

19 October 2007

ENGLISH ONLY

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Twenty-seventh session

Bali, 3–11 December 2007

Item 8 (a) of the provisional agenda

Capacity-building under the Convention

Capacity-building for developing countries

Item 11 (a) of the provisional agenda

Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

Capacity-building for developing countries

Information on activities to implement the framework for capacity-building under decision 2/CP.7

Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations

Addendum

1. In addition to the seven submissions contained in document FCCC/SBI/2007/MISC.8, one further submission has been received on 28 September 2007.
2. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, this submission is attached and reproduced* in the language in which it was received and without formal editing.

* This submission has been electronically imported in order to make it available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the text as submitted.

SUBMISSION FROM THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TANZANIA'S SUBMISSION ON CAPACITY BUILDING UNDER THE CONVENTION AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

Capacity building activities are very important for effective participation of developing countries in the implementation of the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol. On behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, we would like to make our submission pursuant to decisions 4/CP.12 and 6/CMP.2 on capacity building under the Convention and the Protocol respectively.

Tanzania has undertaken some capacity building related activities since ratification of the Convention and its Kyoto protocol. With support from bilateral and multilateral sources, most of the activities undertaken are included in the Initial National Communication (INC) of Tanzania. Over and above, we have been supported for the following activities:-

- i. Preparation of Clean Development Mechanism Implementation Guide.
- ii. Preparation of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA).
- iii. Preparation of the NCSA
- iv. In-depth Analysis of Climate Change impacts on Agriculture, Health and Water sectors (compliment to the NAPA) – on going.

Furthermore, with support from bilateral and multilateral agencies Tanzania has hosted some international workshops on climate change. Examples of such workshop include:-

- i. First LEG on NAPA preparation, 2002
- ii. G77 and China capacity building negotiators, 2005
- iii. LDC workshops, 2004

Lesson learnt

- Learning by doing activities such as preparation of initial communication is very important in building capacity of developing countries to effectively participate in implementation of the convention and the Kyoto Protocol.
- Many South-South efforts are a sign of available or built capacity within some developing countries. For example, the Republic of South Africa supported Tanzania in hosting G77&China Capacity building preparatory meeting before COP 11.
- There are some efforts under CDM where South- South Capacity building is taking place, including regional workshops and seminars as well as regional DNA Forum
- Some bilateral such as DANIDA support to Tanzania on adaptation to climate change are important.
- Some Global efforts such AIACC and regional efforts through START and other channels can serve as catalyst to capacity building activities, even though they need to be enhanced.
- Setting up institutional arrangement is important for capacity building activities
- CB works best when in conjunction with a real project. Would like to see the GEF explicitly include support for CB in their projects, with reporting etc.
- Training and Education is the most effective means to build capacity. GEF should support such activities.
- Most of the capacity building efforts/activities have been on mitigation rather than adaptation.
- Duplication of support for some countries by donors is common, and is often due to a lack of information and coordination.
- CB is most effective when it is country-driven.
- The Awareness on CDM project activities is still inadequate

- There is still few CDM project activities particularly in Africa
- Even though there are several potential CDM opportunities, high upfront cost required for development of CDM project document prevent some potential project developers in Africa to participate in CDM project activities.

Needs

- In order to minimize duplication, it would be ideal if the GEF can support establishment and strengthening of effective information system at national level on Capacity building, which would inter alias, show ongoing CB activities to help coordinate new projects/investments.
- Given most LDCs are in Africa, and the fact that most submitted NAPAs are from Africa, would like to see swift action to implement these completed NAPAs by GEF. Similar efforts should be directed towards implementation of NCSAs and other initiatives.
- There is need to support real projects to enable CB to be effective
- Adaptation is priority for developing countries, there is need to strengthen CB support for adaptation activities under NAPA
- Support is required to ensure participation in the carbon offsets projects such as CDM that also have adaptation benefits.
- There is need for review of the Capacity Building Framework (CBF) for post 2012. The COP needs to propose a process to achieve this, through development of a work programme parallel to major developments for the future.
- As new topics evolve, such as reducing emission from deforestation in developing countries (RED), it is important that such issues are well coordinated and should be added to an umbrella capacity building agenda item, rather than scattering CB discussions between SBSTA and SBI, and across numerous agenda items.
- For regions where little progress has been made, such as Africa, there is need to have a targeted efforts by GEF in supporting the implementation of capacity building activities e.g. through regional portals for data and information.
- Public awareness and education is still a main bottle neck for mainstreaming of climate change in developing countries particularly the LDCs, there is need to enhance support in this areas.
- Since adaptation is a topmost priority for developing countries, outreach activities and support for early warning should be given priority.
- More targeted support is needed to facilitate African countries to participate in CDM project activities.
- Capacity building should be centered on assisting project development (PDD) and training of local experts to assist Africa to participate effectively in CDM project activities.
- CDM project development fund should be established to assist African countries to develop and implement CDM project activities.
