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Item 5 of the provisional agenda

CAPACITY-BUILDING

**Comprehensive review of the implementation of capacity-building frameworks
for developing countries and countries with economies in transition
and actions taken by Parties relating to capacity-building**

Submissions from Parties

1. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its seventeenth session, invited Parties to submit, by 15 April 2003, their views on the progress report prepared by the secretariat on the status of activities to implement decisions 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7 (FCCC/SBI/2002/INF.15), on detailed elements, methodologies and guidelines for the comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework for developing countries, on elements for the review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework for countries with economies in transition, and on actions taken by Parties relating to capacity-building, for consideration at its eighteenth session (FCCC/SBI/2002/17, para. 35 (e)).
2. The secretariat has received nine such submissions. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are attached and reproduced* in the language in which they were received and without formal editing.

* These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

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PAPER NO. 1: BULGARIA ON BEHALF OF THE CENTRAL GROUP 11

SUBMISSION

By Bulgaria on behalf of Central Group 11 (CG11)

Capacity Building in EIT countries

CG11 welcomes the opportunity to present its views on the status of capacity building activities to implement decision 3/CP.7.

Findings, based on the progress report:

CG11 countries highly appreciate the support provided so far for capacity building activities by the UNFCCC Secretariat, some Annex II Parties, multilateral and bilateral agencies, although meeting the national capacity building needs is primarily a national responsibility.

However, the gaps in capacity are substantial, and the progress report on the status of activities to implement decision 3/CP.7 has correctly identified and reported the most important of them.

The expected entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol will pose the necessity of urgent actions to fulfill the commitments for the first commitment period. A new start in the international negotiations concerning a new commitment period is expected. The specific circumstances in the CG11 Parties are differing to a large extent and accordingly the level of their preparedness to fulfill the various obligations. In several CG11 countries their capacity, although gradually developing, is still far from the needed level. For these reasons, we already look at the capacity building activities as activities of high priority.

Recommendations:

The following recommendations for activities to be implemented are based on the capacity building framework identified, the implemented activities in EIT countries reported in the progress report, the identified gaps, and the activities proposed by the Secretariat.

Guided by the understanding that capacity building is a continuous process, and that changes in the priority areas may occur, we would recommend to add as a priority area for capacity building in connection with the implementation of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol capacity building activities for establishing the institutions needed (or strengthening existing institutions) to manage and operate the national inventory systems, the national registries, and the JI and emission trading activities.

The National GHG inventories and the National systems for estimation of GHG emissions (National Inventory System - NIS) should be considered one and the same element of the capacity building framework. Priority should be given to capacity building for the NIS as a sustainable approach to improve National GHG inventories. In this context we confirm the necessity of starting the UNITAR, including support for the establishment of National Inventory Systems, incorporating capacity building for overcoming the problems with inventories. The project should be country driven, but should make use of the possibilities for regional approach in order to be more efficient.

We support the proposed activity by the Secretariat to develop detailed guidelines for projections of GHG emissions, incl. methods and models for projections of non-energy-related emissions, energy demand and transportation models and to organize well focused workshops.

Among the capacity building activities proposed in the area of "Policies and measures, and the estimation of their effects" we consider most important:

- Institutional support for capacity building activities for policy formulation, design, implementation and evaluation (important role for EU);
- Exchange of information about the effects of implemented policies and measures;
- Good practices database.

Impact assessment and adaptation capacity building activities should be mostly focused at research grants and workshops.

In our view, priority gaps to be addressed in education, training and public awareness are:

- Training on technical issues related to JI and emission trading;
- Support for participation of experts from EIT countries in international workshops;
- Organization of international workshops in EIT countries;
- Training and certificate programs.

Institutional capacity building support for national registries would be most important in “Modalities for accounting relating to targets, timetables and national registries”.

Support for starting a regional capacity building project on framework methodological and institutional issues of ET would be most helpful in “Joint implementation projects and emissions trading”.

Review of the implementation of the framework:

Considering the urgency of capacity building activities based on their role for successful implementation of commitments, we propose a comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity building framework to be done within the review of National Communications, but with specific focus. Based on this information, the Secretariat is requested to develop and present to SBI sessions special annual progress report on capacity building.

PAPER NO. 2: CANADA

CAPACITY BUILDING

Canadian Submission to the UNFCCC, April 15, 2003

Parties' views are sought on a number of items related to the capacity building frameworks contained in the Annexes to 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7. Our comments are organized by line item below.

- i) The progress report prepared by the secretariat on the status of activities to implement decisions 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7 (FCCC/SBI/2002/INF.15);

Parties' views on the synthesis documents provided on capacity building are useful context for the comprehensive review scheduled to take place at CoP9. These exercises help Parties articulate what capacity building, in the context of the UNFCCC, means and how this fits within the broader area of international development and cooperation.

In addition to the document INF.15, several summaries (i.e. FCCC/SB/2000/INF.1, FCCC/SB/2000/INF.4, FCCC/SB/2000/INF.9) have been prepared in the past number of years to assist Parties prepare the frameworks which were subsequently adopted at CoP7. These papers contain descriptions of activities that are ongoing and continue to be useful today.

An assessment of the information collected in the synthesis documents prepared to date demonstrate that: capacity development needs are varied and specific to each country's situation; in addition to UNFCCC implementation channels, several multilateral and bilateral programs exist which help build capacity which is both generally and specifically related to climate change; coordination with work undertaken through other channels can lead to more effective capacity building initiatives; and, capacity building is a method and process, not an end in itself.

It is important that synthesis documents reflect these aspects of capacity building, the broad scope of efforts that are underway through various channels and the diverse sets of institutions that are facilitating these measures.

Consistent with the broad scope of the capacity building frameworks, Canada believes that it is important to also include efforts that are underway in other UNFCCC issue areas such as through the Experts Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) and the Least Developed Countries Experts Group (LEG). The EGTT's programme of work for 2002-2003 includes, for example, work on the creation and perpetuation of enabling environments for technology transfer, continued work on a draft Technology Needs Assessment Handbook, the presentation of a paper on Enabling Environment (EE) at the eighteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, and the preparation of a paper on capacity building.

Likewise, the LDC Experts Group have been actively increasing the capacity of LDC Parties to prepare National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) in order to identify and communicate their adaptation needs. These activities include, but are not limited to, interactive workshops to assist LDCs prepare their NAPAs and all that this entails, facilitating information exchange between Parties, promoting synergies between Conventions and at the regional level, preparing annotations to guidelines for the preparation of NAPAs to assist in planning, prioritization, mainstreaming and seeking synergies.

Moreover, INF. 15 emphasizes actions undertaken through the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies. While these are extremely important vehicles for implementation of capacity

building, the work of other national and international programs should also be reflected. We recognize the challenge of preparing such a detailed progress report on a regular basis and instead support that the comprehensive review scheduled for CoP9 take these points into consideration.

- ii) *Detailed elements, methodologies and guidelines for the comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework for developing countries and information on implementation of decisions 2/CP.7 by developing country Parties;*

In addition to the points raised above, additional guidelines for the review should include:

i. A practical definition of capacity building activities is needed to guide the review the implementation of the frameworks. This definition should reflect the crosscutting nature of capacity building as a process rather than as an end. Moreover, the definition should clearly define and differentiate between general capacity building, such as for natural resource management, good governance, legal and regulatory frameworks and financial instruments, and capacity which is specific to the implementation of the Convention, while still acknowledging the contribution of the former.

ii. Capacity building is a process rather than an end product and the review should reflect this. It will be important that consideration of short, medium and long-term time scales be factored into the review.

iii. The capacity building frameworks were designed to define the scope of capacity building needs and to monitor progress in these areas. It should be noted that capacity building activities that began before CoP7, when the frameworks were formally adopted, are as equally important as those activities that followed the adoption of the frameworks. Activities included in the review should not be limited to those that began after the adoption of the Marrakech Accords but should also include those that are ongoing.

iv. Implementation of the frameworks or activities implemented as “capacity building” activities are not discreet activities in themselves but are related to implementation of other components of the Convention. Likewise, activities supported under other headings, such as 4.8/4.9, LDC Issues, technology transfer, policies and measures, research and systematic observation, greenhouse gas inventories, Article 6, co-operation between the three Rio conventions, etc., contribute to the capacity of Parties to implement the Convention and therefore the implementation of the frameworks set out in decisions 2 and 3/CP.7. These activities should also figure prominently in the review.

v. The review should reflect the numerous activities that are taking place, which may not be directly tied to activities under the UNFCCC but contribute to building the capacity of Parties to mitigate greenhouse gases and adapt to climate change. It is important to recognize that other institutions are implementing programs which contribute to the objectives of the Convention such as reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, improving hydro-meteorological data gathering and distribution, improving water efficiency, helping prepare against disasters, improving regulatory capacities of energy ministries, etc. Canada believes that it is important to fully reflect on the efforts of the international community that present synergies with the UNFCCC.

vi. A retrospective look at capacity building efforts and some assessment of existing capacity may be useful to learn from these and identify which approaches have worked best. Also important to the review will be an assessment of factors and constraints influencing capacity at the national level, based on a review of national communications.

vii. Baseline capacity and successful capacity building will be difficult to measure, especially in the short term. At present, it may be best to adopt a descriptive approach to the review. The review should be conducted with both capacity development and climate change expertise. Some initial indices that may

be selected to describe effectiveness of capacity building measures include: regional and convention-based coordination and synergies, coordination at the field level, number and breadth of stakeholders involved in consultations, attendance at international negotiations, adoption of climate change concerns in national priority setting, engagement of national institutions and public access to information.

iix. The comprehensive review should take place with the view to learn and refine how capacity can be built to mitigate greenhouse gases and respond to the impacts of climate change as defined by the UNFCCC process. The process should be thorough, consultative and flexible.

- iii) *Actions taken by developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition themselves to identify their specific needs, options and priorities for capacity-building, as well as actions taken by Annex II Parties themselves to implement decisions 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7;*

Canada supports the use of National Communications and National Adaptation Programmes of Action to communicate capacity building needs for each country. In this context, it is important to communicate where national, regional and Convention linkages have been identified and addressed. It is also important that this be done within the context of strengthening aid effectiveness and working towards an ecosystem approach to environmental management.

In terms of action taken by Annex II Parties, Canada recommends that National Communications be examined to identify actions taken to implement decisions of the Convention. Additional sources of information include updated bilateral assistance portfolios, OECD data and activities undertaken to implement other related conventions and strategies where this contributes to building capacity for climate change action. Information collected from these sources should feed into the comprehensive review.

PAPER NO. 3: CHINA

China's Submission on Capacity Building

In accordance with the document UNFCCC/SBI/2002/17, China puts forward the views on relevant issues regarding capacity building as follows:

I. On the progress report prepared by the secretariat on the status of activities to implement decisions 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7 (FCCC/SBI/2002/INF.15)

China appreciates the Secretariat's efforts to produce the document (FCCC/SBI/2002/INF.15). China notes that initially identified needs for capacity building are presented in this document and the needs assessment process should continue by developing countries, with the assistance from the Annex II Parties.

China also notes that more attention has been given to capacity building for Clean Development Mechanism, while less paid to other areas, such as technology transfer. The framework for capacity building in developing countries annexed to decision 2/CP.7 (hereafter referred to the Framework) should be implemented in a more balanced manner.

"Two key areas of needs in developing countries" as identified in FCCC/SBI/2000/INF.15 are institutional capacity building and access to information technology and databases. In addition to the two as listed in this document, China also emphasizes, among others, the need for developing human resources in the early stage of implementation of the Framework.

China believes that the progress report should be made regularly in order to facilitate review and monitoring of the implementation of the Framework.

The questions raised in Paragraph 70 are very important. China suggests a workshop be held, with the aim of facilitating Subsidiary Body of Implementation (SBI) and Conference of Parties (COP) in answering these questions and taking actions accordingly.

II. Detailed elements, methodologies and guidelines for the comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity building framework for developing countries and information on implementation of decision 2/CP.7 by developing countries Parties

In this regard, China has preliminary views as follows:

Elements.

- (i) Information submitted by the Annex II Parties should contain their concrete assistance to developing country Parties on activities of capacity building since the COP7. Of which, the following detailed information, after in consultation with relevant developing country Parties, if necessary, should be made available: area of capacity-building, targeted states/institutions/groups, project types, source and scale of funding, number of involved stakeholders, and effectiveness of the activities.
- (ii) Possible and necessary information submitted by developing countries Parties will be only serving for assessing the implementation of the Framework by the Annex II Parties;
- (iii) Priorities for further actions on capacity building in developing countries;

Methodologies

- (i) Collect information and data on capacity building activities and establish a database serving for regular review of capacity building activities in the context of decision 2/CP.7.
- (ii) Develop a set of criteria or indicators to evaluate the status and effectiveness of capacity building activities. These criteria/indicators may include:
 - a) scale of funding;
 - b) period and frequency of activities;
 - c) number of involved stakeholders;
 - d) contribution to capacity enhancement in the initial scope as specified in the Annex to decision 2/CP.7; and
 - e) others.
- (iii) Assess the status and effectiveness of capacity building activities by reviewing the performance of capacity building activities using the criteria/indicators mentioned above.

Guidelines

- (i) Subsidiary Body of Implementation shall regularly monitor, review and report to the COP the progress in implementation of the framework annexed to decision 2/CP.7;
- (ii) An expert group established by SBI will conduct technical review on the progress in implementation of the Framework annexed to decision 2/CP.7;
- (iii) The reviewed activities for capacity building should be directly relevant to decision 2/CP.7;
- (iv) The review should be specific and fulfilling the criteria/indicators to be adopted by COP; and
- (v) The result of the review should be kept transparent and reported to COP and SBI.

III. Actions taken by developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition themselves to identify their specific needs, options and priorities for capacity building, as well as action taken by Annex II Parties themselves to implement decisions 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7

China has taken actions to identify specific needs, options and priorities for capacity building to implement decision 2/CP.7. China has carried out a pilot study on methodologies for identifying special needs, options and priorities for capacity building. Proposal on national self-assessment of needs for capacity building has been submitted to GEF headquarters. China wishes GEF speed up the approval process in order to make this self-assessment project in place as soon as possible. Other capacity building projects, including international cooperation projects, also contain components on needs assessment and review of past and current activities for capacity building.

PAPER NO. 4: GREECE ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
AND ITS MEMBER STATES

ATHENS, 15 APRIL 2003

Greece, on behalf of the European Community and its Member States welcomes the opportunity to submit its views on:

- i. the progress report prepared by the Secretariat on the status of activities which implement decisions 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7;
- ii. the detailed elements, methodologies and guidelines of the comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity building framework for developing countries.
- iii. action taken by Annex II Parties themselves to implement decision 2/CP.7 and **3/CP.7**

**COMMENTS ON THE PROGRESS REPORT PREPARED BY THE SECRETARIAT ON THE
STATUS OF ACTIVITIES TO IMPLEMENT DECISIONS 2/CP.7 AND 3/CP.7**

The EU is grateful for the Secretariat's efforts in compiling document FCCC/SBI/2002/INF.15: 'Progress report on the status of activities to implement 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7'.

The EU recognises the importance of capacity building as an essential component of an integrated approach to national development which embraces both the need to adapt to climate change and to take action towards achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention. We recognise the critical interface between sustainable development and climate change, and acknowledge that the adverse affects of climate change pose a threat to effective poverty eradication efforts.

The EU believes that climate-related activities contribute in a positive way to the development of a country. Therefore, it is important that countries pursue coherent and co-ordinated approaches to climate change within the context of broad national priorities and as a cornerstone of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

It is essential that developing countries continue to identify, assess and communicate their capacity building needs and priorities and take appropriate steps in order to integrate climate change issues into national development strategies.

The EU notes the promising progress made in implementing the framework for capacity building in developing countries, including building institutional capacity and developing national focal points. We welcome the progress reached at COP 8 in revising guidelines for Non Annex I National Communications and recognize the useful work of the CGE in this respect. We also welcome the progress on the implementation of the Capacity Development Initiative of the GEF, in particular the over 40 proposals submitted by developing countries on funding for National Capacity Self-Assessments. We would encourage developing countries that have not yet submitted proposals to do so with the aim of taking a holistic approach to capacity building.

On capacity building activities in **countries with economies in transition**, we note that the priority area should be establishing or strengthening existing institutions to manage and operate the national inventory systems, the national registries, and the JI and emission trading activities.

The national GHG inventories and the national systems for estimation of GHG emissions (National Inventory System - NIS) should be considered a key element of the capacity building framework. Priority should be given to capacity building for the NIS as a sustainable approach to improve national GHG inventories. In this context we confirm the need of starting project that include support for the establishment of NIS, such as for example the UNITAR project, incorporating capacity building to overcome the problems with inventories. The projects should be country driven, but should make use of the possibilities for a regional approach in order to be more efficient.

We support the proposed activity by the Secretariat to develop detailed guidelines for projections of GHG emissions, including methods and models for projections of non-energy-related emissions, energy demand and transportation models and to organize well focused workshops.

Among the capacity building activities proposed in the area of “Policies and measures, and the estimation of their effects” we consider most important:

- support for capacity building activities for policy formulation, design, implementation and evaluation;
- Exchange of information about the effects of implemented policies and measures;
- Good practices database.

Impact assessments and capacity building activities for adaptation should focus on research and workshops.

Another priority would be to address gaps in education, training and public awareness such as:

- Training on technical issues related to JI and emission trading;
- participation of experts from EIT countries in international workshops;
- Organization of international workshops in EIT countries.

We propose that the review of the implementation of the capacity building framework for countries with EIT should be part of the review of National Communications.

DETAILED ELEMENTS, METHODOLOGIES AND GUIDELINES FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

We note that despite the short period of time that the framework has been in existence, a promising start has been made. This progress should be maintained in the forthcoming review. Based on this information, the Secretariat is requested to develop and present to SBI sessions progress reports on capacity building.

The first element of the review is to determine whether the framework’s objective of assisting developing countries in fulfilling the provisions of the Convention and the Kyoto process is being attained.

This has, to some extent, been demonstrated in the Secretariat’s progress report on the status of activities. Future analysis of these developments by the Secretariat should be based on an objective assessment of the extent to which developing countries have implemented or are in the process of implementing the Convention’s provisions and participating effectively in the Kyoto process.

The second element for the review is to assess whether the provisions for implementation within the framework are being taken forward. This will ensure that the correct outputs are being created, and will allow these outputs to be evaluated, with respect to their impacts.

Considering which methodologies and guidelines should be used for the review, we feel that this could be drawn from the Secretariat's work on collecting information on progress of the implementation of the framework. Furthermore, this analysis could identify important areas or priorities requiring urgent attention for the better accomplishment of the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and that would ensure effective participation in the Kyoto process.

In assessing this element for the review the Secretariat would need to pay close attention to paragraphs 19 and 20 of decision 2/CP.7.

As with the review of the implementation of the capacity building framework, the core element for the review of the implementation of Decision 2/CP.7 should be in assessing whether the key requirements of the decision are being, or are likely to be attained. This should be drawn from the Secretariat's work on analysing progress from National Communications from developing countries and this analysis should go hand in hand with other analysis made in NAPAs, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and National Strategies for Sustainable Development.

ACTION TAKEN BY ANNEX II PARTIES THEMSELVES TO IMPLEMENT DECISIONS 2/CP.7 AND 3. CP.7

In the context of bilateral and multilateral development co-operation, including through the GEF and its Capacity Development Initiative, the European Community and its Member States have through a considerable number of projects and programmes provided assistance to developing countries and countries with EIT for the implementation of decisions 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7.

PAPER NO. 5: JAPAN

Submission of Japan on Capacity Building

Japan welcomes the opportunity to submit its views on capacity building. Japan comments on the interest in area of capacity building in general, before referring to the items requested.

The Government of Japan will assist non-Annex I countries and EIT countries that are willing to address climate change issues by planning and implementing their own national policies.

Japan recognizes that building capacity, providing financing and improving governance are essential to national activities of countries from non-Annex I and EIT. Although capacity building requires financial resources, national and public funding including through bilateral and multilateral agencies is limited. Therefore, resources of private sector must be included in order to contribute to capacity building. Countries which are funded including private sector should act to create an environment conducive to facilitating investment. For making efficient use of funding, each country should improve governance by self-help effort and ownership, submit national communication, and develop national policy relating to climate change.

Past decisions of the COP identified the needs for capacity building in non-Annex I and EIT countries. Such needs must be addressed comprehensively and promptly to promote sustainable development in these countries. Accordingly, regarding their national development plans and sustainable development strategies, priorities should be put on addressing climate change including improvement of the institutional capability so that non-Annex I and EIT countries can also strengthen capacity-building activities

Japan also encourages developing countries to promote south-south cooperation. Developing countries' institutions that are well-advanced in capacity building activities could assist in the transfer lessons learned from regions to other regions and from developing countries and other developing countries through the resources of Government of Japan and international organization such as UNIDO.

(a) The progress report prepared by the secretariat on the status of activities to implement decisions 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7 (FCCC/SBI/2002/INF.15)

The Government of Japan thinks highly of the progress report regarding capacity building (FCCC/SBI/2002/INF.15). The report includes comprehensively the areas which the Annexes of decisions 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7 point out. As a whole, the report is composed well as an initial paper and the Parties would realize that the implementation regarding capacity building has been progressed steadily. In this context, the work of secretariat should be appreciated. However, in illustrating the implementation on capacity building by individual countries, explanation should be more balanced in terms of geographical coverage of activities in various countries.

(b) Detailed elements, methodologies and guidelines for the comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework for developing countries and information on implementation of decision 2/CP.7 by developing country Parties.

First of all, based on the Marrakesh Accords, capacity building must be country-driven, addressing the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and reflecting their national sustainable development strategies, priorities and initiatives. Implementation of capacity building must be evaluated in accordance with each country's circumstances. If parties take country-driven approach, there is no use in adopting standardized elements and guidelines for the comprehensive review. In this regard, one

possible element for reviewing may be “whether country-driven activities have been proceeding appropriately”.

Secondly, it is important to focus on implementation of already decided capacity building activities rather than on extending the focus of the capacity building activities from the pragmatic point of view. Therefore, the review aims to clarify obstacles in implementing capacity building activities.

(c) Actions taken by developing country Parties and Parties with economy in transition themselves to identify their specific needs, options and priorities for capacity-building, as well as action taken by Annex II Parties themselves to implement decisions 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7.

The Government of Japan will continue to make contributions to capacity building of non Annex I and EIT parties. Examples of actions taken by the Government of Japan regarding implementation of decisions 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7 are as follows:

- Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change

Much effort has been made to cope with climate change in the Asia-Pacific Region. The Ministry of the Environment has held the ‘Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change’ every year since 1991. Administrators, experts from each country in the Asia-Pacific region, and international organizations have been invited to the seminars. The main purpose of these seminars is to facilitate further activities to address climate change in the Asia-Pacific region through the exchange of views, experiences, and information concerning the issue.

- Asia-Pacific Network on Climate Change (AP-Net)

The Asia-Pacific Network on Climate Change (AP-Net) is a web-site which was established by the Ministry of the Environment, for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of experience, data, and information among all relevant countries in the Asia-Pacific region. It contains several links to climate change related web-sites in 17 countries and 14 international organizations.

Since its establishment in 1998, the number of access to AP-Net has been increasing each year, and the recent status of average hit is 630 per month. It was also registered as a Type2 project in WSSD in order to enhance regional strategy on climate change.

Not only functioning as an information providing tool, AP-Net also gives an opportunity for capacity building. On the request by member countries, the AP-Net seminar was held to train internet literacy, contents development, and web-administration in March 2002. Many participants, especially from Pacific Island countries, joined the program.

- Studies of global warming issues in the South Pacific region

The South Pacific Islands Countries are most vulnerable to the impacts of global warming, and therefore international support is particularly essential to implement appropriate adaptation measures. For this purpose, the Ministry of the Environment has, since fiscal year 1999, conducted a cooperative study (Pacific-Japan Project) for the South Pacific Island Countries, which explored the needs for cooperation relating to responses to global warming. Currently, the ‘resource book for policy and decision makers, Educators, and other stakeholders titled ‘Climate and Sea-level variability and change in Pacific Islands region’ is being prepared for publication in cooperation with SPREP (South Pacific Regional Environment Program) based on the results of the former study.

- Feasibility Studies on Climate Change Mitigation Projects for clean development mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI)

Clean development mechanisms (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI) that were introduced in the Kyoto Protocol are international flexible measures for Annex I countries to achieve their respective targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in tandem with developing countries or other Annex I countries.

Since 1999, feasibility studies on Climate Change Mitigation Projects for CDM/JI have been carried out for the accumulation of knowledge to formulate domestic and international rules for such CDM/JI mechanisms as well as to identify effective means of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing CO₂ sink.

Twenty-three feasibility studies into such areas as biomass, afforestation, and renewable energy have been adopted between fiscal 1999 and 2002 through official solicitation from private sector companies and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs).

- Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)

This is an inter-governmental network established to promote regional cooperation on global change research in the Asia Pacific region, encourage the participation of developing countries in the research, and strengthen links between researchers and policy makes. Under the framework of the APN, scientific capacity building program (CAPaBLE), registered as a Type2 project in WSSD, has been launched in March 2003. CAPaBLE program aims at capacity building for young /aspiring scientist and capacity enhancement for experienced leading scientists in developing countries focusing on climate change.

- Scoping Study to Promote Joint Implementation

This is to identify, further research (in the form of feasibility studies) and bring to fruition – by introducing effective energy use technology which Japan possesses (energy conservation and oil substitute energy technology) – any private projects that are effective means of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and have the potential to be linked to any future Joint Implementation (JI)/clean development mechanism (CDM) in order to actively implement the flexible international JI and CDM measures to reduce greenhouse gases as detailed in the Kyoto Protocol.

Research themes were solicited from the public, and 40 research projects were carried out in fiscal 1998, 49 in fiscal 1999, 49 in fiscal 2000, and a further 45 in fiscal 2001. 44 research projects were adopted in fiscal 2002, for which research is currently being conducted.

- Climate Change Technological Initiative (CTI)

The New Earth 21 was internationally proposed based on the Council of Ministers for Global Environmental Conservation's Houston Summit in 1990. The framework for the Technology Renaissance for Environment and Energy (TREE) was proposed at the Tokyo Summit in 1993 to establish comprehensive concrete strategies for the 'New Earth 21'. In the same year, a scoping study was carried out into the implementation of joint international research and development concerning environmental energy technologies at the conference for promoting of environmental energy technology development.

IEA/OECD members in 23 countries and the EC proposed the establishment of the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) at the 1st United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1995.

International cooperation such as transferring and promoting technologies to contribute towards the reduction of greenhouse gases, promotion of the market, and promotion of the transferal of innovative technological developments was provided.

In fiscal 2002, workshops and seminars on transferring technologies to developing countries were held.

- Green Aid Plan (GAP)

Japan continues to actively promote the Green Aid Plan to effectively integrate tools for training personnel, cooperate with writing reports and studies in order to support the individual efforts of developing countries concerning energy and environmental issues through effective solutions to global warming and suchlike through technological cooperation with new energy sources and energy conservation.

- APEC-VC

Japan proposed and approved of an 'APEC Virtual Center for Environmental Technological Exchanges' for mutual submission and exchange of environmental technology-related information held by governments, companies and environmental organizations in the region by establishing homepages covering environmental technologies, such as those related to global warming, on the Internet between each APEC country/region. Since the virtual center was established in Japan in April '97, virtual centers have been established in 12 countries/regions, namely Australia, Taiwan, New Zealand, China, The Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand, Chile, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Korea so far, and they are linked via the Internet. Efforts are being made to improve usability, such as by installing standard search engines and ensuring sufficient contents as well as promoting the establishment of more centers in those countries or regions that have yet to do so.

(d) Elements for a review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework for countries with economies in transition (decision 3/CP.7) with a view to recommending that the COP at its ninth session adopt a decision on the frequency of such a review.

Capacity building is an endeavour that would take place over a long period of time in spite of the cooperation between non-Annex I countries, EIT countries, and developed countries. Therefore, the review of the implementation also needs a relatively longer timeframe. Japan endorses a review every five years, as with the case for the decision 2/CP.7. Japan thinks that priority areas for capacity building are contribution to preparation for implementing the Kyoto Protocol.

PAPER NO. 6: PHILIPPINES

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES

- PHILIPPINES -

(As of March 2003)

The Philippines do recognize that capacity building is critical to effectively participate in the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. The country has started to undertake capacity building among the different stakeholders. These undertakings include awareness raising, conduct of trainings, workshops, IEC materials development among others.

Greenhouse gas inventories, emission database management, and systems for managing and utilizing activity data and emission factors.

Institutionalization of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory Process

- The Philippines through the Enabling Activity Project with assistance from the UNDP-GEF has been able to formulate a Framework Plan on the Institutionalization of GHG Emissions Inventory. This has been made possible through a series of consultation meetings and dialogues among stakeholders, conduct of Trainers' Training Workshop and DENR-EMB Training on GHG Emissions Inventory, roundtable discussion among the member-institutions of the Inter-Agency Committee on Climate Change, and interviews as well. One initiative that would reinforce institutionalize is the current annual submission of EMB Regional GHG Emissions Inventory as part of their major accomplishments.
- Finalization and installation of the GHG Information System

A beta version of the GHG Information System has already been uploaded to the Climate Change Information System (CCIC) website. This enables user to view inventory summary for 1994, and energy sector activity data for the same year.

Gaps/Needs

Efforts toward institutionalization of GHG Emissions Inventory are also faced with problems of organizational and legal limitations as well as technical issues. Henceforth, recommended measures to address such constraints include awareness building and technical training, institutional strengthening of the Inter-Agency Committee on Climate Change (IACCC), creation of a Technical Working Group on GHG Inventory and installation of a GHG information management system.

Specifically, the need to strengthen capacity for improving data collection on emissions and other appropriate data has been identified. The lack of quality data as well as lack of technical and institutional capacity have resulted to inefficient data management systems thereby hampering the implementation of an institutionalized inventory. Henceforth, the establishment of reliable and effective database system to enhance data quality and information networking system is highly essential.

There is also a need to develop local emission factors to in turn formulate and improve country methodologies on GHG emissions inventory.

Improvement of infrastructure, equipment and facilities as well as development of local technical capacities and expertise are likewise imperative for a smooth and effective implementation of the inventory.

Vulnerability and adaptation assessment

Through the ADB Climate Change Project, vulnerability studies and rapid assessment of the country's vulnerable sectors and areas to climate change (agriculture, water resources and coastal resources have been conducted.

In 1995-1997, the country participated in a regional climate change project funded by the US Country Studies Program which focused on vulnerability and adaptation assessments for the coastal zones, agriculture and water resources using climate scenarios with average changes in precipitation and temperature.

Seminar-Workshops on vulnerability and adaptation assessment have been undertaken with focus on the four major human systems that would be highly vulnerable to climate change, namely:

- A Consultative Workshop on Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment for the agriculture, coastal and water sectors
- A similar workshop focused on assessing vulnerabilities and identifying strategies for the health sector

Gaps/Needs

The following gaps were identified and expected to be addressed in future programs:

- Further capacity building to develop strategies, policies and measures to reduce future vulnerability
- Identify risks associated with climate change, in relation to extremes and variability
- Adaptive capacity of communities and countries to deal with climate risks
- Assessment of impacts in the human dimensions on water needs, risk assessment, settlements, health, food, etc.
- Development of a strategic adaptation framework and policy interventions considering social, environmental and economic considerations
- Consider issues on *understanding climate extremes, socio-economic conditions and vulnerability, adaptation strategies, and stakeholder engagement.*

In line with the present efforts to address the country's vulnerability and adaptation capacities, the following needs were identified such as, the need to upgrade research capacity, data collection and analysis of vulnerability and adaptation measures, the need to improve methodologies for local conditions and exchange of information and sharing of experience.

Specifically for the adaptation assessment aspect, the need to improve human and institutional capacities as well as methodologies and models have been stressed. The importance of promoting awareness of community-based organizations and private sector agencies which work on issues related to adaptation and the transfer of adaptation technologies is likewise an essential requisite. To further intensify information and research updates, the need to improve scientific research, data collection and analysis has been identified.

Assessment for implementation of mitigation options

As far as mitigation measures are concerned, there is a need to conduct and update renewable energy inventory and computerized databases.

Research and systematic observation, including meteorological, hydrological and climatological services

While initial efforts in the country have been already undertaken on participating in the systematic observation network (SON), there is still the need to improve data management in station and network operation and maintenance. Likewise, the need to improve individual and institutional capabilities and to continuously upgrade and strengthen institutions responsible for training and research of database development have been identified.

There is a need to upgrade, rehabilitate and strengthen existing system, stations and networks. Information exchange and networking and establishment of a regional information and coordinating centers henceforth, this would necessitate for the purchase of hardware and software.

Clean Development Mechanism

Capacity Development for Clean Development Mechanism

With support from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) – Riso, the project aims to develop a multi-year work plan for building the capacity of stakeholders in the Philippines to enable them to avail effectively of the opportunities which will become available under the CDM of the Kyoto Protocol. Generally, the programme seeks “to generate, in selected developing countries, a broad understanding and develop institutional capacity and human capacity to fully participate as equal partners with developed countries in the formulation and implementation of the Clean Development Mechanism”.

1. Conduct of an Orientation Seminar on CDM which aimed to enhance understanding on the modalities and procedures in the implementation of the CDM and to eventually develop institutional and individual capacities. About 50 participants representing different sectors of the society attended.
2. Conduct of Consultation Meeting on Designated Operational Entities for the CDM which presented the basic concepts of the Kyoto Protocol and the CDM Process and to stimulate discussion on the role of DOE in the CDM Project Cycle, the assessment of possibilities of the Philippine DOE, and assessment of capacity needs of possible organizations in the Philippines who could become DOE.
3. Conduct of a National Workshop on Capacity Development for the CDM to present the proposed multi-year Work Plan for Capacity Development for the CDM in the Philippines. Also, the workshop aimed to discuss the comprehensiveness, suitability and feasibility of the Work Plan, solicit comments, suggestions and revisions which will make the Work Plan more relevant and

appropriate and, to build consensus that the Work Plan be endorsed for fund sourcing and implementation.

4. Conduct of Roundtable Discussion for NGOs on CDM which focused on the role of the NGOs in CDM.
5. Executive Briefings are likewise being conducted at the different relevant government institutions (e.g. Department of Environment and natural Resources, Department of Energy, National Economic Development Authority)

Establishment of the Operational Framework for CDM in the Philippines

This project seeks to enable the Philippines to participate in the emerging CDM market in a highly competitive manner and this would be reflected through the creation of the Philippine National Authority for CDM, the establishment of the framework within which the CDM DNA shall operate and the assessment, development and implementation of a capacity building program for the key stakeholders to facilitate its (NA) effective operation. The Inter-Agency Committee on Climate Change (IACCC), through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) as its Chair, with the assistance of the Royal Netherlands Embassy through the United Nations Development Programme, is in the process of defining the country's National Authority (NA) form and structure and its operational framework.

A National Consultation Meeting on the Proposed Operational Framework for CDM in the Philippines was organized and conducted participants representing the various sectors of society such as government agencies, non-government organizations, finance and private sectors. The Meeting presented the results of a preliminary assessment, and to further consulted on the elements of the CDM process in the Philippines, including the NA structure and support mechanisms and the legal and technical requirements for its effective operation.

Gaps/Needs

There has been the perceived need for an elaboration of studies about specific methodological and institutional aspects in the implementation of CDM as well as enhancement or strengthening of technical capability and public awareness.

Education, training and public awareness

1. IEC Materials Development
 - a. Production of video documentary
 - b. Development of fact sheet/primer on climate change
 - c. Development of primer handouts on the Clean Development Mechanism
 - d. Development of posters
 - e. Development of power point presentations on climate change concerns
2. Conduct of orientation seminars on climate change among the DENR staff, other government organizations, policymakers, local government units, and other institutions.
3. Conduct of lectures/paper presentations in various fora and symposia

4. Developing Local, National and Regional Capacities to Sustain Climate Change Initiatives in the Philippines and East Asia

With support from the USAID, this activity aims to develop the national and regional capacities of government, civil society, and the private sector to actively participate in global efforts responding to climate change. To realize this objective, a three-pronged strategy is envisaged to confront the existing national and regional weaknesses of limited resource base and lack of information and linkages. The capability building strategy focuses on establishing and maintaining three sub-programmes, namely:

- 1) information-education-communication
- 2) technical assistance and,
- 3) strengthening the institution that will be engaged in sustaining climate change initiatives and in the networking that these require. Such institution envisioned to oversee this capability-building program is the Climate Change Information Center (CCIC) at the Manila Observatory.

Among the activities undertaken consisted of the development and updating of the website, conduct of public briefings and roundtable discussions on climate change and their relevance to national development issues, conduct of teacher training workshops focusing on the introduction and implementing of the subject of climate change in the high school curriculum.

The “Climate Change Curriculum” for various levels of education is likewise being envisioned by the center and which can be marketed in the region.

Possible training modules have likewise been identified to reinforce learning such as:

- Basic Carbon Emission Accounting
- Mitigation Analyses
- Fundamentals of Emission Trading and other Market-Based Instruments
- Community-Based Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment
- General Climate Change Learning Package

Gaps/Needs

The development of national programmes for formal and non-formal education have been perceived to be crucial to enable deeper appreciation and understanding of climate change issues and concerns. This could be realized through the integration of climate change issues into the curriculum, raising awareness on climate issues in academic/research institutions and the development of instructional materials for teachers. Moreover, further information and skills enhancement could be attained through participation in international workshops, training, and certificate program for on-the-job training.

The establishment and strengthening of relevant organizations institutions could be further realized through the exchange of training experts, development of scholarship and cooperative research programme in national and regional institutions and the strengthening of endogenous capacities in research, development and technological innovations.

Information and networking, including the establishment of databases

1. As Secretariat to the Interagency Committee on Climate Change (IACCC), convene the IACCC for meetings and/or roundtable discussions:
 - a. to discuss and prepare Philippine position paper to the climate change negotiations
 - b. to discuss relevant climate change issues and concerns, both local and global.
 - c. to discuss and/or consult project proposals for evaluation/review.
2. Conduct of roundtable discussions, consultative meetings and workshops among various stakeholders such other government organizations, non-government organizations, academe, business and industry sector and the private sector.
3. Coordinate with local government and private institutions in the implementation of climate change activities and programs such as the Climate Change Information Center (CCIC) – Manila Observatory, the Institute for Climate Energy and Environment (ICEE), PAGASA-DOST, ITDI – DOST, Regional Center for Climate Change Response (RC3R), Department of Health, Department of Energy, Geosphere Technologies, Inc., Asian Institute of Management, Alternative Energy Development, Phil-BioSciences Company, the Mitsubishi Securities, and other relevant agencies.
4. Network with various international organizations involved in climate change activities such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat, Environment Agency of Japan, Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN), Institute for Global Environment Strategies, Tokyo Mitsubishi Securities Co., Ltd., Asian Institute of Technology, etc.
5. Network with international funding organizations such as the United Nations Development (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Royal Netherlands Embassy, the British Embassy, the Canadian Embassy, etc.

Gaps/Needs

In the light of enhancing awareness and information on climate change issues and concerns, there is a need for individual and collaborative support and cooperation to address such issues, hence, the establishment of regional network/clearinghouse is seen as a more strategic mechanism.

PAPER NO. 7: TANZANIA

COMMENTS BY TANZANIA ON CAPACITY BUILDING ISSUES

The United Republic of Tanzania wishes to submit comments on Capacity Building issues as required under decision .../CP.8

Tanzania feels that there has not been adequate implementation of decisions 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7 in some areas as follows:-

I. Institutional capacity building, including the strengthening or establishment, as appropriate, of national climate change secretariats or national focal points (para 8)

1. It appears that most of the work mentioned in the progress report prepared by the Secretariat on the status of activities to implement decision 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7 contained in the document FCCC/SBI/2002/INF.15 and FCCC/SBI/2002/MISC.7 are mainly those which were undertaken before decision 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7 were made. It is clear that since COP 7 no any progress has been made in the implementation of the said decisions. This was also noted at COP 8 by the G77 and China.
2. The training programme on scientific view (region and sub-regional climate modeling), policy/decision making tools is important to developing countries, and thus need to be effectively implemented. This is due to the fact that most of the models that were employed during the preparation of National Communications in developing countries were from either other regions/developed countries, as a result the data and information generated using these models might not represent the real situation in developing countries.

II. Enhancement and/or creation of enabling environment (paras 10 and 11)

3. Enabling environment that is claimed to be incorporated in the implementation of different climate change project funded by GEF and its implementing agencies in many instances has not enhanced capacities of developing countries including reducing barriers to transfer and development of technology. Some of the technologies introduced became barriers by themselves. We hope the workshop scheduled to take place on 9-12 April in Ghent, Belgium will be able to critically examine the various aspects of enabling environment particularly that related to transfer and development of technologies. As a more informed decision in this regard might be required at COP 9.
4. the United Republic of Tanzania believes that there is no need to assess further the requirements to strengthen national institutions and develop human resources in the development of enabling environments in order to enable parties to participate effectively in the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol processes. We can go straight to structuring institutions and developing human resources. Various assessment that has been undertaken and ongoing assessments such as TNA and NCSA do provide enough information on this regards.

III. Greenhouse gas inventories, emissions database management, and systems for collecting, managing and utilizing activity data and emissions factors

5. Tanzania welcomes the proposal contained in the para 16 and 17 regarding greenhouse gas inventories

IV. Clean Development Mechanism

6. Tanzania believes that most developing countries need capacity building in order to participate actively and create enabling environments in their respective countries so as to prepare, review and implement CDM projects. There is still inadequate capacity and awareness on CDM activities in most developing country parties, in particular LDCs. Therefore, there is need to enhance and strengthen technical capacities and to increase awareness on CDM.

V. Needs arising out of the implementation of Article 4 paras 8 and 9 of the convention.

7. The establishment of the LDC Expert Group (LEG) which is mandated to provide recommendations on capacity building needs for preparation of NAPAs and further assist LDCs in NAPA preparation and implementation is an important step in the implementation of Art. 4.9 of the Convention. Preparation of NAPAs is still in its infancy. Implementing agencies (IAs) need to work closely with the LEG in assisting LDCs in this endeavor.

PAPER NO. 8: TANZANIA ON BEHALF OF THE GROUP OF 77 AND CHINA

**Submission by the Group of 77 and China
on views regarding capacity building issues (FCCC/SBI/2002/17 para. 35)**

The United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, welcomes this opportunity to submit its views on issues relating to capacity building. The group considers the review of the implementation of 2/CP.7 as an important process in laying out the foundation for the effective implementation of the provisions of the decision. In this regard, the Group of 77 and China expresses its views on the following:

1. The progress report prepared by the secretariat on the status of activities to implement decisions 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7 (FCCC/SBI/2002/INF.15).

The Group of 77 and China welcomes the preparation of the document as an initial progress report by the secretariat on the status of capacity building activities by Parties and international organizations. The G77 and China, however, express the view some of the activities identified were not implemented in response to capacity building decisions since these activities have been in the pipeline before the adoption of the decisions. In this regard, the group wishes to take note of the questions raised in paragraph 70 of the document, in particular, paragraph 70(c) which deals on the question of identifying the specific scope of activities in each priority area.

In preparing future progress reports, the G77 and China proposed that the secretariat should develop a methodology for assessing the quality of implementation of capacity building activities to include their effectiveness and identify possible areas for improvements.

2. Detailed elements, methodologies and guidelines for the comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework for developing countries and information on implementation of decision 2/CP.7 by developing country Parties.

The G77 and China is of the view that a thorough review process of the implementation of the capacity building framework for developing countries should be conducted. Attention should be given on projects and programmes that have been launched by Parties, bilateral and multilateral agencies, the Global Environment Facility and international organizations in response to decision 2/CP.7. An analysis on the effectiveness of these capacity building activities in building and sustaining the capacities of developing countries to effectively participate in the Convention and Kyoto Protocol.

The comprehensive review process should contain the following elements:

- a. An analysis of current implementation of projects and programmes implemented in response to decision 2/CP.7 and other related activities. The analysis may involve identifying success stories, challenges and opportunities for effective implementation. Information may be drawn from national communications and submissions from Parties, reports from the GEF, bilateral and multilateral agencies, international organizations and non-government organizations.

- b. Identify gaps in implementation and possible areas for further improvement in implementation. Particular focus should be given to the issue of sustainability of capacity building activities, allocation of resources and participation of NGOs and private sector entities.

c. Outline steps to be undertaken by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, with the assistance of the secretariat, in monitoring capacity building activities related to 2/CP.7. Related to this is establishing a process whereby the SBI and the financial mechanism of the Convention are able to respond to the capacity building needs identified by developing countries but are not identified in decision 2/CP.7.

The G77 and China proposed that methodologies to be used in conducting the comprehensive review should involve, inter alia, direct financial contributions to capacity building activities by developed country Parties, effectiveness of projects and programmes, number of impacted beneficiaries and project and programme sustainability. There are various tools available to come up with an objective analysis of the aforementioned areas.

To accomplish the task of conducting a comprehensive review of the implementation of decision 2/CP.7, the Group of 77 and China, propose that the Chair of SBI, with the assistance of the secretariat, convenes an expert meeting before the nineteenth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to discuss the issues and processes outlined above. The expert meeting will be an opportunity for Parties to interact with field practitioners, donor agencies, international organizations, private sector and NGOs and discuss the various issues concerning the implementation of capacity building and other related activities e.g. National Capacity Self Assessment, and establish possible synergy to work towards common goal of achieving objectives of the framework for capacity building for developing countries.

PAPER NO. 9: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

U.S. Capacity Building Submission
April 15, 2003

The United States welcomes the opportunity to submit views on the important topic of capacity building. We believe that the capacity-building frameworks for both developing nations (annexed to 2/CP.7) and countries with economies in transition (annexed to 3/CP.7) can serve as tools to help bring country-driven priorities to the attention of those bilateral, multilateral and international organizations in a position to respond, so that they may do so. Making progress on capacity building is paramount to all Parties, and the United States believes that continued collaboration would help us to accomplish our mutual goal of effective implementation by the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Views on FCCC/SBI/2002/INF.15

The progress report found in FCCC/SBI/2002/INF.15 appears to do an adequate job of covering capacity-building activities by UN and multilateral organizations. An example of this sound effort is found in paragraph eight, which is a description of the good work of UNITAR (funded by GEF, implemented by UNDP) to provide focal points in 41 LDCs with support in order to obtain, process, exchange data and improve electronic communication between each other and UNFCCC Secretariat. This program demonstrates clearly how key organizations can work together to build capacity where it is needed.

The identification of needs included in many sub-sections of the document was useful in highlighting where some gaps exist. Since needs are identified in numerous areas, we continue to believe that indications of priority areas within those needs would be exceedingly useful to bilateral, multilateral, and international organizations in a position to respond, so that they can meet the needs that countries identify as the most critical.

The document, however, provided a fairly limited presentation of bilateral donor activities. In fact, they are not seen within the text except in paragraph 32. Any evaluation of the overall capacity-building effort needs to involve a more thorough job of finding information within Annex II national communications and other documents. Since the information provided in national communications is likely to be illustrative and not exhaustive, the Parties may wish to consider supplementing the national communications with additional information, perhaps by encouraging Annex II countries to provide information on their bilateral activities to the Secretariat on a more regular basis, perhaps in conjunction with the intervals of the reviews of the capacity-building frameworks.

Further to the above, the United States agrees with the conclusion offered in paragraph 67 that a complete list of capacity-building activities should be developed in order to facilitate a comprehensive analysis of the framework annexed to 2/CP.7.

The questions posed by the document's authors in paragraph 70 seem appropriate. While we have begun to address some of these issues in the current set of submissions, there are other items that will need additional attention, and it would be useful to keep them in mind as we move forward in our discussions in SBI.

On the whole, we found the document to be a useful summary of a range of activities taken by Parties and multilateral and international organizations. However, the level of aggregation does not allow for many insights into country-driven priorities, which as previously stated would be very useful.

Views on Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Capacity-Building Framework for Developing Countries

We believe that in order for the comprehensive review to be most effective, we need to look at country-driven capacity-building priorities. It will be important to ensure that a sufficient amount of detailed information is available to make credible assessment in this regard. We would like to have a representation of the views and actions of a wide range of Parties (i.e., developing countries, countries with economies in transition, and Annex II) and international organizations (e.g., UNDP, UNEP, GEF, OECD) incorporated into the review, in order to capture the numerous facets of this collaboration.

In addition, the United States believes that it is most productive to consider climate change capacity building broadly. Many different kinds of activities can contribute to climate change capacity building and should be taken into account in the comprehensive review. For example, the United States has provided training to developing countries in preparing climate change project proposals, which has increased their capacity to successfully secure funding from international financial institutions. We will need to ensure that the comprehensive review is consistent with the “Guiding Principles and Approaches” and the “Objective and Scope” for capacity building as captured in the framework annexed to 2/CP.7, including all of the areas listed in paragraph 15. We will also need to ensure that the comprehensive review considers all of the capacity building activities that we have before us, so that our decisions are fully informed.

Views on Actions Taken by Parties to Implement 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7

We welcome the input provided by developing countries and countries with economies in transition. We were pleased to note that 99 non-Annex I countries have submitted their initial national communications, many containing helpful information about priority capacity-building needs. The submissions made by the G-77/China and individual countries in FCCC/SBI/2002/MISC.7 were also very instructive. We note that the majority of countries with economies in transition have submitted their third national communications, which also provided useful data on technical, institutional and financial gaps that need to be addressed.

The United States believes building capacity in developing and transition countries is essential to their implementation of the UNFCCC, and we invite the Parties to examine the presentation of many of the U.S. capacity-building activities included in our third national communication, available on the UNFCCC website. Other informative websites include: www.usaid.gov, www.epa.gov, www.energy.gov, and www.noaa.gov. These sites present a broad range of activities that are building climate change capacity in a number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. For example, the U.S. has taken specific actions to respond directly to the elements listed in para 15 of the framework annexed to decision 2/CP.7 and paragraph 20 of the framework annexed to 3/CP.7. Some illustrative examples include:

- Technology transfer – The United States provided funding for enabling environment workshop held in Ghent, Belgium in April 2003. (Corresponds to paragraph 15(b) and 15(n) of 2/CP.7, and paragraph 20(f) of 3/CP.7.) In addition, the United States, in partnership with the Global Environment Technology Foundation, has created a climate information technology gateway to share case studies, analytical tools and other resources (www.usctcgateway.net). (Corresponds to paragraph 15(j) and 15 (o) of 2/CP.7 and paragraph 20(g) in 3/CP.7.) We have also supported the Asian and African technology meetings held in 2002, as called for in the work plan of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer. (Corresponds to paragraph 15(j) and 15(o) in 2/CP.7 and paragraph 20(g) in 3/CP.7.)
- Education Training and Outreach – The United States administers the Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) program, which brings together students,

educators, and scientists in more than 95 countries. (Corresponds to paragraph 15(i), 15(n), and 15(o) in 2/CP.7 and paragraph 20(e) and 20(f) in 3/CP.7.) The United States also supports the development of tools, such as the GHG Protocol (www.ghgprotocol.org), to calculate emissions in specific sectors and to engage key stakeholders and facilitate dissemination of the best practices developed through capacity building and outreach events in developing countries. (Corresponds to paragraph 15 (a), 15 (j), and 15 (n) of 2/CP.7.)

- Participation in Negotiations – The United States provides significant resources to the UNFCCC Trust Fund for Participation that allows eligible country delegates to attend UNFCCC meetings. (Corresponds to paragraph 15(k) in 2/CP.7.) The United States has also supported the development of websites that channel and condense climate change information to build the capacity of developing and transition country climate negotiators (www.cckn.net/compendium). (Corresponds to paragraph 15(a) and 15(n) of 2/CP.7 and paragraph 20(f) of 3/CP.7.)

Views on Review of the Implementation of the Capacity-Building Framework for Countries with Economies in Transition

When a review is agreed for the annex of 3/CP.7, we believe that in order for that review to be most helpful, a number of the same elements relevant to the effectiveness of the review of the annex to 2/CP.7 would be useful to consider (e.g., a focus on country driven priorities, the need for sufficient information to be available, and consideration of a broad set of views).

We believe that we should conduct the first review of the implementation of the framework for EITs at COP-11 to allow for time for activities to be undertaken and progress achieved. The framework could then be revisited in five-year increments, which is consistent with the framework for developing countries.

The United States appreciates the opportunity to provide its views on these important matters, and looks forward to discussing these issues with Parties at SBI 18 in June 2003.

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