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Capacity-building under the Convention

Item 9 of the provisional agenda

Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

**Synthesis report on the implementation of the framework for
capacity-building in developing countries**

Note by the secretariat*

Summary

This report has been prepared to support annual monitoring and evaluation by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) of the implementation of the capacity-building framework for developing countries annexed to decision 2/CP.7. The report draws on information synthesized from national communications, other national reports and annual submissions from Parties received between September 2007 and September 2008. It provides additional information to the first annual report prepared in 2007 and contained in the document FCCC/SBI/2007/25. Information is presented according to the elements of the capacity-building framework, and follows a structured format developed by the SBI at its twenty-sixth session. Parties may wish to consider this note to assist in the annual monitoring of the implementation of capacity-building.

* This document was submitted after the due date owing to the late date of the submissions of views.

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I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by its decisions 2/CP.7 and 4/CP.12, requested the secretariat to produce an annual synthesis report on activities to implement the framework for capacity-building in developing countries (hereinafter referred to as the capacity-building framework), drawing upon information contained in submissions by Parties, national communications, national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs), technology needs assessments (TNAs) and national capacity self-assessments (NCSAs).
2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, by its decisions 29/CMP.1 and 6/CMP.2, requested the secretariat to take into account in its synthesis report, efforts made in capacity-building relating to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in developing countries, drawing upon information contained in submissions by Parties, reports of relevant multilateral and bilateral agencies and the private sector, and information on activities of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM) relating to regional distribution of CDM project activities and related capacity-building.
3. The COP, at its thirteenth session, welcomed the initial synthesis report¹ prepared by the secretariat on the implementation of the capacity-building framework, covering the period until August 2007. It took note of the range of capacity-building activities being carried out by Parties and reiterated its invitation to Parties to make annual submissions in order to enable more comprehensive reporting on the implementation of the capacity-building framework and sharing of experiences in capacity-building activities.

B. Scope of the note

4. This second annual synthesis report summarizes information on capacity-building activities undertaken in developing countries, including identified capacity needs and gaps, experiences and lessons learned. It focuses on new and additional activities (i.e. those not included in the initial synthesis report) undertaken and reported between September 2007 and September 2008.
5. The information is drawn from submissions by Parties² and reports of activities provided by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention in their national communications, and by developing countries in their national communications, NAPAs, TNAs and NCSAs. Reports from relevant multilateral and bilateral agencies and the CDM Executive Board were also taken into account in preparing the synthesis contained in the sections related to capacity-building activities under the Kyoto Protocol.
6. This report follows the structure of the initial synthesis report and agreed structured format for the summaries of activities in order to facilitate consideration of the information presented. As a result of the relatively small amount of information reported, the synthesis tables presented here contain certain gaps, where no new or additional data were available.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

7. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation may wish to consider the information contained in this document as part of the annual monitoring of the implementation of the capacity-building framework.

¹ FCCC/SBI/2007/25.

² FCCC/SBI/2008/MISC.5.

II. Overview of capacity-building activities

A. Capacity-building activities by the secretariat

8. The capacity-building framework lists 15 needs and areas for capacity-building.³ These are being addressed by various programmes within the secretariat, by the Global Environment Facility and through numerous activities and programmes carried out by Parties and various organizations.

9. Information on the activities undertaken by the secretariat between September 2007 and September 2008 is summarized in tables 1 to 7. Table 1 lists capacity-building activities undertaken to address special needs of least developed countries; table 2 lists activities implemented to support adaptation; table 3 lists activities to support education, training and public awareness (under Article 6 of the Convention); table 4 lists activities to support technology transfer; table 5 lists activities in support of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention; table 6 lists activities in support of the CDM; and table 7 lists other capacity-building activities.

10. In addition, the Executive Board, in its role as regulatory body of the CDM, continued to undertake measures to enhance the geographical distribution of CDM project activities and broaden the participation of the different actors involved. Regular activities that have continued since September 2007 include:

- (a) A CDM Executive Board question-and-answer session open to all interested participants at each session of the subsidiary bodies;
- (b) An informal meeting of the CDM Executive Board and stakeholders during each meeting of the Board;
- (c) Sessions of the Designated National Authorities Forum (three such sessions were held in the reporting period);
- (d) A joint coordination workshop for relevant stakeholders to discuss and share experiences relating to different aspects of the CDM process.

11. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in cooperation with the secretariat, continued to operate CDM Bazaar – a Web portal designed to facilitate the exchange of information among buyers, sellers and service providers engaged in the CDM.

12. Activities under the Nairobi Framework for building the capacity of developing countries to participate in the CDM – a major capacity-building effort jointly implemented by the secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme, UNEP, the World Bank Group, the African Development Bank, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and other agencies – continued to develop the capacity of CDM stakeholders, promote investment opportunities, improve outreach activities and strengthen inter-agency cooperation, focusing primarily on helping developing countries in sub-Saharan Africa to improve their level of participation in the CDM. The first Africa Carbon Forum was organized in Dakar, Senegal, from 3 to 5 September 2008 as a part of the Nairobi Framework.

B. Capacity-building activities by Parties

13. A compilation of activities carried out by Parties in the implementation of the capacity-building framework, including those reported in 2007 and new and additional activities reported in 2008, is available at the UNFCCC website.⁴ The new information reported is used as the basis for tables 8 and 9. It is possible that some needs have been addressed in the respective countries since the submission of the

³ Decision 2/CP.7, annex, paragraph 15.

⁴ <www.unfccc.int/4086>.

source documents (submissions, national communications, NCSAs, etc.). The compilation should be treated as indicative and not a complete picture of all work being undertaken in this area.

III. Synthesis of capacity-building activities

A. Summary of capacity-building activities

14. The submissions by Parties indicated that support to capacity-building activities was provided at three levels: individual, institutional and systemic. While some of the reported support was targeted towards climate-specific programmes, the focus of some donor countries remained on mainstreaming climate-related capacity-building into broader sustainable development programmes.

15. The forms of support provided included: budget support to enable partner countries to channel funds into priority areas, including development investments, strengthening of institutions, governance and policymaking; support for research institutions and other academic institutions to build individual and institutional capacity; and courses and training seminars that target different subject areas and aim to provide specific information and skills.

16. Capacity-building programmes covered all 15 areas of needs identified in the capacity-building framework. Some reported examples of capacity-building activities included:

- (a) In technical capacity-building, the programmes addressed the preparation of national communications and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventories;
- (b) As regards institutional capacity, support was provided to strengthen the capacity of national focal points, and to enable local, regional and national authorities and civil society to respond to disasters, adapt to climate change and develop and adopt mitigation measures;
- (c) Support for the area of research and systematic observation involved enabling all sectors of society to record information on climate and natural resources, strengthening research capabilities in academic institutions and developing new and appropriate technologies;
- (d) In vulnerability and adaptation assessment, the support enhanced the use of community-based techniques to measure and record information, and provided training for better assessment of risks and vulnerability to climate change;
- (e) In the area of enabling environment and technology transfer, support included the introduction of appropriate technologies to aid adaptation and mitigation, and strengthened the capacity to adopt and maintain new technologies;
- (f) As for education and raising awareness, support was provided to universities, primary schools and community groups, increasing awareness of the causes and effects of climate change and possible responses;
- (g) Efforts were made to increase knowledge and awareness among policymakers, enabling them to coordinate their views and fully participate in Bali Road Map negotiations process, and assess investment and financial flow requirements.

17. A number of South–South collaborative initiatives which were reported have led to capacity-building in climate modelling, the operation of designated national authorities (DNAs), establishment of GHG inventories and preparation of national communications. Training courses open to participants from developing countries also provided useful forums for the exchange of experiences and for building networks among experts from developing countries.

18. Capacity-building activities relating to the Kyoto Protocol that enabled developing countries to engage in CDM projects included the establishment, strengthening and training of DNAs, assistance in accessing carbon finance, assessment of the potential of different regions to engage in CDM projects, the identification and 'showcasing' of projects, and support for elaboration of national policy frameworks related to CDM.

19. Special attention was given to capacity-building relevant to programmatic CDM. Activities in this area included the development of project ideas and necessary documentation, the development of methodologies, the implementation of pilot projects, increasing stakeholder awareness (particularly of private-sector stakeholders) and providing support to relevant national authorities.

20. A synthesis of recent capacity-building activities under the Convention is given in table 8. Capacity-building activities under the Kyoto Protocol, in accordance with decision 29/CMP.1, are summarized in table 9.

B. Summary of issues raised in submissions from Parties

21. The submissions by Parties indicate that capacity-building remains important for the implementation of the Convention by developing countries, and that while a number of activities are being carried out, significant gaps exist which should be addressed. Parties stressed that the timely provision of adequate financial resources is crucial for the implementation of capacity-building and enabling activities.

22. Capacity-building is considered an essential part of sustainable development and plays a crucial role in minimizing and adapting to the adverse effects of climate change. One of the priorities of capacity-building is to ensure that climate change is incorporated into all sectors of development planning, so that the cycle of poverty can be broken in the world's poorest nations.

23. Capacity-building relating to climate change is an issue that cuts across many sectors. The NAPAs and national communications are useful for identifying the range and variety of capacity-building needs across the board. In addition, the NCSAs also provide a valuable mechanism for developing countries to identify their capacity-building priorities, providing a basis for further targeted capacity-building to improve their ability to implement the Convention.

24. As capacity-building is a country-driven and continuous process, it is imperative that stakeholders in partner countries are involved in the early planning stages of the activities. The activities should be based on and be consistent with a country's priorities and programmes. This fosters ownership of the initiatives and is important for sustainability. Parties stressed that special attention should be paid to the retention of trained personnel and to the sustainability of the newly created institutional capacity. Although it is difficult to define concrete outcomes of capacity-building initiatives, it is important to ensure that there is a solid basis to evaluate the initiatives and to define follow-up activities.

25. Some Parties indicated the need for a work programme for the implementation of the capacity-building framework, with country-specific action plans, targets and deliverables. Such a work programme should be considered as part of an ongoing discussion on the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the capacity-building framework and on the application of performance indicators. The establishment of an expert group to provide scientific advice on capacity-building was also proposed in one of the submissions. It was also suggested that the secretariat could facilitate country-specific capacity-building programmes.

Table 1. Capacity-building activities by the secretariat to address special needs of least developed countries, 2007–2008

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
Thirteenth meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)	To develop a work programme for 2008–2010	14–16 April 2008 Sana'a, Yemen	UNFCCC secretariat and LEG	< http://unfccc.int/documentation/documents/advanced_search/items/3594.php?rec=j&priority=600004654 >
Fellowship programme	To contribute to building capacity for addressing climate change in Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries, through: the development of local professional expertise; supporting innovative analytical work on climate change in the context of sustainable development; promoting a network of experts who can bring creative and innovative options to bear on questions of climate change; and encouraging the leadership potential of young and promising professionals in their fields	Award granted for three to six months. UNFCCC secretariat, Bonn, Germany	UNFCCC secretariat	< http://unfccc.int/4429 >

Table 2. Capacity-building activities in support of adaptation, 2007–2008

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
UNFCCC workshop on adaptation planning and practices under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change	To exchange information and views on existing adaptation practices, experiences, needs, gaps, opportunities, barriers and constraints, and on the contribution of traditional knowledge to the work on adaptation planning and practices	10–12 September 2007 Rome, Italy	UNFCCC secretariat and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	< http://unfccc.int/4036 >

Table 2 (continued)

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
UNFCCC expert meeting on methods and tools and data and observation under the Nairobi work programme	To advance consideration of ways of promoting the development and dissemination of: methodologies and tools for impact and vulnerability assessments, such as rapid assessments and bottom-up approaches; and methods and tools for the assessment and improvement of adaptation planning, measures and actions, and integration with sustainable development. To improve the collection, management and exchange of, and access to and use of, observational data and other relevant information on current and historical climate and its impacts, and promote the improvement of observations, including the monitoring of climate variability	4–7 March 2008 Mexico City, Mexico	UNFCCC secretariat and World Meteorological Organization	< http://unfccc.int/4259 >
UNFCCC expert meeting on socio-economic information under the Nairobi work programme	To exchange information and views on ways and means to improve the integration of socio-economic information into impact and vulnerability assessments, including as they relate to adaptation planning	10–12 March 2008 Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago	UNFCCC secretariat	< http://unfccc.int/4265 >
UNFCCC expert meeting on technologies for adaptation to climate change	To identify next steps that could be undertaken to continue previous work on technologies for adaptation and provide input to the Nairobi work programme	5 April 2008 Bangkok, Thailand	UNFCCC secretariat and Expert Group on Technology Transfer	< http://unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/EventDetail.jsp?EN=WshpBangkok2 > and FCCC/SBSTA/2008/4
In-session workshop on climate modelling, scenarios and downscaling under the Nairobi work programme	To identify gaps in the development of regional and subregional climate scenarios, including the need for, and the availability and applicability of, climate models, and the options to fill these gaps; to identify practical opportunities to improve access to and use of outputs of different models, including assessments of their applicability, and training opportunities; and to analyse means to improve the availability and applicability of climate change modelling and downscaling data to policymakers at all levels	7 June 2008 Bonn, Germany	UNFCCC secretariat	< http://unfccc.int/4377 >

Table 2 (continued)

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
Revision of the UNFCCC compendium on methods and tools to evaluate impacts of, vulnerability and adaptation to, climate change	To facilitate the sharing of experiences and lessons learned to evaluate impacts of, and vulnerability and adaptation to, climate change, including the assessment of costs and benefits; to promote the development and dissemination of methodologies and tools for impact and vulnerability assessments, such as rapid assessments and bottom-up approaches, including as they apply to sustainable development; and to promote the development and dissemination of methods and tools for the assessment and improvement of adaptation planning, measures and actions, and integration with sustainable development	February 2008	UNFCCC secretariat	< http://unfccc.int/2674 >
Maintenance and revision of database on local coping strategies	To facilitate the transfer of long-standing coping strategies/mechanisms, knowledge and experience from communities that have had to adapt to specific hazards or climatic conditions to communities that may just be starting to experience such conditions, as a result of climate change	Ongoing activity	UNFCCC secretariat	< http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/adaptation/ >
Development and revision of adaptation practices interface	To exchange information on experiences, lessons learned, constraints and barriers of past and current adaptation measures and actions, and the implications for sustainable development; to promote different ways and means to share information and enhance cooperation among Parties and relevant sectors, institutions and communities, including in the areas of disaster risk reduction and management; to promote the understanding of response strategies, including early warning systems and local coping strategies, and of lessons learned that can be applied elsewhere; and to assess ways and means to support adaptation, and address barriers and constraints to its implementation	Ongoing activity	UNFCCC secretariat	< http://unfccc.int/4363 >

Table 2 (continued)

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
Publication of <i>Adaptation under the Frameworks of the CBD, the UNCCD and the UNFCCC</i>	To increase the understanding of a range of work on adaptation under the three Rio Conventions	March 2008	UNFCCC secretariat, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and Convention on Biological Diversity	< http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/adaptation_eng.pdf >
Publication of <i>Update on the Implementation of the Nairobi Work Programme</i>	To take stock of progress in implementing the activities of the Nairobi work programme; and to inform Parties and other stakeholders of deliverables available, key outcomes from workshops, new ways of becoming involved and future work	November 2007	UNFCCC secretariat	< http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/nairobi_wp.pdf >
Publication of <i>Climate Change: Impacts, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation in Developing Countries</i>	To highlight: the concerns and needs of developing countries in adapting to the effects of climate change, including the impact of climate change in four developing country regions (Africa, Asia, Latin America and small island developing States); the vulnerability of these regions to future climate change; current adaptation plans, strategies and actions; and future adaptation options and needs	October 2007	UNFCCC secretariat	< http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/impacts.pdf >
Nairobi work programme eUpdate	To further the reach of activities mandated under the Nairobi work programme, including by: generating expanded ownership; creating reader-friendly versions of UNFCCC products; and disseminating outcomes as widely as possible	March–July 2008	UNFCCC secretariat	< http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/sbsta_agenda_item_adaptation/application/pdf/nwp_eupdate_march_2008.pdf > and < http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/sbsta_agenda_item_adaptation/application/pdf/nwp_eupdate_july_2008.pdf >

Table 3. Capacity-building through education, training and public awareness, 2007–2008

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
Development and maintenance of CC:iNet, the information network clearing house	To facilitate access to public information, education and training in climate change; and to help governments, organizations and individuals gain rapid and easy access to ideas, strategies, contacts, experts and materials that can be used to motivate and empower them to take effective action on climate change	Ongoing activity	UNFCCC secretariat	< http://unfccc.int/ccinet > and < http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/education_and_outreach/items/3366.php >

Table 4. Capacity-building in support of technology transfer, 2007–2008

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
UNFCCC expert meeting on technologies for adaptation to climate change	To identify next steps that could be undertaken to continue previous work on technologies for adaptation and provide input to the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change	5 April 2008 Bangkok, Thailand	UNFCCC secretariat and Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT)	< http://unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/EventDetail.jsp?EN=WshpBangkok2 > and FCCC/SBSTA/2008/4
Training of trainers workshop on preparing technology transfer projects for financing	To enhance the capacity of project developers in developing countries to prepare project proposals that will meet the standards of international financial providers	29 September to 1 October 2008 Vienna, Austria	UNFCCC secretariat, United Nations Industrial Organization, United Nations Institute for Training and Research, Climate Technology Initiative and EGTT	< http://unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/TrnDetails.jsp?EN=TrainingTrainer >

Table 4 (continued)

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
Making the UNFCCC publication <i>Preparing and Presenting Proposals: A Guidebook on Preparing Technology Transfer Projects for Financing</i> available in all United Nations languages	To help project developers in developing countries prepare financial proposals that will meet the standards of international financial providers	December 2008	UNFCCC secretariat	< http://unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/Guidebook.jsp >
Updating the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) handbook <i>Conducting Technology Needs Assessments for Climate Change</i>	To incorporate and strengthen, among others, the following elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance for conducting technology needs assessments (TNAs); • Operational guidance on how to make the results of TNAs implementable; • Guidance on adaptation and applicable technologies; • Lessons learned and best practices from the TNAs conducted to date; • Guidance as to how to link the results of a TNA to market development and financing options assessments; • Guidance and a template for TNA reports to help ensure consistency and coherence; • Guidance for TNA reporting on joint research and development needs 	December 2008	UNDP, United Nations Environment Programme, Global Environment Facility, UNFCCC secretariat and EGTT	< http://unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/TNAHandbook.jsp >

Table 5. Capacity-building in support of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, 2007–2008

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
Workshop on exchange of experiences and good practices among Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention in preparing national communications and on cross-cutting issues	To improve the process of preparing national communications through the exchange of good practices; and to exchange experiences and lessons learned on how to report information under the section “other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention”	20–22 September 2007 Cairo, Egypt	UNFCCC secretariat and Consultative Group of Experts (CGE)	< http://unfccc.int/4100 >

Table 5 (continued)

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
Ninth meeting of the CGE		24–25 September 2007 Cairo, Egypt	UNFCCC secretariat and CGE	FCCC/SBI/2007/28
South-East Asia regional capacity-building workshop on sustainable national greenhouse gas inventory management systems	To launch the first set of activities planned for 2008 on sustainable greenhouse gas inventory management systems in South-East Asia: identifying areas for inventory improvement and training inventory experts	21–23 April 2008 Singapore	UNFCCC secretariat and National Environment Agency of Singapore	

Table 6. Capacity-building in support of the clean development mechanism, 2007–2008

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
Third meeting of the Designated National Authorities Forum (DNA Forum)	To build the capacity of the designated national authorities (DNAs) through the exchange of experiences and lessons learned	4–6 October 2007 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	UNFCCC secretariat and Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM)	< http://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/DNAForum/03 >
Fourth meeting of the DNA Forum	To build the capacity of DNAs through the exchange of experiences and lessons learned	29–30 November 2007 Bali, Indonesia	UNFCCC secretariat and CDM Executive Board	< http://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/DNAForum/04 >
Fifth meeting of the DNA Forum	To build the capacity of DNAs through the exchange of experiences and lessons learned	14–15 April 2008 Bonn, Germany	UNFCCC secretariat and CDM Executive Board	< http://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/DNAForum/05 >

Table 6 (continued)

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
CDM joint coordination workshop	To discuss: the registration and issuance process; the specificity of the CDM accreditation system; key methodological issues relating to energy efficiency projects; monitoring, measurement and standards in CDM methodologies; and updates to the CDM validation and verification manual	12–13 April 2008 Bonn, Germany	UNFCCC secretariat and CDM Executive Board	
Launch of CDM Bazaar	To facilitate the exchange of information among buyers, sellers and service providers engaged in the CDM	5 September 2008	UNFCCC secretariat and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	< www.cdm-bazaar.net >
Facilitating the work under the Nairobi Framework for building the capacity of developing countries to participate in the CDM, to catalyse the CDM in Africa	To build and enhance the capacity of DNAs to become fully operational; to build the capacity to develop CDM project activities; to promote investment opportunities for projects; to improve information sharing/outreach, exchange of views on activities, and education and training; and to strengthen inter-agency coordination	Ongoing activity	UNFCCC secretariat, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNEP, World Bank, African Development Bank, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and others	< http://cdm.unfccc.int/Nairobi_Framework >
Organizing the first Africa Carbon Forum	To strengthen the links between CDM project developers and the region's investment community, and provide opportunities for DNA representatives to exchange views and share their experiences relating to the CDM, while facilitating knowledge sharing and transactions between project sponsors and global carbon	3–5 September 2008 Dakar, Senegal	UNFCCC secretariat, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank and International Emissions Trading	< http://cdm.unfccc.int/Nairobi_Framework >

Table 6 (continued)

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
	offset credit buyers. The Forum is organized under the Nairobi Framework		Association	
Publication of “CDM Bazaar – a market of opportunities”		November 2007	UNFCCC secretariat	< http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/bazaar.pdf >
Publication of <i>The Kyoto Protocol Mechanisms: International Emissions Trading, Clean Development Mechanism, Joint Implementation</i>		October 2007	UNFCCC secretariat	< http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/mechanisms.pdf >

Table 7. Other capacity-building activities, 2007–2008

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
Publication of <i>Uniting on Climate: A Guide to the Climate Change Convention and the Kyoto Protocol</i>		October 2007	UNFCCC secretariat	< http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/unitingonclimate_eng.pdf >
Publication of <i>Investment and Financial Flows to Address Climate Change</i>		October 2007	UNFCCC secretariat	< http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/financial_flows.pdf >
Expert workshop on monitoring and evaluating capacity-building in developing countries	To share experiences in monitoring and evaluating capacity-building activities by Parties, multilateral and bilateral agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; and to enhance the effectiveness of capacity-building through the sharing of experiences, lessons learned and best practices on the use of results of monitoring and evaluation	5–6 November 2007 St. John’s, Antigua and Barbuda	UNFCCC secretariat and Global Environment Facility	< http://unfccc.int/4080 > and FCCC/SBI/2007/33
Workshop on methodological issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries	To discuss views on how to address outstanding methodological issues, including, inter alia: assessments of changes in forest cover and associated carbon stocks and greenhouse gas	25–27 June 2008 Tokyo, Japan	UNFCCC secretariat	< http://unfccc.int/4289 > and FCCC/SBSTA/2008/11

Table 7 (continued)

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
	emissions; incremental changes due to sustainable management of the forest; demonstration of reductions in emissions from deforestation, including reference emission levels; estimation and demonstration of reduction in emissions from forest degradation; implications of national and subnational approaches, including displacement of emissions; options for assessing the effectiveness of actions in relation to decision 2/CP.13, paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5; and criteria for evaluating actions			
Publication of <i>Forests: Climate Change, Biodiversity and Land Degradation</i>		March 2008	UNFCCC secretariat, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and Convention on Biological Diversity	< http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/forest_eng.pdf >
Media training for journalists from developing countries	To offer a chance for journalists covering financial and environmental issues around climate change to participate in on-the-job training on issues including: the status of climate change negotiations leading up to the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali; financing mechanisms for a low carbon world; and the role of the carbon market	27–29 August 2007 Vienna, Austria	UNFCCC secretariat, COM+ alliance of communicators for sustainable development and World Bank	< http://unfccc.int/4073 >
Media training workshop	To raise awareness of climate change and the UNFCCC process among the media, especially those from developing countries. Topics discussed included: the science of climate change; the history and present status of United	24–27 August 2008 Accra, Ghana	UNFCCC secretariat, Government of Denmark, World Bank, United	< http://unfccc.int/4485 >

Table 7 (continued)

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
	Nations climate change negotiations; and issues relating to the central building blocks of the Bali Action Plan		Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Development Programme, UNCCD, International Energy Agency and World Business Council for Sustainable Development	
Alliance of Small Island States preparatory meeting for the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 13) and the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 3)	To inform and update climate change negotiators on the status of negotiations	7–10 November 2007 Saint Kitts and Nevis	UNFCCC secretariat and UNEP	
Preparatory meeting for negotiators from Africa in the lead-up to COP 13/CMP 3	To inform and update climate change negotiators on the status of negotiations	29–31 October 2007 Abuja, Nigeria	UNFCCC secretariat and UNEP	
Preparatory meeting for negotiators from Latin America in the lead-up to COP 13/CMP 3	To inform and update climate change negotiators on the status of negotiations	22–23 October 2007 Panama City, Panama	UNFCCC secretariat and UNEP	
Preparatory meeting for negotiators from Asia in the lead-up to COP 13/CMP 3	To inform and update climate change negotiators on the status of negotiations	15–17 October 2007 Bangkok, Thailand	UNFCCC secretariat and UNEP	
Preparatory meeting of the least developed countries, SIDS and the African Group for the twenty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies	To inform and update climate change negotiators on the status of negotiations	31 May 2008 Bonn, Germany	UNFCCC secretariat and UNEP	

Table 7 (continued)

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
Preparatory meeting for negotiators from Africa	To inform and update climate change negotiators in Africa on the status of negotiations on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries	13–15 May 2008 Dakar, Senegal	UNFCCC secretariat and UNEP	
Preparatory meeting for negotiators from Africa in the lead-up to the first part of the sixth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol and the third session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention	To inform and update climate change negotiators on the status of negotiations	18 August 2008 Accra, Ghana	UNFCCC secretariat	
Workshop on the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	To facilitate the exchange of information among Parties about the contents of the AR4 and new findings that have resulted from the work of the IPCC since the publication of the AR4	6 June 2008 Bonn, Germany	UNFCCC secretariat	< http://unfccc.int/4417 >

Table 8. Summary table for annual reporting of the monitoring of capacity-building in developing countries

Scope of capacity-building need and area^a	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References^b
(a) Institutional capacity-building, including the strengthening or establishment, as appropriate, of national climate change secretariats or national focal points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment and strengthening of national focal points (NFPs) and climate change secretariats through the provision of technical and institutional support, including negotiating skills training; Enabling local, regional and national authorities and civil society to respond to climate change and to plan and adopt mitigation measures; Provision of support to regional centres and strengthening institutional capacity, particularly with respect to renewable energy issues 	Unavailable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linking institutional capacity needs and approaches to human capacity development is required to ensure effective capacity-building; Exposure of NFPs to relevant training and workshops is a prerequisite for the continuity and sustainability of the implementation of the Convention 	Further capacity-building is required for climate change offices to fully implement the requirements of the Convention, including the preparation of national communications, the assessment of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, the management of emission databases, the integration of climate change into national planning, the promotion of outreach and educational efforts, and the development of clean energy strategies	A
(b) Enhancement and/or creation of an enabling environment	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional resources, not linked to the Global Environment Fund (GEF) Resource Allocation Framework, should be committed to support all enabling activities identified by developing countries 	B
(c) National communications	Provision of funding through the GEF to support the preparation of national communications	Unavailable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process of elaboration of national communications contributes to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient number of qualified experts in different sectors of the economy; 	C

Table 8 (continued)

Scope of capacity-building need and area ^a	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References ^b
			<p>capacity-building at the national level under the Convention;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National communications are a useful way of identifying the range and variety of capacity-building needs across the board; • Government offices in charge of national communications are very much dependent on the availability of funds; • A gap between the preparation of national communications leads to the loss of expert capacity, particularly among sectoral experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for training of national experts, using practical examples that are relevant to a particular country 	
(d) National climate change programmes	Unavailable	Aligning climate change considerations with the official development and incorporation of climate change acts into national development plans	Unavailable	Unavailable	D
(e) GHG inventories, emission database management, and systems for collecting, managing and utilizing	Supporting the establishment and enhancement of GHG inventories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of national emission coefficients; • Assessment of the uncertainty in a number of categories 	Preparation of national communications builds national capacity for preparing GHG inventories	Unavailable	E

Table 8 (continued)

Scope of capacity-building need and area ^a	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References ^b
activity data and emission factors		of emission sources; • Use of quality control to improve GHG inventories			
(f) Vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial support from different organizations, including GEF, to conduct V&A assessments; Regional and bilateral programmes to support V&A assessments; Training of technicians to better assess the risks faced due to climate change 	Use of community-based techniques to measure and record information and assess vulnerability to climate change	Unavailable	Further capacity-building is required for the identification of key vulnerabilities	F
(g) Capacity-building for implementation of adaptation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating adaptation responses into national development strategies; Reducing the risk of climate impacts on infrastructure investments (climate proofing); Enhancing disaster preparedness through the use of traditional knowledge and new technologies; Providing support to coordinate regional adaptation response 	Unavailable	Unavailable	Need for support for economic assessment of adaptation measures in different sectors and their integration into national development plans	G
(h) Assessment for implementation of mitigation options	Supporting preparation of mitigation/abatement reports	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	H
(i) Research and systematic observation, including meteorological, hydrological and climatological services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving all sectors of society in recording information on climate and natural resources (e.g. rainfall, fish landings, soil quality, crop yields, vegetation cover, etc.); Strengthening research capabilities in academic institutions; Developing new and appropriate 	South–South cooperation through regional training on modelling of climate change scenarios	Unavailable	Unavailable	I

Table 8 (continued)

Scope of capacity-building need and area ^a	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References ^b
	technologies (e.g. flood control measures, renewable energies, etc.)				
(j) Development and transfer of technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting preparation of technology needs assessments (TNAs); • Introducing appropriate technologies to aid adaptation (e.g. flood control systems, emergency shelters, etc.) and mitigation (e.g. energy efficiency, reforestation, etc.); • Strengthening capacity to adopt and maintain new technologies 	Unavailable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of the practitioners' guide,^c supplemented with relevant training, results in well-written project proposals, which are the key to the successful implementation of TNAs; • All stakeholders should be engaged in the prioritization of technologies and the design of actions to overcome barriers to technology transfer 	Capacity of institutions and legislative frameworks needs to be enhanced to enable effective technology transfer	J
(k) Improved decision-making, including assistance for participation in international negotiations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting participation of developing country delegates in the sessions of the subsidiary bodies, Conferences of the Parties and other international forums; • Training sessions on negotiations skills offered jointly by United Nations organizations 	Unavailable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larger delegations help to avoid fatigue among participants and enable them to provide more meaningful input into the negotiation process; • Exposure to regional and international negotiations contributes to capacity-building 	Unavailable	K
(l) Clean development mechanism ^d (CDM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting establishment and strengthening of designated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hands-on training that takes into 	Unavailable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some DNAs still need to be operationalized; 	L

Table 8 (continued)

Scope of capacity-building need and area ^a	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References ^b
	<p>national authorities (DNAs);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of national stakeholder workshops to discuss further development of the CDM 	<p>account local conditions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South–South cooperation through technical visits of DNA delegations 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of regulations to guide formulation of CDM project proposals; • Lack of adequate staff capacity to draw up CDM regulations and guidelines; • Lack of adequate staff capacity to conduct outreach activities among potential project developers; • Lack of technical capacity to develop new methodologies; • Need for training on project document preparation and on project implementation in different sectors; • Insufficient access to funds for technical assistance and capacity-building, and insufficient access to project finance and risk management tools 	
(m) Needs arising out of the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention					M
(n) Education, training and public awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of national climate change websites; • Various courses and training seminars to provide specific information and skills 	Unavailable	Long-term approach to education is required to enable countries with limited human capacity to address all of the	Unavailable	N

Table 8 (continued)

Scope of capacity-building need and area ^a	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References ^b
			requirements under the Convention		
(o) Information and networking, including the establishment of databases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of web-based information pools to enable wider access to information by public stakeholders, experts and decision-makers; • Several initiatives aimed at establishing information exchange networks between various stakeholders 	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	O

^a Decision 2/CP.7, annex, paragraph 15.

^b The codes in this column refer to a section in a table of activities compiled from submissions from Parties, national communications and other national reports that is available on the UNFCCC website at <<http://unfccc.int/4093>>.

^c *Preparing and Presenting Proposals: A Guidebook on Preparing Technology Transfer Projects for Financing*.

^d More activities are given in table 9 below, under capacity-building needs under the Kyoto Protocol.

Table 9. Summary table for annual reporting of the monitoring of capacity-building in developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol

Scope of capacity-building need and area for the clean development mechanism^a	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References^b
(a) Institutional capacity-building to assist developing countries in establishing and strengthening designated national authorities (DNAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and strengthening of DNAs; • Supporting demonstration clean development mechanism (CDM) projects • Supporting participation of DNAs in international meetings, including Carbon Expo fairs; • Meetings of the Designated National Authorities Forum (DNA Forum) to assist in capacity-building for DNAs through the exchange of experiences and lessons learned 	South–South cooperation and sharing of experiences in DNA operation	Unavailable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak institutional and administrative capacity relating to the development of CDM project activities; • Some DNAs still need to be operationalized 	L
(b) Increasing awareness, training and networking of developing country DNAs, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and all relevant stakeholders, particularly for the development of skills relating to the CDM project cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of national stakeholder workshops to discuss further development of CDM; • Meetings of the DNA Forum, supported by Parties included in Annex II to the Convention; • Various training and awareness-raising programmes; • Training, methodology development, project identification and implementation of pilot projects specifically focused on programmatic CDM; • Supporting identification of CDM projects, development of project ideas and necessary documentation 	Unavailable	Unavailable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of CDM-related awareness and experience in relevant sectors, inadequate investment conditions and small number of projects; • Lack of adequate staff capacity to conduct outreach activities among potential project developers; • Lack of technical capacity to develop new methodologies 	L
(c) Supporting and facilitating communication, cooperation and networking between	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings of the DNA Forum, including one in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, which continued to be an effective platform for sharing information and experiences among DNAs; • Technical visits of representatives of DNAs 	Meetings of the DNA Forum, convened at the regional level, provide an	Unavailable	Unavailable	L

Table 9 (continued)

Scope of capacity-building need and area for the clean development mechanism^a	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References^b
developing country DNAs, the CDM Executive Board and other CDM actors	<p>to other developing countries as a part of South–South cooperation efforts;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued operation of CDM Bazaar; • A question-and-answer session held by the CDM Executive Board at each session of the subsidiary bodies 	opportunity for a more effective sharing of experiences, focusing on particular regional situations			
(d) Providing support for broader participation in the CDM, including participation in meetings of the DNA Forum in conjunction with sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the subsidiary bodies	Supporting developing country DNAs' participation in Carbon Expo fairs and meetings of the DNA Forum	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	L
(e) Improving geographical distribution, knowing well the difficulties of Africa to attract CDM projects, by supporting the development of CDM projects in least developed countries and small island developing States, through training, CDM market analysis and forums	A range of capacity-building programmes and activities undertaken under the Nairobi Framework for building the capacity of developing countries to participate in the CDM, aimed at enhancing the capacity of different stakeholders of sub-Saharan African countries to improve their level of participation in the CDM	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	L

Table 9 (continued)

Scope of capacity-building need and area for the clean development mechanism^a	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References^b
(f) Enhancing capacity to formulate mitigation activities and policies and to integrate them with other policy instruments within the framework of sustainable development	Involvement of the relevant national authorities and stakeholders in activities, supporting policy dialogue and development of policy frameworks	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	L

^a Decision 29/CMP.1, paragraph 2.

^b The codes in this column refer to a section in a table of activities compiled from submissions from Parties, national communications and other national reports that is available on the secretariat website at <<http://unfccc.int/4093>>.