



unitar

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Climate Change Programme

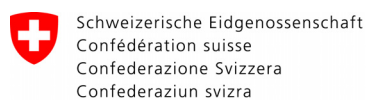
Activity Report 2007

Geneva, Switzerland, April 2008

The UNITAR Climate Change Programme – CCP

The mission of the CCP is to enhance the capacity of regional centers of excellence in developing countries to assist their stakeholders and to improve the participation of developing countries in the UNFCCC process and implementation.

The activities described in this report were made possible with the generous support of the institutions mentioned below



Swiss Confederation

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ÉTRANGÈRES



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NOTABLE OUTPUTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2007

Research and Innovation:

- ✓ *Innovative technologies:* Online collaborative planning and management Internet based tools developed by CCP are now being used in collaboration with over 50 countries.
- ✓ *Fostering Innovative Climate Change Research:* CCP provided funding to over 25 developing country case studies and pilot projects in 2007; research which will help generate new, locally-contextualized knowledge about mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change.



ACCCA Project Partners and Stakeholders Meet

Funds Raised and Disbursed:

- ✓ *Keeping operational costs to a minimum helps us maximize impact in our activities.* Over 70% of the committed spending in 2007 was disbursed directly to the programme's partners, the majority southern institutions. Less than 10% was used to fund permanent staff in Geneva.
- ✓ Programming costs shared by ten different donors, including renewed funding from five of them after their review of past CCP activities, demonstrating strong trust and satisfaction with the work being conducted.

Training Events:

- ✓ Over 280 Southern stakeholders from over 30 countries trained through UNITAR-CCP's programme activities.
- ✓ More than 70 individuals of Southern institutions directly receiving funding as a part of UNITAR-CCP's Institutional Capacity Building approach. Evidence shows that this approach has a greater long-term sustainability than one-off training initiatives.
- ✓ 16 training events held in eight developing countries, including members of Southern government ministries, national experts and civil society representatives.

Outreach and Contribution to the Climate Change Process:

- ✓ *"Delivering as One".* CCP's 2007 activities included direct collaboration and resource-sharing with UN agencies, notably the UNFCCC Secretariat, UNEP and UNDP in the context of technical support for National Adaptation Programme of Action for LDCs.
- ✓ CCP actively contributed to the international climate change process, assisting in the preparation of decisions and reports on the transfer of technologies and the monitoring and evaluation of capacity building which were presented at the 13th Conference of Parties in Bali, Indonesia.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes activities carried out by the Climate Change Programme over the past twelve months (January 2007 – January 2008). During this time, CCP continued to assist in enhancing regional pools of expertise in developing countries and contributing to multilateral environmental initiatives through:

- the successful implementation of the “*Climate Change Capacity Development*” project (C3D), which strengthened the delivery of essential capacity building support and developed the human resources of its partner organizations, and which is finalizing preparation of a three-year expansion of project activities;
- the launch and first phase of technical assistance and implementation of 19 pilot actions of the “*Advancing Capacity to Support Climate Change Adaptation*” project (ACCCA) in Africa and in Asia, and;
- the continued delivery of technical support and capacity building to national teams in LDCs as a part of the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) process, through online support, and the implementation of three workshops for Francophone Africa, Asia and Small Island Developing States.

The report also details the outreach activities undertaken by UNITAR-CCP and its network of partners over the past year. These occurred both through direct outreach actions at the 13th Conference of Parties in Bali, Indonesia and several other key international meetings; and through the continued development of CCP’s online resources for the general public. Finally, a quick description of the new large training initiative that will start in summer 2008 as well as new plans for support to NAPAs are provided as well as a summary of current available funding and those currently in the pipeline is presented, together with current staffing.

1. BACKGROUND

Since 2001, the UNITAR Climate Change Programme (CCP) has used a country-driven approach to implement key recommendations formulated in the *"CC:Train Final Evaluation Report"* and recommendations agreed upon by the parties to the Rio Conventions. The UNFCCC has established commitments for every Party, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their national goals. It aims for the stabilization of GHG emissions for Annex I Parties and affirms that these Parties should support the efforts of developing countries in fulfilling their commitments. Under the UNFCCC, developing nations agree to:

- Develop, periodically update, publish, and make available to the Conference of the Parties a national GHG inventory, using comparable methodologies to be agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties;
- Produce a general description of the steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the UNFCCC;
- Formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change;
- Promote sustainable management and cooperation in the conservation and enhancement of GHG sinks and reservoirs;
- Cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change;
- Take climate change considerations into account, to the extent feasible, in their relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions; and
- Promote and cooperate in education, training and public awareness related to climate change and encourage the widest participation in this process, including that of non-governmental organizations.

A full understanding of these issues on the part of developing country officials is vital for their effective participation in the Conference of the Parties and for the establishment of sound environmental policies. Assistance to developing countries to protect the environment is a commitment across conventions. In addition to the significant efforts of donor countries, multilateral funding for the global environment has been increasing. UNFCCC Decisions 10 and 11/CP.5 recognize the need for training of non-Annex I Parties and emphasize the need to provide support for capacity building. They point out that implementation of the Convention is constrained by "the lack of financial resources and appropriate institutions, the lack of access to necessary technologies and know-how, including information technology; and the lack of regular opportunities to exchange information and views among developing countries". Specifically, Decision 10/CP.5 highlights the following capacity building needs:

- Strengthening UNFCCC national focal points
- Building expertise and strengthening institutions in developing countries which undertake capacity-building activities at the regional levels
- Enabling experts and institutions to collect and analyze information for decision-making using state-of-the-art information technology
- Supporting the networking of these institutions both among themselves and with developed country Parties
- Using national experts to undertake studies, design, and implementation

With the adoption at COP7 of the Marrakech Ministerial Declaration "stressing the importance of capacity-building", a set of thirteen specific decisions including two decisions directly related to capacity building in non-Annex 1 Parties (Decision 2/CP.7) and a follow-up decision at COP/MOP1 in 2005, the UNITAR Climate Change Programme reshaped its activities to target some of the most relevant priorities agreed upon by the parties to the Convention.

Beginning in 2006, CCP was further developed to address these agreed priorities via three types of activities to be simultaneously carried out over a period of three years:

- Building the technical and financial capacity of its training partners in developing countries
- Delivering training and capacity development activities upon request
- Providing ongoing distance support for adaptation activities in Least Developed Countries

2. RESULTS ACHIEVED

2.1. Increasing climate change training capacities for Asian, African, Caribbean and Pacific Island partner institutions, C3D

The Climate Change Capacity Development (C3D) project, launched in 2003, seeks to address capacity needs to climate change in developing countries through an innovative training and capacity building partnership with institutes based in developing countries. Since its inception, CCP has successfully enhanced three regional pools of expertise in Africa and Asia. In addition, the programme has strengthened its partners' infrastructure for delivering capacity building activities and developing human resources. In 2007 the current phase of C3D activities drew to a close. Preparation for a follow-up phase to the project, to run from 2008-2011 is currently being finalized. Funding has been pledged by the European Commission, and expanded partnerships with new centers are currently being agreed upon.

C3D STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- Improved participation of developing countries (non-Annex I Parties) in the UNFCCC process
- Timely implementation of the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol by developing countries
- Better co-ordination & integration of national climate policies with sustainable development policies
- Contribution to sound implementation of EC and bilateral development cooperation in developing countries in the field of climate change

The C3D Concept

Each of the three existing partners has chosen a specific field of work that serves as a group resource: ENDA-TM on climate change on vulnerability and adaptation, MIND on climate change and sustainable development and ERC on GHG mitigation. The partners have developed training modules for each of these topical areas and delivered training to the other centres as well as local and regional stakeholders, enhancing the capacity of each centre through South-South collaboration. The development of these activities is conducted in direct consultation with expert representatives from each nation involved to ensure that project outcomes respond directly to the relevant countries' needs. One of the primary objectives is to increase the number of trained experts within each of the participating countries who, in turn, can become trainers themselves or work as experts at the national and regional level. This training increases the efficiency and effectiveness of individuals and organizations to conduct policy analysis and negotiations on climate change issues.



*ERC C3D Climate Change Fellows
with Dr. Winkler*

Accomplishments and Activities in 2007

- **Training events in Africa and Asia**

Numerous training activities took place in 2007 as a part of C3D's regional activities, implemented by the three core C3D partners, with logistical and scientific backstopping, where necessary, from UNITAR, SEI, AWhere, and other institutional partners. These activities were held in Benin, India, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, South Africa, and Sri Lanka, and included delegates from

approximately 30 Southern countries. The workshops covered topics related to C3D's three thematic areas, and involved local decision makers, national climate change negotiators, NGO and national government representatives among other stakeholders.

- **Internship and Fellowship Programmes**

One of the key activities in the C3D project is the selection of a number of young developing country researchers to participate in a capacity-building internship or fellowship programme. These programmes were in place in 2007 at all three partner institutes and afforded nine promising researchers the opportunity to increase their expertise and experience in climate change and sustainable development through direct involvement in the daily activities of the three regional centres. The selected participants in these programmes came from Benin, Chad, Malawi, Senegal, South Africa and Sri Lanka, and Tanzania.



ENDA C3D Fellows on a field visit in the Niayes

- **Production of Applied Case Studies**

Each partner center in the C3D programme has now prepared a selection of applied case studies which, using a "learning by doing" approach, both provide empirical cases to inform the centres' training activities, and help address climate change and development issues at local or sub-regional levels. The case studies that were produced are as follows:

- Community-scale climate vulnerability and adaptation in the Buluzi floodplains, Zambia;
- Water resource management in the Maradi district, southern Niger;
- Adaptation of emerging wine farmers in the wine industry of the Western Cape, South Africa;
- Access to water - the impact of climate change in small municipalities in South Africa;
- Resilience of coastal communities and methodology of sustainable hazard reduction and disaster management: analysis of the impacts of the Asian Tsunami in five countries;
- And;
- Sectoral case study on vulnerability of agriculture and water resources to climate change in Sri Lanka.

- **Partnerships Established with Two New Centres**

Memoranda of Understanding were signed with each of the two new partner institutions in November, 2007. Each Memorandum is for a value of 50,000 Euros; allowing the new partners to become active participants in the dialogue between the other C3D partners, attend project planning meetings at COP13 in Bali, Indonesia, and to formulate a 3-year plan of action to be implemented in 2008. These activities are now underway. Copies of the signed Memoranda are included in the annexes to this report.

- **C3D activities on videos produced by the European Commission**

One of the strong indicators of the success of the C3D initiative has been the positive feedback it has received from its largest source of funding, the European Commission. In 2007 the EC showcased the results of C3D to the international community by inviting project members to present their activities as a part of its "European Development Days" in Lisbon, Portugal. As part of the preparation for this meeting, and to expand its communication of project activities, the EC also produced two videos on the activities of MIND in Sri Lanka and ENDA in Senegal. Segments of these videos were broadcast in Europe and are also available to stream in full online. Links to the two videos:

Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness, and Reduction (ENDA-TM):
<http://www.tvlink.org/viewer.cfm?vidID=265&strID=192>

Sri Lanka, Tackling the effects of climate change (MIND):
<http://www.tvlink.org/vnr.cfm?vidID=247>

The C3D Platform (www.unitar.org/c3d)

This integrated online tool facilitates decentralized collaboration among C3D centers and UNITAR. It was developed in response to needs identified by C3D partners and the UK Open University in 2003 – 2004 and aims to encourage the sharing and dissemination of knowledge amongst project partners. It allows for information sharing, collaborative development of training tools and integrated project management.



Knowledge dissemination through the C3D Platform

It also serves as a vehicle for the regional partners to disseminate information about their training activities, lessons learned and best practices with respect to negotiation, climate policy analysis and coordination at national and regional levels. Originally developed by CCP with the technical cooperation of UNOSAT, the online platform was launched for regular use by project members in its second year, in early 2006, with the technical support of the Free IT Foundation. As C3D has evolved, the platform has been continually updated to meet the changing needs of the project.

2.2. Advancing Capacity to Support Climate Change Adaptation (ACCCA)

The “Advancing Capacity to Support Climate Change Adaptation” (ACCCA) initiative, launched by the UNITAR Climate Change Programme in 2006, brings together stakeholder and scientific communities of the developing world to enable and support effective adaptation decisions, reducing vulnerability to climate and environmental change while also promoting sustainable development.

ACCCA STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- Build strong partnerships between stakeholder, scientific and policy-making communities in developing countries to better manage climate risks
- Develop tools to communicate risks to stakeholders in a clear, relevant manner
- Increase the adaptation decision-making capacity of developing countries at local and regional levels
- Integrate climate risk management goals into poverty reduction and sustainable development strategies

Integrated, Multidisciplinary Action on Adaptation

Recent reports such as *Sustainable Development in Africa, Is the Climate Right?* (IRI, 2005), *Climate Proofing Africa* (DFID and DEFRA, 2005), and *Poverty and Climate Change* (African Development Bank et al., 2003) recommend increased efforts to improve capacities, infrastructure, knowledge and partnerships related to climate risk management and better implementation to manage present risks, adapt to changing future risks and integrate climate risk management into development strategies. The ACCCA project aims to address these critical needs. Under the guidance of CCP, partnerships of stakeholder and scientific organizations will jointly execute pilot actions to:

- Identify and prioritize climate risks and climate influenced decisions of concern to stakeholders;
- Assess available knowledge about risks and adaptation opportunities and synthesize the knowledge in terms that are directly relevant to stakeholders;
- Develop, test and disseminate risk communication materials to assist adaptation decisions;
- Use the risk communication materials in stakeholder forums to develop recommendations for climate change adaptation and promote their adoption; and
- Identify critical knowledge gaps that impede effective adaptation decisions and design assessment activities to generate new knowledge to fill them.

The initial phase of the initiative was approved by the European Commission (€ 1,694,550) EuropeAid/ENV/2005/108-388/TPS in December 2005, with cost-sharing from DEFRA – UK approved in October 2006 (€ 690,000). This provided funding for the selection and launch of 14 pilot projects in Africa and Asia. Subsequently a new grant from IDRC Canada (CAD 745,500.00) GF/DIR/07/165/mjd was approved in September 2007, allowing for five new pilot projects to be funded in Africa. The ACCCA project is managed by the UNITAR Climate Change Programme in partnership with the Stockholm Environment Institute (Oxford, UK office), the Global Change SysTEm for Analysis Research and Training (START) International Secretariat (Washington, USA). Regional project partners are the University of Cape Town (Cape Town, South Africa), ENDA Tiers-Monde (Dakar, Senegal), the Southeast Asia START Regional Center (Bangkok, Thailand) and the Temperate East Asia START Regional Center (Beijing, China). The project period has been extended to 36 months. It began in January 2006 it is managed by UNITAR in cooperation with several scientific institutions.

Accomplishments and Activities in 2007

Country-level work is now well underway for all 19 of the ACCCA pilot actions. Teams have begun to submit monthly updates of their activities and are communicating regularly with the technical advisors on the state of advancement of their various activities.

- In 2007, UNITAR led the organization of two inception workshops for ACCCA teams. The first, held from January 17-20 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso brought together representatives from 12 of the 14 selected pilot projects funded by EC/UK-Defra/ETC. The second, held from November 14-16 in Dakar, Senegal brought together representatives from the five selected pilot projects funded by the IDRC. Each of these workshops gave teams the chance to present their proposed projects; improve their plans of action in consultation with scientific and technical experts; attend a number of thematic presentations related to vulnerability and adaptation, risk communication, tools and methods, etc.; and to be briefed on the protocols for project management and backstopping. This last activity featured an introduction to using the ACCCA platform (see below) for communications, managing activities, and regular monitoring and evaluation in consultation with technical and scientific advisors. Detailed reports from each of these workshops are included in the annexes to this document.

- In October, 2007 a 3-day Technical Assistance Workshop for Pilot Action Teams was held in Cape Town, South Africa. The workshop, hosted by the University of Cape Town's Climate Systems Analysis Group (CSAG), gave members of nine African-based projects funded by EC/UK-DEFRA and NCAP/ETC hands-on work and guidance on the analysis and interpretation of climate data, and on strategies for developing risk communication materials. Sessions focused upon analyzing relevant climatic data and developing envelopes of future climatic conditions; understanding issues of interpretation of climate data;



Break-out group at Dakar ACCA inception workshop

specifying the links between climatic changes and vulnerable communities that are affected by these changes and strategies for developing appropriate synthesis materials to

support an informed discussion and communication of climate change and vulnerability issues to decision makers. Workshop participants were also given training on using the Climate Change Explorer Tool developed by AWhere and the Stockholm Environment Institute. Similar targeted technical assistance based upon identified needs is planned for all other ACCCA teams in 2008. A detailed report of this workshop is included in the annexes to this document.

- In December, 2007 as a part of the UNFCCC's 13th Conference of Parties in Bali, Indonesia UNITAR organized a Project Advisory Panel Meeting, which brought together pilot action team members, implementing committee members, funders, and members of the UNFCCC Secretariat. This meeting presented the opportunity to bring relevant stakeholders up to date with the progress accomplished to date and to identify key priorities for the coming year.

2.3. Technical assistance to Least Developed Countries UNFCCC Focal Points to produce their National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs)

The Climate Change Programme (CCP) continues to provide technical assistance to help Least Developed Countries' National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs). In 2007, the programme facilitated further online NAPA support, organized three training workshops for Small Island Developing States, Francophone African, and Asian LDCs.

Accomplishments and Activities

- **Technical Workshop for Small Island Developing State LDCs, Honiara, Solomon Islands (29-31 March, 2007)**

The workshop which was made possible through a grant from the Swiss Agency for the Environment (FOEN, Bern), hosted 13 SIDS participants (from Solomon Islands, Maldives, Tuvalu and Vanuatu). Using the opportunity of a LEG meeting held in the Solomon Islands, UNITAR agreed upon an MOU with the Government of the Solomon Islands, through the UNFCCC Focal Point, who was responsible for the logistics and formally hosted the training event. This workshop provided an informal but structured venue for discussions and hands-on work on Steps 2 and 8, as well as on the general funding mechanisms and barriers to GEF Implementing Agency work. There were frank and open discussions between UNDP, the LEG and the UNFCCC Secretariat with respect to funding mechanisms and guidance on how to procure these sources. The final sessions of the workshop were devoted to the AWhere tool, data availability and sources, and developing an adaptation baseline. The effort by UNITAR, SEI and SPREP at the NAPA training in the Solomon Islands was greatly appreciated by the LDC countries in attendance and they called for similar assistance to be provided to countries that have yet to complete their NAPAs. All workshop documents, presentations, worksheets, new country documents, materials to review and photos provided by the resources team were submitted to UNITAR and are posted on the common NAPA platform knowledge box: www.napa-pana.org. A full workshop report is included in the annexes to this document.

- **Technical Workshop for Francophone African LDCs, Dakar, Senegal (20-22 August, 2007)**

This workshop, made possible through the financial contribution of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, provided a venue for hands on work on NAPA documents by participating francophone African countries with the support of a team of facilitators and agency representatives. This activity was aimed at the successful incorporation of climate change into the NAPAs in Francophone African countries in order to influence policy and find support for funded projects based on quality NAPA climate change risks assessment and the development of project profiles. The objective of the technical assistance was to support francophone LDC country teams in producing and finalizing their NAPA documents, in particular, relating to the preparation of Steps 2 and 8 of the NAPA guidelines, and to provide a forum for discussion between national teams finalizing their NAPAs and GEF implementing agencies able to fund resulting projects. Thirty-three participants representing national NAPA teams (Benin, Cape Verde, Guinea, Mali, DRC, Chad, Togo), GEF Implementing agencies (UNDP, IFAD), the UNFCCC secretariat, LEG and other relevant agencies attended. Two representatives from the Central African Republic were also expected to

attend but due to transportation difficulties they were unable to reach Dakar. Workshop participants provided positive feedback on the opportunities conferred by the workshop in terms of learning about NAPA processes and exchanging information with other NAPA teams and regional experts. Specific outputs of this workshop included an update on the NAPA progress for each participating country team, a calendar of their upcoming activities leading to submission of their final NAPA document, and a needs assessment of each country for the successful completion of the NAPA process.



Breakout group at the Dakar NAPA workshop

These outputs were carried forward for presentation at the upcoming NAPA stocktaking meeting to be held in Bangkok, Thailand in September, 2007, via the UNFCCC's Least Developed Country Unit. A full workshop report is included in the annexes to this document.

- **Technical Workshop for Asian LDCs, Yogyakarta, Indonesia (31 October – 2 November 2007)**

This workshop, made possible through the financial support of the UK Department for International Development (DFID) via the UNFCCC secretariat, provided a venue for general presentation on NAPA process and GEF funding options as well as hands on work exercises on Step 2 of the process by participating Asian countries with the support of a team of facilitators and agency representatives. As with the previous two regional workshops, the objective of the technical assistance was to support specific Asian LDC country teams in producing and finalising their NAPA documents, in particular, relating to the preparation of Steps 2 and 8 of the NAPA guidelines, and to provide a forum for discussion between national teams finalizing their NAPAs and GEF implementing agencies able to fund resulting projects. Twelve participants representing national NAPA teams of Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal and Timor-Leste, the UNFCCC secretariat and other relevant agencies attended and provided positive feedback on the opportunities conferred by the workshop in terms of learning about NAPA processes and exchanging information with other NAPA teams and regional experts. Specific outputs of this workshop included an update on the NAPA progress for each participating country team, immediate steps that would be undertaken by the team upon their return to their countries, and a compilation of the specific needs of each country for the successful completion of the NAPA process. The workshop formed one of other parallel sessions to the Training Workshop on Developing Adaptation Strategies for the Asia and Africa Regions that was organized by the Government of Indonesia and the World Conservation Union (IUCN).

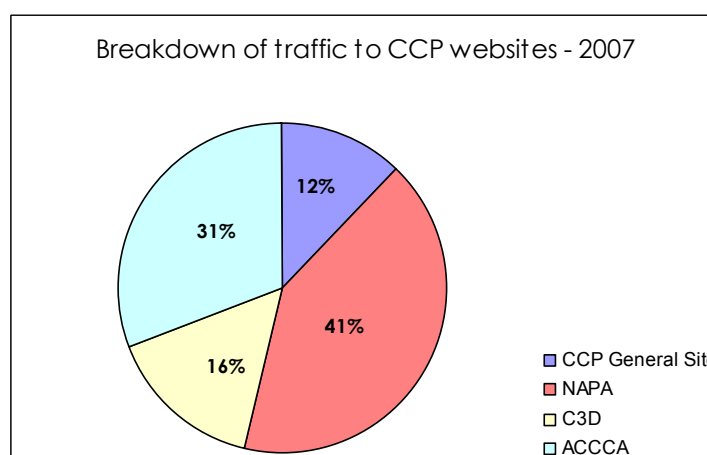
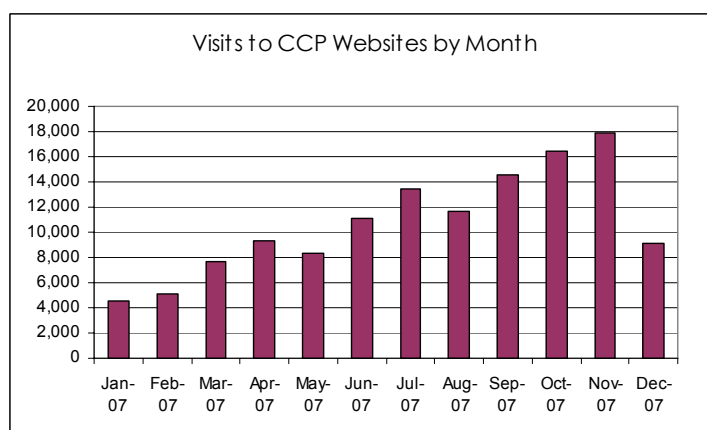
Pedagogical material provided to participants:

- CD ROM "NAPA Training Workshop for Asian LDCs, Yogyakarta Indonesia" with all resources available on the www.napa-pana.org (UNFCCC, LEG, GEF etc..) as well as the newest IPCC publications on Asia and a selection of documents related to participatory methods on risk communication.
- *The Atlas of Climate Change – Mapping the world's greatest challenge*, by K. Dow and T. Downing (Earthcan)

3. CLIMATE CHANGE OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

Website development

2007 saw the CCP's online presence achieve its highest level of cohesion and impact since the programme's inception. As a point of comparison, the current ensemble of CCP websites averaged more visits and data/files transferred monthly in 2007 than it received in its busiest *quarter* in 2003-2004. This significant and sustained increase in use of our online resources is a result of our ongoing focus on maintaining a strong decentralized presence to facilitate work with our partners and stakeholders worldwide. Through our continued cooperation with the FreeIT foundation, we have developed a series of databases, secure (private) and public online resources that are providing the climate change community with a wide range of up-to-date information and resources that are increasingly being drawn upon. More specifically, in 2007 CCP further refined the secure project management resources available for its ACCCA and NAPA platforms, and integrated online monitoring and evaluation tools into the ACCCA platform. These tools will help with the ACCCA management team better follow the activities of the 19 pilot projects that are being executed around the world.



Outreach: CCP Presence at international meetings and events

- **COP 13, Bali, Indonesia**

Two members of the CCP team were in attendance at the 13th Conference of Parties (3-14 December, 2007). This event provided the opportunity to reconvene with global partners and to contribute to UNFCCC work related to UNITAR's mandate. Specifically, CCP organized a Project Advisory Panel meeting for the ACCCA project (as outlined in section 2.2 of this report);

contributed to the UNFCCC secretariat's draft decision on the development and transfer of technologies (FCCC/CP/2007/L.3); met with representatives from the C3D partners to develop the follow-up phase to the project; and met with EC AIDCO quality control monitoring staff to present UNITAR EC funded climate change projects. CCP's work and activities were also promoted through the activities of various institutional partners in Bali. ENDA-TM showcased a number of the outputs and publications from its involvement in the C3D and ACCCA projects at an NGO booth, and involvement with the Stockholm Environment Institute's launch of the WeAdapt platform.

- **UNFCCC Expert workshop on monitoring and evaluating capacity building in developing countries (5-6 November, 2007)**

UNITAR-CCP was invited by the UNFCCC to participate in this meeting and gave a short presentation on a panel of IGO, NGO, IA and Academic practitioners outlining the CCP's Capacity Building work in the C3D and ACCCA projects, and outlined the work it is accomplishing in developing a new M&E framework to better respond to project needs. The programme representative provided inputs in the working group on outlining a suggested approach for Monitoring and Evaluation of Capacity Building to be presented as a working paper at the upcoming SBI meeting in Bali, Indonesia. CCP's work was singled out and commended on several occasions by country representatives and NGOs over the course of the workshop:

- In the presentations of national experiences with Capacity Building, the representative from South Africa highlighted the C3D project as one of the Capacity Building initiatives that was having an important and visible impact at the government level in South Africa.
- In the presentations of national experiences with Capacity Building, the representative from Uganda noted CCP's work in facilitating South-South co-operation and sharing of lessons learned. He noted, particularly, the recent participation of three Ugandan delegates in capacity building exercises in Zambia.
- In the presentations from NGOs, IAs and Academia, the representative from START/AIACC noted their collaborations with UNITAR-CCP as a key element of their current capacity building activities.

Finally, the CCP programme manager attended to or was represented at the following 2007 events:

- ACCCA Inception Workshop and ACMAD CILSS Meeting in Ouagadougou, in January.
- NAPA workshop in Honiara for SIDS LDCs (represented by SPREP) in March.
- IISD / World Bank meeting in Geneva on Tools for Risk Assessment and Adaptation Options and CC AA - IDRC meeting in Addis Ababa, in April.
- UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies Meeting, Bonn in May.
- Stockholm Environment Institute Workshop on Tools and Methods, Oxford, UK, in June.
- NAPA workshop in Dakar for Francophone LDCs in August.
- ACCCA First Technical Assistance Workshop in Cape Town, October.
- NAPA workshop for Asian LDCs in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, Les Rencontres du Mont Blanc, Chamonix, France, (represented by IREC), the GEN Round Table on Climate Change, in Geneva and the EU-Africa Lisbon Summit, in November.
- UNFCCC COP 13 in Bali, Indonesia in December.



European Development Days in Lisbon with Ibidun Adelan, Nigeria, manager of ACCCA pilot action

4. MORE ABOUT THE CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMME

Substantive and Financial developments

The following table (Table 1) provides a summary of currently approved projects, (2007 balance and other expected payments). This table shows an increase of the overall annual budget, confirming the trust of donor agencies in the UNITAR Climate Change Programme. It is worth noting in particular the new request of the Swiss Federal Agency to organize a technical workshop for the SIDS which had not be programmed and the increased amount provided by the DEFRA and the Dutch Climate Change programme (NCAP) to contribute to the ACCCA programme.

Table 1: Funding Available for 2008 (in US\$)

Project Title	Closing balance December 2007 (in US\$)	Signed contract to be paid in 2008/2009 ¹	Total Funding
C3D – Strengthening Human and Institutional Capacity in Developing countries <i>R125 FOEN & Irish Cooperation 2007</i>	118,093	236,593	
<i>R225 – EC EuropeAid 2006-2009</i>	241,671	709,779	1,306.136
NAPA Training Workshop in West and Central Africa <i>R 232 Foreign Affairs France</i>	23,991		23,991
NAPA Training Workshop in Anglophone African LDCs <i>R 277- Danida, Denmark</i>	54,228		54,228
NAPA Technical Support to Asian LDCs <i>R 305 - DFID, UK</i>	109,751		109,751
NAPA Technical Support to SIDS LDCs <i>R312 - FOEN, Switzerland</i>	14,779		14,779
ACCCA <i>R 272 EuropeAid, & UK DEFRA, NCAP ETC Foundation</i>	370,825	662,460 199,600	
ACCCA	25,513	34,550	
<i>R329 – IDRC Canada</i>		629,244	1,922,192
Total		2,472,228.44	3,431,077

More recently, the UNITAR Climate Change Programme developed in cooperation with all partners a new programme to improve the ability of developing countries (i.e. countries not listed in Annex I of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)) to address climate change through developing adaptation measures and planning mitigation strategies.

The expected results of providing such scientific and technical assistance to these countries are:

- To make their development more sustainable by integrating climate change issues into national sustainable development strategies;
- To contribute to climate proofing ODA programming activities; and
- To place developing countries in a better position to effectively engage in the UNFCCC process thus enhancing the effectiveness of the process overall.

¹ in USD at UN April conversion rate

Consultations on this initiative first began between the Environment and Tropical Forest section of EC-AIDCO and other managers of climate change projects funded by AIDCO during a brainstorming workshop held on the margins of the 12th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Nairobi, Kenya, in December 2006. Further consultations were held with both the DG Development and AIDCO on the margins of COP13 in Bali, Indonesia in December 2007. The proposed activities will offer a common umbrella to three capacity development project teams already managing climate change projects, namely:

- Tropical forests and climate change adaptation managed by CIFOR;
- Climate Change Capacity Development (C3D), and
- Advancing Capacity to Support Climate Change Adaptation (ACCCA), both managed by UNITAR.

The lessons learnt after reviewing all the EC-funded climate change projects were that the selected programmes, deeply rooted at country level for many years, have demonstrated the willingness to develop genuine country driven approaches and are the best partners who will be able to offer high level training courses in a professional, efficient and transparent manner for selected trainees. Several other donors have also regularly supported these partners and are committed to provide cost-sharing for this initiative called "*Capacity Development for Adaptation to Climate Change & GHG Mitigation in Non Annex I Countries*".

Hard Pipeline:

• <i>Capacity Development for Adaptation to Climate Change & GHG Mitigation in Non Annex I Countries - 2008-2009 (contract to be signed in Summer 2008)</i>	2,500,000 €
• <i>Cost sharing (under exploration)</i>	1,000,000 €
Total Pipeline	3,500,000 €

Programme Staff and partners

The small UNITAR unit remained located in Geneva with activities that are mostly carried out via its network of partners. The Associate Training Officer as well as the full-time Programme Assistant posts remained vacant because of priority choices: funding was first allocated to partners based in developing countries or disbursed in partnerships with leading scientific institutions on a project-by-project basis. A new IISD Fellow was appointed in August 2007 and worked based at ENDA-TM in Dakar, Senegal until March 2008. CCP also continued to employ the services of three former programme fellows on a part-time basis. These programme consultants are based in Montreal, Vancouver and Montreal/Dakar (hosted at ENDA TM).

<p>Programme manager Annie Bonnin Roncerel Geneva</p> <p>Programme Assistant (Part-time) Bini Thomas Geneva</p>	<p>IISD Fellow - Nicolas Leclercq (in Dakar)</p> <p>Climate Change regular consultants - Blane Harvey (part-time in Montreal) - Claire Stockwell (part-time in Montreal) - Jennifer Pouliotte (part-time in Vancouver)</p>
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Monitoring and Assessment

UNITAR, as an autonomous UN Institute, is responsible for financial and non-financial oversight of the programmes. The Institute is ensuring that transparent accounting and internal control systems are in place. Its financial status is audited every two years; A "*Financial report and audited financial statement*" is produced by the Board of Auditors and transmitted to the UN General Assembly.

The UNITAR Climate Change Programme is closely linking its monitoring of projects implementation to its assessment process; it is actively monitoring expenses according to the UN monitoring procedures, in particular for the delivery of grants to project partners in connection with the results achieved that are assessed for three purposes: accountability, learning and strengthening the capacities of its partners. All grants were successfully approved by the UN Office Geneva and the results achieved as described in the respective project reports (see Annexes i to vi). Drawing upon recent international developments in this area of project monitoring and evaluation, UNITAR CCP is actively involved in developing customized evaluation frameworks for its various project activities. This work, conducted in consultation with partners and the International Development Research Centre for the implementation of the Climate Change Adaptation in Africa pilot actions (under the ACCCA initiative) aims at making monitoring and assessment more reflective of the work being done by partners on the ground and more useful to all stakeholders.

5. CONCLUSION

2007 was a very positive year for the implementation of on-going CCP activities; good prospective for additional funding to consolidate these initiatives is expected in the near future. The action-research supported by the programme will also generate new knowledge on climate change policies that will contribute to the UNFCCC process which is the key reason why this programme was established in partnership with developing country based institutions. It is expected that their role will increase in the future which is the signal of the success of this programme.



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