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**SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

**Twenty-fifth session**

**Nairobi, 6–14 November 2006**

**Item 4 (b) of the provisional agenda**

**National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention**

**Provision of financial and technical support**

## **Information on activities relating to the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention**

### **Submissions from Parties and relevant international organizations**

1. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), at its twenty-fourth session, invited Parties and relevant international organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 4 August 2006, information on their activities relating to the preparation of national communications, for compilation into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the SBI at its twenty-fifth session (FCCC/SBI/2006/11, para. 41).
2. The secretariat has received six 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.

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\* 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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\* This submission is supported by Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAPER NO. 1: AUSTRALIA

**Submission by Australia to the UNFCCC  
7 August 2006**

**Submission pursuant to document FCCC/SBI/2006/L7  
National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention -  
Provision of Financial and Technical Support**

At its twenty-fourth session in May 2006, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation requested Parties to submit information on their activities relating to the preparation of national communications by non-Annex I Parties. Australia is pleased to provide this submission in response.

Australia has supported a range of measures to assist non-Annex I Parties to prepare their national communications. These measures demonstrate Australia's commitment to assisting developing countries to respond effectively to climate change. They also reflect Australia's recognition that preparing national communications is an important obligation for all Parties, and a valuable means of communicating and evaluating steps taken to implement the Convention.

Australia recognises, however, that national communications do not of themselves directly result in the mitigation of climate change, or adaptation to its impacts. For this to occur, Parties need to act on the key issues identified through the reporting process. Australia is therefore cognisant of the need for Parties to carefully consider the important information contained in these documents, and to use these reports to inform and improve their responses to climate change.

Key areas of support provided by Australia to developing countries in the preparation of their national communications include:

- *Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) Vulnerability and Adaptation Workshop* (Jakarta, March 2006, US \$20,000): The funding enabled developing country experts to attend the workshop which provided training on assessing vulnerability and adaptation measures.
- *CGE Mitigation Training Workshop* (Seoul, September 2005, US \$33,000): Australia provided funding for this training workshop, aimed at assisting developing countries to better assess their mitigation options, including new technologies and improve reporting on mitigation.
- *Assistance with the Compilation of Agriculture Emissions Under China's First National Communication* (2003-05, US \$20,000): Australia provided training on measuring agricultural greenhouse gas emissions to facilitate the preparation of the inventory component of China's first national communication.
- *Australia/China Climate Change Partnership* (2004, US \$4,000): Under this partnership, a Chinese expert reviewer was funded to participate in the review of Australia's national communication.

In addition to support for activities which directly improve the preparation of non-Annex I national communications, Australia has provided significant support for a broad range of projects that have increased developing country capacity to meet their commitments under the UNFCCC – many elements of which are required reporting in national communications. Key projects that have supported developing countries in this manner include:

- *Enhanced Climate Prediction in the Pacific* (2004-2007, US \$1.6 million): This project seeks to improve the climate modelling, data management and climate-related risk management capacity of the meteorological services of developing countries in the Pacific.
- *Climate Data Rescue in the Pacific* (2005-06, US \$65,000): This initiative will improve the records management skills of five Pacific island countries, thereby promoting better management of climate data.
- *Australia/China Climate Change Partnership* (2002-04, US \$100,000): The partnership supported discussions on climate change modelling, information exchange, capacity building, and assistance for the development of China's national climate change strategy.
- *International Workshop on Facilitating Adaptation to Climate Change in the South Pacific Region* (October 2004, US \$3,850): This funding enabled three South Pacific representatives to attend the workshop.
- *Assisting China in Provincial and Project Level Carbon Accounting* (2003-05, US \$212,000): This project enhanced China's capacity to measure carbon emissions and sequestration from land systems.
- *UNFCCC COP 10 Side Event on the Global Climate Observing System in the Pacific* (2005): Australia participated in this event which highlighted climate change observation mechanisms, the benefits of comprehensive climate observations for decision making, and demonstrated examples of local capacity building.
- *Kiribati Adaptation Program* (US \$1.5 million): Australia's contribution to this World Bank project aims to help Kiribati to reduce its vulnerability to the potential impacts of climate variability and climate change.
- *Regional Climate Information System in the Pacific*: This project aims to integrate existing climate monitoring activities, establish a regional climate information system in the South-West Pacific, enhance the capacity of Pacific Island countries to model climate change, and build linkages for ongoing regional cooperation.
- *Pacific Vulnerability and Adaptation Initiative* (US \$3 million): Australia is contributing to a seven-year regional initiative to establish pilot projects demonstrating practical adaptation initiatives in the water sector.

- *Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project* (US \$7 million): This project will facilitate the collection of robust information on sea level and land movement changes in Pacific countries.

Australia further notes that there is a range of additional support options to assist non-Annex I Parties in preparing their national communications. In addition to bilateral mechanisms and training workshops, Parties may obtain assistance from international support organisations, such as the GEF and the National Communication Support Programme. Australia provides regular and increasing contributions to the GEF, and has committed over \$184 million to the Facility since 1991 (excluding any further amount negotiated for the fourth replenishment period).

Australia appreciates the continuing efforts of all parties in meeting their reporting requirements under the Convention.

## **Submission of Egypt**

Subsidiary body for implementation (SBI) requested the secretariat to prepare a compilation synthesis of information contained in National Communications from parts not included in ANNEX I to the convention to enable the consultative group of experts on National Communication to report to SBI 25 on ways to improve access to financial & technical support provided for national communications. Egypt welcomes the opportunity to provide information on existing activities & programs.

### **Egypt's Second National Communication**

Egypt's Second National Communication will start during the second half of 2006. The project annual work plan has been prepared by the project manager and will be considered for approval by the project steering committee. The initial activities include establishment of sustainable National Inventory System in the base for regular compilation of GHG emission inventories & for fulfilling reporting obligations to UNFCCC. Preparation of the National Circumstances chapter will be the goal of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter in the work plan.

### **Financial & Technical support needed for preparation of Egypt's National Communication**

1. Technical support provides essential means to overcome barriers in Non ANNEX I countries National Communications. Egypt has identified a number of areas for needed technical support, of which training on the following is needed:
  - a) Methods of estimation of soil emissions,
  - b) methods of uncertainty management,
  - c) filling gaps,
  - d) QA/ QC methods,
  - e) LULICEF good practice guidance & satellite for its imagery.
  
2. Financial support:

Egypt has identified the following programs where financial support is needed;

  - a) The awareness raising among students in different educational stages
  - b) Introducing Climate Change topics & its impacts in University courses.
  - c) Implementation of adaptation programs in the fields of irrigation, management, road & housing planning, coastal zones, etc.

Considerable efforts for the preparation of Second National Communication in Egypt will be devoted to mitigation analysis (mitigation potentials, options, applications of CDM), health improvement, and poverty reduction.

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

**This submission is supported by Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Helsinki, 28 July 2006

**Subject: National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention: Parties to provide information on existing activities and programmes, including those of bilateral and multilateral funding sources, to enable the CGE to report to the SBI25 on ways to improve access to financial and technical support provided for the preparation of national communications.**

Finland, on behalf of the European Community and its Member States, welcomes the opportunity to submit information on existing activities and programmes, including those of bilateral and multilateral funding sources, to enable the CGE to report to the SBI25 on ways to improve access to financial and technical support provided for the preparation of national communications.

The EU is committed to support the developing countries in the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals including poverty eradication and promotion of sustainable development. Combating climate change, based on our common but differentiated responsibilities, forms an integral part of this agenda. The national communications are the key source of information on climate change in developing countries. Besides the environmental data, they provide important information on activities and programmes addressing climate change, strategies to reduce climate change risks as well as information on capacity building efforts and needs. The EU supports the national communications process in a variety of ways.

The EU's contributions to the GEF are an important channel of support to national communications. The GEF provides full-cost funding to the preparation of non-Annex I national communications. An umbrella approach to finance the second and where appropriate third national communications (approx. 60 million USD) through an expedited procedure has been approved for 2004 – 2009. In addition, several countries are preparing their second national communication as a full size GEF project. The preparation work is supported by the GEF National Communications Support Programme run by the UNDP.

The national communication process is also supplemented by voluntary contributions to the UNFCCC Secretariat. The EU Member States provide funding for the CGE and to other activities aiming to improve reporting under the UNFCCC-process. The CGE has an important role in providing training and expertise in the preparation of non-Annex I national communications.

In addition to GEF financing and voluntary contributions, bilateral technical and financial support has been provided for capacity-building of agencies and organizations involved in

preparation of national communications, for environmental monitoring and for assessment of vulnerability and adaptation measures. To give an idea of the range of activities, some examples of relevant projects supported by the European Commission and the EU Member States are annexed to this submission.

The EU has developed a “Strategy on Climate Change in the Context of Development Cooperation” and an Action Plan to accompany this strategy. The Action Plan provides a tool for EU Member States and the Commission to assist the partner countries in their efforts to address climate change and implement the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. Many actions described in the Action Plan help to develop the information reported in national communications.

The EU believes that development strategies and actions to combat climate change and to build people’s resilience to the negative impacts of climate change should be country owned and driven. Therefore, the ways to improve the access to financial and technical support for national communication process supplementing the GEF resources are best considered during the bilateral country negotiations and direct budget support negotiations between the developing countries and donors. The poverty reduction strategies form the basis for development co-operation. Integration of climate change issues into the PRSPs and other national development strategies facilitate the ODA-funding to climate change related activities. National communications are also important in communicating adaptation priorities of the developing countries.

To improve efficiency of the financial and technical support specifically to the non-Annex I national communications, it is important to identify gaps and weaknesses in the current preparation process. This helps to focus on the right areas when planning projects on environmental capacity building, institutional development, environmental data gathering and monitoring. The lessons learnt from previous work should be incorporated into the preparation of subsequent national communications. Drawing of these lessons should be done in a systematic manner.



EXAMPLES OF RELEVANT PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES

<b>Project / programme title:</b>  AFRICAN MONSOON MULTIDISCIPLINARY ANALYSIS (AMMA)		
<b>Purpose:</b> TO IMPROVE PREDICTABILITY OF THE MONSOON AND ITS IMPACTS, AND OF THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON MONSOON VARIABILITY.		
<b>Recipient country/regions :</b> West Africa		<b>Donor country :</b> European Commission
<b>Sector</b> Environmental monitoring	<b>Total funding</b> 11.7 million €	<b>Years in operation</b> 2005-
<b>Description:</b>  <p>Vulnerability of West African societies to climate variability is likely to increase in the next decades, as demands on resources increase in line with the rapidly growing population. The Commission has contributed €11.7 million to the African Monsoon Multidisciplinary Analysis (AMMA) project, which has been developed to meet this challenge of climate change. It aims to improve predictability of the monsoon and its impacts, and of the influence of climate change on monsoon variability.</p> <p>The AMMA project is being managed by the French <i>Centre national de la recherche scientifique</i> (CNRS) in association with other institutions and universities in France, Germany, the UK, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, Belgium and partners in Senegal, Niger and Burkina Faso. Its objectives are to reinforce regional environmental monitoring systems and conduct intensive field campaigns in order to understand better the mechanisms involved and enhance models and predictive skills.</p> <p>The observational system will cover the regional water cycle, atmospheric dynamics and chemistry, and land surface and oceanic conditions. It will cover three time scales: 1) long-term monitoring, 2) an enhanced observation period of two years and 3) a special observation period of one rainy season.</p> <p>In order to monitor the human dimension of WAM variability, crop yields, water resources and health will be monitored with the same strategy.</p> <p>More information: <a href="http://www.amma-eu.org">http://www.amma-eu.org</a></p>		
<b>Relevance to the national communications process:</b> The strengthening of regional environmental monitoring systems coupled with intensive field campaigns are at the very basis of providing information for the national communications process.		
<b>Other information:</b>		
<b>Project / programme title:</b> CLIMATE CHANGE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT (C3D) PROJECT		

<p><b>Purpose:</b> To strengthen the human resource and institutional capacity of developing countries for effective negotiation, policy analysis and coordination on climate change. The project further seeks to promote an institutionalised and sustainable approach to capacity building by strengthening endogenous centres in Non-Annex I countries.</p>		
<p><b>Recipient country/regions :</b> West Africa, Southern Africa, Asia, Pacific, Caribbean</p>		<p><b>Donor country :</b> European Commission</p>
<p><b>Sector</b> Capacity building</p>	<p><b>Total funding</b> 700.000 € (first phase) 1,5 € million (second phase)</p>	<p><b>Years in operation</b> 2003-2005 (first phase) 2006-2009 (second phase)</p>
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The European Commission is a major supporter of the Climate Change Capacity Development (C3D) project, which was launched in 2003 by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research. The C3D addresses the capacity needs of developing countries through an innovative training and capacity-building partnership with three partner institutes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environnement et Développement du Tiers Monde (ENDA-TM) of Dakar, Senegal</li> <li>• The Energy Research Centre (ERC), University of Cape Town, South Africa, and</li> <li>• The Munasinghe Institute for Development (MIND) of Colombo, Sri Lanka.</li> </ul> <p>Each of the partners has chosen a specific field of work that serves as a group resource: ENDA-TM on climate change on vulnerability and adaptation, MIND on Climate change and Sustainable Development, and ERC on greenhouse gas mitigation. Each partner has developed a training module and provided training to the others, as well as to local and regional stakeholders. Collaboration is strengthened by an online platform.</p> <p>The modules have: 1) helped define national climate change policy in South Africa, 2) formulated sustainable development and climate change strategies in Sri Lanka, and 3) trained experts in West and Central Africa. Professional exchanges have been set up between centres, enhancing the knowledge-sharing aspect of the project. This has resulted in members of each partner centre being trained in all the topical areas, thereby enhancing the capacity of each centre through South-South collaboration. The partners also plan to broaden their training aims, customising modules to specific objectives, offering professional development and fellowships to national stakeholders, and developing tools for the delivery of training online.</p> <p>The second phase of the project, which has just started (2006), will help develop national and regional pools of expertise in both the science of climate change and international climate change negotiations by up-scaling training and reinforcing institutional structures. The second phase is also including two institutes in the Caribbean and the Pacific.</p>		

**Relevance to the national communications process:**

The project has systematically targeted and built capacities of centres and national focal points in the regions. The training offered has and will continue targeting areas of vital importance for the national communications process such as concepts, methods and tools to assess vulnerability and adaptation strategies, including practical approaches to NAPA indicators, risk assessments and project prioritization; concepts, methods and tools with regard to mitigation, CDM and GHG inventories; and tools for analysing and addressing the linkages between climate change and sustainable development.

<b>Project / programme title:</b>		
<b>SUPPORT TO METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES IN MOZAMBIQUE</b>		
<b>Purpose:</b> Improved Meteorological Services in Mozambique		
<b>Recipient country :</b> Mozambique		<b>Donor country :</b> Finland
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total funding</b>	<b>Years in operation</b>
Climate change/capacity building for national communication	€ 3.733.946	2002-2006
<b>Description:</b>		
<p>The flood catastrophe in Mozambique in the beginning of the year 2000 caused extensive damage to the country's meteorological service and infrastructure. Finland supported Mozambique's meteorological institute (INAM) in immediate flood reconstructions in the years 2000-2001 (Phase I).</p> <p>Finnish development support is to rebuild and enhance the meteorological service facilities which will benefit the early warning system for the weather catastrophes and provide basis for proper hydro-meteorological data and predictions for the whole Southern African region.</p> <p>Together with EU, Finland started a collaboration partnership to support and to develop the weather service system of Mozambique (Phase II) in the years 2002-2006. Total funding for this will be over 3.7 million euros. The project is being carried out by the weather service company Foreca Ltd and the Development Consulting Group, Scanagri. The aim is to carry out the project so that the local scientists, meteorologists and maintenance people can run the completed meteorological system in order to produce e.g. proper national reports in terms of hydro-meteorological data after the project is finished.</p>		
<b>Relevance to the national communications process:</b>		
Support to the preparation of the national communication of Mozambique in terms of climate (hydro-meteorological) data and predictions.		
<b>Other information:</b> Finland is in collaboration with WMO planning to continue in the Southern African region the strengthening the national meteorological services.		

<b>Project / programme title:</b>		
<b>NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY</b>		
<b>Purpose:</b> To assist the Chinese Government in developing the National Climate Change Programme (NCCP) to be used to guarantee that the social and economic development objectives will be achieved in an environmentally-sustainable way.		
<b>Recipient country :</b> <b>China</b>		<b>Donor country :</b> <b>Italy</b>
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total funding</b>	<b>Years in operation</b>
Climate Change Strategy	\$ 750.000	2005-2006
<b>Description:</b> This project, designed by the Chinese National Development Reform Commission (NDRC), with the support of Italian and international experts is assisting the Chinese Government in developing the National Climate Change Programme (NCCP) to be used to guarantee that the social and economic development objectives will be achieved in an environmentally-sustainable way. The formulation of the National Climate Change Programme will enable the Government of China to enhance its efforts in climate change mitigation and adaptation, raise public awareness, and provide effective policy guidance on the nation's long-term efforts for combating climate change. The project also contains an outreaching component which will be province-based and aim at disseminating the climate change mitigation measures identified in the NCCP to local stakeholders, particularly the policy makers in selected provinces. Through the dissemination efforts, comments and feedbacks will be collected from the provincial level stakeholders, lessons and experiences will be learned and shared, and the climate change concerns will be better integrated into development strategies.  This project is being developed within the Italian Trust Fund for Environmental Protection in China with the World Bank ( <a href="http://www.worldbank.org/eapenvironment/italiantf">http://www.worldbank.org/eapenvironment/italiantf</a> ). The Italian Ministry for the Environment and Territory, in conjunction with the Chinese government and the World Bank, through the Environmental and Social Development Unit in the East Asia and Pacific region, established the Italian Trust Fund in July 2004 for the protection of the environment in China. This fund is intended to support the Chinese long-term strategy to achieve a balance between economic growth, sustainable natural resource-use and environmental management, through technical assistance, project cofinancing and project preparation activities, with a particular focus on the impact of climate change.		
<b>Relevance to the national communications process:</b> The formulation of the National Climate Change Programme will enable the Government of China to enhance its efforts in climate change mitigation and adaptation, raise public awareness, and provide effective policy guidance on the nation's long-term efforts for combating climate change.		
<b>Other information:</b>		

<p><b>Project / programme title:</b></p> <p><b>TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AND TO THE REPUBLIC OF MONTENEGRO FOR THE NATIONAL COMMUNICATION TO UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)</b></p>		
<p><b>Purpose:</b> To assist the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro in the realization of their National Communication in the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).</p>		
<p><b>Recipient country :</b> Republic of Serbia Republic of Montenegro</p>		<p><b>Donor country :</b> Italy</p>
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total funding</b>	<b>Years in operation</b>
Preparation of National greenhouse gas inventories	€ 500.000	2005-2006
<p><b>Description:</b> In Serbia and Montenegro, the national value of GHG emissions is obtained summing the singularly calculated emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> eq. for the two Republics in two separated inventories. The national GHG inventories for Serbia and for Montenegro are realized following the Revised 1996 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The use of the IPCC Guidelines is enhanced by the inventory software developed for use in calculating and estimating emissions. These Guidelines are complemented by the IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The Good Practice Guidance on Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (GPG for LULUCF) was accepted by the IPCC in 2003 and will be used by Parties to prepare their inventories. The IPCC Guidelines offer a default methodology which includes default emission factors and in some cases default activity data. The sectors considered as anthropogenic sources of greenhouse gases are: energy, industry, agriculture, land-use change and forestry, and waste. The amount of the emissions is the product of the “activity level” (fuel consumption, production, uses of raw materials, etc.) by opportune emission factors chosen in IPCC database or calculated by other agencies and institutions specialized in the study of such factors. The selection of the most appropriated emission factor for each activity in Serbia &amp; Montenegro depends on the characteristics of the considered activity and those in which the emission factor has been extrapolated. Following the verification of available data, the years with the best information necessary for the inventories are 1990 (base-line year), 1998, 2003. The two inventories are realized considering the same years to allow the sum of CO<sub>2</sub> eq. emissions for the National Communication.</p>		
<p><b>Relevance to the national communications process:</b> Support to the preparation of the first national communication of Serbia and Montenegro</p>		
<p><b>Other information:</b></p>		

<b>Project / programme title:</b>		
NETHERLANDS CLIMATE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME		
<b>Purpose: To increase capacity in selected developing countries to prepare, formulate and implement national climate change policies</b>		
<b>Recipient country :</b> Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Colombia, Ghana, Guatemala, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Senegal, Suriname, Tanzania, Vietnam, Yemen.		<b>Donor country : The Netherlands</b>
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total funding</b>	<b>Years in operation</b>
Differs per country. Often on water and coastal zone management	Euro 6.3 million	2003 – july 2008
<b>Description:</b> NCAP produces policy relevant studies resulting from sound multi disciplinary research and the organisation of relevant national and international workshops. These activities are undertaken by local study teams in the participating countries with the support of national and international experts. Project activities are embedded in the governmental organizational structure in each country. Besides the main activities (studies), NCAP works towards effective co-ordination with related programmes and pro-actively facilitates the exchange of experience between countries through international meetings, a newsletter and the internet.		
<b>Relevance to the national communications process:</b> Results underline that the relevance for the national communication process is high: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- increased capacity to prepare formulate and evaluate climate policies;</li> <li>- raised awareness of the problem of climate change in developing countries;</li> <li>- increased involvement of policy makers, scientists and broad layers of the population in the climate change debate;</li> <li>- exchange of experience between developing countries on climate change issues</li> </ul>		
<b>Other information:</b>		

<b>Project / programme title:</b>		
<b>METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES SUPPORT PROGRAM.</b>		
<b>Purpose:</b> To support the National Meteorological Services, in order to improve meteorological information as a contribution to weather-related sectors development and to prevent natural disasters.		
<b>Recipient country :</b> Various including Bolivia, Argentina, Guatemala		<b>Donor country :</b> Spain
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total funding</b>	<b>Years in operation</b>
Climate Change Adaptation/ Capacity building.	1.324.000 €	2006
<b>Description:</b> This program, developed by the National Meteorological Institute of the Ministry of Environment of Spain, focuses two areas: capacity building and technical support. The capacity building area aims to improve the skills of technical experts. Concerning technical support, the program aims to improve the meteorological services by providing adequate equipments and infrastructures.  The capacity building area comprises the following activities:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- International Course on Meteorology. This Course enables the students to obtain the General Meteorology Technician Diploma.</li> <li>- Internship Program in Technical and Operative Units of the National Meteorological Institute of Spain for foreign students belonging to National Meteorological Services.</li> <li>- Cooperation in Meteorology and Hydrology Iberoamerican Program. This program aims to develop cooperation and coordination between National Meteorological Services of Spain, Portugal and Latin America.</li> </ul> The technical support area comprises the following activities:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modernization of the National Meteorological and Hydrological Institute of Bolivia.</li> <li>- Support to the “El Niño” Phenomenon International Research Centre.</li> <li>- Support to meteorological services in Algeria.</li> <li>- Support to meteorological services in Guatemala.</li> </ul>		
<b>Relevance to the national communications process:</b> Competent Meteorological Services ensure data quality in the National Communications.		
<b>Other information:</b> The Spanish National Meteorological Institute has a long tradition in capacity building programs: the International Course on Meteorology has been given from 1969 and the Internship Program has been taking place from 1996.		



<b>Project / programme title:</b>		
(GCOS) Climate for Development in Africa – ClivDev Africa		
<b>Purpose:</b>		
The goal is to strengthen the climate resilience of Africa's efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals, focusing on hunger and health. The purpose is to improve the availability and use of climate risk information in planning and decision-making processes in Africa.		
<b>Recipient country :</b>		<b>Donor country :</b>
Various in the 4 sub-regions of sub Saharan Africa		UK. Other donors to join.
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total funding</b>	<b>Years in operation</b>
Agriculture, health and water	UK contribution: £5 million over 5 years.	Implementation to start in September 2006.
<b>Description:</b>		
<p>The programme will build the capacity of the public sector (eg Meteorological offices and health and agricultural ministries) and civil society, across all four sub-regions of SS Africa, to supply and use climate risk information effectively for planning purposes. Cliv-Dev Africa is expected to raise effective demand for climate information services in Africa in the medium-term with a view to drawing in national budgetary allocations to strengthen climate monitoring networks in Africa.</p> <p>The Cliv-Dev Africa implementation plan is divided into three phases:</p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> Phase: 3 years: 2006/7- 2008/9; To develop evidence of the economic value of climate information services to hunger and health MDGs</p> <p>2<sup>nd</sup> Phase: 3- 5 years: 2009/10– 2011/12; To scale up good practice</p> <p>3<sup>rd</sup> Phase: 3-5 years: 2012/13 – 2014/15; Large scale implementation to build climate resilience in Africa.</p> <p>The purpose of the first phase is to develop evidence of the economic value of climate information services to MDG achievement in Africa. Impact assessments will be carried out to evaluate the incremental development benefit of climate information services to on-going interventions in health and food security.</p> <p>Coping with current climate variability is an essential step in building capacity to adapt to climate change.</p>		

**Relevance to the national communications process:**

1. Carrying out integrated vulnerability assessment combining seasonal weather forecasts
2. Evaluating impact of climate risk management in health and agriculture strategies
3. Evaluating information on vulnerability to climate variability.
4. Training to end-user groups and Met Offices on climate risk management techniques
4. Raising national and regional awareness and information on climate risk management practice and potential.

<b>Project / programme title:</b>		
INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT FOR CLIMATE POLICY IN MEXICO		
<b>Purpose:</b>		
Aiding Mexico to develop its national climate strategy, to bring local policies such as urban transport into line with that strategy, and to participate in international negotiations. Specific support for the development and use of methodologies for institutional development and implementation of policies.		
<b>Recipient country :</b> Mexico		<b>Donor country :</b> France
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total funding</b>	<b>Years in operation</b>
General and sectoral work for transport, buildings, industry, energy, subsequent module focused on urban transport sector	285.000€ from French GEF (FFEM) and further support from Economy ministry under preparation	September 2006 to mid 2009
<b>Description:</b>		
<p>The project has three modules and a support module :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Module 1 : Prospective strategy, looking both generally and at certain key sectors (transport, buildings, industry, energy)</li> <li>- Module 2 : Modelling work with study of growth dynamics of different sectors in line with their expected use, and overview to make coherent with future energy supply scenario</li> <li>- Module 3 : A study of the climate aspects of a mass urban rail transport project in a Mexican city in the wider context of Franco-Mexican cooperation on urban transport. This module could also lead to the development of a CDM methodology for urban transport.</li> <li>- Support module for monitoring and evaluation of the project.</li> </ul> <p>Modules 1 and 2 will be focused on the use of the models to aid decision-making Med-Pro et POLES from ENERDATA, used in particular by France and the European Commission. They will provide a transfer of knowledge and skills (data collection, work of models including complete transfer of Med-Pro, concrete applications, dialogue with decision-makers, etc.). The results will lead to a seminar with civil society and representatives of Latin American countries.</p>		

**Relevance to the national communications process:**

Transfer of modelling technologies to support decision making, the identification and evaluation of the impacts of policies and measures in key sectors.

**Other information:**

## **National Communications from parties not included in Annex I to the Convention**

As a non-Annex country Sri Lanka has an obligation and commitment to prepare and submit National Communications on Climate Change to the UNFCCC Secretariat. the financial and technical assistance provided by GEF. The First National Communication on Climate Change was submitted to UNFCCC in 2000 by Ministry of Environment as the National Focal Point to the UNFCCC. During the preparation of Initial National Communication Climate Change, there were several constraints. These are

- 1) The inability to recruit experts on a full time basis. The needed expertise was available only with the academic and technical institutions. Being full time staff members of these institutions, they were able to contribute limited time for these activities.
- 2) Limited availability of specific studies and relevant research on Climate Change issues.
- 3) Inadequate time for conducting research studies and lack of capacity on Climate Change.

The First National Communication was prepared as the phase I of the Climate Change Enabling Activity.

During the phase II of the Climate Change Enabling Activity, which was completed in 2004, 58 research studies were done. These studies were expected to fill the gaps in the knowledge of climate change scenarios in Sri Lanka. These studies will be important for the preparation of Second National Communication on Climate Change.

Sri Lanka has taken initial steps to prepare Second National Communication on Climate Change (SNC). Prior to the implementation of the preparation of SNC, Self Assessment Exercise to prepare the project proposal of preparation of SNC has to be done. In order to implement the Self Assessment Exercise, we have already submitted the project report to GEF through UNDP. Other necessary governmental procedures have already being followed to implement this exercise. However, the authorization for the project has yet to be received from GEF. Our target is to start the SNC by early 2007, after completing Self Assessment Exercise within next three months of 2006.

**Information of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the activities related to the preparation of National Communication from Parties not included in Annex 1 to the Convention**

Republic of Uzbekistan supports the efforts of Secretariat on the monitoring of the Parties' activities on the preparation of National Communication.

Republic of Uzbekistan, being Non-Annex 1 Party, since March 2005 works on the preparation of the Second National Communication following the "Guidelines for the preparation the preparation of National Communication from Parties not included in Annex 1 to the Convention "(decision 17/CP.8).

For the successful Convention implementation and, in particular, for the National Communication preparation the strengthening of national capacity is required with the involvement of training the experts.

To our opinion, it is expedient to hold the additional regional workshops on the following subjects:

- land-use change use and forestry,
- assessment of the climate change impact on the public health,
- application of social-and-economic models for the mitigation to climate change,
- transfer of technology for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

Such workshops will provide for the education of numerous specialists of all countries belonging to this region and enable to strengthen the national capacity in the area of the National Communication preparation

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**Comunicaciones nacionales de las Partes no incluidas en Anexo I:** Venezuela culminó y presentó su Primera Comunicación Nacional en Cambio Climático en el año 2005. Para el año 2006 y mediante fondos provenientes del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial, desarrolló este informe orientado a estudiantes de secundaria, con lo que también se ha dado cumplimiento a los compromisos sobre educación, sensibilización y concientización pública a un nivel importante dentro del cuadro educativo nacional. Por otro lado, durante el segundo trimestre y segundo semestre del 2006, se han programado talleres para la autoevaluación nacional de las capacidades nacionales (vacíos y necesidades) en materia de cambio climático, proceso que ha de sustentar la Segunda Comunicación Nacional, así como los análisis nacionales de vulnerabilidad y adaptación.

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