



United Nations

FCCC/SBI/2013/3



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
13 May 2013

Original: English

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Thirty-eighth session

Bonn, 3–14 June 2013

Item 13 of the provisional agenda

Capacity-building

Synthesis report on capacity-building work undertaken by bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol

Note by the secretariat*

Summary

This report was prepared to inform discussions during the 2nd meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building. This report compiles and synthesizes information of relevance to capacity-building contained in reports published by relevant bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol (namely the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, the Adaptation Committee, the Technology Executive Committee and the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism) since the 1st meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building. Parties may wish to consider information contained in this report with a view to further enhancing the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building.

* This document was submitted after the due date owing to the timing of scheduled meetings of the bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.

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I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 144, requested the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to further enhance the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building by organizing an annual in-session 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. By paragraph 146 of the same decision, the COP requested the secretariat to compile and synthesize the reports prepared since the most recent session of the Durban Forum on capacity-building by the relevant bodies established under the Convention.

2. The 1st meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building took place in May 2012, during the thirty-sixth session of the SBI. The COP, by decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 74, decided that the 2nd meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building would be held during the thirty-eighth session of the SBI.

3. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) decided, by decision 10/CMP.8, paragraph 1, that the Durban Forum on capacity-building is an appropriate arrangement for sharing experiences and exchanging ideas, best practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of capacity-building activities related to the Kyoto Protocol with the participation of Parties, representatives of the relevant bodies established under the Convention and relevant experts and practitioners.

B. Scope of the note

4. This report compiles and synthesizes information of relevance to capacity-building contained in the following reports by the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE), the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), the Adaptation Committee, the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM) produced since the 1st meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building:

(a) Progress reports on the work of the CGE (FCCC/SBI/2013/7 and FCCC/SBI/2012/28);

(b) Progress report on the work of the CGE: report on the hands-on training workshop for the Africa region on national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories (FCCC/SBI/2012/25);

(c) Progress report on the work of the CGE: report on the hands-on training workshop for the Latin America and Caribbean region on vulnerability and adaptation assessment (FCCC/SBI/2012/17);

(d) Progress report on the work of the CGE: report on the hands-on training workshop for the Latin America and Caribbean region on mitigation assessment (FCCC/SBI/2012/18);

(e) Progress report on the work of the CGE: report on the hands-on training workshop for the Africa region on mitigation assessment (FCCC/SBI/2012/26);

- (f) Progress report on the work of the CGE: report on the hands-on training workshop for the Asia and Pacific region on vulnerability and adaptation assessment (FCCC/SBI/2012/32);
- (g) Report on the 22nd meeting of the LEG (FCCC/SBI/2012/27);
- (h) Report on the 23rd meeting of the LEG (FCCC/SBI/2013/8);
- (i) Report of the Adaptation Committee (FCCC/SB/2012/3 and Corr.1);
- (j) Report on activities and performance of the TEC for 2012 (FCCC/SB/2012/2);
- (k) Report of the CDM Executive Board to the CMP (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/3 (Parts I and II)).

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

- 5. The SBI may wish to consider the information contained in this report to inform discussions at the 2nd meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building.

II. Capacity-building elements in the work of bodies established under the Convention

A. Capacity-building elements in the work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

- 6. The objective of the CGE is to improve the process of and preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), by providing technical advice and support to non-Annex I Parties.¹

7. As part of its work programme for 2010–2012,² the CGE conducted five regional hands-on training workshops between April and October 2012.³ The main objective of those workshops was to enhance the capacity of national experts from non-Annex I Parties involved in the process of and preparation of national communications. The workshops also served as a platform for an exchange of views among participants and experts, and generated feedback on the updated CGE training materials⁴ for their further improvement.

8. The first training workshop was aimed at improving the preparation of national GHG inventories by building the capacity of national experts from the Africa region⁵ in using the updated CGE training materials. Forty-one national experts from 37 non-Annex I Parties attended the workshop, with an average of 50 extra participants taking part through videoconferencing each day. The workshop included hands-on training sessions on methodologies pertaining to all sectors of the national GHG inventory.

¹ Decision 5/CP.15, annex, paragraph 1.

² FCCC/SBI/2010/INF.2, annex I.

³ FCCC/SBI/2012/17, FCCC/SBI/2012/18, FCCC/SBI/2012/25, FCCC/SBI/2012/26 and FCCC/SBI/2012/32.

⁴ <http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/training_material/methodological_documents/items/349.php>.

⁵ The hands-on training workshop for the Africa region on national GHG inventories was held in Swakopmund, Namibia, from 23 to 27 April 2012.

9. The second and third training workshops were aimed at building the capacity of national experts from the Latin America and Caribbean region⁶ and the Asia and Pacific and Eastern European regions⁷ in conducting vulnerability and adaptation assessments. A combined total of 67 national experts from those regions attended the workshops, with an additional average total of 79 participants taking part through videoconferencing each day. Participants were introduced to the various terms, definitions and concepts used when conducting a vulnerability and adaptation assessment. Hands-on training exercises covered various sector-specific methods, tools and data requirements.

10. The fourth and fifth training workshops were aimed at building the capacity of national experts from the Latin America and Caribbean region⁸ and the Africa region⁹ to undertake mitigation assessment and to report it in their national communications. A combined total of 69 national experts from those regions attended the workshops, with an additional average total of 40 participants taking part through videoconferencing each day. Participants received step-by-step guidance on the key design considerations involved in conducting a GHG mitigation assessment and on the issues involved in building upon those assessments to create more detailed national climate action plans.

11. In conducting the hands-on training workshops, the CGE, while acknowledging that the workshops contributed positively towards enhancing the capacity of national experts, also noted that the effectiveness of the workshops, and of online training, could be further enhanced through a number of actions, including the following: enriching training materials with regional examples; developing e-learning programmes; establishing a network of experts to facilitate sharing of knowledge, experiences and best practices; and building a database of professionals trained at CGE workshops.¹⁰

12. In implementing its work programme for 2010–2012, the CGE identified several key lessons learned and observations, including on the importance of continuity in providing the technical support that it has been delivering as well as easy availability and access to, and regular updates of, training materials in order to ensure effective capacity-building, in particular with a view to continuous improvement of reporting and the creation of institutional memory. The CGE noted that it continues to receive requests from non-Annex I Parties for its capacity-building support both at the regional and national levels. In that respect, the CGE sees a significant role for the implementing agencies of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other intergovernmental agencies in facilitating capacity-building support, particularly at the national level.

13. The CGE developed its work programme for 2013¹¹ during its 8th meeting.¹² Cognizant of the need to have a pragmatic and realistic work programme, the CGE agreed that the focus of the provision of technical assistance to non-Annex I Parties should be on the preparation of their biennial update reports (BURs). Activities of relevance to capacity-building listed in the CGE's work programme include developing supplementary training materials on the preparation of BURs and organizing BUR workshops, namely an expert workshop to peer review the training materials and a global workshop to test the materials

⁶ The hands-on training workshop for the Latin America and Caribbean region on vulnerability and adaptation assessment was held in Saint Mary's, Antigua and Barbuda, from 9 to 13 July 2012.

⁷ The hands-on training workshop for the Asia and Pacific region on vulnerability and adaptation assessment was held in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic, from 8 to 12 October 2012.

⁸ The hands-on training workshop for the Latin America and Caribbean region on mitigation assessment was held in Saint Mary's from 16 to 20 July 2012.

⁹ The hands-on training workshop for the Africa region on mitigation assessment was held in Accra, Ghana, from 10 to 14 September 2012.

¹⁰ FCCC/SBI/2012/28, paragraphs 52–67.

¹¹ FCCC/SBI/2013/7, paragraphs 25–38.

¹² The 8th meeting of the CGE was held in Bonn, Germany, from 25 to 26 February 2013.

to ensure that they meet the requirements of non-Annex I Parties. Other activities include the translation of existing CGE training materials into the other official United Nations languages and the development of e-learning programmes.

14. The CGE agreed to develop supplementary training materials covering the following: institutional arrangements for the preparation of national communications and BURs on a continuous basis; mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions; and constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including a description of the support needed and received and information on the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of BURs.¹³

15. With a view to responding efficiently to the continuous capacity-building needs of non-Annex I Parties as a result of enhanced reporting requirements under the Convention, the CGE recommended that the SBI request the CGE, in the future, to develop a long-term management/business plan to cover the activities of the CGE.¹⁴

B. Capacity-building elements in the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

16. Over the years, the mandate of the LEG has progressively been expanded. Under its current term (2011–2015) the LEG mandate¹⁵ includes providing support to the least developed countries (LDCs) in the preparation, implementation and revision of national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs), the LDC work programme¹⁶ and the national adaptation plan (NAP) process.

17. As per its mandate, the LEG met twice in 2012 and will meet twice in 2013.¹⁷ As part of its work programme for 2012–2013,¹⁸ the LEG, inter alia: compiled information on approaches and steps used by different countries in designing medium- and long-term adaptation plans, using a case study approach; provided technical guidance and support to the NAP process; and conducted training workshops to enhance the technical capacity of the LDCs to address issues relating to NAPAs, other elements of the LDC work programme and the NAP process. The LEG decided that its training approaches would include building the capacity of the LDCs to manage processes and access support under the Convention and developing the problem-solving skills for addressing climate change of the LDCs.

18. In early 2013, the LEG released the technical guidelines for the NAP process to assist the LDCs in comprehensively addressing adaptation in a coherent and strategic manner. The COP requested the LEG to elaborate technical guidelines for the NAP process based on the initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPAs.¹⁹ These guidelines are available electronically²⁰ in English and will soon be available in French and Portuguese. Hard copies will be directly mailed to the LDCs in recognition of the importance of making the technical guidelines available to all LDCs, to allow them to immediately apply the guidelines at the national level in a timely manner.

¹³ FCCC/SBI/2013/7, paragraph 29.

¹⁴ FCCC/SBI/2013/7, paragraph 44.

¹⁵ Decisions 6/CP.16, paragraph 2, and 5/CP.17, paragraphs 13–17.

¹⁶ Decision 5/CP.7.

¹⁷ The 21st meeting of the LEG was held in Thimphu, Bhutan, from 9 to 13 March 2012. The 22nd meeting of the LEG was held in Funafuti, Tuvalu, from 26 to 29 September 2012. The 23rd meeting of the LEG, the first meeting of 2013, was held in Lomé, Togo, from 13 to 16 March 2013.

¹⁸ FCCC/SBI/2012/7, annex I.

¹⁹ Decision 5/CP.17, paragraphs 15 and 16.

²⁰ <unfccc.int/nap>.

19. The LEG also released the second volume of *Best Practices and Lessons Learned in Addressing Adaptation in the Least Developed Countries*.²¹ The publication is available in English, French and Portuguese and focuses on the implementation aspects of NAPAs, including the experience of the implementing agencies of the GEF, and other adaptation initiatives in the LDCs.

20. As part of its work programme for 2012–2013, the LEG proposed enhancing its outreach efforts on adaptation technologies, including through an expansion of the local coping strategies database.²² That will be done with a view to promoting the exchange of best practices and innovative ideas among countries and regions. The effort will be further enhanced through the best practices platform on the LDC portal.²³

21. The LEG noted that good progress has been made in implementing its work programme and that most of the activities are on track. It, however, recognized that the LDCs will require further support as they continue with the implementation of their NAPAs and are now about to initiate NAP processes at the national level.

22. The LEG made progress in the new phase of the enhancement of the LDC portal and the development of a NAP common information system, which will: provide information to the COP to support its consideration of issues relating to NAPs; show progress made by countries in their national adaptation processes, including a repository of relevant NAP documents; and support the LDCs with links to relevant data, information and tools for the NAP process, to be populated with inputs from countries as well as from relevant organizations, regional centres and networks, and the research community. As part of its work programme for 2013–2014,²⁴ the LEG will produce a prototype of its NAP common information system to be ready for the thirty-eighth session of the SBI.

23. As part of its work programme for 2012–2013, the LEG will organize four regional training workshops, aimed at building the capacity of the LDCs to implement NAPAs and prepare for the NAP process at the national level. The first workshop of 2013 targeted francophone LDCs.²⁵ Several Party representatives made presentations during the workshop that highlighted good practices in their countries, including establishing institutional arrangements such as the following: a national implementing entity for accessing the Adaptation Fund; mainstreaming adaptation into national activities; and implementing several NAPA projects. The LEG reported that there is a clear indication that the level of expertise of adaptation practitioners in the LDCs is quickly increasing.

24. Activities of relevance to capacity-building listed in the work programme of the LEG for 2013–2014 include, inter alia: the development of supplements to the technical guidelines to provide more in-depth details and/or step-by-step guides and/or case studies on topics such as capacity needs and gap analysis; the development of a monitoring and evaluation tool for assessing progress and effectiveness and the identification of gaps in the NAPA process and the other elements of the LDC work programme; and the provision of an enhanced methodology for capturing best practices and lessons learned.

²¹ <http://unfccc.int/essential_background/library/items/3599.php?such=j&symbol=FCCC/GEN/278%20E#beg>.

²² <<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/adaptation>>.

²³ <unfccc.int/4751>.

²⁴ FCCC/SBI/2013/8, annex II.

²⁵ The regional training workshop for francophone LDCs was held in Lomé, Togo, from 18 to 22 March 2013.

C. Capacity-building elements in the work of the Adaptation Committee

25. The Adaptation Committee was established by the COP to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention through, inter alia: strengthening, consolidating and enhancing the sharing of relevant information, knowledge, experience and good practices; promoting synergy and strengthening engagement with national, regional and international organizations, centres and networks; and providing information and recommendations to the COP when providing guidance on means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions, including finance, technology and capacity-building.²⁶

26. During its 1st meeting,²⁷ the Adaptation Committee agreed on its three-year workplan,²⁸ which was approved by the COP at its eighteenth session.²⁹ As part of its vision, the Adaptation Committee aims to raise the profile of adaptation at all levels and to promote the mainstreaming of adaptation into development and the strengthening of national capacity to address adaptation.

27. Activities of relevance to capacity-building listed in the three-year workplan of the Adaptation Committee include the following: compiling a list of regional centres and networks working on adaptation, with a view to strengthening their role in supporting country-driven adaptation actions; convening a workshop with the relevant bilateral, regional and multilateral institutions facilitating the means of implementation (finance, technology and capacity-building), as well as with development agencies at the country level, to discuss how to further promote the implementation of enhanced action in a coherent manner under the Convention; developing a strategy to assist countries in establishing and strengthening their national institutions and regional networks and centres; and inviting regional institutions and United Nations agencies supporting work on adaptation to communicate their current support for adaptation in developing countries, including in relation to capacity-building, including institutional capacity. The Adaptation Committee is also considering developing modalities and guidelines to support non-Annex I Parties that are not LDCs in the planning, prioritization and implementation of national adaptation planning measures and the establishment of a database or a clearing house type mechanism for information related to national adaptation planning.

28. During its 2nd meeting,³⁰ the Adaptation Committee further elaborated the next steps in the implementation of its three-year workplan.³¹ With regard to inviting relevant regional institutions and United Nations organizations to communicate information on their support for adaptation in developing countries, a template will be finalized before the 3rd meeting of the Adaptation Committee. A small task group, together with one member of the LEG, will review the existing modalities and guidelines for NAPs for non-Annex I Parties that are not LDCs in order to determine their adequacy and gaps. Existing databases for information relating to national adaptation planning will be reviewed and evaluated, and a report will be prepared by the secretariat for consideration by the Adaptation Committee during its 3rd meeting.

²⁶ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 20.

²⁷ The 1st meeting of the Adaptation Committee was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 7 to 10 September 2012.

²⁸ FCCC/SB/2012/3, annex II.

²⁹ Decision 11/CP.18, paragraph 1.

³⁰ The 2nd meeting of the Adaptation Committee was held in Bonn from 5 to 8 March 2013.

³¹ Although the Adaptation Committee is not mandated to report on each of its meetings in an official document format, a webcast of the 2nd meeting, as well as the documents prepared to support it, is available at <<http://unfccc.int/7374>>.

D. Capacity-building elements in the work of the Technology Executive Committee

29. The functions of the TEC are, inter alia: to provide an overview of technological needs and analysis of policy and technical issues related to the development and transfer of technologies for mitigation and adaptation; recommend actions to address the barriers to technology development and transfer in order to enable enhanced action on mitigation and adaptation; and catalyse the development and use of technology road maps or action plans at the international, regional and national levels through cooperation between relevant stakeholders.³²

30. The TEC met twice in 2012 after the 1st meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building, and once in 2013,³³ to advance the implementation of its rolling workplan for 2012–2013.³⁴

31. The rolling workplan of the TEC for 2012–2013 is aimed at supporting Parties in enhancing and/or scaling up technology transfer activities under the Convention. One short-term activity initiated in 2012 is the preparation of an inventory of the relevant work of institutions that are active in the area of technology collaboration, with a view to informing the work of the TEC. Another short-term activity is the review of technology needs from various sources, with a view to strengthening the understanding of technology needs, to complement the processes for national communications, NAMAs and NAPs, and to support the TEC in preparing its recommendations on guidance on policies and programmes. More short-term activities initiated in 2012 include the following: the organization of thematic dialogues in order to seek cooperation with other relevant technology initiatives, stakeholders and organizations; the preparation of an inventory of existing technology road maps; the preparation of technical papers; and the development of an information platform for the TEC within the technology information clearing house (TT:CLEAR).³⁵

32. The TEC convened a thematic dialogue on enabling environments for, and barriers to, technology development and transfer, with presentations and discussions with experts and representatives of various stakeholder groups, including international organizations, United Nations agencies, research institutes, the private sector and non-governmental organizations.³⁶ The TEC agreed to launch a call for inputs on ways to promote enabling environments and to address barriers to technology development and transfer, including on the role that the TEC could possibly play in this area of work. The submissions received³⁷ and the synthesis of these submissions³⁸ have been posted on TT:CLEAR.

33. Based upon the information provided by experts during the thematic dialogues and panel discussions, interventions and submissions from observer organizations, and relevant documents of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer,³⁹ the TEC included in the report

³² Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 121.

³³ The 3rd meeting of the TEC was held in Bonn from 28 to 29 May 2012. The 4th meeting of the TEC was held in Bangkok from 6 to 8 September 2012. The 5th meeting of the TEC was held in Bonn from 26 to 27 March 2013.

³⁴ FCCC/SB/2012/1, annex I.

³⁵ <<http://unfccc.int/ttclear/pages/home.html>>.

³⁶ The 3rd meeting of the TEC initiated a thematic dialogue with stakeholders on enabling environments, and barriers to, technology development and transfer, which continued during the 4th and 5th meetings of the TEC.

³⁷ <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/render_cms_page?s=TEM_tec_cfi_ee>.

³⁸ <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20130312154426954/Enabling%20environments-synthesis_final.pdf>.

³⁹ The COP, by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 117, established the Technology Mechanism and, by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 124, terminated the Expert Group on Technology Transfer.

on its activities and performance for 2012⁴⁰ key messages on enabling environments for, and barriers to, technology development and transfer.

34. In addition to its rolling workplan for 2012–2013, the TEC will undertake several follow-up activities in 2013, including the following: organizing workshops on specific issues relating to enabling environments for, and barriers to, technology development and transfer, in order to enable in-depth discussion, with a view to elaborating on strategic and policy advice on ways to address those issues; exploring the possibility of developing a technical paper on enabling environments for, and barriers to, technology development and transfer; developing practical guidelines and relevant tools for the development and use of technology road maps; and organizing a workshop/expert meeting on barriers to, and enabling factors for, technologies for adaptation.⁴¹

E. Capacity-building elements in the work of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

35. The COP established the Climate Technology Centre to facilitate a network of national, regional, sectoral and international technology networks, organizations and initiatives with a view to engaging the participants of the Network effectively in a series of functions, including facilitating the provision of information, training and support for programmes to build or strengthen the capacity of developing countries to identify technology options, make technology choices and operate, maintain and adapt technology.⁴²

36. The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) shall operate within its terms of reference and be accountable to, and under the guidance of, the COP through an Advisory Board. As the 1st meeting of the Advisory Board of the CTCN was held after the publication deadline of this report, information on work of relevance to capacity-building to be undertaken by the CTCN has not been included here, but will be included in future reports.

F. Capacity-building elements in the work of the Standing Committee on Finance

37. The Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) is mandated to assist the COP in exercising its functions with respect to the financial mechanism of the Convention in terms of improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing, rationalization of the financial mechanism, mobilization of financial resources and measurement, reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties.⁴³

38. The SCF met twice in 2012 and once in 2013.⁴⁴

39. Issues of relevance to capacity-building have not yet been discussed by the SCF.

⁴⁰ FCCC/SB/2012/2.

⁴¹ FCCC/SB/2012/2, paragraphs 18–50.

⁴² Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 123.

⁴³ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 112.

⁴⁴ The 1st meeting of the SCF was held in Bangkok from 6 to 8 September 2012. The 2nd meeting of the SCF was held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 4 to 6 October 2012. The 3rd meeting of the SCF was held in Bonn from 8 to 10 March 2013.

III. Capacity-building elements in the work of bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol

Capacity-building elements in the work of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism

40. The CDM Executive Board supervises the CDM under the authority and guidance of the CMP. The CDM Executive Board is mandated to, *inter alia*: make recommendations on further modalities and procedures for the CDM, as appropriate; approve new methodologies relating to, *inter alia*, baselines, monitoring plans and project boundaries; and make publicly available relevant information on proposed CDM project activities in need of funding and on investors seeking opportunities, in order to assist in arranging funding of CDM project activities, as necessary.⁴⁵

41. The CDM Executive Board and its support structure greatly expanded its work with CDM stakeholders⁴⁶ in 2012, including the following: designated national authorities (DNAs) through the DNA Forum and interactions with the Forum's Co-Chairs at CDM Executive Board meetings; designated operational entities (DOEs) through the DOE Forum, the Chair of which interacts at each meeting of the CDM Executive Board and at least two meetings a year with the accreditation panel of the CDM Executive Board; project participants; and other stakeholder groups. In 2012, the secretariat organized some 46 workshops, round-table discussions, forums and training sessions in eight countries.

42. The CDM Executive Board, at the request of the CMP, continued to promote the equitable distribution of project activities.⁴⁷ This was achieved through three regional training events, on standardized baselines, microscale additionality guidelines and suppressed demand, for the regions of Africa⁴⁸ and Asia, the Pacific and Eastern Europe.⁴⁹ Training on programmes of activities (PoAs) for all DNAs was held in Germany,⁵⁰ and similar training was conducted for DNAs and PoAs coordinating and managing entities in Senegal⁵¹ and Angola.⁵² As requested by the CMP,⁵³ the CDM Executive Board has continued its work to develop measures to highlight the sustainable development co-benefits of CDM project activities and PoAs. The CDM Executive Board has developed a voluntary tool for use by project participants and coordinating and/or managing entities to describe the expected sustainable development co-benefits in a structured and consistent manner.

43. Two help desks for DNAs were launched by the secretariat on behalf of the CDM Executive Board, including one for focused support to DNAs and projects in Africa, the LDCs, small island developing States and countries with fewer than 10 registered CDM project activities.⁵⁴ Both help desks have an interactive function, responding to questions

⁴⁵ Decision 3/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 5.

⁴⁶ Decision 8/CMP.7, paragraph 31.

⁴⁷ Decision 8/CMP.7, paragraph 30.

⁴⁸ The regional DNA training for Africa was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 16 April, 2012.

⁴⁹ The regional DNA training for Asia, the Pacific and Eastern Europe was held in Manila, Philippines, from 16 to 17 July 2012.

⁵⁰ The DNA Forum and training was held in Bonn from 20 to 23 March 2012.

⁵¹ The joint United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/UNFCCC training on PoAs under the CDM was held in Dakar, Senegal, from 10 to 11 September 2012.

⁵² The joint UNDP/UNFCCC training on PoAs under the CDM was held in Luanda, Angola, from 30 to 31 July 2012.

⁵³ Decision 8/CMP.7, paragraph 5.

⁵⁴ Decision 8/CMP.7, paragraph 31.

from stakeholders, and a proactive function, whereby the secretariat contacts stakeholders and DNAs to provide support.

44. The CDM Executive Board gave increased attention to communication, promotion and outreach in 2012 by adopting a communication and outreach workplan, revised communication and outreach strategy and media engagement plan.⁵⁵ Projects of relevance to communication and outreach include the following: the DNA Communicators of the Year Showcase, intended to incentivize and raise the capacity of DNAs to promote the CDM; a radio club and related contest and training for radio journalists in Africa; the CDM Changing Lives photo, video and podcast contests; outreach at targeted carbon market events; and production of videos, audio files and other materials.

⁵⁵ Decision 8/CMP.7, paragraph 6.