions related to capacity development for climate change. They include for example building individual and institutional capacity for analysis: impact prediction and vulnerability assessment (such as weather data collection and analysis as supported, e.g., by the ClimDev programme), monitoring and observation, risk assessment, cost and benefit analysis of alternative development options). They also include enhancement of capacities for implementation through, inter alia, the establishment of knowledge banks to disseminate information and provide training for action on climate change. The EU also provides support in relation to the negotiations, including for improved coordination between developing countries to prepare for climate change negotiations.

The EU has been integrating capacity building as integral parts of its fast start activities. Altogether the EU activities help developing countries enhance their absorption capacity for the climate financing.

### **4. Relevant examples of activities supported by the EU<sup>1</sup> and its Member States**

In line with Decision 1/CP16, this chapter presents several examples of capacity building actions undertaken by the EU in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, technology development, and transfer, response measures and access to financial resources. However, it is important to note that several of these programmes cover a wide range of issues across adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer: while they are presented in one of the chapters below, they may often also be relevant for other areas of work.

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<sup>1</sup> More examples of projects/programmes in support of tackling climate change in developing countries can be found e.g. at: <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/climate-change-actions/>

## **4.1. Capacity building for mitigation**

### **4.1.1. Mitigation**

#### ***4.1.1.1. European Commission, Germany: Low Emission Capacity Building Programme***

This is a global initiative to support national climate change mitigation efforts, low emission development strategies and enhanced measuring, reporting and verification systems. It aims at strengthening technical and institutional capacities at country level, while at the same time facilitating inclusion and coordination of the public and private sector in national initiatives addressing climate change. The programme started early in 2011 and is now well into implementation phase. Its expected results are the following:

- Develop greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory management systems
- Identify opportunities for nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMA)
- Design low emission development strategies (LEDS) in the context of national priorities
- Design systems for measuring, reporting, and verification of proposed actions and means to reduce GHG emissions
- Facilitate the design and adoption of mitigation actions by selected industries in some countries

#### ***4.1.1.2. Finland, Austria: Energy and Environment Partnership Program (EEP)***

Energy and Environment Partnership Program (EEP) aims to promote renewable energy, energy efficiency and clean technology investments in selected program countries with the objective to provide sustainable energy services to the poor and to combat climate change. EEP can support prefeasibility and feasibility studies, resource surveys, demonstration and piloting activities, policy development, capacity development and dissemination and exchange of information. EEP helps innovative ideas, approaches and concepts to develop into sustainable and bankable investment projects that bring great benefits to the partner countries. The program approach is to support participation of all stakeholders (public sector, private sector NGOs and grassroots/community organisations) with the objective to promote partnerships between all stakeholders whether they are local, regional and international. The EEP programme has been conducted since 2003 in Central America and recently replicated in the Mekong River Region, Indonesia, Andean Region and Southern and Eastern Africa.

#### ***4.1.1.3. Italy: Cooperation Programme on Climate Change and Environment in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)***

The main objectives of the Italy-SIDS Cooperation Programme on Climate Change and Environment include the development of measures to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, the development of local renewable energy sources and biofuels as well as the wide dissemination of their use to address energy security while increasing access to energy services, reduce emission of greenhouse gases, and strive for sustainable transport. Importantly, the program is designed to strengthen national capacities for the establishment of national energy

policies and strategies, as well as markets, and to ensure sustainability through the development and deployment of specialized human resources at both the national and community levels.

#### 4.1.2. REDD+

##### *4.1.2.1. Spain: Training on REDD+ Activities*

The main objective of this training program is to improve the capabilities to implement REDD+ activities in developing countries by promoting an exchange of information and experiences between countries and considering methodological tools to implement nationally REDD+ activities. The thematic of these workshops has been pointed out as a priority by the Iberoamerican Climate Change Offices Network (RIOCC). The program has been conducted since 2009 and targets REDD+ experts from RIOCC countries as well as institutions and multilateral organisations involved in the implementation of REDD+ mechanisms at a national, regional and global level.

##### *4.1.2.2. Spain et al.: Forest Carbon Partnership Facility*

The Readiness Mechanism is assisting tropical and sub-tropical developing countries in preparing themselves to participate in a future, large-scale, system of positive incentives for REDD. This includes: (i) preparing a REDD strategy and/or complementing the country's existing strategy and policy framework for forest and environmental management, including answering questions of carbon ownership and benefit-sharing mechanisms; (ii) establishing a reference scenario for emissions from deforestation and/or forest degradation, based on recent historical emissions and, possibly, an assessment of future emissions. The reference scenario is the reference against which countries will reduce emissions; and (iii) establishing a national monitoring, reporting and verification system for emissions and emission reductions to calculate the reductions in emissions against the reference scenario.

##### *4.1.2.3. Finland: National forestry resources monitoring and assessment, Tanzania*

This project executed in collaboration with FAO is planned to develop complete and sound baseline information on the forest and tree resources, assist the Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the government to set up a specialised structure and put in place a long term monitoring system of the forestry ecosystems. It will also introduce policy relevant and holistic and integrated approaches to forestry resources assessment that address all domestic needs of information as well as the international reporting requirements, thereby being able to provide data and information on the sub-sector to users (both local and international) on a timely and regular basis. The project has the following objectives: Establish broad consensus at the national level in Tanzania, taking into account national users' information requirements for planning and sustainable management of the forestry resources and country's obligations of reporting to the international processes including GHG reporting and expected REDD+ MRV. Strengthen the capability of FBD to collect, analyse, update and manage the needed information on forests and Trees Outside the Forest (TOF) for planning and sustainable management of the forestry resources and REDD+ MRV. Develop a national database and information system on Forests and TOF. Prepare national maps of forests and land uses based on harmonised classification and forest related definitions. Undertake a national assessment of the forest and TOF resources with the aim to create an information base according to national and international requirements and to set up a long term monitoring system of the resources.

Define long term monitoring programme of the forestry resources, design specific and management oriented inventory in priority areas and formulate projects. Develop tools and methods for integration of REDD+ MRV to methodology

#### **4.1.2.4. Germany: Forests and Climate Change Programme**

With the Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME), Germany supports Indonesia's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the forestry sector, to conserve forest biodiversity within the regional Heart of Borneo Initiative and to implement sustainable forest management for the benefit of the people. Germany's immediate action will focus on helping Indonesia to get ready for the implementation of a future REDD mechanism ("readiness process"). FORCLIME gives support as follows:

- Advice on strategy development for REDD, and forest development at national, provincial and district levels
- Technical advice on a framework for the implementation of REDD demonstration activities at various levels, including participatory land use planning and forest zoning
- Innovative design of mechanisms and regulations for district-based REDD initiatives
- Facilitation of monitoring, reporting and verification
- Support to forestry administration reform processes such as the establishment of forest management units and related monitoring and inspectorate systems
- Support to nature conservation and benefit sharing within the Heart of Borneo (HoB) Initiative
- Development of payment for environmental services schemes to support sustainable livelihoods in rural areas
- Capacity building for sustainable forest management and nature conservation

#### **4.1.3. Market mechanisms**

*The new Africa-EU Strategic Partnership Action Plan (2011-2012)* has been adopted in December 2010. Under the Climate Change-Environment Partnership, capacity building has seen its importance increased with the addition of a new action targeting African negotiators. Its content still needs to be finalised but will include, following the request of African partners, training on important negotiations topics, in particular as regards mitigation and market mechanisms. In parallel, increasing African participation in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is one of the EU Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) priorities and is also covered under the MEA support programme through a specific € 4 M component managed by UNEP. This is complementary to ongoing EU efforts to strengthen the capacity of the environmental section in the African Union Commission in terms of human resources and training.

##### **4.1.3.1. Germany: Implementing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Tunisia**

Tunisia has ratified both the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. However, the country has limited expertise and institutional and technical capacities to take the action needed and make use of the opportunities offered by the Kyoto Protocol. The Tunisian Government therefore requested capacity building support from Germany. The 9-years (9 million EUR) project started in 2006. It provides advice related to the implementation of the UNFCCC to decision-

makers as well as management and technical professionals at the national, regional and local level. It also supports the integration of adaptation and mitigation actions into Tunisia's key economic sector strategies and development plans. This comprises among other things capacity building for the institutional set-up regarding CDM and capacity building on how to organize negotiation processes for national and local adaptation strategies and their implementation and promotion of synergies between the three Rio Conventions.

#### ***4.1.3.2. Italy: Bilateral Cooperation on Environmental Protection in Central and Eastern Europe***

Several Programmes on Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development have been implemented by IMELS in Central and Eastern European Countries, aimed at strengthening local capacities in different fields such as environmental protection, natural resources management, and legal issues related to the adoption of EU *Acquis Communautaire*, etc. A strong effort has been dedicated to provide technical assistance for ratification and implementation of Kyoto Protocol, to capacity building activities, and to the promotion of rational use of renewable energies through CDM, JI, and Green Certificates. The Cooperation has also included support to the establishment of the Designated National Authorities (DNA), together with Technical, Legal and Institutional training programmes for DNA's staff and other relevant institution representatives.

#### ***4.1.3.3. Belgium: Territorial Approach to Climate Change Strategy (TACC)-Senegal***

Territorial Approach to Climate Change Strategy (TACC) is a partnership UNDP with subnational territories and their associations. Its overall objective is to increase resilience to climate change and reduced carbon footprint in subnational territories in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Throughout the project, strong capacity building elements will be delivered:

- Implement governance framework which ensures coordination between different levels of decision, sectors and actors.
- Enhance the local actor's capacity to identify the climate change risks and opportunities
- Design the territorial climate Plan for each subnational entity.
- Set up a project portfolio which can benefit from international carbon finance

The implementation of this project started June 2011 with the support of the Walloon Region.

#### ***4.1.3.4. Spain et al: Carbon Finance Assist***

CF-Assist is a multi-donor trust supported by Spain and others. It is a capacity building and technical assistance program, established by the World Bank in 2005, to enable the full engagement of developing countries and economies in transition in the carbon market. CF-Assist has designed and implemented in country capacity programs, focusing on strengthening regulatory institutions, helping the establishment of procedures in place, and creating professional expertise through training. CF-Assist has provided (and continues to do so) assistance to host country governments to help the establishment of the Designated National Authority (DNA).

#### **4.1.3.5. Spain, Italy: Carbon Partnership Facility – Carbon Asset Development Fund**

The CPF is intended to demonstrate how scaling up investment in clean technologies and modern infrastructure solutions can work, using carbon finance to help transform sectors and deliver social and economic co-benefits in developing countries partners. CADF, its capacity building branch, gives technical assistance to private and public stakeholders for the preparation of large scale and long-term carbon finance investments in programmatic and sectoral initiatives.

#### **4.1.4. Response measures**

##### **4.1.4.1. Finland: Programme for agriculture and livelihoods in western communities in Kenya**

The purpose of the programme is to diversify livelihoods and strengthen capacity of rural population in selected districts of Western Kenya to influence structures and processes affecting them and increased wealth from farming and non-farming activities in a sustainable way. The results of the programme will be: improved household and community capacity to manage community-level projects; improved and sustainable income and food security through value chains approach; strengthened capacity to plan and monitor development activities and improved access to resources and support services. The programme also strives towards: increased access to social and financial capital; strengthened capacity of selected communities to manage and administer financial and other resources assigned to collective activities in an efficient, transparent and corrupt-free way; and improved access to external funding sources and social services in targeted communities.

##### **4.1.4.2. European Commission**

The EC supports through the 2010 financial envelope of its Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Programme (ENRTP) a regional action in the Mediterranean region aiming at increasing social and ecological resilience in the face of climate change. It involves a wide set of stakeholders and is built on an integrated approach right on the nexus between environmental aspects, poverty reduction and sustainable development. It is implemented by IUCN and has a planned duration of 3 years (end 2013).

The EC also supports the Climate Smart Agriculture programme. Its aim is to capture the synergies between mitigation efforts in the agriculture sector with adaptation strategies for agriculture. It thus exemplifies how impacts from response measures can be linked to adaptation objectives allowing developing and implementing win-win solutions. The selection of the 3 pilot countries (Zambia, Malawi and Vietnam) was largely demand-driven. It is seen as a pilot program and such an approach will build competences and generate lessons in the target countries and their regions but also generic lessons that can be shared with and complement those of programmes such as the Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security Research Programme of the CGIAR and other global and regional initiatives. The programme is just starting this year and is implemented by the FAO.

## **4.2. Capacity building for adaptation**

### ***4.2.1.1. Czech Republic: Soil protection, minimization of negative effects of agriculture and water supply management in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State; Ethiopia***

The water management part of this project is focused on revitalization of existing wells and enlargement of water supply system. The second part of the project will deliver specific measures among others to prevent soil degradation, for cultivation and planting of seedlings and application of erosion control measures. The project will be carried out in Alaba Special Wereda and Awassa Zuriya Wereda districts. All measures implemented under this project will increase water management and hygiene standards, food security and resilience to climate change impacts of local people. Capacity building and awareness raising activities will be running throughout the implementation of the project.

### ***4.2.1.2. Germany: Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region***

The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), in cooperation with GIZ, started its four-year long regional programme in January 2009. The 17.2 million EUR project was commissioned by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). It aims at strengthening the capacities of Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu and other Pacific islands to better cope with the predicted impacts of climate change. The increasing frequency and intensity of storms and floods, rising sea levels, threaten the sustainable development and subsistence of the region, which heavily depends on its natural resources. The rise in temperature and lack of rainfall impacts directly on agriculture, human health, and biodiversity. SPC has also asked for GIZ's support to systematically integrate latest climate change projections and best-practices on adaptation to climate change in its advisory services to the member countries.

### ***4.2.1.3. Italy: Sino-Italian Cooperation Program for Environmental Protection***

Under the Sino-Italian Cooperation Programme for Environmental Protection, a number of projects have been developed for environmental monitoring and management, strengthening Chinese national and local institutions, protecting and conserving natural resources, water management, waste-to-energy, developing renewable energy sources, energy efficiency, sustainable urban planning and eco-building, environmental protection in the poorest regions, developing low-emission transport systems and technologies, sustainable agriculture, biodiversity protection and forest management. A broad capacity building action has been carried on since 2003 in cooperation with the Venice International University, aimed at providing a comprehensive training on sustainable development for key public officers and business experts (Advanced Training Program on Sustainable Development and Environmental Management).

### ***4.2.1.4. Netherlands: Preparedness for Climate Change***

In two phases (2006-2008 and 2009-2011) Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies in 65 developing countries have been trained about climate change related risks in their countries; communication tools were developed to inform the wider national Societies about these risks and initial strategies developed to address these risks in the priorities and programmes of the

national Red Cross and Red Crescent Society. In these programmes cooperation with relevant governmental institutions and knowledge centres.

#### ***4.2.1.5. Netherlands: Partners for Resilience***

A 5 year 36 million EUR programme in 9 developing countries on three continents that aims to strengthen the resilience of communities at the local level, through an integrated ecosystem based DRR/CCA approach. Four international networks are involved (Red Cross, Caritas, CARE and Wetlands International) and are expected to be the vehicles to upscale approaches developed in this programme. Policy dialogues with governments and international institutions are an essential part of the programme with the aim to assure that well functioning approaches are embedded in national and international policies to strengthen sustainability. Civil Societies' contribution to sustainable development and poverty reduction will be further strengthened.

#### ***4.2.1.6. The EU Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)***

The Global Climate Change Alliance between the EU and the developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, in particular the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) aims at strengthening political dialogue and cooperation on climate change. Support for the integration of climate change in developing countries' policies, as well as institutional capacity building for key national actors are primary objectives of the GCCA. A GCCA Support Facility was established in 2009 to support capacity building for target countries, to improve their knowledge on the expected impacts of climate change, to effectively integrate climate change vulnerability into development plans and budgets, and to identify and prepare GCCA activities in particular sectors. Two recent examples of such country programmes follow:

##### *GCCA: Building national capacity and knowledge on climate change resilient actions in Belize*

Water and Waste Management are two major concerns in Belize, along with poverty and environmental governance. The GCCA is tackling these issues through government capacity building and water management projects. The GCCA project will aim for two **specific objectives**:

- To improve the resilience to climate change by means of interventions in the water sector which are consistent with other on-going initiatives.
- To enhance the government institutional capacities related to climate change.

##### *GCCA/European Commission contribution:*

Capacity building activities: expertise to support the Ministry of Environment coordinator, Ministry of Environment staff training including international seminars and exchanges, support to design a comprehensive information and awareness strategy, technical support for restoring mangrove forests

##### *Expected results*

- Effective and efficient policy and institutional capacities on climate change matters
- Increased national awareness to climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Resilience to climate change as well as the quality of life of selected vulnerable groups is improved

##### *GCCA: Mainstreaming of Climate Change into policies and strategies to adapt to Climate change impacts*

Environment and climate change need more consideration to be adequately treated as cross-cutting issues and sufficiently prioritized at policy level. The 10.2 million EUR project will address one of the main environmental challenges in Mozambique: policy and strategy implementation.

*Sectors of intervention:* Government Capacity Building, Raising Public Awareness, Agriculture and Land use.

*Objectives:*

- Support the Government's efforts in tackling the adverse effects of climate change, with a special focus on the most vulnerable communities in the rural areas of Mozambique;
- Increase the capacity of the Government to adequately mainstream climate change and climate-proofing initiatives into the Government poverty alleviation and development strategies.

*Expected results:*

- Environmental and climate change themes are better mainstreamed in sectoral development strategies
- Coordination and monitoring of government and donor interventions is improved
- The environment monitoring system is strengthened
- Understanding of climate change issues among key stakeholders is increased

In addition to these country activities in 2009, a 40 M € **GCCA regional capacity development support programme for adaptation in African-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) countries** was agreed, complementing national efforts. This regional initiative includes several sub-regional components, in which capacity building for tackling climate change mitigation and adaptation are major components.

**Key components of the Intra-ACP GCCA regional capacity development support programme:**

- Intra-ACP Support Facility for Capacity Building and ad hoc support
- Institutional support to the ACP Secretariat
- ClimDev for Africa : improve climate data collection, analysis, and information
- Increase COMESA's capacity to support its member states in dealing with the effects of climate
- ECOWAS/CILSS to increase capacity for Climate Change negotiations and integration of Climate Change in development
- Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) to support the implementation of the Caribbean regional climate change strategy
- University of the South Pacific (USP), in partnership with SPREP, to support the implementation of the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change.

GCCA also provides support in relation to the negotiations, including for improved coordination between developing countries to prepare for climate change negotiations (through the Global Climate Change Alliance high level seminars).

For more information: [www.gcca.eu](http://www.gcca.eu)

#### **4.2.1.7. European Commission: Advancing Capacity Partnerships and Knowledge to Support Climate Change Adaptation in Africa and Asia (ACCCA)**

The EU ACCCA project draws on lessons learnt about communicating climate risk information in clear terms that are relevant to decision-makers; addressing climate risks and adaptation in an integrated, multidisciplinary way; the importance of engaging stakeholders substantively; and the long-term benefits of partnering institutions from scientific and policy communities for understanding and managing climate change risks.

The project's objectives, methods and activities have been developed through dialogues among the EU, the UK Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and the partner organizations involved in the project. These dialogues have helped focus project activities specifically upon building capacity, engaging civil society, and implementing pilot actions related to the UNFCCC and other multilateral environmental agreements. The pilot actions selected for funding under ACCCA each aim to achieve the following objectives:

- Identify and prioritize climate risks to stakeholders and the climate influenced decisions that they face;
- Assess available knowledge about risks and adaptation opportunities, as well as synthesize the knowledge in terms that are directly relevant to stakeholder concerns and decision-making needs;
- Develop, test and disseminate risk communication materials that are designed to assist adaptation decisions;
- Use the risk communication materials in stakeholder forums to develop recommendations for climate change adaptation and promote their adoption; and
- Identify critical knowledge gaps that impede effective adaptation decisions and design assessment activities that would generate new knowledge to fill them.

For more information, see <http://start.org/programs/accca>

#### **4.2.1.8. Belgium: Water Management for irrigated agriculture in Burkina Faso**

Since seven years, the Walloon decentralized development cooperation (Belgium) has enhanced and is continuing to enhance the ability of the employees and the services of the agriculture, hydraulic and fishing Ministry in order to improve quantitatively and qualitatively the water resources management for the irrigated agriculture. This programme has achieved many successful results that will be useful to adapt to the negative effects of climate change such as the decrease of rainfall:

- Establishment of the Water observatory which is in charge of the R&D part of the programme
- Training of the workers to use ARGIS<sup>2</sup>&SIMIS<sup>3</sup> software and GPS. Three training manuals produced.
- Academic scholarship for a post-graduated student in water management
- 12 scholarships for master students in water management

For more information, please refer to <http://ge-eau.org> & <http://www.observatoire-eau.org>

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<sup>2</sup> Geographic Information System

<sup>3</sup> Scheme Irrigation Management Information System

#### **4.2.1.9. Czech Republic: Risk Assessment and Glacier Lakes Outbursts Floods Mitigation in Kyrgyzstan**

Glacial lakes outbursts belong to the most frequent natural disasters in the high mountain regions all over the world including Kyrgyzstan. In connection with current climate changes significant glacier retreat occurs followed by the increase of dynamics of lakes development. Within the Kyrgyz territory, there are actually more than 200 lakes belonging to one of the three categories of hazardousness and lot of new lakes appear every year.

The intent of the project financed by the Czech Republic is to assist the Kyrgyz government in ensuring the security in endangered valleys and thereby create the conditions for their long-term development. The project is focused on investigation of selected lakes and assessment of their actual hazards. In two pilot valleys the risk analysis will be carried out and the threatened and unsafe zones will be delimited. In addition, the basis of early warning system will be installed in these valleys. In the Adygine locality, the permanent research and monitoring station will be built up. Its task will be the study of climatic parameters, dynamics of glacier retreat and development of hazardous glacier lakes.

#### **4.2.1.10. Spain: “Integrating Adaptation to climate change in the formulation of Policies & Projects in Latin-America”**

In the framework of the Ibero-American Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC), this training program aims at improving the capabilities of partner countries for the development and implementation of adaptation projects, programs and strategies and facilitate the access to existing financial resources through bilateral and multilateral channels, consultants and *university staff related with planning and implementation of adaptation programs and projects* and local authorities, multilateral and regional institutions

This training program builds upon the Ibero-American Programme on Climate Change Adaptation and has been conducted since 2009, targeting national and local public institutions staff dealing with adaptation planning in partner countries as well as experts from regional and international institutions. The goal of the programme is increasing participants’ capabilities for conducting a complete stakeholder evaluation, formulating projects and plans and facilitate the access to existing financial resources.

#### **4.2.1.11. Denmark: Fast Start Finance bilateral support to the Maldives**

In accordance with the principles agreed in the Copenhagen Accord, the Government of Denmark has committed to a contribution to the Fast Start Financing of DKK 1.2 billion (approx. 160 million EUR) for period 2010-2012. Among other things, Denmark provides Fast Start Finance bilateral support to the Maldives. Rising sea level as a consequence of climate change is threatening the very existence of the island state. Denmark supports a programme which through UNDP will support disaster preparedness and climate change adaptation efforts within coastal protection, sustainable energy and natural resource management.

The 6.65 million EUR programme will focus on the following:

- Disaster preparedness, i.a. support to development of local plans,

- Coastal protection and adaptation of infrastructure including knowledge generation of local solutions regarding coastal protection and construction of roads and houses,
- Protection of natural resources incl. development of environment friendly energy and improved efficiency of the use of scarce water resources.

Insufficient local administrative capacity is an obstacle for implementing the objectives of this programme. Therefore, most of the efforts will in the beginning be dedicated development of the local capacity.

### **4.3. Capacity building for access to financial resources**

#### ***4.3.1.1. European Commission: GCCA regional capacity building workshops on climate change mainstreaming into national development planning and budgeting***

Building on the GCCA experience gained since 2008, capacity building and climate change mainstreaming appear crucial to facilitate implementation of climate change related strategies and programmes in partner countries. The GCCA has thus developed a set of training modules on mainstreaming climate change into national development planning and budgeting. The GCCA workshops provide a solid support to stakeholders dealing with planning or climate change, which can be tailor-made to regional and national priorities. The workshops also complement GCCA funded programmes at regional and national levels, a number of which focus on making climate change mainstreaming a reality on the ground.

The **expected results** of the workshops are to:

- Strengthen participants' awareness of the benefits, and the challenges of mainstreaming climate change in countries' national policies, strategies, programmes and projects;
- Develop participants' knowledge of the tools and approaches available to integrate climate change in national development planning and budgeting,
- Foster experience and knowledge sharing on climate change mainstreaming across countries and regions.

The **standard set of modules**, to be adapted to regional or country needs, include the following:

- Module 1: Understanding climate change-development linkages
- Module 2: Understanding mainstreaming and strengthening institutions and capacities
- Module 3: Understanding the basics of climate change science
- Module 4: Understanding and planning under uncertainty
- Module 5: Raising awareness and building partnerships
- Module 6: Mainstreaming climate change in national and sector policies, strategies and programmes
- Module 7: Costing, assessing and selecting adaptation and mitigation options and measures
- Module 8: Mainstreaming climate change in the budgetary process
- Module 9: Mainstreaming climate change in monitoring systems
- Module 10: Conclusion and way forward

The 1st workshop was held in the Pacific region in March 2011 and gathered over 60 participants from the whole region. Additional information including the training materials is available on-line at

[http://www.gcca.eu/pages/60\\_2-First-Pacific-Training-Workshop.html](http://www.gcca.eu/pages/60_2-First-Pacific-Training-Workshop.html)

The European Commission is planning to organise additional workshops in Africa (fall 2011 and early 2012), Asia (mid 2012) and the Caribbean (mid 2012).

#### ***4.3.1.2. European Commission: Capacity Building for MEA implementation programme***

Under this new program (2010-2014, €21.5 Mio) covering several Multilateral Environmental Agreements, a specific component is targeting capacity-building for Africa, Caribbean and Pacific countries to enhance their capacities to access financial resources. Besides a component aiming at CDM projects, the programme also foresees an extension of the Sol'Arid project, through which the Global Mechanism of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) supports partner countries to integrate land related issues in their national planning and budgeting as well as to reinforce their capacity to identify, access to and mobilize available sources of funding including climate funding. The programme is implemented by UNEP.

### **4.4. Capacity building for technology development and transfer**

A major boost must be given to research, development and demonstrating low-carbon and adaptation technologies in all economic sectors and activities. International cooperation, on research or the setting of international standards, is vital to stimulate the global development, commercialisation, deployment and access to low carbon technologies. Climate change has also taken a more prominent role within the EU (7th) European Research Framework Programme, with a number of initiatives and projects having the specific objective of assisting developing countries with climate change related issues.

#### ***4.4.1.1. Sweden, European Commission: CLIMDEV***

In the framework of the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership and through the EU Global Climate Change Alliance, the EU is supporting the ClimDev Africa Programme (a tripartite continental initiative involving the African Union Commission, the UN Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank). ClimDev encompasses the establishment of an African Climate Policy Centre to strengthen resilience to short-term climate variability.

Climate Information for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Programme is a joint initiative of the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB). The programme has been mandated at regional meetings of African Heads of State and Government, as well as by Africa's Ministers of Finance, Planning, Economic Development, and Environment. The

programme responds to the urgent challenge that climate variability and change pose to the achievement of Africa's sustainable development objectives.

ClimDev-Africa addresses the need for improved climate information for Africa and the strengthening of the use of such information for decision making, by improving analytical capacity, knowledge management and dissemination activities, and implementing pilot projects demonstrating the value of mainstreaming climate information into development. ClimDev-Africa is building a solid foundation in Africa for the response to climate change based on solid science and observational infrastructure, enabling strong working partnerships between government institutions, private sector, civil society and vulnerable communities, and creating and strengthening of knowledge frameworks to support and integrate the actions required.

#### ***4.4.1.2. Denmark: Capacity Building for Climate Change in Zambia***

The purpose of the project financed by Denmark is to support the Zambia Meteorological Department (ZMD) through specialised capacity building services from the Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI). The ZMD/DMI support is aimed at strengthening ZMD's capacity in the fields of climate variability and climate change in Zambia. This will be achieved by strengthening ZMD's capacity in climate monitoring and climate modelling as well as in the dissemination of weather and climate products. It is further envisaged that ZMD will be better prepared for providing detailed information on present day climate variability and on future climate conditions in Zambia to various stakeholders in the areas of aviation, agriculture, energy and energy to mention a few.

The project is being implemented from November 2009 to December 2012 and the overall financing for the project is ca. 671.000 Euros.

#### ***4.4.1.3. Poland: Hydropower for the village of Paul in Malistan District, Ghazni, Afghanistan***

The project includes purchase of a hydro-turbine and other equipment, delivery, installation and a short capacity building training on site. The project will provide electricity to 40 households in the village and will contribute to reduction of greenhouse gases through installation of a hydro-turbine based on the renewable energy sources. The project is implemented by the Polish Team of specialists at the Provincial Reconstruction Team in Ghazni Province.

#### ***4.4.1.4. Italy: The Mediterranean Renewable Energy Programme (MEDREP)***

The Mediterranean Renewable Energy Programme (MEDREP) has been implemented by Italy for the promotion of the renewable energy sources, energy efficiency, low-emission technologies and sustainable development strategies in the Southern Mediterranean Region. To achieve its objectives, the cooperation programme includes activities aimed at strengthening policy frameworks and overcoming barriers to renewable energy deployment. In order to strengthen this cooperation, the Mediterranean Renewable Energy Centre (MEDREC) has been established in September 2004 in Tunis, dealing with, inter alia, financial and technical assistance. For instance, the Center has contributed to the building of professional capacities in the region, in the field of the Kyoto Protocol and in other fields, such as Bio-Energies,

organizing several training cycles aiming at addressing the topic of CDM projects development and the theme of Bio-Energies, under a practical and operational perspective.

**4.4.1.5. Finland: Capacity Building for national meteorological services (NMS) in partnership with the Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI)**

The Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI) is implementing several projects aiming to improve the capacity of meteorological systems on a large geographical scope. Currently the FMI is working on five projects in the Pacific, South America, Asia and Africa. The overall portfolio of FMI capacity building projects of meteorological services exceeds 3 million Euros.

**SIDS Pacific:** FMI together with the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) implements a project aiming to build the capacity of NMSs in Oceania to produce high quality weather services in order to address the challenges posed by the climate change and extreme weather phenomena. The project will develop the capacity of the NMSs e.g. to provide aviation weather services and help strengthen the needs based customer services. It also aims to build capacity in SPREP to provide support to NMSs in the implementation of the quality management systems.

**SADC meteorology project:** The cooperation in meteorology is a part of the Finnish thematic cooperation in Southern Africa to promote ecologically sustainable development. The purpose of cooperation in meteorology is based on the regional meteorology priorities for 2009/10 set by the SADC ministers responsible for Transport and Meteorology. The objective is to strengthen the implementation of meteorology services in Southern Africa by building capacity and to make the function of early warning systems more effective.

**FINAMPO Peru:** The FINAMPO project aims to increase the capacity of the Peruvian Meteorological Institute SENAMHI to provide climatological and meteorological services after its relocation from Ministry of Defense to the Ministry of Environment. The project also helps Peru in adapting to climate change

**4.4.1.6. Czech Republic: Flood warning and monitoring system on the Prut River; Moldavia**

Summer flooding on the Prut River became more hazardous during last decade. Several floods caused high property losses and casualties due to lack of information and absence of early warning system. The primary objective is to improve public awareness of incoming floods on the river Prut. The new monitoring system will enable early warning of population by periodical monitoring of water flow. The secondary objective is to demonstrate suitable technological approach to river basin monitoring network, which could be used for other river basins as well.

**4.4.1.7. Spain: “Regional climate scenarios” in Ibero-America**

This training programme aims at strengthening partner countries capacity to deal with Climate Regional Modeling and to foster the use of regionalized climate scenarios within their national adaptation frameworks, also keeping a regional dimension (common modeling tools and data). While the first phase of the programme, started in 2008, trained experts from the Meteo Services on the use of the Eta/CPTED model for regional climate scenarios, the second phase will develop a collaborative framework between climate change experts and the Meteorological Services experts from the RIOCC countries. Getting together both the producers of climate

models (i.e. Meteo Services) and the users of climate scenarios from different sectors, such as water, agriculture, health, energy and desertification, will facilitate the use of climate scenarios for the evaluation of impacts and vulnerability in their respective sectors.

**4.4.1.8. Czech Republic: Research and evaluation of Geomorphological and Hydrogeological Conditions of the Piura River Basin to Mitigate Environmental Factors Restricting the Social and Economic Progress of the Region**

The Piura Region is one of the most natural disasters endangered regions of Peru. The high vulnerability of this area is caused not only by its geological, geographical and climatic conditions, but also by the limited ability to predict natural hazards and to face their consequences. The entire Piura Region is markedly affected by two prime natural factors, closely associated with the geographic position and climatic conditions of this area: i) El Niño phenomenon, and ii) shortage of drinking and service water. This interdisciplinary project is focused on research of geomorphological, geological and hydrogeological conditions in the Piura river basin in order to afford assistance to Peruvian part to eliminate the natural factors negative effects that limit the social and economical development of the region. The goal of the project financed by the Czech Republic is to define exogenous processes that cause the natural hazards and furthermore to assist to Peruvian Regional Government with searching of new sources of drinking and service water. Based on the request of the Regional Government, the area of the project interest was stretched on lower part of the Chira River. The duration of the project was enlarged up to year 2010 and a financial budget was also extended.

**4.4.1.9. European Commission: Research, Development and Innovation (RDI): new EU strategy for Egypt**

In the framework of the EU-Egypt Scientific Cooperation Agreement, signed in 2005, this programme promotes the integration of the concepts of innovation and technology transfer within the strategy for the development of Egyptian enterprises. The RDI Programme financed a series of smaller projects focusing on the inclusion of new and environmentally friendly technologies, such as:

- The development of an innovative solar wind system integrated with high performance multi stage flash system using salts precipitator and nano-filtration for feed water pre treatment, brine crystallizer for salts recovery and cooling tower;
- The development of a manufacturing industry for wind turbine blades with innovative material designs to produce clean energy and introduce innovations for efficient operation;
- The development of solar absorber surfaces for high efficiency solar collectors to benefit from solar radiation and enhance the scientific knowledge in the fields of selective coating and solar conversion systems;
- The design and construction of prototypes of solar powered electric vehicles for passenger and goods transportation;
- The design and manufacturing of desalination units with the water storages and solar-thermal roof.

For more information, see <http://www.rdi.eg.net/Pages/Default.aspx>

**4.4.1.10. Italy: Euro Asian Research and training in climate change management (CLIMA) (2006-2009)**

The Overall Objective of the project is to create a knowledge system on climate change and sustainable development linking Asia and Europe and to contribute to the Millennium Development Goals. The Project Purpose is to enhance the capabilities of an excellence group of young professors and researchers to create an international thematic network on Climate Change and Sustainable Development, to relate scientists, policy makers and stakeholders from the EU and Asia on the issues of global impacts determined by local development practices. The project intends to achieve this objective by

- implementing a modular training programme for young scientists,
- initiating joint and interdisciplinary research groups on different topics,
- elaborating a curriculum for a prospective online master course on climate change and sustainable development,
- Disseminating of promotional material to a wider community.

For more information, see <http://venus.unive.it/clima/>

## **4.5. Other capacity building programmes**

### ***4.5.1.1. European Commission: Knowledge management platform***

The EC has taken a renewed approach to capacity development which is presented in the new knowledge management platform, [www.capacity4dev.eu](http://www.capacity4dev.eu). It was launched in 2009 to facilitate the exchange of lessons learnt and consolidate good practices; it is an interactive and living platform which is continuously updated and enables the exchange of ideas, experiences and success stories.

### ***4.5.1.2. Belgium, France: Daily French translation of the Earth Negotiations Bulletin***

A daily letter is issued during the negotiation sessions that summarize the debate of the day before. A summary report is issued at the end of the negotiation sessions. The two products are sent to about 2500 French speakers by email. Several paper versions of the daily bulletin are widely distributed during the negotiations. The expected outcome is to enhance the active participation of the African French speaking delegations in the UNFCCC negotiating process. A large number of governmental delegates, NGOs, United Nations representatives who keep up with the political evolution in environment sector consider ENB as an essential tool. The French translation is supported by two EU members states: Belgium (Walloon Region) and France via the French ministry of Foreign Affairs.

### ***4.5.1.3. Finland: Courses on Multilateral Environmental Agreement negotiations (in collaboration with UNEP)***

Negotiators from developing countries are trained for Multilateral Environmental Agreement negotiations on yearly courses since 2004. The courses are organised by the University of Eastern Finland. Courses have been arranged in Finland, South Africa, Kenya and in 2011 the course will be held in Bangkok. Each year the focus is in selected special topic of Multilateral Environmental Agreement (e.g. climate, forest, synergy etc.)

#### **4.5.1.4. Spain: On-line training seminars on “International Climate Change Regime and Carbon Markets”**

Conducted since 2008, this training programme enhances the capacity of partner countries regarding the international climate change negotiations in the fields of mitigation and technology, carbon markets, adaptation and multilateral financial instruments. The programme targets experts and civil servants from RIOCC countries dealing with issues related to climate change such as finance, energy, development and environment).