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Item 9 of the provisional agenda

Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

Additional priority areas for capacity-building relating to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol

Submissions from Parties

Addendum

1. In addition to the six submissions contained in document FCCC/SBI/2005/MISC.3, one further submission has been received (on 7 November 2005).
2. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, this submission is reproduced* in the language in which it was received and without formal editing.

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FCCC/SBI/2005/MISC.3/Add.1

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SUBMISSION FROM THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

United Republic of Tanzania

Priority Areas of Capacity-building with regards to the Implementation of the Kyoto Protocol

According to the principles and spirits of the Convention, Kyoto Protocol, and Marrakech Accords, the issue of capacity-building in developing countries should be considered and discussed during COP/MOP as a crucial component of the whole package of implementing the Protocol.

Without substantial progresses in capacity-building, developing countries will be difficult to undertake their commitment in the Protocol and the effectiveness of implementing the Protocol will be largely undermined. Financial and technical assistances from developed country parties will continue to be necessary to conduct these capacity-building activities.

Taking into account the Scope of Capacity-building as identified in Decision 2/CP 7 and the subsequent decisions and the conclusions of SBI 17 in this regards; the G77 and China proposes these additional areas of capacity-building with regard to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol:

1. Support for establishing and the proper functioning of DNA in NAI Parties; In this regard it will be necessary to establish and or enhance Designated National Authority (DNA) through assistance in opening and running offices, e.g.; installing necessary office equipment; planning the organization, e.g., defining functions and routine operational rules; evaluating personnel needs; training staffs; developing data sets; and networking, etc.;
2. Enlarge CDM expert groups in developing countries by training activities, information services and networking, especially focusing on capacity in developing, monitoring, verifying, and certifying CDM projects and market analysis;
3. Training should be provided by neutral organizations (that do not have interest in Carbon Business) such as the UN bodies/systems and the Secretariat;
4. Assist Developing countries to put in place a clear framework and strategy for capacity-building particularly, for awareness raising among NAI Parties that would be project participants and DNAs, using UN bodies, The CDM Board, Secretariat, particular about roles and duties of Project Participants, DNAs, DOEs, Various Panels and Working Groups, Project Brokers/Developers and the EB;
5. The CDM EB should ensure the dissemination of knowledge and information on implementation of the Protocol and CDM in particular with a view that more stakeholders, including industries, financiers, local government officials, academia, consumer organizations, non-governmental organizations, and media, of developing countries are assisted in order to get involved in the process of the Protocol implementation and CDM activities and that this should be integrated with routine socioeconomic activities and planning for sustainable development at regional, national, and local level;
6. Timely access to information and update on the EB rulings, guidelines, format and procedures for various issues to DNAs (without relying on website), including the possible use of CD ROM during each session to national focal points given the poor internet connection in many developing countries;
7. The Secretariat to ensure that there is participation as observers, of developing countries entities, through financial support to such entities that have a critical role of awareness creation in their various regions/countries;
8. Strengthening of individual and institutional capacities through such undertaking as; Regular training of individuals and CDM Focal points of developing countries; undertaking of pilot

- mitigation activities with potential of becoming CDM activities; undertaking of regular training to DNAs and selected national institutions on the CDM procedures and evolving issues through the board decisions; support of developing countries CDM Institutional networks, and database management as well as intraregional cooperation on potential CDM activities that would include the support to best practices in the implementation of CDM;
9. Ensure that all CDM activities have an equal balance between generation of CERs and Supporting Host countries to undertake activities that will support the sustainable development agenda;
 10. Support Training in Negotiations related to CDM, to assist developing/host countries CDM project participants to understand the CDM process in order to get their rightful shares of the CERs and other related benefits;
 11. Support Training course and workshops devoted to the avoidance of CDM barriers and understanding of the CDM process in order to attract CDM investments in parts of developing countries where CDM activities have been negligible;
 12. Facilitate communication among stakeholders to create more opportunities for project development, information sharing, and policy dialogue and coordination;
 13. Enhance policy analysis capacity with focuses on assessment of socioeconomic impacts of implementing the Protocol and on strategies and measures to integrate with other policy instruments that ensure sustainable development at national, sub regional and regional levels;
 14. Develop and maintain data sets covering information and data related to policies, projects, relevant sources of resources, and compliance with the Protocol especially in the context of Article 5, 7, and 8 of the Protocol;
 15. Strengthen capacity to raise fund to finance CDM and other projects in the context of the Protocol;
 16. Build capacity to develop and transfer climate-friendly technologies under the Protocol;

In order to achieve this the following need to be done also:

17. Financial resources should be made available to finance the capacity-building activities under the Protocol, not only through Global Environment Facility (GEF) as an operational entity of the Convention's financial mechanism, but also through other bilateral and multilateral organizations, given that some key developed countries that are not parties of the Protocol do play an important role in the process of decision making on resource allocation of GEF; a separate financial mechanism may be considered;
18. Regular review and monitoring should be conducted by COP/MOP consistent with the decision on Capacity-building in the Marrakech accords to guarantee effectiveness of capacity-building activities in this context.
