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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**

1. The Conference of the Parties, by its decision 4/CP.12, 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 they have undertaken pursuant to decision 29/CMP.1.
3. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its twenty-eighth session, encouraged Parties to continue to make submissions annually to the secretariat pursuant to decision 4/CP.12, paragraph 1, and decision 6/CMP.2, paragraph 1, in order to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries (FCCC/SBI/2008/8, para. 74).
4. The secretariat has received two 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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\* Exact dates within the sessional period are subject to confirmation.

\*\* 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.

**FCCC/SBI/2009/MISC.8**

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\* This submission is supported by Croatia, Serbia and Turkey.

PAPER NO. 1A: SWEDEN ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY  
AND ITS MEMBER STATES

Capacity-building under the Convention

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

**This submission is supported by Croatia, Serbia and Turkey**

Stockholm, Aug 21, 2009

**Subject:** Capacity-building for developing countries under the Convention - Information from Parties on the activities they have undertaken pursuant to decision 2/CP.7 and 2/CP.10, which should include, inter alia, such elements as needs and gaps, experiences and lessons learned

**Introduction**

The European Community and its Member States welcome this opportunity to further share information on its activities undertaken to implement the framework for Capacity Building in Developing Countries in response to the SBI invitation for Parties to annually submit information to the Secretariat.

In the past the EC and its member states have largely focused its annual submission by reporting on a large variety of projects and programmes with the aim of building capacity for climate change purposes. Through these projects and programmes the EU provides support to all scopes of needs identified in annex to the decision 2/CP.7, at different levels, such as individual, institutional and systemic. While this approach is helpful in illustrating the volume and the broad scope of activities being supported by the EU, it says little about the important lessons learnt from these capacity-building interventions, about the ongoing learning process that capacity-building entails and why some experiences have been more successful than others. The aim of this submission is to explore the lessons learnt in more detail.

**The EU experience**

To complement our previous submissions made on this issue the EU would like to provide an assessment of its experience in the capacity building domain accompanied by the lessons learnt in the process. This should be seen as a further contribution in view of the completion of the second comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework on capacity-building in developing countries. In order to substantiate this analysis a handful of activities implemented by the EU member states and the European Commission have been selected and are described below.

**Lessons learnt**

1. It has become evident that more information from developing country Parties is required on what activities have been successful as well as what type of interventions that have clearly contributed to developing the capacity needed. This will enable Parties to better understand best-practices in terms of effective capacity-building and to know that resources are being used where they are most needed.
2. Since capacity building as well as climate change are cross-cutting by nature the EU experience has shown that it is essential to strengthen broader government and other stakeholders' (including NGOs and

Community-based organisations) capacity to address climate change and ensure the integration of climate change into all sectors and activities.

Example of activity:

*Important lessons for CB in climate change could be learnt from the UNDP-UNEP Poverty for Environment Initiative (PEI), supported by EU Member States through UNEP and UNDP. This initiative aims at mainstreaming environmental issues into national development planning processes such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, through the building of capacity in Planning and Environment Ministries as well the line Ministries and strengthening the relevant co-ordination mechanisms. PEI is active in 8 countries in Africa and 8 countries in Asia.*

[www.unpei.org](http://www.unpei.org)

3. The EU supported CB activities that are designed as components of broader activities to address climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, rather than as stand-alone activities, have shown to give better results and be more sustainable.

Example of activity:

*The EC-supported BASIC project helped in strengthening the national capacities of Brazil, South Africa, India and China to determine which initiatives to combat climate change best fit their national circumstances, interests and priorities. The project created a multi-level network by bringing the governments of the four countries together with domestic and international non-governmental institutions with expertise in research, policy and implementation. BASIC provided an important starting point for shaping climate change policy, domestically and internationally, by supporting the capacity of the four countries to draw lessons from their implementation experiences. The project covered the core issues of mitigation, adaptation and legal, institutional and procedural considerations at the domestic and international levels.*

<http://www.basic-roject.net/data/final/BASIC%20Project%20overview%202007.pdf>

4. EU experience has shown that it is important that the CB activities are monitored and evaluated by the developing country through the already established national systems and procedures, e.g. Performance Assessment Frameworks (PAFs). Using such existing national monitoring and evaluation procedures instead of separate ones for the UNFCCC e.g. increase ownership, minimise transaction costs and lead to increased mutual accountability.

Example of activity:

*The UK, WB, the Netherlands, European Commission and AFD are working in collaboration with the Government of Ghana in support of a wider sector dialogue on the elements of a national adaptation plan under multi-donor sector budget support on Natural Resources and Environmental Governance (NREG). Climate change is one of the triggers under NREG and on-budget financing of national priorities is provided through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. The initiative is a shift from project-based support from individual donors to sector budget support in line with the Accra Agenda for Action. This implies that the results are monitored through the in-country sector dialogue based on tracking the activities in the sector work plan and budget and measured through the assessment of targets, including climate change targets, specified in the Performance Assessment Framework for the NREG.*

5. The EU has seen that the CB interventions that generate the greatest impact are those interventions that are long-term commitments with a strong focus on the sustainability of activities.

Example of activity:

*The Pilot Program for the Conservation of the Brazilian Rainforests (PPG7) has been under implementation since 1994 and aims to maximize the environmental benefits of the tropical rainforests, in consistency with Brazilian development goals, through the implementation of a methodology of sustainable development that contributes to the continuous reduction of deforestation rates. The project is implemented by the Brazilian Government, governments of the Federal States of the Amazon region and Civil Society with contributions from Germany (45%), European Commission, World Bank, other bilateral donors (United Kingdom, Japan, United States, France, Italy and others). The programme resulted in a demarcation of 99 indigenous territories (380.000 km<sup>2</sup>), empowerment of local communities for sustainable resource management in over 500 small projects and capacity development of environmental agencies on Federal and State level. Innovative surveillance mechanisms for deforestation control have been developed as well as inputs for law- and policy-making. Deforestation rates in Brazil have been falling since 2004, and, thus, GHG emissions. The programme created institutional and technological innovations necessary for structural change that enabled effective emission reductions. The process of capacity development is a long-term process and in this case it took 10 years to translate international contributions into effective contributions to emission reductions.*

<http://www.mma.gov.br/ppg7/>

6. EU supported CB activities that promote the involvement of a broad range of relevant stakeholders has proven successful.

Example of activity:

*Under the C3D (Climate Change Capacity Development Programme) implemented by UNITAR with financial support by European Commission, Irish Aid, Danish and Swiss Governments, capacity development activities have been carried out through training and knowledge sharing to the benefit of national ministries, NGOs and academic stakeholders. The training has helped defining and shaping national climate change policy in South Africa, integrating sustainable development and climate change strategies in Sri Lanka and train experts in West and Central Africa. Moreover the initiative has helped in creating in country expertise to support developing countries better respond to both the causes and impacts of climate change.*

<http://www.c3d-unitar.org/>

7. EU experience has shown that without country-drivenness it is difficult to ensure sustainability of capacity building results in the long run.

Example of activity:

*Sweden is supporting a capacity building initiative in higher education which is base on a partnership between the Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden and collaborating universities in, for example, Tanzania, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, Zambia, Uganda and Rwanda. It entails an MSc programme in Sustainable Energy Engineering (SEE) at the Royal Institute of Technology that in parallel is offered as a long-distance programme at the participating universities. The learning is based on an advanced web-based platform that is used for educational purposes both at the Swedish university and at the collaborating universities. The principal aim of the initiative is to roll out the MSc programme to these universities after 5-7 years when the adequate capacity has been developed. Nonetheless it is foreseen that the back-stopping support from and collaboration with the Swedish university will continue.*

<http://www.energy.kth.se/index.asp?pnr=15&ID=1231&lang=0>

8. EU-supported CB activities at the local level have shown that community based adaptation initiatives are important to inform national adaptation efforts.

Example of activity:

*The Programme Advancing Climate Change Capacity Adaptation (ACCCA) implemented by UNITAR is financed by the European Commission, DEFRA UK, the ETC Foundation (for the Netherlands Climate Change Studies Assistance Programme – NCAP) and worked through community level adaptation pilot projects in 13 countries (Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, Tanzania and Tunisia). ACCCA draws on lessons learned about communicating climate risk information in clear terms that are relevant to decision-makers. It addressed climate risks and adaptation in an integrated, multidisciplinary way engaging stakeholders substantively and focusing on the long-term benefits of partnering institutions from scientific and policy communities with the objective of understanding and managing climate change risks.*

<http://www.acccaproject.org/evolution/modules/knowledgebox/external2/index.php?kbid=5>

PAPER NO. 1B: SWEDEN ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY  
AND ITS MEMBER STATES

Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

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

**This submission is supported by Croatia, Serbia and Turkey**

Stockholm, August 21, 2009

**Subject:** Capacity-building for developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol - Information from Parties on the activities that they have undertaken pursuant to decision 29/CMP.1

**Introduction**

The European Community and its Member States welcome this opportunity to further share information on its activities undertaken to implement the framework for Capacity Building in Developing Countries in response to the SBI invitation for Parties of the Kyoto Protocol to annually submit information to the Secretariat.

**EU Experience**

In the past the EC and its member states have focussed on submitting information on all ongoing activities to support the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. On this occasion the EU thought it might be more useful to provide an up-date on the activities initiated since the last annual submission in august 2008.

Examples of activities:

*The European Commission programme on Capacity Development for Multilateral Environment Agreements for African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries coordinated by UNEP and European Commission includes a significant CDM capacity-building component that is being carried out as regional programs in Caribbean and Pacific Island countries, and as national programs in seven African countries. CDM knowledge and experience from UNEP Risoe Centre and its implementation partners will be transferred to national stakeholders through provision of institutional and technical backstopping, with special emphasis on practical hands-on participatory training. Main activities to be carried out include the identification, design, approval of finance, implementation and monitoring of CDM projects that address national sustainable development priorities. Special emphasis is placed on the development of a national CDM portfolio of projects. Targeted capacity building workshops will be an essential element of the project activities, targeting policymakers and practitioners.*

WEB-link

*Following the Nairobi Framework's call on donors to assist in building CDM capacity in Sub-Saharan African countries, Denmark in 2008 established the Green Facility, which seeks to provide assistance in two phases, each of 18 months, to Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Zambia. The first phase of the project will assess the exact need for CDM capacity-building, provide some initial training and undertake a screening exercise of relevant CDM sectors. The second phase will follow up on the needs identified in the first phase. Currently, needs assessments to the selected countries have been conducted, while the second phase of the project is still under preparation.*

*WEB-link*

*As part of its CDM capacity development activities, Finland has supported the Asian Development Bank's Technical Support Facility (TSF) with a total of 1.5 MEUR in 2007 and 2008. TSF is part of ADB's carbon market initiative. The aim of TSF is to build the capacity of the developing countries in the Asia and the Pacific region to benefit from the global carbon market. The Technical Support Fund offers CDM-related technical assistance on project-, regional - and governmental level as well as possibilities for funding for the potential CDM projects through the ADB's financing mechanisms.*

*<http://www.adb.org/Climate-Change/technical-support-facility.asp>*

*European Commission and several Member States (Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and United Kingdom) are carrying out capacity building activities on emissions trading systems (ETS) through International Carbon Action Partnership (ICAP). An example of such activities is a summer school for emerging economies and developing countries. During the two weeks (27 July – 7 August, 2009) in Berlin 29 participants from 19 countries learned about history, main design elements and functioning of ETS. Participants represented wide range of background: academia, private sector, NGOs and government. In this project another summer school is foreseen for 2010 in the Netherlands.*

*<http://www.icapcarbonaction.com/>*

## **Lessons learnt**

To complement our previous submissions on this issue, the EU would like to provide an assessment of its experience in the capacity building domain accompanied by the lessons learnt. The EU has in its submission on Capacity-building for developing countries under the Convention underlined eight general lessons learned on capacity building which also apply the CB initiatives to support the implementation of Kyoto Protocol:

- country-drivenness is a requirement for sustainability of CB efforts;
- capacity building focused on strengthening inter-institutional collaboration and coordination have shown greater impact;
- it is important that CB forms part of broader activities to address mitigation and/or adaptation;
- CB activities should be monitored and evaluated through developing country national systems;
- CB requires long-term cooperation;
- involvement of a broad range of stakeholders has proved successful;
- community-based initiatives are important to inform national climate efforts;
- more information from developing countries on success factors is needed.

In addition to these lessons learnt, the EU would like to put forward specific lessons learnt for Kyoto Protocol Capacity Building:

- The abundant number of activities, as well as the often short term nature of CDM capacity building initiatives, make donor coordination challenging. The harmonization process of donor coordination both among donors and within partner countries could therefore be improved.
- It is hard to sustain the local human capacity built, for example, consultants, as the international CDM consultancy market tends to absorb those who have gained a certain level of knowledge as it offers attractive job opportunities, usually abroad.

## **Trends**

As well as lessons learnt, the EU would also like to highlight certain trends that are becoming increasingly evident through experience in CB under the Kyoto Protocol:

- In some cases it has been difficult to get national actors to participate in CB activity as their financial limitations and the need to focus on immediate needs have meant that many prospective actors were somewhat reluctant to immediately give up the time and personnel required.
- Another observation is that in some countries the partners involved in CDM-activities have difficulties in involving the private sector actors that have the potential of becoming key actors in the CDM market in the respective countries. This is a delaying factor since successful CDM activities require a project owner (often private sector), a CDM-project developer and engaged government institutions.
- It has been noted that since the national markets tend to be small in many LDCs there has been an increased focus at a regional level rather than national level. There is a growing trend in supporting regional initiatives targeting different sectors and stimulating exchange of information and implementation experiences on a regional basis.

PAPER NO. 2A: UZBEKISTAN

**Capacity-building for developing countries under the Convention**

**Submission by Uzbekistan to the UNFCCC**

Annex

**Summary table for the annual presentation of information  
on monitoring of activities in the area of the capacity building  
according to Convention**

<b>Scopes, requirements and fields of activities in the area of capacity building (according to point 15 of Decision 2/CD.7)</b>	<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>The best practice</b>	<b>Lessons learnt</b>	<b>Demands and/or gaps</b>	<b>Reference information</b>
a) Strengthening of institutional capacity including strengthening or establishment of national secretariats on problems of climate change or the national coordination centres when necessary;	National Secretariat on the problems of climate change at the Centre of Hydrometeorological Service of Republic of Uzbekistan works at constant basis. National Coordinator on climate change in Uzbekistan directs the National Secretariat on the problems of climate change	Effective coordination of activities on implementation of Convention and Kyoto Protocol.	Difficulties in retaining the trained personnel; lack of national experts on sectors; deficit of the prepared participants for negotiating with the decision makers	Needs in preparation of experts on climate change in different sectors of economy and negotiators among persons responsible for decision making	

Scopes, requirements and fields of activities in the area of capacity building (according to point 15 of Decision 2/CD.7)	Summary of activities	The best practice	Lessons learnt	Demands and/or gaps	Reference information
b) Strengthening and/or creation of stimulative environment;	<p>Legislative base in the field of environment protection is improved, investment environment is developed. About 200 ecological scientific production associations work efficiently.</p> <p>In April 2009 subregional workshop “Road to Copenhagen” for Central Asian countries on negotiating process was held.</p>	<p>Providing consulting to government and all agencies concerned. Recommendations of the workshop on the common opinion of Central Asian countries on all main elements of negotiating process are approved.</p>	<p>Substantial progress in propaganda of climate change problems is reached but it is necessary to continue the development of stimulating environment in different sectors of economy.</p>	<p>Needs in the improvement of legislation in the field of reduction of GHG emissions and development of financial incentives for the implementation of the sound ecological economy.</p>	
c) National reports;	<p>Second National Communication (2008) was prepared which was successfully presented in Poznan at COP-14</p>	<p>New methodologies of IPCC recommended for the second national reports were used.</p>	<p>Importance of retaining of national capacity in all aspects of preparation including national expert teams. Importance of retaining of national expert teams for the further preparation of the next reports</p>	<p>Lack of national experts in the field of economical analysis; needs in training of national experts on the concrete practical examples regarding the national priorities.</p>	
e) Greenhouse gases inventories, data bases on emissions and systems of collection, management and use of data on emissions and emission factors;	<p>Data bases on emissions and systems of collection, management and use of data on emissions and emission factors are created. Inventory for 2000 is prepared (trends for 2005), (SNC 2008)</p>	<p>Use of national emission factors in some cases; assessment of uncertainty in some categories of emission sources; use of quality control for the improvement of</p>	<p>Strengthening of close cooperation directly with big companies for getting data and elaboration of the national emission factors for separate categories</p>	<p>In some cases absence or non-accessibility of the required statistical data, need in training of national experts in different sectors.</p>	

Scopes, requirements and fields of activities in the area of capacity building (according to point 15 of Decision 2/CD.7)	Summary of activities	The best practice	Lessons learnt	Demands and/or gaps	Reference information
		inventory			
f) Assessment of vulnerability and adaptation;	In the framework of SNC comprehensive assessment of adaptation regarding national features and priorities of economical development was made. The results of assessment were widely discussed among the ministries and agencies and were agreed and approved.	New methodologies of IPCC for assessment of vulnerability and adaptation were used	Coordination with interested parties has revealed the necessity of economical assessment of vulnerability and analysis (analysis of damage and cost of measures).	Training on the methods and instruments for the social-and-economical assessment of vulnerability and adaptation is required. Some subsectors of agricultural sector are not studied sufficiently (cattle breeding, pastures, viticulture and horticulture). More differentiated study within specific fields is needed, in “Water resources” sector the assessment of non-irrigational water consumption and water quality is needed. The assessment should be more comprehensive	Chapter 5 SNC; Bulletin «Aftereffects of climate change in Uzbekistan. Matters of adaptation ». Vol.7, 2008, Tashkent: Uzhydromet - NIGMI
g) Strengthening of capacity in the field of conduction of adaptation measures;	Priority needs for the conduction of adaptation measures and priority adaptation measures presented in SNC were revealed	Elaborated adaptation measures are discussed at intersectoral level at national workshops	Insufficient interdepartmental coordination; lack of funds for adaptation measures at the local level.	Economical assessment of adaptation measures in different sectors and their integration to the national plans of development are required.	
h) Assessment of realization of options on mitigation of aftereffects;	Different options of development of mitigation policy (SNC) were considered; scenarios of GHG emissions in future with different options of	National targeted parameters of social-and-economical development were used. Providing	Improvement of experience in the elaboration of scenarios of social-and-economical development with regard of reduction of GHG emissions	Deficit of capacity of national experts in the field of economical modeling of GHG emissions.  Gaps and limitations in the	

Scopes, requirements and fields of activities in the area of capacity building (according to point 15 of Decision 2/CD.7)	Summary of activities	The best practice	Lessons learnt	Demands and/or gaps	Reference information
	economical development were assessed.	consulting for government and all agencies concerned.		collection and analysis of needed data and their use in the assessment of capacity of reduction of GHG emissions and elaboration of mitigation scenarios. Comprehensive and reliable data on energy balance of every sector of economy, on the current and forecasted cost of fuel resources and the overall complex of microeconomic indices of development are absent.	
i) Studies and regular observation including meteorological, hydrological and climate services;	<p>In the framework of SNC the impact of meteorological and climatic parameters on the water and agroclimatic resources, productivity of the irrigated farming and water consumption in agriculture was studied.</p> <p>The effect of precipitation enhancement (according to scenarios) on the mudflow and avalanche risks was investigated</p> <p>“Information report networks on systematic climate observations in Uzbekistan” is prepared.</p>	<p>Model of formation of the flow of mountain rivers adapted to the present deficit of information was used; CPOPWAT, ISAREG WEAP models were used.</p> <p>Statistical methods of analysis and GIS technologies (for separate basins) were used</p> <p>Preservation and maintenance of observation network and conduction of</p>	<p>Deficit of data on the conditions of mountain glaciation and of snow cover in the zone of flow formation deteriorates the assessment quality; use of models provides form more grounded assessment of water resources vulnerability</p> <p>Need in broadening of such studies for the whole mudflow and avalanche-prone areas of the territory of the republic</p> <p>The existing network requires the updating and equipping with the up-to-date instruments and equipment</p>	<p>Sparse observation network in mountains, deficit of data of glaciological observations, absence of the upper-air data, high-resolution images, deficit of experienced experts on modeling with GIS. Regional climate data base including long homogeneous observation series of different parameters for the whole Aral Sea basin is absent.</p> <p>Absence of high-resolution satellite images for creation of digital elevation models; lack of financing for all types of studies.</p> <p>Improvement of existing data bases (processing, archiving and storage)</p>	

Scopes, requirements and fields of activities in the area of capacity building (according to point 15 of Decision 2/CD.7)	Summary of activities	The best practice	Lessons learnt	Demands and/or gaps	Reference information
		relevant studies	and in restoration of some kinds of observations	and creation of the up-to-date data bases with open access	
j) Development and handover of technologies;	First assessment of technological demands of Uzbekistan was conducted in 2001. In the framework of SNC (2008) the review of the current situation and detection of gaps and needs were made. CDM-projects include the introduction and handover of the new ecologically sound technologies. Local production of RES is developed.	No access to materials on the use of the best practice in the field of development and handover of technologies in the countries with economy in transfer	Deficit of national experts in the field of development and handover of technologies. New assessment of technological needs with regard of change of economical development and priorities for future is needed.	Lack of systematic scientific studies and developments on new technologies, of scientific-and-technological and human capacity in this field; existing state policy oriented mainly at the traditional types of energy on the base of carbon; imperfect normative-and-legislative base for development of clean technologies market	
k) Improvement of process of decision making including support for ensuring the participation in international negotiations;	Uzbekistan takes regular part in the work of COP and in sessions of Subsidiary Bodies, in the work of IPCC and in the work of Adaptation Fund Board	Advance of knowledge and experience of experts of Uzbekistan in the activities of Convention, Kyoto Protocol and Adaptation Fund Board	Regular participation of our experts in international meetings and symposia provide for the improvement of the process of decision making on the issues of climate change at the national level.	Lack of financing for participation of group (team) of experts of the country.	
l) Clean Development Mechanism;	National CDM body and Interdepartmental Council are functioning; more than 80 projects are developed; 6 CDM-projects are registered at Executive Committee on CDM at Secretariat of UN FCCC;	Regular trainings of national experts from different sectors of economy are carried out	Practical training with account of local conditions gives the best results	Insufficient capacity of national experts for guaranteeing of functioning of National CDM body.  Need in preparation of national experts for elaboration of project	

Scopes, requirements and fields of activities in the area of capacity building (according to point 15 of Decision 2/CD.7)	Summary of activities	The best practice	Lessons learnt	Demands and/or gaps	Reference information
	participation in regional workshop and trainings in the field of CDM; national guidelines on preparation and implementation of CDM-project are developed. Scheme of "green" investments is elaborated.			documentation and managers for realization of CDM-projects in different sectors of economy	

Scopes, requirements and fields of activities in the area of capacity building (according to point 15 of Decision 2/CD.7)	Summary of activities	The best practice	Lessons learnt	Demands and/or gaps	Reference information
n) Education, training of personnel and public awareness;	National site on climate change <a href="http://www.climate.uz">http://www.climate.uz</a> functions, methodical guidelines and training aids on the issues of climate change are worked out for schoolchildren, students and teachers; ecological campaigns and days of ecology devoted to International Day of environment protection and other important ecological dates are organized; television and radio broadcasting on relevant matters functions, articles and regular publications on climate change and its negative impact in local press are prepared, выпущено и распространено SNC was issued and distributed, 8 scientific bulletins on the issues of climate change were published, the news and press-releases are published regularly.	UNEP projects on implementation of Article 6 of Convention (2005) and preparation of SNC (2008) made significant contribution to the activities on education and public awareness.	Education and informing the public needs the permanent process.	Gaps in education coverage of children of preschool age and of primary school age; deficit of financing for regular education of journalists on special knowledge for the presentation of problems of climate change in mass-media, propaganda of problems of climate change should be strengthened among persons responsible for decision making; programs on improvement of qualification of the team of experts on preparation of the next national communications are required.	

PAPER NO. 2B: UZBEKISTAN

Capacity-building for developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol

Annex

**Summary table for the annual presentation of information  
on monitoring of activities in the area of the capacity building  
according to Kyoto Protocol**

Scopes, requirements and fields of activities in the area of capacity building (according to Decision 29/CMP.1)	Summary of activities	The best practice	Lessons learnt	Demands and/or gaps	Reference information
<p>a) Strengthening of institutional capacity for supporting the developing countries in creation and strengthening the appointed national bodies;</p>	<p>In December 2006 the Enactment of the President of Republic of Uzbekistan «On measures on realization of investment priority projects in the framework of Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol», which foresee the establishment of National body of Republic of Uzbekistan on Clean Development Mechanism in the framework of Mechanism of clean development of the Kyoto Protocol in the person of the Ministry of Economy.</p> <p>In January 2007 by the Enactment of Cabinet of Ministers of Republic of Uzbekistan the “Regulations of Republic of Uzbekistan on the procedure of preparation and realization of investment projects in the framework of Clean Development Mechanism” determining both the order of preparation and approval of the project proposal, procedure of their approval and</p>	<p>Currently the portfolio of CDM projects of Republic of Uzbekistan is presented by 75 project proposals from which 55 (37 projects in 2008) were already approved by Interdepartmental Council on CDM. Approved project proposals are at different stages of the project cycle.</p>	<p>Possibility of use of Clean Development Mechanism becomes a significant incentive for realization of the state programs on modernization, technical and technological reequipment, as well as on energy saving and energy efficient ones foreseeing the reduction of GHG which are acting and being developed in Republic of Uzbekistan.</p> <p>Clean Development Mechanism plays</p>	<p>Regular trainings on the use of different methodologies are required in the course of CDM projects development.</p>	

Scopes, requirements and fields of activities in the area of capacity building (according to Decision 29/CMP.1)	Summary of activities	The best practice	Lessons learnt	Demands and/or gaps	Reference information
	<p>national criteria of sustainable development applicable to the investment projects on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) were adopted.</p> <p>Currently the drought Enactment and Regulations on the layout of “green investments” in realization of CDM in Republic of Uzbekistan is in the phase of approval, and activities on preparation of draft Agreement on layout of green investments between the UN Development Program (UNDP) and the Government of Republic of Uzbekistan are being carried out.</p> <p>Realization of CDM projects by the layout of “green investments” will make it possible not only to reimburse the investment outlay of initiators and investors of CDM project but also to allocate part of the benefit got from sale of CER for realization of socially important projects and projects on the implementation of up-to-date energy-efficient technologies – for example, technologies of renewable energy .</p>		<p>stimulative role for the integration of such technologies, especially in the oil and gas and chemical industries, power engineering and renewable energy sector which provides for reimbursement of part of investments for modernization of production plants. Preliminary assessment shows that each of these sectors has considerable capacity for the increase of energy efficiency and reduction of emissions.</p>		
b) Public awareness, professional training and creation of networks between national bodies of developing countries,	On 28 October in the framework of realization of UNDP project «Creation of capacity on Clean Development Mechanism in Republic of Uzbekistan» on the Internet-portal of Ministry of Economy of Republic	Following workshops were held on the issues of CDM:  Module 1: Carbon financing;	Better understanding of CDM -issues and of carbon financing among the potential project designers,	Needs in implementation of projects on strengthening the capacity of CDM with	

Scopes, requirements and fields of activities in the area of capacity building (according to Decision 29/CMP.1)	Summary of activities	The best practice	Lessons learnt	Demands and/or gaps	Reference information
<p>non-governmental organizations, public sector and all stakeholders, especially with the purpose of development of knowledge and skills related to the project cycle of CDM;</p>	<p>of Uzbekistan the site (<a href="http://www.mineconomy.uz/cdm">www.mineconomy.uz/cdm</a>) of National Body of MCD in Uzbekistan was started. The main goal of creation of this Internet resource is the increase of public awareness, informing of National state and private companies and foreign partners about possibilities of development and realization of projects involving the investments of CDM in Uzbekistan.</p> <p>On the site the information about the activities of National body on CDM - projects is presented as well as institutional framework of CDM, procedure of approval of CDM -projects and existing legislative base, portfolio of potential CDM -projects; more detailed information about projects approved by Interdepartmental Council. The materials of workshops on the issues of Clean Development Mechanism held in Uzbekistan in the last years, the documents of Executive Council on CDM, guidelines on elaboration of the project-and-technical documentation for the large- and small-scale CDM -projects, existing formats of different documents and adopted methodologies are presented. Key national ministries and agencies which are the initiators of the majority of CDM -projects are presented. Statistics of CDM, diagrams of the registered CDM -projects over</p>	<p>Module 2: Institutional framework for CDM and procedures of CDM -projects;</p> <p>Module 3: CDM in the sector of renewable energy;</p> <p>Module 4: CDM -projects on the entrainment and utilization of methane;</p> <p>Regional projects;</p> <p>Presentation of book «Equal exchange: estimation of fair cost for carbon», 14 May 2008;</p> <p>Discussion of emission factor for the national energy pool un the production of power to the electricity supply network, 25 June 2008;</p> <p>Training «The behaviour regarding carbon negotiations», 21 August 2008;</p> <p>Round table: "Results of checking the conformity</p>	<p>improvement of skill on preparation and realization of CDM - projects.</p>	<p>support of international financing organizations.</p>	

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	sectors and expected mean-annual volume of CER regarding the recipient countries, carbon costs on CDM -market and the answers to the questions being often asked by CDM -investors are also shown.	<p>methodologies for preparation of CDM -projects", 18 September 2008;</p> <p>Training workshop and series of consultations on CDM-projects in the field of utilization of landfill gas and bio-gas, 14 October 2008;</p> <p>Workshop on financing CDM-projects, 28 November 2008;</p> <p>Workshop on "Preparation and realization of CDM -projects in Uzbekistan and opportunities of Uzbek-German cooperation", 17 March 2009;</p> <p>Regional training workshop «Introduction to Clean Development Mechanism» (Namangan);</p> <p>Risk assessment and management of CDM-projects in Uzbekistan, 13-14 May 2009;</p> <p>Termez: second regional</p>			

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		<p>workshop on capacity building for Clean Development Mechanism in Uzbekistan, 15 June 2009;</p> <p>Training workshop «Realization of program CDM-projects in Uzbekistan», 22 July 2009</p>			
<p>c) Support and assistance to communication, cooperation and creation of networks between the appointed national bodies of developing countries by Executive Council of Clean Development Mechanism and other entities participating in CDM-activities;</p>	<p>National Body on CDM in Uzbekistan has well-established contacts with many potential CDM-investors from the developed countries.</p> <p>At present 6 projects on CDM of Uzbekistan are registered at Executive Council of Clean Development Mechanism at UN FCCC.</p>	<p>Close coordination with consulting agencies and Executive Council on FCCC CDM provides for getting the needed consulting assistance.</p>	<p>A good deal of work was done in Uzbekistan on elaboration of legislative basis regulating investment activities which corresponds to the international standards. The legislative base is established in the Republic for the attracting of foreign investors, which regulate and stimulate the activities of foreign investors. Foreign investors who invest their funds to the development of sectors of economy of the country are granted the</p>	<p>Demand in coordination with regional and international information networks on CDM and CDM-funds for the exchange of experience and financial support</p>	

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			<p>beneficial conditions of investments.</p> <p>By the Decision of President of Republic of Uzbekistan foreign investors who make direct investments to the projects of Clean Development Mechanism are granted the discounts as exemption of profits (return) taxes on the territory of Republic of Uzbekistan.</p>		
<p>d) Support in the broadening of participation in CDM held in relation to the sessions of Conference of Parties acting as the meeting of Parties of Kyoto Protocol and in the sessions of subsidiary bodies;</p>	<p>Experts of Uzbekistan on climate change regularly participate in the sessions of Conference of Parties, of subsidiary bodies, in the meetings of Parties of Kyoto Protocol, in negotiating process.</p>	<p>Propagation of knowledge and experience of the experts of Uzbekistan in the activities of Kyoto Protocol and CDM.</p>	<p>Regularly participation of our experts in international meetings and symposia makes it possible to improve the process of decision making on the issues of climate change at the national level.</p>	<p>Lack of funds for participation of group (team) of experts of the country.</p>	
<p>f) Strengthening of capacity in the formulation of activities and policy in the field of</p>	<p>Implementation of UNDP project "Creation of capacity on Clean Development Mechanisms in Uzbekistan" (2006 up to</p>	<p>Elaboration of legislative acts which grant the additional discounts to the companies which make investments to</p>	<p>Strengthening of capacity is continuous and augmenting process which requires</p>	<p>Systematic training workshops, consultations of international experts,</p>	

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climate change and their integration to the other political instruments in the context of sustainable development.	now).	CDM-projects; consulting to the project designers.	regular activities.	exchange of knowledge, especially on the issues of validation, registration and certification are required.	