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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

**Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

**Thirty-eighth session**

**Bonn, 3–14 June 2013**

Item 13 of the provisional agenda

**Capacity-building**

**Views on specific issues to be considered at the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Durban Forum and on the potential enhancement of its organization and information on activities undertaken to implement the framework for capacity-building in developing countries**

**Submissions from Parties**

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by decision 4/CP.12, paragraph 1(a), invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, annually, information on the activities 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 decision 6/CMP.2, paragraph 1(a), invited Parties to submit information on activities they have undertaken pursuant to decision 29/CMP.1 and invited relevant multilateral and bilateral agencies and the private sector to provide reports documenting their support for the implementation of the framework undertaken pursuant to decision 29/CMP.1.
3. The COP, by decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 75(a–c), invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 18 February 2013, information on the activities that they have undertaken pursuant to decisions 2/CP.7, 2/CP.10, 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17, as well as views on specific issues to be considered at the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building and on the potential enhancement of its organization.
4. The CMP also, by decision 10/CMP.8, paragraph 3, invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by the same date, their views as part of their annual submissions in accordance with decision 4/CP.12 on specific thematic issues related to capacity-building for the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in developing countries, to be considered at the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building.

**FCCC/SBI/2013/MISC.4**

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5. The secretariat has received six such submissions.<sup>1</sup> 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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<sup>1</sup> Also available at <<http://unfccc.int/5902.php>>.

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

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\* This submission is supported by Albania, Croatia, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

**ORGANIZATION OF THE SECOND AND SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS OF THE DURBAN FORUM ON CAPACITY-BUILDING UNDER THE SBI**

**Views from Parties on specific issues to be considered at the second meeting of the Durban Forum and on the potential enhancement of the organization of the Durban Forum on capacity building.**

**Submission by Algeria**

Algeria congratulates the UNFCCC Secretariat for organizing the first meeting of the Durban Forum on Capacity Building, which provides an adequate space addressing this issue, as an important one for many developing countries and sharing their views on the establishment of a work program.

Algeria welcomes also the organization of the second meeting of the above Forum that must serve as an opportunity to raise adequate solutions on specific matters. In this context, we underline the necessity to implement capacity building activities at the national level, taking into account best practices and successful stories.

The second meeting of the Duran Forum on Capacity Building shall follow the same format as the first. More time should be allocated to possible actions to be implemented within countries with similarities. Discussions should be focused on:

- Synergies between stakeholders, programs and action dealing with Capacity Building;
- Preparation and implementation of NAPS,
- Mitigation, in some key areas like renewable energy technologies, sustainable low-carbon development pathways, etc.
- Improving efficiency in the preparation of the NAMAs by developing countries.
- Research and development.
- The link with the issue of technology transfer.
- Financial support.
- Monitoring and review.
- The role of the private sector and civil society.
- Summary of presentations, discussions and possible recommendations.

**Submission by Australia, Canada, Japan, and the United States on Capacity-building under the Convention**

Australia, Canada, Japan, and the United States welcome the opportunity to submit their views on capacity-building under the Convention in response to decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 75. We are looking forward to the second session of the Durban Forum for in-depth discussion on capacity-building, and hope that this submission can help the session organization and engender fruitful discussions. Further, we note that this next session will continue to contribute to the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building activities.

In our view, it is important to keep in mind and work to implement our mandate from Durban (paragraph 144), by continuing to feature presentations from Parties, representatives of the relevant bodies established under the Convention, and relevant experts and practitioners, to share their experiences and exchange ideas, best practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of capacity-building activities. In particular, we note that there were several bodies—such as the Adaptation Committee and the Technology Mechanism—which were not covered in the first session of the Forum, and these should be given the opportunity to present their perspectives. Other key contributors could be asked to provide updates on their experiences. To add to the conversation from the previous Forum, this might include representatives from engineering associations, consulting firms, research institutions, and UN agencies. Information provided by the stakeholders in the first session of the Durban Forum was widely considered useful, and enabled Parties to discuss relevant issues in a practical manner. As such, a similar arrangement for the participation by a wide range of stakeholders going forward is welcomed. In order to assist presenters in preparing for their participation, facilitation by the secretariat in an expedient way is highly appreciated.

One area where we believe it would be useful for the Durban Forum to focus at its next session is on the relationship between long-term planning and capacity-building as this relates to climate change. Recently, there have been increased efforts in developing countries toward elaborating long-term plans for climate change in both the areas of mitigation and adaptation. While the importance of such a trend is generally acknowledged in the UNFCCC process, information and experiences relevant to such long-term planning undertakings, including those specifically requested by the UNFCCC, the relationship of capacity-building to such processes and programs—which is manifold and rich—has not yet been shared by Parties and stakeholders. It is important to take a close look at relevant practices and help Parties and other stakeholders understand how capacity-building is relevant to and an integral part of these processes. Already, many Parties and institutions have significant experience with, for instance, long-term adaptation planning or developing low-emissions development strategies, which can offer key insights on capacity-building as more countries address these challenges. We think a focus on this issue would form an interesting and useful basis for discussion in the Durban Forum.

The Durban Forum could also invite Parties and stakeholders to provide information on their practices to monitor and review the effectiveness of capacity-building at the national level. Among existing practices, including those from the broader development cooperation community, as well as national programmes, there are useful, substantive, and well-tested approaches to monitoring and evaluation. Providing a space to share such lessons learned to continue the iterative process of building capacity to address climate change issues in developing countries, will also contribute to the established objective of the Durban Forum.

## **China's Submission on the Organization of the Second and Subsequent Meetings of the Durban Forum on Capacity Building**

Pursuant to FCCC/CP/2012/L.14/Rev.1/ paragraph 75 (a) to (c), and FCCC/SBI/2012/L.38, paragraph 3, China would like to submit the following views:

1. A two-year work programme should be prepared under SBI with a view to further strengthening the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity building, developing a comprehensive, integrated and balanced set of evaluation indicators, and assessing the activities by developed countries in supporting developing countries capacity building.
2. With regard to specific issues to be considered at the second meeting of the Durban Forum pursuant to paragraph 144 of FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1, China reiterates that the objective of the Durban Forum is to further strengthen the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity building.
3. Subjects for discussions at the Forum should be identified annually with a view to formalizing measures and the way forward for enhanced capacity building in the ADP. China proposes the following specific themes for discussion at the second meeting:
  - Needs and priority areas of developing countries in capacity building;
  - Gaps between the needs of capacity building in developing countries and the available support from developed countries;
  - Evaluation of indicators measuring the capacity building support from developed countries to developing countries.
4. Regarding ways to improve the organization of the Durban Forum, more interactive format for discussion should be explored. For example, the form of round-table can be introduced to allow adequate interactions and discussions for information sharing and lessons learnt among Parties.
5. Pursuant to paragraph 5 of decision 1/CP.17, capacity building is one of the elements in the Durban Platform process, which requires equal treatment with the other elements.

**SUBMISSION BY IRELAND AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES**

**This submission is supported by Albania, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of  
Macedonia and Serbia.**

**Subject: Organization of the second and subsequent meetings of the Durban Forum on  
Capacity-building (SBI)**

**Organization of the second meeting of the Durban Forum on Capacity-building:  
specific issues related to capacity-building for the implementation of the Kyoto  
Protocol (SBI)**

**Capacity-building under the Convention (SBI) (ANNUAL)**

**Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol (SBI) (ANNUAL)**

**1. Introduction**

In the report of its 15th session (2012), the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention decided in paragraph 67, that the “second meeting of the Durban Forum, to be held during the thirty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, shall explore potential ways to further enhance the implementation of capacity-building at the national level”.

The EU considers that the first Durban Forum for in-depth discussion on capacity-building was a very useful way to share experiences, exchange ideas, best practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of capacity-building activities. The EU will engage actively into the second Durban Forum exploring the implementation of capacity-building at the national level and looks forward to continue to work in a positive and inspiring spirit in the forthcoming Durban Forums.

The EU welcomes the opportunity, as invited in paragraph 68, to submit information on its approach to capacity-building activities undertaken pursuant to decisions 2/CP.7, 2/CP. 10, 1/CP. 16 and 2/CP. 17, aiming the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries.

The EU regards capacity-building as fundamental to enabling the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention. Capacity-building is by nature a cross-cutting issue, therefore the EU considers a strong capacity-building element a substantial and integral part of development activities in the area of mitigation, adaptation and climate financing in developing countries. Building on its extensive experience in the area of climate change development assistance the EU strives to provide country-driven and comprehensive capacity-building, combined with qualitative and quantitative methods for monitoring its impact, when appropriate. EU support for capacity-building is therefore not based on a global approach, it builds on each country's situation and links capacity-building to specific needs and challenges. Monitoring its impact is therefore a real challenge which cannot be addressed through global or standard approaches, but requires efforts also from the developing countries to provide information on their experiences, lessons learned and opportunities to enhance capacity to address climate change. EU's financial support for capacity-building is provided through various channels, including bilateral, multilateral or private sector cooperation.

The current submission includes a summary of the lessons learnt with regard to capacity-building at the national level, followed a short overview of the areas of support for capacity-building provided by the EU, and a section containing examples for climate-related capacity-building initiatives undertaken at the national level.

## 2. Applying capacity-building on the national level: trends and lessons learnt from the EU experience

Capacity development is at the heart of the EU development assistance<sup>1</sup>, in line with the provisions of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action. EU's development activities in the field of climate change are based on, and emphasize the importance of, the principles of national ownership, stakeholder participation, country-driven demand, cooperation between donors and across programmes, and impact assessment and monitoring (when appropriate). Due to the fact that almost all development activities undertaken by the EU and its member-states include a capacity-building component(s) and given the high number and volume of development programmes supported, it is impossible to estimate and single out the full extent of financial support provided by the EU explicitly for the purposes of capacity-building. Since EU support is partner country driven, only information from partner countries can give the complete picture of capacity building support and activities and their effectiveness.

Based on diverse and extensive experience the EU is able to identify the following lessons learnt and trends related to the development, practical implementation and monitoring of capacity-building activities at the national level, which aim the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries (annex to decision 2/CP.7)

- **National ownership.** Lasting positive impact of capacity-building support is highly dependent on the active engagement and participation of national institutions. Moreover, capacity-building projects should be designed, managed and monitored in close cooperation with local partners, e.g. national institutions and focal points, local private sector and civil society stakeholders. This serves the double purpose of ensuring capacity-building meets the needs and requirements of the partner country, while at the same time safeguarding and extending the positive impact of the capacity development activities.
- **Cross-cutting issue.** Capacity-building at the national level can be applied in a number of areas related to climate change and take a multitude of forms. It is important, however, to always remember to include a capacity-building element in the development phase of the assistance project. The EU adopts a far-reaching approach with regard to capacity-building: almost every climate-related programme supported by the EU contains a robust capacity-building component. Not only climate-related interventions need to include capacity-building: it is also essential that countries integrate the climate risk in their country systems or sector policies, such as in energy, agriculture, rural development or health. This is another dimension in the cross-cutting nature of CB related to climate change.
- **Iterative application.** For optimal results, capacity-building requires long-lasting engagement. A flexible approach building on already acquired competences and adaptive to changing national circumstances should be employed. A long-term capacity-building engagement in developing countries should include an internal (as opposed to *external*) evaluation and re-evaluation of capacity development needs, identification of gaps, setting up of goals and monitoring progress towards their achievement at a national level.
- **Institutional development.** The EU and its member states have gained positive experience in strengthening or/and establishing national climate change institutions and focal points, providing assistance in the preparation of national climate change plans and communications, and encouraging engagement into the climate change negotiation process. Supporting national governments through projects and programmes with a strong capacity- and institution-building component should lead to mainstreaming climate change into the public policy and the regulatory framework of the state. Clear political signals are a necessary condition for mobilizing the private sector capital and for raising social engagement with regard to climate change.
- **Targeting the appropriate stakeholders.** In order to ensure a long-lasting impact of CB activities, these need to reach the right persons. Adaptation in agriculture has to be implemented with government services but also by smallholder farmers and farmers' organisations. All play a different role at a different level and CB actions need to be tailored to the particular needs of each type of stakeholder. In this regard, it is of particular importance to factor in the **gender dimension** in tackling climate change. In many cases, women are at the front line when climate-related actions are to be implemented. It is true for adaptation, as women often play a crucial role in agriculture or small livestock management, but it is true as well for mitigation action, if these

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<sup>1</sup> For more information on EU's approach to capacity development, please consult [www.capacity4dev.eu](http://www.capacity4dev.eu).



relate to energy management such as fuel-wood for domestic use, adoption of improved stoves, etc. Additionally, the capacity of women as decision makers in climate-related decisions needs to be strengthened.

- **Private sector engagement.** Especially in emerging and fast growing economies private sector has a key role to play in stirring the development of the national economy onto a sustainable, low-carbon path. Moreover, private sector engagement usually has positive implication not only on a national, but also on a regional and international level. Support for national institutions should therefore be coupled with capacity-building activities targeting for private sector.
- **Regional and Global networking.** Many approaches on how to enable adaptation, develop mitigation actions or acquire climate financing are already available. Capacity-building via networking can mitigate policy risks and learning-by-doing costs, while at the same time providing suitable and timely solutions to specific challenges. However, in order to benefit and effectively contribute to the international exchange of best practices, a certain level of national institutional development is indispensable. The EU and its member-states are actively engaged in the development of global partner networks and a number of programs provide assistance to developing countries interested in participating in those platforms.

### 3. EU support for climate-related capacity-building at the national level

The EU supports a wide range of climate-related capacity development actions at the national level. This includes strengthening local institutional capacity for:

- Adaptation to the negative effects of climate change through: enhancing national institutions' and stakeholders' capabilities to analyse and predict the impact of climate change; support for the development and implementation of national plans, policies and measures; creating an environment for active dissemination of information, raising of public awareness and exchange of best practices.
- Mitigation of greenhouse gases via: assistance in the preparation of baseline scenarios, cost-benefit analysis, GHG-inventories on national and sectoral level; enhancing capabilities to monitor, report and verify GHG-data; supporting local institutions and the private sector with the development and implementation of low-carbon strategies and nationally appropriate mitigation actions.
- Climate financing by: creating capacities, which enable access to existing bilateral, multilateral and private capital financing options for diverse projects in the area of climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- Integration (mainstreaming) of climate change into national policies, strategies and plans as well as into country systems (planning, budgeting, reporting, procurement, etc.)
- Participation in the international climate change negotiation process through: assisting the preparation of national communications, consulting national focal points, creating an environment for exchange, coordination and debate on climate political goals and strategies.

## 4. Relevant examples of activities supported by the EU and its Member States

### 4.1 Capacity-building for mitigation

#### *CDM Capacity Development Project, Uganda* (Belgium)

The Climate Change Unit (CCU) of the Ministry of Water and Environment of Uganda is implementing the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Capacity Development Project, with financial support from the Government of Belgium through the Belgian Development Agency (BTC) in Uganda.

This 4-year project (2011 – 2014) seeks to strengthen the capacity of individuals and institutions of both state and non-state actors in the successful development and implementation of CDM projects in Uganda by

1. providing on-the-job training in the development of CDM projects in Uganda to a number of local consultants
2. organising a series of in-depth training sessions focusing on particular topics related to the CDM, targeting mid-level and senior professionals in both government and private sector

3. developing a national grid emission factor and standardized baselines in close collaboration with government entities and publish it on the CCU website
  4. streamlining CDM related procedures and making them publicly available in order to improve transparency and facilitate the efficient processing of Letters of Approvals and other CDM-related documentation.
- (<http://www.ccu.go.ug/index.php/projects>)

### ***Development of CDM PoAs / NAMAs in Rwanda and Mozambique***

(Belgium)

- The Climate Change Service of the Belgian Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment is supporting the development of four CDM Programmes of Activities/Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions in Rwanda and Mozambique (2012 – 2016). Under each initiative, the selected consultants will organise workshops for local stakeholders and will provide hands-on training to the Co-ordinating and Managing Entities/NAMA co-ordinators in carrying out their tasks.
- The Climate Change Service supported also the organization of a conference in the Chinese province of Hunan in December 2012 aimed at raising awareness and promoting sustainable development in the context of the carbon market and low-emission development strategies. The conference focused on practical integration of sustainable development aspects in CDM projects and on how well-crafted emission trading systems can contribute to low-emission development strategies in the context of sustainable development.

([http://www.climatechange.be/jicdm tender/head.php3?id\\_rubrique=12&fs=](http://www.climatechange.be/jicdm tender/head.php3?id_rubrique=12&fs=))

### ***25 countries – Low Emission Capacity-Building Programme: A global initiative to support NAMA, LEDS and MRV***

(Germany, European Commission)

This global initiative aims at supporting developing and emerging countries in their national climate change mitigation efforts, low emissions development strategies and enhanced measuring, reporting and verification systems. The methodology follows a country-driven and multi-stakeholder approach, with participation of both the public and the private sectors. It is based on focused capacity-building activities addressing collection of relevant data, identification of key actions in selected sectors, design of measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems, linkages with outcomes and processes of National Communications.

One of the countries in which the LECB programme works is Argentina. In this country, the LECB efforts are contributing to strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat of the Environment and Sustainable Development to lead the process of policy dialogue and formulation to support mitigation strategies. Such a process is indeed a complex task requiring coordination at several levels of government with the participation of a wide spectrum of stakeholders.

The following three specific objectives were agreed:

- a) Support knowledge generation and transfer allowing a positioning of Climate Change in the design of development policies and strategies.
- b) Develop capacities by promoting sector-based dialogue and synergies in existing plans, programs and policies.
- c) Design and implement an advocacy and communications plan on Climate Change to better position the subject into the political agenda.

The project thus supports the public and private sector to formalize a joint strategy towards greenhouse gases reduction. This joint work with all stakeholders in a given sector allows building capacities on both sides on the same basis, therefore facilitating common understanding of the challenges and on the solutions that can be implemented. The idea is to start working in the petrochemical and fertilizer industry and then replicate the experience in other industrial sectors in Argentina. These sectors were selected because 1- there was agreement to move forward on these issues by private companies, 2- the significant incidence on the total emissions of the country (especially ammonia and urea) and 3- the demonstration effect it will have on a wide range of private actors.

## ***Brazil – Support to the Amazon Fund***

(Germany)

Since 2009, Germany supports the Amazon Fund (Fundo Amazônia) through different capacity-building activities. The Amazon Fund is managed by the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) and aims at raising donations for non-reimbursable investments in efforts to prevent, monitor and combat deforestation, as well as to promote the preservation and sustainable use of forests in the Amazon Biome. The capacity-building measures supported by Germany<sup>2</sup> aim at facilitating the access of various target groups to the resources of the Fund. They support the identification of strategic financing opportunities through technical studies on sustainable production systems, expert roundtables and workshops, as well as developing guidelines and selection criteria for the Amazon Fund's first call for proposals. In addition, the Germany contributed 18 million EUR grant funding to the Amazon Fund.

The measures supported by Germany help to enable the Amazon Fund to support itself capacity-building measures in the Amazon region. These measures cover a wide range of issues related to REDD+ readiness, e.g. monitoring of deforestation. This underlines the leverage potential of capacity-building measures.

## ***MENA Countries – Training on integrating renewables into the electricity grid***

(Germany)

Conditions in the MENA countries (Middle East and North Africa) are excellent for generating renewable energy. They would be able to use it not only to meet the growing demand for electricity in the region itself in a way that is climate-friendly and sustainable but also to develop their potential for exporting electricity. However, to harness this potential and achieve vigorous expansion in the share of grid-connected wind energy, photovoltaic and solar thermal energy and biogas/biomass used in combined heat and power generation, knowledge of energy grid integration systems is essential.

The project supported by Germany<sup>3</sup> delivers basic and further training on renewable energy grid integration; its target group consists of technical and professional personnel in key institutions in the private and public energy sector. It provides the personnel with the skills and knowledge needed both for grid operations and to develop an enabling economic and policy environment for the energy sector. The training will focus on transmission and distribution grids, flexible conventional energy generation, storage systems, consumption management and communication technologies for flexible system control. Plans for the basic and further training include seminars, workshops and webinars in English and a mobile exhibition in English, French and Arabic.

The Renewables Academy (RENAC) works closely in this field with a crosscutting transnational project of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) supporting the establishment of the Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (RCREE) in the MENA region. Apart from climate change mitigation and reducing dependence on energy imports, the project also aims to promote the sustainable development of energy supply systems.

## ***Policy Innovation Systems for Clean Energy Security***

(United Kingdom)

**Bioenergy in East Africa** – The UK is supporting the **Policy Innovation Systems for Clean Energy Security (PISCES)** research programme that aims to develop innovative knowledge on energy from biomass, to support improved access to energy and better livelihoods for poor people in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. For example, PISCES' research has helped Kenya map its bioenergy resources and plan a more sustainable approach to bioenergy policies. In Tanzania, the private sector is partnering with PISCES on field trials of the most promising local modified plant oils to replace diesel in small generators, power tillers and irrigation pumps. PISCES is also working in partnership with Kiwira & Laustsen (K&L), a local company, who are manufacturing 30,000 agricultural waste gasifier

<sup>2</sup> By the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

<sup>3</sup> on behalf of the International Climate Initiative (ICI) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

stoves (Jiko Bomba), which PISCES helped to develop and test, as a clean energy solution that will help reduce the numbers of people with poor health caused by indoor air pollution and reduce extensive wood use for cooking. Gasifier stoves convert biomass fuels into burnable gases by heating them to very high temperatures, which creates a clean flame allowing for healthier cooking compared to conventional stoves or fires. The UK is providing **£4 million Fast Start finance** to support PISCES research. For more information on PISCES see [www.pisc.es.or.ke](http://www.pisc.es.or.ke)

### ***Brazil – Reducing Deforestation in the Brazilian Cerrado Programme***

(United Kingdom)

The UK is supporting the **Reducing Deforestation in the Brazilian Cerrado Programme** which aims to reduce deforestation by improving compliance with the forest code, registration of land ownership and by supporting measures to prevent and deal with forest fires. This project will contribute to reduced rates of deforestation, a reduced rate of biodiversity loss, poverty reduction and reduced greenhouse gas emissions in the Cerrado biome. The UK will provide a total of **£10 million Fast Start funding** to this programme.

### ***Uganda – GET FiT***

(United Kingdom, Germany, Norway)

The UK is supporting **GET FiT**, a project which will provide results based support to enable small-scale, private sector, on-grid renewable energy projects in Uganda to get to completion. This will help meet the anticipated increased energy demand in Uganda and avoid either an energy shortfall or the use of 'quick to build' temporary fossil fuel installations. GET FiT (with additional support from other donors) will support the development of up to 125MW power capacity across 15 renewable energy plants, facilitate energy access to 2.1 million people and save the Ugandan electricity buyer up to £2.7bn between 2014 to 2035, enabling them to buy renewable energy instead of more expensive fossil fuel energy. GET FiT will provide a grant to private sector power developers to top-up the tariff that the Ugandan buyer pays to make building power plants economically viable and facilitating World Bank guarantees to cover payment default and political risks. **It will also provide capacity building support to the Ugandan Energy Regulatory Authority**. The project aims to demonstrate to the private sector that investment in a perceived high-risk, poor country is financially viable, whilst demonstrating to developing countries that support to renewables, cost-reflective tariffs and the right regulatory regime will help attract private investment. The UK is providing **Fast Start finance** to GET FiT in 2012.

### ***African region - Capacity building for the development of national policies on climate change***

(France)

The objective of this project, co-financed by the French development agency and the French GEF, is to support pilot countries in Africa (LDCs and PRI) in the process of developing Low-emission and Climate-Resilient National Development Strategy, in order to :

Elaborate national actions plans in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve adaptation of economies to the impacts of climate change, and develop the economic valuation of potential sequestration and national institutional capacity building;

Develop attractiveness of these countries to national and international funding for climate change, public and private, by making their strategy and policies credible in this area;

Implement a first concrete and operational experience that can serve as a basis for capitalization and methodology support to the definition and development of national climate policies in developing countries.

## ***Latin-American & Caribbean region - Regional Gateway for Climate Change Action in Latin American and the Caribbean (REGATTA-UNEP)***

(Spain)

REGATTA's objective is to strengthen capacity and knowledge sharing of climate change technologies and experiences for adaptation and mitigation in Latin America and the Caribbean. Its design and development is aligned with the international climate change negotiations and the establishment of the Technology Mechanism. In this sense, REGATTA pilots the establishment of a regional network of technology centres to support Latin American and Caribbean countries in meeting their technology requirements for low carbon and climate resilient development.

REGATTA provides on demand technical assistance to stakeholders in the areas identified as priorities by the countries (i) agriculture and water in relation to climate change adaptation, and (ii) energy efficiency, renewable energy and agriculture in the area of mitigation. The REGATTA project takes also into account the RIOCC (Iberoamerican Network of Climate Change Offices) priorities and has been presented in the annual meetings of the Network. Spain is the main donor of the REGATTA project (5 million Euros). During 2012-2013 several workshops took place or will take place in the field of Mitigation. All the related information can be found in [www.climatechange-regatta.org](http://www.climatechange-regatta.org), two concrete examples are specified below:

- July 2012 (Montevideo, Uruguay): Regional workshop on climate change mitigation in the agriculture sector (NAMAs Development). Organised through the Instituto Torcuato di Tella
- July 2013 (place tbc): Regional workshop on "Tools and Methodologies for the development and implementation of Mitigation policies"

### **4.2 Capacity-building for adaptation**

#### ***Tanzania – Chololo Eco-village: an integrated approach to adaptation and resilience*** (European Commission: Global Climate Change Alliance(GCCA))

Chololo village, located in one of the drought prone regions of Tanzania, is made up of vulnerable and deprived farming families, using rain fed agriculture, subsistence farming, communal grazing, and thus dependent on natural resources for livelihood.

Seeking to strengthen capacity of vulnerable rural communities to adapt to climate change, the pilot project aimed at transforming Chololo into a thriving eco-village – a model of good practice in climate change adaptation and mitigation. It worked closely with all villagers to identify, test, evaluate and share innovative adaptation technologies and approaches; to support the village community to adopt and implement land use plans and natural resource management practices; to empower women to act at the forefront of the transformation, with increased authority and reduced workload and to increase household food security and income, and improve livelihoods.

What has been achieved so far? 400 farmers and their families now have improved food security thanks to the introduction of drought resistant, high-yielding, early-maturing seeds and supply of improved cattle and cocks. The village water supply system was restored, roof catchment for rainwater installed at the village school and a sub-surface dam and a sand dam, to capture water in the nearby river, were constructed. In addition, 133 villagers were trained on afforestation and nursery management, and planted 14,500 tree seedlings and 3,000 trees. As regards energy efficiency, 10 domestic biogas plants were constructed and are now functioning, 60 energy saving cooking stoves are used by families.

Several high-ranking officials from the Government, as well as Medias, visited the village which raised the awareness of many communities in the country, leading to wide-ranging efforts to scale-up and replicate the initiative.

## ***Peru – QESPIKUNA: Capacity building of local authorities and civil society actors for the integration of DRM in the sustainable development planning***

(European Commission)

Peru is one of the most bio-diverse countries, with the most productive sea, one of the largest portions of the Amazon forest, and the Andean glaciers representing 70% of the ice surface in the tropics. Many rural communities live in difficult conditions in sometimes harsh environmental conditions: they are highly vulnerable to and badly affected by the effects of climate change.

In order to reduce this vulnerability, "QESPIKUNA", an action supported by the NGO Practical Action together with local communities, has prioritized work in three regions of the Peruvian Andes to strengthen the capacities of local authorities and civil society for the integration of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in local sustainable development planning. The project seeks to disseminate and apply political and economic tools to allow appropriate social development planning and greater coordination and transparency among the institutions involved, prioritizing the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT).

## ***Vietnam meteorology capacity building***

(Finland)

Finland has supported bilateral institutional capacity development through twinning between the National Hydrometeorological Service of Vietnam (NHMS) and the Finnish Meteorological Institute since 2009. The capacity building activities are based on peer learning through concrete development actions in Vietnam and have included e.g. installation of automatic weather stations, installation and maintenance of real-time observation database, joint development of a weather radar composite products, project management exercises and three general study tours to Finland to learn about FMI best practices and e.g hands-on maintenance of weather stations with a group of maintenance technicians. The activities are designed according to key development needs and long-term strategy of the NHMS. The capacity building actions have been very successful in providing an increased level of strategic planning and technical capacity.

The approach of learning through knowledge transfer from an advanced national weather service to Vietnam is effective as it focuses the work on specific issues where significant progress can be made. The building of stronger institutions is tied to the overall development objectives and is in line with the cross-cutting objectives of the Government of Finland. The enhanced service capacity of NMHS will benefit all weather and climate-sensitive sectors of the society and will help in addressing the increasing extreme events resulting from climate change. The capacity building activities using the Institutional Cooperation Instrument (ICI) of Finnish development cooperation planned for government institutions' twinning programmes are also connected to other initiatives of the World Bank and Finland and thereby develop the technical capacity to absorb major modernization efforts planned for the future.

## ***Inventory of Methods for Adaptation to Climate Change***

(Germany)

The **Inventory of Methods for Adaptation to Climate Change** (IMACC) is a world-wide project being elaborated by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) together with the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK)<sup>4</sup>.

IMACC supports the development, compilation and **application of tools and methods enhancing decision making processes** for adaptation to climate change. It informs decision-making in policy and planning processes in seven countries, namely **Grenada, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Philippines, South Africa, and Tunisia**. The project encourages **South-South exchange** and peer-to-peer advice between adaptation practitioners and decision makers

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<sup>4</sup> on behalf of the International Climate Initiative (ICI) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety ---(BMU)

through workshops, webinars and via the online platform [AdaptationCommunity.net](http://AdaptationCommunity.net). This international **Inventory of Methods** makes the countries' experiences available to the global knowledge base by systematically documenting experiences of method application. Thereby, it provides decision makers with methods and tools to foster adaptation planning and action at a national and sub-national level.

Tunisia, for example, is actively developing adaptation strategies. In cooperation with IMACC and the GIZ project Support to the implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>5</sup>, Tunisia develops a national metadata catalogue that provides links to available data necessary for crucial steps in adaptation planning, such as vulnerability analyses. The catalogue discloses where to find which kind of data and describes when, where and how it was gathered. At present 5 Tunisian institutions (among them the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Meteorology Institute) are installing the catalogue and are trained in data management. Each institution is responsible for contributing their geographical metadata as well as providing appropriate descriptions. More institutions will follow in order to broaden the scope of the national metadata base and ease the search for data essential in adaptation planning.

### ***Uganda – Improving livelihoods and food security in rural Uganda***

(Ireland, GCCA)

Climate change poses a significant threat to Uganda because of its predicted effect on agriculture, food security and soil and water resources. The project is tackling this threat by focusing on the sustainable improvement of livelihoods and food security for the rural population. The aim is to strengthen the resilience of the rural population and the agricultural production systems in the central part of the cattle corridor, and to build the capacities of communities, commercial farmers and the Government of Uganda to cope with climate change. Ireland has provided €11 million for the project through the EU's Global Climate Change Alliance.

The project has three key components: strengthening knowledge and capacities for climate change adaptation; creating better access for livestock to water; and improving the resilience of agricultural production systems in the cattle corridor. The project will run from 2012 to 2016.

Good progress has been made in consultation and engagement with partners including local governments, ministries and other development partners. This has provided the opportunity to assess the potential for using existing structures and implementation modalities for the project, as well as assessing complementarities and alignment with existing projects and programmes.

Following the conclusion of the Memorandum of Understanding between the FAO and the Government of Uganda in August 2012, the project has moved from inception to launch. The definition of all the key actions has been finalised, a monitoring and evaluation system has been established and major procurement of technical assistance and other core services has been undertaken. Experience shows the need to work closely with farmer groups and the private sector, which are the key drivers of agriculture and forestry in Uganda. In the water sector, there is a need to address the lack of community involvement which can be a cause of failure due to lack of ownership of infrastructure and poor operation and maintenance.

### ***Cambodia – Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA)***

(Sweden, Denmark, European Commission)

Sweden is, together with EU, UNDP and Danida, supporting national capacity development and institutional strengthening in Cambodia through the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA). The CCCA's overall objective is to strengthen the capacity of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) to fulfill its mandate to address climate change. The support is strategically important to build climate change adaptation capacity and in order to make the government better prepared to receive and manage climate change funds. The capacity building and institutional strengthening activities include, inter alia: i) the establishment of a climate fund and a fund secretariat which are

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<sup>5</sup> funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

integrated in the Climate Change Department within the Ministry of Environment; ii) establishment of an inter-ministerial technical team specialised on climate issues has been established to provide support to the National Committee on Climate Change; iii) the establishment of a knowledge and information platform; and iv) strengthening capacity of government officials to actively manage climate change issues and participate in national and international climate change dialogue. The total budget is 10 MUSD.

### ***Bolivia – Peri-urban water and sanitation programme (PASAP)***

(Sweden, European Commission)

Together with EU, Sweden supports strengthened institutional capacity building for climate change adaptation in Bolivia through support to the Bolivian government, Ministry of Water and Environment, to implement the sector programme PASAP which is based on the national plan for basic sanitation. The overall objective of PASAP is to improve the livelihoods of people living in poverty in peri-urban areas focusing on sustainable management of water resources and promoting water and sanitation systems that are resilient to climate change. Indicators for climate change adaptation have been developed in order to ensure that climate-resilient water and sanitation systems are implemented e.g. in terms of more efficient water use, installing low-consumption appliances, and treating waste water. The support from EU and Sweden for the overall intervention is 28 million Euro, out of which the capacity building component amounts to 2 million Euro.

### ***Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience***

(United Kingdom)

The **Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR)** supports country-led, adaptation programmes such as growing drought resistant crops, improving irrigation systems, redesigning water storage infrastructure, protecting communities from floods and developing hydropower. It currently supports 9 pilot countries (Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, Yemen and Zambia) and 2 regions (Caribbean and Pacific). The majority of PPCR pilot countries have now developed investment plans which are being implemented. Initial expected results include: limiting the impact of climate related disasters in Nepal through developing weather forecasting and early warning systems; and improving Mozambique's agricultural productivity through developing climate resilient technologies, irrigation systems and reducing soil salinity. **The UK has provided £312 million to the PPCR including £289 million of Fast Start finance.**

### ***Nepal – Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme***

(United Kingdom)

The UK is supporting the **Nepal Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme**. This programme supports local forestry groups and institutions to effectively implement good governance, sustainable forest management and climate change adaptation, promoting sustainable management of forests and trees. The programme is expected to increase the forestry sector's contribution to Nepal's GDP; reduce the climate vulnerability of over half a million households; create an additional 80,000 green jobs mainly for poor people; contribute to lifting 1.7 million poor and disadvantaged people out of poverty; and protect 1 million hectares of forests through improved management. The UK will provide £19.67 million, including **£200,000 of Fast Start finance.**

### ***Adaptation Smallholder Agriculture Programme***

(United Kingdom, Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden)

The UK is supporting the **Adaptation Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP)**. This five year initiative, launched in 2012, is implemented by the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), a specialised UN agency working on financing agriculture and rural development. **It will work with governments on policies to enable growth and climate smart agriculture.** ASAP will work in approximately 40 developing countries, investing in practices and knowledge to help smallholder farmers adapt, for example, through small scale water-harvesting and storage, flood protection, irrigation systems, agroforestry, and conservation agriculture. ASAP will also invest in



strengthening farmers' access to better seeds, markets and information, and supporting their access to weather forecasts through use of text messages to know when best to plant and harvest crops. The UK will provide up to £150 million to ASAP, including **£100 million Fast Start finance**. The UK support is expected to benefit 6 million small-holder farmers.

### ***Early Warning and Advisory Services for African Countries – VigiRisC project***

(France)

The main objective of this project is to reinforce adaptation capacities and resilience of African LDCs facing an increased climatic variability, in terms of risk prevention and socio-economical impacts. The “early warning” includes the development of vulnerability maps, meteorological and climatological forecasts at all time scales, historical data (flow, rain, etc. ), zoning. These services offered by VigiRisC are information systems or/and early warning systems able to prevent or smoothen possible impacts of natural disasters due to (or worsened by) climate changes in Africa. This 5 years project of 4 millions euros, co-financed by the French GEF, the French ministry of foreign affairs, the French development agency, BafD, the International Federation of Red cross and Red Crescent (RCIF) , is implemented by the African Center of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD)

Five dedicated demonstration sub-project of VigiRisC are carried out in 5 different locations in Africa, exploring 5 socio-economic domains: food security, water resources and river flows (Congo, Niger), health (malaria, meningitis, non-vectoral diseases), overflows on coastal ranges (Mauritania), and severe or high-impact events (droughts, floods, winds, with the exception of twisters and hurricanes).

### ***Latin-American region (REGATTA, RIOCC & Adaptation Partnership)***

(Spain)

- ***Regional Gateway for Climate Change Action in Latin American and the Caribbean (REGATTA-UNEP)***

As mentioned above, REGATTA's objective is to strengthen capacity and knowledge sharing of climate change technologies and experiences for adaptation and mitigation in Latin America and the Caribbean. Among its activities, REGATTA provides on demand technical assistance to stakeholders in the areas identified as priorities by the countries (i) **agriculture and water in relation to climate change adaptation**, and (ii) energy efficiency, renewable energy and agriculture in the area of mitigation. Spain is the main donor of this initiative (5 million Euros). During 2012-2013 several workshops took place or will take place in the field of Adaptation. All the related information can be founded in [www.climatechange-regatta.org](http://www.climatechange-regatta.org)

- ***RIOCC Workshops (2012-2013) on “Climate Change Impacts on Latin-American marine and coastal areas”***

These regional workshops are part of the project “Regional Study of the Effects of climate change on the Latin America and Caribbean marine and coastal areas”. The Study includes analysis of the agents, the vulnerability, the impact assessment and the integration of all factors in the Assessment of the risks of some of the impacts identified. All the results of the project are integrated in a tool that facilitates mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into coastal planning and management. The project has been carried out by the “*Instituto de Hidráulica Ambiental de la Universidad de Cantabria*” and the Economic Commission for Latin-America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and is funded by the Government of Spain. The objectives of the workshops are to reinforce the technical capacities of the Latin American countries by practical and theoretical learning on the methodology used for this Study, and to analyse the potential of its results and data for integrating them in developing pilot projects at the national levels. This project had been identified as a priority by the Iberoamerican Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC) and was mandated by the Iberoamerican Forum of Ministers of Environment

More information about the project and workshops can be found in the following [link](#)

- ***Adaptation Partnership capacity building activities***

The goal of the Adaptation Partnership (AP), hosted by Costa Rica, USA & Spain, has been to encourage effective adaptation by serving as an interim platform to catalyze action and foster communication among the various institutions and actors engaged in the effort to scale up adaptation and resilience around the world. The Partnership has focused on 3 main activities (Rapid review of adaptation action; Regional outreach to facilitate participatory action and knowledge sharing; and Community of practice to support implementation learning). Among the regional workshops implemented Spain has supported the organisation of two activities for the latinamerican countries focusing on systematic observation & regional climate scenarios (1) Regional Climate Scenarios Workshop -Lima, Peru October 2011; and 2) Strategy Meeting for the Implementation of the Global Climate Observing System in South America: Improving Observations to Support Better Climate and Adaptation Strategies: Guayaquil, Ecuador March 2012). These areas of work had been identified as a priority for countries for the development and implementation of Adaptation Plans and Projects.

### **4.3 Capacity-building for cross-cutting issues**

#### ***Mozambique – Mainstreaming of climate change into national systems and policies***

(Denmark, Ireland, European Commission)

Aiming at supporting the government of Mozambique's efforts in tackling the adverse effects of climate change, with a special focus on the most vulnerable communities in the rural areas of the country, this program seeks to increase the capacity of the Government to adequately mainstream climate change and climate-proofing initiatives into its poverty alleviation and development strategies. It benefits from support of the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA), Ireland and Denmark.

The main expected results and activities are structured around 3 pillars, two of which have a strong capacity-building component.

The first pillar aims at strengthening institutional capacity and technical expertise of key government institutions. It does by supporting local staff to review relevant sector development strategies to integrate environmental and climate change themes. These reviews are set against the most recent legal and policy frameworks. Other courses of action include strengthening the environmental monitoring system to adequately measure sector performance; promoting good governance practices; improving compliance with relevant legal and regulatory framework; and providing a clear reference for enhanced coordination and linkages between all government and non-state actors, at central, provincial and district level.

Information sharing and awareness campaigns form the backbone of the second pillar. Specific capacity-building actions, tailor-made, take the form of on-the-job training courses aimed at improving responsiveness to climate change amongst key development agents at all levels from central to local level.

Finally, the third pillar focuses on implementation of the national response to climate change (Environment Strategy for Sustainable Development, National Adaptation Programme of Action), which is supported by putting into practice a number of pilot projects, mainly in the agrarian and agroforestry sectors and sharing the lessons learnt, including through farm-to-farm exchanges.

#### ***Nepal Climate Change Support Programme- Building Climate Resilience in Nepal: Integrating climate change into poverty reduction and other development strategies***

(European Commission, United Kingdom, Cyprus)

The UK, in partnership with the European Commission and Cyprus, is supporting the **Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP)**, which focuses on building community resilience to climate change. Local communities will use a simple national adaptation framework to plan and prioritise adaptation activities. The UK support will help fund these activities to ensure the needs of the poorest and most climate vulnerable people in Nepal are addressed first.

The project also aims to enable the Government of Nepal (GoN) to adopt climate change policies and implement actions that increase benefits and sustainability of public as well as public private development efforts in a longer term. It does so by building capacity of GoN to develop, cost, budget and implement evidence-based policy and measures aimed at mainstreaming climate change in key development sectors (agriculture, forestry, water and energy), including through public-private partnerships.

An interesting feature of the program is that it also seeks to strengthen technical and institutional capacity of Village Development Committees (VDCs) and District Development Committees (DDCs) in mid and far-west regions (14 districts), to increase their capacity in integrating climate change into key local and district policies, government institutions and budget processes.

The initiative will support GoN to implement NAPA prioritised activities through the national framework of Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPA), which provides effective delivery of adaptation services to the most climate vulnerable communities.

The programme will also establish and/or strengthen mechanisms of sharing and learning in adaptation interventions among different stakeholders at the District and National levels.

The project is expected to have important cross-cutting impacts and aspects, such as women's empowerment, inclusion of the poor and disadvantaged groups, enhancement of good governance, mainstreaming of climate change in local level planning, as well as look into ecosystem and livelihood perspective working at VDC level.

By 2015, the NCCSP programme will assist 3 million people from the poorest and most vulnerable groups (over half of them women and girls). The UK has provided **£3 million in Fast Start finance** to the NCCSP, the EU €8 million and Cyprus €0.6 million.

### ***Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA)***

(Finland)

GGCA was established by IUCN, UNDP, UNEP and WEDO in 2007. It has a program to integrate gender considerations into climate negotiations, supported by the Government of Finland. The program includes: Knowledge Generation (Researching and establishing the linkages between gender and climate change); Capacity Building (Building the capacity of government delegates, sustainability leaders, grassroots organizations); Advocacy (Supporting Governments with technical expertise and rendering financial and strategic support to Parties to include Women Delegates in their delegations that engage meaningfully); Local Action (Strengthening local policy frameworks and driving climate action through the development National Climate Change and Gender Action Plans through multi-stakeholder processes); and Identification of Best Practice, Replication and Scaling-Up.

The success of this program has been widely recognized and whilst the Alliance itself has grown to around 70+ UN-, IGO- and civil society members to date, it has also been instrumental in ensuring that the current UNFCCC negotiating text includes in excess of 60 gender references in 2013 from zero references in 2007.

Capacity Building (coordinated by IUCN on behalf of the Alliance) involves building the capacity of various stakeholders on the linkages between gender and climate change to facilitate and drive implementation on the ground. The training seeks to enhance the understanding of women as more than vulnerable or victims, but as agents of change due to their particular context.

IUCN has generated knowledge and training materials on which these activities are based, including the IUCN/GGCA Training Manual on Gender and Climate Change that is written with a "training of trainers" approach to amplify impact.

The manual is currently available on more than 15,000 websites from around the globe and includes the topics of adaptation, mitigation, financing mechanisms, technology development, disaster risk reduction and many more. The training is done at multilateral-/international, regional and national level.

National training workshops have been delivered in various countries. The Alliance also promotes a more active role for women in discussions and decisions about climate change, expanding the capacity of community-based and women's organizations to engage in meaningful dialogue with policy-makers. Through these exchanges, decision makers gain insight into women's needs and perspectives and can pursue appropriate government responses. In the last two years, specific training has been given to women and women's organizations to develop multi-stakeholder Climate Change and Gender Action Plans (ccGAPs) upon request of governments. Experience has shown that these trainings have contributed significantly in women and women's organizations ability to meaningfully engage with climate change experts at strategy writing workshops and the development of action plans.

To date 11 ccGAPs have been created in developing countries and regions throughout the world. The strategies and action plans represent a country's intention to empower and respond to the needs of the often invisible "other half" of the population in the context of climate change, link national and global policy in a concrete and synergistic manner, communicate that gender matters in climate action and why, and importantly frame women as agents of change - beyond merely a vulnerable group."

The result is a compendium of actions on both adaptation and mitigation to be taken by women and various stakeholders in a variety of sectors covering topics as diverse as agriculture and food security, forests and REDD+, water, energy, health, urbanization, integrated coastal management, waste management, tourism, land use and disaster risk management, amongst others. Each section also includes clear objectives, actions, and indicators and identifies the specific institutions responsible for implementation and delivery.

From the ccGAPs a comprehensive framework for project development and implementation emerges - agreed by various stakeholders including government, UN institutions, contributing country partners, academia, the private sector and civil society and that forms a sound basis upon which funding for implementation could be sought.

Some of the most important result from this process has been:

Trained nearly 2000 experts from more than 100 countries on the linkages between gender and climate change. Trainings have created a cadre of experts that are available and fully prepared to engage in the climate change community, and many trainees have used the knowledge gained to spearhead their own initiatives in their home countries, thereby multiplying the impact of GGCA efforts.

Provided orientation sessions on the integration of gender and climate change for government delegates from nearly 110 countries. These sessions became a driving force behind government representatives demanding the development of gender-sensitive policies and initiatives at the national level.

### ***Climate and Development Knowledge Network***

(United Kingdom)

**Building knowledge of climate change - The Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)** is a five year initiative, launched in March 2010, to support 40 developing countries build their knowledge, capacity and action plans on climate change. CDKN is an alliance of 6 private and non-governmental organisations working across 4 continents to assist decision makers in developing countries to design and deliver climate and environmental policies and programmes. With its team of scientists, economists and policy analysts from both developed and developing countries, CDKN offers support to public, private and non-governmental decision-makers to develop new policies, introduce new technologies and mobilise new funding sources. To date CDKN has supported policy change in 23 countries across the globe. The UK is contributing £57 million including **£21.6 million Fast Start finance**. For more information on the CDKN see [www.cdkn.org](http://www.cdkn.org).

### ***Kenya – Kenyan Climate Innovation Centre***

(United Kingdom)

The **Kenyan Climate Innovation Centre (CIC)** was launched in September 2012 as the first of its kind in Africa. The CIC is supported by the World Bank's infoDev in partnership with Denmark and the UK. The CIC (including other donor funding) will help support over 70 new climate technology enterprises and provide over 104,000 households with low carbon energy by 2015. It is also estimated that the CIC will create up to 4,650 new green jobs (a third of which will be women) and support the development of local partnerships, supply chains and collaborations. The CIC is an innovative model to accelerate locally owned and developed solutions to climate change. In addition to helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the innovation centre will help improve climate resilience and accelerate business development in high-growth sectors such as renewable energy, agriculture, clean water, and energy efficiency. The UK has provided **£2 million Fast Start finance** to the CIC in 2012.

### ***Iberoamerican Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC) – Regional and bilateral crosscutting capacity building activities***

(Spain)

From 2007 to today, Spain has been supporting several capacity building activities within the context of the "Iberoamerican Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC)" in different thematic areas related to climate change and in collaboration with several multilateral and regional organizations and institutions, as well as private sector and other regional networks. These activities are identified by the countries during the Annual Meetings of RIOCC as a priority area of work. Cross cutting issues such as "Integration of climate change in the Formulation of Programs, Plans & Projects" and the Reinforcement of institutional capacities have been considered in several workshops.

Furthermore, in 2012, Spain and Uruguay have carried out a specific training mission in Spain focusing on "Institutional coordination for the implementation of climate change policies at the national, regional and local level: Experiences and lessons learned" specifically focusing on the renewable energy and water resources sectors. The Uruguayan delegation consisted of 6 technical members from the National System for Responses to Climate Change (SNRCC) with different profiles (both from climate change unit and from different sectoral departments). Among the main findings of this technical mission, the importance of having a strong Unit exercising the role of Secretary for the different coordination mechanisms at the national, regional and local level and within different sectors was highlighted. The experience was very fruitful and was presented in the 2012 RIOCC Annual meeting as a pilot project to be replicated in the Region through South-South or triangular cooperation activities.

### ***Regional Programme for Sustainable Land Management - West Africa region***

(France)

The Regional Programme for Sustainable Land Management (PRGDT) is part of the implementation of the Work Plan 2009-2013 of the Permanent Inter-State Committee to combat Drought in the Sahel Region (CILSS), under the "natural resource management (NRM)" theme. This 5-year project (2010-2015), co-financed by the French GEF with selected local authorities in the African region, aims to improve sustainable land management and to build the capacity to adapt to climate change (CC) in the Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) for achieving the MDGs. Its specific objective is to provide technical, political and strategic elements to develop sustainable land management and adaptation strategies to reduce vulnerability of the Sahel and West African region to climate change.

This co-financing targets local authorities in 9 countries selected for investment projects, as follows: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

### ***Concluding remarks***

The EU is currently engaged in capacity building exercises in various fields. The EU is committed to continue cooperating with developing country Parties in strengthening their capacities to enable them to participate in and

implement efforts to address climate change in a country-driven, cross-cutting manner. The EU efforts would benefit from further dialogue and exchange of information on lessons learned, best practices and results of capacity building efforts in developing countries.

Paper no. 5: Nauru on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States

**Organization of the second and subsequent meetings of the  
Durban Forum on Capacity-building (SBI)**

**Submission by the Republic of Nauru on behalf of  
the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)**

**Views on matters referred to in decisions 2/CP.7, 2/CP.10, 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17: issues to be  
considered at the second meeting of the Durban Forum and on the potential enhancement of  
the organization of the Durban Forum**

27 February 2013

Nauru welcomes the opportunity to present views on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), a group of 44 countries among the most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

Parties are invited to provide information on the activities that Parties have undertaken pursuant to decisions 2/CP.7, 2/CP.10, 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17, including, inter alia, information on needs and gaps, experiences and lessons learned. Parties are also urged to provide their views on specific issues to be considered at the second meeting of the Durban Forum and on the potential enhancement of the organization of the Durban Forum.

Capacity Building in developing countries is extremely important for the forty-four members of AOSIS, who contribute very little to its cause and are among the least able to adapt to these impacts without the assistance of the international community. Therefore, the members of AOSIS welcome the efforts of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol to address this important issue.

We all recognize that capacity building takes place in different ways at bilateral level and through other means. Developing countries are calling for enhanced action through a clear mechanism for implementation under the Convention. We have a mechanism for monitoring and reviewing progress of the implementation of the capacity-building frameworks by the SBI.

What is missing is provision for action on the results of the reviews and so we are calling for the establishment of a Work Programme be included on the agenda of the Second Durban forum on CB.

Decision 2/CP.17 established the Durban Forum for in-depth discussion on capacity-building with the participation of Parties, representatives of the relevant bodies established under the Convention, and relevant experts and practitioners, with a view to sharing their experiences and exchanging ideas, best practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of capacity-building activities.

The Durban Forum is a good platform for sharing experiences regarding implementation of CB but it does not provide the mechanism for translating the lessons learnt into action. That is why the report of the first session of the Durban Forum simply says that Parties, Convention Bodies and other stakeholders may wish to use the information contained in the report in their capacity building activities.

Decision 13/CP.17 which is cited in the draft text of the Chair outlines what is required to ensure further implementation of the framework for Capacity Building as follows:

- a) Ensuring consultations with stakeholders throughout the entire process of activities, from the design of activities to their implementation and monitoring and evaluation;
- b) Enhancing integration of climate change issues and capacity building needs into national development strategies, plans and budgets;

- c) Increased country-driven coordination of capacity-building activities;
- d) Strengthened networking and information sharing among developing countries, especially through South–South and triangular cooperation;

At the moment, there are no modalities under the Convention for ensuring that the needs and concerns of developing country Parties are addressed as contained in the relevant decisions and articles of the Convention. Such modalities need to be defined taking into consideration items (a) to (d) above that can be addressed with a well-defined and focused work programme.



## **Organization of the second and subsequent meetings of the Durban Forum on Capacity-building (SBI)**

### **Submission by the Republic of Nauru on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States**

#### **Views from Parties as part of their annual submissions in accordance with decisions 4/CP.12 and 6/CMP.2 on specific thematic issues related to capacity-building for the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in developing countries**

27 February 2013

Nauru welcomes the opportunity to present views on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), a group of 44 countries among the most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

Recognizing that capacity building (CB) takes place in different ways at the bilateral level and through other means, AOSIS is calling for enhanced action through a clear mechanism for implementation under the Convention. The current mechanism monitors and reviews progress of the implementation of the capacity building frameworks by the SBI, however there is no provision for action on the results of these reviews. This should be defined by the work programme.

Decision 2/CP.17 established the Durban Forum for in-depth discussion on capacity building with the participation of Parties, representatives of the relevant bodies established under the Convention, and relevant experts and practitioners, with a view to sharing their experiences and exchanging ideas, best practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of capacity building activities.

While the Durban Forum is a good platform for sharing experiences regarding implementation of capacity building, it does not provide the mechanism for translating the lessons learnt into action. The report of the first session of the Durban Forum simply says that Parties, Convention bodies and other stakeholders may wish to use the information contained in the report in their capacity-building activities.

Decision 13/CP.17 which is cited in the draft text of the Chair outlines what is required to ensure further implementation of the framework for Capacity Building as follows:

- (a) Ensuring consultations with stakeholders throughout the entire process of activities, from the design of activities to their implementation and monitoring and evaluation;
- (b) Enhancing integration of climate change issues and capacity building needs into national development strategies, plans and budgets;
- (c) Increased country-driven coordination of capacity-building activities;
- (d) Strengthened networking and information sharing among developing countries, especially through South-South and triangular cooperation;

At the moment, there are no modalities under the Convention of ensuring that Capacity Building is implemented, taking into consideration the above four things. Such modalities have to be defined, hence the need for a well-defined work programme.

**Information of Republic of Uzbekistan on the actions executed in the country on the capacity-building under UN FCCC pursuant to decisions 2/CP.7, 2/CP.10, 1/CP.16 and 2/CP, including inter alia, information on needs and gaps, experiences and lessons learned, and the opinion of Republic of Uzbekistan on the specific issues to be considered at the second meeting of the Durban Forum and on potential enhancement of organization level of the Durban Forum**

Republic of Uzbekistan supports the initiatives of UN FCCC Secretariat directed to the capacity-building under Convention including also the initiatives on regular monitoring of activities on capacity-building under Convention and actively facilitates the evaluation of the progress achieved, definition of gaps and efficiency of realization of framework for the capacity-building.

Pursuant to decisions 2/CP.7 and 2/CP.10 in the Republic of Uzbekistan the regular activities on capacity-building pursuant to Convention are being implemented which already resulted in definite success in this field – such as:

- Strengthening of institutional and professional development
- Setup of platform for realization of state inventory of green-house gases on regular basis
- Assessment of vulnerability of priority economy sectors, selection of appropriate adaptation measures
- Study and development of national policy and measures facilitating adaptation and mitigation of climate change consequences
- Actions on the integration of climate change issues to the national plans and programs of development
- Development of project proposals under CDM aimed at the reduction of GHG emissions in different sectors; Uzbekistan takes the first place in the region on realization of CDM projects
- Enhancement of actions in the field of development and transfer of ecologically sound technologies
- Setup of platform for capacity-building in the field of preparation of national communications pursuant to the acting guiding principles of UN FCCC and Conference of Parties
- Development of studies in the field of climate change
- Implementation of actions related to support, reconstruction and development of hydrological and meteorological network of Uzbekistan
- Enhancement of activities on the growth of education level, of public awareness on climate change problems and its negative consequences.

The main needs and gaps are defined as follows:

- formation of priority of problem of climate change under the national political, economical and education programs
- strengthening of interaction between the ministries of education, non-governmental organizations and government bodies involved to the issues of environment protection
- growth of level of awareness of climate change problem among the decision- makers and policy-makers
- organization of systematic training of specialists in the field of up-to-date methods and approaches to the assessment of negative consequences of climate change in different sectors
- organization of special training for trainers on the updating of knowledge in the field of climate change
- inclusion of climate change issues to the educational programs and textbooks for schools, colleges and higher educational institutions
- preparation of educational, popular science and information materials and tutorials on climate change problems in national language
- more active use and attaining more attention of mass media to the problem of climate change
- development of regional cooperation on the issues of enhancement of education, training of personnel and growth of public awareness among the interested governmental and non-governmental organizations of Central Asian states
- development of a single regional information network on the issues of climate change among the Central Asian states.

On the base of this platform created in the framework of preparation of the Second National Communication the preparatory actions are being performed under the project of preparation of the Third National Communication (TNC).

Capacity-building in the field of preparation of TNC will be realized pursuant to the acting guiding principles of UN FCCC and Conference of Parties. This Communication will be used as the information source in the development of national policy and measures in the field of climate change and it also will be used in the elaboration of action plans on adaptation and mitigation in the social-and-economic sectors.

Activities on capacity-building during the period of TNC preparation will be mainly aimed at the sectoral and departmental levels and include the following list of the priority directions:

- preparation of plans and programs on climate change
- implementation of the assessment of vulnerability and selection of adaptation measures
- implementation of adaptation measures
- assessment of implementation of measures on consequences mitigation
- technology transfer
- studies and systematic observations
- education, training of personnel and public awareness

Capacity-building is the main prerequisite for the efficient Convention implementation and should be executed in all directions.

It is recommended to consider the following issues at the Second meeting of Durban Forum:

- The main limitation for the national actions is the absence of specialized institutions and programs, the lack of the proper expert capacity and limited financial resources to support the implementation of UN FCCC
- It is necessary to facilitate the support of institutional and legal conditions at the national and regional levels for the efficient Convention implementation in the countries
- For the building of the expert capacity the regular education process is needed. That is why it is necessary to continue the practice of technical and financial support for the participation of national experts from different sectors and also the journalists in the training workshops and courses at international level.
- The main needs and priorities for the capacity-building are related to the need of economical assessment of vulnerability, adaptation and mitigation measures including the following:
  - cost-assessment for adaptation activities, particularly, in the most vulnerable sectors
  - evaluation of technological and financial needs of reduction of GHG emissions
  - integration of adaptation and mitigation measures to the national planning in the context of sustainable development based on technologies
  - risk assessment and development of strategies of managing and reduction of risks determined by the climate change effect
  - elaboration of scenarios of social-and-economical development t for the countries with the economy in transition
  - practical application of the up-to-date models on climate change forecasting

**Information of Republic of Uzbekistan on the actions executed in the country on the capacity-building under Kyoto Protocol (pursuant to decisions 29/CMP.1) and also opinion of the Republic of Uzbekistan under annual submission of information pursuant to decisions 4/CP.12 and 6/CMP.2 on the specific subject issues associated with capacity-building for realization of Kyoto Protocol in developing countries, which will be considered at the Second Meeting of Durban Forum**

Republic of Uzbekistan supports the initiatives of UN FCCC Secretariat directed to the capacity-building under Kyoto Protocol and facilitates submission of information about activity on supporting of the process. In the Republic of Uzbekistan pursuant to decisions 29/CMP.1 the activities on capacity-building pursuant to Kyoto Protocol are being implemented on regular basis which already resulted in definite success in this field – such as:

The technology needs for the reduction of greenhouse emissions were estimated at the significant degree;

The General Regulations of the National Strategy for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions was developed;

The practical experience in the setup of institutional capacity for the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol was gained;

- At the present time the platform for capacity-building for establishment of GHG state inventory on a regular basis is strengthened;
- The estimation of capacity for mitigation of consequences in various sectors of the economy to promote environmentally sound technologies, practices and processes, promoting sustainable development and reducing greenhouse gas emissions was also made;
- The regional assessment of the capacity of applicability of energy-efficient and renewable energy technologies under the CDM projects was conducted.
- Research and development of national policies and measures to promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions were implemented;
- The activities in the development and transfer environmentally sound technologies were intensified;
- National Authority for the CDM project performs the active work;
- Activities on the development of legal regulations acts, which will be presented to companies implementing investment CDM projects, on additional benefits and preferences are implemented;
- Development of market mechanisms to regulate greenhouse gas emissions is executed;
- The development of research in the field of climate is implemented;
- National Authority on CDM started to develop the possible implementation of software projects in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the following directions:
  - Programme project "Construction of biogas plants for production and subsequent utilization of biogas"
  - The programme to change of incandescent lamps to energy-efficient fluorescent lamps in the residential sector of the Republic.
  - The programme to install photoelectric plants and wind turbines of low power for remote shepherd households which have no access to centralized power supply.
  - The programme on adoption of solar collectors for domestic hot water needs in the residential sector of the Republic.
- The assessment of the existing institutional framework for the implementation of CDM projects and way of possible adaptation subject to the sustainable development of the state is conducted.
- The recommendations on tax regulations of CDM projects in Uzbekistan to improve tax and customs legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan were developed.

The basic **needs and gaps** are identified:

- Limited access to statistical information, the absence of information on the results of mitigation for different categories of sources;

- Absence of long-term perspectives of GHG emissions for different scenarios of economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the complex scientific research on mitigation issues;
- Absence of attention of decision-making authorities to the issues of reduction and increasing of GHG emissions by sinks;
- The need in a new national strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and action plan for its implementation;
- Modernization and technical updating of the energy sector;
- Setting up of the legal and institutional framework for Carbon Funding under the Kyoto Protocol;
- Build-up of national capacities to identify, implement and mobilize the resources for projects to reduce GHG emissions for the CDM and other mechanisms of carbon market;
- Improvement of the national legislation, standards and norms in the area of mitigation.
- Development of flexible funding of CDM projects and CDM programmes.
- It is necessary to consider issues of a simplified consideration and approval of typical CDM-projects included to the same programme activities compared with the existing 2-stage system of review of usual CDM projects.

At present time 14 CDM projects from the Republic of Uzbekistan were registered at the Executive Council of the UN FCCC with a total planned emission reduction of more than 6.5 million tones of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year. Implementation of CDM projects is under constant monitoring and overall support of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the National CDM Authority.

Implemented CDM projects are aimed mainly at:

- Reducing of emissions in "Oil and Gas" sector, in the area of "domestic wastes", in the chemical and industrial production, construction, etc.;
- Increasing of energy production;
- Implementation of projects related to renewable energy;
- Introduction of technologies of bio- and gas pipelines.

The estimations of emissions under the Third national inventory will be conducted for 1990-2032 including the basic years of 1990 and 2000 and for the last period of inventory - 2010.

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