

Capacity-building work in institutions and initiatives under the Convention

Background Paper

Summary

This background paper has been prepared under the responsibility of the facilitator of the informal group on capacity-building under the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA). The primary objective of this paper is to provide information to facilitate deliberations under the AWG-LCA agenda item on capacity-building. The paper contains an inventory of references to capacity-building in mandates, functions and activities of institutions and initiatives under the Convention and references to capacity-building related issues under discussion by informal groups on various thematic areas under the AWG-LCA.

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I. Introduction

A. Background

1. By its decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 136 and 137, the Conference of the Parties (COP) requested the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) to consider ways to further enhance monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building and to further elaborate modalities for institutional arrangements for capacity-building.
2. During the second part of the fourteenth session of the AWG-LCA (AWG-LCA 14.2), Parties agreed on the need to have in front of them more detailed information on how capacity-building is being addressed within institutions and initiatives under the Convention and to conduct an in-depth discussion on the basis of such information.¹
3. In consideration of the views expressed by Parties, the facilitator of the informal group on capacity-building requested the secretariat, under his responsibility, to prepare this background paper containing an inventory of references to capacity-building in mandates, functions and activities of institutions and initiatives under the Convention and references to other capacity-building related issues as being discussed by informal groups on various thematic areas under the AWG-LCA.
4. The objective of this paper is to provide background information to Parties to facilitate further consideration of the two issues listed in paragraph 1 above.

B. Methodology

5. The inventory of references to capacity-building is compiled from the following sources:
 - (a) Decision 1/CP 16;
 - (b) Reports of workshops conducted prior to and during the first and second parts of the fourteenth session of the AWG-LCA;
 - (c) Notes of facilitators of informal groups under the AWG-LCA;
 - (d) Reports and other relevant documents of constituted bodies and initiatives under the Convention other than the AWG-LCA.
6. The documents reviewed by the secretariat for the compilation of the inventory cover the time period between the sixteenth session of the COP and the second part of the fourteenth session of the AWG-LCA.
7. References to capacity-building reproduced in the inventory verbatim from the documents listed in paragraph 5 above with the indication of paragraph where these texts can be found.
8. The inventory does not provide an exhaustive list of references to capacity-building from the above mentioned documents. It only includes references relevant to paragraphs 136 and 137 of decision 1/CP.16. Furthermore, capacity-building initiatives undertaken by

¹ See document "Note by the facilitator on Capacity-building, agenda item 3.6 (version of 11 June 2011 at 09:00), available at: http://unfccc.int/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/items/6050.php.

other United Nations organizations, as well as by relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have not been considered in the compilation of this inventory.

9. Section II contains an inventory of references to capacity-building extracted from official and informal documents relating to the AWG-LCA. The information is organized in accordance with sub-items of agenda item 3 of the fourteenth session of the AWG-LCA. Section III contains an inventory of references to capacity-building extracted from official documents of the SBI, SBSTA and expert groups established under the Convention.

10. For ease of reference, all documents reviewed by the secretariat for the preparation of this paper are listed in the bibliography section at the end of the document.

11. In compiling the inventory, the secretariat did not attempt to conduct an analysis and assessment of the information or to prepare conclusions and recommendations.

II. References to capacity-building in documents relating to the AWG-LCA thematic areas

3.1 A shared vision for long-term cooperative action			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
COP 16	1/CP.16	COP decision	<p>2. <i>Further affirms</i> that:</p> <p>(a) Scaled-up overall mitigation efforts that allow for the achievement of desired stabilization levels are necessary, with developed country Parties showing leadership by undertaking ambitious emission reductions and providing technology, capacity-building and financial resources to developing country Parties, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention;</p> <p>(e) Capacity-building is essential to enable developing country Parties to participate fully in, and to implement effectively, their commitments under the Convention; and that the goal is to enhance the capacity of developing country Parties in all areas</p>
3.2 Enhanced action on Mitigation			
3.2.1 Nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions by developed country Parties			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
COP 16	1/CP.16	COP decision	<p>40. <i>Decides</i>, building on existing reporting and review guidelines, processes and experiences, to enhance reporting in the national communications of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention on mitigation targets and on the provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing country Parties as follows:</p> <p>(a) Developed countries should submit annual greenhouse gas inventories and inventory reports and biennial reports on their progress in achieving emission reductions, including information on mitigation actions to achieve their quantified economy-wide emission targets and emission reductions achieved, projected emissions and the provision of financial, technology and capacity-building support to developing country Parties;</p> <p>(c) Developed countries shall improve the reporting of information on the provision of financial, technology and capacity-building support to developing country Parties;</p> <p>42. <i>Further decides</i> to enhance guidelines for the review of information in national communications with respect to the following:</p> <p>(b) Provision of financial, technology and capacity-building support to developing country Parties</p>

3.2 Enhanced action on Mitigation			
3.2.1 Nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions by developed country Parties			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
AWG-LCA 14.2	Nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions by developed country Parties (agenda item 3.2.1)	In-session material	No references
	Workshop on assumptions and conditions related to the attainment of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets by developed country Parties, as requested by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 38 (9 June 2011): Informal summary of the AWG-LCA workshop. Summary by co-chairs of issues raised by participants during the workshop (version of 13 June 2011 at 11:15)	Informal document	No references
AWG-LCA 14.1	Workshop on assumptions and conditions related to the attainment of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets by developed country Parties, as requested by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 38 Report by the Co-Chairs of the workshop (FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/7)	Official document	No references

3.2 Enhanced action on Mitigation			
3.2.2 Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
COP 16	1/CP.16	COP decision	<p>48. Agrees that developing country Parties will take nationally appropriate mitigation actions in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, aimed at achieving a deviation in emissions relative to ‘business as usual’ emissions in 2020;</p> <p>52. Decides that, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention, developed country Parties shall provide enhanced financial, technological and capacity-building support for the preparation and implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions of developing country Parties and for enhanced reporting by these Parties;</p> <p>53. Also decides to set up a registry to record nationally appropriate mitigation actions seeking international support and to facilitate matching of finance, technology and capacity-building support for these actions</p> <p>55. Also invites developed country Parties to submit to the secretariat information on support available and provided for nationally appropriate mitigation actions;</p> <p>56. Requests the secretariat to record and regularly update in the registry the information provided by Parties on:</p> <p>(b) Support available from developed country Parties for these actions;</p> <p>57. Agrees to develop modalities for the facilitation of support through the registry referred to in paragraph 53 above, including any functional relationship with the financial mechanism;</p> <p>59. Requests the secretariat to record, and regularly update, in a separate section of the registry, information submitted by Parties on the following:</p> <p>(c) Once support has been provided, internationally supported mitigation actions and associated support;</p> <p>60. Decides to enhance reporting in national communications, including inventories, from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention on mitigation actions and their effects, and support received, with additional flexibility to be given to the least developed country Parties and small island developing States:</p> <p>(c) Developing countries, consistent with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, should also submit biennial update reports containing updates of national greenhouse gas inventories, including a national inventory report and</p>

3.2 Enhanced action on Mitigation			
3.2.2 Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
			<p>information on mitigation actions, needs and support received;</p> <p>64. Also decides that information considered should include the national greenhouse gas inventory report, information on mitigation actions, including a description, analysis of the impacts and associated methodologies and assumptions, progress in implementation and information on domestic measurement, reporting and verification, and support received; discussion about the appropriateness of such domestic policies and measures is not part of the process; discussions should be intended to provide transparency of information related to unsupported actions;</p> <p>66. Agrees on a work programme for the development of modalities and guidelines for: facilitation of support to nationally appropriate mitigation actions through a registry; measurement, reporting and verification of supported actions and corresponding support; biennial reports as part of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention; domestic verification of mitigation actions undertaken with domestic resources; and international consultations and analysis;</p>
AWG-LCA 14.2	Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties (agenda item 3.2.2) Summary by co-facilitators of issues raised by Parties on Registry (version of 15 June 2011 at 16:00)	In-session material	<p>Summary of the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Parties stated that the registry would not have executive or decision making role in terms of provision of support and that the actual matching of action and support would take place via the financial mechanism, technology mechanism and any future arrangements for capacity building. • Some Parties mentioned that support would need to be facilitated for both preparation (a Party mentioned that this support would be provided through the Global Environment Facility), and implementation of NAMAs, and that the registry would also assist in the assessment of any support gap. • Some Parties mentioned the usefulness of having simple template for submission of information to the registry on NAMAs seeking support. On the support side, information could include, amount and type of support available and types of actions that would be supported. In this context, a common reporting format for reporting information on finance, technology and capacity building would be needed.
	Summary by co-facilitators of issues raised by participants on biennial update reports (version of	In-session material	<p>Summary of the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parties emphasised that early flows and technical support were essential in addressing capacity needs and the scale up of support, and expressed a need to know what was available in terms of finance for reporting, as well as the

3.2 Enhanced action on Mitigation			
3.2.2 Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
	17 June 2011 at 10:57)		<p>requirements for consistent and sustained support;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parties spoke of the need for flexibility in reporting to respect countries capabilities, with options of a tiered reporting or layered approach, as well as a differential timetable. The need to provide prompt technical and financial support to all developing countries for enhanced reporting, and the process of continual improvement through learning by doing were highlighted as integral of the process
	Summary by co-facilitators of discussion on international consultation and analysis (ICA) referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 63 and 64 (version of 17 June 2011 at 09:00)	In-session material	<p>I. Principles/objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parties also acknowledged that the objective of ICA should be to increase transparency of mitigation actions through a facilitative information sharing process which also seeks to build capacity in developing countries.
	Workshop on nationally appropriate mitigation actions submitted by developing country Parties, underlying assumptions, and any support needed for implementation of these actions, as requested by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 51 (10 June 2011) Informal summary of the AWG-LCA workshop. Summary by co-chairs of issues raised by participants during the	In-session material	<p>Substantive points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs and approaches to capacity building and other support, including the role of the Financial Mechanism

3.2 Enhanced action on Mitigation			
3.2.2 Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
	workshop (version of 13 June 2011 at 12:00)		
	Workshop on nationally appropriate actions submitted by developing country Parties, underlying assumptions, and any support needed for the implementation of these actions, as requested by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 51. Report by the co-chairs of the workshop. (FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/8)	Official document	<p>B. Underlying assumptions related to nationally appropriate mitigation actions</p> <p>24. Some developing country Parties making presentations and taking the floor mentioned some of the following conditions for the implementation of their NAMAs:</p> <p>(b) NAMAs are contingent on the provision of adequate finance, technology and capacity-building support;</p> <p>C. Support needed for the implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions</p> <p>31. Some developing country Parties also outlined barriers to implementing their NAMAs. Such barriers include limited human and institutional capacity, lack of upfront finance and lack of comprehensive understanding of the diverse array of financial sources and opportunities to access those sources; the need to remove financial and regulatory barriers to facilitate the implementation of NAMAs was also highlighted. Some developing country Parties stated that, for developing countries, reducing emissions poses an immense challenge, as their priority is to lift their populations out of poverty. A developing country stated that it would need support to develop its domestic MRV system.</p>

3.2 Enhanced action on Mitigation			
3.2.3 Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions, in order to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 1(c), of the Convention (agenda item 3.2.4)			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
AWG-LCA 14.2	Note by the facilitator: Framework for discussion (version of 17 June 2011 at 13:00)	In-session material	No references

3.2 Enhanced action on Mitigation
3.2.4 Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries

Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
COP 16	1/CP.16	COP decision	<p>73. Decides that the activities undertaken by Parties referred to in paragraph 70 above should be implemented in phases, beginning with the development of national strategies or action plans, policies and measures, and capacity-building, followed by the implementation of national policies and measures and national strategies or action plans that could involve further capacity-building, technology development and transfer and results-based demonstration activities, and evolving into results-based actions that should be fully measured, reported and verified;</p> <p>74. Recognizes that the implementation of the activities referred to in paragraph 70 above, including the choice of a starting phase as referred to in paragraph 73 above, depends on the specific national circumstances, capacities and capabilities of each developing country Party and the level of support received;</p> <p>76. Urges Parties, in particular developed country Parties, to support, through multilateral and bilateral channels, the development of national strategies or action plans, policies and measures and capacity-building, followed by the implementation of national policies and measures and national strategies or action plans that could involve further capacity-building, technology development and transfer and results-based demonstration activities, including consideration of the safeguards referred to in paragraph 2 of appendix I to this decision, taking into account the relevant provisions on finance including those relating to reporting on support</p>
	1/CP.16 Appendix I		<p>1. The activities referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision should:</p> <p>(i) Be supported by adequate and predictable financial and technology support, including support for capacity-building</p>

3.2 Enhanced action on Mitigation			
3.2.5 Various approaches, including opportunities for using markets, to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions, bearing in mind different circumstances of developed and developing countries			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
COP 16	1/CP.16	COP decision	No references
AWG-LCA 14.1	Synthesis report on information on various approaches in enhancing the cost-effectiveness of, and promoting, mitigation actions. Note by the secretariat. FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/4	Official document	<p>IV. Evaluation of non-market-based approaches</p> <p>A. Existing non-market-based mechanisms 23. The submissions highlighted several existing non-market-based mechanisms as a basis for evaluating non-market-based approaches, including: (f) Educational efforts aimed at changing patterns of production and consumption;</p> <p>C. Possible evolution of non-market-based mechanisms (g) Establishing national centres to promote best practices with regard to low-emission activities and technologies, including enhancing endogenous capacities and technologies in developing country Parties;</p> <p>III. Evaluation of market-based mechanisms. B Evaluation of existing market based mechanisms Para 16: Regarding the promotion of mitigation actions by entities which are potential suppliers of offset credits or allowances, such as developing country Parties, the general view was that market-based mechanisms have been effective at promoting mitigation actions on their part. In particular, a diverse range of Parties and admitted observer organizations noted that the CDM is helping to provide finance, technology and capacity-building support to developing country Parties in support of their mitigation actions. That said, in several submissions it was observed that the benefits have tended to flow towards a small number of countries, thereby excluding the poorest and most vulnerable, with the unequal distribution of registered CDM project activities being cited as a concern.</p> <p>C. Possible evolution of market based mechanisms: Para 21: As a general observation, emphasis was placed in the submissions on the possible establishment at the international level of a framework within which new market-based mechanisms would be established at a national level or through bilateral arrangements, rather than on the establishment of new crediting- or trading-based mechanisms at the international level. It was suggested that the role of the COP in this</p>

3.2 Enhanced action on Mitigation			
3.2.5 Various approaches, including opportunities for using markets, to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions, bearing in mind different circumstances of developed and developing countries			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
			<p>context should primarily be to set up a common framework for recognizing, encouraging and supporting the development of such mechanisms, in particular through elements such as:</p> <p>(a) Guidance on harmonizing methods for the determination of reference levels and methodologies for calculating emissions;</p> <p>(b) Sharing technical support and assistance among registries;</p> <p>Para 22 (a): Ensuring voluntary participation of Parties, supported by the promotion of fair and equitable access for all Parties: There was broad support for ensuring that a Party's participation in any new market-based mechanisms should be optional, and also for taking measures to ensure that all Parties have an equal opportunity to participate in them. Specifically, an increase in the efforts to develop the capacity of the poorest and most vulnerable Parties to participate in market-based mechanisms, including through pilot actions, was advocated in several submissions. In this regard, enhancing the simplicity and accessibility of market-based mechanisms, including through measures such as standardized baselines and streamlined procedures for registering programmes of activities, was also called for as a means to promote their greater regional distribution;</p>

3.2 Enhanced action on Mitigation			
3.2.6 Economic and social consequences of response measures			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
COP 16	1/CP.16	COP decision	89. <i>Also urges</i> developed country Parties to strive to implement policies and measures to respond to climate change in such a way as to avoid negative social and economic consequences for developing country Parties, taking into account Article 3 of the Convention, and to assist these Parties to address such consequences by providing support, including financial resources, transfer of technology and capacity-building, in accordance with Article 4 of the Convention, to build up the resilience of societies and economies negatively affected by response measures;

3.2 Enhanced action on Mitigation			
3.2.6 Economic and social consequences of response measures			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
AWG-LCA 14.2	Informal group on Economic and social consequences of response measures (agenda item 3.2.6) Note by the Facilitator: summary of issues presented at the informal consultations (version of 16 June 2011 at 16:00)	In-session material	Summary of issues discussed General <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A variety of views and concerns were expressed on the following issues: international trade, including unilateral trade measures, and imposition of unilateral trade measures by developed country Parties in the name of climate change; divergent views on whether to consider this under the UNFCCC or other fora such as the WTO; the need for an open international economic system; support to affected developing country Parties (technical and financial assistance, capacity building);

3.3 Enhanced action on adaptation			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
COP 16	1/CP.16	COP decision	14. Invites all Parties to enhance action on adaptation under the Cancun Adaptation Framework, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, by undertaking, inter alia, the following: (c) Strengthening institutional capacities and enabling environments for adaptation, including for climate-resilient development and vulnerability reduction; (g) Research, development, demonstration, diffusion, deployment and transfer of technologies, practices and processes, and capacity-building for adaptation, with a view to promoting access to technologies, in particular in developing country Parties; (h) Strengthening data, information and knowledge systems, education and public awareness; 18. Requests developed country Parties to provide developing country Parties, taking into account the needs of those that are particularly vulnerable, with long-term, scaled-up, predictable, new and additional finance, technology and capacity-building, consistent with relevant provisions, to implement urgent, short-, medium- and long-term adaptation actions, plans, programmes and projects at the local, national, subregional and regional levels, in and across different economic and social sectors and ecosystems, as well as to undertake the activities referred to in paragraphs 14–16 above and paragraphs 30, 32 and

3.3 Enhanced action on adaptation			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
			<p>33 below;</p> <p>20. Decides to hereby establish an Adaptation Committee to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention, inter alia, through the following functions:</p> <p>(a) Providing technical support and guidance to the Parties, respecting the country-driven approach, with a view to facilitating the implementation of adaptation activities, including those listed in paragraphs 14 and 15 above, where appropriate;</p> <p>(b) Strengthening, consolidating and enhancing the sharing of relevant information, knowledge, experience and good practices, at the local, national, regional and international levels, taking into account, as appropriate, traditional knowledge and practices;</p> <p>(d) Providing information and recommendations, drawing on adaptation good practices, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties when providing guidance on means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions, including finance, technology and capacity-building and other ways to enable climate-resilient development and reduce vulnerability, including to the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention, as appropriate;</p> <p>30. Invites Parties to strengthen and, where necessary, establish regional centres and networks, in particular in developing countries, with support from developed country Parties and relevant organizations, as appropriate, and to facilitate and enhance national and regional adaptation actions, in a manner that is country-driven, encourages cooperation and coordination between regional stakeholders and improves the flow of information between the Convention process and national and regional activities;</p> <p>32. Invites all Parties to strengthen and, where necessary, establish and/or designate national-level institutional arrangements, with a view to enhancing work on the full range of adaptation actions, from planning to implementation</p>
AWG-LCA 14.2	Enhanced action on adaptation Note by the facilitator: draft decision text (version of 17 June 2011 at 11:30)	In-session material	<p>Governance</p> <p>1. Affirms that the Adaptation Committee shall be the overall advisory body to the Conference of the Parties on adaptation, and shall promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention, inter alia, through the following functions:</p> <p>(b) Strengthening, consolidating and enhancing the sharing of relevant information,</p>

3.3 Enhanced action on adaptation			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
			<p>knowledge, experience and good practices, at the local, national, regional and international levels, taking into account, as appropriate, traditional knowledge and practices;</p> <p>(d) Providing information and recommendations, drawing on adaptation good practices, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties when providing guidance on means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions, including finance, technology and capacity-building and other ways to enable climate-resilient development and reduce vulnerability, including to the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention, as appropriate;</p> <p>Operational modalities for performing the functions of the Adaptation Committee</p> <p>3. Requests the Adaptation Committee, in performing its functions, to undertake the following, inter alia:</p> <p>(a) Providing guidance and technical support to Parties, upon request, including through workshops and meetings;</p> <p>(b) Compiling, reviewing, synthesizing and disseminating information, knowledge, experience and good practices, including through regional centres and networks and as well as national entities;</p> <p>(d) Creating channels and mechanisms to exchange information, knowledge and expertise, including through the creation of networks of experts at the regional and international levels;</p>
AWG-LCA 14.1	<p>Synthesis report on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, including linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements. Note by the secretariat. FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/3</p>	Official document	<p>II. Role, objectives and guiding principles of the Adaptation Committee</p> <p>9. Principles guiding the design and operation of the Adaptation Committee were suggested by several Parties and include:</p> <p>(e) Taking into account and giving special consideration to the urgent and immediate needs and capacity constraints of LDCs, small island developing States (SIDS), countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods, and other vulnerable countries.</p> <p>III. Operational modalities and activities to perform the functions of the Adaptation Committee</p> <p>11. Taking into account paragraphs 14 and 15 of decision 1/CP.16, many Parties noted the following areas in which the Adaptation Committee should provide scientific advice, technical support and guidance:</p> <p>(b) Impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessments:</p>

3.3 Enhanced action on adaptation			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
			<p>(iii) Assessing, based on inputs from Parties and other relevant data, adaptation needs and adaptive capacity, including as they relate to finance, technology and capacity-building;</p> <p>(c) Strengthening institutional capacities and enabling environments for adaptation:</p> <p>(i) Assisting Parties in establishing national-level institutional arrangements, regional centres and networks and in improving the flow of information between the Convention process and national and regional activities;</p> <p>(ii) Developing a work programme to facilitate capacity-building at various levels and for different stakeholders, including capacity-building for national institutions to benefit from direct access modalities for adaptation funding;</p> <p>(iii) Supporting existing institutions in order to consolidate achievements and build capacities;</p> <p>(iv) Strengthening public policy through establishing guidelines, identifying priorities and generating decision-making tools for officials active in different sectors and at different levels of government, and strengthening the legislative framework through advising on adaptation policy;</p> <p>12. Additional areas mentioned in which the Adaptation Committee should also provide technical support and guidance include:</p> <p>(b) Transferring technologies and associated capacity-building;</p> <p>(c) Strengthening data, information and knowledge systems, education and public awareness;</p> <p>25. In addition, one Party mentioned capacity-building, the New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention and research and systematic observation.</p>

3.4 Finance			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
COP 16	1/CP.16	COP decision	No references
AWG-LCA 14.2	Note by the facilitator on finance (version of 17 June) Annex Submission by Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States of America on the Standing Committee	In-session material	To best advise the CoP, the Standing Committee could undertake the following functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing awareness and sharing of climate finance-related information, knowledge and expertise;
	Africa proposal 16/06/2011 16:00 Draft decision on Long term, scaled up, new and additional, predictable and adequate funding to developing countries		Reiterating paragraph 18 of decision 1/CP.16 that requested developed country parties to provide developing country parties, with long-term, scaled-up, predictable, new and additional finance, technology and capacity-building consistent with relevant provisions, to implement urgent, short, medium, and long term adaptation actions, plans, programmes and projects at local, national, sub-regional and regional levels, in and across different economic and social sectors and ecosystems; Recognizing that providing support in particular financial support to developing countries is indispensable for the implementation of the Convention, and the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, and that the extent of developing country parties actions in dealing with climate change is dependent on the extent to which finance, technology and capacity-building support is made available to them by developed country parties;

3.5 Technology development and transfer			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
COP 16	1/CP.16	COP decision	<p>119. <i>Further decides</i> that the Technology Executive Committee shall further implement the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention adopted by decision 4/CP.7 and enhanced by decision 3/CP.13;</p> <p>120. <i>Decides</i> that priority areas that could be considered under the Convention may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Development and enhancement of the endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties, including cooperative research, development and demonstration programmes; (e) Improved climate change observation systems and related information management; (f) Strengthening of national systems of innovation and technology innovation centres; (g) Development and implementation of national technology plans for mitigation and adaptation; <p>121. <i>Also decides</i> that the functions of the Technology Executive Committee shall be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Consider and recommend actions to promote technology development and transfer, in order to accelerate action on mitigation and adaptation; (e) Recommend actions to address the barriers to technology development and transfer in order to enable enhanced action on mitigation and adaptation; (g) Catalyse the development and use of technology road maps or action plans at the international, regional and national levels through cooperation between relevant stakeholders, particularly governments and relevant organizations or bodies, including the development of best practice guidelines as facilitative tools for action on mitigation and adaptation; <p>123. <i>Decides</i> that the Climate Technology Centre shall facilitate a network of national, regional, sectoral and international technology networks, organizations and initiatives with a view to engaging the participants of the Network effectively in the following functions:</p>

3.5 Technology development and transfer			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
			<p>(a) At the request of a developing country Party:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Providing advice and support related to the identification of technology needs and the implementation of environmentally sound technologies, practices and processes; (ii) Facilitating the provision of information, training and support for programmes to build or strengthen capacity of developing countries to identify technology options, make technology choices and operate, maintain and adapt technology; <p>(c) Facilitating a network of national, regional, sectoral and international technology centres, networks, organization and initiatives with a view to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) Providing, at the request of a developing country Party, in-country technical assistance and training to support identified technology actions in developing country Parties; (iv) Stimulating the establishment of twinning centre arrangements to promote North–South, South–South and triangular partnerships, with a view to encouraging cooperative research and development; (v) Identifying, disseminating and assisting with developing analytical tools, policies and best practices for country-driven planning to support the dissemination of environmentally sound technologies;
AWG-LCA 14.2	Note by the facilitator: Draft elements of possible arrangements to make the Technology Mechanism fully operational in 2012 (version of 16 June 2011 at 17:00)	In-session material	<p><u>Network</u></p> <p>10. The participants of the Network, in responding to the requests from developing country Parties, will, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Deliver practical technical assistance in relation to technology strategies, programmes, plans and cooperation projects, coordinated at the country level; (b) Assist developing country Parties to transform project, programme or policy concepts into proposals that meet the standards and criteria of international financial providers; (c) Provide capacity-building and technical assistance for the preparation of country-driven planning across the stages of the technology cycle, for action on mitigation and adaptation, including stimulating technology innovation; <p>11. Nationally designated institutions or focal points will be the primary interface between developing country Parties and the Climate Technology Centre and Network</p>

3.5 Technology development and transfer			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
			<p>consistent with the country-driven approach of the Climate Technology Centre and Network and in a manner that builds in-country capacity over the long term.</p> <p>IV. Potential links between the Technology Mechanism and the financial mechanism, and other institutions under the Convention Note (...) Parties may also need to consider whether or not a specific funding window for technology development and transfer should be established in the Green Climate Fund, to provide financial resources, along with a range of bilateral, multilateral and private sources of finance, for the long-term implementation of the Technology Mechanism including activities to support capacity-building, the preparation of technology development and transfer proposals and innovation initiatives that aim to achieve longer term, more ambitious and less costly mitigation and adaptation outcomes</p>
AWG-LCA 14.2	Expert workshop on the Technology Mechanism in conjunction with the fourteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention. Report by the Chair of the workshop (FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.2)	Official document	<p>A. Governance and terms of reference of the Climate Technology Centre and Network</p> <p>22. Possible roles of the Climate Technology Centre were identified, including the following: (d) “Matchmaker”: in this role, the Climate Technology Centre would match technical assistance and training support available in the Network with requests for support from developing country Parties; (e) National institutions would have a central role in relation to the Climate Technology Centre and Network to strengthen a country-driven approach and to build in-country capacity over the long term. The possible role of national institutions as focal points was emphasized for engaging with the Climate Technology Centre and Network and for making and liaising on requests for assistance;</p> <p>D. Issues related to financing the Technology Mechanism and its relationship to the financial mechanism</p> <p>37. Some participants raised the question of whether a specific funding window for technology development and transfer should be established in the Green Climate Fund to support capacity-building, the preparation of technology development and transfer proposals and innovation initiatives that aim to achieve longer term, deeper and cheaper and more effective mitigation and adaptation outcomes, was discussed.</p>

3.5 Technology development and transfer			
Session	Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
			<p>F. Possible additional functions of the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Technology Executive Committee</p> <p>47. Some Parties also suggested a stronger emphasis on facilitating implementation with possible additional functions related to accessing capacity-building, mobilizing financial resources, establishing technology transfer sharing agreements, increasing access to technology providers, and leading innovation through the development of endogenous technologies.</p>

III. References to capacity-building in official documents of the SBI and SBSTA, and experts groups established under the Convention

Consultative Group of Experts on national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE)		
Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
Other matters related to the communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (8/CP.5)	COP decision	<p>Terms of reference:</p> <p>5. The consultative group of experts shall be mandated to:</p> <p>(a) Exchange experience and information on the preparation of national communications, including consideration of subregional experience, through the meetings referred to in paragraph 4 above and paragraph 7 below, on the basis of agendas to be decided by consultation among the participants at each level of meetings;</p> <p>(b) Consider, as appropriate, the needs for and availability of financial resources and technical support, and the identification of barriers to and gaps in this support;</p> <p>(d) Review existing activities and programmes to facilitate and support the preparation of national communications by non-Annex I Parties with a view to identifying gaps and making recommendations to better coordinate these activities and programmes in order to enhance the preparation of national communications;</p> <p>7. Each year there will be one workshop in each of the regions referred to in paragraph 3 above to consider both regional and subregional experience</p>

Consultative Group of Experts on national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE)		
Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (3/CP.8)	COP decision	<p>1. <i>Decides</i> to continue the mandate of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, with the objective of improving the process of preparation of the second and subsequent national communications by providing technical advice and support to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, and where relevant of initial national communications from Parties which have not yet submitted them;</p> <p>Terms of reference:</p> <p>9. The Consultative Group of Experts shall be mandated:</p> <p>(d) To provide technical advice and support, by organizing and conducting workshops, including hands-on training workshops at the regional or subregional level, on national greenhouse gas inventories, vulnerability and adaptation, and mitigation, as well as training on the use of the guidelines for the preparation of second and subsequent national communications by non-Annex I Parties;</p> <p>(e) To review existing activities and programmes, including those of multilateral and bilateral funding sources, to facilitate and support the preparation of second and subsequent national communications by non-Annex I Parties;</p>
Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (5/CP.15)	COP decision	<p>Terms of Reference:</p> <p>2. The Consultative Group of Experts, in fulfilling its mandate, shall:</p> <p>(a) Provide technical assistance to non-Annex I Parties for the regular development of national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, vulnerability and adaptation assessment, mitigation assessment, research and systematic observation, education, training and public awareness, technology transfer and capacity-building, with a view to improving the accuracy, consistency and transparency of information in their national communications;</p> <p>(c) Provide technical advice to non-Annex I Parties to facilitate the development and long-term sustainability of processes, and the establishment and maintenance of national technical teams, for the preparation of national communications, including GHG inventories, on a continuous basis;</p> <p>(d) Provide technical advice and support to Parties, upon request, on the provision of information on steps to integrate climate change considerations into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1(f), of the Convention;</p>

Consultative Group of Experts on national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE)		
Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
		<p>(e) Provide non-Annex I Parties, upon request, with information on existing activities and programmes, including bilateral, regional and multilateral sources of financial and technical assistance, to facilitate and support the preparation of national communications by non-Annex I Parties;</p> <p>(f) Provide technical support on issues mentioned above in paragraph 2 (c) above, and to the extent possible paragraph 2 (a) above, including through workshops, hands-on training and training of trainers, building on experiences of Parties and/or lessons learned, in the preparation of national communications, subject to the availability of resources.</p>
Progress report on the work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (FCCC/SBI/2010/21)	Official document	<p>1. Preparation of the technical report on the problems and constraints affecting non-Annex I Parties in the process of and preparation of their national communications and the assessment of their capacity-building needs</p> <p>20. The key findings identified by the discussion included the need for and importance of capacity-building for the preparation of national communications, not only at the individual expert level but also at the institutional level, in order to ensure the development and long-term sustainability of the national communications process. The CGE also observed that only a limited number of non-Annex I experts are involved in the process of preparing national communications ideally, permanent teams consisting of relevant experts would be involved in the preparation process. The group also pointed out that the overwhelming majority of non-Annex I Parties continues to encounter difficulties due to inadequate and unreliable data. The poor management of available information and the insufficient level of coordination among different stakeholders at the national level were also identified as constraints faced by a number of non-Annex I Parties in the preparation of their national communications.</p> <p>22. The thematic group members reported that some non-Annex I Parties had identified a number of challenges in ensuring the development and long-term sustainability of processes and the establishment and maintenance of national technical teams, for the preparation of national communications on a continuous basis, including: the rapid turnover of experts; the institutional instability or, at times, the total lack of institutions dedicated to the preparation of national communications; the use of international consultants; the lack of data archiving; and the lack of institutional</p>

Consultative Group of Experts on national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE)		
Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
		arrangements for data collection, quality assurance and quality control, and data sharing.
Progress report on the work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention Technical problems and constraints affecting non-Annex I Parties in the process of and preparation of their national communications and the assessment of their capacity-building needs (FCCC/SBI/2010/21/Add.1)	Official document	<p>A. Greenhouse gas inventories</p> <p>14. The survey results indicated that many Parties have a limited number of experts working on their national communications. In particular, there appears to be an insufficient number of national experts for the preparation of a comprehensive GHG inventory, which is considered a ‘resource heavy’ and time-consuming task. For this reason, increased cooperation with government agencies, universities, research centres and private-sector organizations within each country is needed.</p> <p>16. Capacity-building is necessary to enhance not only individual but also institutional capacity, such as through training of government staff and local consultants and through enhancing cooperation among government agencies. Hence, developing national expertise should be a main step in establishing new institutional arrangements.</p> <p>29. Lack of capacity to make best use of information technology potential was identified as a technical constraint by some respondents. Some of the respondents found the current UNFCCC GHG inventory software not very user-friendly, and a number of them experienced technical problems. The problem seems to be caused by insufficient training and information sharing. The updated UNFCCC GHG software to be released in the near future (which has a data archiving function) is expected to be more user-friendly.</p> <p>B. Vulnerability and adaptation assessment</p> <p>34. Many respondents reported technical problems in regard to the application of appropriate models and tools for assessing climate impacts and related socio-economic aspects of vulnerability. In particular, the following technical problems were identified:</p> <p>(a) Capacity gaps and lack of access to country-specific and regional climate scenarios (especially in small islands) such as MAGICC-SCENGEN (the Model for the Assessment of Greenhouse Gas-Induced Climate Change: A Regional Climate Scenario Generator);</p> <p>(c) Lack of technical expertise and knowledge with regard to the impacts of climate change and socio-economic vulnerability assessments (e.g. coastal systems, protection of low-lying coastal areas vulnerable to flooding risks, including early warning) gives rise to uncertainty of projections;</p>

Consultative Group of Experts on national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE)		
Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
		<p>(e) Knowledge and capacity gaps regarding the selection of models appropriate to different sectors and national circumstances, including operating assessment models, remain a challenge;</p> <p>36. Most countries considered technical assistance and capacity-building to be “Useful” to “Very useful”. Written guidance and training materials as well as sharing of information on best practices in particular were considered “Very useful” to “Extremely useful”. Public consultation and validation was considered “Helpful”.</p> <p>37. The survey results indicated that technical training is considered “Useful” to “Very useful”. Parties also reiterated that technical assistance should match the specific needs of the countries. The survey also identified the following gaps in regard to technical assistance:</p> <p>(a) The need for training, in particular, for the assessment of cross-sectoral linkages to maximize synergies and avoid secondary impacts;</p> <p>(b) The need for training materials and guidelines that cover the whole national communication process;</p> <p>d) The need for training of trainers on recent scientific research and best practices, particularly in the access to and use of models;</p> <p>(e) Weak capacity of national technical and political focal points;</p> <p>(f) Lack of strategy to generate technical support;</p> <p>(g) Insufficient public awareness programmes with regard to adaptation to climate change;</p> <p>D. Other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention</p> <p>5. Implementing programmes to increase education, training and public awareness activities and cooperation with other subregional, regional and international organizations to promote such activities</p> <p>56. Most non-Annex I Party respondents found it “Slightly difficult” to “Moderately difficult” to implement activities related to public awareness, as well as to effectively cooperate with other actors on these issues. Most Parties also found it “Slightly difficult” to “Moderately difficult” to implement activities related to training and education, while a few stated that it was “Extremely difficult” to undertake these activities.</p>

Consultative Group of Experts on national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE)		
Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
		<p>57. In general, these difficulties were attributed to a low level of understanding of climate change issues by the general population in conjunction with the high financial and human resource costs of conducting public awareness campaigns and a lack of specialized media materials containing climate change information, as well as an inability to integrate climate change issues into school curricula.</p> <p>58. Parties highlighted the need for information and guidance to develop education programming and materials and the importance of raising awareness of climate change issues for decision makers and other national stakeholders, including the private sector. Specific challenges for education and awareness-raising include the high rate of illiteracy in many regions and difficulties in disseminating the right information to the right target groups.</p> <p>6. Information on capacity-building activities</p> <p>59. Over half of the respondents found it only “Slightly difficult” to provide information on how capacity-building activities are being implemented at national, subregional and/or regional levels. While there are numerous capacity-building challenges evident in non-Annex I Parties in relation to implementing all aspects of the section on “Other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention”, Parties were able to compile information on capacity-building activities for the purpose of preparing their national communications fairly easily. A few Parties suggested that reporting could be improved by developing a baseline of existing knowledge and capacity-building activities of different stakeholders, for example, universities, international organizations and the private sector.</p> <p>IV. Recommendations C. Mitigation assessment</p> <p>68. Based on the information provided by Parties in the survey and the information available in Parties’ second national communications, the CGE recommends that assistance be provided to non-Annex I Parties:</p> <p>(d) In developing their national technical capacity and expertise to more effectively use the necessary tools and methodologies to identify and design appropriate socio-economic and mitigation scenarios;</p> <p>(e) In strengthening human, institutional and legal capacity to identify opportunities</p>

Consultative Group of Experts on national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE)		
Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
		related to measures that contribute to the mitigation of climate change; 69. The CGE is of the opinion that the necessary technical assistance could be provided, inter alia, in the form of training material targeting the identified technical problems and workshops focusing on the dissemination of best practices (country experiences), as well as via the training of technical and political national focal points. The CGE also noted the need for further external assistance to be provided via, among other actors, UNEP and UNDP.

Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)		
Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
Decisions 29/CP.7, 4/CP.11, 8/CP.13, 6/CP.16	COP decisions	(c) To advise on capacity-building needs for the preparation and implementation of NAPAs and to provide recommendations, as appropriate, taking into account the Capacity Development Initiative of the Global Environment Facility and other relevant capacity-building initiatives; (d) To facilitate the exchange of information and to promote regional synergies, and synergies with other multilateral environmental conventions, in the preparation and in the implementation strategy of NAPAs;
Synthesis report on the national adaptation programme of action process, including operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund. Note by the secretariat. (FCCC/SBI/2010/17)	Official document	2. Preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action 9. The COP, at its seventh session, in establishing the LDC work programme, also adopted the guidelines for the preparation of NAPAs by its decision 28/CP.7. This was in recognition of the fact that many LDCs do not have the capacity to prepare and submit national communications in the foreseeable future, or to convey their urgent and immediate needs in respect of their vulnerability and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change. B. Status of implementation of the least developed countries work programme 2. Strengthening existing and, where needed, establishing national climate change secretariats and/or focal points to enable the effective implementation of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol in the least developed countries 18. In 2003, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), in

Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)		
Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
		<p>partnership with the GEF and UNDP, implemented a project on building the human and institutional capacity of the climate change focal points in 46 LDC Parties. The aim of the project was to equip and train, with information and communication technologies, LDC UNFCCC focal points and to assist them in planning for sustained activities to enhance their negotiating and language skills in the context of the UNFCCC. An immediate result expected from this project was improved communication between LDC Parties and the UNFCCC and GEF secretariats. The project also aimed at improving the understanding of the UNFCCC and GEF secretariats and the involved agencies of the needs of LDCs and for LDCs to have a better understanding of GEF interventions.</p> <p>3. Providing training, on an ongoing basis, in negotiating skills and language, where needed, to develop the capacity of negotiators from the least developed countries to participate effectively in the climate change process</p> <p>19. UNEP, in collaboration with the secretariat, has supported LDCs in holding preparatory workshops prior to the sessions of the COP and those of its subsidiary bodies since 2007. The workshops are attended by climate change negotiators from the LDCs, most of whom are national focal points and delegates who are new to the process, so that they can gain experience in negotiations.</p> <p>20. The European Capacity Building Initiative (ECBI) organized regional workshops for South/Southeast Asia, West sub-Saharan Africa, East and Southern Africa and Latin America to foster collaboration as well as to mainstream climate change issues by involving officials from line ministries. These workshops target LDCs as well as non-LDC countries. In addition, the ECBI conducts pre-COP workshops designed to support selected negotiators from LDCs in gaining a better understanding of the issues discussed at the sessions of the COP as well as to enable them to act more effectively as a group. The workshops also help to build negotiating skills through role playing and practice sessions.</p> <p>Promotion of public-awareness programmes to ensure the dissemination of information on climate change issues</p> <p>21. The LEG, in the implementation of its work, has facilitated the exchange of information on NAPAs. The LEG has promoted regional synergies, as well as synergies with other multilateral environmental conventions, in the preparation of and</p>

Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)		
Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
		<p>implementation strategy for NAPAs through guidance documents and annotations to the NAPA guidelines. These documents have been disseminated in English, French and Portuguese.</p> <p>5. Development and transfer of technology, particularly adaptation technology (in accordance with decision 4/CP.7)</p> <p>27. The secretariat organized a workshop on preparing technology transfer projects for financing for the Africa region, on 2–4 September 2009, in Gaborone, Botswana, on behalf of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer. The workshop included many participants from African LDCs. The objective of the workshop was to enhance the capacity of project developers in African countries in preparing project proposals that will meet the standards of international financial providers. The workshop aimed to support efforts to implement the results of technology needs assessments that have been or are being carried out by developing countries within the UNFCCC process, with a view to scaling up the level of investment for technology transfer to help developing countries address their needs for environmentally sound technologies both for mitigation and for adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>C. Analysis of the implementation of the national adaptation programmes of action</p> <p>1. Definition of urgent and immediate needs</p> <p>31. Urgent and immediate needs are characterized as those measures that are required to address current and projected adverse effects of climate change for which further delay could increase vulnerability or lead to increased costs. The design of NAPAs was based on this rationale, in recognition of the fact that many LDCs do not have the capacity to prepare and submit national communications in the foreseeable future, or to convey their urgent and immediate needs in respect of their vulnerability and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change. NAPAs were therefore designed to identify urgent and immediate needs for adaptation, especially those that could enhance coping abilities and build capacity to adapt to further and future climate change. The concept of NAPAs recognized that countries would still need to design their medium- and long-term adaptation plans through a comprehensive vulnerability and adaptation assessment.</p> <p>D. Operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund</p> <p>1. Guidelines and procedures for accessing funds for the preparation of national</p>

Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)		
Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
		<p>adaptation programmes of action</p> <p>33. In responding to COP guidance on the operation of the LDCF, the GEF developed the Operational Guidelines for Expedited Funding for the Preparation of National Adaptation Programs of Action by Least Developed Countries. These guidelines were intended to assist LDCs in preparing proposals for accessing funds from the LDCF through an expedited process.</p>
<p>Report on the nineteenth meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (FCCC/SBI/2011/4)</p>	<p>Official document</p>	<p>D. Consideration of the identification of needs and implementation of medium- and long-term adaptation activities in least developed countries, and their integration into development planning</p> <p>21. The LEG discussed how it would provide technical advice and guidance to LDC Parties on identifying needs for medium- and long-term adaptation, and subsequent implementation. The LEG noted the existence of some national adaptation plans and strategies for a range of countries, and agreed that it would be of great value to review the methods used and their outcomes, and to use these as a resource in elaborating on advice to LDCs. The LEG therefore decided to conduct case study reviews of existing medium- and long-term adaptation plans to identify how these can inform medium- and long-term adaptation planning and implementation in LDCs. The LEG would then develop a technical paper, by its next meeting, on how medium- and long-term adaptation activities can be implemented in LDCs, taking into account processes of integrating adaptation into national development planning, including sector-wide and programmatic approaches. Such a paper would be used as a basis for capacity-building efforts by the LEG, including through training workshops, in close collaboration with relevant agencies and regional centres.</p> <p>H. Outreach on the national adaptation programmes of action and on the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group</p> <p>29. The LEG discussed how to best communicate the results of its work to enhance the delivery of its advice and support to LDC Parties. It agreed to update and enhance the LDC Portal and to create a platform for sharing best practices and lessons learned on the NAPA process to inform implementation of NAPAs and future activities on medium- and long-term adaptation. The LEG will also develop a training and outreach package for</p>

Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)		
Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
		<p>use by LDCs at the national level for the training of all stakeholders involved in the NAPA process, focusing on NAPA implementation. In addition, the LEG will continue to promote the exchange of information on matters relating to LDCs through side events organized during the sessions of the COP and its subsidiary bodies, as well as through other relevant forums.</p> <p>III. Work programme of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group for 2011-2012</p> <p>49. The LEG prioritized its work, and decided to focus on the following activities with outputs in 2011:</p> <p>(f) Design and conduct regional training workshops to facilitate application of new approaches, such as the programmatic approach and the integration of gender concerns in the implementation of NAPAs, to develop human resources in support of medium and long-term adaptation activities, as well as to address key issues related to implementation of NAPAs, revision and update of NAPAs, and to serve as a means of exchanging best practices and lessons learned at the regional level, in close collaboration with relevant agencies and regional centres;</p>

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP)		
Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
Programme of work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change - Nairobi Work Programme (2/CP.11)	COP decision	<p>Annex</p> <p>2. The expected outcomes of the programme of work are:</p> <p>(a) Enhanced capacity at international, regional, national, sectoral and local levels to further identify and understand impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation responses, and to select and implement practical, effective and high priority adaptation actions;</p> <p>(c) Enhanced development, dissemination and use of knowledge from practical adaptation activities;</p> <p>(d) Enhanced cooperation among Parties, relevant organizations, business, civil society and decision makers, aimed at enhancing their ability to manage climate change risks;</p>
Nairobi work programme on impacts,	Official document	3. The SBSTA encouraged further efforts, including through action pledges by

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP)		
Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair. (FCCC/SBSTA/2011/L.13)		<p>organizations and the provision of information to the SBSTA on the implementation of these pledges, to assist Parties in improving their understanding and assessment of the impacts of, and their vulnerability to, climate change and in making informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures.</p> <p>Annex Potential activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change</p> <p>1. Taking into account the objective of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change as contained in decision 2/CP.11, (...) the SBSTA discussed the following potential activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change:</p> <p>(a) Enhancing the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>(b) Improving the dissemination of information and knowledge products developed under the Nairobi work programme through, inter alia: translation of these products into other official United Nations languages and calls for action on the training of national focal points on communication skills and strategies.</p> <p>(e) Further developing targeted knowledge products to engage stakeholders and decision makers, including, inter alia, lessons learned with respect to adaptation at different governance levels and in different sectors, based on knowledge generated under the Nairobi work programme, and syntheses of information generated under the Nairobi work programme into knowledge products targeted at users in specific sectors or other thematic areas.</p> <p>(g) Building capacity through, inter alia, the provision of ‘train the trainer’ activities, for example on the use of methods and tools, calls for action and collaboration with, inter alia, the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and partner organizations.</p>
Progress made in implementing activities	Official document	II. Progress made in implementing activities under the Nairobi work programme on

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP)		
Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (FCCC/SBSTA/2011/INF.2)		<p>impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change</p> <p>8. In accordance with the conclusions of the SBSTA at its thirty-third session, activities carried out between December 2010 and the publication date of this report had a strong focus on:</p> <p>(b) Providing assistance to all Parties, in particular developing countries, including the LDCs and SIDS, to improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, to make informed decisions on the implementation of practical adaptation actions and measures, and to assist Parties to enhance the capacity of relevant decision makers and stakeholders, at different levels, including representatives of women, local communities and indigenous peoples, in order to better utilize the information and tools provided by the Nairobi work programme.</p> <p>17. The fourth Focal Point Forum, chaired by the Chair of the SBSTA, was held on 6 December 2010 in conjunction with COP 16. It was attended by more than 60 representatives from Parties and Nairobi work programme partner organizations. Participants were invited to consider and share views on the implementation of the Nairobi work programme to date, and to share information on their adaptation activities. The following key messages emerged from discussions during the forum:</p> <p>(a) The Nairobi work programme has been effective in engaging stakeholders; catalysing action on adaptation; and facilitating the sharing of information, knowledge, experience and practices relating to adaptation;</p> <p>(b) Partner organizations are carrying out an increasing number of adaptation actions, and are using numerous innovative methods for disseminating knowledge;</p> <p>B. Enhancing the outreach of the Nairobi work programme</p> <p>18. (...) The SBSTA also requested the secretariat to continue the dissemination of the information products produced under the Nairobi work programme.</p> <p>19. In response to these requests, the secretariat has made efforts to explore opportunities for disseminating Nairobi work programme products to local communities and vulnerable groups, through regional and local organizations, thus enhancing the capacity of these vulnerable groups to better utilize the information and tools provided under the Nairobi work programme.</p>

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP)		
Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
		<p>1. Disseminating outputs</p> <p>20. In line with the call from Parties to enhance the dissemination of adaptation knowledge, participants at the Fifth International Conference on Community-based Adaptation to Climate Change shared their knowledge gleaned from current adaptation action at the community level. (...)</p> <p>21. In addition, GWP (Global Water Partnership) submitted a new action pledge highlighting the organization's new task in disseminating knowledge products developed under the Nairobi work programme. The pledge relates to two specific activities: using Nairobi work programme knowledge products as part of GWP's capacity-building materials; and using planned GWP workshops for disseminating Nairobi work programme products, in order to support the further processing and dissemination of water-related information generated under the work programme.</p> <p>3. Facilitating the exchange of information, knowledge and experiences</p> <p>28. As part of the action pledge of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Adaptation Learning Mechanism has created a dedicated virtual space for Nairobi work programme stakeholders and others interested and engaged in adaptation work, to share experiences and knowledge on an ongoing basis. (...)</p> <p>III. Catalysing collaboration between Nairobi work programme partner organizations and Parties</p> <p>31. (...) The Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training (START), has initiated the design of a scientific knowledge system on vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, in order to support regional assessments. This system will enable LDCs to consolidate their data on and their understanding of vulnerability, and promote the harmonization of data and methods used to conduct assessments that address different planning needs. START has an active fellowship programme supporting young African scientists. The selected projects for this programme have a strong capacity-building component on vulnerability, adaptation and impact assessment.</p>

Economic and social consequences of response measures		
Document title/symbol	Document type	Reference to capacity-building
Special event in the context of the Joint SBI/SBSTA forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, convened by the Chairs of the SBI and SBSTA Maritim Hotel, Bonn, Germany Monday, 13 June 2011, Summary note by the facilitators	Informal document	(...) Many Parties referred to the support needed for technology transfer and capacity-building, as well as the need for financial support. Parties and observer organizations provided information on methodologies and tools including, inter alia: capacity-building, economic diversification, impact assessments, modelling tools, resilience building and studies, as a possible means of dealing with the above-mentioned issues.
FCCC/SBI/2011/L.12 : Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair	Official document	1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) considered the synthesis of information and views on issues that will be addressed at the joint workshop on matters relating Article 3, paragraph 14, and Article 2, paragraph 3 of the Kyoto Protocol 3. The SBI and the SBSTA identified issues that will be addressed at their joint workshop on matters referred to in paragraph 1 above, including inter alia: (a) Sharing information to enhance understanding of adverse effects, including the adverse effects of climate change, effects on international trade, and social, environmental and economic impacts; (b) Minimizing the adverse effects through a process to implement Article 3, paragraph 14, and Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol: (iii) Enhancing support to developing country Parties, particularly those identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention;
FCCC/SBSTA/2011/L.12 Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair	Official document	1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) considered the synthesis of information and views on issues that will be addressed at the joint workshop on matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol 3. The SBSTA and the SBI identified issues that will be addressed at their joint workshop on matters referred to in paragraph 1 above, including inter alia: (a) Sharing information to enhance understanding of adverse effects, including the adverse effects of climate change, effects on international trade, and social, environmental and economic impacts; (b) Minimizing the adverse effects through a process to implement Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol: (iii) Enhancing support to developing country Parties, particularly those identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention;

Nairobi Framework	
Source of information	Reference to capacity-building
http://cdm.unfccc.int/Nairobi_Framework/index.html	Information on activities undertaken and promoted by partners of the Nairobi Framework can be viewed, inter alia, on the Work Programme 2010 published in the dedicated web page

Bibliography

Decisions

- 1/CP.16
- 6/CP.16
- 5/CP.15
- 3/CP.13
- 8/CP.13
- 2/CP.11
- 4/CP.11
- 3/CP.8
- 4/CP.7
- 28/CP.7
- 29/CP.7
- 8/CP.5

Official Documents

- FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/4
- FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/3
- FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/11
- FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.2
- FCCC/SBI/2011/4
- FCCC/SBI/2010/21
- FCCC/SBI/2010/21/Add.1
- FCCC/SBI/2010/17
- FCCC/SBSTA/2011/L.13
- FCCC/SBSTA/2011/INF.2
- FCCC/SBI/2011/L.12
- FCCC/SBSTA/2011/L.12
- Article 4, paragraph 1(f), of the Convention;
- Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol
- Article 2, paragraph 3 of the Kyoto Protocol
- Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention;

In-session material

- Note by the facilitator: Framework for discussion (version of 17 June 2011 at 13:00)
- Note by the Facilitator: summary of issues presented at the informal consultations (version of 16 June 2011 at 16:00)
- Enhanced action on adaptation. Note by the facilitator: draft decision text (version of 17 June 2011 at 11:30)
- Note by the facilitator on finance (version of 17 June)
- Africa proposal 16/06/2011 16:00
- Draft decision on Long term, scaled up, new and additional, predictable and adequate funding to developing countries
- Note by the facilitator: Draft elements of possible arrangements to make the Technology Mechanism fully operational in 2012 (version of 16 June 2011 at 17:00)

Web sites

- http://cdm.unfccc.int/Nairobi_Framework/index.html
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