



THE LOW EMISSION CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME:

A GLOBAL INITIATIVE TO SUPPORT NAMA, LEDS, AND MRV¹

UNDP • EU • BMU

Funded by the European Union (EU) and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). Executed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Implemented by the appropriate national institutions in participating countries.

¹ NAMA - Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions; LEDS - Low Emission Development Strategies; MRV - Measuring, Reporting and Verification

THE CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVE ON CLIMATE CHANGE: AN EXCITING AND TIMELY NEW ALLIANCE OF STAKEHOLDERS

The Public Sector and Industry Trained, Informed, and Equipped to Address Low Emission Actions

Since the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 and the Millennium Development Goals in 2000, significant worldwide progress has been made in addressing climate change at the national and international levels.

There is better integration between the variety of national and international climate change efforts. Some countries are mainstreaming the issue of climate change more effectively into their national development plans; systems for data collection and management are being developed; alternative means of financing for climate-change mitigation are on the increase.

This progress is just the beginning, however, and is by no means universal. In many parts of the world, significant challenges remain. In particular, in many developing countries, capacities and funds for achieving this kind of progress are

limited. Coping with current and projected impacts of climate change and addressing GHG Emissions not only require national governments to understand and manage a tremendous amount of technical information. It demands that a wide range of stakeholders be brought together to address climate change coherently.

At the same time, it is clear that the challenges go beyond national governments, that they alone cannot tackle climate change. Industry - whether private or public - must play an equally important role in any concerted effort to reduce GHG emissions and achieve low-carbon growth.

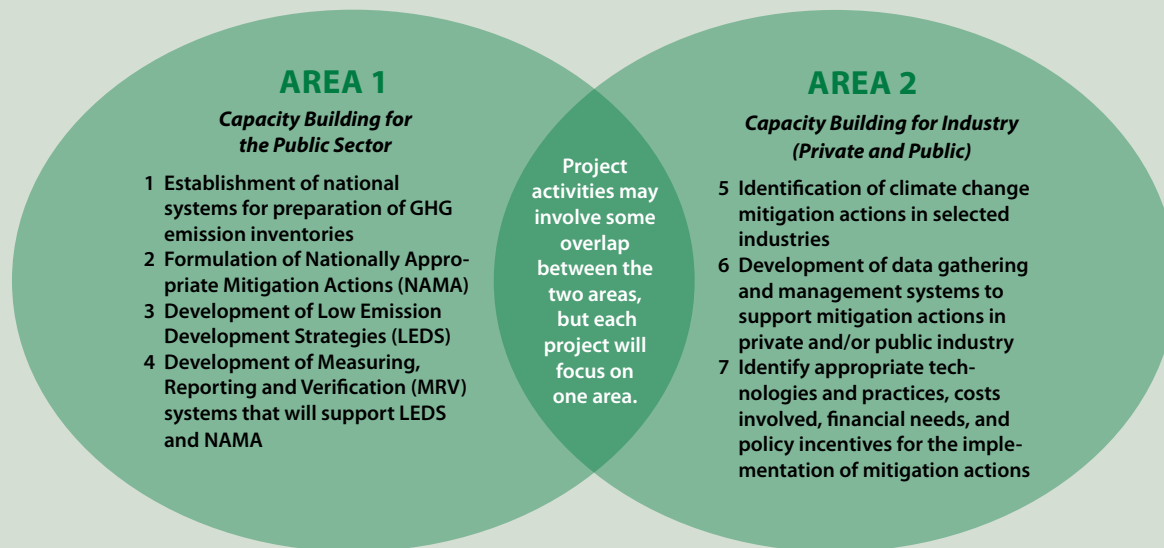
This **Low Emission Capacity Building Programme** is an exciting new way to achieve this important fusion between the public sector and industry.



The Low Emission Capacity Building Programme will promote essential cooperation among relevant institutions and will involve the private sector and industry in a concerted effort to address climate change consistent with national development priorities in 15 developing countries.

A MENU APPROACH FOR CHOOSING PROJECT COMPONENTS ENSURES THAT COUNTRIES ARE ABLE TO ADDRESS THEIR PRIORITIES AND NEEDS

The programme is designed to provide coordinated, expert capacity-building support to assist participating countries in choosing from among 5 outcomes in 2 Areas. Using a menu approach, each participating country chooses its national-level project from one of the two areas shown below:



Each participating country will determine, develop and execute its own project with a clear focus on one of the two Areas above. From the inception phase of each project, however, and for the life of the project, countries will receive guidance and support from UNDP. Guidance and technical backstopping for all national-level projects will be coordinated, delivered and supported through an over-arching

component of the programme: the Global Support Component (GSC). The Programme will be managed from within the UNDP Low-Emission Climate Resilient Development Unit (LECRDS) - a unit designed to assist countries in their own efforts to develop strategies and development plans to address climate change in their own context.

A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER FRAMEWORK

The programme has a **multi-stakeholder framework**, involving the direct participation of two principal types of primary stakeholders, as shown below. The key aim is to ensure sound project planning and most importantly to build capacity by promoting national ownership.

The public sector plays a key role in designing and implementing programmes and policies to address climate change issues. In this context, leading institutions responsible for the implementation of the programme at the national level will facilitate the necessary consultations and coordination among key stakeholders. From the inception phase, such coordination will be critical to ensure that efforts to address GHG emissions respond also to the priorities and needs of the individual sectors involved.

PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS, PUBLIC SECTOR

Directly responsible for climate change policy, monitoring, and reporting

Ministries of the Environment or institutions responsible for climate change at the country level

National Climate Change Teams

Other Ministries (Industry, Energy, Finance, etc.)

PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS, INDUSTRY

From high-emissions industries such as cement, iron and steel, petrochemicals, fertilizers

Business Organisations

Small to Medium Sized Enterprises

Within the private sector the programme aims to leverage industry-led voluntary initiatives for capacity building and will exploit synergies with existing activities of international organisations and national agencies. Some pertinent examples of these synergies are:

- Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI) with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
- Global Sustainability Initiative by the International Aluminium Institute (IAI)
- Technology cooperation initiatives of the Asia Pacific Partnership (APP) on Clean Development and Climate

In addition, the programme will involve secondary stakeholders from a broad range of institutions working locally on climate change. These include donors, government institutions, NGOs, civil society organizations, and academic and research institutions.



THE GLOBAL SUPPORT COMPONENT

The Low Emission Capacity Building Programme is a four-year collaborative initiative between the European Union (EU), the Government of Germany (BMU) and UNDP.

UNDP will support and guide national project teams through the Global Support Component (GSC) in order to assist countries in implementing their projects and ensure technically sound deliverables. The programme will develop guidelines and templates to assist countries in carrying out their stock-taking and stakeholder consultations for the design of the national projects. Once stock-taking reveals the scope and nature of a given country project and identifies its potential synergies with ongoing projects and policy, an individual project document will be prepared for approval.

The GSC will then continue to support countries in a variety of ways, including:

1 Making appropriate tools and training available to support NAMA, LEDS, and MRV in the context of national priorities. This support will include the production of guidance and technical materials, the development of a training menu based on capacity building needs for use in national-level projects, the creation of a technical training package (in coordination with Centres of Excellence), and providing training in various thematic areas.

2 Providing targeted technical support to national teams for the implementation of project activities. Some key actions of the GSC in this area include: establishing effective communication on what technical support is available and how to access it, making available experts to assist national teams in addressing technical gaps and

methodological issues, monitoring technical support and its impacts on project implementation and the quality of deliverables and reporting on results and lessons learned from technical assistance via GSC newsletters, case studies, and various additional knowledge products.

3 Providing support for the identification of innovative policy and financing options for low emission development in order to facilitate partnerships between the public sector and private or public industry. Support will include guidance on the facilitation of partnerships between the public sector and private or public industry. Assistance provided will include studies, the development and adoption of country-level plans, the identification of potential funding sources, the institutional arrangements for the implementation of LEDS and mitigation action, and the identification of mainstreaming opportunities by key stakeholders under the guidance of a National Steering Committee.

4 Disseminating knowledge and lessons learned to raise awareness, engage stakeholders, and inform decision makers. A primary role of the GSC is to disseminate lessons learned and best practices on a continuous basis. At the centre of this information exchange will be knowledge networks and external communication, through which national teams can share their experiences and results.

For more information on The Low Emission Capacity Building Programme, please contact the Global Support Component at UNDP Headquarters at lowemission@undp.org

The European Union (EU), the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have come together to form an exciting, timely initiative, incorporating public and private stakeholders to develop capacity at the national level.

The four-year **Low Emission Capacity Building Programme** is being implemented with €8,000,000 of funding from the European Union and €5,000,000 from the Federal Republic of Germany. Its overall objectives are to strengthen capacities in participating countries in the following ways:

- Develop greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory management systems
- Identify opportunities for nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMA)
- Design low emission development strategies (LEDS) in the context of national priorities
- Design systems for measuring, reporting, and verification of proposed actions and means to reduce GHG emissions
- Facilitate the design and adoption of mitigation actions by selected industries in some countries

Countries that have initiated preparatory work to formulate their project proposal (as of June 2011)

- Chile
- Colombia
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- Kenya
- Mexico
- Morocco
- Peru
- The Philippines
- South Africa
- Uganda
- Zambia



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