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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

**SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

**Twenty-fourth session**

**Bonn, 18–26 May 2006**

**Items 8 and 9 of the provisional agenda**

**Capacity-building under the Convention**

**Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol**

## **Views on steps to be taken to regularly monitor capacity-building activities**

### **Submission from Parties**

#### **Addendum**

1. In addition to the nine submissions contained in document FCCC/SBI/2006/MISC.4, one further submission has been received (on 22 March 2006).
2. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, this submission is attached and reproduced\* in the language in which it was received and without formal editing.

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SUBMISSION FROM THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA ON BEHALF OF THE  
GROUP OF 77 AND CHINA

Submission by the Group of 77 (G-77) and China

In accordance with decision 2/CP.10, and after consultations in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania on 20-22 March 2006 generously supported by South Africa, the G77 and China welcome the opportunity to submit its views on steps to be taken by the SBI to monitor regularly the implementation of capacity-building activities undertaken pursuant to decisions 2/CP.7 and 29/CMP.1.

The G77 and China reaffirm the critical importance of capacity-building as a foundation for the effective implementation of the Convention and the Protocol by developing countries. Monitoring and evaluation is important in planning and guiding the effective implementation of the capacity-building framework and making sure that the limited resources available for capacity-building are optimized. In particular, monitoring and evaluation can be used to address gaps in capacity-building, promote best practices, and encourage more efficient use of resources.

Since the adoption of the capacity-building framework, some of the needs and areas for capacity-building in decision 2/CP.7 are being addressed. Most of these are being addressed indirectly through support for national communications, national adaptation programmes of action (NAPA), technology needs assessments (TNAs), national capacity self-assessments (NCSAs), and other multilateral and bilateral programs. In addition, developing countries have begun to address their own capacity needs, including through South-South cooperation. Nonetheless, many needs and areas for capacity-building are not addressed even as climate change impacts in developing countries become more discernible. Moreover, because these activities address capacity-building only indirectly, they often fail to address the institutional and systemic support needed for sustained capacity development.

Decision 2/CP.7 provides that all Parties should support the implementation of the framework and promote conditions conducive to the sustainability and effectiveness of capacity-building activities. Developing and developed countries as well as the GEF have different and specific responsibilities in implementing the framework. Multilateral, bilateral and private sector have also been invited to contribute to the implementation of the framework. Therefore, monitoring should be undertaken taking into account the varied responsibilities of these key players.

Decision 2/CP.7 also provides for a time frame for the implementation of the framework, which should be taken into account by the SBI in regularly monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the framework.

This submission provides inputs for the steps that SBI should take to regularly monitor the implementation of the capacity-building framework in order to improve the effectiveness of capacity-building activities.

Following decision 2/CP.7, SBI can consider the following sources of information:

- National communication, and other reports and submissions from Parties
- Reports from the GEF, including on relevant activities from the national capacity self assessments, country programs for LDCs and SIDs, global support program for capacity-building, work on indicators, and small grants programme and capacity enhancements (see GEF report at COP 11)

- Inputs from bilateral and multilateral agencies, and other intergovernmental organizations and institutions

Parties are invited to submit timely additional information on the implementation of their commitments and activities under decision 2/CP.7. Information on progress in each of the areas for capacity-building should be submitted. Information on performance indicators, benchmarks, best practices, as well as unmet requests for assistance, should also be provided as appropriate. In this regard, the SBI should provide a structured format by SBI 24 for Parties to submit this additional information including data on sources and amount of funding, number of projects, programs, outcomes/outputs, number of institutions strengthened and/or established, trained individuals, and such other data at each COP.

The GEF, as the operating entity of the financial mechanism should also provide reports on steps it has taken to implement the CB framework to the COP to help the SBI in its task. The GEF report should include information on geographical coverage, gaps in capacity-building, as well as unmet requests for assistance. In order to help the SBI to consider these sources of information, the Secretariat is requested under decision 2/CP.7 to collect, compile, and synthesize the inputs above. The Secretariat should process this information to cover each of the areas identified under the scope for capacity-building. The information should be processed to show, among others, geographical coverage, gaps in capacity-building, as well as unmet requests for assistance.

The SBI should convene an expert workshop to consider the reports from the Secretariat to make recommendations to the SBI on possible ways and means to monitor and improve the implementation of the capacity-building framework on a regular basis. This expert workshop should be convened before SBI 26.

The SBI should request the Secretariat to facilitate the exchange of information on capacity-building activities being implemented, including best practices, performance indicators, benchmarks, lessons learned, and other tools and resources that can help improve capacity-building in developing countries through workshops, a web site, regular publications, and list serves.

Monitoring will require technical and financial resources. The GEF, as the financial mechanism, should allocate financial resources for the monitoring. The SBI should invite bilateral and multilateral organizations to allocate financial resources towards this. In undertaking this monitoring, the secretariat should cooperate with the GEF and other ongoing bilateral and multilateral programmes, e.g. the Global Support Project of the GEF/UNDP).

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