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Item 8 of the provisional agenda

Capacity-building under the Convention

Item 9 of the provisional agenda

Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

Activities to implement the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under decision 2/CP.7

Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by its decision 2/CP.7, 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 for capacity-building. The COP, by its decision 4/CP.12, further 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.
2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), by its decision 29/CMP.1, decided that the framework adopted under decision 2/CP.7 is applicable to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. By its decision 6/CMP.2, the CMP invited Parties to submit information on the activities that they have undertaken pursuant to decision 29/CMP.1, and invited 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.
3. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), at its twenty-sixth session, requested the secretariat to compile these submissions and appropriate reports into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the SBI annually in its second sessional period (FCCC/SBI/2007/15, paras. 93 and 101).
4. The secretariat has received seven such submissions this year, five from Parties and two from United Nations agencies. 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.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1. BRAZIL (Submission received 12 September 2008)	3
2. FRANCE ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES*	
A. Capacity-building for developing countries under the Convention.....	5
B. Capacity-building for developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol	15
(Submissions received 15 September 2008)	
3. MALAWI (Submission received 4 August 2008)	47
4. SRI LANKA (Submission received 8 August 2008)	50
5. UZBEKISTAN (Submission received 12 August 2008)	51
6. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (Submission received 17 September 2008)	58
7. UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY (Submission received 18 September 2008)	60

* These submissions are supported by Croatia, Turkey, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.

PAPER NO. 1: BRAZIL

Submission by Brazil to the UNFCCC

Capacity-building under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol

The Government of Brazil welcomes the opportunity to submit views on capacity-building requirements under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol on activities pursuant to Decisions 2/CP.7, 2/CP.10 and 29/CMP.1.

2. Brazil reaffirms the importance of capacity-building in all stages of the development process and recognizes it as a necessary element to ensure an effective implementation of the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol by developing countries.

Capacity-building activities

3. Brazil provided support to some climate change-related capacity-building activities to assist other developing countries on a South-South cooperation basis. Brazil believes it is helpful to share some of this information.

4. During the period of July 13 to 18, 2008, Brazil organized a capacity-building activity for other Latin American countries. The "Training in Modeling of Eta/CPTEC Climate Change Scenarios", carried out at the Brazilian Space Research Institute (INPE), had the participation of several countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela and Spain; with a total of 52 participants. INPE is developing a regional model called Eta/CPTEC, which has a spatial resolution of 40 km and will be used together with two global models. This training activity was financed by the Brazilian Ministry of Science and Technology and by the Spanish Government, with the support of the Ibero-American Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL). The experts at this event could exchange experiences with other developing countries in Latin America and helped to improve the Eta/CPTEC model so that any country in the region could use it. This activity will also strengthen impact assessments and vulnerability and adaptation activities in priority sectors in any of the Latin American countries.

5. Between August 5 and 12, 2008, the Brazilian Designated National Authority, the Interministerial Commission on Global Climate Change, received the Delegation of Botswana for a technical visit. The goal of this visit was to understand the rules and procedures adopted by the Brazilian DNA for assessment and approval of CDM project activities. The first part of the visit was a thorough study of the work that has been undertaken by the Commission, including administrative procedures, legal issues, technical assessment and information technology. The second part was composed of on-site visits to successful CDM projects and to stakeholders involved with this Kyoto mechanism.

6. This South-South cooperation will continue with a technical cooperation in Cape Verde and in Sao Tome and Principe on issues related to CDM activities, greenhouse gas inventory and national communication. Brazil will send experts to improve the training on these issues at each country.

7. Brazil is willing to move further with the South-South and trilateral cooperation.

8. Brazil also offered to host the Expert Meeting on Monitoring and Evaluating Capacity-Building in Developing Countries. The meeting will be held on November 6-7, 2008 in Rio de Janeiro.

Needs and gaps

9. Financial resources are still the major need of the Brazilian Technical Focal Point and the Brazilian Designated National Authority.

Monitoring and evaluation

10. Monitoring and evaluation activities can play an important role in ensuring an effective implementation of the capacity-building framework - they can be used to address gaps and needs in capacity building, promote best practices, and encourage more efficient use of resource.

11. Monitoring and evaluation aim to maximize the impact and lessons learnt and to minimize the risk of project failure. Monitoring is an asset to follow project progress and to influence project success. Project success is seen as the project achieving or exceeding its intended impact within its allocated resources. Besides systematic reports, some other tools can be applied in the ongoing monitoring and evaluation process/ actions, such as:

- * monitoring visits
- * meetings with project partners and stakeholders
- * narrative reporting
- * financial reporting

12. To understand if the project achieved full success, key performance indicators are needed regarding both qualitative and quantitative aspects. These indicators are important to evaluate and make it possible to compare activities and past experiences.

13. Monitoring and evaluation activities will require technical and financial resources, which should be made available to developing countries.

14. In Brazil, climate change related projects are using a monitoring and evaluation system to assure the quality and best impact of the work. For each output of the projects, a progress report has to be made with a detailed assessment. The project progress is rated using qualitative indicators on how it is meeting its objective. But not only the results are evaluated; the technical aspects are also assessed to ensure the quality of the project. Qualitative indicators are also used to rate the progress in project implementation and on-site visits are used as a tool to assess some of the projects.

PAPER NO. 2A: FRANCE ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
AND ITS MEMBER STATES

Capacity-building for developing countries under the Convention

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

**Subject: Capacity-building for developing countries under the Convention
Information on Parties. experiences with monitoring and evaluation of capacity-
building at the national level**

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 Community 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 to integrate specific capacity strengthening objectives into national development strategies and pursue 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.

C3D – Climate Change Capacity Development (European Community and Ireland) The objective of this project is to improve the ability of developing countries to address climate change through developing adaptation measures and planning mitigation strategies. It aims at making their development more sustainable by integrating climate change issues into national sustainable development strategies; at contributing to climate proofing ODA programming activities; and at placing developing countries in a better position to effectively engage in the UNFCCC process thus enhancing the effectiveness of the process overall. <http://www.c3d-unitar.org/>

Understanding the IPCC (European Community) [subject to formal approval]

The overall objective is to inject the best available scientific knowledge from the IPCC Climate Change 2007 report and other sources into policy processes and decision-making in the targeted countries and regions (East Africa (Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda), West Africa (Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal) and South Asia (Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal) and also to engage the science and policy communities of the targeted regions and countries to develop a shared vision of research and assessment needed to serve climate change decision-making needs.

Addressing climate change in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region (European Community) [subject to formal approval]

The overall objective of this proposed programme is to support MENA countries in their adaptation and mitigation efforts, by promoting the exchange of knowledge, and by strengthening technical and institutional capacity in the region. This will be achieved by supporting three parallel activities related to climate change: (A) Adaptation activities, (B) Mitigation activities, (C) Dissemination and outreach. The adaptation activities will strengthen the capacity of the MENA countries to adapt to climate change, particularly with regards to key sectors such as water and agriculture, and including the social dimension of the challenge as to minimize the impact, particularly on the vulnerable groups. Mitigation activities will strengthen the capacity of the MENA countries to mitigate their GHG emissions.

CARBOAFRICA (European Community)

The overarching goal of this project is to set up a first attempt of a GHG fluxes monitoring network of Africa, in order to quantify, understand and predict, by a multidisciplinary integrated approach, GHG emissions in Sub-Saharan Africa and its associated spatial and temporal variability. The project is building on the state of the art of the carbon studies in Africa, filling the gaps of knowledge, and

expanding existing carbon observing systems, together with the establishment of new infrastructures, improving the required monitoring systems. The scientific and technological results, in addition to the capacity building activities foreseen by this project, will promote the integration of the environmental dimension in the social and economic context, supporting Sub-Saharan African countries on the path of a sustainable development. Among the 16 participating European and African research institutions from there are partners from Sudan, Congo and South Africa.

PAN-AMAZONIA (European Community)

This project encompasses three integrated scientific networks and is designed to bring together separate research efforts across the Amazon Basin in terms of global change and tropical forest ecosystem function. PAN-AMAZONIA forms and strengthens transnational networks covering forest diversity and dynamics, tree biodiversity and whole ecosystem physiology and carbon dynamics, involving around 70 researchers from ten Latin American countries linked together with the overall aim of advancing our long term understanding of Amazonian forest structure and function in the face of global change. With the specific support of the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research, capacity-building of Latin American early stage researchers will form a key focus of PAN-AMAZONIA. The developing country partners are from Bolivia and Brazil.

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

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/>

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

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.

5. Examples of activities funded by a group of Member States

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

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/>

Energy and Environment Partnership with Central America (Austria and Finland)

The partnership aims at increasing the share of renewable energy to satisfy the energy needs in the region, thus contributing to the sustainable development of the countries of the isthmus and to the mitigation of global climate change. Strengthening human resources and institutional capacity in renewable energy issues is one out of four pillars.

Economics of Adaptation (UK, the Netherlands and the Switzerland) are co-funding a research study with the World Bank to better understand the benefits and costs of adaptation in developing countries. The study will undertake urgently needed country-specific work to understand the additional costs of implementing climate resilient development at a national level (the current cost estimates are aggregated among all developing countries). The study will focus on 8 developing countries, including Ghana, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Bolivia and 2 SIDs (to be determined).

6. Examples of activities funded by Member States together with UN Organisations and/or NGOs

Sustainable management in SMEs in Nicaragua (Austria and UNIDO)

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.

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 to 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).

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/>

Addressing climate change in LDCs – Ireland and IIED (The International Institute for Environment and Development).

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 (adaptation 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).

Irish Aid support is also used to address the impacts of climate change in arid environments – particularly with pastoralists and dry land farmers. In addition, 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. Finally, Irish Aid support is being used to conduct an assessment of the impacts of climate change on the Tanzanian economy. The work conducted through partners in country introduces new tools and develops capacity to investigate the economic impacts of CC.

7. Examples of activities funded by Austria

7.1 Global Forum on Sustainable Energy – Energy Efficiency for Developing Countries (Austria)

The Global Forum on Sustainable Energy (GFSE) brings together practitioners, scholars and decision makers for exchange and joint learning on energy and development issues. GFSE-7 was held from 21 through 23 November 2007 at the Vienna International Centre in Austria and focused on energy efficiency. Against the backdrop of both climate change concerns and high energy prices, efforts to increase energy efficiency are at the forefront of international endeavours.

7.2 Promoting Solar Energy in Albania and the FYR of Macedonia (Austria)

Market success of solar energy in both countries depends a. o. of improved production of solar energy system concepts and components. Capacity building, training and institutional support form the core of this programme, including support for institutions that perform quality assessments and certification. Besides, pilot systems for demonstration in hospitals, schools, etc. are installed.

8. Examples of activities funded by France

8.1 NECTAR (Négociations Climat Toute l'Afrique Renforcée) : 2 M€ over 2 years

Enhancing abilities of African countries in their negotiations of the climate post-2012 regime through sectoral analysis of their possible development and seminars of mutualisation and validation by sector : physical planning and building; agriculture, forests, energy, water and sanitation, transport and telecommunications

Two approaches in NECTAR (2M€)

- .- Sector-based studies and analyses to assess the DCs development priorities to be taken into account during the negotiations in six different sectors: physical planning and building; agriculture, forests, energy, water and sanitation, transport and telecommunications ;
- Workshops (3 workshops in 2008-2009 for climate negotiators and sectoral experts from all African LDCs) aiming at i) group-reflection, discussion and validation of the results of the sector-based analyses, ii) triggering collective thinking on the question of the instruments and mechanisms used by the Kyoto Protocol

8.2 IOC Adaptation to Climate Change (3.65 M€ over 3 years)

Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). This project aims to support IOC countries to adapt to climate change impacts durably. This finality is based on five objectives :

- a) Capacity building on climate observation and comprehension
- b) Climate change effects assessment and analysis (vulnerability assessment)
- c) Extreme event warning systems and risks prevision plans strengthening
- d) Adaptation policies and measures strengthening
- e) Regional structure for cooperation and coordination

8.3 VigiRisC (Vigilance face au risque climat en Afrique) : 4 M€ over 3 years

VigiRisC has a main objective : reinforcing adaptation capacities and resilience of African LDCs facing an increase in climatic variability, in terms of risk prevention and socio-economical impacts. The “early warning” products are vulnerability maps, meteorological forecasts at all time scales, historical data (flow, rain, etc), zoning. Services are information and Early warning systems.

Explored sectors are food security, water resources and river flows (Congo, Niger), health la santé (malaria, méningitis, non-vectoral diseases, overflows on coastal ranges (Mauritania), and severe or high-impact events (droughts, floods, winds, twisters, hurricanes). The general management of the project is committed to ACMAD where a French technical assistant specialist will be seconded. The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs is carrying out the project (4 M€). VigiRisC is cofinanced by FFEM (the French GEF). Main partners are ACMAD, AfDB, AFD (French Development Agency) (AGDL-Mauritania project), Meteorological agencies partners of ACMAD (Météo-France, AEMET, OMM), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCIF) for the flooding risks on Congo river in Kinshasa. VigiRisC starts in 2008 and is due to last 3 years.

9. Examples of activities funded by the The Netherlands

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

This initiatives aims at providing better scenario's/ trends in heat waves, droughts etc
www.knmi.nl

9.2 *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

10. Examples of activities funded by Spain

10.1 *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/oncl_encuentro_guayaquil.pdf

10.2 *3rd Iberoamerican Climate Change Network (RIOCC) Meeting (Spain)*

October 2006, Santa Cruz de la Sierra (Bolivia)

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

For more information:

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

10.3 Advanced Seminar on “Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change: The role of New Technologies” within the framework of the Azahar Programme (Spain)

October 2007, Tangier (Maroc)

The general objective of this seminar is to strengthen the training, development and implementation of mitigation and adaptation strategies against climate change in the Mediterranean region, through the exchange of information and experiences in different sectors, and particularly using the existing technologies and financial mechanisms.

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.

* *This activity is also mentioned on the document about Capacity Building under the Kyoto Protocol*

10.4 Training on Climate Change downscaling scenarios Eta/CPTEC “ (Spain)

July 2008, Sao Paulo, (Brasil)

The main objective of this activity is to increase the capacities in the Latin America Region about the development of regional climate change scenarios in order to generate vulnerability maps that will be useful for policy makers to elaborate adaptation and mitigation measures in different sectors. It is divided in two phases, the first one took place in July 2008 and has focused on analysing the preliminary results of the Eta climate model in different Latin American regions and sectors, the second phase will seek to improve the outputs of the model.

This activity is framed in the Iberomeric Program on Adaptation to Climate Change (PIACC) of the Iberoamerican Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC) and has been organised by the Ministry of Science and Technology from Brazil, with the collaboration of the Economical Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the financial support of the Government of Spain.

* *This activity is also mentioned on the document about Capacity Building under the Kyoto Protocol*

11. Examples of activities funded by Denmark

UNEP/UNDP Climate Change and Development – Adapting by Reducing vulnerability, CC DARE.

The objective of the programme is to provide targeted and flexible support to developing countries for the integration of climate change issues into development planning and decision-making frameworks for countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

<http://ccdare.org/>

Furthermore Denmark has, in collaboration with its partner countries, carried out climate screenings of all Danish bilateral aid programmes.

12. Examples of activities funded by United Kingdom

Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience

Approximately one third of the UK's £800 million Environmental Transformation Fund will be used to finance adaptation through the multidonor Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience. The PPCR will pilot a programmatic approach to climate change adaptation; funding technical assistance for a small number (5-8) of pilot countries to help them integrate climate resilience across national development plans. Additional funding will be available to help deliver these plans.

Climate Change Adaptation in Africa (CCAA)

CCAA research and capacity development programme - launched in 2006 and is jointly funded by DFID and the Canadian International Development Research Centre (IDRC). It is managed by IDRC from its headquarters and three regional offices in Africa. Its current mandate is for five years, gradually devolving to African institutions, with initial funding of approximately £ 33 million (£24M from DFID, balance from IDRC). It aims to 1. Strengthen the capacity of African Scientists, Organisations, Decision Makers and others to contribute to adaptation to climate change. 2. Support adaptation by rural and urban people, particularly the most vulnerable, through action research. 3. Generate a better shared understanding of the findings of scientists and research institutes on climate variability and change 4. Inform policy processes with good quality science-based knowledge.

Climate for Development Programme - DFID will be supporting (£5m) the AU, UNECA and African Development Bank (AfDB) Climate in the Development (ClimDev) Programme and an appraisal mission is currently underway. These institutions will jointly direct the programme which will improve the availability and use of climate risk information in planning and development processes in Africa, building on existing initiatives. Programme components centre around: policy (including awareness raising & advocacy); climate risk management; climate services; and climate observation, data management and infrastructure. DFID's initial allocation is \$10 million over the 4 year Phase 1.

Bangladesh Multi-Donor Trust Fund - The new Bangladesh multi-donor trust fund is the first of its kind to be established at country-level, and will work to ensure a harmonisation of funds from donors to address climate change activities in support of Bangladesh's action plan on climate change. It will help ensure that funds can be released in a fast and efficient way to where they are most needed. The UK will contribute £75 million to support the Bangladesh climate change strategy and action plan.

Indo-UK Collaborative Research Programme on the Impacts of Climate Change on India (phase 1 £720,000; phase 2 £850,000) - Defra is working with the Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests on a second phase of collaboration on climate change impacts and adaptation. The first phase concluded in 2005 and produced regional climate scenarios based on the Met Office Hadley Centre's modelling. These were used to develop impact assessments looking at water resources; agriculture; forestry; health; energy; and infrastructure. Capacity building was a significant element in the project and Indian and UK institutions worked closely together in the research. We are currently finalising the details of a second phase of this project. This will revise the climate scenarios, using more recent modelling techniques; undertake an integrated impact assessment of water resources and agriculture; consider the socio-economic impacts of climate change; and undertake a regional study to consider local impacts and options for adaptation. Collaboration is a strong component, and several UK based academic institutions have been involved in the development of the bids from the Indian researchers.

China-UK bilateral projects on climate change impacts and adaptation (phase 1 £400,000; phase 2 £820,000) - The first phase of study on the impacts of climate change on Chinese agriculture came to a successful conclusion in May 2004. The project aimed to build capacity for this type of research within China by conducting training courses and facilitating academic exchanges between UK and Chinese

scientists. The research has all been conducted by Chinese researchers with extensive collaboration with UK scientists. During the project, five Chinese scientists each spent between two months and a year working with UK researchers on various models. Three study tours involving a variety of Chinese researchers were also undertaken. The second phase of the project (involving Defra/DfID and the Chinese ministry – MOST), started in 2005 to look in more depth in Ningxia Hui region of, central Northern China. This regional case study is looking in more detail on the likely impacts of climate change, and working towards developing options for adaptation. This has involved extensive stakeholder consultation and, with the assistance of the UK Climate Impacts Programme, has resulted in the development of the first adaptation framework for any of the Chinese regions.

Advancing Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation Defra has contributed around £450k over 3 years to a programme aimed at advancing capacity for climate change adaptation in Africa and across Asia. The project has been managed by UNITAR (United Nations Institute for Technology And Research) with the European Commission as the other main co-funder, Defra's contribution is earmarked for the Africa projects. Scientific advice for the project has come from the Stockholm Environment Institute in Oxford. This has supported a number of practical projects that are exploring what is possible in terms of adaptation in a variety of sectors and undertake actions to improve resilience to climate change. Each project received a grant of around \$70,000 to undertake a short (18 month) project that aimed to have a have practical outcomes on understanding impacts; reducing vulnerability or delivering adaptation. Each project also aims to enhance capacity in the host countries for climate change impact predictions and adaptation project management – although collaborative efforts including companies from industrialized countries are considered, the lead project partner is the host country.

PAPER NO. 2B: FRANCE ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
AND ITS MEMBER STATES

Capacity-building for developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol

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

**Subject: Capacity-building for developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol
Information on Parties. experiences with monitoring and evaluation of capacity-
building at the national level**

Under paragraph 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.

Synthesis 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 (support to identification of projects) and the support to national and policy frameworks, 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 particularly private sector 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 and to support policy dialogue and policy frameworks. 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 Capacity-building for Multilateral Environmental Agreements (Component: Capacity-building for the CDM)
Recipient(s) African, Caribbean, Pacific countries
Years 9 th European Development Fund; additional allocation planned under 10 th EDF Overall €18 million, €4 million for CDM capacity-building
Description Objectives: The overall objective of the Programme is to promote environmental sustainability in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries within the context of Millennium Development Goal number 7 and in line with the international obligations and related commitments under the various Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) signed by the respective countries. The specific objective of the action is to enhance the capacity of ACP countries to implement their respective obligations under MEAs and honour related commitments, thereby resulting in sound management of their environment and natural resources. This will lead towards poverty alleviation and sustainable development, focusing on, among others, mitigating the adverse effects of climate change, loss of biodiversity, drought, land degradation, chemicals, hazardous wastes and other threats to the environment. Partners: The programme includes a component on enhancing capacities of the target countries to participate in the Clean Development Mechanism. The European Commission's project partner for this component is the DTIE UNEP Risøe Centre.

Donor(s) EU
Project/Programme Title CDM Facilitation Project
Recipient(s) China
Years 2007-2010
Description 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: ACP-EC Energy Facility
Recipient(s): African, Caribbean, Pacific countries
Years: 9th EDF; additional allocation planned under 10th EDF

<p>Description</p> <p>Objective: A key result of the European Union Energy Initiative is the €220 million 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.</p> <p>Activities: A first open call for project proposals was closed in October 2006. In total, 307 proposals were received, demonstrating a high demand for funding in the energy sector. Following the different steps of the evaluation, 75 projects have been selected for a total cost of €425 M, for which the contribution of the Energy Facility is €203 M. Sustainability, including projects' impact on climate change, was one of the five selection criteria for the evaluation. 50 selected projects propose renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies; 9 projects are about governance in the energy sector and the rest is related to grid extension. The projects have started in the beginning of 2008. The list of selected projects is available on http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/acp/regional-cooperation/energy/documents/newsletter/newsletter_energy_july2007_en.pdf.</p>
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<p>Donor(s) EU</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title The Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF)</p>
<p>Recipient(s) Developing countries and economies in transition</p> <p>Years: 2008</p>
<p>Description</p> <p>Objectives: The European Commission has launched 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.</p> <p>Activities: The Fund intends to provide an investment platform which combines public and private funding essentially with a view to supporting financially viable target projects deemed to contribute to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the expansion of energy projects within the areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency and near zero fossil fuel emissions energy projects, with the objective to increase access to low carbon, secure and affordable energy 2. enhance the development of new projects with a view to encountering the global risks from climate change 3. help improve the economic and social circumstances in developing countries and economies in transition to encourage economic, social and environmental sustainable development, while 4. promoting the protection of the environment.

Activities funded through European countries

1. Austria

<p>Donor(s) Austria, Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW)</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title CDM in Africa Initiative</p>
<p>Recipient(s) Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania, Uganda</p> <p>Years 2007-2009</p>
<p>Description In order to achieve the emissions reductions targets according to its commitment under the Kyoto Protocol, the</p>

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 initiative further by providing a “full CDM package”, including technical expertise and a solid financial framework for CDM activities in the above-mentioned countries. Introductory workshops took place in Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda in June/July 2007. These were followed by the development of a work plan for each of the four countries (Q1/2008) and by workshops and technical training on the calculation of national grid emission factors (May/June 2008).

Donor(s) Austria
Project/Programme Title Capacity Building to Access Carbon Finance in Albania
Recipient(s) Albania Years 2007-2009
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 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: -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.

2. Czech Republic

Donor(s) Czech Republic
Project/Programme Title Transfer of Experiences in the Application of Advanced Environmental Technologies for the Use of Renewable Energy Sources and Improvement of Energy Efficiency in the Šumadija Region and the Municipality of Kragujevac
Recipient(s) Serbia Years 2006-2007

Description The aim of the project was implementation of a set of activities leading to increase of use of renewable energy sources and utilisation of potential of energy savings in Serbian region Šumadija and city of Kragujevac. The objective of the project included the following activities: elaboration of analysis of potential of energy savings in the region; elaboration of analysis of renewable energy sources in the region; development of Action Plan for 5–10 year period leading to higher use of renewable energy sources and increase of energy efficiency in the region including evaluation of costs and benefits of individual measures as well as Action Plan as a whole and considering mutual influence of individual measures as well as multiplication effects; proposal of modern methods recommended for use in the energy management of the region and city and promotion of these methods in public and private sector; overview of legislative, financial, taxation, organizational and other measures for support of implementation of the Action Plan; development of catalogue of modern environmental technologies for utilisation of renewable energy sources and increase of energy efficiency and potential suppliers of technologies and energy services from the Czech Republic; training of local experts and responsible representatives of local and regional authorities in the topics covered by the project; dissemination of findings and recommendations and evaluation of reciprocal benefits of the project for the Czech Republic.

3. Denmark

Donor(s) Denmark
Project/Programme Title Danish CDM programme
Recipient(s) China, Indonesia, Malaysia, South Africa and Thailand
Years 2003-2009
Description 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: <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. China and Indonesia were included in the programme in 2005. The main focus in those countries is on project development.

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 Programmatic CDM development in China
Recipient(s) China Years 2007-2008
Description 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.
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 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.

4. Finland

Donor(s) Finland
Project/Programme Title Co-operation on environment, extension phase
Recipient(s) South Africa Years 2007-2008
Description The project continues the Cooperation on Environment project 2001-2005. The continuation phase finished 2008. The aim of the project is to strengthen the environmental administration and sustainable development in the North West Province. 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 2007-2008
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 2007
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, Denmark, Austria, France, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, World Bank
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, Austria
Project/Programme Title Energy and Environment Partnership with Central America
Recipient(s) Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Dominican Republic
Years 2005-2009
Description An energy and environment partnership initiative 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 support to project activities in the wind, solar, geothermal, 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 partnership initiative to the tune of EUR 1 million/year. Austria joined in 2007.

Donor(s) Finland, Sweden, Spain (through UNEP/UNDP)
Project/Programme Title Regional capacity building project for sub-Saharan Africa
Recipient(s) sub-Saharan countries
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.

Donor(s) Finland, Japan, World Bank
Project/Programme Title Egyptian pollution Abatement Project (EPAP) II
Recipient(s) Egypt Years 2006-2008
Description 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. 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.

Donor(s) Finland
Project/Programme Title Finnish-Ecuadorian Afforestation and Reforestation Carbon Sink Project
Recipient(s) Ecuador Years 2008
Description The project Forest can play a significant role in the global combat against climate change. Sustainable use of the forest resources is a prerequisite for sustainable development at a whole. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) a potential tool that could help in restraining the loss of forests that is accelerating with a worrying rate. The aim of the Finnish Ecuadorian Project is to study the possibilities and threats that are related to afforestation and reforestation CDM-projects and to build a plan

Donor(s) Finland, Austria, Luxembourg, the Swiss Fund for Consultant Services, the Spanish Fund for Technical Assistance and Co-operation (through Asian Development Bank)
Project/Programme Title Technical Assistance for Implementation of the Technical Support Facility Under the Carbon Market Initiative (RETA)
Recipients Asia and the Pacific Years 2007-2010
Description Asian Development Bank's Regional Technical Assistance (RETA) is part of the bank's Carbon Market Initiative. Banks' Carbon Market Initiative covers also a Technical Support Facility. The Technical Support Facility will be made operational with the support from RETA. The project is expected to deliver following benefits: 1) When the capacity of the local-CDM actors is strengthened, local countries are better equipped to utilize the possibilities offered by the carbon market. 2)The project is on its part involved in increasing the introduction use of clean technology in Asia and the Pacific 3) Many smaller projects that get support through the RETA may itself create positive development impacts.

Donor(s) Finland (VTT , MOTIVAm SYKE and Vietnam's Ministry of Industry are acting as executive parties in the project)
Project/Programme Title Promotion of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Vietnam through Capacity Building in Energy Auditing
Recipient(s) Vietnam
Years 2006-2010
Description The project The overall objectives of the project are to help Vietnam to strengthen the Vietnamese national policy framework and integrate energy efficiency and renewable energy use into national sustainable energy strategies, and to enhance national capacity for energy auditing and for implementing cost-effective measures proposed by audits.

5. 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 CDM in forestry and bio-energy
Recipient(s) African countries (2/3), Latin-American countries (1/3) Years 2006 - 2008
Description 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. The program is coordinated by the UNEP granted by the French Global Environmental Fund.
Donor(s) France
Project/Programme Title Africa Assist programme for the development of CDM projects
Recipient(s) African countries Years 2006-2008
Description 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 tCO ₂ eq emissions avoided. 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.
Donor(s) France
Project/Programme Title China-France Program for CDM Capacity Building
Recipient(s) China Years
Description 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 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.

5. Germany

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, Mali; Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Senegal, Vietnam, Mexico; Peru, Madagacar, Rwanda
Years 1999-2010
Description <p>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.</p> <p>The project helps developing countries to prepare for the CDM and therefore works together with representatives from private and public 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of Greenhouse gas emissions in energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forrest, building and waste management sectors - Development of national strategies in CDM host countries - Establishment of Designated National Authorities - Capacity development for CDM including Programme of Activities - Development of options for addressing adaptation issues in sustainable development - Establishment of networks among experts in developing countries - Support Adaptation measures and share learning experience - Facilitate policy dialogue on climate policy - Support the development of option for a post 2012 regime <p>Within this programme a newsletter "CDM Highlights is emitted on a monthly basis and several publications on CDM have been published (see www.gtz.de/climate)</p>

Donor(s) Germany
Project/Programme Title Public Private Partnership In Indonesia for a pilot programmatic CDM for decentralized Micro Hydro power generation.
Recipient(s) Indonesia
Years 2007-2009
Description <p>The Public Private Partnership (PPP) targets at bridging this gap, by making use of the only recently approved concept of Programmes of Activities (PoA) and implementing such a PoA for micro hydro projects. Thereby, small, community-based hydropower projects will gain access to a sustainable additional source of income though carbon finance. In addition capacity development and training programs, targeted at promoting the implementation of micro and small hydropower projects among project developers and finance institutions, as well as reaching out to the political level, will be implemented..</p>

Donor(s) Germany
Project/Programme Title Public Private Partnership In Brazil for programmatic CDM for household refrigerator replacement.
Recipient(s) Brazil Years 2007-2009 6
Description The objective is to facilitate a pilot programmatic CDM by increasing the number of energy efficient household refrigerators and replacing old ones in favelas around urban settlements in Brasil..

6. Ireland

Donor(s) Ireland
Project/Programme Title UNITAR's Climate Change Capacity Development (C3D)
Recipient(s) Africa (west, south and east) Asia. Years 3
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; <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 for adaptation and mitigation with particular tools and training provided to enable developing countries to engage with CDM.</p>
Donor(s) Ireland
Project/Programme Title Support to the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) for activities related to Climate Change and the Least Developed Countries
Recipient(s) Least Developed Countries (Africa, South-east Asia, SIDS) Years : 3
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 (adaptation 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). 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.

Donor(s) Ireland
Project/Programme Title REEEP – The Renewable energy and Energy Efficiency Programme
Recipient(s) Uganda, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania and Zambia. Years Ongoing since 2005
<p>The Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Partnership's (REEEP) goal is to accelerate the global market for sustainable energy by acting as an international and regional enabler, multiplier and catalyst to change and develop sustainable energy systems.</p> <p>Ireland supports two REEP programmes in Africa. The first designs and implements financial risk management instruments that support financing of small-scale projects, especially small scale energy equipment and service delivery.</p> <p>The second promotes solar water heating in Uganda allowing households to save money and to develop local capacity to generate energy.</p>

7. Italy

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
<p>Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 ▪ 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 ▪ 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 ▪ Scouting of project opportunities jointly with the Ministry Of Science and Technology (MOST). The goal of the cooperation is to facilitate the matching between Italian buyers and Chinese project owners. The potential projects are offered through a dedicated website. ▪ Programmatic CDM in the housing sector in China. The program, implemented with the cooperation of several Chinese institutions (MOST, Chinese Academy of Social Science, and Tsinghua University) is aimed to the design and implementation of a pilot P-CDM project in the housing sector.

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 (TRECs) 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 Tunisia
Recipient(s) Tunisia
Years 2004-2009
Description <p>PROSOL is a program supporting the solar water heating market and providing training for local SWH suppliers. The aims of PROSOL are to overcome the existing barrier of a higher initial cost of solar water heaters helping local financial institutions to build loan portfolios in the SWH area by providing an interest rate subsidy that will effectively lower the interest rate for a PROSOL loan.</p> <p>The reduction of higher initial cost for solar water heaters is due to the following financial measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - capital cost subsidy to customers covering the 20% on the initial cost of a SWH, served by the Tunisian Government through the National Fund for Energy Saving (FNME) with a maximum of 100 TD/m² (60 Euros/m²); - complementary capital cost subsidy to customers of about 80 TD (55 Euro) on the cost of a solar water heater of 300l, served by MEDREC Funds; - interest rate subsidy to customers for the loan, granted by commercial banks, covering the left cost of a SWH (total initial cost less 20% subsidy); - recovering of the bank loans over a 5 years period through STEG's electrical bill. <p>Thank to all the financial measures a customers, on average, takes in charge only 10% cash of the total initial cost of the SWH system, while the rest is covered by the capital cost subsidy of 20% on the initial cost of a SWH and by a special loan with a subsidized interest rate.</p> <p>The PROSOL has proved to be a great success during the three years since inception, it lead to the installation of total 37.036 systems, for a total of 112.350 m² of collectors (22.312 m² in 2005, 34.730 m² in 2006 and 55.308 m² in 2007).</p> <p>Considering the success encountered by PROSOL, it was decided to extend the project for 3 more years, until 2009, and its scope has been widened to cover also the tertiary sector (hotels, hospitals, and Turkish baths) and industrial sector through financing mechanisms adapted to the needs of the mentioned sectors.</p> <p>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).</p>

Donor(s) Italy
Project/Programme Title Italo-Tunisian CDM Capacity Building programme
Recipient(s) Tunisia Years 2007
Description The training aimed at addressing the topic of CDM projects development under the practical and operational point of view. Participants were 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 were the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deeper understanding of CDM requirements and principles, based on real cases; • Improved knowledge on the successful approach to address CDM requirements; • Provision of references where to collect relevant information; • Insight into the development of CDM projects over gas capture from landfills and energy efficiency.

Donor(s) Italy
Project/Programme Title CDM capacity building-related programme in Morocco
Recipient(s) Morocco Years
Description Training addressing the topic of CDM projects development under the practical and operational point of view. Participants were provided with a presentation of concrete experiences while addressing theoretical and technical issues during the development of CDM projects. Development of a CDM Portfolio.

Donor(s) Italy
Project/Programme Title “General Training, Capacity Building and Environmental Data Yearbook”
Recipient(s) Egypt Years
Description -Training seminars in environmental specific areas. -Strengthening the (Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency) EEAA’s capacity in environmental educational and training, both within the EEAA itself and towards external stakeholders. The activities were designed in order to match together possible applications and solutions by means of exchange of technical opinions and points of views, detailed analysis of legislative and procedural scenarios, performing of appropriate working groups, analysis of specific case studies and performance of some technical measurements. -Technical assistance for the development of the Egyptian “Environmental Data Year Book” based on the applicable components of APAT’s approach and methodology.

8. The Netherlands

Donor(s) The Netherlands
Project/Programme Title CD4CDM
Recipient(s) 22 developing countries Years 2003-2008
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/

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 2003-2009
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 2008-2012

<p>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</p>
<p>Donor(s) The Netherlands</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title Red Cross Preparedness for Disasters related to Climate Change</p>
<p>Recipient(s) Approximately 50 countries</p>
<p>Years 2003 – 2008</p>
<p>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</p>

<p>Donor(s) The Netherlands</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title Co-operative Programme on Water and Climate: Bridging Water & Climate for Development (CPWC)</p>
<p>Recipient(s) Country Unspecific</p>
<p>Years 2004-2008</p>
<p>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</p>

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

<p>Donor(s) The Netherlands</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title China – Capacity building for fast commercialization of renewable energy</p>
<p>Recipient(s) China</p>
<p>Years</p>
<p>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</p>

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 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 / Multilateral
Years 2008-2011
Description The government of The Netherlands has allocated € 500 mln to promote renewable energy in developing countries.. The programme which will be implemented through bilateral and multilateral channels will contain various Capacity Building components. An example is the formulation of an Energy Sector plan in Rwanda,.

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/

9. Spain

Donor(s) Spain
Project/Programme Title Advanced Seminars on “the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects and the development of renewable energies in the Mediterranean Region” within the framework of the Azahar Programme
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). www.programa-azahar.org

Donor(s) Spain
Project/Programme Title Advanced Seminar on “Application of renewable energy sources in urban Mediterranean settings” within the framework of the Azahar Programme
Recipient(s) Mediterranean Basin countries
Years 2006
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. 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 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 Advanced Seminar on “Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change: The role of New Technologies” within the framework of the Azahar Programme
Recipient(s) Mediterranean Basin countries
Years October 2007
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. The general objective of this seminar is to strengthen the training, development and implementation of mitigation and adaptation strategies against climate change in the Mediterranean region, through the exchange of information and experiences in different sectors, and particularly using the existing technologies and financial mechanisms. www.programa-azahar.org <i>*This activity is also mentioned on the document about Capacity Building under the Convention</i>

Donor(s) Spain
Project/Programme Title Iberoamerican Climate Change Network (RIOCC) Meetings
Recipient(s) Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, República Dominicana, Uruguay and Venezuela.
Years 2004-2005-2006-2007- 2008
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. http://www.mma.es/portal/secciones/cambio_climatico/areas_tematicas/cooperacion_cc/coop_iber/intro_riocc.htm Since then, four 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 17 Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) with: Argentina, Brasil, Colombia, México, Panamá, Uruguay, República Dominicana, Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Guatemala, El Salvador, Perú , Nicaragua, Honduras in order to promote and identify by public and private sectors future CDM projects, as well as promoting technology transfer.

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.

During the third RIOCC Meeting in October 2006 (Santa Cruz, Bolivia) it took place the elaboration of the PIACC (Iberoamerican Program on Adaptation to Climate Change) divulgation brochure.

The next and 5th RIOCC Meeting will be held in October 2008 (Cartagena de Indias, Colombia) right after a Seminar on "Evaluación de Proyectos de Impactos, Vulnerabilidad y medidas de adaptación al cambio climático" in the RIOCC framework.

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, World Bank

Project/Programme Title

Carbon Finance Assist

Recipient(s)

Country unspecific

Years

2005-2006-2007 -2008

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 to get involved in the market mechanisms 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.

<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/concl_encuentro_guayaquil.pdf

Donor(s) Spain
Project/Programme Title International Research Center “El Niño”
Recipient(s) Latin America Years 2006-2007
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. http://www.ciifen-int.org

Donor(s) Spain
Project/Programme Title ACMAD African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development
Recipient(s) Africa Years 2006-2007
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 http://www.acmad.ne

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

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.

Donor(s) Spain
Project/Programme Title “Training on Climate Change downscaling scenarios Eta/CPTEC “ (First Phase)
Recipient(s) Latin American Region Years 2008
<p>Description</p> <p>The main objective of this activity is to increase the capacities in the Latin America Region about the development of regional climate change scenarios in order to generate vulnerability maps that will be useful for policy makers to elaborate adaptation and mitigation measures in different sectors.. It is divided in two phases, the first one took place in July 2008 and has focused on analysing the preliminary results of the Eta climate model in different latin american regions and sectors, the second phase will seek to improve the outputs of the model.</p> <p>This activity is framed in the Iberomeric Program on Adaptation to Climate Change (PIACC) of the Iberoamerican Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC) and has been organised by the Ministry of Science and Technology from Brasil with the collaboration of the Economical Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the financial support of the Government of Spain.</p> <p><i>*This activity is also mentioned on the document about Capacity Building under the Convention</i></p>

Donor(s) Finland, Sweden and Spain
Project/Programme Title Regional CDM capacity building project for sub-Saharan Africa (UNDP-UNEP Partnership on Climate Change)
Recipient(s) Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia
Years 2007-2009
Description <p>This UNDP/UNEP CDM Capacity Building Project will initially focus on seven countries in the South and East Africa regions of Sub-Saharan Africa. The initiative forms part of the “UNDP-UNEP Partnership on Climate Change”, launched at COP12/MOP2 in Nairobi 2006, which is intended to optimize and unify the activities of both organizations in the area of CDM capacity building and adaptation. The Project also forms part of the UNDP/UNEP contribution to the Nairobi Framework that was announced at the Nairobi COP/MOP.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The overall aim of the project is to assist the participating countries to create an operational CDM and voluntary carbon market framework. Promotion of access to the carbon market, financing and technology will result in sustainable development outcomes and, ultimately, market transformation.</p> <p>The project will form the first phase of a two-part programme planned for these countries over the next four years. Phase 2 will focus on more advanced aspects of CDM (including strengthening of host country project support capabilities) and the accelerated development of a CDM project pipeline.</p>

Donor(s) Spain
Project/Programme Title Leveraging Carbon Finance for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNDP-UNEP Partnership on Climate Change)
Recipient(s) Latin American countries
Years 2008-20011
Description <p>This UNDP and UNEP Carbon Finance Capacity Building Project will initially focus on five countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The initiative forms part of the “UNDP-UNEP Partnership on Climate Change”, launched at COP12/MOP2 in Nairobi 2006, which is intended to optimize and unify the activities of both organizations in the area of CDM capacity building and adaptation. The UNDP-UNEP Partnership also forms a cornerstone of the multi-agency Nairobi Framework initiative to expand the geographical reach of the CDM.</p> <p>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 Latin America and the Caribbean. The project will review existing institutional and regulatory frameworks, and identify capacity gaps in the public and private sectors that need to be filled in order to put in place a ‘carbon-enabling’ infrastructure that can attract commercial carbon finance under the CDM or voluntary carbon markets. The project will provide the necessary market push that will allow for a continuous flow of carbon finance resources to the selected countries. A major feature of the project is to enable cost-effective delivery of capacity development services and the promotion of South-South technical cooperation between countries. UNDP’s MDG Carbon Facility will play an important role in creating a concrete project pipeline.</p> <p>The experience gained during this project and its lessons learnt will be shared with other countries in the Latin American region through The Iberoamerican Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC)</p>

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

Donor(s) United Kingdom
Project/Programme Title Promotion of Community-Driven CDM in South Africa
Recipient(s) South Africa
Years 2007-2010
Description <p>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</p>

Donor(s) United Kingdom
Project/Programme Title UK Climate Change Projects Office
Recipient(s) Asia, Africa, South America
Years 2006-2008
Description <p>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.</p>

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

<p>Description</p> <p>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.</p>

<p>Donor(s) United Kingdom</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title Capacity Building of Nigeria's Clean Development Mechanism</p>
<p>Recipient(s) Nigeria</p> <p>Years 2006-2008</p>
<p>Description</p> <p>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.</p>

<p>Donor(s) United Kingdom</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title Network of CDM Centres of Excellence (Ecofys, Ecosecurities)</p>
<p>Recipient(s) Country unspecific</p> <p>Years</p>
<p>Description</p> <p>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.</p>

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

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 (SO ₂) emissions trading to carbon dioxide (CO ₂) 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 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).

Donor(s) United Kingdom
Project/Programme Title Study on Standardised Baselines for electricity sector in China (Energy Research Institute)
Recipient(s) China
Years

<p>Description</p> <p>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>
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<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>

<p>Donor(s) United Kingdom</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title Development of Energy Derivative Market in India (DEDMI)</p>
<p>Recipient(s) India</p>
<p>Years</p>
<p>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.</p>

<p>Donor(s) United Kingdom</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title Analysis and evaluation of CDM prospects for coal bed methane projects in India (IT Power)</p>
<p>Recipient(s) India</p>
<p>Years</p>

<p>Description</p> <p>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.</p>
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<p>Donor(s)</p> <p>United Kingdom</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title</p> <p>Utilising the CDM to Overcome Barriers to Energy Efficiency Improvement in the Steel Re-rolling Mill Sector in India (Agrinergy, UK)</p>
<p>Recipient(s)</p> <p>India</p>
<p>Years</p>
<p>Description</p> <p>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.</p>

<p>Donor(s)</p> <p>United Kingdom</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title</p> <p>Mitigation of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions and local pollutants from the Transportation Sector in Indian Cities (Winrock International India)</p>
<p>Recipient(s)</p> <p>India</p>
<p>Years</p>
<p>Description</p> <p>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.</p>

<p>Donor(s)</p> <p>United Kingdom</p>
<p>Project/Programme Title</p> <p>Feasibility study for standalone renewable energy biomass cogeneration plants in co-operative sugar sector (Agrinergy, UK)</p>
<p>Recipient(s)</p> <p>India</p>
<p>Years</p>
<p>Description</p> <p>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.</p>

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.

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-Sahara Africa, to improve their level of participation in the CDM.

PAPER NO. 3: 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.

- h) Malawi received support in 2005 from the Miombo Network for two delegates to participate in COP 11 in Montreal, Canada, including 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. 4: SRI LANKA

Submission of Information and Views

1. Capacity Building under the Convention FCCC/CP/2007/L5

- Sri Lanka appreciates the efforts of the Secretariat on sharing of information, and for organizing capacity enhancement programs.
- Developing countries need improved capacity for implementing provisions under the UNFCCC, its monitoring and evaluation. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a specific framework within which country specific Action Plans with targets could be developed. Use of performance indicators for monitoring and evaluation at regional and national level needs to be integrated in to these plans. Capacities in formulating and using such indicators needs to be established in developing countries like Sri Lanka the UNFCCC to assist developing countries in this regard.
- In addition to the proposed regional capacity building program on negotiation, Sri Lanka would like UNFCCC to consider facilitating country specific capacity building programs for developing countries

Information of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the capacity building following the convention

Republic of Uzbekistan supports the activities of Secretariat aimed at the capacity building following the Convention.

In the republic in pursuance of resolutions 2/CP.7 and 2/CP.10 the activities aimed at the capacity building following the Convention are being performed which are presented in Summary table in accordance with paragraph 4, FCCC/SBI/2007/L.8.

Summary table of the annual presentation of information about monitoring of the activities in the area of the capacity building in accordance with Convention

Scope, needs and fields of activities in the area of the capacity building (following paragraph 15 of the Annex to Resolution 2/CP.7)	Summary of activities	The best practice	Lessons learnt	Needs and/or gaps	Reference information
a) Strengthening of institutional capacity, strengthening or setting up (when it is necessary) of the national secretariats on the climate change problems or of the national coordination centers;	National secretariat on the climate change problems is acting		Difficulties in keeping of the prepared capacity; lack of the national experts on the sectoral coverage; lack of the trained participants ready for the negotiations with the decision makers	Needs in training of the national experts in the different economy sectors and negotiators among the decision makers	
b) Strengthening and/or creation of the stimulatory environment;	The legislation basis in the field of the environment protection is being improved. About 200 scientific-and-production ecological units work actively.		The progress in the propaganda of the climate change problems is reached, the need in the improvement of the national experts training in this problem in the different economy sectors exists	Absence of the sufficient number of the qualified national experts in the different economy sectors; needs in training of the national experts on the specific practical examples within the country	
c) National reports;	The preparation of the Second National Report is being completed		The need in the national experts caused by the long interval between the First and the Second National Reports, especially among the sectoral experts; absence of the national experts in the field of economical analysis	Absence of the sufficient number of the qualified national experts in the different economy sectors; needs in training of the national experts on the specific practical examples within the country	
d) National programs related to the climate change;					

Scope, needs and fields of activities in the area of the capacity building (following paragraph 15 of the Annex to Resolution 2/CP.7)	Summary of activities	The best practice	Lessons learnt	Needs and/or gaps	Reference information
e) Greenhouse gases inventories, data bases on the emissions and systems of collection, management and use of the data on the emission sources and on the emission factors;	Data bases on the emissions and systems of collection, management and use of the data on the emission sources and on the emission factors are created. Inventory for 2000 (trends of 2005) is prepared.	Use of the national emission coefficients in some cases; assessment of the uncertainty in a number of categories of the emission sources; use of the quality control for the inventory improvement	Strengthening of close cooperation directly with big companies for receiving the data and elaboration of the national emission coefficients on the different categories	In a number of cases the absence or inaccessibility of statistic data; need in the national experts training	
f) Assessment of vulnerability and adaptation;	Elaborated chapters of SNC related to the vulnerability and adaptation were discussed by all ministries and agencies concerned, agreed and approved.		Cooperation with the parties concerned has shown the need in the economical assessment of the vulnerability and adaptation (damage and cost) of measures for agriculture	<p>Training in the methods and instruments for the assessment of vulnerability and adaptation is needed. Several sub-sectors in agricultural sector (livestock-breeding, pastures, viticulture and fruit-and-vegetable growing) are not studied comprehensively enough. More differentiated study within the field is required.</p> <p>“Water resources” sector: non-irrigational consumption, water quality.</p> <p>More comprehensive assessment is needed</p>	«Aftereffects of climate change in Uzbekistan. Issues of adaptation» Bulletin. Vol.7, 2008, Tashkent: Uzhydromet - NIGMI

Scope, needs and fields of activities in the area of the capacity building (following paragraph 15 of the Annex to Resolution 2/CP.7)	Summary of activities	The best practice	Lessons learnt	Needs and/or gaps	Reference information
g) Capacity building in the area of the conduction of adaptation measures;	Revealing the priority needs for the performing of the adaptation measures and priority adaptation measures presented in SNC		Weak expert potential. Insufficient intersectoral coordination, absence/lack of funds	Economical assessment of adaptation measures in different sectors and their integration in the National development plans is needed	
h) Assessment of realization of the options on mitigation of aftereffects;	National capacity for the elaboration of the options of assessment of the aftereffect mitigation is being strengthened regularly; national emission data base is updated; the public is regularly informed via special web-site; the implementation of projects in MCD framework is being performed actively.	LEAP models and the national target parameters of the social-and-economical development are used. Functioning emission data base is being used as the element of preparation of the National report; provision of the government with consulting	Improvement of the experience in the elaboration of scenarios of the social-and-economical development regarding the reduction of greenhouse gases (GHG) emission	Insufficient capacity of national experts in the field of economical modeling. Gaps and limitations in the collection, analysis of the required data and their use in the assessment of the potential of the reduction of GHG emissions and in the elaboration of prediction scenarios for mitigation. Comprehensive and reliable data on the energy balance of every sector of the economy, on the current and predicted cost of the fuel resources, on the overall complex of macroeconomic indices and development are absent.	

Scope, needs and fields of activities in the area of the capacity building (following paragraph 15 of the Annex to Resolution 2/CP.7)	Summary of activities	The best practice	Lessons learnt	Needs and/or gaps	Reference information
i) Studies and systematic survey including meteorological, hydrological and climatological services;	<p>The effect of climate change on the water and agroclimatic resources, on the productivity of irrigate land use and water consumption in agriculture is studied in SNC framework</p> <p>The effects of warming and precipitation enhancement (following the scenarios) on the mudflows and avalanching risks are studied</p> <p>“Informative report on systematic climate observation networks in Uzbekistan” is prepared. The reduction of the network of hydrometeorological observations was ceased.</p>	<p>The model of the formation of the mountain rivers flow adapted to the current information deficit was used; CPOPWAT, ISAREG WEAP models were used</p> <p>Statistical analysis methods and GIS technologies are used (for separate basins)</p> <p>Limited financing does not enable to realize the plan of the observational network development</p>	<p>Deficit of data on the conditions of the mountain glaciation and snow cover in the region of flow formation deteriorates the quality of assessment; the use of models provides for more substantiated assessment of the water resources vulnerability</p> <p>Need in the extension of similar studies for the whole mudflow- and avalanching prone territory of the republic</p> <p>Current observational network should be updated with the modern instruments and equipment and in restoration of several types of observations</p>	<p>Data deficit (sparse network in the mountains, absence of data of glaciological observations, absence of upper-air observations, high-resolution images); lack of the experienced experts in modeling. The regional climate data base including the long-time homogeneous series of observation of different parameters from the whole Aral Sea basin is absent.</p> <p>Absence of high-resolution satellite images for creation of digital relief; lack of financing for all types of studies.</p> <p>Improvement of the available data bases (processing, archiving and storage) and creation of the modern data bases with the open access</p>	
j) Development and handover of technologies;	More than 60 Projects of MCD are developed on the reduction of GHG emissions in the sectors of: power, building, chemical industry, utilization of wastes, municipal domestic service as	No access to the materials on the use of the best practice in the countries with the economy in transition	Absence of national experts on the preparation of project documentation taking the international standards into account	Lack of the regular scientific studies and developments on the climate change, development of the scientific-research and human capacities in this area; current state policy aimed mainly at the	

Scope, needs and fields of activities in the area of the capacity building (following paragraph 15 of the Annex to Resolution 2/CP.7)	Summary of activities	The best practice	Lessons learnt	Needs and/or gaps	Reference information
	well as realization of the national programs on the improvement of ameliorative conditions of lands.			traditional types of energy produced from hydrocarbon raw material; Imperfect normative-and-legislative bases for the development of the clean technologies market	
k) Improvement of the process of the decision making including the support for the promotion of participation in international negotiations;	Uzbekistan participates regularly in the activities of SC and sessions of Subsidiary bodies, in the work of IPCC, and also in the work of the Adaptation fund bureau		Regular participation of our experts at international conferences and symposia facilitates the improvement of the process of decision making in the international negotiations on the issues of climate change		
l) Mechanism of Clean Development;	DNA of MCD functions; elaboration of MCD projects and their management; participation at the regional workshops and trainings in the field of MCD; manuals on the process of preparation and realization are worked out	Regular training of national experts is performed	Hands-on training regarding the local conditions gives the best results	Insufficient capacity of national experts for the provision of DNA functioning Needs in training of national experts for the preparation of the project documentation and managers for the project implementation in different economy sectors	

Scope, needs and fields of activities in the area of the capacity building (following paragraph 15 of the Annex to Resolution 2/CP.7)	Summary of activities	The best practice	Lessons learnt	Needs and/or gaps	Reference information
m) Demands determined with the absence of pp. 8 and 9 of Article 4 of Convention;				Needs in financing for the conduction of all types of activities on realization of the Convention including the transfer of technologies	
n) Education, training of personnel and public awareness	National site http://www.climate.uz , is working, methodical guidelines and school-books are elaborated for the schoolchildren, students and teaches; ecological events and Days of ecology are organized which are devoted to the Word Day of the environment protection and other eminent ecological dates; organization of the tele- and radio broadcasting, preparation of articles and regular publications in the local mass media about the issues of climate change and its negative impact	Financing of separate UNEP provided for the performing of good deal of work on realization of Article 6 of the Convention	Absence of the additional financing does not provide for the timely updating of the national site on the climate change which, in its turn, deteriorates the level of the public consciousness	Gaps in the education of the pre-school children and junior-school age pupil; limited funds do not provide for the getting of special knowledge by journalists for presentation of the climate change problems in mass-media, to make the national site more diverse and to update it regularly; to promote propaganda of problems of climate change among the decision-makers.	
o) Information and setup of networks including the creation of data base					

PAPER NO. 6: UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Information submitted by the United Nations Development Programme on capacity-building for developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol

By its decision 6/CMP.2 (Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol), the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) decided to take steps annually to regularly monitor the implementation of activities pursuant to decision 29/CMP.1. The CMP also invited relevant multilateral and bilateral agencies to provide reports on their support for the implementation of the framework undertaken pursuant to decision 29/CMP.1. The CMP also encouraged relevant United Nations agencies and other organizations to focus on institutional and technical capacity-building activities that are specific to the clean development mechanism consistent with decision 29/CMP.1, with a view to enhancing the capacities of developing countries, in particular those regions and countries with few or no project activities.

In response to this invitation, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) submits the following information on its activities relating to capacity building for developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol.

Access to Carbon Markets

Recognizing the role that carbon finance could play to attract and drive direct investment towards lower carbon technologies in developing countries, a major focus of UNDP's mitigation efforts is on increasing the ability of countries to access carbon markets, in particular the CDM and Joint Implementation (JI), in a manner that allows them to capitalize on the double dividend of greenhouse gas mitigation along with socio-economic progress. To date, UNDP has implemented CDM and JI capacity development activities in over 20 countries.

Nairobi Framework

UNDP works with a number of institutions on the Nairobi Framework, including UNDP, UNEP, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and the UNFCCC, in developing capacity of low-income countries to access the CDM. In the biennium 2007-2008, these institutions will make a concerted effort to provide assistance to sub-Saharan African countries to enable them to identify, develop, submit and process CDM project that will eventually lead to a considerable increase in CDM penetration in the region. The partner agencies have agreed to join forces to map the CDM potential in sub-Saharan Africa (by country and key sector), taking into account the emission reduction potential of each sector as well as the various barriers. This will provide a helpful tool for potential investors. In September 2008, to help Africa obtain its fair share of projects under the CDM and satisfy growing carbon market interest on the continent, UNDP and partner agencies and the International Emissions Trading Association (IETA) launched the first all-Africa Carbon Forum in Senegal, under the umbrella of the Nairobi Framework.

MDG Carbon Facility

UNDP has recently established the MDG Carbon Facility to assist developing countries in leveraging carbon finance for clean energy development and sustainable land use practices. Building on UNDP/GEF market development activities and UNDP capacity development efforts for CDM and JI, the MDG Carbon Facility provides dedicated project management services to individual project investors in emerging carbon markets. The Facility aims to bring about market transformation with respect to carbon finance in developing countries - effecting the transition from a pre-market to a fully market-enabled environment that supports MDG-grade carbon projects and attracts substantial direct investment from the private sector. Indeed, experience suggests that one of the most effective means of increasing private sector interest in, and understanding of, carbon finance has been the availability of "showcase" projects

in host countries. Once market capacity has been developed in a particular country and a critical mass of MDG-grade carbon projects has been established, UNDP will exit that market, having achieved its market development and MDG objectives.

For information on the MDG Carbon Facility, see: <http://www.undp.org/mdgcarbonfacility/>.

Capacity Development for National Policymakers

A key focus for UNDP has been on building capacities of developing countries, at all levels, to embed and integrate resilience building and adaptive capacity into domestic policies, and investment decision-making processes and practises.

UNDP has recently launched the “Capacity Building for National Policymakers” project, which seeks to increase the national capacity of developing countries to co-ordinate views and participate in the Bali Road Map process, as well as to assess investment and financial flows to address climate change for up to three key sectors and/or economic activities. The project will support these goals by expanding the knowledge base on climate change issues available to developing country policymakers, parliamentarians, technical experts, and other key stakeholders and broadening access to this knowledge base so that a wide range of sectoral policymakers can participate and share experiences at the national, sub-regional and global level.

As a result, both the technical understanding of key climate change issues and their economic and policy implications within the context of Convention will be enhanced and the integration of climate issues into national development and economic planning will be enabled, contributing to the elaboration of negotiating positions. This will allow developing countries to maximise their participation within international climate negotiations.

The assessment of financial flows will play a particularly important role. The national level, it will help countries understand the magnitude and intensity of the national effort needed to tackle climate change in key sectors and economic activities. It will also help facilitate the integration of climate change issues into national development and economic planning. At the international level, an assessment of financial flows can help maximize national participation in the international climate negotiations by providing more accurate estimates of funds needed for mitigation and adaptation. By providing useful inputs to the international debate, a financial flows assessment can help provide ensure that an appropriate financial architecture plays a key role in any long-term cooperative action to address climate change.

SUBMISSION BY THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY (UNU)

**Climate change and adaptation:
Capacity building activities of
the United Nations University¹**

Keywords: Climate change, migration, adaptation, capacity building, Nairobi Work Program, Bali Action Plan, SBI, SBSTA, regional centers

1. Introduction

This paper from the United Nations University responds to the call for submissions from UN organizations for activities under the Kyoto Protocol (decision 6/CMP.2, para 1). This provides a summary of some of the activities being undertaken, including best practices, lessons learned and gaps relevant for capacity-building in the CB framework of decision 2/CP7

The United Nations established a university system over three decades ago to research and provides knowledge-based, policy relevant solutions for the pressing problems facing the UN system, its member states, and affected people. The United Nations University is an international community of scholars, engaged in research, post-graduate training and dissemination of knowledge in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Sustainability and human security are key areas of research in the UNU system. Capacity building is one of the core activities carried out by the United Nations University system. The UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security in Bonn carries out capacity building activities, along with other UNU institutes, of relevance for the UNFCCC climate negotiations. UNU has three main avenues for delivering capacity building: through academic activities; through training programmes; and through project-based activities to develop capacities of institutions.

2. Scientific capacity building

Academic activities include a Ph.D. program and teaching duties at national universities. The Ph.D. program targets individuals from developing countries who, it is hoped, will use their newly acquired knowledge and skills either back home or in institutions devoted to climate related risks such as disaster risk reduction, and the pursuit of sustainable development. It is also open to individuals from developed countries who are interested in working on global issues professionally. Tertiary education is a vital component for the development of any country and builds skills in outstanding students that can then be used at all levels of decision-making or capacity development in their countries of origin.

For example, the UNU hosts the Munich Re Foundation Chair on Social Vulnerability, a network of endowed chairs working together to address some of the pressing issues facing society and climate-related vulnerabilities. In association with the endowed chair, UNU-EHS and the Munich Re Foundation host an annual summer academy for PhD scholars from across the world. The social vulnerability network is growing, and increasingly invites academics from developing and developed countries to exchange views and build consensus about solutions for affected people (principally in areas of adaptation to climate change).

¹ This draft presents just a part of the many capacity building activities of the United Nations University. Comments welcome.

3. Training programs and capacity development

UNU develops and delivers specific short-term training courses falling under its remit. These courses typically target experienced professionals who wish to acquire specific knowledge within their area of competence. An example of a training program developed by UNU-EHS is the annual Risk and Vulnerability Training Course targets mid-level professional practitioners to strengthen capacity in risk management in urban agglomerations. The training program focuses on flooding and water-related risks and water management facing cities today, and even more so in the future. UNU-EHS is also a partner of the Malta-based International Ocean Institute in the annual coastal and marine risk management course.

UNU recruits post-doctoral scholars, student assistants, and interns who come and work for short term periods (typically four months to two years) on specific research and capacity development programs. This gives the opportunity for young scholars from around the world to acquire more experience in their field of expertise by being involved in concrete and practical projects with visible outcomes down the road. UNU-EHS allows young scientists to participate to key conferences worldwide through its Young Scientist Award. This award covers costs associated with travel, per diem, and conference registration and is meant to allow young scientists to attend important conferences that they would not be able to otherwise travel to and where they can present their own research results, participate in workshops and interact with experienced scientists from all over the world.

4. Project-based capacity development

UNU contributes to institutional capacity development thanks to its numerous research projects around the world. Using its own capacities and operating through networks that include other academic, research and governmental and non-governmental organizations, knowledge is systematically exchanged between large numbers of individuals. Some projects specifically target institutional capacity development, such as sharing experience in early warning of natural disasters in tsunami-affected countries. Another example is the creation of an UNU-EHS Cooperation Unit at the Nizhny Novgorod State University for Architecture and Civil Engineering in the Russian Federation, where activities include vulnerability assessment of urban communities to floods and development of a local disaster atlas.

5. Join forces to build capacity

Today, environmental change including climate change presents a new threat to human security and a new situation for institutions dedicated to finding innovative solutions for climate change. The United Nations University, with its network of institutes worldwide, supports the efforts of the UNFCCC to combat climate change through capacity building activities focused on policy and science.

This capacity building approach draws on the strengths of the partners involved, an experience that UNU has verified over decades. As well, strong research networks can lead to urgently needed policy solutions. Networked science approaches work well to help inform policy on complex global issues like climate change and adaptation. The true aim of research is not just to generate knowledge, but to share, and above all to put into action those findings. With increasing numbers of the world's population living in areas particularly exposed to the negative consequences of climate change, urgent action is needed to identify adaptation pathways and build capacity. The Party suggestion of regional centres could follow this networked capacity building approach.²

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