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Item 8 (a) of the provisional agenda

Capacity-building under the Convention

Capacity-building for developing countries

Item 11 (a) of the provisional agenda

Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

Capacity-building for developing countries

**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 and relevant organizations received by September 2007. 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 review of the implementation of capacity-building.

* This document was submitted late because compilation of activities took longer than expected.

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I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties, 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, drawing upon information contained in submissions by Parties, national communications (NCs), 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 on 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 (EB) of the clean development mechanism (CDM) relating to regional distribution of CDM project activities and related capacity-building.
3. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), at its twenty-sixth session,¹ agreed on a structured format for a summary of activities to be included in the synthesis report and invited Parties and other relevant organizations to consider the use of this format in making their submissions.

B. Scope of the note

4. This synthesis report summarizes information on capacity-building activities undertaken in developing countries, identified capacity needs and gaps, experiences and lessons learned. It focuses on activities undertaken between 2004 and 2007, although for countries that had not submitted a national communication in this period, an older report was used. The document contains information available to the secretariat as at the end of September 2007.
5. The information is drawn from submissions by Parties and reports of activities provided by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention in their NCs, and by developing countries in their NCs, NAPAs, TNAs and NCSAs. Reports of relevant multilateral and bilateral agencies and the CDM EB were also taken into account in sections related to capacity-building activities under the Kyoto Protocol.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

6. The SBI may wish to consider this document in the annual monitoring of the implementation of the capacity-building framework.

II. Overview of capacity-building activities

A. Capacity-building activities by the secretariat

7. The framework for capacity-building for developing countries lists 15 needs and areas for capacity-building.² These are being addressed by various programmes of the secretariat and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and through numerous activities and programmes by Parties and various organizations.

¹ FCCC/SBI/2007/15, paragraphs 92–93.

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

8. Past activities by the secretariat to implement capacity-building in accordance with decision 2/CP.7 and subsequent decisions on capacity-building were presented in a report to the SBI at its twenty-fourth session (FCCC/SBI/2006/16). Updated information is summarized in tables 1 to 5. Table 1 lists capacity-building activities undertaken to address special needs of least developed countries (LDCs); 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; and table 5 lists activities in support of NCs from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.

9. In addition, the CDM EB, in its role as regulatory body, has undertaken measures to enhance the understanding and participation of different actors involved in the CDM. Activities have included:

- (a) A CDM EB question-and-answer session at each session of the subsidiary bodies;
- (b) A meeting of the CDM EB with stakeholders during each meeting of the Board;
- (c) A forum for CDM designated national authorities.³

10. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in cooperation with the secretariat, launched a Web portal designed to facilitate exchange of information among buyers, sellers and service providers engaged in the CDM.⁴

11. A major capacity-building effort for the CDM is the Nairobi Framework,⁵ initiated by the African Development Bank, United Nations Development Programme, UNEP, World Bank Group and the secretariat with the specific target of helping developing countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, to improve their level of participation in the CDM.

B. Capacity-building activities by Parties

12. A compilation of activities by Parties in the implementation of the capacity-building framework is available from the UNFCCC website.⁶ This compilation is used as the basis for tables 6 and 7 that are presented in the annex. Given the difference in detail and date of submission of source documents (NCs, NCSAs, etc.), it is possible that some needs would have been addressed, or are being addressed, in the respective countries since the submission of the documents. Submissions from Parties indicated that lists of activities reported were not exhaustive, and so the compilation should be treated as indicative and not a complete picture of all that is taking place.

III. Synthesis of capacity-building activities

A. Summary of capacity-building activities

13. Capacity-building took many forms, including:

- (a) Targeted capacity-building through stand-alone projects and activities;
- (b) Embedded capacity-building in regular projects and activities;
- (c) Enabling activities (through the GEF);
- (d) Technical support;

³ A meeting of the designated national authority forum was held on 4–5 October 2007 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

⁴ <www.cdm-bazaar.net>.

⁵ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/Nairobi_Framework/index.html>.

⁶ <www.unfccc.int/4086>.

(e) Special programmes for LDCs and small island developing States.

14. Activities targeted the creation of well-trained individuals as well as a critical mass of experts in a given thematic area or area of involvement in the Convention process, the establishment and enhancement of institutions to carry out tasks more effectively, and societal change through improved public awareness and creation of a conducive environment for addressing climate change. Support was given through technical support, through funding for activities and projects, and through improving availability and access to data and tools.

15. In many cases, activities addressed more than one objective, and when taken collectively, results show a strong investment in capacity-building under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.

16. A synthesis of capacity-building activities is given in table 6, for activities under the Convention, arranged according to elements of the scope for capacity-building in decision 2/CP.7, annex, paragraph 15. Activities under the Kyoto Protocol, in direct response to decision 29/CMP.1, are given in table 7. These two tables follow the structured format agreed to by Parties at SBI 26.⁷

B. Summary of issues raised in submissions from Parties

17. The submissions from Parties indicate that the capacity-building framework is being implemented in many developing countries and revealed remarkable achievements in nearly all elements of the framework.

18. Capacity-building for climate change is considered to be an essential part of sustainable development and to play a critical role in the minimization of and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change. Integration of capacity-building objectives and implementation plans into national development strategies is considered useful. Within this broader context of capacity-building, capacity-building by some Parties is guided by the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, Ownership, Harmonisation, Alignment, Results and Mutual Accountability of 2005.⁸

19. The importance for capacity-building activities to be country driven and compatible with national priorities was reaffirmed in all submissions. Some Parties felt that the focus should be on mainstreaming climate related capacity-building within the context of wider sustainable development strategies and development programmes, while ensuring prioritization of climate change issues in national and local planning and decision-making.

20. The importance of early and continuous involvement of all partners was raised in most of the submissions. Successful capacity-building requires a strong partnership between developing and developed nations, with all partner countries and donors being involved at an early stage in the planning of capacity-building activities and present throughout their realization. In order for enhanced capacities to be sustained, it was seen to be vital that government bodies take ownership of capacity-building projects and that there is good communication between the stakeholders involved. Parties also noted that early engagement of the private sector may increase its willingness to invest in a project.

21. For small countries, lack of qualified personnel still hinders their ability to address all requirements of the Convention and the Protocol in a sustainable way. Attendance at regional and international forums, practical information sharing with other developing countries, development of a long-term approach to education, inclusion of training components in projects and provision of incentives for the host country practitioners to manage and maintain projects were named as necessary measures to address this challenge.

⁷ FCCC/SBI/2007/15, paragraph 92.

⁸ <http://www.oecd.org/document/18/0,3343,en_2649_3236398_35401554_1_1_1_1,00.html>.

22. On the subject of developing concrete capacity-building projects, Parties noted the importance of allocating sufficient time to carefully identify existing needs and gaps. They also saw great value in replicating model projects (adjusting them to local conditions). In cases where more than one organization is involved in a project only one group should have ultimate responsibility for its successful implementation.

23. It was also noted that it is preferable for policies needed for project implementation be in place before the projects start to be implemented. However, project development and policy/regulation formulation activities could be implemented concurrently. It was noted, though, that without the appropriate policy framework, projects would not be sustainable.

24. Learning by doing was reaffirmed as an important principle in capacity-building.

25. There is an emergence of South–South capacity-building, including support for activities, which is a sign of the importance of regional cooperation.

26. Global projects, such as those funded through the GEF, serve as a catalyst for capacity-building in multiple sectors and across different scales. The network that is built by such projects help to increase participation of developing country scientists in international forums, as national experts are discovered and nurtured during a project's development and implementation.

27. A proposal was made for the establishment and strengthening of information systems at the national level to facilitate coordination of capacity-building activities in order to avoid duplication of efforts.

28. It was mentioned that adaptation should be a priority under development planning, and that capacity-building should be enhanced in NAPAs, preparation and implementation, outreach, and in enhancing early warning systems.

29. It was proposed that a process be put in place for the review of the capacity-building framework in relation to discussions about the future and that new areas of capacity-building under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol be integrated into the main capacity-building frameworks.

30. Concerns remain over the capacity of Parties to participate in the CDM, particularly African Parties.

IV. Issues for further consideration

31. The SBI may wish to consider the following points when drawing their conclusions on the annual monitoring of capacity-building:

- (a) This was the first secretariat report to use the structured format developed at SBI 26, and there may be some structural changes suggested, taking into account the type and quality of data that was compiled from the defined sources;
- (b) There were only a small number of submissions from developing country Parties;
- (c) To facilitate future reporting, the SBI may wish to request the secretariat to make available previous submissions and detailed compilations of activities on the secretariat website, with the capability for Parties to update and add to the database. This would facilitate use of the information during the comprehensive review of the capacity-building framework that is scheduled to start at SBI 28;⁹

⁹ Decision 2/CP.10, paragraph 7.

- (d) Country profiles of capacity needs, based on the NCSAs and updated frequently, would be a useful baseline for monitoring capacity-building at the national level, and would facilitate matching needs with support;
- (e) There are many capacity-building activities carried out that are not within the framework under decision 2/CP.7, or decision 29/CMP.1 and related decisions, such as under national development planning, but nevertheless build capacity in the areas under consideration. It would be useful to draw upon lessons learned and best practices from those activities;
- (f) To promote exchange of best practices and lessons learned, the SBI may wish to invite Parties to make submissions on these, to be used by the secretariat and relevant organizations to produce outreach materials on capacity-building;
- (g) A synthesis of best practices and lessons learned from the many capacity-building activities under the CDM could be carried out, with a view to guiding the design and implementation of capacity-building in the post-2012 regime, when carbon management will become even more critical;
- (h) To accommodate new areas for capacity-building or to highlight priority areas such as for adaptation, a process is needed to expand the current capacity-building framework to better address emerging issues.

Table 1. Capacity-building activities by the secretariat to address special needs of least developed countries, 2006–2007

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
Ninth meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)	To assess the progress in implementing the programme of work agreed by the LEG	6–8 April 2006 Dhaka, Bangladesh	UNFCCC secretariat and LEG	< http://unfccc.int/documentation/documents/advanced_search/items/3594.php?rec=j&priref=600003746 - beg>
Tenth meeting of the LEG	To assess the progress in implementing the programme of work agreed by the LEG	4–6 September 2006 Kampala, Uganda	UNFCCC secretariat and LEG	< http://unfccc.int/documentation/documents/advanced_search/items/3594.php?rec=j&priref=600004012 - beg>
Eleventh meeting of the LEG	To assess the progress in implementing the programme of work agreed by the LEG	26–28 March 2007 Honiara, Solomon Islands	UNFCCC secretariat and LEG	< http://unfccc.int/documentation/documents/advanced_search/items/3594.php?rec=j&priref=600004227 - beg>
Twelfth meeting of the LEG	To assess the progress in implementing the programme of work agreed by the LEG	6–8 September 2007 Bangkok, Thailand	UNFCCC secretariat and LEG	Not yet available
LEG stocktaking meeting on the progress made by Parties in preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs)	To undertake a comprehensive assessment of the status of NAPA preparation; facilitate the sharing of experiences in NAPA preparation and implementation; identify best practices in NAPA preparation; guide NAPA project implementation; and consider how best to integrate NAPA activities into national development planning	3–5 September 2007 Bangkok, Thailand	UNFCCC secretariat, LEG, Global Environment Facility (GEF), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, World Bank and Asian Development Bank	< http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/ldc/items/4055.php >
NAPA technical workshop for francophone African least developed countries (LDCs)	Regional training workshop on NAPA preparation for all francophone African LDCs (attended by Benin, Cape Verde, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Mali and Togo)	20–22 August 2007 Dakar, Senegal	UNFCCC secretariat, LEG, Environmental Development Action In The Third World (ENDA), GEF, IFAD, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), UNDP and UNEP	< http://www.napapana.org/private/modules/knowledgebox/io/file.php?entry=1048&field=26 >

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
NAPA technical workshop for small island developing States (SIDS) LDCs	Regional training workshop on NAPA preparation for SIDS LDCs (attended by Maldives, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu)	26–28 March 2007 Honiara, Solomon Islands	UNFCCC secretariat, LEG, GEF, SEI, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, UNDP and UNITAR	< http://www.napa-pana.org/?q=en/node/7 >
NAPA technical workshop for anglophone African LDCs	Regional training workshop on NAPA preparation for all anglophone African LDCs (attended by Ethiopia, Gambia, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Sudan and United Republic of Tanzania)	30 August– 1 September 2006 Nairobi, Kenya	UNFCCC secretariat, LEG, ENDA, GEF, SEI, UNDP, UNEP and UNITAR	< http://www.napa-pana.org/?q=en/node/22 >

Table 2. Capacity-building activities in support of adaptation, 2006–2007

Activity	Scope of the activity in line with decision 2/CP.7, paragraph 15	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
Workshops and expert meetings under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability and adaptation assessment (V&A) • Capacity-building for implementation of adaptation measures • Information and networking, including the establishment of databases 	The aim of the Nairobi work programme is to assist all Parties, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and the small island developing States (SIDS) to improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, V&A, and to make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures to respond to climate change on a sound scientific, technical and socio-economic basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on climate related risks and extreme events, Cairo, Egypt, 18–20 June 2007 • Workshop on adaptation planning and practices, Rome, Italy, 10–12 September 2007 • Workshops and expert meetings on socio-economic information, methods and tools, data and observation and climate modelling will take place in 2008 	UNFCCC secretariat and 90 other United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations	< http://unfccc.int/3633.php >

Activity	Scope of the activity in line with decision 2/CP.7, paragraph 15	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
Remaining regional adaptation workshops or/expert meetings mandated by decision 1/CP.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V&A assessment • Capacity-building for implementation of adaptation measures • Needs arising out of the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention • Information and networking, including the establishment of databases 	Facilitation of information exchange and integrated assessments to assist Parties in identifying specific adaptation needs and concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation expert meetings SIDS, Part I for Caribbean and Atlantic Ocean SIDS, Kingston, Jamaica, 5–7 February 2007; Part II for Pacific and Indian Ocean SIDS, Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 26–28 February 2007, • Asian regional adaptation workshop, Beijing, China, 11–13 April 2007 	UNFCCC secretariat, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Regional Economic Commissions	< http://unfccc.int/2535.php >
Database on local coping strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity-building for implementation of adaptation measures • Needs arising out of the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention • Information and networking, including the establishment of databases 	Dissemination of information and best practices	August 2005, latest update August 2007	UNFCCC secretariat	< http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/adaptation/ >

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

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
Regional workshops on Article 6 of the Convention under decision 11/CP.8	To advance the work on assessing needs, identifying priorities, sharing experience and exchanging information on related activities	Small island developing States workshop (Rodney Bay, St. Lucia), 3–5 July 2007	UNFCCC secretariat, United Nations Environment Programme	< http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/education_and_outreach/items/3143.php >
Development and maintenance of the information network clearing house on Article 6 of the Convention (CC:iNet)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate access to information sources on public information, education and training in climate change 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 people to take effective action on climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal for an information network clearing house: June 2003 Options presented for development: December 2004 Prototype launched: December 2005 	UNFCCC secretariat	< http://unfccc.int/ccinet >

Table 4. Capacity-building in support of technology transfer, 2006–2007

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
Publication of <i>Preparing and Presenting Proposals: A Guidebook on Preparing Technology Transfer Projects for Financing</i> (the practitioners' guide)	To assist project developers in developing countries in preparing financing proposals that will meet the standards of international finance providers	November 2006	UNFCCC secretariat and Expert Group on Technology Transfer	< http://ttclear.unfccc.int/ttclear/html/lfPG.htm >
Hands-on training in preparing project proposals for financing	To introduce the participants to the content and use of the practitioners' guide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> November 2006 June 2007 	UNFCCC secretariat	< http://ttclear.unfccc.int > and FCCC/SBSTA/2007/11

Table 5. Capacity-building in support of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, 2006–2007

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies involved	Activity report or Web link for further information
Collaborative Scoping Meeting for Sustainable National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management Systems in Southeast Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assess the status and needs of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories in the region • To increase regional capacity to better manage national GHG inventories • To develop a capacity-building programme for the region 	11–13 June 2007 Manila, Philippines	Government of the Philippines, UNFCCC secretariat and United States Environmental Protection Agency	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the process of preparing national communications through exchange of good practices • 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 on National Communications from Parties not included in the Annex I to the Convention	FCCC/SBI/2007/28
Training Workshop on Developing Adaptation Strategies for the Asia and Africa Regions	To enhance the capacity of developing country experts and national teams for developing adaptation and developing fundable adaptation projects	30 October– 2 November 2007 Jakarta, Indonesia	Government of Indonesia, UNFCCC secretariat, United Nations Institute for Training and Research, United Nations Development Programme, World Conservation Union and the Asia Pacific Network	

Table 6. Summary table for annual reporting of the monitoring of capacity-building in developing countries

Scope of capacity-building need and area (from decision 2/CP.7, annex, paragraph 15)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(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 of climate change secretariats and national focal points (NFPs) by many countries • Establishment of climate change project offices, teams and units, using Global Environment Facility (GEF) enabling activity funding, for initial national communications (INCs) or national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) • NFPs mainly established in environment ministries, although a few established in meteorology • Enhancement of Internet access by some least developed countries (LDCs) through GEF support • Technical and institutional capacity-building to make climate change secretariats functional • Provision of support by Parties included in Annex II to the Convention (Annex II Parties) for regional centres and energy projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a climate change unit, office or cell, which creates a centre of capacity to address and implement climate change projects and activities • Run demonstration projects (e.g. for energy conservation and use of clean energy), which help build capacity by doing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF enabling activity funding is a key source of support for many national climate change secretariats • Gaps in funding between various GEF enabling activities lead to breaks in ability to address climate change issues for some countries, especially LDCs • Even after submitting their INC and NAPA, some LDCs still require support in setting up and maintaining climate change units or offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing and maintaining climate change offices or units as reflected in reports spanning 2001 to 2007 • Maintaining technical capacity and funding (where climate change units exist) • Funding in between GEF projects to retain climate change capacity and ensure project development after national communications (NCs) and NAPAs are completed 	A01–A28 ^a

^a This code refers to a data entry in a table of activities compiled from national communications, other national reports and submissions from Parties that is available on the secretariat website at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/4093.php>.

Scope of capacity-building need and area (from decision 2/CP.7, annex, paragraph 15)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(b) Enhancement and/or creation of an enabling environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of support by Annex II Parties and United Nations agencies to countries and regions for drafting climate and energy policies, to create an enabling environment for technology transfer for clean air • Provision of funding by Annex II Parties for renewable energy projects and more efficient energy use in some countries • Production of publications and tool kits to share lessons and promote best practice and assessment in the energy sector 	Unavailable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding through regional groupings and networks enables assistance to reach more countries • Creating appropriate legal frameworks for integrating climate change into planning and sectors is a precursor to successful integration and execution of particular climate change functions, such as the case for the clean development mechanism (CDM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial and technical support to formulate national climate change policies • Technical and financial support for mainstreaming climate change in development planning, national policies and legislative frameworks. In particular: integration of climate change into transportation plans, adaptation frameworks, sustainable energy management and sustainable development strategies • Translating scientific assessments into policy and action • Technical capacity for integrated assessment, including modelling • Support and capacity-building in community outreach • Institutions to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy sources 	B01–B26 ^b

^b This code refers to a data entry in a table of activities compiled from national communications, other national reports and submissions from Parties that is available on the secretariat website at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/4093.php>.

Scope of capacity-building need and area (from decision 2/CP.7, annex, paragraph 15)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(c) National communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of funding by the GEF and some Annex II Parties to support preparation of NCs, with national funding made available in some cases • Training workshops conducted by the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention and other organizations • Provision of support to regional and international organizations that promote reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear institutional arrangements for producing the national communications • Establishment and maintenance of teams that integrate the preparation of the national communication into their usual areas of work • Establishment of priority areas of work based on qualitative and/or quantitative assessments • Documentation of methodologies, models, data, and other key aspects of the analytical framework • The existence or establishment of a data system to ensure that essential information and materials are preserved • Quality assurance/quality control procedures • Education, training and other forms of building national capacity for producing national communications • A plan to improve future national communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most national capacities to prepare NCs are built through learning by doing • Training workshops supporting NC preparation are key to building capacity • The enhanced capacity of experts within regions due to similar background facilitates better understanding and sharing of experiences of countries • Ease of sharing and extrapolating the results of climate scenarios of countries with those similar national circumstances • South–South cooperation can save time and resources for a group of countries sharing activities in a project with common objectives and it may also assist in overcoming language barriers, easing exchange of information and outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional funding to implement identified activities • Funding to establish permanent institutional arrangements for preparation of NCs • Funding for training and education of national experts • Inaccessibility and quality of data • Lack of ministerial coordination and sectoral agency support • Maintaining and developing technical teams • Lack of locally available information and knowledge on vulnerability and adaptation • Timely availability of funds • Lack of availability of local experts and resources 	C01–C17 ^c and FCCC/SBI/2007/28

^c This code refers to a data entry in a table of activities compiled from national communications, other national reports and submissions from Parties that is available on the secretariat website at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/4093.php>.

Scope of capacity-building need and area (from decision 2/CP.7, annex, paragraph 15)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(d) National climate change programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in preparing national climate change action plans as part of GEF support for preparation of INCs • Preparation of national climate change action plans (NCCAPs) funded through GEF enabling activity funding 	Unavailable	Unavailable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial and technological assistance for development, consolidation and enhancement of NCCAPs • Support for implementing action plans, overcoming identified barriers, conducting related research, implementing pilot adaptation and mitigation projects and increasing public awareness • Training for national climate change committees • Funding for some countries to maintain national climate change programmes 	D01–D151 ^d

^d This code refers to a data entry in a table of activities compiled from national communications, other national reports and submissions from Parties that is available on the secretariat website at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/4093.php>.

Scope of capacity-building need and area (from decision 2/CP.7, annex, paragraph 15)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(e) Greenhouse gas inventories, emission database management, and systems for collecting, managing and utilizing activity data and emission factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several training workshops to assist developing countries in preparing GHG inventories, supported by GEF enabling activity funding, United Nations agencies, regional banks and Annex II Parties • Training courses developed and offered, including by online means • Development of tools to assist in analysis of emissions 	Unavailable	The process of preparing the INC builds national capacity for preparing GHG inventories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening institutions that support GHG inventories and management of data • Dedicated inventory programmes and training of national experts to improve accuracy and delivery of GHG emissions inventories • Institutions dedicated to land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) issues • National data systems to support GHG inventory work • Support for developing local emission factors to enhance GHG inventories • Training in preparing GHG inventories and sustained technical and financial support 	E01–E54 ^e

^e This code refers to a data entry in a table of activities compiled from national communications, other national reports and submissions from Parties that is available on the secretariat website at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/4093.php>.

Scope of capacity-building need and area (from decision 2/CP.7, annex, paragraph 15)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(f) Vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding provided by many organizations and agencies to conduct V&A assessments by sector, country or region • Several training workshops conducted by various organizations and programmes in all regions • Regional programmes for partnering countries of different capacities to promote South–South capacity-building • Production of publications including guidebooks, tool kits and summaries of lessons learned and best practices to promote capacity-building • Several regional and global programmes to support capacity-building for V&A assessments through regional and national case studies • Development of data products and training packages to support V&A assessment, including many available through the Internet 	Unavailable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attending training workshops is a useful capacity-building activity for many countries • Capacity can be lost quickly if experts take new jobs • Training that is linked to specific products (e.g. the INC or NAPA) is more focused and has a bigger impact • Poor coordination of training and other capacity-building efforts can result from different organizations targeting the same countries and regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support and training to conduct assessment activities in specific sectors and develop adaptation strategies • Enhancing current climate change models used for vulnerability assessment and skills and the technical capacity of climate change units to enable them to use those models • Support for converting assessment project concepts into projects and proposals for funding • Support for conducting research relevant to local situations • Improved access to data for national studies and assessments, including national/local projections of climate change and sea level rise • Training for local institutions and local experts in V&A assessment in sectors of great economic importance to countries • Support for strengthening national science as a basis for assessments • Improving V&A assessment models and making them relevant to local, national and regional situations • More attention to ecosystem studies and modelling to support V&A assessment 	F01–F77 ^f

^f This code refers to a data entry in a table of activities compiled from national communications, other national reports and submissions from Parties that is available on the secretariat website at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/4093.php>.

Scope of capacity-building need and area (from decision 2/CP.7, annex, paragraph 15)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(g) Capacity-building for implementation of adaptation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support provided by Annex II Parties for conducting V&A assessments and developing tool kits, guidebooks and information kits to support adaptation planning • Support provided by various organizations for implementing projects designed to reduce climate change risk • Funding provided by Annex II Parties for projects designed to build capacity for adaptation through bilateral support or through funds under the Convention administered through the GEF 	Unavailable	Unavailable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding to implement adaptation measures, and capacity-building for development of funding proposals for projects • Support for institutions to develop capacity to coordinate planning and implementation of adaptation • Awareness-raising, research and technical support for adaptation • Technology transfer to support implementation of adaptation measures • Capacity to evaluate the economic costs of adaptation and develop full adaptation projects • Pilot adaptation projects to help build national level capacity for adaptation • Technical support for specific adaptation measures 	G01–G56 ^g

^g This code refers to a data entry in a table of activities compiled from national communications, other national reports and submissions from Parties that is available on the secretariat website at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/4093.php>.

Scope of capacity-building need and area (from decision 2/CP.7, annex, paragraph 15)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(h) Assessment for implementation of mitigation options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training workshops on assessment of GHG mitigation options as part of support for preparation of NCs • Support provided to countries for studying and developing technological and cost-effective mitigation options • Development by countries of project proposals for mitigation measures (including for greater use of renewable energies in rural areas) • Development of projects to remove barriers to the implementation of energy efficiency and other mitigation measures • Funding provided by Annex II Parties for projects at the sectoral level to promote energy efficiency and development of technologies for mitigation (including activities for specific GHGs such as methane) and for outreach efforts 	Unavailable	Unavailable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support and capacity-building to identify and assess mitigation options by sector, including use of economic analysis • Technical support and training for local staff in implementing mitigation projects • Pilot demonstration projects to help build national capacity for mitigation activities • Support for national and regional centres that would promote energy conservation and efficiency 	H01–H44 ^h

^h This code refers to a data entry in a table of activities compiled from national communications, other national reports and submissions from Parties that is available on the secretariat website at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/4093.php>.

Scope of capacity-building need and area (from decision 2/CP.7, annex, paragraph 15)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(i) Research and systematic observation, including meteorological, hydrological and climatological services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support provided by Annex II Parties and various organizations for monitoring programmes, research activities, modelling and database development, including use of the global climate observing system • Establishment of comprehensive monitoring systems over land, in water and along coastal areas • Development of graduate university programmes in energy, climate change and meteorology • Science field campaigns to study links between land use, emissions, ecosystems and climate, funded by multiple organizations including developing country science agencies 	Unavailable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global monitoring efforts are useful in supporting early warning systems and disaster preparedness, since these systems are too expensive for many developing countries to mount and maintain • Availability of data does not automatically lead to their use in supporting decision-making and implementation of projects. Efforts are needed to translate data into useful information and to build capacity to use these data to support operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and financial support for research to support action and development of options • Capacity strengthening, financing, training of staff and provision of relevant equipment to establish, improve and upgrade systematic observation systems and networks and increase scope of observations • Support for establishing climate monitoring units • Technical and financial assistance to rehabilitate, expand and operate systematic monitoring networks, including training for personnel • Assistance in development and improvement of early warning systems 	I01–I88 ¹

¹This code refers to a data entry in a table of activities compiled from national communications, other national reports and submissions from Parties that is available on the secretariat website at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/4093.php>.

Scope of capacity-building need and area (from decision 2/CP.7, annex, paragraph 15)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(i) (Continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of developing country scientists at international science conferences and in scientific assessments, supported by Annex II Parties • Support provided by Annex II Parties for regional research and centres • Support provided by Annex II Parties for research on global climate that has broad relevance and application • Support provided by Annex II Parties for regional and global operational monitoring systems that provide support to numerous applications such as in early warning systems and weather predictions including for El Niño/Southern Oscillation 		Regional science field campaigns can help to build scientific capacity in developing regions and to create scientific data to underpin integrated regional assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitization of historical data for use in climate change research and to support decision-making and early warning systems • Reliable Internet connections for accessing data available from regional and global data centres, and expertise to make full use of data in national and local applications 	

Scope of capacity-building need and area (from decision 2/CP.7, annex, paragraph 15)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(j) Development and transfer of technology	Funding provided by Annex II Parties for technology projects in developing countries in many areas, including clean and renewable energy, the CDM and adaptation	Unavailable	Implementing projects helps to develop national capacity in energy and other sectors, including at the rural levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of environmentally sound technologies • Assessment of appropriate technologies and their constraints • Identification of financing and investment options • Increasing national capacity to manage technological change • Development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies in certain areas, e.g. forestry, transportation, renewable energy or energy efficiency, as identified by countries 	J01–J61 ^j
(k) Improved decision-making, including assistance for participation in international negotiations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various partnerships funded by Annex II Parties to promote energy efficiency, clean energy production, pollution control and public-private partnerships • Funding provided by Annex II Parties to support participation of developing country delegates in climate change meetings including those under the Convention • Training workshops on negotiating skills offered by United Nations organizations and others 	Unavailable	Participation in regional and international forums is an important capacity-building measure for national experts and negotiators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing capacity-building activities aimed particularly at decision makers, allowing them to represent national positions and interests in international negotiations • Training in negotiating skills • Development of skills in policy formulation at the sectoral level 	K01–K21 ^k

^j This code refers to a data entry in a table of activities compiled from national communications, other national reports and submissions from Parties that is available on the secretariat website at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/4093.php>.

^k This code refers to a data entry in a table of activities compiled from national communications, other national reports and submissions from Parties that is available on the secretariat website at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/4093.php>.

Scope of capacity-building need and area (from decision 2/CP.7, annex, paragraph 15)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(l) Clean development mechanism ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops on CDM capacity-building, held bilaterally or at the regional level and supported by Annex II Parties and various organizations. Activities include general awareness-raising and technical sessions designed to build capacity in different stages of CDM project development • Support provided by Annex II Parties for detailed methodological work on the CDM in some developing countries, such as developing baselines for some key sectors • Support provided by organizations for design of carbon facilities in large developing countries, to facilitate capacity for CDM activities • Other training and awareness programmes on the CDM, conducted by several countries and organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out capacity-building in conjunction with development of real CDM projects • Draw on regional and national centres of excellence, which provide invaluable and affordable support to project developers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful establishment of a designated national authority (DNA) in a country is not enough by itself: substantial capacity-building is required to make the authority operational • Countries with a bigger pool of technical experts in all areas concerning the CDM have a higher chance of success in developing CDM project activities • Access to information on CDM basics through guidebooks, websites, etc., appears to have peaked in importance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support (especially for LDCs) to establish and operate DNAs • Support for increasing awareness of the CDM among the private sector in many developing countries • Technical training in CDM project development (methodologies, etc.) • Assistance in attracting investors for potential CDM activities, especially in the LULUCF sector, a sector that is important in African countries, given their reliance on natural resources for energy and rural livelihoods 	L01–L59 ^m

¹ More activities are given in table 7, under capacity-building needs under decision 29/CMP.1.

^m This code refers to a data entry in a table of activities compiled from national communications, other national reports and submissions from Parties that is available on the secretariat website at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/4093.php>.

Scope of capacity-building need and area (from decision 2/CP.7, annex, paragraph 15)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(m) Needs arising out of the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention ⁿ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and relevant United Nations agencies to support the preparation and implementation of NAPAs are given in table 1 • Contribution by Annex II Parties to the Least Developed Countries Fund to support the preparation and implementation of NAPAs • Support provided by Annex II Parties to United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to support the NAPA process • Support provided to countries by Annex II Parties to further develop NAPA project profiles for funding, in addition to the funding for preparation of the NAPA provided by the GEF 	Provide capacity-building materials and conduct training in multiple languages, which greatly increases access to activities by non-anglophone countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of multiple sectors and stakeholders in NAPAs builds ownership and helps to integrate NAPAs into national development • Preparation of NAPAs by primarily national experts contributes to national capacity-building • Involvement of local communities in assessment of vulnerability contributes to awareness-raising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in human resources • An adequate institutional framework for NAPA preparation, especially for integration of NAPAs into national planning and key programmes • Capacity to monitor and evaluate vulnerability • Wider access to data and information from national, regional and global sources • Capacity for project profile development and proposal writing • Technical capacity and methods to translate vulnerabilities to adaptation solutions 	M01–M03 ^o and LDC stocktaking meeting presentations ^p

ⁿ This section will mainly focus on Article 4.9, and the LDC work programme in particular.

^o This code refers to a data entry in a table of activities compiled from national communications, other national reports and submissions from Parties that is available on the secretariat website at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/4093.php>.

^p <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/ldc/items/4055.php>.

Scope of capacity-building need and area (from decision 2/CP.7, annex, paragraph 15)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(m) (Continued)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAPAs provide an opportunity for a well-structured, country-driven process to prioritize immediate adaptation needs, raise awareness and agree on immediate needs, address barriers to adaptation and specify financing requirements to address these 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical capacity to use vulnerability and adaptation assessment tools and methods • Wider access to training and education in climate change issues • Training in negotiating skills and support for attending international negotiations • Technical and financial support for research and systematic observations • Assistance in diversifying economies away from reliance on fossil fuel revenues • Support for regional climate change centres 	

Scope of capacity-building need and area (from decision 2/CP.7, annex, paragraph 15)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(n) Education, training and public awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training provided by various organizations (this is the main avenue for capacity-building for many countries, especially in the area of NC and NAPA preparation) • Support provided by Annex II Parties and other organizations to developing countries for training national experts and promoting awareness-raising • Development of Internet resources and printed materials (often in local languages) to promote awareness-raising • Creation of model schools for energy conservation and sustainable living to serve as examples 	In non-anglophone regions: provide education, training and public awareness materials in multiple languages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding for preparation of NCs under the Convention is the main source of support for training and awareness-raising on climate change in some countries • In many other countries, funding for education and awareness-raising comes from national sources • Continued participation in training workshops improves capacity to address climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding to support training, education and outreach efforts carried out by Parties • Climate change research centres to oversee research and support training • Basic awareness of climate change by policymakers and other professionals • Greater awareness of climate change among the general public • Integration of climate change studies into formal education systems • Training for specialists in many fields and all areas of the capacity-building framework • Translation of key awareness-raising materials into local languages • Better coordination and quality control of training programmes on climate change 	N01–N159 ^q

^q This code refers to a data entry in a table of activities compiled from national communications, other national reports and submissions from Parties that is available on the secretariat website at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/4093.php>.

Scope of capacity-building need and area (from decision 2/CP.7, annex, paragraph 15)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(n) (Continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many methods and materials used to raise awareness at the national level most of them linked to enabling activity support from the Convention through the GEF • Development of climate change programmes by national universities, including at the graduate level (in some cases these are integrated within broader environmental sciences and management courses) • Support provided by Annex II Parties for activities under Article 6 of the Convention, including support for the information network clearing house (CC:iNet) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A long-term approach to training and education beyond one-off training workshops is necessary to build the required sustainable capacity to address climate change • Offering training in regional and local languages greatly enhances satisfaction of trainees 		

Scope of capacity-building need and area (from decision 2/CP.7, annex, paragraph 15)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(o) Information and networking, including the establishment of databases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of climate change websites and data/information distribution services • Establishment of databases and models at the regional and global levels, offering access to climate scenarios and other broad variables useful for V&A assessments at regional to global levels. These are funded by various organizations, member country contributions and Annex II Parties • Use of clearing houses and information gateways to promote access to, and sharing of, information 	Unavailable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing access to data for multiple users in a sustained manner is a major challenge and requires proper planning and commitment to support the infrastructure over the long term • Websites and data infrastructure set up by externally funded projects are often not maintained after closure of the projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and financial support for setting up national data and information systems, including clearing houses to disseminate climate change information to a wide audience • Legal frameworks to facilitate access to data from difference sources, including the private sector • Support to ensure data and information from completed projects are maintained for future applications, so that, for example, data from NAPA preparation are archived and used for subsequent NCs • Internet facilities (especially for LDCs) to gain access to data in regional and global data archive centres 	O01–O19 ^r

^r This code refers to a data entry in a table of activities compiled from national communications, other national reports and submissions from Parties that is available on the secretariat website at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/4093.php>.

Table 7. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

Scope of capacity-building need and area for CDM (from decision 29/CMP.1)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(a) Institutional capacity-building to assist developing countries in establishing and strengthening designated national authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of designated national authorities (DNAs) and promotion of the clean development mechanism (CDM) in many developing countries, supported by Parties included in Annex II to the Convention (Annex II Parties) • Support provided by Annex II Parties and various organizations for demonstration CDM projects and the participation of DNAs in international meetings, including carbon expos • Support provided by intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) for many capacity-building activities, including the design of carbon facilities in selected countries and technical support for DNAs • Meetings of the designated national authorities forum (DNA forum),^a supported by Annex II Parties, to assist in capacity-building for DNAs through exchange of experiences and lessons learned 	Although some publications are available on best practices and lessons learned, ^b these were not submitted for consideration in writing this report	See footnote b	Support for all the activities listed	L60–L84 ^c

^a <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/DNAForum/index.html>>.

^b Such as <<http://www2.gtz.de/dokumente/bib/07-0652.pdf>> and <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/14/38684304.pdf>>.

^c This code refers to a data entry in a table of activities compiled from national communications, other national reports and submissions from Parties that is available on the secretariat website at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/4093.php>.

Scope of capacity-building need and area for CDM (from decision 29/CMP.1)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(b) Increasing awareness, training and networking of developing country designated national authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector and all relevant stakeholders, particularly for the development of skills relating to the clean development mechanism project cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support provided by Annex II Parties for: numerous projects and programmes of IGOs and NGOs designed to increase awareness in the CDM; development of national strategies; daily operation of DNAs; and development of a wide range of technical skills in developing countries. Some support was provided directly to countries • Provision (for a small fee) of online courses on the CDM • Creation and maintenance by IGOs and NGOs of several websites designed to raise awareness and provide access to resource materials for CDM development • Meetings of the DNA forum, supported by Annex II Parties 	See footnote b	See footnote b	See footnote b	L85–L115 ^d

^d This code refers to a data entry in a table of activities compiled from national communications, other national reports and submissions from Parties that is available on the secretariat website at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/4093.php>.

Scope of capacity-building need and area for CDM (from decision 29/CMP.1)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(c) Supporting and facilitating communication, cooperation and networking between developing country designated national authorities, and clean development mechanism Executive Board (CDM EB), and other clean development mechanism actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch of a web portal, CDM Bazaar,^e in 2007 • A question and answer session held by the CDM EB at each session of the subsidiary bodies 	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	L116–L117 ^f

^e <<http://www.cdmbazaar.net>>.

^f This code refers to a data entry in a table of activities compiled from national communications, other national reports and submissions from Parties that is available on the secretariat website at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/4093.php>.

Scope of capacity-building need and area for CDM (from decision 29/CMP.1)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(d) Providing support for broader participation in the clean development mechanism, including participation in designated national authority forums 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	Support provided for developing country DNAs to attend carbon expos and meetings of the DNA forum	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Twenty-seventh, thirty-third and thirty-fourth meetings of the CDM EB

^g <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>>.

Scope of capacity-building need and area for CDM (from decision 29/CMP.1)	Summary of activities	Best practices	Lessons learned	Needs and/or gaps	References
(e) Improving geographical distribution, knowing well the difficulties of Africa to attract clean development mechanism projects, by supporting the development of clean development mechanism projects in least developed countries and small island developing States, through training, clean development mechanism market analysis and forums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch of the Nairobi Framework by United Nations agencies in 2006 • Support provided by Annex II Parties to the United Nations agencies to implement the Nairobi Framework • Initiatives launched by some Annex II Parties in 2007 to promote the CDM in Africa • Support provided by Annex II Parties for ongoing capacity-building programmes by IGOs and United Nations agencies 	Unavailable	Unavailable	More even geographic distribution of CDM projects, especially for African countries	L118–L126 ^h
(f) Enhancing capacity to formulate mitigation activities and policies and to integrate them with other policy instruments within the framework of sustainable development.	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	

^h This code refers to a data entry in a table of activities compiled from national communications, other national reports and submissions from Parties that is available on the secretariat website at <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/4093.php>.
