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PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GEF STRATEGIC APPROACH TO CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

BACKGROUND

1. The GEF Council approved the Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building in October 2003. The approach is based on the conclusions from the Capacity Development Initiative, undertaken by the GEF Secretariat and UNDP in 2000, as a series of regional assessments of countries' capacity building needs and priorities in the focal areas of biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation, as well as within the broader sustainable development context.
2. The Strategic Approach outlined a set of operational principles to be adhered to by GEF and Implementing Agencies in support of countries' capacity building efforts towards effective management of global environmental issues. The Strategic Approach proposed four approaches (Pathways) for enhanced GEF support to capacity building:
 - (a) National Capacity Self-Assessments (NCSA)
 - (b) Enhanced attention to capacity building in regular GEF projects,
 - (c) Targeted capacity building within focal areas (focal area specific), and
 - (d) Cross cutting: Capacity building including country programs for LDCs and SIDS.

Status of Implementation of the Strategic Approach

3. The tremendous interest shown by countries for preparing National Capacity Self-Assessments (NCSAs) energized the implementation of GEF's Strategic Approach to Capacity Building. The NCSAs - a country-driven assessment of critical capacity needs and a national capacity development strategy – are currently underway in virtually all eligible developing countries and economies in transition (153 countries). Status and results of these NCSAs can be viewed at: <http://ncsa.undp.org/results.asp>, and http://dgef.unep.org/capacity_building/NCSAs/reports.
4. Responding to this enormous demand from countries, the GEF Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies formed a Capacity Development Task Force in November 2004 to facilitate dialogue, collaboration and development of effective capacity development work. The Task Force including UNDP, UNEP and World Bank has met more than half a dozen times to review progress of activities and coordinate effective guidance to countries on the implementation of the GEF Strategic Approach.
5. This has been followed by the establishment of a Global Support Program (GSP), approved by the GEF Council in February 2005, to provide the countries undertaking NCSAs with methodological support and knowledge management mechanisms (see paragraph 12-16 below). It will also give substantive inputs for the implementation of the Strategic Approach. The 3 year project started in August 2005 and is managed jointly by UNDP and UNEP through the guidance received from the Capacity Building Task Force.

6. Countries that are reaching the advanced stage of finalizing their needs assessment are now considering the NCSAs to be a strategic tool in country programming on global environment management as is shown in excerpts from the NCSAs of Seychelles, Bulgaria and Romania in Annex I¹. These examples make NCSAs a logical follow-up to Enabling Activities that assisted developing countries plan their focal area strategies and the MSPs and FSPs that built capacity in specific areas of global environment management. The NCSAs are thus opening an opportunity for countries to assess the critical gaps in capacity to sustain their monitoring and reporting activities in the focal areas and to follow this by mainstreaming these strategies and outputs from GEF projects into national sustainable development planning framework.

7. Removing capacity constraints for mainstreaming of global environment becoming a major area of focus in the NCSAs, this exercise can be expected to make a strategic contribution to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

8. This is an enormous, though attainable, challenge for countries. Country teams recognize that capacity building related to global environment management is shaped and influenced by a range of contextual factors. However, studies also point out that success can be achieved if responses navigate through risks taking advantage of opportunities that are always present in unstable environments.² The NCSAs, being country driven are best placed to design such strategies that can buffer and defend from intrusions to build and sustain capacity for better global environment management.

9. The Strategic Approach will also support efforts for programming of resources at the country level in GEF-4 by enhancing necessary capacity to conceptualize, develop and implement projects are in place.

10. A major outcome of the NCSA follow-up activities will be the streamlining of Enabling Activities and embedding capacity elements in the GEF projects to create a foundation for achieving higher global environment benefits on a sustainable basis. Considering the demand from countries and possibilities for desired results allocations have been proposed for such cross-cutting and cost-effective capacity building activities in the GEF-4 programming paper.

11. Following are the ongoing GEF activities that support country capacity building activities:

Global Support Program (GSP)

12. The Global Support Program, managed by two staff members, is based at the UNDP-GEF office in New York.

13. The Global Support Program serves as a learning and support mechanism for capacity development in the GEF program. The priority for the first six months of the Program is to

¹ Complete NCSAs can be downloaded from the above mentioned web sites of GEF IAs.

² Study on Capacity, Change and Performance, European Centre for Development Policy Management, April 2005 (Interim Report)

provide assistance to and exchange lessons among the 100 NCSA projects under active implementation. Delivery of support is by a variety of means, including direct response to individual NCSA project queries or requests; use of list serves and a Web site to facilitate networking and sharing of knowledge across regions and world-wide; and organization of 'learning-training' workshops with NCSA teams from groups of countries. Regional workshops have already been held in the Caribbean and Eastern Europe while additional workshops have been scheduled in Asia and Africa.

14. In parallel, over the course of its first year, the Support Program will develop a range of guidelines and tools, aimed at enhancing the quality of both capacity assessment and capacity development activities that are supported by GEF through each of the four strategic Pathways identified.

15. In addition to using lessons derived from the NCSAs, the guidelines and tools will draw on other reviews and case studies of capacity building efforts, including those undertaken as components of regular GEF focal area projects, as well as broader programs of institutional development, capacity building and human resource development that have targeted the management of natural resources and environmental issues.

16. The following range of guidelines and tools relate to the preparation of NCSA is being provided to countries:

- (a) A revised Resource Kit of methods and suggestions for a country to undertake the NCSA process efficiently and effectively has been made available to all;
- (b) Supplementary guidance on the preparation of a national strategy for capacity development, and an effective plan of follow-up actions;
- (c) Synthesis reports and reviews of the outputs generated and capacities developed directly during the course of countries' NCSAs, plus lessons collated from each step of the process and supplementary guidelines for strengthening the outputs and impacts of the program;
- (d) A tool for defining the scope, objectives and indicators of effective capacity development, to apply to the NCSA outputs and action plan, and to each of the other Pathways of the GEF Strategic Approach; and
- (e) A progressive series of guides to effective planning and implementation of actions in critical areas of capacity needs that are identified through the NCSAs, including guidelines for development of the NCSA follow-on for the other Pathways.

Indicators

17. As part of its first-year program, the GSP is reviewing analytical work on objectives and indicators of a country's capacity for environmental management, at the levels of individuals, institutions and the system within which they act. The first priority has been to: (i) introduce a logical framework approach plus indicators to measure the quality of the NCSA outputs and outcomes, for countries to use in self-evaluation and adaptation of their capacity assessment and planning, and (ii) develop an evaluation tool to allow effective benchmarking and measurement of the results and impacts of capacity development activities under the three subsequent Pathways of the Strategic Approach. The first draft of the evaluation tool and indicators is under discussion in the South East Asia, South Asia and Africa regional workshops being held in October, November and December 2005 respectively.

18. The draft capacity indicator framework, developed by UNDP, under discussion includes the following Strategic Areas of Support:

- (a) Capacity to conceptualize and formulate policies, legislation, strategies, and programs: This category includes analyzing global conditions that may affect country needs and performance in a given area, developing a vision, long-term strategizing, and setting of objectives. It also includes conceptualizing broader sectoral and cross-sectoral policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks, including synergies between global environmental conventions. It further contains prioritization, planning and formulation of programs and projects;
- (b) Capacity to implement policies, legislation, strategies, and programs: This category includes process management capacities that are essential in the implementation of any type of policy, legislation, strategy and program. It also includes execution aspects of program and project implementation. It includes mobilizing and managing human, material and financial resources, and selection of technologies and procurement of equipment;
- (c) Capacity to engage and build consensus among all stakeholders: This category includes issues such as mobilization and motivation of stakeholders, creation of partnerships, awareness-raising and developing an enabling environment for civil society and the private sector, stakeholder identification and involvement, managing of large group process and discussion, including mediation of divergent interests, as well as the establishment of collaborative mechanisms;
- (d) Capacity to mobilize information and knowledge: This category pertains to the mobilization, access and use of information and knowledge. It includes issues such as effectively gathering, analyzing and synthesizing information, identifying problems and potential solutions, as well as consulting experts and peers. It further covers specific technical skills that are related specifically to the requirements of the strategic priorities and associated Conventions, including the

capacity to carry out scientific and technical assessments in the areas relevant to GEF focal areas and related Conventions; and

- (e) Capacity to monitor, evaluate, report and learn: This category pertains to the monitoring of progress, measuring of results, codification of lessons, learning and feedback, and ensuring accountability to ultimate beneficiaries and partners. It also covers aspects such as reporting to donors and global conventions. It naturally links back to policy dialogue, planning and improved management of implementation.

PROGRESS ON FOUR PATHWAYS

National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

19. The foundation of the Strategic Approach is an initial self-assessment of countries' capacity needs to effectively manage their national and global environmental issues. Currently, 153 countries have engaged in this initiative, which entails country-driven formulation and subsequent implementation of an NCSA project, with assistance from the Implementing Agencies and GEF financing of up to \$200,000.

20. The overall program of NCSAs is taking considerably longer to implement than had been anticipated. While the first countries started project formulation in 2002, 50 countries remain at the formulation stage in September 2005. It was envisaged that it would take 18-24 months on average for countries to implement and complete the NCSA, suggesting that the majority of countries would have completed the exercise by the end of 2005. In practice, the average implementation period is closer to 3 years. By present indications, slightly more than 50% of participating countries will have completed the NCSA by the end of 2006, and most of them completing by 2007. Countries that are making the least progress include those with the greatest need for capacity building.

21. The first 10 countries that have completed their NCSAs in 2005 include 5 from Europe and CIS countries, 4 from East and Southern Africa, and 1 from Latin America. These early results show the importance of strong national 'ownership' of the NCSA process, the need to encourage strategic thinking and build on previous thematic planning; and the potential for countries to use the opportunity of the NCSA to identify their critical capacity needs and create a strong national framework for systemically building capacity for environmental management.

22. The status of the overall program overall is summarized below:

Stages reached by 153 NCSA participant countries, September 2005

	Project formulation	Inception	Stocktaking	Thematic profiles	Cross- cutting analysis	Action planning	NCSA completed
Number of countries	50	22	20	19	8	24	10

Enhanced attention to capacity building in regular projects

23. The NCSA and Support Program are generating guidance for strengthening capacity in countries to address environmental issues under each of the MEAs, through regular projects as well as through ‘cross-cutting’ strategies that meet objectives under more than one Convention.

24. The GEF is currently revising the project criteria to consider including a component on capacity building followed by incorporating appropriate project level indicators derived from the above mentioned generic capacity building indicators being developed currently. This will enable GEF program managers to clearly identify capacity building components within their projects and use the indicator to monitor its impact.

25. It is proposed that Capacity building be considered as the eleventh operational principle for the development and implementation of GEF Work Program. The current ten operational principles are the following:

- (a) The relationship of GEF activities to the relevant international conventions;
- (b) The financing of agreed incremental costs of measures for achieving agreed global environmental benefits;
- (c) Cost-effectiveness;
- (d) Country ownership;
- (e) Flexibility;
- (f) Full disclosure of non-confidential information;
- (g) Public involvement;
- (h) Country eligibility;
- (i) GEF’s catalytic role and the need for financial leverage; and
- (j) Regular monitoring and evaluation

26. Capacity building would be included in the project review criteria highlighting specific actions that would be required at each decision point in the project cycle on the assumption that the project proposal has previously met the requirements at concept stage. On entry in the Work Program, additional details and expectations would be required based on the agreed criteria.

27. This would be done for GEF full-sized and medium sized project and would be reflected in the revised GEF Operations Manual. Discussions are ongoing among the Secretariat and Implementing Agencies to implement these proposed procedures.

Cross-cutting capacity building projects

28. As a follow-up to the NCSA, the GEF is financing cross-cutting, free- standing capacity building projects that address national priority capacity needs as agreed in the GEF *Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building* and in response to decisions of the relevant Conventions. The projects need to be initiated by an eligible developing countries clearly demonstrating country ownership.

29. In July 2005, Interim Guidelines for Financing Cross-Cutting Capacity Building Projects were agreed between the Implementing Agencies and GEF Secretariat.
30. The cross-cutting capacity building projects are using the GEF Medium-sized project cycle with funding not exceeding the level provided through expedited enabling activities. Prior to undertaking such projects, justification for initiating stand-alone projects will also be provided confirming that these activities cannot be included in GEF projects that address focal area strategic priorities.
31. The first cross-cutting MSP has been submitted for GEF approval, and a number of countries are currently preparing similar projects for submission in GEF-3. All cross-cutting MSPs will build on the NCSAs and address priority cross-cutting capacity constraints identified.
32. Given the enabling nature of capacity building activities, many such activities will be funded on an agreed full-cost basis, since the baseline cost to be met from other resources may be zero. Partnership, however, is central to sustaining capacity building activities and proposals ensuring national and local commitment and building on complimentary initiatives will receive priority. Partnership with other donors will be considered co-financing.
33. Operational principles have been drawn based on recommendations of the GEF *Capacity Development Initiatives* (CDI) and consultations with the Implementing Agencies for considering all cross-cutting project proposals. The criteria include national ownership and leadership, cost-effectiveness, strategic timing, mainstreaming, cross-cutting and using capacity indicators to measure outcomes.

Cross-cutting Capacity Building Country Programs for LDCs and SIDS

30. In response to the findings of CDI (Capacity Development Initiative), demand from countries and recommendations of OPS2 to address critical capacity bottlenecks in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), the Strategic Approach to Capacity Building conceptualized a Country Capacity Action Program (CCAP) for LDCs and SIDS based on the GEF Small Grants Program model.
31. It is proposed that in direct response to SIDS and LDCs, financing be made available at the country level and managed through a multi-stakeholder decision making process. This will provide flexibility and agility to countries in accessing funding without administrative burden of getting GEF approval and follow-up reporting on each project. The aim of the small projects is to remove NCSA identified bottlenecks that inhibit good management of global environmental issues at the country level.
32. The size of the country program for each LDC/ SIDS Country Capacity Action Program is expected to be a maximum of \$400,000 for a 3-4 year period. Financing of capacity building activities under the CCAP will be based on identified priority needs highlighted through the NCSA and will have to build strong conceptual, programmatic and management linkages to projects funded from other pathways.

33. The LDC/SIDS Country Capacity Action Program will be managed in a cost-effective, strategic and integrated manner. A detailed proposal on this program will be submitted to the next Council meeting for its approval.

ANNEX I

SEYCHELLES

NATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING ACTION PLAN

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS	TIME FRAME	POSSIBLE FUNDING
International environmental conventions are effectively managed	Establish effective institutional arrangements for implementing international conventions through national programs	Strengthen International Convention Unit with mandate, increased resources, and training on conventions Establish “one-stop” environmental conventions information clearinghouse, accessible to public	Short term Short term	GOS budget, donors (UNDP) GOS budget
	Use environmental economics as tool to implement international conventions/national programs	Appoint lead agency to implement EMPS thematic area on “Environmental Economics and Sustainable Financing” through development of Action Plan	Short term	GOS budget, donors
International and national environmental commitments financed through range of sources and mechanisms	Use financial and non-financial incentives to help implement international conventions and national environmental programs	Develop incentives (tax concessions, subsidies, matching funds, publicity, awards) to leverage support for “environmental best practices” from private sector in priority sectors/for priority topics	Medium term (3-4 years)	GOS budget, private sector, donors
	Strengthen national legislative/policy framework for more effective implementation of international/national commitments	Undertake comprehensive review of existing legislation, provide recommendations for updating, consolidating, strengthening, filling gaps, in order to meet international, environmental commitments Improve government skills of senior managers in designing/managing institutions to meet international environmental commitments	Short/medium term Short/medium term	GOS budget, donors GOS budget
Institutional framework to effectively implement Seychelles’ international environmental commitments	Improve compliance/enforcement with existing environmental laws/regulations	Develop coordinate environmental law enforcement strategy with multiple techniques to promote consistent applications of laws, regulations Promote awareness and knowledge of, and improve enforcement of and compliance with, environmental laws through training of police and courts, and through education and publicity	Short term Short/medium term	GOS budget, donors GOS budget, donors
	Improve capacity of EMPS Steering Committee to effectively implement international and national environment commitments	Improve operational effectiveness/efficiency of EMPS-S.C., including creating mechanisms to design/implement projects under EMPS and to seek appropriate funding Increase support for EMPS from Government, stakeholders, for example through incentives	Short term Short term	GOS budget GOS budget
	Create appropriate institutions/processes for effective design/implementation of national biodiversity programs	Update National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP, 1998-2003), incorporating credible, workable implementation, monitoring and evaluation strategies Increase capacity in wetland/coastal zone management through legislation, education, and specialized training	Short term Short term, medium term	GOS budget, donors GOS budget, donors
	Create appropriate institutions/processes for effective design/implementation of national climate change	Review, restructure if necessary, and strengthen National Climate Change Committee, giving it greater clout and stronger framework for implementing national climate change programs, including measures for climate change	Short term	GOS budget

	<p>action programs</p> <p>Create disaster management strategy to assess/respond to emergencies</p> <p>Create appropriate institutions/processes to implement the CCD through effective design/implementation of sustainable land management programs, especially for outer islands</p>	<p>mitigation/adaptation, and integration of these into key sectors</p> <p>Develop National Risk and Disaster Management Strategy to address natural/environmental disasters, including prevention, preparedness, response, mitigation for each island</p> <p>Produce National Action Program for CCD implementation, including introduction of <i>Flora Act</i> for efficient nursery/afforestation management, and updating of Fire Contingency Plan</p> <p>Develop appropriate institutional framework, including lead agencies/laws/policies/programs, to address land degradation/mitigate effects of drought on outer islands</p>	<p>Under development</p> <p>Short term</p> <p>Short term, medium term</p>	<p>GOS budget, donors</p> <p>GOS budget, donors</p> <p>GOS budget, donors</p>
Integrated management (IM) approaches used to implement international/national environmental commitments	<p>Promote expanded use of integrated management approaches within public/private organizations</p>	<p>Use EMPS and its Steering Committee as framework to promote integrated management approaches (IEM, ICZM, IM, ecotourism) to address priority environmental issues and create mechanisms so that donor projects incorporate these approaches</p> <p>Seek innovative partnerships and projects which demonstrate integrated management, build on past successes</p> <p>Develop integrated management approaches with reference to Rio Conventions</p>	<p>Short term, medium term</p> <p>Short term, medium term</p> <p>Short term, medium term</p>	<p>No funding required</p> <p>GOS budget, donor assistance</p> <p>GOS budget, donors</p>
Effective environmental information management system established	<p>Expand national research capacity in environmental management, including improving research skills/standards/methodologies</p> <p>Develop comprehensive and coordinated information management system to support international/national environmental initiatives</p> <p>Ensure that information systems effectively support implementation of Seychelles' Rio Convention commitments under the CBD, UNFCCC and CCD</p>	<p>Improve national capability to conduct credible field, lab research, including development of standardized methods, protocols for data collection, analysis, management, exchange, dissemination</p> <p>Develop mechanisms, incentives to promote locally-driven research, including research outside of government research.</p> <p>Improve contracts, protocols with foreign researchers to ensure appropriate referencing, co-authorship, "repatriation" of data from overseas and implementation methods</p> <p>Develop Information Clearinghouse for environment, land use data, including meta-database to document what data is held where, with as long term goal a full computerized environmental information, resource library</p> <p>Develop national multi-party agreements on data management, including protocols, incentives for data sharing, intellectual property rights</p> <p>CBD: Improve baseline biodiversity information, to better support EIA, and monitoring/assessment studies/ plans at local/national/regional scales</p> <p>UNFCCC: Develop infrastructure, technical capacity, analytical tools to collect/assess/monitor climate change, including Sea Level Rise (SLR), Disaster Preparedness and Management</p> <p>CCD: Develop effective information systems to support implementation of Sustainable Land Management and related programs</p>	<p>Short term, long term</p> <p>Short term, long term</p> <p>Short term, ongoing</p> <p>Medium term</p> <p>Short term</p> <p>Medium term</p> <p>Short term, long term</p> <p>Short term, long term</p>	<p>GOS budget, donors</p> <p>GOS budget, donors</p> <p>Include cost in research applications, use "bonds"</p> <p>MENR budget, donors, AEIN, UNEP</p> <p>MENR budget, donors, AEIN, UNEP</p> <p>MENR budget, donors</p> <p>MENR budget, donors, UNFCCC Communications, enabling activities</p> <p>MENR budget, donors (GEF, UNDP)</p>

BULGARIA

NATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING ACTION PLAN

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	TASKS	ACTIVITIES	TOTAL INDICATIVE BUDGET	DEADLINE FOR IMPLEMENTATION
Strategic Objective I: Stakeholders have necessary knowledge and skills to achieve Conventions' objectives				
Stakeholders apply different approaches/tools to implement Conventions	Implement ecosystem approach in pilot project	Selection/development of pilot project for implementation of ecosystem approach in partnership with stakeholders, research organizations, municipalities, NGOs, scientific organizations	21	3/2006
		Identification of national/external sources of financing for implementation of project	15	12/2006
	Conduct pilot project encouraging market for energy by RES	Selection/development of pilot for encouraging market for energy by RES in partnership with stakeholders, municipalities, trade organizations, economic entities	21	3/2006
		Identification of national/external sources of financing for implementation of pilot project	15	12/2006
	Implement pilot project to provide incentives for use of organic farming	Selection/development of pilot project for provision of incentives for use of organic farming products, in partnership with stakeholders, municipalities, farmers, trade organizations	21	3/2006
		Identification of national, foreign donors, securing of financing for implementation of project	15	12/2006
Secured information/data required for implementation of commitments under Conventions	Build system for regular development, publication of indicators to evaluate implementation of 3 Conventions and integrate into a system of sustainable development indicators	Drawing up terms of reference, commissioning, development of system of indicators for monitoring implementation of Convention	40	6/2005
		Institutionalization of indicators	-	12/2005
		Collection/processing of data about indicators, development of analytical part	60	2005-2006 and every subsequent 2 years
		Publication of indicators, analytical part for broad access, including via internet	32	2006 and every subsequent 2 years
	Improve mechanism for coordination among agencies, organizations that collect, process data required by Conventions	Drafting of proposal to unify methods/formats, integrate complementary data, consolidate public expenses incurred in gathering/processing of data in partnership between stakeholders	2	2006
Strategic Objective II: Stakeholders work jointly and more efficiently for implementation of the three Conventions				
Coordination among stakeholders in preparation of strategies, programs, plans is more efficient, effective	Stakeholders work jointly to increase employment in activities conducive to implementation of Conventions	Allocation of 30% of annual environmental training courses for officers in Bulgarian army to issues related to three Conventions	-	2005-2012
		Proposal for legislative changes to extend possibilities for alternative military service through employment in environment	-	2005
		Creation of jobs/definition of requirements for qualification for military service at MOEW/MFA and regional structures	-	2005
		Extended possibilities of Social Benefits to Employment Program of Ministry of Labor and Social Policy to create employment in activities	-	2005

		under conventions		
	Stakeholders work jointly to introduce ISO 14000 standard in practice as tool for implementation of Conventions	Adoption of common requirements for preferences in state procurement contracts/financing to ISO 14000 certified companies in period 2005-2007 and for mandatory requirement for ISO 14000 certificate for provision of government contracts/ state funding after 2007	-	2005
Strategic Objective III: Financial institutions, systems support implementation of commitments under Conventions				
Improved conditions for financing of activities to fulfill commitments under Conventions	Build capacity for efficient utilization of funds provided by national/foreign sources for projects supporting implementation of Conventions	Involvement of businesses, scientific organizations, NGOs in providing capacity to integrate projects on agro-ecology, sustainable management of forests/regions, energy efficiency/RES, the Conventions, development of sustainable transport/reduction of transport emissions, ecotourism into large investment packages to ensure financing by various sources	180/ Topic	2006
Increased resources to achieve objectives of Convention	Provide new financing in areas of particular significance for implementation of three Conventions, consistent with EU competition requirements	Development/creation of new financing scheme for projects/activities to implement three Conventions in partnership with MOF	10	2007
		Preparation/implementation of program to finance sports-related activities of NGOs, businesses related to implementation of three Conventions, using funds from State Sports Lottery	1420	2006-2012
	Secure private financing of activities for implementation of Conventions	Preparation, dissemination of information about economic benefit from projects conducive to fulfillment of commitments under Conventions	40	Permanent tasks with initial deadlines until 2005
		Preparation, dissemination of information about private sources of financing for business projects conducive to fulfillment of commitments under Conventions	40	Permanent tasks with initial deadlines until 2005

NOTE:

RES: Renewable Energy Sources

MOEW: Ministry of Environment and Water

MFA: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MOF: Ministry of Finance

ROMANIA

JOINT ACTION PLAN FOR UNFCCC, UNCBD, UNCCD IMPLEMENTATION

SYNERGIC AREA	ACTION	OBJECTIVE	COST ESTIMATE IN BILLION ROMANIAN LEI	FINANCING SOURCES	IMPLEMENTATION TERM
All levels institutional framework	Identify all central/local institutions involved and define responsibilities and assignments	Ensuring existing structure operation for 3 Conventions' synergic implementation	0.2	Budget	1 st Quarter 2006
	Establish Conventions' implementation units (one in MEWM, one in MAPDR)	Implementation of each Convention's requirements	1.0/year	Budget	1 st Quarter 2006
Legislative framework	Develop legislative framework for externalizing some technical services in support of central authorities	Increase quality of technical/economic/legislative expertise required for authorities to conceptualize/formulate/monitor policies in the field	0.01	Budget	4 th Quarter 2007
	Legislate/institutionalize relevant indicators in assessment of 3 Conventions' implementation	Integrated assessment of Rio Conventions' implementation	0.05	Budget, outside sources	2 nd Quarter 2008
	Fiscal incentives to promote programs and projects of integrated environmental management for 3 Conventions' synergic implementation	Attraction of public/private sectors, both internally/externally, into environmental activities financing	0.01	Budget, internal, outside sources	2 nd Quarter 2007
Systematic research and observation	Initiate specific national research program including objectives relative to 3 Conventions' integrative approach	Scientific substantiating of best solutions for long-lasting development	0.1	Budget, outside sources	3 rd Quarter, 2006
	Improve/develop systematic observations actions, i.e. integrated monitoring and natural disaster warning/intervention	Increase/diversification of data specific to 3 Conventions, in compliance with international requirements/practices	100/year	Budget, outside sources	Continuous
	Establish relevant indicators for Conventions' implementation assessment	Quantification of implementation of Conventions' requirements	1.0	Budget, outside sources	2 nd Quarter 2008
	Create, validate structural database at national/ departmental/institutional level, by collecting, processing systematic research, observation outcomes	Information accessible to users	30.0	Budget, outside sources	4 th Quarter 2006, 4 th Quarter 2007 for national database
Technology and knowledge transfer	Promote pilot projects to comply with 3 Conventions' implementation	Highlighting innovative technologies performances, promotion of results dissemination to all stakeholders	0.1	Budget, outside sources	4 th Quarter 2006
	Elaborate codes to good practice for technology promotions in various fields (agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc.) to cover 3 Conventions' requirements	Improvement of practices meant for resources appropriation and valorization with a view to long-lasting usage	3.0	Budget, outside sources, resources managers	4 th Quarter 2007