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**CAPACITY-BUILDING**

**CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (NON-ANNEX I PARTIES)**

**Compilation and synthesis of information from Annex II Parties and relevant  
intergovernmental organizations on their capacity-building activities  
and programmes**

**Note by the secretariat**

**CONTENTS**

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. MANDATE .....	1 - 2	3
II. SCOPE OF THE NOTE .....	3 - 5	3
III. APPROACH TO THE COMPILATION AND SYNTHESIS OF INFORMATION .....	6 - 15	4
A. Information on activities and programmes of Annex II Parties .....	9 - 12	4
B. Information on activities of intergovernmental organizations .....	13 - 15	5

IV.	SYNTHESIS OF COMPILED INFORMATION .....	16 - 53	6
A.	Institutional capacity-building .....	18 - 21	6
B.	Capacity-building under the clean development mechanism (CDM) .....	22 - 25	8
C.	Human resource development .....	26 - 29	10
D.	Technology transfer .....	30 - 33	12
E.	National communications .....	34 - 37	13
F.	Adaptation .....	38 - 41	15
G.	Public awareness .....	42 - 45	17
H.	Coordination and cooperation .....	46 - 49	19
I.	Improved decision-making .....	50 - 53	20
V.	OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSION .....	54 - 56	22

Annexes

I.	List of information compiled .....	23
II.	Summary tables of complied information .....	25

## I. MANDATE

1. By its decision 10/CP.5,<sup>1</sup> the Conference of the Parties (COP) requested the secretariat to compile the following information on activities and programmes which facilitate capacity-building in developing countries in the area of climate change:

(a) Information contained in national communications of Annex II Parties;

(b) Information submitted by Annex II Parties to supplement the information contained in their national communications, and;

(c) Information submitted by relevant intergovernmental organizations.

2. In addition, it requested the secretariat to take into account the list of capacity-building needs of developing countries contained in the annex to decision 10/CP.5, and the results of inter-sessional workshops held prior to the twelfth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (decision 10/CP.5, para 5 (c)).

## II. SCOPE OF THE NOTE

3. This note compiles and synthesizes the above-mentioned information. A full list of the various sources of information reviewed for this compilation and synthesis is to be found in annex I.

4. Section III of this note describes the approach used to compile and synthesize the available information as well as the limitations of the information provided. Section IV contains an overview and synthesis of the compiled information. Section V contains conclusions and some observations about the compiled information and the compilation exercise. Annex II contains summary tables of the compiled information.

5. Most of the Annex II Parties have reported and submitted information on activities and programmes which facilitate capacity-building in countries with economies in transition (Parties included in Annex I but not included in Annex II).<sup>2</sup> Since the secretariat was requested to compile information relevant to capacity-building in developing countries, it did not include information relevant to capacity-building in countries with economies in transition in preparing this note.

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<sup>1</sup> For the full text of decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifth session, see document FCCC/CP/1999/6/Add.1.

<sup>2</sup> The submission of Canada refers exclusively to capacity-building activities and programmes in Parties with economies in transition.

### III. APPROACH TO THE COMPILATION AND SYNTHESIS

6. In preparing this note, as requested in decision 10/CP.5, para 5 (c), the secretariat took into account the list of capacity-building needs and priorities contained in the annex to that decision. As much as possible, the secretariat used the list of capacity-building needs and priorities first, as a guide to identify and compile relevant information on capacity-building activities and programmes contained in the national communications of Annex II Parties, and second, as a framework for synthesizing the compiled information.

7. Due to the limitations of the available information, as explained below, the compilation and synthesis of activities and programmes which facilitate capacity-building is limited to the following parameters:

(a) To provide examples of activities and programmes which appear to be responsive to the capacity-building needs and priorities identified in the annex to decision 10/CP.5 without any determination of whether or not needs have been met, and without any assessment of the capacity-building activities and programmes;

(b) To provide indications about the range of the reported activities and programmes under each of the headings in the annex to decision 10/CP.5;

(c) To provide an overview of the reported activities and programmes, mindful of the limitations of the available information.

8. Due to the late submission of information by Parties and intergovernmental organizations and the short time given to the secretariat to prepare the documents requested in decision 10/CP.5, this note is not linked to the compilation and synthesis of information on the capacity-building needs of non-Annex I Parties contained in document FCCC/SB/2000/INF.1. In this context, mindful of the limitations of the documents requested in decision 10/CP.5, Parties at the twelfth sessions of the subsidiary bodies may wish to provide further guidance on how the information requested in decision 10/CP.5 may be presented in order to better contribute to the development of the elements of a draft framework for capacity-building.

#### **A. Information on activities and programmes of Annex II Parties**

9. The information contained in national communications of Annex II Parties did not lend itself easily to compilation and synthesis. Relevant information contained in national communications of Annex II Parties is generally found in the sections entitled *Financial Resources and Transfer of Technology*, and *International Activities*. In most cases, the activities and programmes reported in national communications are not specified as capacity-building, and do not contain adequate information to describe their capacity-building nature. In some cases, activities and programmes are reported as capacity-building without any information describing the capacity-building element of the activity or programme. Thus, the process of identifying capacity-building activities and programmes in national communications is difficult and subject to interpretation. The difficulty in distinguishing capacity-building activities and programmes

from other types of assistance renders the information contained in national communications uncertain.

10. In addition, the level of information on capacity-building activities and programmes in national communications of Annex II Parties is not such that it can be disaggregated in accordance with the list in the annex to decision 10/CP.5. The type and level of detail of the information varies significantly, so much so that in order to describe the capacity-building activities and programmes reported in the national communications, it was necessary to limit the descriptive information to the minimum available in all cases. This inadequacy of the information limited the synthesis to a more general level.

11. Information submitted by Annex II Parties to supplement the information on capacity-building activities and programmes in their national communications was generally useful in grouping the reported activities following the annex to decision 10/CP.5. In most cases, however, the information provided was inadequate to describe the capacity-building components of the reported activities. This was particularly true of activities and programmes that included capacity-building as only one of many objectives. On the other hand, a few submissions provided information that included some criteria for defining capacity-building activities from the point of view of the submitting Party, and examples of activities and programmes which the submitting Party considered as meeting those criteria.

12. Some Annex II Parties stated that the information they provided represents only a subset of their capacity-building activities and programmes. Thus the information compiled and synthesized in this note does not in any way represent all existing capacity-building activities and programmes of Annex II Parties.

### **B. Information on activities of intergovernmental organizations**

13. In response to requests from intergovernmental organizations, the secretariat provided a format for the submission of information by such organizations on their ongoing capacity-building activities. The format suggested by the secretariat follows the framework suggested in the annex to decision 10/CP.5. This format facilitated the compilation of the submitted information. In addition, some organizations provided background information to better describe their capacity-building activities.

14. However, despite the format in which information was provided, the same difficulties encountered in compiling the information provided by Annex II Parties were experienced in compiling the information from intergovernmental organizations. In many cases, the kind as well as the level of detail of the information provided varied significantly. In addition, many submissions did not provide adequate information describing the activities or identifying the activities' capacity-building components. The lack of information describing the activities in terms of their objectives and other basic information made it difficult to classify the activities against the annex in decision 10/CP.5. Furthermore, some organizations explicitly stated that their submissions did not necessarily cover the full range of their relevant capacity-building activities.

15. Relevant activities carried out by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through its implementing agencies are not included in this compilation and synthesis except for those reported by Annex II Parties and intergovernmental organizations. As requested in decision 10/CP.5, paragraph 5 (f), the secretariat will report at the twelfth sessions of the subsidiary bodies on progress in the review by the GEF of its enabling activities, its capacity-building activities in the normal work programme, its Country Dialogue Workshops and its Capacity Development Initiative.

#### **IV. SYNTHESIS OF COMPILED INFORMATION**

16. In considering the compiled information, it should be noted that most of the reported activities and programmes are aimed at objectives which may not necessarily relate to the list of capacity-building needs in the annex to decision 10/CP.5. However, they may have relevance to climate change and include components that relate to the list of capacity-building needs. For example, many of the reported activities and programmes are directed towards forest conservation, cleaner production and energy efficiency, which may have the effect of mitigating climate change through greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions or removals by sinks. In most of these cases, the activities and programmes include components such as training, public awareness, policy development and institution strengthening, which may facilitate capacity-building.

17. Given the volume as well as the limitations of the information provided, the synthesis under each of the main headings in the annex to decision 10/CP.5 is limited to providing an overview of the reported activities and programmes and examples of those activities and programmes which appear to relate to that list.

##### **A. Institutional capacity-building**

18. Twelve Annex II Parties<sup>3</sup> provided information on activities and programmes which focus on institutional capacity-building. Most of these activities and programmes are aimed at building the capacity of national and regional institutions to implement national action plans and prepare national communications. These objectives are achieved through strengthening national UNFCCC focal points, relevant research institutions, and non-governmental organizations.

19. Examples of the reported activities and programmes for institutional capacity-building are:

- Establishment of a regional centre to serve as a resource base of scientific expertise and data, and analytical and interpretative skills for countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations;

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<sup>3</sup> AUS, DEU, DNK, EU, ITA, JPN, NLD, NOR, NZL, PRT, SWE and the USA (for full country names, see annex I).

- Establishment of regional centres on global change and terrestrial ecosystems;
- Strengthening of meteorological systems to support food production and drought monitoring;
- Assistance to governments of States in the Pacific region in planning and implementing measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change, including a component on outreach to communities of the small islands;
- Enabling institutions in developing countries to implement national action programmes and projects to reduce GHG emissions;
- Enhancement of capacities and commitments of governments and institutions to plan and implement integrated biomass energy conservation programmes;
- Contribution to the adaptation of institutional and regulatory frameworks that promote sustainable development;
- Assistance in the preparation of national environmental management strategies;
- Technical assistance for demand-side resource management, including institution strengthening.

20. Seven intergovernmental organizations<sup>4</sup> reported activities aimed at institutional capacity-building. Twelve of these activities are implemented in Asia, including two projects specifically concerning China. Eight activities are implemented in Africa, and nine in Latin America and the Caribbean. Several of these activities include national and regional workshops, and university-based certificate programmes, and one project is aimed at strengthening the negotiating capacity of the Group of 77. Several of the projects focus on increasing the understanding of financial mechanisms, available technologies, and international environmental law and legal frameworks.

21. Examples of the reported activities for institutional capacity-building are:

- Establishment of climate change country teams;
- Education and training of key personnel in universities, non-governmental organizations, and government ministries; “training the trainers”, etc;
- Enhancement of national, institutional and human capacity in cross-sectoral approaches to energy issues;

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<sup>4</sup> DESA, FAO, OAS, UNDP, UNEP, UNITAR and WMO (for full titles, see annex I).

- Improvement of the public sector by developing the water resources services so as to provide the necessary meteorological, hydrological and environmental information;
- Support for sectoral policies supporting environmentally sound practices.

#### **B. Capacity-building under the clean development mechanism (CDM)**

22. Four Annex II Parties<sup>5</sup> provided information on activities and programmes which facilitate capacity-building under the CDM. The activities and programmes were divided roughly between those which involved workshops, meetings, and seminars, and activities and programmes which provide support for national studies, training, and information exchange. Most of the workshops, meetings and seminars were regional activities targeting public and private sector representatives, experts, policy makers, and academics. These were spread out in Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Pacific, and small island developing States. The other activities and programmes were focused on establishing institutional linkages for the CDM, identifying and designing CDM projects, developing baselines and other data, the project negotiation skills of developing country representatives, and implementing demonstration projects.

23. Examples of the reported activities and programmes for capacity-building under the CDM are:

- Establishment of CDM secretariats and workshops to enhance the understanding of the CDM;
- Support to overseas partners to facilitate commercial projects with the potential to deliver GHG emission reduction credits while developing the project management capacity of host countries;
- Creation of monitoring units, enhancement of capacity to prepare environmental statistics and analysis, and development of air quality monitoring and management systems;
- Support for developing policy frameworks to enhance environmental cooperation on flexible mechanisms;
- Strengthening of academic cooperation to build capacity and understanding of the challenges and opportunities of the CDM;
- Support for the establishment of South-North knowledge networks on climate change, focusing on the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms and the CDM in particular;

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<sup>5</sup> AUS, EU, NOR and the USA.



- Holding of the Climate Network Africa Workshop on the CDM and the Kyoto Protocol;
- Holding of the Workshop for small island developing States on Climate Change and the CDM;
- Holding of a national capacity-building workshop in Ecuador to explore market-based mechanisms;
- Organization of a seminar on potential CDM projects in the Brazilian renewable energy sector;
- Organization of a “Business Dialogue” in India on the CDM;
- Holding of three regional workshops in Africa, Asia and Latin America on CDM implementation issues.

24. Seven intergovernmental organizations<sup>6</sup> reported activities relevant to capacity-building under the CDM. There are six activities in Asia, four in Africa, and five in Latin America and the Caribbean. UNIDO is also implementing a research project to investigate the additionality of possible CDM activities. Several of the projects involve research into industry frameworks, country studies, and raising awareness. Although decision 10/CP.5 focuses on the capacity-building needs of non-Annex I Parties, one of the World Bank projects also concerns Parties with economies in transition. Many activities include components on CDM project identification and formulation, development of baselines, and data acquisition. These components are addressed through workshops, sharing information and lessons learned among Parties, and networking. Some activities also aim to develop pilot projects and establish technical assistance groups within national and regional institutions. In general, this area was often combined with significant emphasis on technology transfer and fostering international dialogue.

25. Examples of the reported activities for capacity-building under the clean development mechanism include:

- Dissemination and maintenance of information pertaining to the CDM and the definition of incentive mechanisms;
- Project identification;
- Provision of a conceptual framework for baseline development;

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<sup>6</sup> ADB, FAO, OAS, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank.

- Enhancement of awareness and understanding of the institutional design of the CDM.

### **C. Human resource development**

26. Thirteen Annex II Parties<sup>7</sup> provided information on activities and programmes that facilitate capacity-building for human resource development. Generally, these activities and programmes take the form of support for scholarships and fellowships for formal training at higher levels, the development of a “pool” of expertise, studies on climate variability and impact assessments, workshops, exchange programmes and other forums for networking, and the integration of climate change into educational curricula.

27. Examples of the reported activities and programmes for human resource development are:

- Conducting of courses on national inventories and policy formulation;
- Provision of training aimed at enhancing countries’ capacities to respond to climate change impacts;
- Conducting of a series of technical training and development courses on GHG mitigation, project opportunities, and methodologies;
- Provision of training programmes on decision-making for public and private sector personnel in effective energy, utility, and general environmental management;
- Provision of distance learning programmes on climate change, and industrial peer exchange programmes;
- Teaching of local communities on environmentally-friendly techniques;
- Support for curriculum development, postgraduate programmes, and general environmental management courses;
- Training and promotion of private energy service companies, monitoring and evaluation programmes, advocacy for national appliance efficiency standards and building energy codes, and support for non-governmental organizations in Brazil;
- Joint effort with national experts in economic modelling and environmental policy to improve capacity to analyse the costs of policies to limit GHG emissions.

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<sup>7</sup> AUS, DEU, DNK, EU, FIN, ITA, JPN, NLD, NOR, NZL, PRT, SWE and the USA.

28. Twelve intergovernmental organizations<sup>8</sup> reported capacity-building activities for human resource development in climate change. Human resource development was the capacity-building activity most commonly cited by such organizations. There are 19 programmes in Asia, 13 in Africa, and nine in Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, there are 18 programmes on a global scale.

29. Examples of the reported activities for human resource development are:

- Sharing of good practices and building of networks of policy makers and practitioners of sustainable energy and climate change strategies;
- Conducting of training workshops on solid waste management and environmental landfill design;
- Conducting of training workshops for refrigeration and compressor manufacturers on renewable energy to promote exchange of views and build consensus on the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms;
- Conducting of national and regional training workshops and packages on preparing GHG inventories, vulnerability and adaptation assessment, mitigation analysis, preparation of national communications and national implementation strategies;
- Improvement of oceanographic data management through training, data acquisition, processing, compilation and exchange;
- Provision of fellowships for trainees from countries with meteorology and hydrology education centres;
- Improvement of understanding of the methods and standards for data in the Global Sea Level Observing System (GLOSS);
- Organization of exchange programmes for South-South transfer;
- Provision of a technical manual for greenhouse gas abatement projects under the CDM, including those with a focus on gender, development, and poverty reduction;
- Implementation of demonstration projects which promote entrepreneurship and dialogue between institutions.

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<sup>8</sup> ADB, DESA, FAO, OAS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNU, the World Bank and WMO.

#### **D. Technology transfer**

30. Six Annex II Parties<sup>9</sup> provided information on some 23 activities and programmes which facilitate capacity-building for technology transfer. Generally, these projects aim to identify and assess appropriate technologies, fill in technological information gaps, provide support for the necessary equipment and software, and analyse the constraints to successful technology transfer. These objectives are commonly accomplished through training, building partnerships, creating awareness, and promoting environmentally-clean technologies.

31. Examples of the reported activities and programmes for technology transfer are:

- Development of alternative transportation fuels and improvement of the energy efficiency of existing coal-fired plants;
- Promotion of investments in renewable energy technologies, including technical and financial assistance to remove barriers;
- Promotion and facilitation of the sustainable use of solar energy;
- Assistance to reduce production of GHGs in the coal industry, transfer technical and managerial skills, and establish demonstration projects for energy efficiency technologies and services;
- Production of a brochure to disseminate information on building partnerships and strategies;
- Conducting of a workshop on the EU-India forum on renewable energy business development;
- Conducting of regional workshops on technology transfer in Bangladesh, Brazil and Senegal;
- Development of a public/private partnership model in Santiago, Chile in order to help build a local market for alternative transportation fuels.

32. Ten intergovernmental organizations<sup>10</sup> reported activities relevant to capacity-building for technology transfer. There are 14 activities in Asia, including four projects that specifically concern China, five activities in Africa, and nine in Latin America and the Caribbean. There is also one project by the United Nations University, based in Iceland, which focuses on transferring knowledge and skills on alternative energies. This project promotes research on the

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<sup>9</sup> AUS, AUT, CAN, EU, NLD and the USA.

<sup>10</sup> ADB, DESA, FAO, OAS, UNDP, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNU, WMO and the World Bank.

opportunities for geothermal energy. Several projects develop in-country assistance and training on specific technologies, revising technological standards for energy efficiency equipment, analytical modelling, and conducting studies to determine the feasibility of utilizing new technologies in developing countries. Some projects also review the economic, legal and institutional frameworks of introducing new technologies (particularly in conjunction with CDM projects). The transfer of renewable energy technologies to developing countries, particularly for solar energy, is a common focus of these activities.

33. Examples of the reported activities for technology transfer are:

- Dissemination of tools and information, including energy standards, guidebooks, and a web-based information tool kit;
- Formulation of integrated health-related coastal zone management strategies for sewage disposal in Pacific island countries;
- Transfer of advanced commercial renewable energy technologies such as landfill gas recovery;
- Assessment of legal and institutional frameworks of African industrial sectors in which CDM projects may be implemented;
- Improvement of awareness and decision-making by providing advanced meteorological and climate services;
- Improvement of decision-making regarding water infrastructure in Haiti;
- Transfer of a coal briquetting plant in Mongolia;
- Improvement of decision-making and determination of the feasibility of projects to establish early-warning systems for severe weather events such as El Nino;
- Organization of study tours on specific technologies, exchange programmes (South-South technology transfer);
- Conducting of workshops and seminars on energy saving and technology transfer.

#### **E. National communications**

34. Five Annex II Parties<sup>11</sup> provided information on activities and programmes which facilitate capacity-building for national communications. The activities and programmes involved developing countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the

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<sup>11</sup> AUS, EU, NLD, NZL and the USA.

Caribbean. Generally, these activities and programmes assist non-Annex I Parties to prepare their national communications by carrying out climate change studies to implement the Convention, including assistance in formulating their own national climate change policies. Many activities also aim to develop local emission factors, prepare vulnerability and adaptation assessments, prepare mitigation analyses, collect and analyse data, and establish technical assistance groups. These objectives are frequently accomplished through regional and national workshops, training courses, and regional networks.

35. Examples of the reported activities and programmes for national communications are:

- Regional workshop in Western Africa on GHG emission inventories, vulnerability, and adaptation analysis training;
- International workshop on the development of national action plans for Asia;
- Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Project (PICCAP) workshop on mitigation options;
- Training courses to assist national experts to carry out national inventories and formulate policies on climate change;
- Training for energy professionals in monitoring and verification of GHG emissions;
- Regional workshop on GHG inventories for Central America;
- Assess the potential implications of the UNFCCC and other potential agreements for the forestry sector in key tropical forest countries, building on previous analyses;
- A workshop in Fiji to facilitate the exchange of views and experiences between inventory experts from Australia and Fiji, including a review of the latter's current inventory.

36. Seven intergovernmental organizations<sup>12</sup> reported activities which support capacity-building for the preparation of national communications. There are eight activities in Asia, two in Africa, and four in Latin America and the Caribbean. Several of the regional activities provide training through national and regional workshops and certificate training programmes in vulnerability and adaptation assessment, mitigation analysis, and policy development. The activities also include research, publications, in-country technical assistance, networking, and awareness-raising. UNEP has a programme that builds capacity for assessing the economics of mitigation. The CC: Train programme of UNITAR provides training

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<sup>12</sup> ADB, ESCAP, FAO, OAS, UNEP, UNITAR, and WHO.

workshops and packages related to the preparation of national communications. WHO has a programme for interested international organizations to develop guidelines for determining the health implications of climate change, which could be incorporated in national communications.

37. Examples of the reported activities for national communications are:

- Drafting of national vulnerability and adaptation assessments, mitigation analyses, and policy action plans;
- Provision of training workshops and packages on subjects related to national communications;
- Organization of a university-based certificate course on vulnerability and adaptation assessment;
- Creation of increased pools of expertise to complete regularly scheduled national communications;
- Improvement of methodology for coastal resource valuations and risk assessments, coral reef monitoring, and crafting coastal policies;
- Enhancement of the Caribbean network of sea-level gauges and meteorological sensors;
- Enhancement of regional and national information in diverse ecological circumstances;
- Strengthening of the skills and institutionalized capacities of countries participating in Asia Least-cost Greenhouse gas Abatement Strategies (ALGAS) project in a number of thematic areas related to the commitments of non-Annex I and non-Annex II Parties under the UNFCCC.

#### **F. Adaptation**

38. Seven Annex II Parties<sup>13</sup> provided information on some 21 activities and programmes that facilitate capacity building for adaptation to climate change. These activities and programmes involve training, studies, research, workshops and pilot projects. Generally these activities and programmes support improved meteorological services, long-range forecasting methods, early warning systems, climate modelling and weather prediction. In addition, other activities and programmes provide technical support for capacity-building needs for adaptation in the agricultural sector, coastal zone management, and forestry.

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<sup>13</sup> AUS, FIN, ISL, ITA, JPN, NZL and the USA.

39. Examples of the reported activities and programmes for adaptation to climate change are:

- Support to vulnerable island states on environmental and natural resource management issues, development of meteorological services, communication systems and coastal zone management programmes;
- Support to developing island countries to respond to increased erosion and sea level changes caused by climate change;
- Provision of assistance to train Pacific islanders from 13 countries on links between sea level and climate variability, and impact assessment;
- Support for adaptation to climate related changes in production patterns;
- Development of early warning systems, surveillance, and reporting methods on famine to cope with a changed climate;
- Coordination of a series of vulnerability studies with the aim to develop plans for adaptation, the assessment of current and future resource use, and financial support for short-term adaptation and vulnerability studies in Senegal, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America;
- Conducting of workshops on themes such as a multidisciplinary review of rangeland degradation, global climate change and development in the Philippines, “Farmer-Led Land-care Approach” in the Philippines, and adaptation in the South Pacific;
- Conducting of a workshop in Kazakhstan to examine the connections between the economy and the environment, and analyse the relative costs and benefits of strategies for reducing emissions and vulnerability to climate change.

40. Five intergovernmental organizations<sup>14</sup> reported activities related to capacity-building for adaptation to climate change. There are six activities in Asia, three in Africa, and four in Latin America and the Caribbean. Most of the activities involve country studies, national workshops, and certificate programmes. WMO has a programme with UNU and UNEP to “train the trainers” on adaptation and establishing national climate affairs programmes in developing countries. Other organizations develop methodologies for resource valuations (e.g. contingent valuation) and improve economic approaches for assessing various climate change adaptation options.

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<sup>14</sup> FAO, OAS, UNEP, UNITAR and WMO.



41. Examples of the reported activities for climate change adaptation are:
- Publication of a handbook on adaptation methods;
  - Studies on opportunities to exploit economies of scale through regional collaboration in cases where countries can utilize similar adaptation measures;
  - Development of early warning and preparedness systems in developing countries against anomalous climate and climate-related extremes (floods, droughts, frosts, fires and disease);
  - Adaptation of farmers' practices to adverse conditions, in order to help stabilize and possibly increase agricultural production under variable environmental conditions;
  - Conducting of training workshops on vulnerability and adaptation assessment;
  - Support for adopting environmentally-sound practices of land husbandry;
  - Preparation of national climate change adaptation policies, and coastal vulnerability and risk assessment reports;
  - Support for preparation of strategies for disaster prevention;
  - Support for national coastal vulnerability and risk assessment.

### **G. Public awareness**

42. Twelve Annex II Parties<sup>15</sup> reported activities and programmes related to capacity-building in the area of public awareness. Generally, these activities and programmes involve workshops, national, regional and international symposia, and the production of manuals, brochures, bulletins, case studies, videos and cyber libraries.

43. Examples of the reported activities and programmes for public awareness are:
- Support for workshops on climate change and sea level rise aimed at policy makers to increase awareness of climate change in the Pacific;
  - Enhancement of public participation by building networks, compiling information, and identifying good practices;

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<sup>15</sup> AUS, AUT, CAN, EU, FIN, FRA, ITA, JPN, NLD, NOR, SWE and the USA.

- Promotion of climate change mitigation action through information exchange among countries and regions and allowing public access to scientific and technological information through the Asia Pacific Network on Climate Change (APNET) web site;
- Compilation and dissemination of basic land resource information to aid in the assessment and monitoring of desertification and impacts of climate change;
- Provision of training in environmental education;
- Support for regional workshops to increase knowledge of the need for technology transfer, demonstration projects on energy efficiency technologies and services, technology awareness activities, and a forum on regional energy business development.

44. Ten intergovernmental organizations<sup>16</sup> reported capacity-building activities for public awareness in climate change. There are 10 activities in Asia, 10 in Africa, and nine in Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, there are global activities that focus on the forestry and agricultural sectors, policy and best practices for energy, and general climate change awareness. Several of the activities are implemented through training workshops, research, country studies, and data collection. Many activities aim to increase access to information in developing countries to foster expert networks, particularly through the Internet. Some activities increase awareness of the economic benefits of climate change policies and prevention measures.

45. Examples of the reported activities for public awareness are:

- Support for economic analysis of climate change mitigation strategies and investment options;
- Training to increase awareness of legal frameworks and coordination between the private sector, non-governmental organizations, government and other stakeholders for information exchange;
- Support for partnerships to improve project preparation;
- Conducting of workshops to promote understanding of climate change financial mechanisms specific to energy efficiency and climate change studies;

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<sup>16</sup> DESA, FAO, OAS, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNITAR, UNU, WMO and the World Bank.

- Provision of information systems, especially utilizing the Internet, which allow stakeholders to collect data and learn about training, funding, and other relevant climate change issues;
- Conducting of regional workshops on conservation and agriculture to increase awareness of policy and decision makers;
- Conducting of workshops to identify CDM projects and present findings to the general public.

#### **H. Coordination and cooperation**

46. Seven Annex II Parties<sup>15</sup> reported activities and programmes which facilitate capacity-building for coordination and cooperation. In general, the activities aim to strengthen the links within developing countries and between developing countries and developed countries, through joint programmes, sharing of experience and information, and cyber forums.

47. Examples of the reported activities and programmes for coordination and cooperation are:

- Promotion of an internet-based information resource and discussion platform on energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies;
- Exchange of information exchange to promote climate change mitigation among countries and regions;
- Support for local environmental desks, information networks, and mechanisms for sharing experience;
- Support for joint efforts in economic modelling and environmental policy;
- Establishment of a centre to facilitate technical cooperation with China to disseminate information on energy and environmental technology related to electric power;
- Exchange of information and implementation of demonstration projects and research on energy and environmental technologies for clean coal, oil, and gas;
- Facilitation of networking between United States and Chinese company representatives, and development of a strategy for fostering United States/Chinese joint ventures to promote renewable energy electrification in China.

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<sup>15</sup> AUS, AUT, DEU, EU, ITA, NOR and the USA.

48. Six intergovernmental organizations<sup>16</sup> reported capacity-building activities for cooperation and coordination in climate change. There are 11 activities in Asia, 9 in Africa, 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean and one global activity. The reported activities involve training workshops, certificate programmes, research, countries studies, data collection, transferring meteorological technologies, and technical support missions. They also enhance regional networking to facilitate information exchange, policy dialogue, and the establishment of regional collaboration.

49. Examples of the reported activities for cooperation and coordination are:

- Conducting of regional workshops in the Pacific region and the coordination of activities in the Middle East;
- Enhancement of the Caribbean network of sea-level gauges and meteorological sensors;
- Conducting of workshops to increase the awareness of African countries of the possible benefits of CDM projects;
- Provision of technical assistance for forecasting and national meteorological monitoring systems in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger;
- Assessment of information needs of developing countries and technical capacities, particularly on their access to the Internet;
- Implementation of feasibility studies in the Caribbean and improvement of forecasting systems for severe weather events such as El Niño;
- Creation of a global conceptual framework for the CDM, including two prototype spreadsheets representing the possible configurations of industrial sector CDM projects.

### **I. Improved decision-making**

50. Six Annex II Parties<sup>17</sup> have reported activities and programmes that facilitate capacity-building for improved decision-making. The programmes commonly involve workshops, courses for policy makers and key stakeholders on climate change issues, consultative meetings on climate change, data gathering, and dissemination of information.

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<sup>16</sup> DESA, ESCAP, OAS, UNIDO, UNITAR and WMO.

<sup>17</sup> AUS, DNK, EU, NOR, SWE and the USA.

51. Examples of the reported activities and programmes for improved decision-making are:

- Assistance to national governments in exploring the opportunities and benefits of participating in the CDM;
- Strengthening of capacity of the relevant authorities to manage the CDM in their countries and to better understand the issues and opportunities presented by international markets;
- Collection of data and identification of key markets and institutional barriers to energy efficiency in China;
- Assistance to governments in planning and implementing measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change, develop climate strategies, and identify and implement environmental projects.

52. Ten intergovernmental organizations<sup>18</sup> reported capacity-building activities for improved decision-making in climate change. There are 17 activities in Asia, 15 in Africa, 17 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and five global activities. The reported activities involve research, training workshops, certificate programmes, consensus-building activities, data collection, and enhanced information systems. Some of the projects produce technical documents that analyse the effects of climate change in various sectors. Most of the activities aim at improving the access of information of policy makers and/or improve the quality of information so that decisions can be based on sound environmental and social research.

53. Examples of the reported activities and programmes for improved decision-making are:

- Production of publications and implementation of pilot projects on sustainable energy and climate change mitigation;
- Publication of *Sustainable Energy Strategies: Materials for Decision-Makers*;
- Conducting of workshops for consensus building and enhancing the negotiation capacities of the Group of 77 and China;
- Conducting of workshops to review the policy dimensions of the UNFCCC and on policy development for the energy sector in sustainable economic development;
- Implementation of pilot projects to improve the meteorological applications in southern Africa;

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<sup>18</sup> ADB, ESCAP, FAO, OAS, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WMO and the World Bank.

- Provision of training centres, such as a drought monitoring centre in southern Africa;
- Conducting of workshops for negotiators, experts and ministers and financial advisors on financial issues.

## V. OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSION

54. The following observations may be useful to Parties in considering the information presented above:

- (a) Most intergovernmental organizations reported that the financial support for their activities comes from Annex II Parties and the GEF;
- (b) Many Annex II Parties indicated their contribution to the GEF as constituting a significant part of their efforts aimed at capacity-building in the area of climate change;
- (c) Many of the activities and programmes reported by Annex II Parties were aimed at building the capacity of developing countries to mitigate climate change either through GHG emission reductions or through removals by sinks;
- (d) Most of the activities and programmes reported by Annex II Parties included capacity-building as only one of many objectives.

55. Based on the information provided, it appears that there are activities and programmes carried out and/or supported by Annex II Parties and intergovernmental organizations which respond to the capacity-building needs of non-Annex I Parties as indicated in the annex to decision 10/CP.5. However, because the information provided does not indicate consistently the scope, magnitude, target beneficiaries, results, outputs, and other parameters of the reported activities and programmes, it is not possible in this note to indicate the extent to which the reported activities and programmes have met the capacity-building needs listed in annex to decision 10/CP.5.

56. At its fifth session, the COP decided that “existing capacity-building activities and programmes should be comprehensively assessed to determine their effectiveness and to gaps and weaknesses in ongoing efforts, and that the special needs of developing countries should be further elaborated in accordance with this decision, through a country-driven process, so as to take a comprehensive decision at its sixth session” (decision 10/CP.5, para. 1 (c)). Parties may wish to provide further guidance on how other information sources may be presented to strengthen the decision-making process envisaged in decision 10/CP.5.

**Annex I:**  
**LIST OF INFORMATION COMPILED**

**A. List of Annex II Parties whose national communications were reviewed for this compilation and synthesis**

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Australia (AUS)     | 14. Japan (JPN)   |
| 2. Austria (AUT)       | 15. Netherlands (NLD)   |
| 3. Belgium (BEL)       | 16. New Zealand (NZL)   |
| 4. Canada (CAN)        | 17. Norway (NOR)  |
| 5. Denmark (DNK)       | 18. Portugal (PRT)  |
| 6. European Union (EU) | 19. Spain (ESP)   |
| 7. Finland (FIN)       | 20. Sweden (SWE)  |
| 8. France (FRA)        | 21. Switzerland (CHE)   |
| 9. Germany (DEU)       | 22. United Kingdom of Great Britain and<br>Northern Ireland (GBR) |
| 10. Greece (GRC)       | 23. United States of America (USA)                                |
| 11. Iceland (ISL)      |   |
| 12. Ireland (IRL)      |   |
| 13. Italy (ITA)        |   |

**Note:**

Luxembourg and Turkey did not submit their second national communications as at 30 April 2000.

**B. List of Annex II Parties which submitted information in document FCCC/SB/2000/INF.8 to supplement information contained in their national communications**

1. Australia
2. Canada
3. Japan
4. New Zealand
5. Norway
6. Portugal on behalf of the European Community and its member States
7. United States of America

**C. List of intergovernmental organizations which submitted information on their ongoing capacity-building activities in document FCCC/SB/2000/INF.9**

1. Asian Development Bank (ADB)
2. Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
3. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
4. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
5. Organization of American States (OAS)
6. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

7. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
8. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
9. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
10. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
11. United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
12. United Nations University (UNU)
13. World Health Organization (WHO)
14. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
15. World Bank



**Annex II**  
**SUMMARY TABLES OF COMPILED INFORMATION**

**Table 1: Summary of information on activities and programmes of Annex II Parties**

	Institutional capacity-building	Capacity-building under the CDM	Human resources development	Technology transfer	National communications	Adaptation	Public awareness	Coordination and cooperation	Improved decision-making
AUS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AUT				X			X	X	
CAN				X			X		
DEU	X		X					X	
DNK	X		X						X
EU	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
FIN			X			X	X		
FRA							X		
ISL						X			
ITA	X		X			X	X	X	
JPN	X		X			X	X		
NLD	X		X	X	X		X		
NOR	X	X	X				X	X	X
NZL	X		X		X	X			
PRT	X		X						
SWE	X		X				X		X
USA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

*Note:*

Six Annex II Parties (BEL, GBR, GRC, IRL, CHE and ESP) did not provide information on specific capacity-building activities or programmes, and therefore are not included in the table.

**Table 2: Summary of information on activities of intergovernmental organizations**

	<b>Institutional capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building under the CDM</b>	<b>Human resources development</b>	<b>Technology transfer</b>	<b>National communications</b>	<b>Adaptation</b>	<b>Public awareness</b>	<b>Coordination and cooperation</b>	<b>Improved decision-making</b>
<b>Activities in Africa</b>	UNEP	UNEP, UNIDO	DESA, UNEP, UNIDO, WMO	DESA, UNIDO			DESA, UNEP	UNIDO, WMO	UNEP, UNIDO, WMO
<b>Activities in Asia and the Pacific</b>	DESA, FAO, UNITAR	ADB, FAO, UNDP	ADB, DESA, FAO, UNITAR, UNU, WHO, WMO	ADB, DESA, FAO, UNITAR, WHO	ADB, ESCAP, FAO, UNITAR	FAO, UNITAR	FAO, UNCTAD, UNITAR, UNU	DESA, ESCAP, UNITAR	ADB, ESCAP, FAO, UNITAR
<b>Activities in Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	OAS, WMO	OAS, UNDP	OAS, UNDP, UNU	DESA, OAS, UNDP, WMO	OAS	OAS	OAS, UNU, WMO	DESA, OAS, WMO	OAS, UNDP, WMO
<b>Activities which are global</b>	UNDP, UNEP, UNITAR, WMO	UNIDO, World Bank	DESA, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNITAR, UNU, World Bank, WHO, WMO	DESA, UNITAR, UNU, World Bank	UNEP, UNITAR, WHO	UNEP, UNITAR, WMO	FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNITAR, UNU, World Bank, WMO	UNIDO, UNITAR	FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, World Bank

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