

EU-UNDP Capacity Building Programme on Climate Change





EU's approach to LEDS cooperation

- **Promote LEDS idea for all**
- Key ideas
 - Deal with **LEDS, NAMAs, and MRV** in an integrated way
 - **We can start now** even though UNFCCC framework not fully defined
 - First step: **understand DCs' needs** => tailor-made activities
- Of course: **stakeholder involvement** and **coordination with other donors**



A first step: “scoping study” completed, already lessons learned

- **2010: European Commission ‘scoping study’**
 - Focus on 5 pilot DCs: Kenya, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Thailand)
 - To explore DCs’ capacity building needs
 - MRV-NAMAs-LEDS
- **The scoping study delivered:**
 - **Recommendations for tailor-made capacity building activities in the 5 pilot DCs**
 - **A toolbox of general recommendations applicable to all DCs**



Example of recommended actions: Indonesia

| Gap/BARRIER | Classification | Type of capacity buildings and potential concrete actions | Focal stakeholders | Other stakeholders involved | Ongoing related initiatives |
|---|----------------------|--|---|---|---|
| <p>Understanding and capacity for defining baselines for measuring the effectiveness of NAMAs' implementation is still lacking.</p> <p>Different sectors use different approaches and assumptions (a number of assumptions are open to interpretation)</p> | Methodology | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop capacity at the level of local governments and relevant ministries to assess impacts of programs, projects and actions on emissions, focused on methodologies for baselines determination and assumptions for emissions projections. 2. Exchange of experiences in and provision of support for the definition of methodologies for establishing baselines which are compatible across sectors and at all levels (national and sub-national) | Bappenas and provincial / local planning agencies, MoE | Universities and research agencies | ICLEI / GTZ programme on city level actions |
| <p>Designing policies in the transport sector has proven extremely complex due to the very low quality of the information available as well as to the low level of expertise to analyse such data, both forex-ante and ex-post emission reduction estimates</p> | Methodology and data | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build capacity on methodologies for estimating ex-ante and ex-post emission reductions in the transport sector 2. Provide support for setting up the required framework for data collection | Ministry of Transport and local transport and planning agencies | Bappenas and JICA (study on Integrated Transportation Master Plan); Min. of Public Works on collection of data regarding road development plan; Police force for data on number of vehicles | GTZ and ICLEI have ongoing programmes for transport and mitigation at the local level |

=> A basis to work from at the national level



More general “toolbox” of critical capacity building activities

More specific description of possible capacity building activities:

Table 1 Proposed Concrete Actions in Relation to Mitigation - Consolidation and Coordination

| Way forward | Proposed capacity building action | Description of the capacity building action | Classification of the action | Gap/Barrier/Need Addressed Related to | Comments |
|--|--|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Ensure Integration of CC in sectoral policies: Increase resources devoted to climate change in key ministries | Training/awareness raising among key officials in key sectoral ministries and government agencies on climate change policy options, challenges, opportunities, mechanisms, and associated instruments and tools. | Provide on the job training and coaching on key linkages between CC and the respective sectoral policies. Facilitate access to best practices, by facilitating access to seminars and workshops or to formal education courses (e.g. international post-graduates) | Institutional | Institutional coordination mechanisms | Specific training activities could include other stakeholders such as the private sector |

=> **Possible basis to underpin dialogue** at the national level

=> Full study available at:

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/studies/g-gas/index_en.htm



Follow-up: concrete activities in 2011

- Two concrete programmes starting in January 2011:
 - Specific programme in **Mexico and Indonesia** (€2M)
 - **EU-UNDP programme**
 - Make the most of UNDP expertise and networks
 - **Scalability**: initially ~15 countries (€13M, of which EC €8M + Germany €5M) but could expand
- Both cover MRV-NAMAs-LEDS
- **Build on the « scoping study »**
 - For Mexico, Indonesia, Kenya, Peru: actions lists available
 - For other countries: general toolbox of actions available
- **Donor coordination needed** – when selecting countries, when selecting actions in each country



The EU-UNDP programme



Programme's objective

- A 13 million Euro Programme funded by the EC (8m) and the German Government (5m) to be carried out as a collaborative initiative between European Union, EU member states, UNDP, and participating countries

OBJECTIVES

- Strengthen national capacity through actions to:
 - Develop/establish GHG inventory management systems;
 - MRV greenhouse gas emission inventories;
 - Identify opportunities for NAMAs in context of national development;
 - Design of LEDS
 - Facilitate the design and uptake of mitigation actions by selected private sectors in a few countries,



2 components

- **Public sector** capacity building to assist DCs with:
 - a) inventory systems b) MRV and c) LEDS including NAMAs
 - Flexible for different countries – start with a stakeholder consultation and build on the scoping study:
 - less capacity: focus on developing data management system for GHG inventory and UNFCCC reporting;
 - greater capacity: focus on formulating LEDS or NAMAs and consolidating inventory management systems
- **Private sector** capacity building for mitigation actions
 - Countries with stronger industrial development.
 - Focus on addressing barriers to diffusion of low carbon technologies, and on facilitating the dialogue between relevant institutions and industry to support mitigation actions.
 - Pre-selected sectors include cement, iron & steel, petrochemicals, fertilizers



'Pre-selected' countries

15 countries identified – only one initially selected for the two components

| Action Components | Potential Participating Countries | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Component 1: Public Sector | Africa | Asia | LAC | Arab States |
| | Kenya Zambia DRC Uganda | Philippines | Peru Colombia Ecuador Chile | Egypt Morocco |
| Component 2: Private sector | South Africa | China | Mexico Brazil | Egypt |
| | Potential sectors: Cement, iron and steel, petrochemicals, fertilizers | | | |



Selection of countries

- Selection of countries were initially carried out through a (quick) consultative process with government focal points of 'pre-identified' countries by UNDP and/or EU Delegations in these countries.
- On-going work, areas of potential interests, and support from national governments were key criteria in the selection process.
- Number of countries currently limited to 15 but may be expanded depending of additional contribution of other donors.
- Linkage with NC work to be further explored, especially in those countries about to start their new NC projects.



Key activities – Private sector component

Private Sector Capacity Building for Mitigation Actions

- ✓ Carry out capacity building activities for GHG inventory, including GHG inventory management systems and QA/QC procedures, to ensure regular compilation of inventory data.
- ✓ Use tools for gathering data on GHG emissions related to:
 - ✓ Assess performance (energy audits, efficiency analysis) & identification of cost-effective low carbon solutions
 - ✓ Improve knowledge about carbon market mechanisms and possible options to participate
- ✓ Identify most appropriate mitigation opportunities, including target sectors, mitigation potential and key private stakeholders.



Key activities – Private sector component

Private Sector Capacity Building for Mitigation Actions

- ✓ Establish knowledge exchange network with industrial associations to support access to and exchange of data.
- ✓ Proposing mitigation actions in the selected sectors, suiting industry objectives and country needs, as feasible.
- ✓ Develop data collection frameworks and disseminate guidelines for measurement and reporting.
- ✓ Develop MRV strategies to assist participating private sectors track the proposed measures, as appropriate.
- ✓ Improving knowledge base for the implementation/compliance with CC requirements (training, auditors, certifiers, verifiers, conformity assessment, practitioners).
- ✓ Facilitate access to information on technology and services supplied by environmental industries.



How does the programme fit within UNDP priorities?

- Coherence with UNDP vision on climate change under the Environment and Energy Group
- Aligned with UNDP support to countries on low-emissions, climate resilience development strategies, National Communications, mitigation projects...
- UNDP technical staff to support programme's implementation to facilitate linkages with national development priorities and processes



A great potential for CC programming at broader scale

- The programme could provide a foundation to expand this support to a larger number of countries under a programmatic approach.
- As additional funding becomes available the scope of the programme may be expanded to address emerging needs and/or outcomes of negotiations.
- Great potential for linkages with other relevant national programmes, EU-led initiatives and UNDP programmes at the country level (i.e. mitigation projects, climate change initiatives at the sub-national level, MDG carbon).
- Can provide a venue for discussing relevant issues and experiences under the UNFCCC at country level.



Where are we?

- Very positive responses from majority of countries
- Follow up with individual countries is take place to answer any questions and discuss next steps.
- Fifteen projects to be developed and approved at country level by June-July 2011.
- Preparatory funds under the programme will be provided to countries for design of project
- Stakeholders consultations to be carried out to ensure buy-in and involvement from the relevant institutions
- Very challenging schedule and tasks ahead!



Issues for discussions?

- Coordination at global level:
 - Linkages / overlap risks with on-going relevant initiatives sponsored by different donors or organizations?
 - Linkage to international partnership on mitigation and MRV
- Coordination at national level:
 - More specific donor coordination
 - Coordination with relevant national work, i.e. NCs, others?