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SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

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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

Additional or updated information and views relevant to the completion of the second comprehensive review of the capacity-building framework

Submissions by Parties

1. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its twenty-eighth session, endorsed the terms of reference for the second comprehensive review of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries adopted under decision 2/CP.7 (the capacity-building framework) (FCCC/SBI/2008/8, para. 70) and invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 13 February 2009, any additional or updated information and views that may be relevant to the completion of the review (FCCC/SBI/2008/8, paras. 72 and 83).
2. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its twenty-ninth session, reiterated its invitation to Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 13 February 2009, any additional or updated information and views that may be relevant to the completion of the second comprehensive review (FCCC/SBI/2008/19, paras. 86 and 99).
3. The secretariat has received three such submissions. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are attached and reproduced* in the language in which they were received and without formal editing.

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

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PAPER NO. 1A: ARGENTINA

Republic of Argentina

Capacity Building for Developing Countries under the Convention

Additional or updated information that may be relevant to the completion of the second comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries. (FCC/SBI/2008/8, paragraph 72)

The government of Argentina recognizes the importance of decisions 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7 as keystones for a comprehensive capacity building approach and strongly supports the idea that capacity building should be country-driven, involve learning by doing, and build on existing activities.

The Government of Argentina also highlights the results of the first comprehensive review of the capacity building framework given in decisions 2/CP.10 and 3/CP.10 considering for the second review the following key issues:

According to the 2nd comprehensive review of the capacity building framework the Government of Argentina suggests that capacity building activities should be a strong component of Technology Transfer strategies in order to promote R&D within Developing countries. In this sense, it is important to evaluate the ongoing relationship between Capacity Building activities and technology transfer strategies regarding environmental soundly technologies. In this regard, we highlight the work being done by the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT), in particular the interim report on developing a long-term strategy paper on technology development and transfer that can provide valuable inputs at this stage of the work of the AWG-LCA.

We believe that institutional capacity building should be considered as one of the priority areas among capacity building activities. This could help developing countries to overcome institutional obstacles that undermine their capacities to achieve and use efficiently international funding. In this context, it is important to address the capacity-building needs of local governments.

We believe that in developing countries there are many areas lacking access to communication technologies, which affect the potential spillovers of capacity building activities. This situation should be taken into account for the development of alternative means to reach all the stakeholders involved. It is also important for developing countries to consider C.B requirements and opportunities on a regional basis, in synchrony with ongoing regional agreements.

Finally the government of Argentina encourages the identification of existing capacities and diversity of knowledge among developing countries that may result in an opportunity to spread South-South and North-South cooperation on capacity building by strengthening means for sharing experiences, knowledge and practices regarding capacity building activities.

PAPER NO. 1B: ARGENTINA

Republic of Argentina

Capacity-Building for Developing Countries under the Kyoto Protocol

Additional or updated information that may be relevant to the completion of the second comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries. (FCC/SBI/2008/8, paragraph 83)

Considering decision 29/CMP.1, which reaffirms that, the framework for capacity-building in developing countries should guide capacity-building relating to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in developing countries,

The Government of Argentina, highlights the importance of decisions 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7 as keystones for a comprehensive capacity building approach, and strongly supports the idea that capacity building should be country-driven, involve learning by doing, and build on existing activities. In this regard, we remark the relevance of sharing Argentina's experiences regarding CDM projects.

Taking into account the increasing number of actors involved with the CDM mechanism, Capacity Building strategies should be focused on Programs of Activities. More specifically, the emphasis should rely on the improvement of the coordination among actors involved in order to clarify roles and strengthening institutional practices within developing countries.

PAPER NO. 2: JAPAN

Capacity-building for developing countries under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol

SUBMISSION BY JAPAN

Subject: Additional or update information and views that may be relevant to the completion of the second comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries.

Japan welcomes the opportunity to submit its view pursuant to FCCC/SBI/2008/8, paragraph 72 and FCCC/SBI/2008/8, paragraph 83. We would like to share the following experiences as contributions to the second comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries.

1. Japan's cooperation for capacity-building in developing countries

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

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

2. Key elements for successes: lessons learned from experiences

Japan would like to highlight the following key elements which were found as crucial for success of capacity-building and sustainability of capacity built.

Ownership:

Capacity-building activities are always conducted, building upon institutions, systems, knowledge, experiences and other resources already existing in host countries. In order to ensure maximization of effects and sustainability of capacity, it is vital for host countries to have ownership in the entire process of capacity-building, rather than seeking simple transfer of knowledge and resources from outside. Under strong commitments and ownership of host countries, many of capacity-building activities were successfully implemented, and capacity built has been sustained.

Enabling Environment:

Capacity-building is part of entire national efforts and activities are expected to give a positive impact on them. The opposite is also true. Capacity-building is influenced by the larger parts of such efforts, and other factors outside, such as macro-economic situation and coherence of policy. Strong supports from national governments outside a scope of specific capacity-building activities in creating an enabling environment are very important, and sometimes become decisive factor for success.

Incentives:

Incentives function as a positive element for sustainability and scaling up of capacity, and it is desirable that they are given not only at an individual by also institutional levels. In efforts to ensure sustainability of capacity, attention should be brought to developing a strategy o now to create a mechanism with incentives which leads to sustainability and scaling up of capacity.

Leadership:

Leadership of national governments support strengthening of host country stakeholders' ownership, coordinating international and domestic supports, and build confidence among participants in the efforts.

Knowledge:

Knowledge facilitates reproduction and replication of efforts, if they are conveyed and maintained in an appropriate manner. It is important to seek domestic knowledge resources, together with knowledge from outside.

3. Conclusion

Through its efforts to implement 2/CP.7, 2/CP10, and 29/CMP.1 and further, Japan is confident that taking note of the abovementioned key elements will contribute to supporting successful capacity-building and strengthen the sound basis of the discussion in the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, especially in the context of the second comprehensive review and we strongly believe that it is useful to learn from success stories based in diligent efforts by our developing country partners for replication of sound capacity-building efforts.

PAPER NO. 3: UZBEKISTAN

Opinion of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the provision of additional information facilitating the completion of the second comprehensive report on implementation of frameworks of capacity building in the developing countries

Republic of Uzbekistan supports the activities of Secretariat on the regular monitoring of activities on the capacity building in accordance with the Convention.

For execution of resolutions 2/CP.7 and 2/CP.10 Republic of Uzbekistan carries out the activities on capacity building in accordance with the Convention in the result of which definite success is reached in this area such as:

- Study and evaluation of the policy and measures facilitating the mitigation of climate
- Elaboration of the project proposals in the framework of CDM directed at the reduction of GHG emission in different sectors;
- Assessment of vulnerability of the priority sectors of national economy such as agriculture, water resources, public health;
- Working out of scenarios of climate change for 2030, 2050 and 2080;
- Carrying out of training workshops on the problems of climate change;
- Working out of methodical instructions and training aids on climate change for the schoolchildren, students and teachers;
- Installation of national specialized site www.climate.uz which is connected with the wide information network of national NGO.

Process of preparation of the Second national report facilitated the capacity building and provided for the execution of professional training of the national experts. However, there are still substantial gaps and limitations in the capacity building which should be filled-in in future.

In its Second national report Uzbekistan conducted the assessment of measures on capacity building at the national level and defined the needed measures for the overcoming of handicaps and gaps on capacity building on all aspects referred to climate change as well as the priorities of the further directions in separate section.

Main demands and priorities for the capacity building are related to the need in economical assessment of vulnerability, adaptation measures and mitigation measures including the following:

- Estimation of expenses for adaptation activities first of all, in the most vulnerable sectors;
- Estimation of technological and financial needs for the reduction of GHG emissions;
- Integration of measures of mitigation and adaptation into the national planning in the context with sustainable development based on technology;
- Risk assessment in the development of strategies of administration and risk reduction determined by the climate change effect;
- Elaboration of scenarios of social and economical development for the countries with the economy in transition;
- Practical application of the up-to-date models for the forecasting of climate change.

To get more comprehensive idea on the efficiency of activities on the capacity building we recommend to consider the Second national reports of the developing countries which were recently completed or will be completed in 2009 in the final phase of the second comprehensive review of the frameworks of capacity building and present the detailed information on the demands and further directions for the capacity building.

Such information will provide for summarizing the results of the progress reached in the execution of activities on capacity building.