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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

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

Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by its decision 4/CP.12, invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, annually, information on the activities that they have undertaken pursuant to decisions 2/CP.7 and 2/CP.10. The COP, by its decision 2/CP.7, further invited bilateral and multilateral agencies, and other intergovernmental organizations and institutions to inform the COP, through the secretariat, of capacity-building activities conducted to assist developing country Parties with their implementation of the framework.
2. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), at its twenty-sixth session, requested the secretariat to compile these submissions and appropriate reports of relevant invited bilateral and multilateral agencies, and other intergovernmental organizations and institutions into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the SBI annually in its second sessional period (FCCC/SBI/2007/15, para. 93).
3. The secretariat has received seven such submissions. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are attached and reproduced* in the language in which they were received and without formal editing.

* These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

FCCC/SBI/2007/MISC.8

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* This submission is supported by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Ukraine and Turkey.

PAPER NO. 1: JAPAN

**Submission by Japan to the UNFCCC
Capacity-building**

Japan welcomes the opportunity to submit information on its activities pursuant to decision 2/CP.7 and 2/CP.10, as well as 29/CMP.1.

1. Japan's Policy on Assistance to Developing Countries

Japan has played an active role to assist developing countries and countries with economy in transition to build, develop, strengthen, enhance, and improve their capabilities to achieve the objective of the Convention through implementation of the provisions of the Convention, and the Kyoto Protocol. Capacity-building essentially entails a strong partnership between developing and developed countries, and in order to ensure smooth and effective implementation of capacity-building activities, Japan invested its energy to communicating with its partners, through different channels of international cooperation.

Japan would like to emphasize that assistance, including capacity-building activities should be country-driven, and we continuously endeavor to cooperate with our partner countries, to meet their needs and fill gaps from a practical point of view, and based on its policy framework and the relevant procedures (such as Japan's Charter on Official Development Assistance).

Japan supports the outcome of the negotiation at SBI26 where Parties agreed that the regular monitoring would contribute to comprehending trends, and to enhancing ongoing and future capacity-building efforts. Along this line, Japan believes it is helpful to share its views and information in the following terms;

2. General Trends

Japan is pleased to see that in many of its partner countries, there are remarkable achievements in building, developing, strengthening, enhancing, and improving their capabilities through our joint efforts. We would like to highlight that in most of the successful cases, in the process of designing cooperation programmes /projects, sufficient time was allocated to carefully identify needs and gaps in technical, financial, human and information resources. Based on common understandings, programmes/projects conductors (both from Japan and its partner countries) elaborated practical ways to enhance capacities at different levels, and promoted such enhanced capacities to be sustained in existing governance structures of the host institutions and societies. In order to trigger new activities and maintain capacity already enhanced, it is vital for our partners to prioritize the issue of climate change in national and local decision making processes. With strong and well-coordinated decisions at each level to host and participate in capacity building activities, international cooperation may be smoothly accepted and deployed in the field.

3. Needs and Gaps, Experiences and Lessons Learned

(1) Importance of Communications at Domestic Level

As many of capacity-building activities (applicable to those listed in 2/CP.7, 2/CP10, 29/CMP.1 and other relevant documents) require the involvement and support by different ministries, institutions, and stakeholders, communications at domestic level are vital. This is especially important when applying for, accepting, and implementing cooperation. For example, better communication may enhance capacity-building for implementation of adaptation measures (2/CP.7 Annex para 15 (g)) by allowing better access to necessary information, and by providing opportunities to take account of existing and future development planning processes, and useful feedback to them.

(2) Importance of Information Sharing on Good Practices

In view of promoting replication of efforts, Japan values sharing practical information and experiences between developing country partners. In some capacity-building activities conducted by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ), special consideration is given to promote sharing such knowledge resources in physical meetings and in-country activities. In other cases, distant learning systems (JICA-Net and GDLN) were effectively used, especially in capacity-building for clean development mechanism, and education, training and public awareness (2/CP.7 Annex para 15 (l) and (n)).

(3) Access to Technical and Scientific Information

In increasing capacity to address climate change, technical and scientific data plays a crucial role. Japan is of the view that international cooperation should play continue to improve the situation, at the same time, it is also helpful if host countries could discuss further access to existing data that are useful to efforts to address climate change. In some cases, the difficulty to access already existing technical data was a serious barrier to creating an enabling environment for efforts to address climate change.

4. Showcasing Good Practices

Japan would like to introduce examples of good practices of capacity-building activities, which may complement the information on general trends from a practical point of view.

(1) Capacity Development Programmes for Energy Conservation

In several countries including Turkey, Thailand, Bulgaria, Argentina, Poland and Iran, comprehensive programmes for capacity-building of energy efficiency were conducted. Focuses of capacity-building included improving technical skills of individuals, increasing human, material and knowledge-based resources, of institutions, strengthening management, and creating an enabling environment of societies. The capacity-building activities also included transfer of technologies, and *strengthening ownership* of the countries is a crucial element for sustaining the capacity.

(see, JICA *JICA Thematic Guidelines on Energy Conservation* (February 2005))

(2) Master Plan for Rural Electrification by PV Panels in Nigeria

JICA provided assistance in elaborating nation-wide and state-level master plans on rural electrifications by PV Panels. The assistance provided an excellent opportunity to assess implementation of mitigation options, since in those target states, deforestation due to collection of biomass is a serious issue, and subsequent pilot projects demonstrated upgrading life of quality in low-income off-grid villages. The success of the project rests in increasing ownership of villagers such as through engaging them in cost sharing and training of maintenance of facilities.

(see <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/resources/publications/network/200703/20070302.html>)

(3) Grid Data Collection for CDM

The Institute of Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), supported by MOEJ conducted grid data calculation in Phnom Penh City jointly with the Cambodian Designated National Authority as part of the Integrated Capacity Strengthening for the Clean Development Mechanism. Support by the power sector and other relevant authorities was crucial to data collection and the construction of baseline.

(see, IGES, *CDM Baseline Construction for the Phnom Penh Electricity Grid*, (November 2005))

PAPER NO. 2: MALAWI

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

Malawi welcomes the opportunity to submit its views on capacity building requirements under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol.

Malawi notes that capacity building in developing countries is necessary as provided for in Decisions 2/CP.7, 4/CP.12 and 29/CMP.1, and Article 4 (1,a) of the Convention.

Malawi therefore welcomes and appreciates the financial resources that the GEF disburses through its implementing agencies for various capacity building initiatives, as described below.

Previous Support Received

- a) GEF/UNFCCC Support on capacity building to prepare First National Communication
- b) GHG Inventories prepared based on 1990 and 1994 years
- c) V & A Assessments report
- d) Mitigation/Abatement report
- e) Technology Transfer and Needs Assessments (This report prioritized renewable energy technologies in the country)

f) NAPA

Malawi received funding from the GEF in 2003 to prepare the NAPA. The NAPA was completed in 2005 and submitted in April 2006 to the GEF through the UNFCCC. A proposal has been prepared to the tune of US\$27 million with technical support from the African Development Bank. This will provide coping strategies for sustaining livelihoods in communities vulnerable to climate changes throughout the country.

g) NCSA

Malawi received funding from GEF to carry out a self assessment on the implementation of the UN Conventions on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Degradation. The project concluded in 2006 and an action plan has been prepared for submission to the GEF.

Malawi received support in 2005 from the Miombo Network for two delegates to participate in COP 11 in Montreal, Canada, including

- h) in inputs into the NAPA preparation process through a project funded through the AIACC programme (www.aiaccproject.org, Project Number AF38)
- i) The Miombo Network also facilitated the establishment of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Designated National Authority (DNA) in Malawi
- j) Malawi received technical support in 2005 from the EcoSecurities firm in Europe and South-South North of South Africa on the formation of a CDM DNA in the country. A number of

concepts that would be considered for further development under the CDM were selected through a national stakeholders workshop.

Needs and Gaps

- The DNA is not yet operational, and there are no regulations in place to guide formulation of CDM projects. This is due to severe capacity constraints to establish and maintain a functional secretariat, with adequate staff to support setting up appropriate regulations and guidelines for processing CDM projects, as well as to conduct appropriate outreach on CDM to potential project developers. Although a few project ideas were explored with potential investors, there was inadequate support to process and promote these ideas. Some of these projects would have required development of new methodologies, which would be difficult without external technical assistance.
- Malawi needs capacity building in quantifying carbon sequestered from afforestation activities. Efforts are currently available in Malawi at the LEAD Southern Africa Office at Chancellor College, University of Malawi but we need scientific training on the methodologies in our capacity as DNA.
- We require a climate change office that can be involved fully in implementation of the UNFCCC. The requirements under this will include building capacity of the staff to:
 - identify key vulnerabilities,
 - monitor and evaluate the impact of interventions from government, development partners, civil society, NGOs, private sector
 - prepare future national communications and other reports to the Convention
 - be able to fully supervise preparation of national communications
 - participate in Conference of Parties and sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies of the Convention. Traditionally, only one delegate is funded for the SBI and two for the COP
 - enhance negotiating skills at Conference of Parties and sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies of the Convention
 - assessment of greenhouse gases inventories
 - emission database management
 - support government efforts to integrate climate change considerations into planning in various ministries,
 - promote outreach and educational efforts on climate change
 - act as a central repository of climate change data for different stakeholders, including outreach on climate change scenarios, adaptation solutions, opportunities under CDM and other carbon financing
 - develop strategies for encouraging participating in a low-carbon economy, especially the many opportunities that seem to exist through clean energy initiatives

Experiences and Lessons Learned

- Exposure to regional and international forums such as Conference of Parties and sessions of subsidiary bodies as well as continued dialogue on the internet and other means do contribute to enhancement of capacities to implement the three Rio Conventions
- Exposure to trainings and workshops on modules, templates and guidelines of government officials form the UNFCCC Focal points are a prerequisite for continuity and sustainability of implementation of the UNFCCC
- Large delegations are ideal at Conference of Parties and sessions of subsidiary bodies in order to avoid fatigue
- Governments need to provide resources to enable participation at Conference of Parties and sessions of subsidiary bodies
- With a small capacity such as is available in Malawi, addressing all requirements under various climate change processes (NAPAs, National Communications, attending meetings, developing proposals to the GEF, etc) is a big challenge. A huge increase in human capacity is needed, and it is only possible through a long-term approach to education in relevant areas. Such human capacity building should be carefully linked with capacity needs and approaches at the institutional level, to ensure that capacity that is developed, is used effectively.

PAPER NO. 3: PORTUGAL ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES

Part I

SUBMISSION BY PORTUGAL ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES

Subject: Capacity Building under the Convention
Information from Parties on the activities that they have undertaken pursuant to decision 2/CP.7 and 2/CP 10, which should include, inter alia, such elements as needs, gaps, experiences and lessons learned

1. Introduction

Under paragraph 1a) of the decision 4/CP.12 (FCCC/CP/2006/5/Add.1), the Subsidiary Body of Implementation (SBI) invited Parties to submit annually to the secretariat, information on activities undertaken to implement the framework for Capacity Building in Developing Countries.

The EU is actively engaged in Capacity Building activities within the framework of the Convention through the financial mechanism of the Convention, multilateral and bilateral funding. The EU has provided information on capacity building support in the national communications. The submission contains additional examples of activities and programmes supporting capacity building in the context of climate change in which the EU Member States and the European Commission are engaged and is not an exhaustive list.

The EU provides support for capacity development at the individual, institutional and systemic levels. Many of the climate change-related capacity building activities supported by the EU are integrated into development cooperation sectoral programmes such as those in the energy, environment, water and agriculture sectors, and are based on the priorities as defined by developing countries, for example as elaborated in their poverty reduction strategies. While the EU does provide targeted support to climate specific programmes, the focus will continue to be on mainstreaming climate related capacity building within the context of wider sustainable development strategies/development programmes.

At the systemic level, the support provided as budget support enables partner countries to channel funds to priority areas. These include development investments and capacity building activities, institutional strengthening and governance and policy development. Support is provided to research institutions and other academic institutions to build individual and institutional capacity. Various courses and training seminars are organised each year that target different subject areas and that aim at providing specific information and skills. These courses are normally open for participation from different Developing Countries and also provide a useful forum for south-south exchanges of experience and network building. Examples of subjects covered include, remote sensing, spatial planning, and harnessing renewable energy.

The EU considers capacity building an essential part of sustainable development and recognises the crucial role it plays in minimising and adapting to the adverse effects of climate change. A key focus for capacity building is ensuring that climate change is incorporated into all sectors of development planning, so that the poverty cycle may be broken in the world's poorest nations.

Capacity building relating to climate change is an issue that cuts across many sectors. The National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs) and National Communications are a useful way of identifying the range and variety of capacity building needs across the board. In addition, the National Capacity Self Assessments (NCSAs) also provide a valuable channel for developing countries to put forward their capacity building priorities. The EU supports these processes through the provision of funding through the GEF, which serves as the financial mechanism of the Convention and looks forward to the outcomes of the NAPAs and NCSAs initiated so far.

2. Efforts made to implement Capacity Building by the EU

The EU's approach to Capacity Development is guided part by the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, Ownership, Harmonisation Alignment, Results and Mutual Accountability of 2005. It recognises that the capacity to plan, manage, implement and account for results of policies and programmes is critical for achieving development objectives. The EU Member States have committed to align their analytic and financial support with partners' capacity development objectives and strategies, to make effective use of existing capacities and harmonise donor support for capacity development as closely as possible. Within the spirit of the Paris Declaration, the EU in turn expects partner countries have to integrating specific capacity strengthening objectives into national development strategies and pursuing their implementation through country-led capacity development strategies.

3. EU support to capacity building under the UNFCCC

A wide variety of capacity building programmes are supported by the EU, covering a wide cross-section of capacity development needs. The main capacity building needs addressed through EU projects are listed below and respond to the needs identified in the Annex to 2/CP7.

- 1) *Technical capacity* – particularly in the areas of meteorology, hydrology, preparation of National Communications, emissions inventories, and vulnerability and adaptation assessments.
- 2) *Institutional capacity* - enabling local, regional and national authorities and civil society to respond to disasters, to adapt to climate change and to plan and adopt mitigation measures. Strengthening the capacity of national focal points e.g. in negotiating skills.
- 3) *Research and systematic observation* – involvement of all sectors of society in recording information on climate and natural resources (e.g. rainfall, fish landings, soil quality, crop yields and vegetation cover). Strengthening research capabilities in academic institutions. Development of new and appropriate technologies (renewable energies, flood control measures etc.)
- 4) *Vulnerability and adaptation assessment* – the use of community-based techniques to measure and record information and assess vulnerability to climate change. Training of technicians to better assess the risks faced due to climate change.
- 5) *Integration of adaptation responses into national development strategies* - building capacity to respond to climate change events. Reducing the risk of climate impacts on infrastructure investments (climate proofing). Disaster preparedness, use of traditional knowledge and new technologies, coordinated regional response etc.
- 6) *Enabling environments and technology transfer* – Introduction of appropriate technologies to aid adaptation (flood control systems, emergency shelters etc.) and mitigation (energy efficiency, reforestation etc). Strengthening capacity to adopt and maintain new technologies.
- 7) *Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)* – capacity development to enable developing countries to engage in CDM projects. Support for the establishment of designated national authorities.

8) *Education and raising awareness* – from universities to primary schools and NGOs to community groups. Increasing awareness of the causes and effects of climate change and possible responses.

Lessons learnt

As capacity building is a country driven and continuous process, it is imperative that stakeholders in partner countries are involved at an early stage in the planning of the activities. The activities should be based on and coherent with country priorities and programmes. This fosters ownership over the initiatives and is important for sustainability. The EU in its support has strived to engage in continuous dialogue with partner countries when providing support. While it is difficult to define concrete outcomes of the capacity building initiatives, it is important to ensure that there is a concrete basis to evaluate the activities and define follow up.

4. Examples of activities by the EU

The following is a list of some of the activities that the EU is undertaking to support capacity building relating to climate change. This information is additional to the information that has already been provided in the national communications.

SNAPP – Supporting National Assessments of Post-2012 Proposals for Climate Protection and Sustainable Development (European Commission)

This initiative aims at supporting national stakeholder processes in developing countries; supporting the participation of developing countries in climate change negotiations. It provides a forum for stakeholder support for climate change discussions and is proving to be a good tool for awareness raising.

<http://www.wwf.org>

International dialogues on the post-2012 regime (European Commission)

The European Commission is supporting Globe International in its G8+5 Climate Change Dialogue. The aim of this activity is to provide a forum for legislators from the G8 and +5 countries (Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa) to shadow the government-level G8+5 process initiated under the UK Presidency of the G8 in 2005 in order to build capacity in this stakeholder group and exploit the contribution that they have to make to the global dialogue on future action. The aim is to bring together legislators with respected international institutions, business leaders and scientists to discuss and agree policy and actions that are both politically and practically robust.

<http://www.globeinternational.org/content.php?id=2:0:0:0>

Climate Change Partnerships with third countries (e.g. China, India) (European Commission)

These Climate Change Partnerships (EU-China Climate Change Partnership and EU-India Initiative on Clean Development and Climate Change, agreed at the EU-China and EU-India Summits in 2005) cover a wide range of activities, including capacity building activities such as workshops on adaptation and on the CDM. The aim is to use interactive activities such as workshops to build capacity and contact between EU and Chinese/Indian experts, to facilitate practical cooperative actions and to broaden more general the dialogue between the EU and China/India on action to tackle climate change.

The UNFCCC: Facilitating implementation and participation in Asia-Pacific (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) (European Commission)

This initiative brings the lessons learned at the national level to the international level and provides a vehicle for the target groups to effectively participate in the UNFCCC negotiating process. It serves to establish linkages between civil society and government.

European Capacity Building Initiative - an initiative in support of international climate change negotiations (IIED / OCP / SEI. Supported by France, Germany, Sweden, UK)

Launched at SB22 (2005) in Bonn, this initiative aims to overcome the lack of level playing field between many delegations at climate change negotiations. The three components are: the Oxford

Fellowship Programme, the Workshop Programme and the Policy Analysis Programme.
<http://www.eurocapacity.org/>

Climate Change and Development (Finland and World Conservation Union - IUCN, Zambia)

The aim of this programme is to develop knowledge, capacity and tools for effective and knowledge-based climate change adaptation interventions and decision-making in two of Finland's partner countries. It aims at ensure that national policies in project's target countries and Finland's development interventions reduce vulnerability and enhance adaptive capacity to climate variability and climate change, consistent with Government of Finland's Development Policy, Bonn Commitments, and IUCN's 2005-2008 and 2009-2012 programmes. The programme has been developed on the basis of discussions between IUCN and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) staff, it was decided to start project intervention in one country, Zambia, and to start with an approximately one-year long pilot phase with a budget of 100.000 EUR. Results of the pilot phase will help MFA in taking decision on whether to expand the project to cover at least one additional country in Africa. The pilot phase will also allow for identification of the second (and possibly third) target country(ies) and development of a full-size project proposal in collaboration with stakeholders in the target countries.

The grand total of the budget for the pilot phase (duration of an approximately six months) is 100 000 EUR and for the full-size project (three years) 2 M EUR (2007- 2009).

Sustainable management of resources of SMEs in Nicaragua (Austria)

Activities include the promotion of ESTs (a.o. solar energy), training sessions, pilot projects and CP education of SMEs in the food and tourism sector. The aim is to support/collaborate with national institutions, integrating local know-how.

Support to Environment Nucleus of the National Association of Municipalities in Cape Verde ANMCV (Austria)

Institutional support to ANMCV, including technical assistance to municipalities in implementing improved waste management and energy-efficiency; advocacy for environmental mainstreaming. Capacity building to create an enabling environment for effective environmental mainstreaming on regional and national policy levels.

Development of sustainable energy options for rangelands, Himalya-Hindukush region (Austria)

Institutional support, analysis and development of renewable energy options for fragile rangelands. Integration of local knowledge; high socio-cultural sensitivity. Pilot phase I in progress, report on lessons learnt and recommendations for phase II expected by the end of 2007.

Climate Change and Natural Disasters Meeting (Spain)

June 2006 , Guayaquil (Ecuador)

This meeting covered:

- Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability to Climate Change
- Prediction and monitoring of adverse meteorological phenomena
- Early warning systems

The meeting was revealed the interesting work done with the civil protection institutions. Further improvements could be assessed through the strengthening of the technical capacity and the elaboration of a Natural Disaster Prediction and Monitoring Framework (similar to the PIACC, Iberoamerican Program of Climate Change Adaptation).

For more information:

http://www.mma.es/portal/secciones/cambio_climatico/areas_tematicas/cooperacion_cc/coop_iber/pdf/convencional_encuentro_guayaquil.pdf

3rd Iberoamerican Climate Change Network (RIOCC) Meeting (Spain)

October 2006, Santa Cruz de la Sierra (Bolivia)

Elaboration of the Iberoamerican Programme of Climate Change Adaptation (PIACC) brochure.

For more information:

http://www.mma.es/portal/secciones/cambio_climatico/areas_tematicas/cooperacion_cc/coop_iber/piacc.htm

Biannual thematic fora on renewable energy, environment and climate change

These fora provide an excellent opportunity for all stakeholders (from decision makers to practitioners) to disseminate information on best practices.

www.sica.int/energia

Three quick scans (portfolio screenings) in Bolivia, Bangladesh and Ethiopia

Quick and cost efficient way to set priorities in managing climate risks in a specific national or sectoral context. www.nlcap.net

Support to Dutch Meteorological office (KNMI) to map out changes in extreme weather in Africa

This initiative aims at providing better scenario's/ trends in heat waves, droughts etc

www.knmi.nl

Extension of a research on developing a baseline for avoided deforestation in 9 countries, verified by local communities

This is a cost efficient and reliable way of ground truthing satellite images as well as a good way of awareness raising of local communities in understanding the value of the forests

www.utwente.nl/cstm/tsd

Technical support for the formulation and implementation of NAPA's (over 18 months from July 2006) (UK and UNITAR)

This programme provides on-going technical assistance to LDCs for the preparation and further development of their NAPAs. The duration is eighteen months, over which time the following activities will be carried out: launching of a web-based communications platform and connection of partners to it; continued online technical support in each targeted country and region; an online question/answer service to assist NAPA teams that have encountered difficulty in advancing the preparation of their NAPA; deliver data and materials through technical NAPA team workshops/seminars, by geographical zones (wet zone, dry zone, islands), themes (water, food security, livelihood, etc.), type of exercise (vulnerability evaluation, adaptation assessment, prioritisation and ranking of options, etc.), or a combination of the three. Decisions on activities are made according to demand, as expressed by the countries/NAPA teams (for instance through the frequency of questions asked in the online support forum concerning specific subject areas) and the progress made with the implementation of NAPA projects in the field.

<http://www.napa-pana.org/>

Part II

SUBMISSION BY PORTUGAL ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES

**Subject: Capacity Building in Developing Countries under the Kyoto Protocol
Information from Parties on the activities that they have undertaken pursuant to
decision 29/CMP.1**

Under para 1a) of the decision 6/CMP.2 (document FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1), the Subsidiary Body of Implementation (SBI) invited Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to submit to the secretariat, by 17 August 2007, information on efforts made to implement the framework for Capacity Building relating to implement the Kyoto Protocol in developing countries.

The EU is actively engaged in capacity building activities through multilateral and bilateral channels. This submission provides information on some of the activities undertaken by the European Commission and EU Member States bilaterally, as well as support provided through multilateral institutions, for example, the Nairobi Framework Initiative that was launched at COP/MOP.2 in Nairobi. It includes information on activities that have been initiated during the past few years but does not include information on activities that have already been completed.

The EU believes that capacity building is essential for the achievement of sustainable development. The EU further recognises that building capacity is a continuous process, which should be country driven and firmly based on the priorities of the recipient countries. Engaging the private sector in the activities increases the willingness to invest in the projects developed in Developing Countries. While the activities outlined here focus specifically on enhancing the possibilities to engage in the CDM, It, it, it should be noted that the EU provides support to capacity development across the board, including with the aim of benefits enhancing opportunities to engage in JI. This information is available in the national communications as well as in the submission of the EU on capacity building under the Convention pursuant to 2/CP.7 and 2/CP10.

Examples of activities by the EU

The EU supports capacity building relating to the Kyoto Protocol, and more specifically to the CDM and JI, through bilateral activities as well as through multilateral organisations. These focuses of these activities range from training and awareness-raising to learning by doing, where the ultimate aim is to ensure that practical experience is gained. With regards to the CDM and JI, activities include the development of project ideas and necessary documentation, development of methodologies, stakeholder awareness, and support to relevant national authorities. The EU believes that for capacity building to be sustainable, it should be based on the principle of country drivenness and be coherent with the national priorities. The EU thus strives to involve the relevant national authorities and stakeholders in the development of the activities supported.

Below is a list of the some of the EU supported activities relating to the Kyoto Protocol.

EU-level activities funded through the European Commission

Donor(s) EU
Project/Programme Title CDM Facilitation Project
Recipient(s) China Years 2007-2010
Objectives: Strengthen the capacity of China's (DNA), the National CDM Service Centre, and Chinese DOEs; introduce European and international standards in Quality Management of the CDM development process, and increase awareness of CDM opportunities in China. Activities: Policy and Regulatory stakeholder training; capacity building programme for the National CDM Centre; training programme and capacity building for a selected potential Chinese Designated Operational Entity (DOE); CDM Roadshow with 4 EU-China CDM Conferences in Beijing, Shanghai, Chengdu, and Shenzhen; capacity building and awareness raising seminars in provinces Partners: Swedish Environmental Research Institute – IVL; TÜV Rheinland, Germany; Development Solutions, China; National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), China; State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA), China, and Policy Research Centre of SEPA.

Donor(s) EU
Project/Programme Title CDM for Sustainable Africa: Capacity Building for Clean Development Mechanism in Sub-Saharan African Countries
Recipient(s) Sub-Saharan Africa Years
Description This is one of 13 projects under the EU's SYNERGY programme (see 2.1). The coordinating institution is IST - Instituto Superior Técnico PORTUGAL. It is a project designed to evaluate Sub-Saharan African countries' potential to contribute to the Kyoto objectives; promote enhanced co-operation through dialogues between target region stakeholders and selected EU market actors and decision makers, and identify an appropriate framework enabling CDM-linked investment flows to the Sub-Saharan African countries

Donor(s) EU
Project/Programme Title Clean Development Mechanism Capacity Building amongst the Private Sector in Africa
Recipient(s) South Africa, Zambia, Swaziland, Botswana, Zimbabwe Years
Description Institute of Energy Economics and the Rational Use of Energy, Germany. Other EU consortium members: Energy for Sustainable Development, Ltd.; Baker & McKenzie (United Kingdom). Goals: Promoting energy efficiency, co-generation and renewable energy investment projects under the CDM in countries of Southern Africa region (South Africa plus five other countries); development of country-specific CDM guidelines with a minimum of three case studies in each participant country. CDM guidelines to be possibly used as a model for other countries.

Donor(s) EU
Project/Programme Title ACP-EC Energy Facility
Recipient(s) Sub-Saharan Africa
Years
Description A key result of the EUEI is the ACP-EC Energy Facility. Created in June 2005, it aims to facilitate access to sustainable energy services for poor rural populations in sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. The Facility also contributes to projects supporting better governance and management in the energy sector, and to facilitating investments in cross-border electricity interconnections - in line with the priorities of the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the Africa-Europe Partnership on Infrastructure. A first open call for project proposals under the Energy Facility was launched in June 2006. Sustainability, including projects' impact on climate change, is one of the five selection criteria.

Donor(s) EU
Project/Programme Title Demonstration Project for 11 African Francophone Countries on the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
Recipient(s) Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ivory Coast, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Togo
Years
Description The immediate objective of this project is to provide the national government counterpart to the UNFCCC (or DNA where in place) and one representative from the private sector in each of ten sub-Saharan Francophone countries with training, advice and assistance to: upgrade their knowledge of the potential for increased flows of FDI and technology under the CDM; improve their capacity to handle the processes related to the CDM project cycle, and enhance their ability to identify, develop & prepare industrial CDM projects to a level where they could be picked up by investors.

Donor(s) EU (EC, Ireland, Denmark)
Project/Programme Title C3D – Climate Change Capacity Development
Recipient(s) Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, others
Years
Description The C3D addresses the capacity needs of developing countries through an innovative training and capacity-building partnership with three partner institutes: • <i>Environnement et Développement du Tiers Monde</i> (ENDA-TM) of Dakar, Senegal • The Energy Research Centre (ERC), University of Cape Town, South Africa, and • The Munasinghe Institute for Development (MIND) of Colombo, Sri Lanka. Each of the partners has chosen a specific field of work that serves as a group resource: ENDA-TM on climate change on vulnerability and adaptation, MIND on Climate change and Sustainable Development, and ERC on greenhouse gas mitigation. Each partner has developed a training module and provided training to the others, as well as to local and regional stakeholders. Collaboration is strengthened by an online platform developed with the co-operation of UNOSAT (3) and the European Centre for Nuclear

Research (CERN).

The modules have: 1) helped define national climate change policy in South Africa, 2) formulated sustainable development and climate change strategies in Sri Lanka, and 3) trained experts in West and Central Africa. Professional exchanges have been set up between centres, enhancing the knowledge-sharing aspect of the project. This has resulted in members of each partner centre being trained in all the topical areas, thereby enhancing the capacity of each centre through South-South collaboration. The partners also plan to broaden their training aims, customising modules to specific objectives, offering professional development and fellowships to national stakeholders, and developing tools for the delivery of training online.

The second phase of the project will help develop national and regional pools of expertise in both the science of climate change and international climate change negotiations. Most importantly, the initiative is helping developing countries respond more readily to the causes and impacts of climate change, particularly those that affect the poorest and most vulnerable. The second phase may also include two institutes in the Caribbean and the Pacific.
More information: <http://cern.ch/c3d>

Donor(s)

European Commission

Project/Programme Title

SYNERGY Programme

Recipient(s)

Joint projects between organizations in the EU and China, India, Latin America, Western and Northern Africa and in the Caribbean

Years

2003-2005

Description

The European Commission has supported 9 projects for CDM capacity building in 2003-2005 (see also 1.1). Help host countries to increase awareness on CDM among business and other stakeholders, establishing national CDM guidelines and identify potential CDM projects

Donor(s)

EU

Project/Programme Title

Environment and community based framework for designing afforestation, reforestation and revegetation projects in the CDM: methodology development and case studies (ENCOFOR)

Recipient(s)

Kenya, Uganda, Bolivia and Ecuador

Years

Description

Partners: Face Foundation (NL). This project targets some developing countries where CDM-AR projects are feasible. However, it is very difficult to predict if such projects will finally become a success for the climate, the local environment and the local welfare, or a burden. Developing countries need a tool to assess environmental and socio-economic side effects (benefits and pitfalls) and to establish the true value in terms of CO₂ sequestration of proposed projects.

Donor(s) EU
Project/Programme Title COOPENER programme
Recipient(s) Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America
Years
Description One of the first major vehicles for implementing the EUEI on the ground is the COOPENER programme, which is helping to strengthen developing countries' local capacities to use sustainable energy for alleviating poverty. So far 24 projects in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America have been signed, involving activities in around 35 African countries and four in Latin America. These projects include MIRREIA for mitigating risk and strengthening capacity for rural electricity investment in Africa, PEPSE, which targets poverty eradication and planning of sustainable energy, and REEPASA for renewable and efficient energy to alleviate poverty in southern Africa. A final group of projects in Africa, Latin America and South-East Asia will begin before the end of 2006 and run for two to three years. COOPENER builds on earlier initiatives such as the European Commission-funded Regional Solar Energy Programme, under which solar photovoltaic systems for pumping water have been installed in hundreds of villages in nine West African countries.

Donor(s) EU
Project/Programme Title Analysis of Viability of the Clean Development Mechanism in the Mediterranean Area (CDM AVINMAR)
Recipient(s) Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Tunisia, Turkey
Years
Description Main proposer: Istituto per la Promozione dell'innovazione tecnologica (ISNOVA), Italy Other EU consortium members: IDAE (Spain) Beneficiary countries: Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Tunisia, Turkey. Goals: Analysis of the possibilities of intervention in the energy, industry and building sectors of the economies of the Mediterranean countries, in order to reduce gas emissions; to translate the CDM into concrete procedures and functioning rules; elaboration of pilot projects, involving five countries of the region; promotion of awareness, common understanding and capacity building in the region for the implementation of the flexible mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol, and organisation of regional workshops and seminars to disseminate results.

<p>Donor(s) EU</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title Capacity building on business opportunities for CDM projects in China (part of the Asia Pro Eco - programme)</p>
<p>Recipient(s) China Years 01/03/2006-01/11/2007</p>
<p>Description Leading applicant: CIRPS - University of Rome "La Sapienza", Italy Partners IST, Portugal GEI, People Republic of China HELIO International, France</p> <p>The aim of this project is to build the local capacity in CDM activities development, to improve the facilitation means for local stakeholders (public entities and environmental NGOs) and to promote private sector investments and private developers' involvement in CDM project activities. The target groups identified by this project is local private enterprise and businesses across various industries that are going to be participants of CDM projects over the next years and local actors (local authorities and NGOs) that will be strengthened in their role of facilitators for the private sector's participation to the carbon market.</p> <p>Main activities: The project consortium will build the local capacity in CDM projects development through the production of training materials, delivery of training programmes, creation of a CDM database of Project Idea Notes (PINs) and promotion events (workshop and round tables).</p>
<p>Donor(s) EU</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title CO₂ Managers for the Industry in the People's Republic of China (part of the Asia Pro Eco -programme)</p>
<p>Recipient(s) China Years 02/04/2005-02/04/2007</p>
<p>Description Leading applicant: Centric Austria International Partners: Cork Institute of Technology - Clean Technology Center (CTC), Ireland China Energy Research Society (CERS), China</p> <p>The project aims at preparing the ground for the multiplication of the CO₂ management approach in China in the larger scale. The core activities consist of 4 blocs of training & seminars introducing the several features of CO₂ management. In addition training materials including tools to calculate and monitor CO₂ emissions will be provided. The target groups are a number of 25 well selected Chinese experts from institutions with a sufficient capacity to disseminate and multiply the approach. Indirect beneficiaries are the governments of China and the EU, which want actively contribute to CO₂ mitigation, further industries in China and in the EU, which want to cooperate in emission trading, and last but not least the environment on local, regional, national and global level.</p>

Donor(s) EU
Project/Programme Title The Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF)
Recipient(s) Country Unspecific
Years 2006-
Description The European Commission has proposed on 6 th October 2006 creating a global risk capital fund to mobilise private investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in developing countries and economies in transition. The Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF) will accelerate the transfer, development and deployment of environmentally sound technologies and thereby help to bring secure energy supplies to people in poorer regions of the world. These projects will also combat climate change and air pollution.

1.1 Austria

Donor(s) Austria, Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW)
Project/Programme Title CDM in Africa
Recipient(s) Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania, Uganda
Years 2
Description In order to achieve the emissions reductions targets according to its commitment under the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), the Republic of Austria will buy Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs) from Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects in developing countries, with a focus on African countries. To this end, the Austrian Environment Ministry (BMLFUW) has launched a “CDM in Africa” initiative, which is designed to identify CDM projects in four priority countries – Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda. The programme will run for an initial period of two years. Capacity building for CDM is an integral part of the programme, but Austria would like to take the “CDM in Africa” initiative further by providing a “full CDM package”, including technical expertise and a solid financial framework for CDM activities in the above-mentioned countries. As a first step in the Austrian “CDM in Africa” initiative, workshops are to take place in Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda in June/July 2007.

Donor(s) Austria
Project/Programme Title Capacity Building to Access Carbon Finance in Albania
Recipient(s) Albania
Years
Description The project will help the Government of Albania to develop its public and private sector capacities to access carbon finance in Albania by (i) creating a legal and institutional framework for carbon finance and (ii) building in-country capacities for identification, implementation of, and resource mobilisation for, the GHG reduction projects eligible for CDM and other carbon market mechanisms.

Donor(s) Austria
Project/Programme Title Support to the Department of Energy, Royal Government of Bhutan
Recipient(s) Bhutan Years
Description Capacity building for development of feasibility studies and baseline studies for hydropower CDM projects. Projects that are elaborated in the training are intended for being submitted by the Royal Government of Bhutan.

Donor(s) Austria
Project/Programme Title Support for the Development and Uptake of CDM Projects in the Industrial Sector
Recipient(s) Mexico, South Africa, Vietnam et aliae Years
Description The project is funded by the Austrian government and undertaken by UNIDO in cooperation with Austrian industry in three geographically diverse CDM host countries. The project aims to undertake identification and formulation of investment-grade projects in the participating countries (in cooperation with Austrian industry, 5-10 PINs per country), i.e. to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Identify training needs of service provider companies engaged in generation of carbon assets and carry out relevant training in project identification and project formulation;-Identify opportunities for CDM projects and facilitate their development and access for financing, including through special carbon-purchase programmes such as the Austrian JI/CDM Programme;-Improve existing and create new business contacts between Annex I and non-Annex I countries and strengthen their cooperation where possible;-Contribute to cost-effective fulfilment of Kyoto-targets;-Analyse technology options for CDM projects and prepare baseline analysis methodologies for options with high replication potential.

1.2 Denmark

Donor(s) Denmark
Project/Programme Title Danish CDM programme
Recipient(s) China, Indonesia, Malaysia, South Africa and Thailand
Years 2003-2009
Description <p>The Danish CDM programme has focused initially on five developing countries in becoming active participants in the CDM. Various approaches have been applied in finding potential CDM project partners. Particularly in Malaysia, South Africa and Thailand support has been provided for two areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) capacity development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training courses and workshops provided for public and governmental sector; • establishing of DNAs (incl. approval procedures and sustainability criteria); • on the job training of government staff; and, • training of the private sector in practical training in preparation of CDM documentation. 2) support to project development of CDM projects. <p>China and Indonesia were included in the programme in 2005. The main focus in those countries is on project development.</p>

Donor(s) Denmark
Project/Programme Title Programmatic CDM development in China
Recipient(s) China
Years 2007-2008
Description <p>Support provided for development of programmatic CDM, a research study focusing on p-CDM: feasibility, potential, methodologies and socio-economic development. The overall objective of the assignment is to unlock the immense potential of CDM in China through the development and adoption of programmatic CDM approaches. Particularly, this means <i>to develop methodologies in at least three areas</i> relevant for programmatic CDM development – taking into account the general and specific characteristics of the Chinese context. A series of international and domestic workshops to constantly keep track of the contemporary development in the general conception of P-CDM are anticipated.</p> <p>The p-CDM experiences are likely to be presented at COP13.</p>

Donor(s) Denmark
Project/Programme Title CDM capacity building focusing on biomass projects in China's local provinces
Recipient(s) China Years 2007-2008
Description Support for capacity development for CDM biomass projects (methodologies, financial, technical, and legal issues that are associated with CDM projects). The biomass programme targets three provinces (Hunan, Guizhou and Xinjiang) and seeks to support key Chinese project developers active in the field of biomass to identify, develop and manage CDM biomass projects. The project will ensure that stakeholders adopt the appropriate national and international best practices for CDM project proposal development, baseline calculation, additionality assessment, development of monitoring plans, verification and implementation procedures.

Donor(s) Denmark
Project/Programme Title Green CDM Facility for Africa
Recipient(s) Years 2007-2009
Description The Green Facility aims at contributing to development of CDM-activities in selected African countries with regards capacity development, project development, transfer of technology and financing within the framework of the overall Danish CDM-programme.

Donor(s) Denmark
Project/Programme Title CDM capacity building focusing on biomass projects in China's local provinces
Recipient(s) Years 2007-2008
Description Support for capacity development for CDM biomass projects (methodologies, financial, technical, and legal issues that are associated with CDM projects). The biomass programme targets selected provinces and seeks to support key Chinese project developers active in the field of biomass to identify, develop and manage CDM biomass projects. The project will ensure that stakeholders adopt the appropriate national and international best practices for CDM project proposal development, baseline calculation, additionality assessment, development of monitoring plans, verification and implementation procedures.

Donor(s) United Kingdom, Denmark (see also 2.7 United Kingdom)
Project/Programme Title The Gold Standard for CDM and JI projects: leveraging carbon finance to promote renewable and energy efficiency (WWF)
Recipient(s) Country unspecific

Years
Description <p>The project aims to begin implementation and raise awareness of and capacity to use the Gold Standard as a tool for financing renewable energy and energy efficiency. The Gold Standard for CDM and JI projects is a tool for channelling investments into renewable energy and end-use energy efficiency, thereby catalysing the sustainable energy market, demonstrating the viability and attractiveness of these projects, building local capacity in host countries and disseminating technologies and best practice. The Gold Standard has, thanks to the activities developed under this project, been brought back to the attention of the carbon market through participation in conferences, workshops, discussions with market participants, and input to policy processes. The project has developed a website with extensive information of the Gold Standard methodology and administrative procedures; integrated a project database helping potential Gold Standard developers marketing their projects; adapted the Gold Standard PDD so it is compatible with the CDM EB's requirements; provided Manuals for Project Developers (and Validators) guiding through the additional requirements; actively marketed the methodology at workshops with project developers audiences and had one-to-one discussions with interested developers. In terms of fundraising, an additional grant of 100,000 EUR was secured from DANIDA (disbursed through WWF Denmark). This will sustain the Gold Standard project until end of July 2006.</p>

1.3 Finland

Donor(s) Finland, Japan, World Bank
Project/Programme Title Egyptian pollution Abatement Project (EPAP) II
Recipient(s) Egypt
Years 2006
Description <p>The project is a continuation to Egyptian Pollution Abatement Project I (1997-2004). Egyptian Environment Affairs Agency (EEAA) and World Bank have planned the continuation that will focus on reducing of industrial pollution, monitoring and evaluation of the environmental impacts of industry, creating financial incentives, implementing CDM operations and developing Egypt's national environmental impact assessment system. The project aims to develop sustainable financial, technical and institutional mechanisms for pollution abatement and decrease the pollution loads in selected hot-spots areas in order to improve local environment conditions.</p> <p>Finland finances the technical assistance component through the World Bank. In addition to Finland and World Bank, the project participants are Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIA), Japan International Development Agency (JICA) and the Egyptian government, especially EEAA.</p>

Donor(s) Finland
Project/Programme Title Co-operation on environment, extension phase
Recipient(s) South Africa
Years 2006
Description <p>The project continues the Cooperation on Environment project 2001-2005. The continuation phase lasts 27 months and starts in 2006. The aim of the project is to strengthen the environmental administration and sustainable development in the North West Province.</p>

The project has 8 components: 1) integrated legislative frameworks and tools for the environmental administration; 2) planning and management of land use; 3) Management and protection of biodiversity; 4) environmental monitoring, reporting and information managements systems; 5) waste management; 6) air quality management; 7) building capacity and institutional development of the environmental administration; 8) North West Eco Fund.

Donor(s)

Finland

Project/Programme Title

Support to developing country participant's in climate change relevant international processes.

Recipient(s)

Country unspecific

Years

2005-2006

Description

As part of the environmental conventions processes Finland supports the participation of developing country representatives in the preparation and decision making. The aim is to incorporate international environmental commitments to the developing countries' national development programs. This support includes development country representation UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol conventions, meetings of CSD and IPCC, and other meetings related to climate change issues.

Donor(s)

Finland

Project/Programme Title

Environmental sector development project

Recipient(s)

Nepal

Years

2006

Description

The project purpose is to protect, enhance and sustain the quality of the environment and provide healthier and ecologically more diverse living environments for the population of the project area. The project enhances environmental protection, environment-friendly development and sustainable use of natural resources by developing the local environmental administration. The program aspires to achieve its goals by supporting the decentralization of environmental governance by including all the relevant stakeholders. The approach is specifically focused on demand on the grass-root level. The planning and management of local environmental administration is one of the five project components.

Donor(s)

Finland, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Sweden The Netherlands, United Kingdom, World Bank, UNDP

Project/Programme Title

Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme – ESMAP

Recipient(s)

Country unspecific

Years

2006

Description

The Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP) was established in 1983 under the joint sponsorship of the World Bank and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as a partnership with UNDP in response to global energy crises. ESMAP promotes the role of energy in

poverty reduction and economic growth in an environmentally responsible manner. Its work applies to low-income, emerging, and transition economies and contributes to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals. ESMAP is a global technical assistance program which helps build consensus and provides policy advice on sustainable energy development to governments of developing countries and economies in transition. ESMAP also contributes to the transfer of technology and knowledge in energy sector management and the delivery of modern energy services to the poor.

Donor(s) Finland
Project/Programme Title Energy and environment partnership with Central America
Recipient(s) Belize, Costa Riaca, El Salvador, Guatemala, Hondura, Nicaragua and Panama
Years 2005-2006
Description A partnership initiative in energy and environmental co-operation with Central American countries was announced by Finland at the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). The purpose is to achieve sustainable development through the use of renewable energy resources. The project comprises experimental activity in the wind, solar, small hydro-electric and bio-energy sectors, surveys and feasibility studies of energy resources, utilisation of the Kyoto Protocol's clean development mechanism, development of energy markets and financing models, and technology transfer and training. Finland finances this three-year project to the tune of EUR 3 million.

Donor(s) Finland, Sweden, Spain
Project/Programme Title Regional capacity building project for sub-Saharan Africa
Recipient(s) UNDP/UNEP
Years 2007-2008
Description A regional CDM capacity building project aims at facilitating the access of sub-Saharan countries' access to CDM market. The target countries are Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. The objective of the project is to enhance public and private sector capacity to access carbon finance, and to overcome barriers impeding the take-off of a carbon project market in sub-Saharan Africa.

1.4 France

Donor(s) France
Project/Programme Title CF Assist Trust Fund
Recipient(s) developing countries and economies in transition
Years 2005-2007
Description CF-Assist is a capacity building and technical assistance program established by the World Bank in fiscal year 2005 to enable the full engagement of developing countries and economies in transition in the

carbon market. As part of the World Bank's endeavor toward market development, CF-Assist is aimed at assisting interested countries in the development and implementation of projects under the CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) and JI (Joint Implementation), or to access International Emissions Trading (EIT) of the Kyoto Protocol. The program incorporates lessons learned from the National Strategies Studies Program and PCFplus, knowledge gained from the Bank's experience as a trustee of carbon funds, and ongoing dialogue with members of the Bank's Host Country Committee on Carbon Finance.

CF-Assist is an umbrella program that incorporates and ensures coherence and synergy between and a common work program and reporting framework for the numerous technical assistance and capacity building programs that existed prior to 2004, and which have now been incorporated into CF-Assist. These include PCFplus, CDCFplus and BioCFplus as well as more specific integrated efforts such as in Africa and Eastern Europe. These are all technical assistance facilities that the World Bank created through investment income from upfront payments by fund participants as well as direct donor contributions, and oriented at providing targeted capacity building and technical support to build a full range of CDM experience.

Donor(s)

France

Project/Programme Title

Compensation for forestry carbon capture and CDM in Central Africa

Recipient(s)

Years

2005-2007

Description

"Compensation for forestry carbon capture and CDM in Central Africa" is financed by the French Ministry of foreign affairs in the framework of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership.

Donor(s)

France

Project/Programme Title

French support Facility for Actions Implemented Jointly (FAAEC / FFEM)

Recipient(s)

Non OCDE countries including Africa

Years

2001-2006

Description

FFEM supports in JI/CDM projects, production of the guides and support are conducted under a specific programme called the FAAEC ("support facility for actions implemented jointly") during the pilot phase of the Kyoto Protocol. The programme is carried out under the aegis of an interministerial steering committee (MoF, MoE, MoFA, French Development Agency and Environment agency) chaired by the French Interministerial Task Force for Climate Change (MIES).

CDM and JI guides have been produced in French and in English in two editions (2003 and 2005). They are intended as an aid to investors, operators, administrations, institutions and governments with an interest in these mechanisms, especially in French-speaking countries, particularly in Africa. As part of the assistance rendered by FAAEC/FFEM, the first CDM project registered in 2005 in Morocco (a 10 MW wind farm in Tetouan Cement plant) received support. A new biogas project in a sewage water treatment, whereby a new methodology has to be developed, is being assisted.

Donor(s) France
Project/Programme Title CDM in forestry and bio-energy
Recipient(s) African countries (2/3), Latin-American countries (1/3)
Years 2006 - 2008
Description <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The programme supports capacity building for designated national authorities to evaluate and approve CDM projects and to coordinate activities among actors 2. It aims to build CDM projects and concrete case studies in several contexts in Africa and Latin-America 3. It has to set-up a network of local experts on CDM in charge of the knowledge management and transfer. <p>The program is coordinated by the UNEP granted by the French Global Environmental Fund.</p>

Donor(s) France
Project/Programme Title Africa Assist programme for the development of CDM projects
Recipient(s) African countries
Years 2006-2008
Description <p>The programme supports designated national authorities, private developers and approximately 40 developing CDM operations throughout Africa. Africa has a great deal of potential for investment projects that are eligible for the CDM. This program will support 40 exemplary CDM projects over four years, representing sectors and regions in the following fields: cement works, mining, refineries, power plants, agro-industry, transport, waste and water treatment. The four phases of the project focus on: evaluation of CDM potential by region and sector, capacity-building for public and private stakeholders, support to the financial set-up of CDM projects, building on experience and disseminating results. The expected impact on the greenhouse effect amounts to over 2 million tCO₂eq emissions avoided.</p> <p>The program is coordinated by the World Bank granted by the French Development Agency and the French Global Environmental Fund and the secondment of one expert by the french Ministry of foreign affairs to the World Bank for the implementation of this program.</p>

Donor(s) France
Project/Programme Title China-France Program for CDM Capacity Building
Recipient(s) China
Years
Description <p>The project aims to develop organizational schemes favourable to CDM development and assist in exemplary CDM projects. The program is cofinanced by the French Development Agency and the French Global Environmental Fund and supported by the French Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry. This program targets the 4 following Southwest Chinese provinces : Guangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou and</p>

Yunnan and seeks to support them and their municipalities them to adopt organizational schemes favourable to CDM development. Meanwhile, the program will assist the Chinese partners in the development of a few exemplary and replicable CDM projects.

1.5 Germany

Donor(s)
Project/Programme Title Support to the implementation of UNFCCC in Tunisia
Recipient(s) Tunisia
Years 2006-2009
Description The project focuses on two components: CDM and vulnerability & adoption on climate changes. The capacity building primarily exist in Tunisia's Designated National Authority, which has been officially listed with the UNFCCC Secretariat since early 2005, and to the development of local know-how on CDM project design. The Ministry of Environment and Quality of Life, presiding over the DNA, has shown a strong compromise to concretize the fulfilment of the UNFCCC, identifying the most vulnerable sectors, strengthening the different actors and the development and implementation of concrete CDM projects. The German Development Cooperation, in coordination with the Ministry supports and accompanies the capacity building process of the DNA and the different sectors, like energy, "groupe chimique" and possible CDM project developers. The common goal is to translate the high potential for CDM projects to concrete options to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through CERs.

Donor(s) Germany
Project/Programme Title Climate Protection Programme for Developing Countries
Recipient(s) E.g. Indonesia, Chile, China, Columbia, Ghana, Morocco, Peru, South Africa and Tunisia
Years 1999-2008
Description The Climate Protection Programme (CaPP) supports developing countries in meeting their obligations arising from the Framework Convention on Climate Change. The specific promotion of individual measures supports sustainable development in the partner countries and reinforces their ability to adapt to climate change. In addition, the intention is obviously also for the partner organisations on the ground in relevant German development cooperation projects to increasingly take account of – or mainstream – climate protection considerations. The measures focus mainly on the energy sector while other important areas are transport, waste management and industry. Together with capacity development projects, individual measures to avoid and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to climate change are being prepared and implemented and their impact assessed. The project helps developing countries to prepare for the CDM and therefore works together with representatives from private sector. Intensive information and knowledge management and cooperation with other environmental conventions are to help mainstream climate related activities in Development Cooperation. The Climate Protection Programme aims at achieving the following results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of Greenhouse gas emissions in energy, transport, industry and waste management - Development of national strategies in CDM host countries

- Establishment of Designated National Authorities
- Capacity building for CDM
- Development of options for addressing adaptation issues in sustainable development
- Establishment of networks among experts in developing countries
- Support Adaptation measures
- Facilitate policy dialogue

Within this programme "national CDM strategy studies" were supported in Indonesia, China, Columbia, Morocco and Chile (1999-2004). The programme supported the set up of DNA and CDM promotion in the public and private sector in Ghana, South Africa, Indonesia and Tunisia as well as an example for a bundling CDM in Peru. A newsletter "CDM Highlights is emitted on a monthly basis and several publication on CDM have been published (see www.gtz.de/climate)

Donor(s) Germany
Project/Programme Title Indo-German CDM Capacity Building Project
Recipient(s) India Years 2005-2008
Description The project is part of the Indo German Energy Programme, IGEN, that is jointly implemented by the Governments of Germany and India (2003 -2008). Capacity building missions are regularly held under CDM; up to 4000 entrepreneurs were trained in CDM project identification as well as up to 157 consultants trained in project design of measures that qualify for CDM. At least 30 new CDM projects were initiated. In addition, in-house capacity building of major industrial houses including establishment of in- house CDM cells were undertaken. Advisory service is provided to various Chamber of Commerce & Industry Associations for sector wise capacity building of the Cement, Pulp & Paper, Chemical, Iron & Steel, Power & Petrochemical sectors. Participation in more than 20 workshops, exhibitions & trade fairs as well as more than 200 meetings held with Indian project developers. Power Ministry appoints GTZ as CDM advisor to National Thermal Power Corporation, NTPC. Two new CDM methodologies "Rehabilitation and modernization of a large power plant unit" and "Supercritical thermal power Plant" were prepared for NTPC. Technical cooperation with Central Electricity Authority, CEA, to develop official national CO2 database for Indian Power Sector released on 6th Oct 06. Technical cooperation and capacity building initiatives with Ministry of Environment and Forest, to established technical cell as well as development of website for the official designated national Authority, DNA, under CDM. Co-operation for evaluation, appraisal, compiling and documentation for the submitted CDM projects for host country approval. Marketing of Indian Projects in International trade fairs (Carbon EXPO).

Donor(s) Germany
Project/Programme Title Institutional Capacity Building for Clean Development Mechanism in Indonesia
Recipient(s) Indonesia Years Dec. 1999-May 2001
Description The results of further capacity building activities are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Kyoto-Protocol is ratified - Indonesian decision-makers, in both the legislative and executive branches of government, know the

- benefits of the CDM for their country and the preconditions to participating in this mechanism,
- the Designated National Authority (DNA) is in place,
 - the CDM national approval guidelines are developed and operative, (v) the website for the DNA is build-up and available, and
 - the knowledge of stakeholders on CDM is enhanced through workshops and meetings.

In addition the Germany supports the DNA of Indonesia in promotion of CDM potential on international events, such as the Carbon Expo – Asia in Beijing, China in October 2006.

Donor(s)

Germany

Project/Programme Title

Public Private Partnership In Indonesia for dissemination of the CDM.

Recipient(s)

Indonesia

Years

2005-2007

Description

In co-operation with the German company "Perspectives Climate Change" and the Indonesian consultancy Pelangi Germany aims at establishing a service structure which can mobilize the Indonesian potential of greenhouse gas reductions. Based on a market study which analyses strength and weaknesses of the national CDM market in selected sectors, a training programme on CDM is developed for national consultants, private enterprises, government institutions and NGOs. The private sector partners Perspectives and Pelangi will prepare and implement pilot courses, which in the long run will be offered by the Indonesian Cleaner Production Centre (ICPC). To support the dissemination of CDM, a website for CDM in Indonesia is launched, information material developed and promoted in several conferences. A further partner of the PPP is the Indonesian German Chamber of Commerce (EKONID).

Donor(s)

Germany, Switzerland, World Bank

Project/Programme Title

Study on the Methodologies and its Application of CDM in China (China CDM Study)

Recipient(s)

China

Years

2003-2004

Description

The China CDM study was conducted from 2003 - 2004 in cooperation with World Bank. It analyses key methodological issues related to the CDM from China's perspective. It includes six case studies of potential CDM projects - five power generation projects and one landfill gas project – and evaluates China's CDM potential through 2010.

Donor(s)

Germany

Project/Programme Title

Support to Alternative Energy Development Board (AEDB), the Energy Conservation Centre (ENERCON)

Recipient(s)

Pakistan

Years

2006-2008

<p>Description Support to Alternative Energy Development Board (AEDB), the Energy Conservation Centre (ENERCON) and other public and private institutions of Pakistan in developing and implementing strategies and projects that will improve the energy supply in rural areas and the energy efficiency in selected industry sectors. In the frame of their policy to promote projects in the field of renewable energies through the private sector, the AEDB has decided in 2005 to further consider the CDM as it is an instrument to facilitate the use of renewable energies. After a general introduction into the CDM for various stakeholders and further consultations, the wind sector has been identified as a promising sector for the development of CDM projects. A PDD training workshop for wind projects has been conducted for selected staff from AEDB and projects developers from the private sector. Currently the AEDB is preparing the PDD. Further capacity building measures for involved actors are under preparation.</p>

1.6 Ireland

<p>Donor(s) Ireland</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title UNITAR's Climate Change Capacity Development (C3D)</p>
<p>Recipient(s) Africa (west, south and east) Asia.</p> <p>Years 3</p>
<p>Irish Aid has supported this programme since 2003 and in 2006 signed a 3 year until the end of 2008. Irish Aid's contribution is focused on;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Customising climate change tools for specific local settings, disseminating adapted versions of training modules and producing new tools and training materials as required; and b) Providing climate change training to targeted beneficiaries in developing countries. <p>The main beneficiaries are decision makers in developing countries from a range of sectors including energy, environment, agriculture, water resource management, health and infrastructure. The focus of the training and capacity development oin on adaptation and mitigation with particular tools and training provided to enable developing countries to engage with CDM.</p>

<p>Donor(s) Ireland</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title Support to the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) for activities related to Climate Change and the Least Developed Countries</p>
<p>Recipient(s) Least Developed Countries (Africa, South-east Asia, SIDS)</p> <p>Years 3</p>
<p>This programme of activities aims to build capacity to address climate change in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in Africa and South East Asia as well as some Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The focus is on a) building capacity to negotiate in the UNFCCC process, particularly on post 2012 issues and b) building capacity to address climate change 9adaptaion and mitigation) in the activities of each of the stakeholder groups in LDCS (government officials, politicians, media, sectoral professionals, development workers, NGOs, researchers and academics, local government and vulnerable communities).</p>

Irish Aid support is also used to address the impacts of climate change in arid environments – particularly with pastoralists and dry land farmers. Finally, the programme has an activity in East Africa working to empower women to participate in international and national climate change policy making focused on both adaptation and mitigation needs. Partners in this programme are FIELD, EcoWatch Africa (Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya) and other local partners.

1.7 Italy

Donor(s) Italy
Project/Programme Title Mediterranean Renewable Energy Programme (MEDREP)
Recipient(s) Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt and Algeria
Years
Description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MEDREP is a supportive partnership framework for the promotion and the development of renewable energies in the Mediterranean basin through enhancing cooperation between northern and southern Mediterranean countries - Promotion of regional mechanisms to support REs based on Tradable Renewable Energy Certificates (TREC)s and Carbon Emissions Reductions (CERs) - Implementation of financing mechanisms to support local REs technology markets - Implementation of pilot projects to demonstrate the technical and economical feasibility of targeted REs systems/installations in developing countries <p>Establishment of the Mediterranean Renewable Energy Center in Tunisia as focal point in the Mediterranean for training, information dissemination, networking and development of pilot projects in the field of renewable energies.</p>

Donor(s) Italy
Project/Programme Title PROSOL Tunisie
Recipient(s) Tunisia
Years 2004-2007
Description <p>PROSOL is a program aiming the promotion of solar water heating in Tunisia through a financial mechanism allowing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An easy access to bank credits to be recovered thru electricity bill. • A subsidy to the purchase of the SWH (Solar Water Heaters) of about 100 DT/m² <p>In 2005 three types of solar water heaters have been commercialised in the residential sector, with the backup of PROSOL: 200 liters solar water heaters, 300 liters solar water heaters, and 500 liters solar water heaters.</p> <p>This program benefits of a series of institutional and financial backups used as promotional actions for the development of the market.</p> <p>These financial supports cover four essential items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A subsidy of 20% on the cost of a SWH, served by the government through the National Fund of energy with a maximum of 100 TD/m² • A complementary subsidy of about 80 TD on the cost of a solar water heater of 300l, served by the Italian Ministry for the Environment and Territory through the MEDREC Funds.

- A loan mechanism for financing the left cost of a SWH for the consumer, granted over a period of **5 years**, and recovered through STEG electrical bill.
- The costumer takes in charge only **10%** cash of the cost.

PROSOL started in 2005 with an objective of **25 000 m²** for its first year. The realization were about **23 000 m²** (about 90% of the objective).

The objective for year 2006 consisted in installing **42 000 m²** of solar water heaters. The achievements are about **34 730 m²**, which amounts to **83%** of the objective.

Considering the success encountered by PROSOL in the first two years, it was decided to perpetuate the project and extend its activity to tertiary sector (hotels, hospitals, and Turkish baths) through a financing mechanism adapted to the needs of the sector.

The purpose for the period **2007-2009** is to install **360 000 m²** of SWH (**315 000 m²** in residential sector and **45 000 m²** in tertiary sector).

Donor(s)

Italy

Project/Programme Title

Italo-Tunisian CDM Capacity Building programme

Recipient(s)

Tunisia

Years

2007

Description

The training aims at addressing the topic of CDM projects development under the practical and operational point of view. Participants will be provided with a presentation of concrete experiences while addressing theoretical and technical issues during the development of CDM projects.

The expected outcomes of the training course are the following:

- o Deeper understanding of CDM requirements and principles, based on real cases;
- o Improved knowledge on the successful approach to address CDM requirements;
- o Provision of references where to collect relevant information;
- o Insight into the development of CDM projects over gas capture from landfills and energy efficiency.

Donor(s)

Italy

Project/Programme Title

Several CDM capacity building-related projects within the Sino-Italian Cooperation Program for Environmental protection

Recipient(s)

China

Years

Description

- Jointly Development with MOST (Ministry of Science and Technology) of CDM service centers in several provinces of China
- Capacity Building project jointly developed with NDRC, UNDP and Norway Agency for Cooperation aimed at strengthening the Government's of China's institutions ability to implement CDM projects, providing stakeholders with the skills and knowledge needed to develop CDM projects in China, providing learning by doing opportunities and disseminating information on the CDM to industry and other interested parties.
- Sino-Italian renewable energy center and Solar energy Training and Service
- in Tibet-China

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Studies on the methodologies and applications of CDM in building and iron&steel sectors in China as part of a GTZ and The World Bank capacity building program ▪ IMELS (Italian Ministry for Environment Land and Sea) co financed the Euro-Asia research and training in CLimate change MAnagement (CLIMA) project that won an ASIA LINK grant from European Commission <p>IMELS and SEPA (State Environmental Protection Administration of China) jointly developed a survey on HFC23 production capacity in China as base for CDM projects development and plant owners popularization of basic CDM knowledge, introducing situation of international carbon market and knowledge of business development of CDM to enable enterprises to fully understand relationship between CDM projects and interests of enterprises</p>

<p>Donor(s) Italy</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title CDM capacity building-related projects in the Balkans region</p>
<p>Recipient(s) Serbia and Montenegro, Albania and Macedonia</p>
<p>Years</p>
<p>Description Support for the establishment of the Designated National Authority in the Republic of Serbia and Montenegro, Albania and Macedonia. Development of the CDM Portfolio for Serbia, Montenegro, Albania and Macedonia.</p>

1.8 The Netherlands

<p>Donor(s) The Netherlands</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title PROGEDE – Programme de gestion durable et participative des energies</p>
<p>Recipient(s) Senegal</p>
<p>Years</p>
<p>Description PROGEDE focuses on the sustainable production and marketing of fuel wood in Senegal by organizing and supporting potentially capable local groups. www.nlambassadedakar.nl</p>

<p>Donor(s) The Netherlands</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title CD4CDM</p>
<p>Recipient(s) 22 developing countries</p>
<p>Years 2003-2008</p>
<p>Description The goal of this project, implemented by UNEP, is to enable 21 countries to participate in the CDM through establishment/consolidation of designated national authorities for CDM, formalizing national approval procedures, establishment of sustainable development criteria, creation of CDM project pipelines and capacity building to design CDM projects. IN 2007, this programme was extended by two years for an additional 9 countries http://www.cd4cdm.org/</p>

Donor(s) The Netherlands
Project/Programme Title SouthSouthNorth Project
Recipient(s) Brazil, South Africa, Tanzania, Mozambique, Bangladesh and Indonesia
Years 2002-2009
Description The goal of this project is to alleviate poverty through capacity building among private and public stakeholders to deal effectively with CDM in seven southern countries. It intends to create the framework for self-developed southern driven CDM projects, provides funds, professional services and tools for stakeholders to identify, design, and implement projects by themselves. http://www.southsouthnorth.org/

Donor(s) The Netherlands
Project/Programme Title The Netherlands Climate Assistance Programme (NCAP)
Recipient(s) Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Colombia, Ghana, Guatemala, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Senegal, Suriname, Tanzania, Vietnam, Yemen
Years 2003-2007
Description NCAP aims to increase capacity in 14 developing countries to prepare, formulate and implement national climate change policies. Recently three risk screening analyses were done of programmes supported by the Netherlands in Bangladesh, Bolivia and Ethiopia, in order to set priorities for adaptation to climate change in vulnerable sectors. www.nlcap.net

Donor(s) The Netherlands
Project/Programme Title START
Recipient(s) Country Unspecific
Years Variable
Description START promotes regional research networks in developing regions that facilitate the development of human and institutional capacity in global change science, foster collaborative research on global change, assess the impacts of and adaptations to climate and global changes, and provides scientific information to policy/decision makers in the region. www.start.org

Donor(s) The Netherlands
Project/Programme Title Red Cross Preparedness for Disasters related to Climate Change
Recipient(s) Approximately 20 countries
Years 2003 – 2008
Description The aim is to reduce human suffering and the negative effects of natural disasters – which are enhanced by Climate Change – on the most vulnerable people in approximately 20 developing countries. www.climatecentre.org

Donor(s) The Netherlands
Project/Programme Title Co-operative Programme on Water and Climate: Bridging Water & Climate for Development (CPWC)
Recipient(s) Country Unspecific
Years 2004-2008
Description As a response to the impacts of changing climate upon the water sector, the CPWC seeks to encourage more co-ordinated action between the climate science, water resources and disaster relief communities. www.waterandclimate.org

Donor(s) The Netherlands
Project/Programme Title Bangladesh – Rural electrification
Recipient(s) Bangladesh
Years
Description Started in 1977, the rural electrification programme aims to provide affordable and reliable electricity to all by the year 2020. www.netherlandsembassydhaka.org

Donor(s) The Netherlands
Project/Programme Title China – Promotion of rural renewable energy in Western China
Recipient(s) China
Years
Description This project aims to provide household electricity supplied through mini-grids from renewable sources. www.hollandchina.org

Donor(s) The Netherlands
Project/Programme Title China – Capacity building for fast commercialization of renewable energy
Recipient(s) China
Years
Description This project aims to make the large-scale use of sustainable energy commercially feasible and to demonstrate this through pilot installations. www.hollandchina.org

Donor(s) The Netherlands
Project/Programme Title Mongolia – Promoting energy efficiency investments in industry
Recipient(s) Mongolia
Years
Description This project of the Mongolia Chamber of Commerce and Industry provides information about cleaner energy technology and assists with the introduction of new energy technologies. www.hollandchina.org

Donor(s) The Netherlands
Project/Programme Title Kyrgyz Republic – Consolidated structural adjustment credit
Recipient(s) Kyrgyz Republic
Years
Description This project supports the government’s efforts to strengthen its fiscal position and improve the business environment through utility, tax and deregulation reforms. In the energy sector, it supports the unbundling of the giant power company, separation of generation and transmission companies and an increase in tariffs to closer to cost recovery levels. www.nlembassy-almaty.org

Donor(s) The Netherlands
Project/Programme Title University of Twente: TGAL: Think Global Act Local
Recipient(s) India, Mexico, Nepal, Senegal, Tanzania, Papua New Guinea
Years 2003-2009
Description Research and capacity building for sustainable forest management carried out in Nepal, Tanzania, Senegal, Mexico and India. Objective is to demonstrate that local communities can make a reliable assessment of the increased sink value of their forest and monitor this over an extended period of time. The aim is also to open ways for local communities to supplement their forest based livelihoods through

the scale of carbon in the future and to provide carbon investors with sinks that are socially and ecological sound. www.sms.utwente.nl/tdg

Donor(s)

The Netherlands

Project/Programme Title

Various Partnerships

Recipient(s)

Country unspecific

Years

Description

The goal of this track is to provide ten million energy-poor people in developing countries with sustainable access to modern energy services.

GTZ/BMZ – Energizing Development

Partnership aiming to provide five million energy-poor people in developing countries with access to modern energy services.

www.gtz.de

GVEP – Global Village Energy Partnership

GVEP intends to increase access to modern energy services for a vast number of developing world's rural people in 30 countries.

www.gvep.org

EUEI – EU Energy Initiative for poverty eradication and sustainable development

This initiative managed by the European Commission, is working on an 'EU Energy Facility' for help groups of people in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific that have little or no access to energy. The Partnership Dialogue Facility helps countries in these regions in drawing up national strategies.

www.euei.org

JEPP – Johannesburg Energy & Poverty Platform

JEPP publishes news, events and stimulates energy related investments and debate between those involved in providing energy to the poor.

www.jepp.info

Public-Private Partnerships

Subsidies for private-public partnerships to provide access to energy and improve related environmental health.

www.minbuza.nl

AIJ – Activities Implemented Jointly

AIJ was the test bed for CDM and JI. The Netherlands programme started in 1996 and funded 25 AIJ projects in 14 countries.

www.minbuza.nl

<p>Donor(s) The Netherlands</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title Various multilateral organizations</p>
<p>Recipient(s) Country unspecific</p>
<p>Years</p>
<p>Description</p> <p><i>PROBEC – Programme for biomass energy conservation in Southern Africa</i> POBEC aims to make energy efficient biomass technologies for coking and heating commercially available and affordable by the poor, small businesses and institutions. www.probec.org</p> <p><i>UEMOA – Regional biomass programme/Union Economique et Monetaire Ouest Africaine</i> This programme intends to involve local communities of the participating African countries in the management of forests and encourages the efficient use of wood and charcoal. www.uemoa.int</p> <p><i>PREGA – Promotion of renewable energy, energy efficiency and greenhouse gas abatement</i> PREGA develops ‘bankable’ investment projects based on renewable energy and energy saving technologies that give the poor better access to energy. www.adb.org/reach</p> <p><i>ASTAE – Asia Alternative Energy Programme</i> The goal of this programme is to improve access to electricity services of one million poor households by installing one gigawatt of generating capacity and bring about one gigawatt more by energy efficiency improvements. www.worldbank.org/astae</p> <p><i>African Development Bank (AfDB) – FINESSE</i> This programme helps countries to draw up policies and regulations that will stimulate investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency. http://finesse-africa.org</p> <p><i>ESMAP Energy sector management assistance programme</i> ESMAP provides technical assistance to promote the role of environmentally-responsible energy in reducing poverty and to increase economic growth in low-income, emerging and transition economies. www.esmap.org</p> <p><i>GEF – The Global Environmental Facility</i> The GEF helps developing countries fund projects and programmes that protect the global environment, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable transportation activities. www.gefweb.org</p>

<p>Donor(s) The Netherlands</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title Various Non-Governmental Organizations</p>
<p>Recipient(s) Country unspecific</p>
<p>Years</p>
<p>Description</p> <p><i>REPEM – Rural Energy Planning and Environmental Management</i> The Eastern and Southern Africa Management institute (ESAMI) provides a range of training programmes in rural energy planning and environmental management. www.esami-africa.org</p> <p><i>EASE - Enabling Access to Sustainable Energy</i> EASE works to give poor rural communities in three countries better access to energy. www.ease-web.org</p> <p><i>ENERGIA</i> ENERGIA is a large international gender and sustainable energy network of groups and individuals covering most continents. It encourages the inclusion of gender and energy in policies. www.energia.org</p> <p><i>COMMEND – Community for Energy Environment & Development</i> COMMEND aims to professionalize sustainable energy analysis in developing countries and to increase the importance of this in decision-making. It builds upon a set of transparent and user-friendly software tools for strategic analysis of energy and environmental policy named LEAP. http://forums.seib.org/leap</p> <p><i>ARECOP- Asia Regional Cookstove Program</i> The ARECOP network is promoting the use of biomass for households, small-scale industries and institutions in Asia. www.areop.org</p> <p><i>IEI – International Energy Initiative</i> IEI has regional offices, staff and programmes in Latin America, Africa and Asia, and is promoting new and renewable energy technologies in developing countries. www.ieiglobal.org</p> <p><i>Free Energy Foundation – Unleashing Entrepreneurial Energy</i> This foundation supports business-minded people in setting up small to medium size businesses for marketing 'solar home systems' in the rural areas of four countries in Eastern Africa. www.freeenergyfoundation.org</p> <p><i>Solar Development Group (SDG)</i> The SDG provides small solar power equipment companies in India and Sri Lanka with technical advice, and helps them to write business plans and to attract private capital. www.solardevelopment.org</p> <p><i>Transnational Institute – The Energy Project</i> A network of NGOs from selected Latin American, African, Asian and Central European countries that</p>

advocates changes in the energy sector policies of multilateral banks and alternatives to coal, oil and gas for energy generation with the aim of capacity strengthening to address issues related to energy, climate and development. www.tni.org/energy

Donor(s) The Netherlands
Project/Programme Title ORET/Milev Energy activities
Recipient(s) Country unspecific
Years
Description ORET/Milev provides grants for the export of capital goods services or work, also related to energy and development, to developing countries and supports companies wishing to become active in developing countries. In the past years, this programme has financed various renewable energy generation projects. www.fmo.nl

Donor(s) The Netherlands
Project/Programme Title Support for a website on CDM in South Africa
Recipient(s) South Africa
Years
Description http://www.carbonfinanceafrica.org.za/

1.9 Spain

Donor(s) Spain
Project/Programme Title Azahar Programme Advanced Seminars on “the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects and the development of renewable energies in the Mediterranean Region”.
Recipient(s) Mediterranean Basin countries
Years September 2005 (Madrid, Spain) September 2006 (Tangier, Morocco)
Description The Azahar Programme has been launched as a major cooperation and capacity building programme. It establishes a framework of coordination for all the public and private bodies involved in Spanish development cooperation, with the aim of generation a real impact on human development in Mediterranean Basin countries, making fight against poverty and the development of societies in the coastal countries compatible with environmental protection and the preservation of their natural resources. Azahar aims to promote capacity building for the belonging countries (Albania, Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Serbia and Montenegro, Syria, Palestinian Territories, Tunisia as well as Turkey) through advanced seminars to identify potential projects and solutions to remove the existing barriers. Azahar has already organized two fruitful meetings on “The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects and the development of renewable energies in the Mediterranean Region” held in Madrid in October 2005 and Tangier in September 2006. This seminar aims to identify CDM projects and

renewable energies projects in the Mediterranean region. There is still a need to work more in detail the CDM project cycle (PIN, PDD).

There next Azahar advanced seminar will be in October 2007 (Tangier) about “Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change: The role of New Technologies”

www.programa-azahar.org

Donor(s)

Spain

Project/Programme Title

Azahar Programme Advanced Seminar on “Application of renewable energy sources in urban Mediterranean settings”.

Recipient(s)

Mediterranean Basin countries

Years

2006

Description

Countries bordering the Mediterranean enjoy optimal conditions for developing and using renewable energy sources as a local non-pollutant resource, thus contributing, at the same time, to establish their energy independence. In this context, renewable energy sources and energy efficiency are of vital importance, mainly in those countries where the degree of development of energy-related infrastructures is still rudimentary. Renewable energy sources applied to building activities imply an innovative facet of energy and town planning in Mediterranean countries. For this reason, it is of special interest to begin to introduce these criteria into Mediterranean urban areas.

Spain can draw on a wide professional experience in the construction and rehabilitation of buildings designed using sustainability criteria, as well as in their integration of energy technologies for the exploitation of solar energy.

The goal of the seminar, organised also in the framework of the Azahar Programme, is the interchange of expertise among Mediterranean countries regarding energy technologies and criteria for energy efficiency applied to buildings, based on renewable energy sources.

A central aspect in the development of renewable energy sources is how to overcome the technical and economic barriers: technical, legal or political, human and cultural barriers for access to information and financial obstacles and project finance. Among the existing mechanisms for financing projects, the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) plays a key role.

www.programa-azahar.org

Donor(s)

Spain

Project/Programme Title

Iberoamerican Climate Change Network (RIOCC) Meetings

Recipient(s)

Uruguay, Mexico, Colombia, Argentina, Panama, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru

Years

2004-2005-2006

Continous

Description

One of the first steps taken by the Spanish government to promote capacity building was the establishment of the Iberoamerican Climate Change Network. The Iberoamerican Climate Change

Network (RIOCC) was established jointly with Portugal in Cartagena de Indias in September 2004 in order to keep a fluent dialogue to improve knowledge of priorities, difficulties and avoid barriers as well as to facilitate cooperation between private and public sector and promote capacity building.

Since then, three Annual Meetings have taken place, consolidating this initiative that has already provided very profitable results. Other meetings have taken place at the Conferences of the Parties of the UNFCCC.

In the framework of RIOCC, Spain has signed 16 Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) with: Uruguay, Mexico, Colombia, Argentina, Panama, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru and Nicaragua in order to promote and identify by public and private sectors future CDM projects, as well as promoting technology transfer. In other fora, but pursuing the same goals, another Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with Morocco.

These MoUs established supervising committees to evaluate the collaboration achieved. Meetings with some of these committees have been carried out, namely: Argentina and Brazil (May 2005), Mexico (April 2005 and March 2006), Uruguay (December 2004 and May 2005) and Morocco (October 2005). Interested companies are invited to the meetings of the supervising committees.

The main objectives of these MoU are to formalize cooperation in CDM and facilitate targets under the convention and the emissions trading directive.

In the last RIOCC Meeting (Santa Cruz, Bolivia 2006), it took place the elaboration of the PIACC (Iberoamerican Program of Climate Change Adaptation) divulgation brochure.

The next and 4th RIOCC Meeting will be in October 2007 (Cartagena de Indias, Colombia)

http://www.mma.es/portal/secciones/cambio_climatico/areas_tematicas/cooperacion_cc/coop_iber/piacc.htm

Donor(s)

Spain

Project/Programme Title

FORMA Project

Recipient(s)

Latin American Region

Years

2005 - 2007

Description

The Forma Project is a joint effort implemented by a consortium of institutions with experience on research, as well as facilitation of both forestry and agricultural projects. The project aims at facilitating support for the development of afforestation/reforestation and bioenergy projects in the context of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

Having Latin America as a focus region, the project is set to provide support for activities in relation to: provision of technical assistance for the design of CDM projects, targeted financial support for projects in the field, development of a set of design tools appropriate to forestry and bioenergy projects and systematization of lessons learned from project intervention in the Latin American region.

One of the lessons learnt is that there was a lack of good bioenergy projects presented.

<http://www.proyectoforma.com/>

Donor(s) Spain
Project/Programme Title Designated National Authority strengthening for CDM
Recipient(s) Uruguay Years 2005
Description The aim of this project is to strengthen the Uruguay Designated National Authority capacities in order to facilitate its insertion in the Clean Development Mechanism in an effective way. A special support is given to capacity building in the framework of forestry and farming CDM projects.

Donor(s) Spain, World Bank
Project/Programme Title Carbon Finance Assist
Recipient(s) Country unspecific Years 2005-2006-2007
Description Spain is the main donor of the Carbon Finance Assist (World Bank). The main objective of this Fund is to develop capacities in developing countries and economies in transition can get involved in the mechanisms market in an effective way. Consistent with its mission to catalyze the emergence and growth of market mechanisms for climate change mitigation and sustainable development, the World Bank, in parallel with its carbon funds, has established a consolidated capacity building and technical assistance program to enhance capacity and expertise of host countries to engage in the greenhouse gas market. There is a need to work more in detail the programmatic CDM. http://carbonfinance.org/Router.cfm?Page=CFAssist&ItemID=24694&cp=24694

Donor(s) Spain
Project/Programme Title Climate Change and Natural Disasters Meeting, Guayaquil (Ecuador)
Recipient(s) Latin America Years June 2006
The meeting focused on: - Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability to Climate Change - Prediction and monitoring of adverse meteorological phenomena - Early warning systems. Very interesting work done with the civil protection institutions. There is a need in strengthen technical capacity and to elaborate a Natural Disaster Prediction and Monitoring Framework (similar to the PIACC, Iberoamerican Program of Climate Change Adaptation) http://www.mma.es/portal/secciones/cambio_climatico/areas_tematicas/cooperacion_cc/coop_iber/pdf/oncl_encuentro_guayaquil.pdf

Donor(s) Spain
Project/Programme Title International Research Center “El Niño”
Recipient(s) Latin America Years 2006-2007
<p>During the years 2006 and 2007 there has been a Spanish contribution to this modern Research Center, addressed to the reduction of disasters caused by El Niño and Climate Variability and to intensify the cooperation between World Meteorological Organization and the Iberoamerican Meteorological services. The mission of this center is to promote, complement, and start scientific and application research projects, necessary to improve the comprehension and early warning of El Niño Event, and the climate variability at regional scale in order to contribute in the reduction of their social and economical impacts and generate a solid base to promote sustainable development policies when facing new climate scenarios.</p> <p>http://www.ciifen-int.org</p>

Donor(s) Spain
Project/Programme Title ACMAD African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development
Recipient(s) Africa Years 2006-2007
<p>During 2006 and 2007 there has been a Spanish contribution for the African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development in order to collaborate in the elaboration and organization of projects and studies</p> <p>http://www.acmad.ne</p>

Donor(s) Spain
Project/Programme Title Seminar on climate change scenarios
Recipient(s) Latin America Years 2006
<p>The aim of this seminar is to promote sustainable development policies when facing new climate scenarios.</p> <p>http://www.inm.es/web/izq/noticias/meteonoti/20061026.html</p>

Donor(s) Spain
Project/Programme Title “Meteorological Cooperation Plan for Santa Cruz” and “Meteorological cooperation Plan for Buenos Aires “ WMO
Recipient(s) Latin America Years 2006-2007
During 2006 and 2007 there has been a Spanish contribution for both Plans through the World Meteorological Organisation in order to upgrade the iberoamerican meteorological services improving their capacities and to collaborate in developing their action plans.

Donor(s) Spain
Project/Programme Title “Meteorological Action Plan for Africa” WMO
Recipient(s) Africa Years 2006-2007
During 2006 and 2007 there has been a Spanish contribution for this Plan through the World Meteorological Organisation in order to upgrade the African meteorological services improving their capacities and to collaborate in developing their action plans.

1.10 United Kingdom

Donor(s) United Kingdom
Project/Programme Title Development of a Pilot Programmatic CDM project in South Africa for Energy Efficiency in Industry
Recipient(s) South Africa Years 2007-2009
Description 1. To develop a programmatic CDM pilot project based on the National Energy Efficiency Accord and implemented by the Accord signatories, in order to accelerate achievement of NEES targets through more rapid adoption of energy efficient technologies. A programmatic CDM project on industrial/commercial energy efficiency, leading to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a detailed Project Design Document • validated by a Designated Operational Entity • approved by the Designated National Authority and • sent to the CDM Executive Board for registration. • Ongoing use of this program to register energy efficiency activities meeting the program

criteria.

2. A financial and organisational framework for programmatic CDM which can be used to generate additional projects of this kind.
3. A methodology for programmatic CDM which meets the standards of the CDM Executive Board. South African engineers and other technical personnel trained to use programmatic CDM as a method to develop carbon financing for small energy efficiency projects.

Donor(s)

United Kingdom

Project/Programme Title

Promotion of Community-Driven CDM in South Africa

Recipient(s)

South Africa

Years

2007-2010

Description

The aim of this project is to build the capacity of the DNA, enabling it to raise awareness of small-scale CDM opportunities at the potential source of such projects and so facilitate a community-driven approach. Projects involving energy efficiency and renewable energy activities have been identified by the DNA as an important focus to effectively meet the key development targets for CDM activity in South Africa. FCO support will enable this new approach to small-scale CDM in South Africa, helping to achieve DNA targets

Donor(s)

United Kingdom

Project/Programme Title

UK Climate Change Projects Office

Recipient(s)

Asia, Africa, South America

Years

2006-2008

Description

Promotes private investment in CDM and JI and provides advice to potential investors. Trade Visits throughout 2005- 08 bringing UK companies investing in CDM together with project developers abroad.

Donor(s)

United Kingdom

Project/Programme Title

Nairobi Framework

Recipient(s)

Africa and LDC's

Years

2007

Description

The UK has a commitment under the Nairobi Framework to pursue UK investment in the CDM through UK companies. The UK is working with the private sector to launch an initiative to increase project development and capacity building in Africa. This will be supported by analysis commissioned by the UK on gaps in addressing the pillars of the Nairobi Framework through efforts currently underway internationally.

Donor(s) REEEP (United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany, Ireland, European Commission, Austria, Netherlands)
Project/Programme Title Securing financing for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in Southern Africa through Gold Standard CDM
Recipient(s) Mozambique and Tanzania Years 2006-2007
Description To facilitate the financing of smaller renewable energy and energy efficiency CDM projects in South Africa using the Gold Standard as leverage. Includes capacity building workshops in Mozambique and Tanzania. Toward achievement of at least one Gold Standard renewable energy/energy efficiency carbon case study project in each country.

Donor(s) United Kingdom
Project/Programme Title Co-ordination of the Regional Southern Africa Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Financier Network
Recipient(s) South Africa Years
Description The project created a greater awareness amongst financiers regarding the diversity of financing requirements for projects in the renewable energy and energy efficiency arena. Through networking amongst the delegates who attended the meetings, there are now more links between the financial, technical and entrepreneurial sectors, enabling an effective combination and blend of finance, whether commercial, developmental or grant funding. An informal forum has been created for the interchange of knowledge and concepts. This creates opportunities for co-financing, exchange of knowledge and information regarding the sector and, most importantly, it creates a link with the different levels of financiers. The Department of Minerals and Energy in South Africa provided valuable input to the project, regarding legislation, legal and regulatory requirements and government initiatives in the energy field.

Donor(s) United Kingdom
Project/Programme Title The Promoting Access to Carbon Equity (PACE) Centre
Recipient(s) South Africa Years 2006-2007
Description The purpose of this project is to facilitate the preparation of small-scale clean development mechanism (CDM) projects involving Renewable Energy and/or Energy Efficiency. The overall aim for the PACE Centre is to create an enabling environment for small-scale CDM project implementation by removing

some of the barriers that are currently restricting such activity in South Africa. In the first quarter, the project has completed the inception report and seven potential CDM projects have been identified, also PACE is currently in discussion with World Bank for additional support for preparation of PINs/PDDs. Some additional expected outcomes from this project are small-scale CDM project portfolios prepared with municipalities, greater national awareness of prospects for small-scale CDM, interactive CDM website to provide further information on CDM and also to generate future projects.

Donor(s) United Kingdom
Project/Programme Title Capacity Building of Nigeria's Clean Development Mechanism
Recipient(s) Nigeria Years 2006-2008
Description The purpose is to create awareness of carbon finance in the country, and also to build the capacity of Nigerian/West African financial sector to participate in the sourcing of and trading in CERs (Carbon Emission Reduction). Expected outcomes include the establishment of working contacts, increased capacity of Nigerian financial experts who would interact with the UK emission trading group, and the creation of a regional trading centre.

Donor(s) United Kingdom
Project/Programme Title Network of CDM Centres of Excellence (Ecofys, Ecosecurities)
Recipient(s) Country unspecific Years
Description The Centres of Excellence for this two-year project aim to promote change in the governance of international energy resource and systems in the host nations, primarily through the removal of significant barriers – including the provision and availability of information to potential local stakeholders. First phase project activities consisted of establishing a management structure and two national Centres, as well as developing business plans (feasibility assessments and analyses of capacity building activities) for each of the Centres. The second phase involved running of the Centres for 18 months, including training and capacity building activities.

Donor(s) United Kingdom, Denmark
Project/Programme Title The Gold Standard for CDM and JI projects: leveraging carbon finance to promote renewable and energy efficiency (WWF)
Recipient(s) Country unspecific Years
Description The project aims to begin implementation and raise awareness of and capacity to use the Gold Standard as a tool for financing renewable energy and energy efficiency. The Gold Standard for CDM and JI projects is a tool for channelling investments into renewable energy and end-use energy efficiency, thereby catalysing the sustainable energy market, demonstrating the viability and attractiveness of these

projects, building local capacity in host countries and disseminating technologies and best practice. The Gold Standard has, thanks to the activities developed under this project, been brought back to the attention of the carbon market through participation in conferences, workshops, discussions with market participants, and input to policy processes. The project has developed a website with extensive information of the Gold Standard methodology and administrative procedures; integrated a project database helping potential Gold Standard developers marketing their projects; adapted the Gold Standard PDD so it is compatible with the CDM EB's requirements; provided Manuals for Project Developers (and Validators) guiding through the additional requirements; actively marketed the methodology at workshops with project developers audiences and had one-to-one discussions with interested developers. In terms of fundraising, an additional grant of 100,000 EUR was secured from DANIDA (disbursed through WWF Denmark). This will sustain the Gold Standard project until end of July 2006.

Donor(s)

United Kingdom

Project/Programme Title Accelerating reductions in GHG emissions from working coal mines (Wardell Armstrong)

Recipient(s)

China

Years

Description

The aim of this project is to build capacity to ensure the effective application of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from China's coal mines. The project will establish a CDM assistance centre to provide expert, local support to coal mines and government, and carry out technical exchanges with mines to increase awareness of key climate and CDM issues, promote better data management and improve gas capture and methane use. The project will produce a final report including recommendations and strategies for improving the effectiveness of CDM applications in China, increasing gas utilisation and reducing methane emissions from coal mines. This work is supporting the Government of China's efforts to improve coal mine safety.

Donor(s)

United Kingdom

Project/Programme Title

Promotion of low carbon development through incentives (Sustainable Development Research Centre, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences)

Recipient(s)

China

Years

Description

This project is assessing the potential for the extension of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emissions trading to carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions trading in China, and the development of a UK-style "Carbon Trust". Action plans for possible implementation will be submitted to the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and the National Climate Change Co-ordination Committee's (NCCCC) Office.

Donor(s)

United Kingdom

Project/Programme Title

Capacity Building on Implementing the CDM in Guizhou Province

Recipient(s)

China

Years

Description

Training and capacity building for key officials, business representatives and local consultants on the

<p>CDM, including study tour to the UK, implemented in cooperation with local government agencies (Guizhou Institute of Environmental Science and Design; Guizhou DRC, Guizhou Science and Technology Department, Guizhou Environmental Protection Bureau; and IT Power).</p>
<p>Donor(s) United Kingdom</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title Study on Standardised Baselines for electricity sector in China (Energy Research Institute)</p>
<p>Recipient(s) China</p>
<p>Years</p>
<p>Description This project is conducting a study to develop methodologies for standardised Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) baselines in the electricity generation sector in China. The results of this study will serve as technical support to the National Climate Change Coordination Committee (NCCCC) for more scientific and informed decisions on CDM projects in the future. The impact of this study is expected to streamline CDM project development and assessment beyond the project's lifetime, and reduce the transaction costs to potential project investors. The research results will be disseminated through various media, such as journals, newspapers, conferences, the internet, workshops and central and local CDM management centres.</p>
<p>Donor(s) United Kingdom</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title Standardised Baselines for Renewable Energy Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Projects in India (IT Power, UK)</p>
<p>Recipient(s) India</p>
<p>Years</p>
<p>Description Development of standardised baselines to increase the economic viability and scope for small-scale grid connected renewable energy projects under the CDM through reduction in transaction costs.</p>
<p>Donor(s) United Kingdom</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title Mainstreaming CDM opportunities in the Indian finance and insurance sectors (IT Power, UK)</p>
<p>Recipient(s) India</p>
<p>Years</p>
<p>Description A project to increase awareness and capacity amongst financial and insurance sector stakeholders about CDM finance with the aim of accelerating the uptake and implementation of CDM projects in India.</p>

Donor(s) United Kingdom
Project/Programme Title Development of Energy Derivative Market in India (DEDMI)
Recipient(s) India
Years
Description The project is preparing a framework (policy, regulatory, institutional and market) for the development and functioning of an energy derivative market in India. Through encouraging the creation of such a market, for hedging risks associated with the delivery and prices of energy, the project aims to attract higher levels of investment in the sector. This should propel investments in renewable sources of energy and to bolster CDM activities by facilitating trading of CERs.

Donor(s) United Kingdom
Project/Programme Title Analysis and evaluation of CDM prospects for coal bed methane projects in India (IT Power)
Recipient(s) India
Years
Description The implementers will evaluate the potential for developing CDM projects for Coalbed Methane ventures. The aim is to secure additional funding for these projects, which are capital intensive and need additional support. If money generated from CDM makes these projects viable, then the methane recovered would not only serve as a clean energy source but it's release into the atmosphere would also reduce.

Donor(s) United Kingdom
Project/Programme Title Utilising the CDM to Overcome Barriers to Energy Efficiency Improvement in the Steel Re-rolling Mill Sector in India (Agrinergy, UK)
Recipient(s) India
Years
Description Evaluating the use of the CDM for energy efficiency improvements in the steel re-rolling mill sector through the identification and development of a suitable replicable CDM methodology for a selected project type. This project complements a UNDP/GEF project on the removal of barriers to energy efficiency improvement in the sector.

Donor(s) United Kingdom
Project/Programme Title Mitigation of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions and local pollutants from the Transportation Sector in Indian Cities (Winrock International India)
Recipient(s) India
Years
Description A 3-year project aiming to improve the environmental performance of the urban transport systems in five Indian cities (Mumbai, New Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore and Chennai) by identifying ways to mitigate Greenhouse Gases (GHG) and other harmful engine emissions. Activities include identifying and constructing mitigation scenarios to reduce GHGs and local pollution levels, one aspect of which is identifying alternative fuel options eligible for CDM projects and for trading under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. The implementers are working closely with key government and transport industry stakeholders.

Donor(s) United Kingdom
Project/Programme Title Feasibility study for standalone renewable energy biomass cogeneration plants in co-operative sugar sector (Agrinergy, UK)
Recipient(s) India
Years
Description This two-year project examines the potential for electricity generation from sugar cane residues within the co-operative sugar sector in two Indian states, tackling the existing financing/investment barriers to introduce the technology required. This includes creating awareness of and exploring options for CDM financing, using a pilot project as a demonstration model.

Donor(s) United Kingdom
Project/Programme Title Assessing the Potential for Developing Electricity Generation and Clean Development Mechanism Projects in the Animal Manure Management Sector in Two Regions of Mexico (EcoSecurities Ltd.)
Recipient(s) Mexico
Years
Description This innovative one-year project has reached its final stage, in which a report with recommendations will be presented to the Mexican Ministry of Energy. Visits to pig and dairy farms in two regions of Mexico took place during the first five months of the project to identify opportunities for developing electricity generation and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects in the animal manure management sector. The final results will be published and disseminated among investors and technology providers who are interested in the further development of projects in this area. This project will contribute to the construction of several CDM projects in animal manure sector operations, which could diversify the energy supply of Mexico.

1.11 Multiple Donors

Donor(s) REEEP (United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany, Ireland, European Commission, Austria, Netherlands)
Project/Programme Title Increasing supply of Gold Standard CDM projects
Recipient(s) Brazil, China, Philippines
Years 2006-2007
Description Training on the identification and development of Gold Standard CDM projects. Identification of suitable potential Gold Standard projects. Support and coaching for project development. Attracting carbon finance to the Gold Standard project portfolio.

Donor(s) Sweden, Finland, Spain
Project/Programme Title Nairobi Framework: catalysing CDM in Africa
Recipient(s) UNDP, UNEP Risoe
Years
Description The Nairobi Framework was initiated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Bank Group, African Development Bank, and the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) with the specific target of helping developing countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, to improve their level of participation in the CDM.

PAPER NO. 4: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**United States Submission on Capacity Building under the Convention
Activities Undertaken Pursuant to Decisions 2/CP.7 and 2/CP.10**

The United States is pleased to have the opportunity to submit information on capacity building activities in developing countries in order to assist with the regular monitoring of the implementation of the capacity building framework pursuant to Decisions 2/CP.7 and 2/CP.10. Looking across the wide range of efforts that cover nearly all of the elements of the framework, we have chosen to emphasize best practices and lessons learned from our programs. Generally, we have drawn the following conclusions:

- ***For on the ground, lasting results, projects must include training components so that host country nationals will be able to manage and maintain the project.*** For this to occur, there must be incentives for the host country practitioner of the project to become its manager.
- ***Leveraging works best when all donor partners are present at all stages of a project from its definition and design through its implementation.*** There is a need to build institutional partnerships in developing countries between donor parties, country officials and the private sector.
- ***Replicating model projects has proven to be a cost effective and time effective means of bringing the successes and lessons learned from one country to another.*** Care must be taken to tailor the projects to the specific needs of the country.
- ***Projects that are developed jointly by several organizations must be housed with one specific organization.*** This approach will give one group the ultimate responsibility to supervise the successful implementation of the project.
- ***It is preferable that policies needed for project implementation be in place before the projects are implemented.*** However, project development and policy/regulation formulation activities can concurrently be implemented. It is important to note, though, that without the appropriate policy environment, projects will not be sustainable.

We have compiled a number of examples from our capacity building programs that demonstrate these more general points as well as ones specific to the circumstances of the projects. For the Secretariat's ease in using the attached information for its paper, we have provided illustrative examples of our work in a format keyed, to the extent possible, to the sub-paragraphs of paragraph 15 of the Annex to Decision 2/CP.7, as found in document FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1. To limit the overall size of the submission, we have developed short summaries of the activities, and provided websites where available. In doing so, it is our expectation that the Secretariat will be able to use this data to show that the capacity building framework is being implemented in a robust manner in developing countries. In addition, we hope that all countries may be able to gain useful knowledge from our successful partnerships with developing countries. Please note that this compilation is a mere illustration of the extensive capacity building efforts undertaken by the United States and should not be considered an exhaustive list.

The United States appreciates the opportunity to share its views on this matter and to provide the attached information.

Illustrative Examples of Lessons Learn/Best Practices From United States Capacity Building Activities

(a) Institutional capacity building, including the strengthening or establishment, as appropriate, of national climate change secretariats or national focal points;

South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy (SARI)

www.sari-energy.org

The United States Government's (USG) South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy (SARI/E) promotes regional energy security through increased trade, investment and access to clean energy. SARI/Energy countries include: Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and the Maldives. SARI/E activities address climate change through development of clean energy sources to fulfill increasing demand. The objective is achieved through policy intervention, feasibility studies and demonstration projects promoting use of clean energy resources. SARI/E implemented capacity building programs for stakeholders from the region and conducted many peer exchanges and training courses for building capacity to address climate change.

(b) Enhancement and/or creation of an enabling environment;

Lessons Learned and Emerging Good Practices in Infrastructure from Guarantee Programs under the Development Credit Authority (DCA)

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/economic_growth_and_trade/energy/publications/EGAT0013.PD

F
Throughout the developing world, there are significant needs and demands for infrastructure development, particularly in the areas of electricity, water and municipal infrastructure. Such projects can stimulate growth, protect the environment, and provide access to clean water. The objective of this assessment was to identify and document past experiences, lessons learned, good practices and successes in an effort to develop a set of guiding principles and recommendations for infrastructure-related financing for existing and future U.S.-supported efforts in the areas of water, energy and environment. The assessment identified many "emerging good practices" related to capacity building and training under DCA (a USG partial credit guarantee to support private sector investment and lending for all sectors):

- Assessment of the training and capacity building needs of the partner financial institutions and private sector, and then implementing such programs both prior to and during the process of implementing a DCA guarantee program, is critical to a successful outcome.
- Adopt careful advanced planning including the development of a sound understanding of the policy environment, market needs and critical financing obstacles and then designing a program, using a DCA instrument as an integral component of a program/activity.

Empowering Development: Learn How Energy Contributes to Economic, Social and Human Development

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/economic_growth_and_trade/energy/publications/EGAT0003.PD

F
This series of brochures offers brief, hands-on information on the role that clean energy solutions should play in meeting development challenges in various sectors such as agriculture, economic growth, and democracy and governance. Each publication includes relevant background information, facts, statistical data, and specific case studies from activities in developing countries to better illustrate clean energy solutions and their impacts. This publication is intended for decision makers and development activity implementers working in international development where clean, reliable energy is a critical input in enhancing economic and social development.

Electricity Governance Toolkit

<http://electricitygovernance.wri.org/files/EGI%20Toolkit%202007.pdf>

The Electricity Governance Initiative (EGI) is a collaborative undertaking of the World Resources Institute (WRI) in partnership with two Indian organizations, the Prayas Energy Group (PEG) and the National Institute for Public Finance and Policy. The EGI toolkit is a pilot methodology that will be used to conduct pilot assessments of governance of the electricity sector in countries including India, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines. The methodology will be revised based on lessons learned from this pilot phase. The toolkit metric to measure good process in the electricity sector is designed to help organizations in civil society across the world to collect substantiated information as a basis for constructive dialogue with sector officials and government representatives to improve overall governance in the electricity sector. Decisions made in the electricity sector have repercussions with fundamental impacts on the public and their interests. The decision to revise an electricity tariff affects the affordability of electricity supply; indeed, electricity reform-led tariff hikes have been greeted by popular uprisings. The decision to introduce efficiency standards for power plants can reduce air pollution in a surrounding community, and reduce carbon emissions of an economy.

(c) National communications;

Cities for Climate Change Protection in South Africa

<http://www.iclei.org/index.php?id=700>

The United States, along with other donors, has been supporting the work of ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability, an international association of local governments and national and regional local government organizations that have made a commitment to sustainable development, in South Africa. For many years, staff members have been working with a diverse group of municipal governments in South Africa to reduce local emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). Currently there are 12 cities participating in the Africa Cities for Climate Protection (CCP) Campaign. These cities are part of a worldwide network of over 800 local authorities that have demonstrated a commitment to mitigating climate change through local action. The Campaign assists cities to adopt policies and implement quantifiable measures to reduce local GHG emissions, improve air quality, and enhance urban livability and sustainability. The campaign is based on an innovative performance framework structured around five milestones that local governments commit to undertake. The milestones allow local governments to understand how municipal decisions affect energy use and how these decisions can be used to mitigate global climate change while improving community quality of life. The CCP methodology is compliant with international standards and provides a simple, standardized way of acting to reduce GHG emissions and of monitoring, measuring, and reporting performance.

(d) National climate change programmes;

Integrated Environmental Strategies

<http://www.epa.gov/ies/>

The USG Integrated Environmental Strategies program engages developing countries to build support for integrated planning, including at the national level, to address both local environmental concerns and global GHG emissions. The program promotes the analysis of and local support for implementation of clean energy technology policies and measures, with multiple public health, economic, and environmental benefits. Current developing country partners include China and India. The following “lessons learned” can be gained from this activity:

- Early engagement of stakeholders in project scoping activities is essential.
- Models used in the analysis need to be appropriate to the level of rigor sought and complexity of what’s being analyzed.
- Recommendations should be incorporated into existing planning efforts (e.g., air quality, sustainable development and transportation plans).

- Conducting the analysis is fairly straightforward – the challenge comes in implementing the recommendations through an appropriate mechanism (e.g., regulation, legislation, information campaign, etc.)
- Education and outreach are critical to raising awareness among the public and policymakers.
- Local champions and continuity in staff working for partner organization(s) ensure that the activities are implemented effectively.

(e) Greenhouse gas inventories, emission database management, and systems for collecting, managing and utilizing activity data and emission factors;

Harmonized Emissions Analysis Tool (HEAT)

<http://heat.iclei.org/ICLEIHEAT/portal/main.jsp>

Local Governments for Sustainability -ICLEI- developed the Harmonized Emissions Analysis Tool (HEAT) online software to support local GHG and air pollution emission reduction planning. This software provides capacity to local governments to seek to reduce GHG emissions based on sound governance, economic development, improved waste management, energy efficiency, better urban mobility, and better air quality. Beyond being a planning tool, this site offers consultants, NGOs, government agencies, academics, and others free tools to translate energy, transportation and waste activities into pollution emissions. This publicly-available tool quantifies GHG emissions and air pollution emissions, as well as makes action plans for reducing them, and provides easy to use emission quantification support for GHG emissions and local air pollution. The United States supported the dissemination of HEAT in Brazil, India, Indonesia and South Africa via training sessions as well as a training manual.

GHG Protocol: Philippines, Brazil, Mexico, India

<http://www.ghgprotocol.org>

Many governments are taking steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through national policies that require companies to quantify and report their emissions. The USG is working with World Resources Institute (WRI) to broaden the application of the Corporate Greenhouse Gas Accounting and Reporting Standard, a tool that assists corporations to quantify and account for their emissions, to developing countries. Tool development can, and has, led to the creation of alliances between corporations, governments and NGOs. Work thus far has been focused in Mexico, Brazil, India and the Philippines. In the near term, the project will focus on the development of a global web tool.

GHG Inventory Capacity Building

<http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/ghginventorycapacitybuilding/index.html>

In partnership with the seven nations of Central America, the United States has implemented a three-year, comprehensive program to improve the quality and sustainability of national GHG inventories in the region. The project has focused on developing long-term national inventory management systems, improving the methods and data used in the agriculture and the land-use change and forestry sectors, and training regional experts. The following “lessons learned” can be gained from this activity:

- Technical expertise for GHG inventories already exists in developing countries.
- Nevertheless, developing country climate change teams face significant challenges (e.g., multiple responsibilities with limited resources and small teams, lack of country-specific emission factors and activity data).
- Priorities should be determined by developing countries, rather than donors.
- Focus on documenting essential information in a concise format and avoid unnecessarily long written reports.
- Standardize tasks, allowing countries within regions to compare and contrast results.

- Provide an objective and efficient system for identifying priorities for future improvements.
- Seek to create transparency in a national system.
- The tools developed through the project can be adapted to other countries or regions fairly readily.

(f) Vulnerability and adaptation assessment;

Best Practices for Biodiversity and Tropical Forest Assessments

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADE673.pdf

This best practices guide aims to assist developing country partners conduct effective biodiversity and tropical forest assessments within the USAID programming cycle. The guide offers a brief background on the purpose and requirements of these instruments. It describes in detail useful lessons in the design and preparation of assessments, including vulnerability of areas to predicted changes in climate; it provides helpful tips for conducting assessments, and includes suggestions on how to make them more useful.

Capacity building for CILSS (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel) and its specialized institution AGRHYMET in West Africa

<http://www.usaid.gov/missions/westafrica/index.htm>

The United States is supporting the AGRHYMET Center and twelve West African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo) in collecting meteorological, hydrological, and climatological data on a systematic basis. The AGRHYMET Center, in collaboration with the African Center of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), is holding workshops and special meetings on methodologies for a Regional Seasonal Outlook for West Africa and a Multidisciplinary Analysis of the African Monsoon (MAAM). AGRHYMET also organized the first short training program for administrators of CLIDATA (a hydro meteorological database management system); West African specialists were trained on agriculture water control and management, and on hydrological modeling and evaluation of climate change impact of the Sirba basin in Niger River. The USG is supporting the information system for the Food and Natural Resource Management of CILSS, including providing the design and equipment (backup server) for AGRHYMET Center's database system.

Biodiversity Conservation: A Guide for USAID staff and partners

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADE258.pdf

The United States has identified several principles for effective biodiversity conservation that should be integrated into USG programs. The United States hopes that this will be a useful checklist for program design. Loss of biological diversity is one of the many environmental impacts associated with changing climatic conditions. Information on how to implement these concepts is found throughout the Guide, along with key questions for climate change; the principals, in sum, include:

- Programs should apply threats-based conservation.
- Programs should be adaptive.
- Programs should focus on priority sites for biodiversity conservation.
- Programs should be results oriented.
- Programs should foster sustainability.
- Programs should be participatory.
- Programs should strengthen in-country capacity.
- Programs should include a learning component and disseminate lessons learned.
- Programs should complement other conservation and development activities.

Watershed Valuation as a tool for Biodiversity Conservation: Lessons Learned from Conservation Projects

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADI517.pdf (English)

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADI518.pdf (Spanish)

This report is meant to be a contribution to global, national, regional and local dialogues on how to protect our important watersheds and the people and biodiversity that depend upon them. Improved knowledge of aquatic and land interactions at local and watershed scales is essential to evaluate and design land management alternatives for stream and watershed resources. The quality of ecosystems associated with streams is directly related to the condition of adjacent uplands within their watersheds. The degradation of forest streams and their associated watersheds is often the result of non-point sources such as past timber harvesting, roads, fire suppression, catastrophic wildfires, and atmospheric deposition. This problem area can address the multiple stressors often acting on aquatic ecosystems in forests: tree thinning/harvesting, fire, air pollution, climate variability, land use change, water diversion, grazing, and roads. This report draws directly on six case studies prepared that detail project experiences in Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico and includes a section on lessons learned across several sites, which focuses on:

- strong leadership
- consistent funding
- stakeholder involvement
- institutional collaboration
- role of studies
- technical assistance
- managing expectations
- building governance systems

(g) Capacity building for implementation of adaptation measures;

Adaptation Pilot Projects/Guidance Manual

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate/docs/reports/cc_vamannual.pdf

This activity consists of three pilot studies using current USG-sponsored projects to assess their vulnerability to climate change, and to identify adaptation options that will make them more resilient to the impacts of climate change. For the first pilot project, the possible impacts of climate change on the development of new municipal water sources was assessed for the city of Polokwane, South Africa. A second pilot project focused on coastal zone management and flooding in La Ceiba, Honduras. The third pilot project focused on rice production in southern Mali. A common approach was used for all three pilots, as described in the recently released Adaptation Guidance Manual. It consisted of an initial scoping mission to identify a sector that was vulnerable to climate variability and change, and to identify stakeholders and experts who could be involved in the pilot study. The second phase of the pilot involved conducting a stakeholder meeting, in which both stakeholders and sectoral experts would meet to discuss the problem and to identify a range of possible adaptation options that could be adopted to build resilience into the development project. In the third step, climate modeling experts develop a range of climate change scenarios for the different adaptation options to assess how they would be impacted by climate change. Following the analysis, a second stakeholder meeting is held so that experts and stakeholders can discuss the various outcomes, and identify one or two viable adaptation options that could be used in developing an implementation plan. This implementation plan is then used in considering how or whether to redirect resources in the target development project that would lead to better resilience to the impacts of climate change. All three activities have concluded successfully. Implementation options were developed with stakeholders and presented to USAID Missions and representatives of host country governments.

(h) Assessment for implementation of mitigation options;

Reducing Urban GHG and Air Pollutant Emissions to Address Global Warming Impacts in Developing Urban Areas: India

<http://eetd.lbl.gov/HeatIsland/>

In developing countries, urban population growth rates are several times those in rural areas. Because of the heat island effect, urban temperatures are increasing faster than average national temperatures. During the summer, higher temperatures reduce occupant comfort, increase demand for electricity, and increase urban smog (through ozone formation). Higher air conditioning use in response to the higher temperatures increases urban energy use, and thus further exacerbates smog formation and increases GHG emissions. Rising global temperatures add to these stresses. Lawrence Berkley National Lab (LBNL) is working with the city of Hyderabad, India, to estimate potential reductions in urban temperatures, smog formation, and GHG emissions, and to demonstrate options for achieving these reductions through the use of cool roofs. Capacity building and technology transfer are cornerstones of this project. In the near future, LBNL will provide training in the use of models, and monitoring and measurement equipment, and will work collaboratively with local stakeholders to develop a sustainable capacity to conduct both air pollution modeling and cool roofs demonstrations in the selected countries.

The ECO-Asia Clean Development and Climate Program

<http://usaid.eco-asia.org/programs/cdcp/>

The ECO-Asia Clean Development and Climate Program promotes regional policy and market transformation in Asia that promotes investment in clean energy technologies while addressing Asia's economic productivity, energy security, and environmental challenges, particularly Asia's contribution to global climate change. This three-year program, which just begun, is strategically focused on identifying and promoting viable near-term solutions that will clearly benefit from the cooperative efforts of governments and industry in China, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. This report serves as a resource for both the public and private sector: policy-makers, business leaders, researchers, and advocates working in Asia to promote clean energy investments that address global climate change and development. It catalogues existing activities, identifies regional networks, and highlights priority clean energy options with the aim of promoting regional cooperation and coordination of clean energy and climate change mitigation activities.

eeBuildings

<http://www.epa.gov/eebuildings/>

This program helps owners and managers of commercial buildings in developing countries profitably improve their energy performance and, thereby, reduce GHG and other emissions associated with the generation of electricity. The eeBuildings program assists its international partners by providing a variety of tools, resources, and lessons learned from the United States Government's ENERGY STAR program. In addition, the program works with national and local organizations to provide training, conduct building assessments, and develop case studies to help building owners and managers implement no-cost/low-cost measures to reduce energy use and associated operating costs. Current developing country partners include China and India. The following "lessons learned" can be gained from this activity:

- A combination of top-down (government and national programs) and bottom-up (marketplace, building level) strategies and activities is the most effective way to implement a market transformation program.
 - A situation analysis of how the local building marketplace works, including the roles and motivations of governments, building owners and managers in energy management is a key step in determining how best to address building energy performance.

- While drawing upon lessons learned from the U.S. experience is important, local success stories are often more effective than international ones, as they prove “it can be done here.”
- The use of simple benchmarking tools enables building managers to track and measure the energy performance of their buildings.
- Adopting a “portfolio” approach by engaging key multi-building enterprises is the most effective way to influence the greatest number of buildings at a time.
- The fastest, least-costly and most significant reductions in building energy use can be achieved by applying sound operations and maintenance practices (not equipment retrofits) to get results.
- No-cost or low-cost measures to increase energy efficiency are highly cost-effective, in particular in existing buildings, even those with sophisticated monitoring devices.
- Build support from policymakers by educating them on the importance of building operations to reducing energy consumption and GHG and other emissions.

Promoting Energy Efficient Products

<http://www.energystar.gov/>

Widespread deployment of energy-efficient appliances and other products assists developing countries in reducing energy consumption and emissions of GHGs and air pollutants. The U.S. Government collaborates with international and regional organizations, primarily in India and China, to share U.S. experiences in promoting energy efficiency and to support a comprehensive approach to product energy efficiency. To achieve this goal, the USG provides assistance in areas such as consumer education, standards development, government procurement, and voluntary and mandatory labels. These activities draw on the experience of the U.S. ENERGY STAR program as well as other successful programs at the federal, state, and local levels. The following “lessons learned” can be gained from this activity:

- Well designed and managed Government-sponsored labeling and procurement programs can be a powerful tool for promoting EE, environmental improvement and economic growth.
- Programs do require substantial up-front resources to be successful in terms of program management and incentives for consumers and manufacturers but investment pays for itself many times over in savings and in program efficiency and effectiveness.
- Set ambitious goals but start with manageable scale pilot programs can be very helpful.
- Programs must pay attention to non-energy performance attributes as consumers (private or government) may have concerns about the functionality of environmentally sound products.
- Simple messages, education, outreach and training are very important.

Methane to Markets (M2M)

<http://www.epa.gov/methanetomarkets>

M2M is a multilateral partnership, the purpose of which is to reduce global methane emissions to enhance economic growth, promote energy security, improve the environment, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Other benefits include improving mine safety, reducing waste, and improving local air quality. The initiative focuses on promoting cost-effective, near-term methane recovery and use as a clean energy source. The Partnership (now with 20 partner countries) provides an important framework for critical collaboration between developed and developing countries – together with strong participation from the private sector. M2M facilitates this collaboration across countries in four targeted major methane sources: animal waste management, coal mines, landfills, and natural gas and oil systems. Developing country partners include: Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Nigeria, and Vietnam. The following “lessons learned” can be gained from this activity:

- To encourage investment in methane projects, cost-effective opportunities to recover methane emissions for energy production need to be identified.
- Early identification of barriers to project development (legal, regulatory, financial, institutional, technological) is important to understand if the right conditions are in place to attract investment in methane recovery and utilization projects.
- Incorporating private sector, research organizations, development banks, and other relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations is critical for project success.

- Evaluating progress and reporting results helps to education everyone on the purpose of the Partnership and can provide a demonstration of the types of successes possible as well as the potential for the future.

(i) Research and systematic observation, including meteorological, hydrological and climatological services;

The Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE)

<http://carpe.umd.edu/>

CARPE is a USG initiative aimed at promoting sustainable natural resource management in the Congo Basin through multiple objectives. The Congo Basin forest is the second largest contiguous moist tropical forest in the world and plays a key role in securing the livelihoods of Central African citizens. The forest also provides critical habitat for biodiversity conservation and supplies vital regional and worldwide ecological services. In recognition of the important role of the Congo Basin forest and amidst the increasing pressures facing the Congo Basin forest, CARPE works to reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity by supporting increased local, national, and regional natural resource management capacity, thereby sequestering carbon and addressing climate change.

SERVIR: An Earth Observation, Monitoring, and Visualization System

<http://servir.nsstc.nasa.gov/>

SERVIR is a system, supported by the United States, which integrates satellite and other geospatial data for improved scientific knowledge and decision-making by managers, researchers, students, and the general public. It is currently implemented in Central America, and is expanding to other regions of the world. The SERVIR system is web-based and provides a geospatial data portal, online mapping, thematic decision support tools that address climate change and other areas of societal benefit, and three-dimensional, interactive visualization of the earth. Operational for over a year, it is building the capacity of developing countries to monitor the weather, forest fires, and ecological changes, as well as respond to severe events such as red tides, tropical storms, and flooding. Central American countries are using it for their GHG inventories. Further functionality is being added to address climate prediction, biodiversity conservation, and crop forecasting. Over the next four years, the United States will be expanding to other regions of the world, starting in Africa.

(j) Development and transfer of technology;

Powering Health: Electrification Options for Rural Health Centers

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/economic_growth_and_trade/energy/publications/EGAT0008.PD

F

Powering Health is a U.S. resource document for health professionals seeking to electrify health facilities that currently lack power or to ensure uninterrupted power for facilities that are connected to an unreliable power grid. Information is provided to help the user weigh the pros and cons of various energy systems with a focus on appropriate solutions and special considerations for off-grid rural hospitals and health centers. This resource document includes clean technology options (such a renewable energy) that emit no greenhouse gas emissions, thereby helping to address climate change.

Powering Health covers the following specific areas:

- Gauging energy demand: tips on inventorying medical and other equipment to determine an estimate of a facility's energy needs.
- Understanding energy options: brief descriptions of solar, wind, reciprocating engine, and hybrid systems.
- Selecting an energy system: factors that influence the choice of a system, including facility size, level of care, budget, resource availability, and geographic location.
- Making investments sustainable: options for maintenance and financial planning to ensure the long-term sustainability and reliability of a facility's energy system.

Urban Energy Services Program Sustainable Municipal Energy Services – Evaluation of the “Watergy” Program in India

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACG954.PDF

The Alliance to Save Energy (ASE) has been working with municipalities to build local capacity and promote the efficient use of energy and water in municipal systems. ASE, in cooperation with the United States Government, developed the concept of Watergy to describe the linkage that exists between water and energy in the context of municipal water utilities. “Watergy efficiency” encompasses the spectrum of water efficiency activities, energy efficiency activities, and resulting synergies from co-managing water and energy resources. The burning of fossil fuels to generate the energy used to supply water affects local and global air quality. Emissions from power plants contribute to already high levels of pollutants in the urban environment and the acidification of lakes and forests. In addition, millions of tons of carbon dioxide are emitted every year, contributing to global climate change. Global climate change is likely to reduce water tables and disrupt water supplies in many areas, making water even more costly and energy intensive to obtain in the future. Watergy activities in India have focused on capacity building, resource mobilization, policy reforms, information management, donor/partner coordination. The principal objectives of this report were to provide an independent evaluation of the Watergy Program in India and to develop a comprehensive set of recommendations to assist the United States and the Alliance improve, scale-up and commercialize Watergy activities in India.

Lessons Learned and Best Practices- USG supported Climate Change Projects in India

<http://www.usaid.gov/in/>

The USG has been active in implementing various activities in India related to climate change over the past decade and a half and several of these were targeted at capacity building, institutional development and market transformation. The United States will continue to capitalize on the accumulated experience from the activities of its environment and energy sector portfolio to ensure sustainability of these pioneering efforts. Some of the key achievements in advancing climate change fall under three major programs:

- **The Greenhouse Gas Pollution Prevention Project (GEP)**

Through efficiency improvements, GEP activities advanced climate change objectives by improving the heat-rate of India’s coal-fired power plants, and implementing sugar mill biomass co-generation projects, and also led to the creation of the Center for Power Efficiency and Environmental Protection (CENPEEP) at the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), India’s largest power utility.

- **The Energy Conservation and Commercialization Project (ECO)**

The ECO project aims to increased energy efficiency as one alternative approach that promises to help bridge the expanding gap between supply and demand, while reducing India’s dependence on fuel importation for the economy. Effective energy conservation technologies, training, and management are essential to reducing increases in energy demand and reduce the local and global environmental impact of energy supply development.

- **Trade in Environmental Services and Technologies/Clean Technologies Initiative (TEST/CTI)**

The TEST/CTI project helps Indian industries reduce greenhouses gases and adopt sound environmental practices. The project encourages voluntary adoption of the internationally recognized Environment Management System (EMS) i.e. ISO 14001 , co-finances clean technology demonstration projects with Indian industry, conducts environmental awareness and outreach activities for small and medium enterprises, and promotes public-private partnerships in the area of clean technologies.

Brazil Energy Capacity Building Program (BECBP)

The United States has supported this training/capacity building program in Brazil for the last four years aimed at mitigating climate change by promoting clean energy generation and technology use. The capacity building activities span a broad range of training modules focused on Energy Efficiency for the Industrial Sector; Municipal Energy Management and Efficient Public Lighting for Municipal Administrators; International Performance Monitoring and Verification Protocol (IPMVP); Solar Heating and Energy Management for Hotels; Support for Energy Efficiency Law Implementation; Environmental Aspects of Energy Generation and Transmission Processes; Licensing and Management; Industrial Energy Efficiency – Operational Costs Reduction; Energy efficiency through natural gas cogeneration; Brazilian Seminar about Information and Knowledge Management in the Electric Energy Sector; and Energy Efficiency and Rational Water Use. The participants consisted of representatives from federal agencies, local utilities, municipalities' administrations, the private sector, and other non-governmental organizations. These training sessions strengthened technical and management capacity for energy efficiency and renewable energy, and stimulated voluntary initiatives to increase “low-cost and no-cost” measures to reduce building energy consumption in their facilities. Through U.S.-sponsored capacity building and training initiatives for energy efficiency in collaboration with Brazilian partners (PROCEL, CELPA and CELESC) and local utilities, more than 1,800 Brazilian engineers and technicians were trained over the last four years.

(k) Improved decision-making, including assistance for participation in international negotiations;

STEM Project- Peru

<http://peru.usaid.gov/>

This activity is aimed at strengthening the Government of Peru's (INRENA and CONAM) capacity to decentralize environmental management to local and regional levels. To accomplish this objective, the United States supports a voluntary program by which municipalities achieve environmental certification from CONAM through implementation of environmental management systems and specific environmental regulations. This support also helps to develop and refine environmental management policy and systems for threatened ecosystems and forests as well as illegal logging, while the protection of these areas helps to increase carbon sequestration. This activity also increases Peru's capacity to participate in the international process and supports habitat conservation. Activities are aimed at strengthening environmental management by Government and private sector institutions, improving the policy, legislation, regulatory and institutional framework.

CityLinks: A Best Practices Case Study: Thailand

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADF110.pdf

Environmental management is a major challenge facing municipalities in Thailand. As of 2005, all Thai cities had developed five-year plans for environmental management, as required by the central Thai government; however, many cities remained ill-prepared to meet the 2006 implementation deadline. To help address these issues, the cities of Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen, Phuket, and Portland, Oregon entered into a two-year CityLinks partnership in 2003, aimed to better equip them with the knowledge to manage climate change efficiently. Through the development of a public participation manual and the development of a “Train the Trainer” program, Khon Kaen will assist other municipalities struggling to engage the community to better understand the need and benefits of citizen participation. The overall result is to provide a platform to access information and strategies to comply with environmental policies and effective climate change governance. Lessons learned focus on:

- project size;
- initial stakeholder analysis; and
- selecting the right people.

(m) Needs arising out of the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention;

Building in both public and private sectors, Mali

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACJ252.pdf

The USG collaborated with the Malian Ministry of the Environment (MEA) on this project to increase Malian capacity to address environmental issues in development and to utilize environmental impact assessment as a strategic tool for sustainable development, consistent with the declared policy of the government of Mali. The project was designed to deliver an integrated program that builds Malian capacity to make informed decisions; improve stakeholder, public and governmental involvement; mitigate the adverse environmental, social and economic impacts of projects; and monitor and enforce conditions for approval. The project included three complementary components: training; research; and mentoring.

(n) Education, training and public awareness;

Communication and Sustainable Tourism: Proceedings of the Global E-Conference and Summer Speaker Series on the Role of Development Communication on Sustainable Tourism

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/agriculture/landmanagement/pubs/commun_sust_tourism.pdf

Tourism is one of the world's largest economic sectors – a powerful tool for economic growth, poverty reduction, and for the conservation of natural and cultural resources. Tourism is also truly cross-sectoral, involving a wide range of issues, such as energy use, water, transport, and biodiversity, all of which can be linked to climate change. Ecotourism is one of the fastest growing sectors, and can be a major source of income for local people in developing countries, while at the same time reducing pressure on forests and its many resources. These proceedings focused on the role that communication can play in designing and implementing sustainable tourism strategies and projects at national and local levels; the importance of sharing experiences, information and perspectives; identification of lessons learned and most effective practices; and the exchange of knowledge on development communication in sustainable tourism programs. Discussions emphasized the multiple approaches that communication can bring to successful and sustainable tourism development. It can:

- involve stakeholders (including local communities) in decision-making;
- facilitate networking and sharing of information and knowledge;
- catalyze collaborative action;
- encourage private sector investments;
- advocate for necessary policy change;
- build skills and capacity;
- control expectations;
- support adoption of standards;
- develop demand for sustainable products;
- link tourism products to markets;
- explain cultural norms to visitors;
- enhance visitor experiences; and
- scale-up impacts.

Environmental and Education Communication for a Sustainable World: Handbook for International Practitioners

<http://www.aed.org/ToolsandPublications/upload/environmentaleducation.pdf>

This manual was designed for those who make policy and design programs that affect people and the environment. The environmental education and communication strategies, methods, and tools described in this document have been forged in a rich medium of USG field programs and activities. The authors have worked in tandem with projects in biodiversity, forestry, water and coastal resources, urbanization, energy and even climate change to bring people at all levels more fully into the process of visioning and creating a sustainable future. This publication is valuable in that it links cross-cultural theory with examples drawn from various regions of the world.

Empowering People: A Governance Analysis of Electricity- India, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand

<http://pdf.wri.org/empoweringpeople.pdf>

The analysis presented in this report is based on the work of the Electricity Governance Initiative (EGI), a unique collaboration of civil society, policymakers, regulators, and other electricity sector actors to assess policy and regulation using a common framework to define “good governance.” Assessments have been completed in Thailand, India, Indonesia and the Philippines. EGI provides a toolkit to help civil society understand and influence decision-making in this technically complex sector. If improving governance can improve access to reliable electricity, particularly for the poorest, help address some of the inherent tensions of sustainable development, and aid a transition to cleaner energy, then it is well worth doing. Mitigating carbon emissions from electricity generation is central to addressing climate change. Regardless of the level at which plans for the electricity sector are developed, there is a need for greater public input into these processes, and environmental issues- including global climate change need to be given particular emphasis in this context. For its part, civil society has an important role to play in monitoring implementation of electricity plans, and demanding accountability. The following recommendations represent first order priorities for governments, civil society groups, and the international donor community:

- Improve transparency and debate about electricity policy
- Establish robust planning processes and mainstream environmental and social considerations
- Operationalize transparency of regulation and support citizen engagement
- Invest in improving the effectiveness of public engagement in electricity governance

(o) Information and networking, including the establishment of databases.

GreenCOM SCALE: Lessons Learned

<http://www.greencom.org/greencom/pdf/SCALEFinal.pdf>

Most development projects seek to involve stakeholders and apply participatory processes; however, applying the lessons from GreenCOM and other USG projects requires a paradigm shift from the way sustainable development projects are currently practiced. To achieve scale, development communication must be an integral element of these projects and must embrace the following principles that illustrate how to bring multiple sectors of society together to identify problems and commit to taking action to improve the environment, lives and livelihoods of targeted populations:

- Apply a systems perspective;
- Work across sectors and include all stakeholders within the system;
- Build networks of stakeholders that take collaborative action towards a common goal;
- Concurrently employ multiple social change methodologies;
- Include the media as a partner, not just a channel;
- Help donors and other investors coordinate activities and leverage resources; and
- Adopt an innovative, pioneering attitude.

U.S. Climate Technology Cooperation Gateway (U.S.-CTC Gateway)

<http://www.usctcgateway.gov/>

The U.S.-CTC Gateway provides information to facilitate climate technology cooperation for mitigation and adaptation activities with developing countries; provides a current inventory of activities and resources sponsored and supported by the U.S. Government that promote the development and transfer of climate change technologies; and provides access to relevant and useful information and resources that facilitate the development, deployment, diffusion, and implementation of climate change technologies and practices throughout the world. The following “lessons learned” can be gained from this activity:

- Information should be easily accessible to users who have a variety of levels of internet access.
- The U.S. experience, through the U.S.-CTC Gateway, has shown that simple annotated links to resources are the most effective and efficient way to deliver information to visitors.
- Readily available tools, such as GHG emissions calculators, models, and technology assessments, help users implement specific actions aimed at addressing global climate change by providing information on how to measure, mitigate and monitor greenhouse gas emissions reductions at an entity, project or sector level.
- Easily accessible Regional Networks and Expert Centers promote locally available clean technology and climate-focused resources and expert contacts in developing countries and countries in transition.
- Informational websites should provide opportunities for users to ask questions or provide comments regarding posted or linked materials.

Information of the Republic of Uzbekistan on capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

Republic of Uzbekistan supports the Secretariat activity on monitoring of capacity-building activity under the Kyoto Protocol.

In the Republic pursuant to decision 29/CMP.1 activity is being carried out on capacity building under the Kyoto Protocol:

- CDM National Body has been created;
- National experts are trained for preparation and implementation of the CDM projects among the specialists from interested economic sectors.

Detailed information on item 3 FCCC/SBI/2007/L.9 is presented in the attached table.

**Summary table
for annual information on monitoring of capacity-building activity under the Kyoto Protocol**

Scope of needs and priority areas of capacity-building activity	Summary of measures	Best practice	Lessons learned	Need and/or gaps	Reference
a) institutional capacity-building to assist developing countries in establishing and strengthening designated national authorities	Establishment of the National Body on CDM; ensuring its proper function; development, realization and management of the CDM projects; participation in regional working meetings and trainings on CDM	Education and training of national experts	hands-on training taking into consideration local conditions gives the best results		
b) increasing awareness, training and networking of developing country designated national authorities, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and all relevant stakeholders, particularly for the development of skills relating to the clean development mechanism project cycle.	National experts are trained to prepare and implement the CDM projects among specialists from interested economic sectors				

PAPER NO. 6: UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

UNEP'S CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES UNDER KYOTO PROTOCOL

FOR SUBMISSION TO UNFCCC SECRETARIAT

1.1 Background

Decision 6/CMP.2 stipulates that (b) Relevant multilateral and bilateral agencies and the private sector to be invited to provide reports on their support of the implementation of the framework undertaken pursuant to decision 29/CMP.1, in accordance with national priorities and with the knowledge of relevant national authorities. The objective of this note is to present a brief update on the various capacity building activities being implemented by UNEP under the Kyoto Protocol.

1.2 Overview of Activities

The United Nations Environment Programme, through DTIE and UNEP RISOE Centre (URC), is engaged in the implementation of a number of technical assistance activities in relation to the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

1. Capacity Development for CDM (CD4CDM).

Dutch-funded, \$ 12.5 million capacity development project being implemented in 21 developing countries. Activities started mid-2002 and expected to conclude by end of 2008. Project activities include:

- a. Support the establishment and operationalization of Designated National Authorities (DNAs), including provision of infrastructure and design of simple, and timely project approval procedures.
- b. Provision of hands-on, practical capacity building workshops for relevant CDM stakeholders including civil servants, local experts and consultants, academia, financial institutions, and staff members of the DNAs.
- c. Formulation of a national CDM project portfolio of PINs and PDDs.
- d. Produce CDM promotional brochures, Country Investor's Guides and establishment of a national CDM web site hosted by DNAs.
- e. Support host country's participation in the CarbonExpo.
- f. Produce a series of CDM training manuals and guidebooks in English & French.

Project countries (completed and on-going):

Africa: Ivory Coast, Uganda, Ghana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Mauritius.

North Africa: Egypt, Morocco, and Algeria.

Latin America: Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru, Suriname and Nicaragua.

Asia: Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia and Bangladesh.

For more info: www.cd4cdm.org

2. Using Carbon Finance for Sustainable Energy in Africa (CF-SEA).

Project being jointly implemented by UNEP-DTIE, World Bank's Community Development Carbon Fund (CDCF) and URC in five African countries (Cameroun, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, and Zambia). Activities started mid-2005 and expected to conclude by late 2007. Project activities follow a dual track approach, Track I (Capacity Development) and Track 2 (Project Development). Activities include:

- a. Organization of a number of hands-on workshops for consultants, officials & other stakeholders.
- b. Advise to DNAs on project approval procedures & sustainable development criteria.
- c. Preparation by local & international consultants of a number of PINs and PDDs.
- d. Emissions reductions from select CDM projects will be contracted by CDCF.

In addition to above activities, a regional African Bankers' CDM Conference was organized in Johannesburg May 2007.

3. CDM for Francophone Africa.

A three-year, French-funded, \$ 3 million technical assistance project focusing on forestation and bioenergy CDM sectors in seven francophone African countries (Benin, Cameroon, Gabon, Madagascar, Mali, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Senegal). Activities to commence Dec. 2006. Project will be jointly implemented by UNEP-DTIE, and URC in collaboration with World Bank's BioCarbon Fund. Project objectives include:

The Project's objectives include:

- Enhancing the *expertise* of Francophone African experts in the forestry sector to manage carbon emissions and CDM projects.
- Identifying and implementing pilot projects and case studies to create opportunities for *African participation* in the carbon market for asset classes of plantation forestry, community agroforestry and biofuel.
- Building and promoting a *network* for technical cooperation between stakeholders in Sub-Saharan Africa to stimulate land use, land use change, forestry (LULUCF) and bioenergy projects.

4. CDM Bazaar

In collaboration with UNFCCC Secretariat, UNEP/RISOE is managing and hosting a CDM web portal offering free exchange of information for CDM market stakeholders. The Bazaar offers year-round, free-of-charge service to all market participants and contributes to free flow of information. The Bazaar is considered a capacity building tool for carbon credit sellers in developing countries as it allows them to receive several price offers, be exposed to different types of ERPA's, and hence empower them to negotiate better deals. For more info: www.cdmbazaar.net

5. CDM Capacity Building in Thailand

UNEP/RISOE has designed and implemented a targeted capacity building programme in Thailand. The programme aimed at creating awareness among Thai policymakers regarding the CDM and its potential benefits to the country. Project activities included the organization of a series of policymakers-level workshops as well as organizing two study tours for senior Thai government

officials to the Designated National Authorities of South Korea and China. The programme was funded by the Danish International Development Assistance (Danida).

6. Programmatic CDM in China

UNEP/RISOE is conducting a research and capacity building project in collaboration with research entities in China. The project is funded by Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its objectives include the identification and design of specific programmatic CDM opportunities and building the capacity of Chinese stakeholders on design and implementation of programmatic CDM projects.

7. Bioenergy CDM in China

UNEP/RISOE is participating in the implementation of a multi-agency research and capacity building project in China aimed at identification of bioenergy CDM project opportunities. The project also aims at building the capacity of civil servants and practitioners in provinces on design and implementation of bioenergy CDM projects.

8. Publications & Knowledge Management

UNEP has produced an array of CDM knowledge management tools including guidebooks, training manuals and web-based products. For detailed list, see www.cd4cdm.org

ANNEX

EXAMPLES FOR UNEP'S KP CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY

Country	Workshops	PIN/PDD Preparation	DNA Support	CarbonExpo Participation
Algeria	CD4CDM project activities to start late 2007			
Egypt	Four national workshops for policymakers & practitioners, two workshops for bankers, four sectoral workshops	15 PINs and 5 PDDs prepared by national consultants as part of CD4CDM training.	Equipment for DNA, web site development, project approval procedure, & SD criteria developed.	Support participation in Carbonexpo 2005 and 2006, & prepare several CDM promotional materials.
Morocco	Four national workshops for policymakers & practitioners, one for bankers, & four sectoral workshops	10 PINs & 6 PDDs prepared by national consultants as part of CD4CDM training (jointly funded by UNEP & UNDP)	Equipment for DNA, web site development, project approval procedure, & SD criteria developed.	Support participation in Carbonexpo 2005 & 2006, prepare several CDM promotional materials.
Uganda	Four national workshops for policymakers & practitioners, one for bankers, & a number of sectoral workshops	Several PINs & PDDs prepared by national consultants.	Equipment for DNA, web site development, project approval procedure, & SD criteria developed.	Support participation in Carbonexpo 2005, prepare several CDM promotional materials.
Cote d'Ivoire	Four national workshops for policymakers & practitioners, one for bankers, & a number of sectoral workshops	Several PINs & PDDs prepared by national consultants.	Support to DNA, web site development, project approval procedure, & SD criteria developed.	Postponed.
Ghana	Four national workshops.	On-going preparation of a number of PINs.	To be filled	Not part of project
Cameroon	Four national workshops for policymakers & practitioners.	Nine PINs prepared.	To be filled	Not part of project
Mali	Three national workshops for policymakers & practitioners.	Seven PINs prepared & pre-approved by CDCF.	To be filled	Not part of project
Zambia	Four national workshops organized.	Several PINs prepared by national consultants.	To be filled	Not part of project

Mozambique	Three national workshops and two sectoral events.	A number of PDDs and PINs prepared by national consultants.	SD criteria & project approval procedure.	Support participation in CarbonExpo 2005.
Mauritius	CD4CDM project activities started mid 2007			
Tanzania	CD4CDM project activities started mid 2007			
Benin	<i>Activities in these countries (plus Cameroun & Mali) will be implemented through the forthcoming Forestry/Bioenergy CDM for Francophone Project early 2007.</i>			
Gabon				
Madagascar				
Congo				
Senegal				

PAPER NO. 7: WORLD BANK INSTITUTE

Information submitted by
World Bank Institute, CF-Assist Program
regarding
‘Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol’

At its 2nd session, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol decided to invite relevant multilateral and bilateral agencies and the private sector to provide reports on their support of the implementation of the framework undertaken pursuant to decision 29/CMP.1 (*‘Capacity-building relating to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in developing countries’*), and requested the Secretariat to produce a synthesis report drawing upon inter alia information provided by relevant multilateral and bilateral agencies (decision 6/CMP.2).

In response to this invitation, the World Bank Institute would like to submit the enclosed information on its multi-year program CF-Assist (*Annual Report 06-07, May 2007*). CF-Assist implements capacity-building and knowledge sharing activities aiming at enhancing the ability of developing countries to participate effectively in project activities under the CDM, including those priority areas listed under decision 29/CMP.1, para 2, (a)-(f).

It should be highlighted that the information that is herewith provided does not intend to cover the whole range of programs and activities of the World Bank Group regarding knowledge generation and sharing and capacity-building to support the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in developing countries.

Carbon Finance Assist

Annual Report

May 2006 – April 2007

**Washington DC
April 2007**

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Acronyms

ACF	Argentine Carbon Fund	IETA	International Emissions Trading Association
ADB	Asian Development Bank	IPO	Investment Promotion Office
AFD	Agence Francaise de Developpement	JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
AFR	Africa (WB)	JI	Joint Implementation
BM&F	Brazilian Mercantile & Futures Exchange	LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
BOAD	Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement	LFG	Landfill gas
CER	Certified Emissions Reduction	METAP	Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Program
CEFEB	Centre d'études financiers, économiques et bancaires	MNA/MENA	Middle East and North Africa (region of World Bank)
CCDA	Comisión Centroamericana de Desarrollo y Ambiente	NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
CDCF	Community Development Carbon Fund	NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission / China
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism	N₂O	Nitrous Oxide
CEFEB	Centre d'études financières, économiques et bancaires	ODA	Official Development Assistance
CF	Carbon Finance	OLADE	Latin American Energy Organization
CFU/ENVCF	Carbon Finance Unit (WB)	PDD	Project Design Document
CF-SEA	Sustainable Energy Services in Africa	PHRD	Policy and Human Resource Development
CMM	Centro Mario Molina (Mexico)	PIN	Project Idea Note
COP/MOP	Conference of Parties/Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol	RP	Regional Program
CORDELIM	Corporación de Promoción MDL / Ecuador CDM Promotion Office	SAR	South Asia (region of World Bank)
CWP	Country Work Plan	TA	Technical Assistance
DNA	Designated National Authority	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
DNV	Det Norske Veritas	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
DOE	Designated Operational Entity	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
EAP	East Asia and the Pacific (WB)	VVM	Validation-Verification-Monitoring
ECA	Europe and Central Asia (WB)	WB	World Bank
ERPA	Emissions Reduction Purchase Agreement	WBI	World Bank Institute
EU	European Union	WPA	Work Program Agreement
FOMECAR	Fondo Mexicano del Carbono / Mexican Carbon Facility		
FONAM	Fondo Ambiental Nacional / Peru CDM Promotion Office		
GHG	Greenhouse Gas		
GIS	Green Investment Scheme		
HCC	Host Country Committee		
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbons		

Program Highlights 2006-07

- √ With over \$13 million in contributions and leverage of an additional \$8 million from existing resources within the World Bank, CF-Assist has become an established vehicle to enable developing countries and economies in transition to fully participate in the carbon market
- √ During its two years of operations, CF-Assist has effectively responded to the needs of host countries, and established presence in 45 countries, with 17 new countries being added in 2006-07 alone. This included the launching of 'Africa Assist' component.
- √ CF-Assist has successfully leveraged the experience of the World Bank as a buyer of carbon into its various activities including training modules, technical assistance dedicated to the design of effective DNAs, to the creation of carbon assets, and has built a dedicated team of experts from across the Bank regions.
- √ During this year, CF-Assist signed work program agreements (WPAs) with the six operational regions of WB, which enables the process of mainstreaming carbon finance TA activities with the rest of Bank operations.
- √ CF-Assist facilitated the participation of over 30 host countries to Carbon Expo 2006, to provide a unique platform where they could learn about the latest developments in the market, and the buyers, sellers and service providers could interact in a trade fair setting.
- √ In regional markets, CF-Assist has delivered a number of successful greenhouse gas forums, notably Carbon Expo Asia in Beijing, Carbon Finance Day in Nairobi and North Africa Carbon Forum in Rabat.
- √ Over 5200 people benefited from training and exposure provided by CF-Assist events including training programs, global and regional events.
- √ Capacity building activities by CF-Assist helped strengthen over 10 DNAs, and develop several scores of carbon finance projects.
- √ CF-Assist has opened up CF opportunities in recently active countries such as Albania, Macedonia, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Botswana and Rwanda.
- √ CF-Assist has promoted innovative market instruments such as CDM Fund in China, Sellers Funds in Argentina and Mexico, and carbon auctioning platform in Brazil.
- √ CF-Assist has begun to address some of the emerging issues such as Programmatic CDM and the post-2012 carbon market; as well as opened up under-represented sectors such as transport and biofuels.
- √ CF-Assist, along with CFU, represents the World Bank in implementing the 'Nairobi Framework'.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Carbon Finance Program at the World Bank

The flexible mechanisms under Kyoto Protocol (CDM, JI and IET) facilitate the use of carbon market as an effective instrument in achieving mitigation of GHG emissions. The World Bank has been an early leader since late 1990s in promoting the carbon market. From the first fund – Prototype Carbon Fund -- set up in the carbon market with contributions from national governments and public and private sector organizations of the Annex I countries, the Bank's carbon finance portfolio has grown substantially .to reach over \$2 billion spread over ten Carbon Funds for the purchase of emission reductions (Annex 1). In clean project terms this represents over \$10 billion of capital investment. By April 2007, the World Bank has concluded emission reduction purchase agreements worth nearly \$1.42 billion from a range of renewable energy, waste management and industrial gas projects.

1.2 Capacity Building in Carbon Finance

One of the key challenges in expanding the carbon market is to ensure developing countries would have adequate capacity that allows their active participation. So far, only large developing countries such as China and India have been able to benefit from the market, while a vast majority of countries have had only a marginal presence. Lack of technical and institutional capacity has been the key barrier in this regard. Thus, assisting developing countries to move towards a carbon resilient development through capacity building and technical assistance has become an important objective for the World Bank. The Carbon Finance Assist (CF-Assist) is the principal program of the World Bank to address the capacity issues and provide technical assistance to the developing countries and the economies in transition. This report provides a description of various activities implemented during 2006-07, and the work plan for the next two years.

2.0 CF-Assist Program

2.1 Program Objectives

CF-Assist is a multi-donor trust fund set up as a capacity building and technical assistance program proposed in 2004, which formally opened for subscription at the end of March 2005, and received its first contribution in July 2005. CF-Assist also administers the former PCF *plus* program, which was funded by the interest income of four PCF participants that paid their contribution to that fund upfront. CF-Assist has its own donor constituency and work plan, and complements the World Bank's Carbon Finance business.

The basic objective of CF-Assist is *to ensure that developing countries and the economies in transition are able to fully participate in the flexible mechanisms defined under the Kyoto Protocol*. In order to achieve this objective, CF-Assist would work with countries to

- Build their human and infrastructural capacity;
- Facilitate sustainable development gains associated with carbon mitigation projects;
- Help create and manage carbon assets in the form of mitigation projects; and
- Help reduce costs of participation in the carbon market

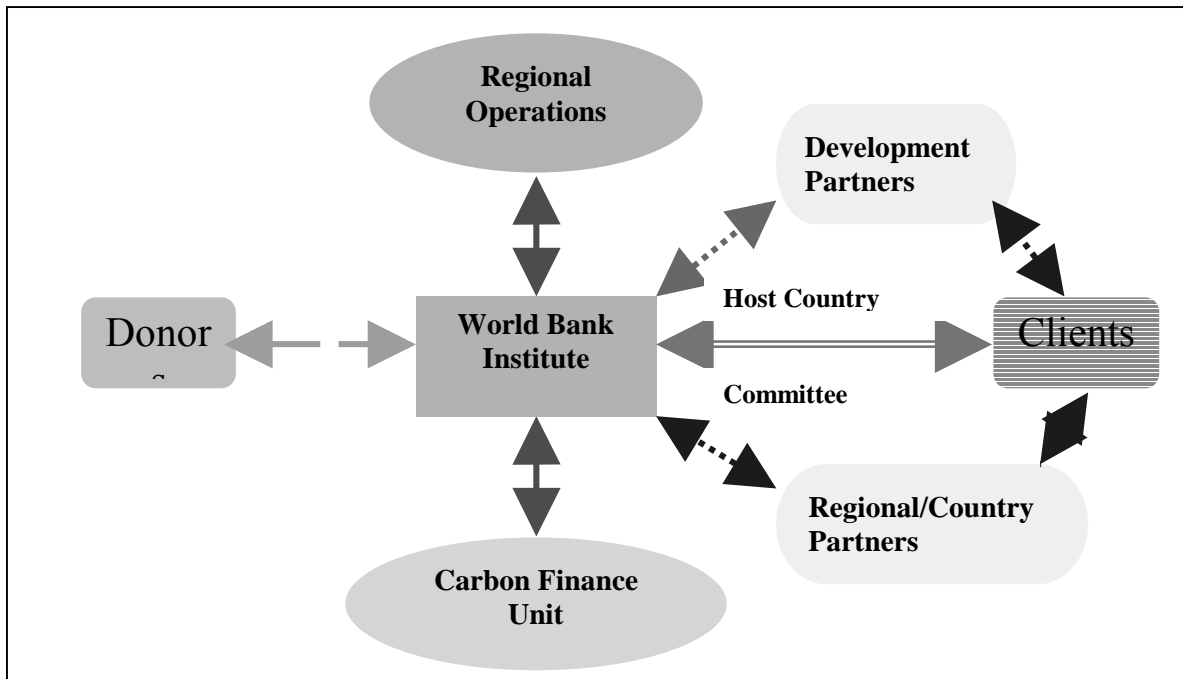
CF-Assist seeks to meet its goals by creating an enabling environment whereby local institutions have the capacity to prepare and review projects for approval, the private sector has procedures in place to identify opportunities and bring them to market, and the lending sector uses carbon finance as a means to reduce project risks. It responds to a high demand from Bank client countries to build capacity at national and local levels, disseminate lessons learned from carbon business operations, and build a broad pipeline of projects that will address country's sustainable development objectives as part of international CDM/JI activities.

2.2 Management Structure

Within the World Bank, CF-Assist is anchored in the Sustainable Development division of the World Bank Institute (WBI) (Chart 2). The Sector Manager of SD division provides strategic guidance and operational oversight. CF-Assist comprises a five-member team (Team Leader, three senior professional staff and one program support staff, including one French Government-seconded professional), which liaises closely with the Carbon Finance Unit (CFU) responsible for business, and the Regional carbon finance teams.

In 2006-07, CF-Assist has entered work program agreements (WPA) with all the six regions to implement the CF-Assist country programs, with the anchor team providing technical inputs and monitoring. Within the regional teams, which supervise the implementation of country programs, a task team leader is responsible for each country program.

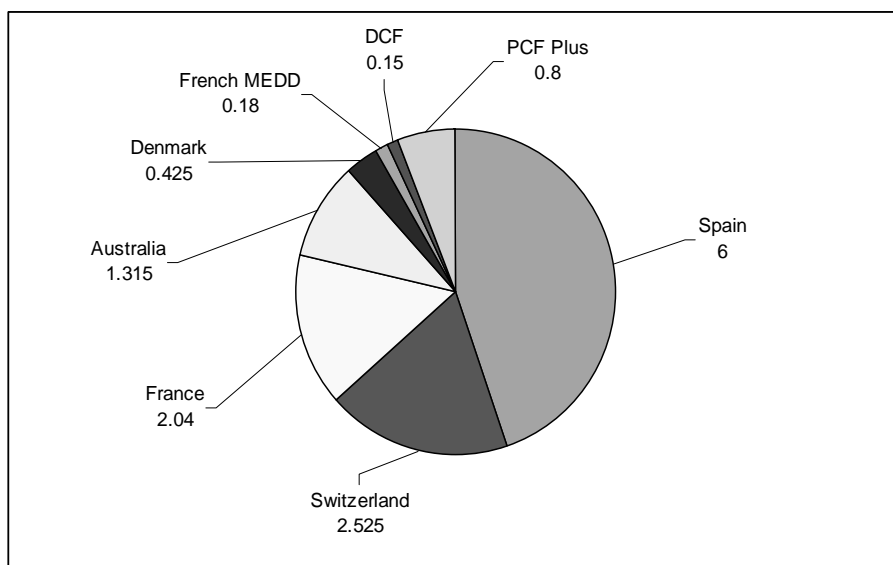
Chart 2. Management Structure of CF-Assist



2.3 Funding Sources

The CF-Assist resource envelop includes contributions from multiple sources (Chart 3) – direct donor funds, income from WB’s carbon fund management (including the former PCF *plus* program), and contributions from partners to specific activities. At the end of 2007 fiscal year, CF-Assist has a resource envelop of over \$13.4m, which included a new contribution of \$1.8m from the government of Switzerland. In addition, CF-Assist has leveraged resources of about \$6m from PHRD (Policy and Human Resource Development) – a World Bank internal program financed by Japan to implement specific country capacity building activities. Annex 5 provides details on distribution of CF-Assist funds.

Chart 3. CF-Assist Resource Envelope (Million US\$)



2.4 Implementation Strategy

CF-Assist represents an important thrust of the long term carbon finance business strategy for the World Bank as the market grows with its focus on both short term and long term capacity needs of the countries. It is structured in a way that enables capacity building on issues that may emerge as critical for a post-2012 climate mitigation regime.

Phased Approach. The CF-Assist program is designed to be modular in its delivery approach, and typically requires participating countries to complete three phases (although many may have completed phase one by the time they apply for assistance), with measurable indicators to trigger the undertaking of the subsequent phase. As work progresses, and countries become progressively strengthened, the grants increasingly become recipient-executed, with oversight and expert staff support from the Bank from the respective regions.

Objective Facilitation. As the carbon business grows internationally, the Bank continues to play an objective role to enable the full engagement of developing countries and economies in transition in the carbon market, and to assist in comprehensive upstream assistance to strengthen the carbon market liquidity in the long term and broaden its scale and impact in the developing world.

In this regard, CF-Assist pursues a conscious strategy to enable country participation in the broad carbon market, and not promote or develop CDM projects for just the Bank's carbon business. The projects that are developed as a result of the technical assistance provided under CF-Assist, are thus offered to the market, and the World Bank will become a 'buyer of last resort' only when the projects fail to find other buyers. As well, CF-Assist enhances capacity by working with experts at the national level, rather than relying solely on international experts.

Further, in order to ensure that the beneficiaries of the capacity building have access to the developments in the market and views of the different stakeholders, CF-Assist training programs follow a balanced approach by involving resource persons from across the Bank that are not directly responsible for purchasing emission reductions. For larger, regional events, CF-Assist training programs seek to involve a cross-section of stakeholders – national representatives, private sector carbon buyers, representatives of

sellers such as project developers and consultants – in addition to members of WB’s carbon finance team.

Strategic Partnerships. In order to ensure effective implementation of the various components of its work program, CF-Assist develops partnerships with various global, regional and national organizations, both public and private. These partners provide a variety of inputs and services including joint organization of market forums, participation in capacity building, logistical support for in-country events, and implementation of technical assistance activities as local players. Annex 2 of the report provides a list of CF-Assist partners as of May 2007.

Country Selection: CF-Assist is a multi-donor single purpose trust fund, in which contributions are pooled and are not targeted by donors at specific countries or activities, and cannot be limited to specific firms or consultants. These multi-donor programmatic instruments were designed to increase the scope and impact of the Bank’s operational activities, and are consistent with international trends to promote selectivity, harmonization and development effectiveness. However, CF Assist seeks to acknowledge donor areas of interest while ensuring that adequate funds are available for global operations, taking into account the probability that volumes of high quality assets can be delivered to the carbon market.

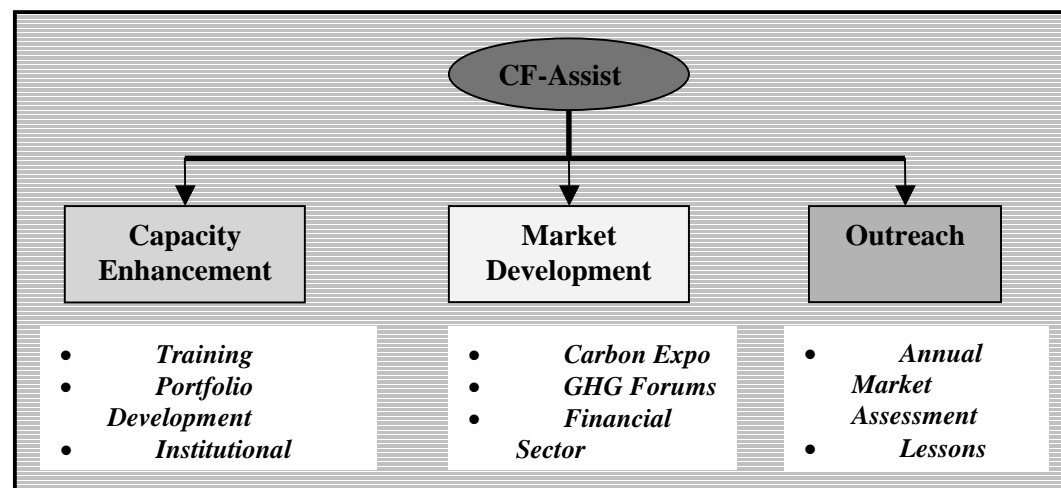
Host countries that are interested in participating in CF-Assist would endorse their request to the Program Manager, who has the responsibility for assessing the capacity building needs of a specific country in consultation with Bank regional staff, and to determine if sufficient funds are available to initiate a program. Countries are considered for support according to the following criteria: the country has ratified the Kyoto Protocol; the government has demonstrated support to participate in the carbon market; there is a willingness to devote some resources to the participation of the carbon market including contributions in kind; it is a borrowing World Bank member country; the Bank has a comparative advantage to undertake the proposed activities, and, the country is likely to deliver a relatively important volume of high quality assets to the carbon market.

The Program Manager will consult with donors on the type of technical assistance activities to be undertaken, the countries where these activities could be undertaken, and the technology focus. The work program to be prepared by management will take into account the outcome of these consultations. Funds contributed by the donors will be deployed as required by the Program Manager to undertake the technical assistance activities in the work program.

2.5 Work Components

CF-Assist's work program includes three main components (Chart 4):

Chart 4. Work Components



i) *Capacity Building at Country/Regional Level*

The work under CF-Assist focuses mainly on three activities: portfolio development, training and assistance with institutional governance.

Under portfolio development, CF-Assist works with local intermediaries or partners to identify potential carbon finance projects, in particular to open up specific sectors to the opportunity of carbon finance. Depending on the previous level of activity in a country, this work may entail the development of national market assessment studies, analytical work to determine whether the rules of programmatic CDM can be applied in a specific sector, and the development of case studies that will enhance knowledge of carbon finance in the participating country. These activities are conducted with the help of national experts in order to promote the retention of capacity once the program in a specific country has been completed.

With regards to training, CF-Assist offers four basic modules in the training covering various aspects of climate change and carbon finance:

- Establishing effective designated national authorities
- Carbon finance project formulation
- Baseline and monitoring methodologies
- Negotiating fair and equitable emission reductions purchase agreements

These basic modules are tailored to the needs and requirements of specific countries based on their existing capacity levels. As mentioned earlier, these programs are conducted in a phased manner beginning with training in basic issues around climate change, and progressing to detailed technical and financial aspects of CF projects leading to actual preparation of projects.

In order to make these training programs current and relevant to the clients, CF-Assist team constantly updates the information and case study examples, and for this purpose, closely interacts with the Carbon Finance team in the Bank, and key external stakeholders.

An important outcome of these training programs is identification of actual carbon finance projects, which are converted into PINs and PDDs by project developers.

In addition to the country level workshops, CF-Assist has a provision to conduct regional workshops (e.g. Francophone Africa, Southern Africa, Latin America, etc.) to bring together stakeholders from different countries to exchange experiences and best practices in carbon market development.

Under institutional assistance activity, CF-Assist program works with country governments, and other national institutions to enhance their capacity including establishing and strengthening DNAs, developing procedures for project approvals and monitoring, promoting clear rules for the transfer of certified emission reductions, assisting local groups and consultants to become trainers, etc.

In developing capacity building programs at the national level, CF-Assist seeks to be responsive to needs of host countries. For economies-in-transition, for example, CF-Assist will assist the design of green investment schemes, that will enable host countries that have surplus assigned amount units to green them, i.e. ensuring that revenues lead to investments that promote sustainable development and lead to real emission reductions.

ii) ***Market Development Facilitation***

CF-Assist also targets a number of activities to facilitate development of the carbon market, such as regional learning events, analytical work to identify and remove barriers (for example in the transportation sector), and the increased participation of the financial sector in carbon finance. As one of the leading players in the carbon market, the World Bank organizes a number of events that bring together key market stakeholders (public and private sector buyers, project developers, consultants, donors, etc.) not only to facilitate exchange on latest market developments, but promote actual project transactions. These events include Global Carbon Expo, Regional Carbon Expo, and Regional Greenhouse Gas Forums usually delivered in partnership with others such as the International Emissions Trading Association.

At the international level, some CF-Assist activities have targeted at identifying and removing entry barriers for specific asset classes. The first such activity has focused on the transportation sector, which contributes a significant portion of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, but has been under-represented in the early carbon market. This ongoing sectoral initiative would identify market barriers for the development of carbon finance projects in this sector, conduct a global dialogue to understand and resolve key issues, and develop a number of project methodologies.

With regard to the financial sector, activities are targeted at promoting means to monetize emission reduction purchase agreements, disseminating information about how carbon finance reduces investment risks, and developing and disseminating tools to promote the increased participation of the traditional financial sector in the carbon market. It is under this set of activities for example that CF-Assist has promoted the development and implementation of sellers' carbon funds in Argentina and Mexico.

iii) ***Market Assessment and Outreach***

CF-Assist brings out an annual State of the Carbon Market report (released at the Carbon Expo every year) that provides latest information on status, outlook and trends in the carbon market. In addition, it will document lessons learnt from the Bank's experience as a buyer of emission reductions, and integrate them in its activities such as training modules and case studies.

Progress in these different activities during 2006-07 is discussed in Section 3.

2.6 Impact Indicators

CF-Assist envisages a 1-3 year engagement in the selected countries implementing programs in a phased manner. In each phase, the achievements are reviewed based on the indicators (Chart 4), before the next phase activities are taken up. The entry phase in programs would vary from country to country depending on the existing capacity.

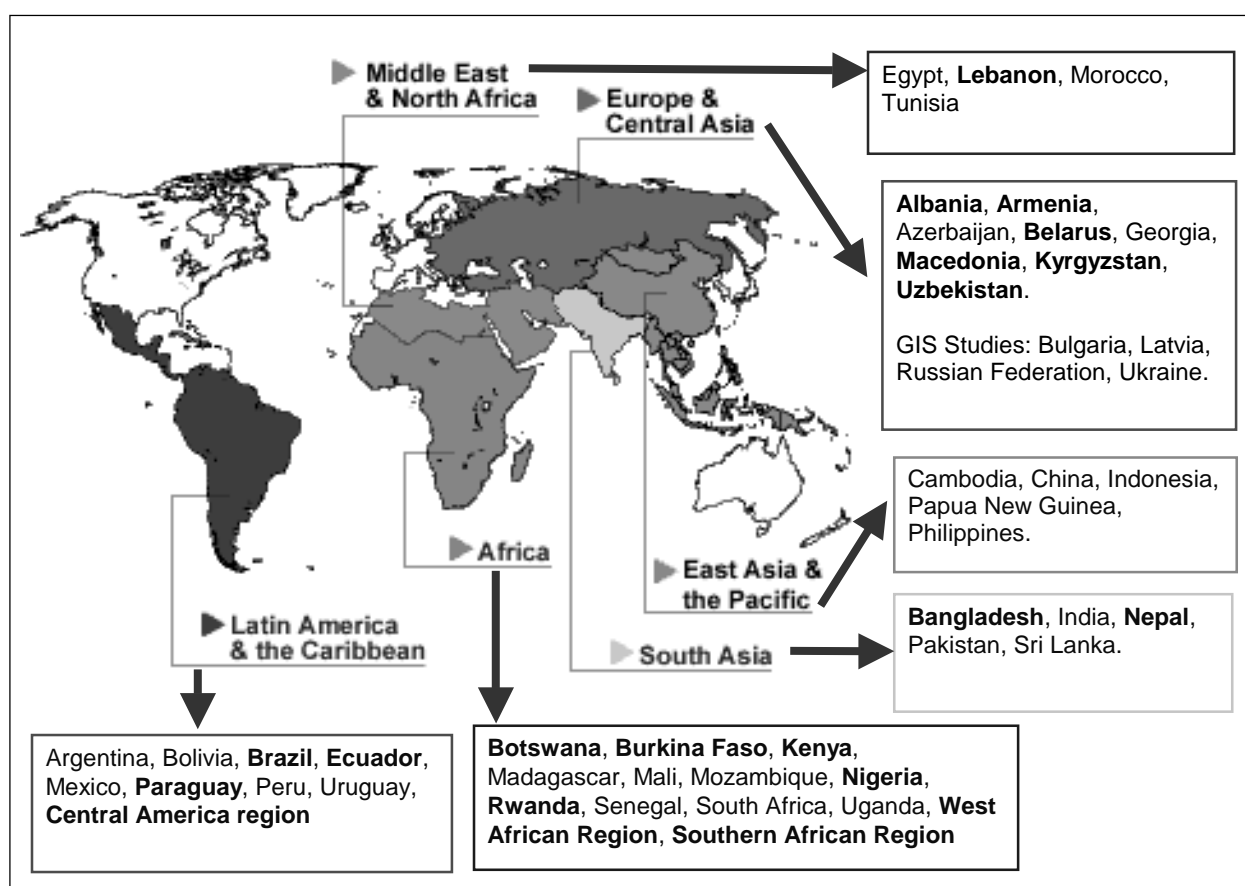
Chart 4. Impact Indicators		
<i>Phase I (1 year)</i>	<i>Phase II (1 year)</i>	<i>Phase III (2-3 years)</i>
Theme 1 : CDM/JI Governance		
✓ DNA/Focal Point w/criteria and procedures established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Supportive regulatory framework developed ✓ Efficient procedures for project review and approval established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Proactive development and marketing of national portfolio ✓ DNA established sustainable financing plan
Theme 2: Financial/Industry Engagement		
✓ Key financial experts trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Financial industry understands 'Rules of the Game' and instruments to hedge risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ CF integrated into commercial investments and in concessional lending planning/decisions
Theme 3: Project Deal Flow		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Key players in sector fully aware of CF, and some have established systems to assess potential project ✓ At least one PDD completed ✓ Stakeholders have identified and quantified assets in key sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ At least one industry association or intermediary is engaged in carbon finance ✓ Potential projects continue to be identified autonomously ✓ At least one PDD validated, marketed, and ERPA negotiated ✓ Participation at Carbon Expo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ At least two projects annually producing ERs ✓ Self-sustaining deal flow ✓ Intermediaries engaged in CF on sustainable basis ✓ Ongoing Carbon Expo participation with partial or no subsidy
Theme 4: Knowledge Management		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ CDM/JI information, approval procedures, and project opportunities widely disseminated ✓ Key local experts trained to design and market projects with/to international experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ At least one national workshop covering all CF topics in depth, including 'hands on' case studies and PIN development ✓ Knowledge sustained by web or long-distance learning ✓ National and regional networks established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Local and regional experts are transferring knowledge to other countries/regions ✓ Durable mechanisms for knowledge management (e.g. certification, accredited DOE, etc.).

3.0 Activity Report 2006-07

3.1 Capacity Building Activities: CF-Assist Country Programs

The selection of countries supported by CF-Assist is based on a number of factors: formal requests by client countries, suggestions from the World Bank's Host Country Committee¹, and advice from the Donors Committee. A number of criteria are applied when selecting the countries: identification of specific capacity needs, estimated potential in a country for developing a project portfolio, commitment of a country to build capacity and develop the carbon market, etc. After two years of operations, capacity building programs exist in 45 countries, including 17 countries where programs have been launched during 2006-07 (Chart 5). CF-Assist activities are in different phases in different countries, with some still in planning. This section describes specific programs implemented and initiated in different regions during 2006-07

Chart 5: CF-Assist Country/Regional Programs²



¹ Host Country Committee (HCC) is an advisory body of 54 developing countries and economies in transition, which provides structured advice on World Bank's CF business and CF-Assist.

² In the chart, countries shown in bold are those where capacity programs have been initiated during 2006-07.

3.1.1 Africa Region (AFR)

CF-Assist launched a sub-program under its umbrella, known as *Africa Assist*, in order to address the serious lack of capacity in climate change area and the relatively less attention received till now by the African continent. By April 2007, country work programs had been negotiated and agreed with the carbon finance focal points in Madagascar and Senegal, where the activities are implemented under a collaborative arrangement between CF-Assist and the Japanese-funded PHRD (Planning and Human Resource Development) grant program. In addition, negotiations are well under way for terms of reference for another four country programs (Mali, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Kenya) and two regional programs focusing on the banking and financing sectors in Southern African region and Western African region.

Principal Tasks	Key output / Status
CF-Assist TA (Africa Assist)	
Madagascar	
<p>1- Strengthening of DNA capacity and support to the development of a legal structure regarding CER ownership</p> <p>2- CDM project Portfolio development</p> <p>3-Improvement of CDM knowledge</p>	<p>In order to strengthen the national capacities, an international expert assisted a local legal expert to conduct the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To elaborate a study, October 2006, on legal aspects regarding the right of ownership, transfer and use of Emission Reduction with regard to CDM forestry projects. • To animate a pre-negotiation workshop organized on 3-4 October 2006 on legal and contractual aspects of CDM projects. • Ongoing consultation on development of CDM project portfolio in three sectors: Energy, forestry, waste management. 6 PINs are under development by an international consulting group involving also a local consultant. The portfolio will be presented at Carbon Expo 2007. • Two workshops held in 2006 on CDM awareness among various stakeholders. • A training workshop was held on 28 February to 2 March 2007 in Antisarbe. This first technical training is related to the assessment of CDM potential and development of a project portfolio in Madagascar. The workshop provided an opportunity to identify and stimulate new project ideas that could be included in the portfolio.

Botswana	
1- Strengthening of the newly established DNA including finalization of the national procedures for project evaluation and approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National procedures for project approval • Legal document establishing the DNA to be submitted at the national parliament. • Overall presentation and preparatory workshops were held in Feb 2007 in Gaborone
2- CDM project Portfolio development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing consultation on development of CDM project portfolio in three sectors: Energy, biomass and renewables.
3- Improvement of CDM knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two workshops planned for FY 2007 to strengthen CDM awareness among various stakeholders.
4- Promotion of CDM at national and global level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of a national strategy to promote CDM activities based on the examples of successful Host Countries (Brazil and/or India)
Kenya	
1- Strengthening of DNA including finalization of the national procedures for project evaluation and approval using a participatory approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National procedures for project approval • Legal document establishing the DNA to be approved by the Minister of Environment and “gazetted”.
2- Improvement of CDM knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two workshops planned for FY 2007 to support the discussion and the finalization of the DNA’s strengthening procedures
CF-SEA Partnership	
Mali	
Support to CF-SEA Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization in collaboration with UNEP-RISO and CDCF+ of the third and final national workshop in Mali on Promoting Sustainable Energy Services through Carbon Finance. October 2006. 10PINs were presented at this workshop. • Continued institutional support to DNA
PHRD Grants	
Senegal	
The implementation of PHRD grant (2005-07)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training workshop on implementation of CDM held in 31 August and 1 September 2006 in Dakar. • Training workshop was held 21-22 February 2007 in Saly Portudal. The workshop was organized jointly with CEFEB/AFD and focused on methodological and technical aspects of CDM projects in two sectors: Forestry and Energy. The workshop provided an opportunity to finalize the CDM project portfolio (17 PINs) in presence of project developers and local consultants in order to bring these projects to CarbonExpo2007

Mozambique : To start right after the signing ceremony planned second quarter 2007		
<p>1- Support for DNA to set up a portfolio of carbon offset projects through provision of technical advisory services and workshops</p> <p>2- Capacity and partnership building (private business and investors, local communities, civil society and public institutions)</p> <p>3- Development of a CDM project portfolio and associated documents (baseline methodologies)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional framework developed • Legal guidelines • Project approval procedures • Focus and tailored workshops and training programs • CDM projects developed in the most promising sectors 	
Uganda		
<p>1- Support DNA for developing a portfolio of carbon offsets projects</p> <p>2- Partnership building with private sector and communities</p> <p>3- Project development through support of up stream project preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set of procedures for CDM project selection and approval • Theme-based workshops and guidelines to build understanding of the requirements and issues for carbon finance project development • Targeted Technical Assistance to DNA • Under finalization • Under finalization 	
Regional programs		
Southern Africa	Mainstreaming Carbon Finance through targeted capacity building among banking and financial sectors at the regional level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-sponsor of the regional training event Carbon Finance Investment Forum-African Bankers in partnership with UNEP Risoe May 2007, Johannesburg • Regional workshop planned for DNAs of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in Gaborone in partnership with the Development Bank of Southern Africa.
Western Africa		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In house capacity building program for senior staff from BOAD on the Kyoto Protocol and CDM opportunities – in collaboration with the AFR and CF Unit at the World Bank (4 people trained in 2006-2007). Main sector of interest is energy.

Regional Highlights

- **Carbon Finance Day Event at COP/MOP2:** CF-Assist and World Bank team, in collaboration with IETA, organized a two-day parallel event at COP/MOP2 in Nairobi on 13-14 November with special focus on Africa. The event, which was designed as a platform for African countries to showcase the CDM potential, included a conference and exhibition. The event attracted over 440 registered participants, and several international experts as resource persons. Around 20 African DNAs and project developers displayed potential projects and conducted business negotiations with European buyers.
- **Special focus on forestry sector:** CF-Assist provided legal assistance (in the form of international and national experts) to the Government of Madagascar on the preparation of the negotiations for an ERPA recently signed for acquisition of carbon credits generated by the Andasibe-Mantadia Biodiversity Corridor Reforestation and Conservation Carbon Project (5,000 hectares), which falls under the umbrella of the Third Environment Program of the Republic of Madagascar. The ultimate goal was to ensure that the ownership rights (carbon credits) are well secured on both sides (the local landholders/communities and the project management entity), prior to entering ERPA negotiations.
- **Collaboration with CEFEB:** CF-Assist has entered into a memorandum of understanding with CEFEB, under the aegis of AFD, to implement Africa Assist. CEFEB will contribute financial and technical resources to implement specific capacity building programs in select countries.
- **Growing interest in carbon market:** CF-Assist received several formal requests for capacity building support from African countries. Preliminary exchanges have started regarding the type of assistance required including the preparation of project portfolios. There is interest from private sector also, with some developers approaching for possible capacity building support in negotiation of CDM contracts and other due diligence to be performed. Efforts are on to address these requirements.

3.1.2 Middle East & North Africa (MNA)

Three country work programs had been negotiated and agreed with the carbon finance focal points in: Morocco, Lebanon and Tunisia. In addition, negotiations are under way to develop terms of reference for Egypt and Yemen.

Principal Tasks	Key output / Status
CF-Assist TA (Africa Assist)	
Morocco	
1- Strengthening national capacities and improvement of CDM knowledge 2- CDM Project Portfolio development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDM Workshop organized in November 2006 in collaboration with METAP. • Training organized on “Forestry sector and CDM” on March 5, 2007 in Rabat to reinforce capacities of the targeted group on the technical elements of afforestation/reforestation processes under CDM. • Development of a new financial scheme for Moroccan Municipalities (with FEC) is under discussion. • Several Project Ideas Notes (PIN) under development
Tunisia	
1- CDM Project Portfolio development. 2- Strengthening national capacities and improvement of CDM knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDM Workshop organized in November 2006 in collaboration with METAP. • Training organized on “Forestry sector and CDM” on February 25, 2007 to reinforce capacities of the targeted group on technical elements of the afforestation/reforestation processes under CDM. • Consultants recruited to develop CDM projects in three sectors: energy, forestry, transport. 3 PINs delivered and 2 new PINs underway
Egypt	
Work program under discussion with the DNA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDM Workshop organized in November 2006 in collaboration with METAP.
Lebanon	
National program agreed on recently and includes two components: 1-DNA support & capacity building 2-Identification of projects	Details to be finalized in May 2007
Yemen	
A preliminary capacity assessment has been initiated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Environment, a workshop is planned on 25 May in Sana’a.

Regional Highlights

- **Raising awareness for CDM policy makers:** CF-Assist collaborated with the Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Program (METAP) of the World Bank to organize two successful CDM workshops in Morocco and Tunisia in November 2006. The aim was to enable the key governmental institutions such as ministries of Finance, Planning, Economy, Electricity and Energy and Industry, representatives of the Designated National Authorities (DNAs) as well as key municipalities involved in the CDM process to understand the opportunities and the economic benefits of participating in the CDM regime.
- **Regional CDM Forum.** The first MNA Regional Carbon Forum held in Rabat on 4-5 April 2007 has been a big success with 86 participants, half of them from buyers in Europe and Japan.
- New target countries are Jordan and Algeria.

3.1.3 South Asia (SAR)

By November 2006, a country work program was implemented in Sri Lanka, and preliminary capacity assessment activities have been completed in Nepal and Bangladesh. In Pakistan, a PHRD project is under implementation with support from CF-Assist. In India, work has been initiated to launch a multi-sector portfolio development for CDM projects, with active involvement of the public and private sectors.

Principal Tasks	Key outputs/Status
CF-Assist TA	
Bangladesh	
Awareness Creation and Identification of CF potential in different sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two training workshops – one each for private sector and public sector – held in August 2006 • Project opportunities identified in the sectors of biomass waste, brick industry and energy
India	
Identification of CDM potential in large public sector industries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private industry delegation sponsored to Carbon Expo, May 2006; Joint public-private sector delegation sponsored to Carbon Expo Asia, October 2006. • Introduced CF module in WBI national capacity building program in waste management sector. October 2006 • Agreement reached to support Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency to build capacity as a CF intermediary • Negotiations under way to develop public sector CDM projects in transport, power, energy efficiency, waste management and railways
Nepal	
1- Identification of CDM potential in specific sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training workshop held, August 2006
2- Capacity assistance to DNA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity requirements discussed with DNA; formal request for support awaited
Pakistan	
1- Institutional capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHRD project under implementation; one training workshop held.
2- Identification of CDM portfolio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential identified in power sector.

Sri Lanka	
1- Development of a national carbon finance market strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A national strategy document is under development. First draft has been widely circulated among all the key stakeholders. The final document is expected in May 2007. • To pilot a CF operation using the programmatic approach
2- Strengthening of DNA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local consultants assisting DNA in development of approval/monitoring procedures, designing appropriate DNA structure. • The institutional review is ongoing, the gaps and capacity building requirements are being identified. Two steering committee meetings held in July 2006 and January 2007 where the strategy was presented.
3- Training program for private sector stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A training workshop on implementation of CDM in Sri Lanka held in September 25, 2006. Several public sector officials trained and procedures for their involvement in CDM process streamlined.
4- Training program for private sector stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on carbon finance market development held on August 4-5, 2006. • A workshop on PIN development held on February 16, 2007. • At least 20 PINs and 5 PDDs generated as a direct output of these trainings.

Regional Highlights

- **Sri Lanka** is a strong example of a strategic approach for development CDM potential in the country with active involvement of all the relevant stakeholders.
- In **India**, which has so far led the CDM market in small scale projects from the private sector, the key challenge is to unlock the huge potential in large public sector industries such as transport, power, railways and waste. A project development initiative is launched in all these sectors.
- In **Nepal** and **Bangladesh**, the emphasis is on utilizing the CDM potential of small-scale projects through bundling approach.

3.1.4 East Asia & the Pacific (EAP)

Country programs in East Asia are amongst the earliest launched under CF-Assist with actively ongoing programs in Cambodia, China, Indonesia and the Philippines. In Papua New Guinea, the program is currently awaiting country clearance.

Principal Tasks	Key outputs/Status
CF-Assist TA	
Cambodia	
1- Identify CDM capacity, and establish DNA 2- To establish a Cambodian Carbon Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant working with DNA in institutional strengthening and development of approval/ monitoring procedures • A proposal made to create a Cambodia Carbon Facility with focus on enabling equitable and transparent access to carbon finance for projects addressing climate change mitigation with high sustainable development attributes. • A guide was developed by GERES Cambodia to help commercialized stove project developers obtain carbon finance. The guide streamlines methodology and monitoring plan and provides guidance on the information that is required for successful validation of fixed stove project activities.
China	
1. Project development in priority sectors 2. CDM knowledge management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodologies developed on energy efficiency and chemical industries • Strategic business plan under preparation for use of CDM Sustainable Development Fund • Promotion of clean energy and industrial development projects in poorer parts of the country
Indonesia	
1- Multi stakeholder capacity building in CDM. 2- Awareness raising activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To share information and lessons learned on the CDM, two workshops held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Workshop on renewable energy/energy efficiency and the CDM, September 2006, co-sponsored by NEDO. ➢ Public Forum on climate change and Indonesia. (Nicholas Stern as the main resource person) • A press conference on the first CDM payment is planned for the second quarter of 2007. • A report on Indonesia and climate change is under development in two languages: English and Bahasa.

Philippines	
<p>Technical Assistance program is based on two complementary strategies :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore potential CDM sectors • Explore umbrella projects in partnership with traditional WB intermediaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector studies undertaken to identify the untapped potential and specific project opportunities in the biofuels, industrial and urban waste management sectors. • Advisory support provided to intermediaries focusing on those groups the WB traditionally works with.
Papua New Guinea	
<p>Identify CDM potential and capacity, and establish DNA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program awaiting government clearance.

Regional Highlights

- Focus in **China** on creation of decentralized capacity to support CDM development given the vast and wide-spread potential for CDM projects.
- CDM Fund in **China** is an innovative mechanism that utilizes carbon income from industrial gas projects (HFC23, N₂O) to support sustainable development projects in clean energy.
- Key target in **China** in 2007-08 will be to help CDM development in the large potential sector of IGCC power generation technologies.
- New target countries are Vietnam and Mongolia.

3.1.5 Europe & Central Asia (ECA)

CF-Assist worked with WB's Europe and Central Asia Region (ECA) on a jointly funded Regional Work Program, to help build practical capacity and project development activities in ECA countries during FY 2007. The regional work program has taken into account the incipient development of carbon market in many ECA countries, and thus focuses in (i) catalyzation of domestic CDM policy dialogue, (ii) strengthening key CDM institutional arrangements, (iii) fostering development of CDM project pipeline.

Principal Tasks	Key outputs/ Status
<i>South Caucasus : Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia</i>	
1- Facilitation of carbon policy dialogue 2- Strengthening of DNA 3- CDM Project Portfolio development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary workshop held in Georgia and Azerbaijan. • Set of national workshops on the role of “Designated National Authority” and “Small scale project development under CDM” were held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Armenia: 11 December, 2006. ➢ Georgia: 13-14 December, 2006. ➢ Azerbaijan: 15 December, 2006. • CF website with all materials from ECA outreach developed. • Bilateral meetings were held with developers, governments and donors to discuss targeting of workshops.
<i>South East Europe : Albania, Macedonia</i>	
1- Facilitation of carbon policy dialogue. 2- CDM Project Portfolio development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A workshop on accessing carbon finance as well as a round table for the media university students and NGOs were held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ February 28 – March 01, 2007 in Albania ➢ March 5-7, 2007 in Macedonia. • In parallel with these workshops, a clinic for project developers across all sectors to brainstorm project ideas and integration of carbon finance were held. Several projects with immediate potential identified
<i>Central Asia : Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan</i>	
1- Facilitation of carbon policy dialogue. 2- CDM Project Portfolio development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A workshop on accessing carbon finance and the Role of Designated National Authority as well as a round table for the media and NGOs were held : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ February-5-7, 2007 in Kyrgyz Republic ➢ January 30 – February 01, 2007 in Uzbekistan • In parallel with these workshops, a clinic for project developers crossing all sectors in parallel with workshop to brainstorm project ideas and integration of carbon finance: 31 projects ideas discussed and 8 found to have potential to develop immediately.

Principal Tasks	Key outputs/ Status
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">MOU signed with Uzbek government to support them in project identification for energy, oil and gas and municipal sectors.
<i>CIS : Belarus</i>	
1- Capacity building 2- DNA strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Capacity building workshop held on March 5-7, 2007

Regional Highlights

- The primary focus in the region is on strengthening local institutions (DNAs) and identifying project portfolios. In Central Asia, where countries have just entered Kyoto regime or yet to do so, the support will be for establishing and strengthening DNAs.
- Next target countries are Kazakhstan, Croatia and Moldova

3.1.6 Latin America & the Caribbean (LAC)

By April 2007, country work programs had been negotiated and agreed with the carbon finance focal points in six partner countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay. Of these, two country programs, namely Brazil and Bolivia are a blend between a PHRD grant and a CF-Assist program. In addition, negotiations are well under way for terms of reference for another two country programs (Ecuador, Paraguay) and a regional program in Central America.

Country WP	Main expected outcomes	Status / key outputs
1. Country Work Programs (CWP)		
CF-Assist Technical Assistance		
Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of Carbon Facility in Argentina. • Strengthening of DNA capacity for project evaluation and approval. • Expansion of CDM Project Portfolio in priority sectors • Development of ACF marketing strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOU signed with Argentine DNA (Secretary of Environment) • Argentine Carbon Fund (ACF) design assessment carried out. • Ongoing stakeholder consultation for final design. ACF side event during Expo 07
Mexico		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work Programs agreed with Bancomext, Mexican DNA (Secretary for Environment) and CMM. MoUs signed. • Mexican Carbon Fund (FOME CAR) design assessment carried out. FOME CAR's technical assistance branch already launched.
(i) Bancomext	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of Carbon Facility in Mexico. 	
(ii) Centro Mario Molina (CMM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of CDM methodologies and project portfolio. 	
(iii) Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance for CDM project origination and development 	
Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of domestic legal framework related to carbon transactions. • CDM Project Portfolio development (incl. pCDM) • Capacity building of Local Governments • Improvement of CDM knowledge management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWP agreed with DNA (Secretary for Environment). • Local consultants appointed to support DNA for (i) project assessment and approval procedures, and (ii) CDM portfolio development and marketing.
PHRD Grants		
Bolivia	<p>“Support Carbon Finance Transactions in Bolivia”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDM Project Portfolio development in Energy and Forestry sectors. • Training program for local project developers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHRD grant under implementation since August 2006. • Local consultants appointed to support CDM Office in portfolio identification, development and marketing.

Country WP	Main expected outcomes	Status / key outputs
2. CWPs with local partners		
CF-Assist Technical Assistance		
Regional: Central America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of DNA capacities in Central America (4-6 countries). • Development of sector-scoped baselines and project portfolio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Work Program with regional partner CCAD (Comision Centroamericana de Ambiente and Desarrollo). Agreement to be signed in May 2007
Ecuador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising and capacity building of domestic financial sector. • CDM Project Portfolio expansion: waste, agro-industries, oil and gas sector. • Support to domestic CDM knowledge management and international promotion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWP agreed with CDM Office (CORDELIM) and DNA (Ministry for Environment). • MOU to be signed before June 2007.
Paraguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of DNA capacity • Pilot CDM Project Portfolio, plus marketing strategy. • Technical workshops on project development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWP agreed with DNA (Secretary for Environment). • MOU to be signed before June 2007.
Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of sector-scoped baselines & CDM Portfolio expansion: Energy, LFG, Forestry. • Support to domestic CDM knowledge management and international promotion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWP agreed with Peruvian CDM Office (FONAM). • MoU to be signed before June 2007..
PHRD Grants		
Brazil	<p>PHRD grant “Strengthening Brazilian Carbon Market institutions”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Brazilian Carbon Facility (incl. Auction Platform). • Participation of national financial intermediaries in carbon market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work plan agreed with Brazilian Mercantile & Futures Exchange (BM&F). • Activities initiated in January 2007.

Regional Highlights

- **Development of new CF vehicles:** CF-Assist is supporting the design and establishment of Carbon Facilities in Argentina (Secretary of Environment and Sustainable Development) and Mexico (Bancomext). These innovative vehicles, managed by the host countries, will comprehensively address key domestic barriers (including limited access to project finance) for ER generation and delivery and hence will provide a substantial contribution for an increased participation in the carbon market. The technical advisory and promotional branch of FOMECAR - the Mexican Carbon Fund - , was already launched in November 2006, while ongoing negotiations with fund participants will determine the launch of the financial branch early 2007. Other countries in the region (e.g. Brazil, Peru) have expressed interest to explore similar domestic facilities in the framework of country work plans. Similarly, the work in Brazil focuses on developing an Auctioning Platform for CDM projects.
- **Regional forum to foster carbon business development:** CF-Assist has now joined IETA, UNEP and OLADE (Latin American Energy Organization) in the Latin American Carbon Forum partnership. The next LAC Carbon Forum will take place in Peru in September 2007.
- **Critical support for networking & promotion at global level:** An increased number of Latin American CDM entities (DNAs, CDM Promotion Offices, IPOs) have benefited from CF-Assist support for project portfolio/host country promotion and marketing activities. In particular, CF-Assist enabled participation *as exhibitors* of 15 countries from LAC region during Carbon Expo 2006. Assistance has been also provided for other tasks such as technical consolidation of PIN/PDD portfolios and production of promotion materials for outreach in other carbon forums.

3.2 Market Development Facilitation

3.2.1 Global Carbon Expo 2006

The Carbon Expo – third in the annual series -- a unique business platform for bringing together buyers and sellers, and other stakeholders in the emerging carbon market, was held in Cologne, Germany, from May 11-13, 2006, in cooperation with IETA and Koelnmesse. Building on the previous year's success, and dramatically growing scale and experience in the marketplace, the Expo attracted 2035 participants (including over 150 journalists) from 92 countries. There were 185 exhibitors (a 168% increase from the previous year) from 50 countries presenting their work modalities, methods and technologies for reducing carbon emissions and promoting trading in emissions rights and certificates, accompanied by 29 high level representatives from the countries that offered these assets. Over 100 business deals for the purchase of carbon emissions reductions from the developing countries and economies in transition were reached and/or advanced during the event. Carbon Expo remains a key activity for CF Assist, and provides a broad venue for developing country participants to market their projects to the maximum number of buyers while learning more details about project types and new information in the evolving carbon market. CF-Assist has a legal commitment to deliver annual Carbon Expos to be held in Cologne, organized in partnership with IETA and Koelnmesse through 2008.

3.2.2 Regional Carbon Forums

(i) Carbon Finance Forum in the Middle East & North Africa region, 4-5 April 2007

The First carbon forum for the Middle East North Africa region took place in Rabat on April 4-5, 2007 and gathered 46 participants from Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia and 40 carbon buyers and consultants, in addition to representatives from Development Organizations : UNDP, GTZ, UNEP

RISO, UNIDO. The Forum was hosted by the Moroccan Ministry for Territory, Water and Environment.

The main objectives of this Forum were to: (i) create a knowledge platform to inform and update project developers, sellers, and other stakeholders in this region of the latest status and trends of the carbon market as well as to exchange lessons learned; (ii) help beneficiary countries in marketing their carbon assets and to promote their CDM projects portfolio; (iii) create opportunities for buyers to directly negotiate transactions with a range of project developers, and (iv) allow participants to showcase GHG emissions mitigation solutions and specialized services offered. The Forum offered an exhibition space for 15 carbon buyers and sellers to display their products. Several project ideas were presented the Forum, and barriers to promote carbon market in the region were identified and possible solutions discussed.

(ii) Carbon Finance Forum in Africa, 13-14 November 2006

At the request of the African delegation of the Host Country Committee, CF-Assist, in collaboration with IETA, organized a parallel event on carbon finance at the Conference of Parties (COP/MOP2) in Nairobi on 13-14 November. The objective of the event was to facilitate the showcasing of CDM potential in Africa. The event included a two-day conference and exhibition. Over 440 registered participants attended the event, including 30 exhibitors comprising African DNAs, private developers and European carbon buyers. Several international experts participated as resource persons in this successful event.

(iii) Carbon Expo Asia, 26-27 October 2006

CF-Assist and World Bank collaborated with the IETA and Koelnmesse to organize the first regional Carbon Expo for Asia on 26-27 October in Beijing, China. The event was co-sponsored by the Government of Italy, Asian Development Bank (ADB), Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and the European Union (EU). The Government of China acted as the local host through the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Science and Technology and National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC). The event was an outstanding success with 1062 registered participants from 44 countries and 107 exhibitors.

Nairobi Framework

CF-Assist, along with CDCF+ of the Carbon Finance Unit (CFU), represents the World Bank in implementing the Nairobi Framework, announced at COP/MOP 2 in November 2006. This initiative – with UNFCCC, UNDP, UNEP and AfDB as other partners – focuses on capacity enhancement in Africa for CDM market development. As part of the initial activities under the Framework, WB is carrying out an Africa-wide assessment of CDM potential in different sectors.

3.2.3 Sector Assessment Studies

In order to identify potential and promote CDM project activities in specific sectors, CF-Assist has been supporting sectoral assessment at global, regional and national level. Currently, a global assessment is under way for transportation sector, and two regional assessments are planned under Africa Assist.

i) Transportation Sector

The objective of this study is to bring transport sector projects to the carbon market. In addressing some of the current bottle-necks and difficulties with CDM projects in this sector, the study has the following objectives:

- to enhance opportunities for transport sector projects by developing a diversified portfolio of applicable methodologies for transport projects so that future projects may benefit by applying these new methodologies;
- to document lessons learnt, including barriers encountered related to the baseline, additionality, data collection, leakage, institutional capacity; and means by which barriers were overcome; and
- to disseminate the lessons learnt and facilitate dialogue amongst experts to discuss opportunities and constraints for the application of different CDM methodologies in the transport sector

Through a multi-step solicitation and evaluation process, an international firm -- Grutter Consulting -- was selected, and started working on the assessment and development of CDM Methodologies for the Transport Sector.

A call for PINs of transport projects which require the development of a new methodology was launched in early 2007. This is an 18-month study at the end of which at least 2-3 new project methodologies will have been developed.

ii) Cement Sector in Africa

The main objective of this assessment is to identify the barriers encountered by project developers in the cement industry and develop recommendations for addressing them. The study will look at all existing project proposals and identify new opportunities in four main areas for CO₂ reduction: energy substitution with renewable energy sources, fuel switch with biomass, energy efficiency, and clinker substitution. Consultation with cement industries and other stakeholders is currently under way, and the study is planned to be launched in the second quarter of 2007.

iii) Bio-fuels Sector in Africa

Bio-fuels sector – ethanol, bio-diesel, cogeneration – is an emerging sector in Africa with vast potential. This sectoral assessment will look at both eligible CDM projects in the production of bio-fuel from esters and production of ethanol from sugar-based products. Apart from making an estimate of the overall potential, the study will make recommendations to overcome the technical and methodological barriers. The study is expected to commence in the second quarter of 2007.

3.3 Knowledge Management and Outreach

3.3.1 *State of the Carbon Market*

CF-Assist has supported the preparation of an annual market report entitled “State and Trends of the Carbon Market”. This report – compiled by an internal expert team of the World Bank -- outlines the latest market information on pricing and volumes as well as market trends, and is integrated in training modules regarding price determination. The 2006 market report was released at Carbon Expo, Cologne in May, and a six-month update of market information was disseminated at the Asian Carbon Expo in Beijing in October 2006. The next report will be released at the Carbon Expo in May 2007.

3.3.2 *Validation, Verification and Monitoring (VVM) Manual*

CF-Assist supported a study, to be undertaken by Det Norske Veritas Certification (DNV), a leading DOE, to update the current VVM manual. This update will:

- (a) Solicit input from other DOEs, coordinate input from this to the new VVM version, assess the current validity of the present version of the VVM and perform editorial work needed for the consolidated and updated version
- (b) Conduct and participate in two capacity building courses aiming to promote and build capacity among applicant entities and other DOEs when a new version of the manual is completed, by qualified tutors from DNV, and
- (c) Prepare and present presentations of agreed courses, with technical support from World Bank Institute.

The contract for his study was issued in November 2006, and the work has commenced. The first workshop to discuss the results is scheduled for the second quarter of 2007 in Malaysia, and another workshop is planned in Europe for the second half of 2007.

3.3.3 *Host Country Committee Meetings*

CF-Assist sponsors an annual meeting of the Host Country Committee, comprising members of non-Annex I countries, which provides advice to the World Bank on its carbon finance program. This meeting not only serves as a mechanism to receive feedback and advice on CF-Assist activities, but also as a knowledge-sharing event, where lessons learnt are discussed. The 2006 Annual HCC meeting was held at Cologne, Germany on May 8-9, in conjunction with the Carbon Expo, with 45 participants, where a progress report of CF-Assist was presented and its work program discussed. Another HCC meeting was held on 12 November, 2006 at Nairobi where 20 host countries were represented. Among the topics discussed at the meeting were some of the emerging issues such as post-2012 regime, carbon capture and storage, and non-renewable biomass. The next annual HCC meeting is planned on 01 May, 2007 at Carbon Expo Cologne and over 75 participants are expected to attend.

3.3.4 *Donor Meeting*

The donors to CF-Assist meet on a yearly basis to discuss progress made and provide advice on the work program. The donors meeting in FY06 was held on May 9 in Cologne, prior to the Carbon Expo. Valuable suggestions were received at this meeting, including the recommendation to increase the frequency of interaction with donors. Accordingly, meetings and discussions were held on a bilateral basis with CF-Assist donors, and a mid-term progress report was submitted to act as the basis for these discussions. CF-Assist continues to benefit from focused advice from various donors.

3.3.5 *Outreach*

During 2006-07, CF-Assist launched its own website (www.worldbank.org/wbi/cfassist), which carries all the relevant information (including upcoming events), contacts, and important documents related to the program (see the picture below). Journalist training programs were held at Carbon Expo in Cologne and Expo Asia in Beijing, where over 200 journalists got exposure to carbon market issues. Two pamphlets – one of CF-Assist and another for Africa Assist – were produced, and distributed at various events.

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Carbon Finance Assist



The primary developmental objective of CF-Assist is to ensure that developing countries and economies in transition are able to fully participate in the flexible mechanisms defined under the Kyoto Protocol, and benefit from the sustainable development gains associated with such projects.

Through its multiple activities, CF-Assist helps developing countries and economies-in-transition to facilitate creation and management of carbon assets, reduce the costs of participation, and help client countries achieve their sustainable development goals while contributing to global environmental benefits. The objectives of CF-Assist as such are consistent with Bank priorities and sectoral strategies, and also with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

To address these challenges, the CF-Assist Program is organized according to the topics listed in the Shortcuts section at the right.

Capacity Building at Country & Regional Level: The CB work under CF-Assist focuses mainly on three activities: portfolio development, training programs and assistance with institutional governance [More...](#)

Market Assessment and Outreach: CF-Assist brings out an annual market assessment report (released at the Carbon Expo every year) that provides latest information on status, outlook and trends in the carbon market [More...](#)

Market Development Facilitation: CF-Assist targets a number of activities to facilitate development of the carbon market, such as regional learning events, analytical work to identify and remove barriers and the increased participation of the financial sector in carbon finance [More...](#)

Feature Activities

- Africa Assist
- Transport Study
- Host Country Committee
- HCC

Carbon Market State

Featured Publications



External Links

- World Bank Carbon Finance Unit Website
- World Bank Environment Website
- United Nations Framework

3.4 Impact Analysis

3.4.1 Stakeholder Participation

During 2005-06, CF-Assist conducted a number of events, as described above, attended by different categories of professionals (public sector officials, project developers, consultants, financial institutions, etc.). Over 4100 people participated in the CF-Assist events including Carbon Expo, GHG Forums and country/regional training programs (Chart 6). Further, more than 2000 professionals directly benefited from various training programs conducted under CF-Assist (Chart 7 provides a regional distribution of trainees). Annex 3 provides a list of countries where the training programs took place.

Chart 6. Event Participation (5295 people)

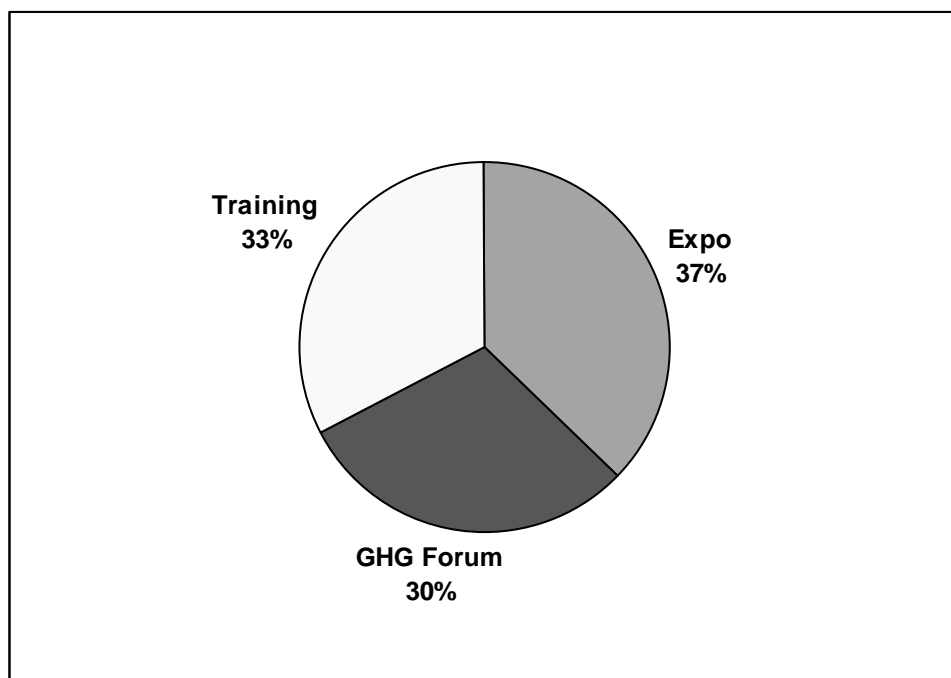
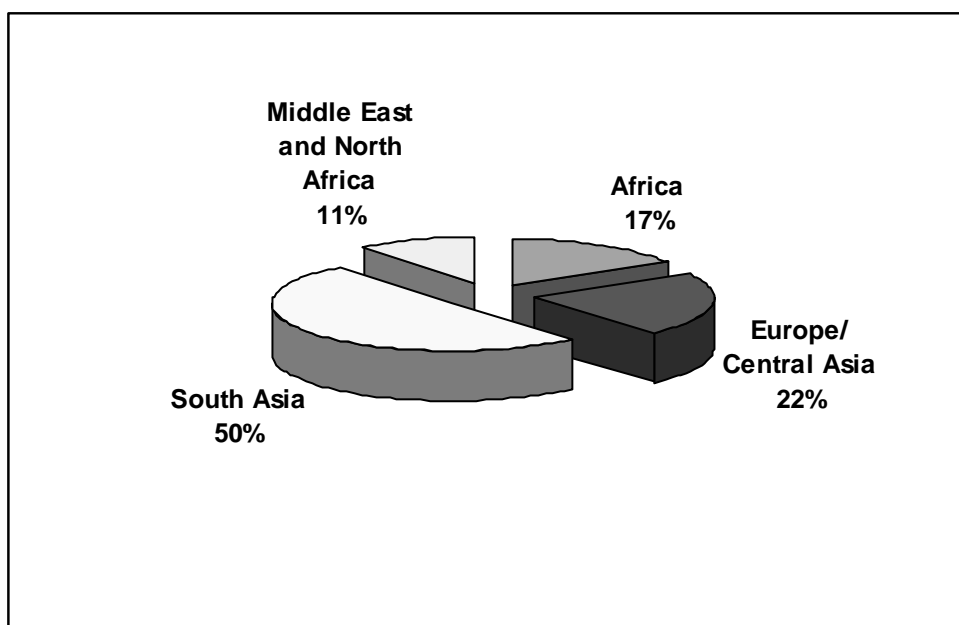


Chart 7. Regional Distribution of Training (1673 people)



3.4.2 Institutional Support and Project Development

During 2006-07, CF-Assist supported several DNAs and other institutions, and helped develop a number of projects, which are now in various stages of development (Chart 8).

Chart 8. CF-Assist Achievements		
Country	Institutional Support	Project Portfolio Development
Argentina	Design of Carbon Facility assisted including a marketing strategy	
Bolivia	Consultant support to DNA for portfolio development	
Botswana	DNA established; assisting legal and institutional framework	
Brazil	Developing auctioning platform through PHRD grant	
Cambodia	Consultant provided to DNA to help with project development	Several concepts developed
China	Decentralization of CDM institutions (provincial level)	2 project methodologies
India		10 projects under development
Kenya	DNA procedures	
Mali	CDM Publicity materials for DNA	10 PINs developed
Madagascar		6 projects under development
Mexico	Carbon Facility partially launched	
Mozambique	DNA procedures	
Senegal		17 PINs developed
Sri Lanka	DNA approval procedures; institutional structure; national CDM strategy,	20 PINs and 5 PDDs developed
Tunisia		5 projects under development
Uganda	DNA procedures	Portfolio under development
Uruguay	Consultant support to DNA for portfolio development	
Central Asia	International best practice on DNA shared	31 projects identified in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan
South East Europe	International best practice on DNA shared	10 projects identified in Albania and Macedonia
CF-SEA Program		45 PINs developed in Cameroon, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique and Zambia

Lessons from CF-Assist Experience

Based on the capacity building experience under CF-Assist, a number of key lessons can be drawn as the program goes forward in the next few years:

Targeted capacity building

In spite of the fact that carbon market is over two years old since the Kyoto Protocol coming into force, several non-Annex I countries are still in a preliminary stage of development as far as CDM is concerned. However, with less than one year to go for the commencement of the first commitment period in 2008, it is imperative that countries look to develop project portfolios as quickly as possible. Otherwise, the projects, especially those with long gestation periods, will not be able to take adequate advantage of the carbon revenues. Therefore, one key recommendation that has emerged is that the countries should focus on 'project development based capacity building' rather than dealing with general aspects of CDM and carbon market. Based on this feedback, CF-Assist has added a 'project clinic' component to its training programs where project developers interact with technical experts on actual project ideas, provide specific information on various aspects (baseline, additionality, project cycle, contracting, etc.) so that the projects could be put in the pipeline quickly.

Need for fast project approvals

One of the barriers for accelerated development of carbon market in developing countries is the time taken to receive approvals from DNA, a mandatory requirement before submitting them to CDM Board. In many countries, however, it takes considerable time to accord these approvals, depending on the regulatory framework. This has an obviously detrimental impact on project progress, and potentially reduces the carbon revenue. Considering that the approval should primarily consist of broad confirmation of emission reduction potential and sustainable development benefits, there is no case for taking several months for approval. Thus, this is an issue CF-Assist programs have consistently addressed by attempting to create awareness among the DNAs.

Access to investment finance

Many projects identified and eligible under CDM have difficulty in making financial closure, a trend that is particularly pronounced in the lesser developed countries. In most countries, financial institutions are yet to recognize carbon finance as a valid source of revenue, perceive projects as risky and are therefore apprehensive to lend to them. There is strong need to work with financial institutions to orient them and provide information on how carbon finance can benefit the projects. CF-Assist would make special efforts to reach this important stakeholder group, especially in Africa.

Knowledge Management

In developing and delivering capacity building and technical assistance, there is a need to adapt the modules to the changing landscape of the market in terms of volatile carbon prices, varying quality of different carbon assets, factors influencing the long term sustainability of the market (e.g. contours of a post-2012 regime), etc. so as to ensure relevance of these programs to the developing countries and economies-in-transition. As some of the key issues are emerging for a post-2012 market (e.g. carbon capture and storage, etc.) CF-Assist is geared to addressing them in the training programs.

4.0 Work Program 2007-09

4.1 Proposed Work Plan

CF-Assist will continue to play a major role in further developing the carbon market, using the Bank's comparative advantage to develop and design successful carbon finance transactions as a means to develop capacity in a learning-by-doing approach. The summary of existing commitments and proposed new activities are described in Chart 9. A matrix of events planned and scheduled so far is provided in Annex 4.

<i>Program</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>New Implementation</i>	<i>Proposals</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	Botswana, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, Uganda	Burkina Faso, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Southern Africa, Western Africa.	Benin, The Gambia, Niger
Middle East and North Africa	Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia	Lebanon	Algeria, Jordan, Yemen
South Asia	India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Nepal	
East Asia and Pacific	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines		Mongolia, Vietnam, Pacific Islands
Latin America and Caribbean	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay	Central America, Ecuador, Paraguay	Columbia, Central America II
Europe and Central Asia	Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russian Federation, Uzbekistan		Croatia, Kazakhstan, Moldova
Global Program	Transportation Study		
Market Facilitation	Carbon Expo 2008; Nairobi Framework	Latin America Carbon Forum	North America Carbon Forum; Asia Carbon Expo
Knowledge Management and Outreach	State of Carbon Report	E-Training Tools and Modules	

In order to achieve its overall goals, CF-Assist will focus on the following themes during the next two years:

(i) *Equitable Geographical Distribution*

All market studies conducted so far indicate that CDM projects are not distributed evenly across all geographic regions. CF-Assist will continue to strive for a more even distribution of CDM activities in a competitive market environment by focusing on underdeveloped regions. Hence, national CF-Assist programs will be developed in countries that have yet to significantly benefit from carbon finance (e.g. Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa), to address emerging issues in more mature carbon markets, such as the delivery of a new asset class in economies-in-transition through GIS, or to open up new sectors to carbon finance, such as the energy sector in Mexico or infrastructural sectors in India.

(ii) *Participation of Sub-Saharan and Northern Africa*

Most sub-Saharan African countries (except South Africa) have limited fossil fuel-related GHG emissions, while their traditional (rural) economies are largely based on biomass. This translates into a disadvantage in terms of access to a significant pipeline of CDM projects that mitigate fossil fuel related emissions. With some exception, such as oil production in Nigeria, in many African countries, viable CDM projects are premised on GHG reductions from biomass usage, including waste management, energy efficiency measures at the level of house holds or small production facilities, and land use and forestry projects.

Carbon finance transactions in North Africa and countries in the Middle East have proved to be sensitive to the recently rapid upward trend in carbon prices and the non-availability of transparent market data, including data on prices, risks, project types, volumes and so forth.

In this background, CF-Assist will implement a targeted effort to enable Sub-Saharan and Northern Africa to fully participate in the carbon market. This effort will include exploring synergies between the lending portfolios of multilateral and bilateral institutions, and other operational activities and carbon finance operations. Further, CF-Assist would try to promote more clean energy choices, including the ability and the ease of use of the CDM as a tool to:

- bring more clean generation to the grid, e.g. regional hydroelectric and/or gas projects;
- encourage distributed and off-grid energy access; and
- promote cleaner and modern biomass resources.

(iii) *Innovative Tools to Bring CF Transactions to Market*

It takes considerable time and effort to bring local financial intermediaries into the carbon business because of the lack of knowledge of the underlying financial mechanisms that could be developed to take full advantage of the carbon market, particularly in middle-income countries. The CF-Assist program will work in such countries to build the institutional capacity to identify and develop carbon finance transactions, implement instruments that will enable a continuous deal flow, and help create a “critical mass” of people and CDM expertise in host countries.

(iv) *Looking Beyond 2012*

In addition to pushing opportunities to develop CF projects in the short timeframe of the first commitment period, CF-Assist will actively engage in emerging issues that are relevant to medium and long term scenarios to maintain and expand the mitigation regime. Thus, CF-Assist will promote capacity building activities in areas such as biofuels, carbon capture and storage, and programmatic CDM activities including energy efficiency.

Expected deliverables for the next two years, are identified in Chart 10 below. These deliverables will be monitored to serve as indicators for the bi-annual progress reports. The financial commitments for various programs and activities are provided in Annex 5.

Chart 10. Expected Deliverables for CF-Assist (2007-09)

<i>Outcomes of the CF-Assist Program</i>	<i>Expected Deliverables by June 2008</i>	<i>Expected Deliverables by June 2009</i>
1. Funding is secured to ensure all expected outcomes of CF-Assist program are met	Funding is secured for all the priorities identified in section 4.1	
2. Extending coverage of CF-Assist programs within all regions including ECA, LAC, Asia and MENA	10-15 countries will have fully completed Phase II of CF-Assist program; CF-Assist programs initiated in additional 5-10 countries	30 countries will have completed Phase II of CF-Assist; Phase III initiated in a majority of them
3. Enabling Africa to fully participate in the carbon market	Regional/ sectoral assessment of CF opportunities completed for African continent; 5 African countries have completed Phase II of CF-Assist; carbon buyers found for projects in these countries	10 countries in Africa will have completed phase II of CF-Assist; at least three financial intermediaries are fully involved in carbon finance
4. Pioneering tools to enable developing countries and economies-in-transition to bring a portfolio of projects to market	Country Funds launched in two countries (Argentina and Mexico); Green Investment Scheme launched in two economies-in-transition (Bulgaria and Ukraine); portfolio of projects resulting from CF-Assist capacity building activities are offered to the market	Experts from developing countries and economies in transition have tools in hand to deliver a portfolio of projects, including Country Funds, auctioning, and other instruments that monetize and secure ERPAs
5. Expanding CF to sectors that have yet to contribute a significant quantity of emission reductions, but have a high potential (e.g.. Transportation sector, EE at household level, measures to replace biomass from non-sustainable resources, LULUCF.	Background study on methodological issues in the transportation sector completed; at least three Project Design Documents completed in the transportation sector and offered to the market	Implementation of action plan to remove barriers for a significant contribution by the various potential sectors to the carbon market in consultation with key stakeholders.
6. CF-Assist contributes to the development of capacity at the national level to engage in the carbon market	CF-Assist works with institutions and national experts to deliver on all activities; CF-Assist also partners with key market players to coordinate efforts; partnerships are initiated and maintained with at least 3 financial intermediaries	Increasingly, national programs are recipient-executed, thus indicating that host countries have developed capacity to manage their own programs
7. CF-Assist disseminates lessons learned on the carbon market through regional and national training events	Two Carbon Expos are organized and delivered; at least two GHG Forums are held in mature carbon markets to disseminate lessons learned; training modules are developed and maintained to capture lessons learned from the Bank CF experience	CF-Assist reduces its role in Carbon Expo after 2008 (expected to be a fully commercial event by then)

8. HCC advises the Bank on its capacity building programs concerning carbon finance, and its role in the market, including any role concerning market continuity beyond 2012	One full meeting of the Host Country Committee will be held
9. CF-Assist donor committee fully engaged in providing guidance for an effective CF-Assist program	One annual meeting for donors to review progress and work program, close cooperation with donor offices regarding status, guidance and donor feedback; progress reports submitted twice a year

Annex 1. Carbon Funds at the World Bank

Total funds pledged = US\$ 2.02 billion (16 governments, 64 firms)



- **Prototype Carbon Fund.** \$180 million (closed). Multi-shareholder. Multi-purpose.



- **Netherlands Clean Development Mechanism Facility.** \$268.3 million (closed). Netherlands Ministry of Environment. CDM energy, infrastructure and industry projects.



- **Community Development Carbon Fund.** \$128.6 million (closed). Multi-shareholder. Small-scale CDM energy projects.



- **BioCarbon Fund.** \$77.4 million (Tranche One closed totaling \$53.8 million). Multi-shareholder. CDM and JI LULUCF projects.



- **Italian Carbon Fund.** \$155.6 million (closed). Multi-shareholder (from Italy only). Multipurpose.



- **Netherlands European Carbon Facility.** \$56.6 million (closed). Netherlands Ministry of Economic affairs. JI projects.



- **Spanish Carbon Fund.** \$282.4 million (closed). Multi-shareholder (from Spain only). Multipurpose.



- **Danish Carbon Fund.** \$69.4 million (closed). Multi-shareholder (from Denmark only). Multipurpose.



- **Umbrella Carbon Facility.** \$737.6 million (Tranche One closed). 2 HFC-23 projects in China.



- **Carbon Fund for Europe.** \$65 million. Multi-shareholder. Multi-purpose.

Annex 2. CF-Assistance Partners

Partner	Country/ Region	Program/Event	Comments
Center Mario Molina	Mexico	Executing Agency for Mexican CF-Assist	Fully operational
IETA	Worldwide	Carbon Expo	Yearly event until 2008
Koelnmesse	Worldwide	Carbon Expo	Yearly event until 2008
CEFEB	AFR	CF Training Programs in Africa	MOU to be signed in May 2007
AFD	AFR / MNA	Africa Assist	Provided a Secondee for CF-Assist
UNDP	Worldwide	UNDP Project Development Facility	CF-A trains UNDP staff
UNEP-Risoe Center	Africa	CF-SEA and CD4CDM	Joint activities in Mali and Southern Africa
Argentine Secretary of Environment	Argentina	Argentine Carbon Facility	CF-Assist support in designing the Fund
METAP	MNA	METAP Carbon Finance Initiative	Capacity building in North Africa
Regional Energy Association	El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua	Central America CF-Assist program	Recipient-executed grant
OLADE	LAC	LA Carbon Forum	Scheduled for September 2007

Annex 3. Calendar of CF-Assist Events 2006-07

Month / Year	Event	City, Country	Participants	Training Days	Participant Days
May 06	Global Carbon Expo 2006	Cologne, Germany	1969	2.5	4923
May 06	Annual HCC Workshop & Meeting	Cologne, Germany	45	1.5	68
July 06	Training Workshop on Carbon Finance: Senegal	Dakar, Senegal	71	2	142
August 06	Training Program for Carbon Finance Stakeholders	Katmandu, Nepal	104	1	104
August 06	Carbon Finance Training for Private Sector Participants	Colombo, Sri Lanka	61	2	122
August 06	Carbon Finance Training Program for Private Sector	Dhaka, Bangladesh	37	1	37
August 06	Carbon Finance Market Development	Dhaka, Bangladesh	51	1	51
Sept. 06	National Training Workshop for the CF-SEA Partnership	Bamako, Mali	29	2	58
Sept. 06	CDM Project Training for Public Sector Officials	Colombo, Sri Lanka	51	1	51
Sept. 06	Renewable energy/energy efficiency and CDM	Indonesia	354	2	708
Oct. 06	Pre-negotiation workshop on ERPA	Tananarive, Madagascar	44	2	88
Oct. 06	Carbon Expo Asia	Beijing, China	1062	2	2124
Nov 06	HCC Workshop CoP/MoP-2	Nairobi, Kenya	22	0.5	11
Nov 06	Carbon Finance Day	Nairobi, Kenya	440	2	880
Nov 06	CDM workshop in collaboration with METAP	Rabat, Morocco	40	2	80
Nov 06	CDM workshop in collaboration with METAP	Tunis, Tunisia	55	2	110
Nov 06	CDM workshop in collaboration with METAP	Cairo, Egypt	50	2	100
Dec 06	DNA Workshops (2): Georgia	Tbilisi, Georgia	18	2	36
Dec 06	DNA Workshop: Azerbaijan	Baku, Azerbaijan	15	1	15
Dec 06	DNA Training: Armenia	Yerevan, Armenia	21	1	21
Jan.07	Accessing carbon finance and responsibilities of DNA	Uzbekistan	115	2	230
Jan.07	Accessing carbon finance	Kyrgyz Republic	59	3	177

Feb. 07	CDM technical issues: Forestry and Energy projects	Sally Portudal, Senegal	53	2	106
Feb. 07	Preparatory workshop	Gaborone, Botswana	28	2	56
Feb. 07	Forestry sector and CDM	Tunis, Tunisia	16	1	16
Feb.07	Workshop on PIN development	Sri Lanka	54	1	54
Feb.07	Accessing carbon finance	Albania	64	2	128
March 07	Public Forum on climate change and Indonesia	Indonesia	143	1	143
March 07	Accessing carbon finance	Macedonia	69	3	207
March 07	Forestry sector and CDM	Rabat, Morocco	17	1	17
March 07	Training workshop on CDM	Antisarbe, Madagascar	54	3	162
Apr. 07	Middle East North Africa Carbon Forum	Rabat, Morocco	84	2	168
Period May 06 – Apr. 07		Total	5295	55.5	11193

Annex 4. Matrix of Events 2007-08

(Proposed so far)

Event	Country/Region	Timing	Partner
Southern Africa Carbon Investment Forum	Johannesburg, South Africa	May 2007	UNEP-RISO
VVM Workshop	Europe	June 2007	DNV
Latin America Carbon Forum	Lima, Peru	September 2007	OLADE, IETA, UNEP-RISO
JI Forum	Moscow, Russia	September 2007	
Carbon Investment Forum	New Delhi, India	November 2007	IDBI
Global Carbon Expo	Cologne, Germany	October 2008	IETA, KM

In addition, a number of national level training workshops are planned in the following countries, the schedules of which will be worked out with the respective focal points:

- Kenya
- Burkina Faso
- Madagascar
- Rwanda
- Lebanon
- Yemen
- Honduras
- Paraguay
- Botswana
- Papua New Guinea
