Synergy: "a combined effect ... that exceeds the sum of individual effects"

Oxford Dictionary

Technology Transfer, Education and Outreach and Capacity Development

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OECD/DAC Report (1999)

- Implementing the Conventions: some key challenges
  - Increase awareness and ownership
    - Awareness of the objectives of the conventions and the challenges of adaptation remains relatively low among policy makers and the general public.
  - Mainstreaming the conventions within national strategies
    - Unless they are fully integrated in existing national planning processes, the Convention may simply generate "just another set of plans". Indications note that the Conventions are not yet mainstreamed as part of national planning processes and that the National Focal Points responsible for the Conventions are isolated from mainstream policy making and sectoral planning processes – and from each other.

UNDP Report (1997)

- Implementing the Conventions: some key challenges
  - Planning is essential
    - To turn such potential burdens into possible synergies requires planning. The key is to anchor implementation plans into national development priorities and policies.
  - Implementation requires new and strengthened capacities
    - Enable countries to translate these international agreements into action at these levels. Since capacities diminish from the national to the local level, thus efforts of governments to decentralize must be supported by additional resources of skilled, trained people and money.
  - Information systems are a key to sustainable development
    - Key challenge is lack of effective information management in many developing countries. A systematic approach to information management not only allows a country to have the data necessary to fulfill its obligations and generate reports, but also to better define, guide and assess the progress being achieved on its development policies.

Rio Conventions
Implementation Linkages

- **Approaches to goals** – Similar approaches to achieve goals. Recognize needs for national action guided by international experiences, need for capacity building, awareness-raising as precondition to successes, and need for cooperation.

- **Approaches to activities** – All promote activities of research, assessments, information exchange, training, development of strategies and action plans and inventories. Decisions of design and detail - open for interpretation by governments.

- **Subsidiary Bodies** – CBD - SBSTTA, UNFCCC - SBSTA and CCD - Committee on S&T. Linkages between these bodies?

- **Information, Monitoring and Reporting** – independent methods & ways of addressing information needs and generation. Independent monitoring and reporting requirements.

Convention Requirements

	Climate Change	Biological Diversity	Combating Desertification
Clearinghouse for technical information	(Article 4.5)	Article 18	Article 18
Public Education	Article 6	Article 13	Article 5(d), 19, 6
Public Participation	Article 6(I)(a)(iii)	Article 9	Article 19(4)
Training	Article 6	Article 12(a)	Article 19

Source: UNDP 1997, (modified)

Note: Relevant links to the issues above are also mentioned in other articles of the 3 conventions

Technology Transfer (1/2)

The processes and mechanisms for transfer and cooperation are expected to be similar across the conventions, but the technologies themselves can be different.
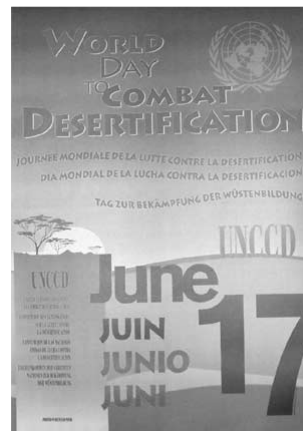
- Existing Mechanisms
    - CBD – Clearing house mechanism
    - UNFCCC – TT: CLEAR
- Other initiatives
    - Clearinghouses/Databases
        - **ESTIS** - Environmentally Sound Technologies Information System
        - **maESTro II** -Environmentally Sound Technology database
    - Newsletters/Net-based Discussions
        - **RUMBA** - Regular Update of Methyl Bromide Alternatives
    - Network
        - **SANet** - UNEP-GEF Technology Transfer Networks
        - **Global Technology Transfer and Knowledge Management Partnership**
        - **SAFFIRE** - Strategic Alliance for Freshwater Information, Resources and Education

Technology Transfer (2/2)

- Challenges and Issues (**source**: UNEP IETC)
  - Efforts not sufficient
  - Prioritization, identification and selection of EST
  - Lowering of cost/stimulation of demand for EST
  - Integration of human skills, org. devt. and info networks
  - Decision support tools to look at merits of ESTs and related investments
  - Complexity of investment decisions
- What's possible
  - UNFCCC TT:CLEAR ←→ CBD CHM
  - CC Tech Transfer mechanisms could serve as inspiration for other conventions
  - ???

Education and Outreach (1/2)

- Various approaches
  - International/World Day …
    - To Combat Desertification– 17 June
    - On Biological Diversity – 2 May
    - On Water, Energy and Climate (WMO) – 1 Sept
    - Water – 22 March
    - On Wetlands – 2 February
    - Others
  - Int'l, regional, national workshops
  - Partnerships
    - Global Initiative on Biodiversity Education and Public Awareness
  - Web-sites
  - Awards
    - Desertification Press Award
    - Ramsar Award
  - Others

Education and Outreach (2/2)

- Challenges/Opportunities
  - Raising awareness (in all levels)
  - Bridging the local to global
  - Capacity/Resources
  - Working with other stakeholders
  - Others
- What can be done together?
  - Joint outreach programmes
    - Joint display at WSSD
    - Joint information strategy (under development)
  - ???

Capacity Development

- Definition
- Capacity development needs: inferred from convention text
- Capacity development: responses from the conventions
- Reported common capacity needs across regions and conventions (GEF/CDI)
- Other capacity issues across conventions in Asia Pacific (UNU)
- Capacity Development: What is Possible?
- Rio Conventions - Capacity: What exists? What doesn't exist?

Capacity: Definition

OECD	UNDP	Others	FCCC, CBD, CCD Definitions
Human	Human resources	Human - Qualitative - Quantitative - Sustainability	
Institutional	Infrastructure development		
Systemic	Coordination and cooperation		

Capacity Development Needs: Inferred from convention text

	Generic Needs	Convention Specific Capacity Dev. Needs
Climate Change	■Cross-sectoral policymaking ■Planning and programming ■Assessment & monitoring of ecological & socio-economic conditions	Formulation of measures for adaptation to the impact of climate change, preparation of national programmes to address climate change as part of national development plans, establishment of long term national capacity to comply with future reporting obligations, formulate and implement climate change-relevant projects, technology needs assessment; the identification of sources and suppliers, the determination of optimal modalities for the acquisition and absorption of relevant technologies and the assessment of policy options for reducing barriers to technology transfer, develop the policy and institutional framework necessary to attract private investment in support of climate-friendly projects, etc.
Biological Diversity	■Forecasting ■Policy formulation ■Dialogue ■Negotiation mediation, conflict resolution ■Education & awareness-raising	Assessment of the impact of climate change on biodiversity, especially in relation to forests, research on indigenous knowledge of conservation of forest resources, the establishment of long-term reliable access to relevant scientific information networks and data bases, including notably through internet, and human resource development in a wide a range of scientific disciplines including information technology, etc.
Combating Desertification		Establishment or strengthening of early warning systems; mechanisms for assisting environmentally displaced persons; drought preparedness and management systems; drought contingency plans; food security systems, including storage and marketing facilities in rural areas; the promotion of alternative livelihood projects to provide incomes in drought-prone areas and the development of sustainable irrigation programmes for crops and livestock, etc.

Capacity Development: Subsequent responses within the conventions

Climate Change	▪ decisions 10/CP.5 and 11/CP.5, COP 5 launched a process to address capacity-building in an integrated manner ▪ COP 6 decision on capacity-building in both developing countries and countries with economies in transition (EITs) ▪ COP 7 agreement on capacity-building for developing countries and EITs and on additional guidance to the GEF, along with other decisions that include capacity-building components ▪ Progress in implementing the frameworks will be monitored by the SBI, and COP 9 will conduct a comprehensive review in 2003
Biological Diversity	▪ Provisions on capacity building are incorporated on each of the conventions thematic programmes of work and cross-cutting issues are reflected in the COPs guidelines to the financial mechanism ▪ COP5, reiterating the call of decision EM-I/3, adopted decision V/1 on the work plan for the Intergovernmental Committee on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (ICCP), which highlighted capacity building as a key requirement for the early entry into force and for the effective implementation of the Protocol ▪ COP7, Feb. 2000, will focus on the issue of technology transfer and cooperation
Combating Desertifica-tion	▪ Capacity building and promotion of an enabling environment within the framework of the Regional Action Programmes (RAP) ▪ The AHWG meeting in Bonn (2000) reflected on the need for capacity building in their report ▪ The CRIC meeting in Rome (2002) reviewed the status of implementation in the various implementation frameworks, and made pertinent recommendations ▪ The COP through various decisions at its sessions has reflected on the need to strengthened capacity in several issue areas

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Reported common capacity needs across regions and conventions (1/2)

- Low levels of awareness and knowledge limit the ability for discussion, decision-making and action.
- Lack of information management, monitoring and observations hampers policy and decision-making.
- Lack of synchronization of national policy, legal and regulatory frame-works leads to confusion between sectors and between national, regional and local levels.
- Incentive systems and market instruments are inadequately developed.
- Institutional mandates either overlap or have gaps, key institutions are not involved, and interactions between institutions are not always effective.

Source: Country Capacity Development Needs and Priorities: A Synthesis

Reported common capacity needs across regions and conventions (1/2)

- Science and technology are ineffectively mobilized in support of policy and decision-making.
- Preparing for, skill in participating in, and reporting back on, international negotiations and agreements is weak.
- Coordination, and processes for interaction within the country are poorly developed.
- Cooperation and networking within regions is often lacking.
- Individuals tend to be ineffectively deployed, mobilized, motivated or given responsibility.
- Institutional effectiveness is hampered by weak management and resource constraints.
- Lack of financial resources and technology.

Source: Country Capacity Development Needs and Priorities: A Synthesis

Other capacity issues across conventions in Asia Pacific

- Cyclic nature of the lack of capacity
- Super delegates and the issue of sustainability of capacity
- Role of consultants and regional facilitators
- Lack of proper knowledge management
- Lack of capacity to seek funding
- Role of endogenous capacity providers
- Re-use, re-targeting or multi-purposing of training
- Variation of synergetic capacity development needs

Capacity Development: What is Possible?

- **UN**: UN Decade on Education for Sustainability (2005-2015), World Summit on Information Society (2003), GEF's NCSA and follow-up, UNESCO/IUCN/UNEP/CBD project, UNEP's various projects , others
- **Governments**: Malaysian training on diplomacy for Cambodia, German DSE project for journalists
- **Int'l NGOs**: IISD's ENB, WWF's Symbol
- **Private Sector**: Japan NTT's Iwate Environment Network
- **Other civil society**: Vanuatu's "One bag theater", PNG's partnership with church, Vietnam's youth programmes

Rio Conventions
Capacity: What Exists? What Doesn't?

- What expertise exists?
  - Convention process
  - Secretariats
  - Networks
  - GEF, other institutions
- What do we need?
  - Educators, media professionals, communicators
  - Education/Communication systems
  - Other partnerships