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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Thirty-second session

Bonn, 31 May to 9 June 2010

Item 7 (a) of the provisional agenda

Matters relating to Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention

Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10

**Views on possible further action on progress on the implementation of
decision 1/CP.10**

Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations

1. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), at its thirtieth session, invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 28 September 2009, with the option to make further submissions by 22 March 2010, their views on possible further action on this matter (FCCC/SBI/2009/8, para. 45).
2. The SBI requested the secretariat to compile these submissions into a miscellaneous document for consideration at its thirty-first or thirty-second session.
3. In response to the invitation referred to in paragraph 1 above, two submissions were received for consideration at the thirty-first session (FCCC/SBI/2009/MISC.11/Rev.1).
4. Three further submissions have been received for consideration at the thirty-second session. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, the two submissions from Parties are attached and reproduced* in the language in which they were received and without formal editing. In line with established practice, the submission from a non-governmental organization has been posted on the UNFCCC website at <<http://unfccc.int/3689.php>>.

* 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. 1: SRI LANKA

Matters relating to Article 4, paragraph 8 and 9, of the Convention: Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10 (SBI)

Being a country with low-lying coastal areas, fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems, forested cover areas and areas liable to forest decay and areas prone to natural disasters would like further action on funding and transfer of technology with respect to,

- Vulnerability and Adaptation assessment;
- Risk management and reduction;
- Regional collaboration and cross cutting issues;
- Capacity building, education, training and public awareness;
- Data, systematic observation and monitoring;

PAPER NO. 2: UZBEKISTAN

The opinion of Republic of Uzbekistan regarding further actions on implementation of resolution 1/CP.10 on the matters related to Article 4 (paragraphs 8 and 9) of UN FCCC

Uzbekistan supports the efforts of the bodies of UN FCCC to support the implementation of Paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article 4 and considers the matters related to the assessment of vulnerability, adaptation and response measures to very actual. The importance of these issues is confirmed by implementation of the Program of work on adaptation and response measures (Resolution 1/CP.10) adopted in Buenos-Aires.

Uzbekistan is already experiencing the adverse effect of climate change. Its main consequences are related to the deepening of water resources deficit which is directly related to deepening of desertification processes in the region, with the loss of biodiversity, increase of frequency of dangerous hydrometeorological and strengthening of risks for the food security.

In the context of implementation of Buenos-Aires plan of actions and support of the main provisions of the general vision of the long-term joint activities (FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/L.7) Uzbekistan would like to present its comments and wishes which, by its opinion, will facilitate the intensification of Buenos-Aires actions on adaptation and response measures in the following areas.

Vulnerability and adaptation assessments:

In the course of further work in this direction the development of capacity in the field of vulnerability assessment is needed. There is also a need to coordinate the studies related to climate change with the needs of decision-makers in different sectors and with the need of informing the population about future risks, about possible ways and concrete measures which will decrease the vulnerability and later on implement adaptation measures.

In this area we think it expedient to prolong and update the activity of Nairobi work program (2005-2010) on the impacts, vulnerability and adaptation which tackle scientific and technical aspects and is directed to help all developing countries and, especially – to the less developed ones and small island countries. It is necessary to use already gained experience, the available expert potential, lessons learned for planning the future work with the account of the new demands including also:

- updating of impact assessment of the base of scenarios of stabilization of concentrations of greenhouse gases in atmosphere which limit the increase of the global temperature at the level of 1.5, 2.0 и 2.5°C with the use of the downscaling procedures appropriate for region;
- improvement of sectoral and complex assessments with the use of economical and other objective criteria;
- development of expert potential of developing countries on the assessment of adaptation measures and technologies, application of methods of multi-criteria decision analysis.

Adaptation planning and implementation:

Adaptation is a process which should be included to the national plans of development and strategy. Adaptation to climate change can not be considered separately from the other problems related to economy and sustainable development.

The main strategic directions and adaptation measures for Non-Annex I countries are defined in the framework of National communications (according to the guidelines of UN FCCC «Reporting on Climate Change», 2004). However, for planning and implementation it is necessary to develop full-value national strategies and action plans on adaptation. These actions should be supported in the framework of enabling activity. The success of the less developed countries in the field of adaptation planning was determined by the wide support of the process of development of National Adaptation Programs (NAPA). This experience should be spread to other developing countries and countries with economy in transition for the elaboration of **National Action Programs on Adaptation (NAPA)**. This will facilitate the involvement of government and key state ministries, organizations, local communities, national

research institutions to the process of planning and implementation to guarantee the propriety of national priorities and efficiency of adaptation measures.

Data, systematic observation and monitoring:

Further work is needed for the capacity building on the collection, processing and analysis of data for integration of assessment of vulnerability and adaptation. Besides, in the less developed countries the monitoring and systematic observations are faced with a number of problems: deficit of financial resources, organizational and methodical limitations.

We consider that the following tasks are of priority in the area of systematic observations: support to national and local networks of climate observation in the developing countries in GCOS framework; elaboration of standards for collection of data needed for collection of data needed for assessment of impacts and analysis of measures of adaptation to climate change ("non-climate data"); easing the access to archived data of systematic observations and monitoring as well as to results of the global climate models.

Regional collaboration, cross-cutting issues, risk management and risk reduction:

Further work is needed for the improvement of understanding and improvement of the use of instruments for the risk management. For the most vulnerable countries it is needed to continue the study of the impact of dangerous climate phenomena and development of programs directed at the risk reduction.

Uzbekistan supports the establishment of regional centres and institutional mechanisms in the framework of Convention which will give an incentive to the national efforts and render methodical, technological and financial support to developing countries. In particular, Uzbekistan supports the proposal on set up of centres on adaptation which will facilitate the developing countries to develop NAPA, elimination of barriers and facilitation of access to the new ecologically clean technologies, in the elaboration and implementation of technologies.

Significant attention should be paid to the best practice in the field of non-market-based "soft" technologies which include organizational measures, behavior, dissemination of information and networks, local/traditional protection technologies, insurance, ecological rules on the regimes of power and water supply, systems of early warning about dangerous phenomena, recommendations on actions when the warning is given.

Capacity-building, education, training and public awareness

Capacity building is the main prerequisite for the efficient implementation of Convention and should be conducted in all directions. The major limitations for the national actions: absence of specialized institutes and programs; insufficient proper expert potential and limited financial resources to support the activities on UN FCCC implementation. At the national and regional levels it is needed to strengthen support to development of institutional and legislative conditions for the efficient implementation of Convention in the countries.

For the building of expert capacity the regular training proceeds is needed. That is why it is necessary to continue practice of technical and financial assistance for participation of national specialists from different sectors as well as of journalists in the training workshops and training courses at international level.

Financial resources:

Uzbekistan considers that financial support in all fields related to UN FCCC for many developing countries is a guarantee of Convention implementation. That is why Uzbekistan welcomes the positions of shared vision that the developed countries provide for the new and additional financial resources to developing countries and to countries with economy in transition.

Uzbekistan welcomes the creation of new financial mechanisms directed at taking of measures for prevention of climate change and on adaptation, it calls for strengthening of already existing financial mechanism of Convention as well as increase the voluntary contributions of developed countries to different funds for preparation of national reports, elaboration and implementation of NAPA.

Joint efforts of developed countries are very important to support further actions on adaptation for the most vulnerable countries under impact of drought and desertification. Access to information about support, processes and methods should be facilitated for the provision of financial support to developing countries. In the distribution of funds it is necessary to think over differences in national circumstances of developing countries and countries with economy in transition via the use of objective vulnerability criteria.
