

CROSS-CUTTING REQUIREMENTS AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RIO CONVENTIONS

Climate Change, Land Degradation and
Biodiversity

TIMOR LESTE NCSA PROJECT

Synergies Working Group (SWG)

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1. INTRODUCTION

The cross-cutting assessment is the fourth step of the NCSA project. The objective of the cross-cutting assessment is to identify and analyze needs, challenges and opportunities that are common to the three conventions. This is done by identifying and assessing issues that cut across the three conventions and the constraints for dealing with these issues, and subsequently to identify the prospects for capacity development that may have an impact not only on the three conventions but also across the environmental management and broader sustainable development framework.

The cross-cutting assessment follows from the thematic assessments. A review was therefore done on the thematic profiles, identification of capacity constraints for the prioritized issues and arranging these constraints along the three levels. The Synergistic Working Group (SWG) with assistance from national consultants and in consultation with the National Focal Points (NFP) then conducted the cross-cutting capacity assessment.

A number of consultations meeting with SWG members were organized to determine the common capacity constraint issues that cut across the three thematic areas. Those consultations were conducted also to identify and formulate objectives for capacity development in the areas where capacity was low or non-existent. The final result of those consultation meetings was the identifying of six areas where capacity was low or non-existent:

1. National policies;
2. Legal and regulatory framework;
3. National and international funding;
4. Public awareness and education;
5. Research and data management;
6. Technology transfer;

Finally, after identifying these six issues, an assessment was done to identify the cross-cutting capacity constraints that exist across each issue and which synergistic approach could be considered for dealing with them.

This report presents the findings of the above described analysis for the six categories of issues. The analyses of each category of issue start with the identification of relevant requirements of the conventions against the existing capacity constraints. The following sub-sections report the results of the prioritization exercise; states the importance of the issues; explores causal relationships for the existence of identified problems; list needed capacities at the three levels; and finally identifies opportunities for synergies across the three thematic areas.

2. CROSS-CUTTING REQUIREMENT

2.1 National Policies

2.1.1 Requirements of the Conventions

All three of the UN Conventions require Parties to develop appropriate legal and policy frameworks to integrate the principles of sustainable development and global environmental management into national development priorities and programs. The specific commitments and obligations are set out as follows:

UNFCCC	UNCCD	UNCBD
Article 4.1(b)	Article 5(e)	Article 6

2.1.2 National Priorities

The issue of national policies was identified as having a higher priority under each thematic assessment report. In the same way, the national policy was also assessed as one of three higher priority issues by the members of the SWG to address the implementation of the Rio conventions.

2.1.3 SWOT analysis

A SWOT analysis was done for the prioritized issue after consultation with both SWG members and key stakeholders. The aim of the SWOT analysis was to identify particular strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that are common to all three of the UN Conventions with the intention of identifying cross-cutting opportunities, synergies and/or economies of scale.

Strengths	Weaknesses
Some national sectoral policies have covered some issues under the three Rio conventions; Incentive and initiatives from the GoTL NDP covers CC, BD and LD issues and identifies related institutions to address them; National environmental institution exists;	No national policy exist for the implementation of Rio conventions; The existing policies have not integrated the concept of Rio conventions; Low priority given to environmental quality; Lack of human resources in the area of all three conventions; Lack of individual skill to formulate policy and program addressing the conventions; Lack of political will from decision makers;
Opportunities	Threats
GEF funding for formulating of national policy; National and international financial mechanisms & incentives;	Reliance upon donor funding ; Poverty reduction against environmental policy

The result of the SWOT analysis indicates that there have been no specific national policies existing and the current national sectoral policies have not comprehensively covered the principles of the Rio conventions. In addition, the existing national sectoral policies are ineffective in their implementation, as some related policies have not been approved and there is

a lack of human resource in the area of environmental adjudication. These issues were seen as challenges for RDTL in implementing these three Rio conventions.

2.1.4 Needed Capacities

The capacity needs at the individual level includes the need to enhance capacity of policy makers in strategic planning, setting priorities and promoting environmental funding, and to lobby effectively for the implantation of policies. There is also a general need to raise awareness of politicians about the principles of the Rio conventions on specific and general environmental issues, and build capacity of policy analysts in evaluating alternative options and their consequences on sustainable development under the National Development Plan. It is also important to prepare and develop the capacity of staff on the area of environmental expertise to deal with policy formulation, planning, implementing and monitoring system.

The most important capacity needs at the systemic level is to strengthen the legal and policy framework for implementation the obligations and objectives of the Rio conventions and to ensure that the National Development Plan, programs and sectoral policies covering these issues. There is also a need to provide opportunities to strengthening the existing mechanisms and elaborate new ones for cooperation and integrated planning activities.

The immediate capacity needs at the institutional level is to build the capacity of related agencies in respective fields addressing coordination and their functions for the process of preparation of various sectoral policies, plans and programs, for example, between the Forestry, NDES, WSS, Energy, industry, and Meteorology unit, etc. It is also quite important to enhance the capacity of NDES for formulating policy, plans and programs addressing the implementation of the Rio conventions, develop human capacity and mobilize financial resources to carry out necessary technical, financial and economic analysis for preparing policies and action plans.

2.1.5 Opportunities for Synergies

The integrating and development of national environmental policies and plans from the three thematic areas can be achieved by better coordination among related agencies in association with adequate human resources. A national strategy and policy towards environmental management as a general requirement with specific reference to the three thematic areas is also needed.

2.2 *National and International Funding Mechanism*

2.2.1 Requirements of the Conventions

The linkages among the three conventions on the issues of national and international funding are evident. Each convention considers the issue of financial mechanism as critical to ensure the sustainability of the implementation of the convention's program of work. The linkages among the three conventions are presented in the following table.

UNFCCC	UNCBD	UNCCD
Article 11	Article 20, 21	Article 20

2.2.2 National Priorities

Availability of funding has been recognized as the biggest constraint in the quest for capacity development efforts in the three areas. Poor strategies, policies and programs on incentive measures for environmental conservation results from the lack of adequate funding mechanisms, is the most significant factor contributes to preventing implementation and realization of the objectives of the three conventions. Existing government and private sector budgets for environmental management is very limited and considered insufficient. Another significant constraint is the environment is still not ranked high in the Government's priorities. For that reason, the SWG has proposed that the national budgetary policy and strategy to allocate more fund for protection and sustainable use of natural resources in the country needs more attention particularly for capacity development efforts.

2.2.3 SWOT analysis funding mechanism

Strengths	Weaknesses
Donors interest;	Insufficient financing of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, by stakeholders in both public and private sector; Lack of national budget for management of protected areas; Lack of compensation and inadequate pricing for use of natural resources; Low awareness of the possible funding programs and mechanisms of Rio conventions at all levels;
Opportunities	Threats
Available funding from GEF; Regional Cooperation and agreement on cross border environmental issues;	Low awareness of decision makers; Different stakeholder interest; Lack of prioritization of projects eligible for funding;

2.2.4 Needed Capacities

The Government needs to improve the national system for financing the implementation of the Rio conventions and needs to build up its own capacity to access the funding mechanisms of the Rio conventions. The capacity needs at the systemic level is to loosen the extremely restrictive budgetary policy that supports only the highest governmental priorities. The capacity needs at the individual level is enhanced awareness among decision makers at differing levels; from politicians to low-level directors so they understand the necessity of funding for the protection of biodiversity and mitigating or adapting against climate change and land degradation. The capacity needs at the institutional level is that there is no institutional framework to access the funding facilities under the Rio conventions by each NFP and filtered to each agency. There is insufficient information on the possible contributions of the private and NGO sectors.

2.2.5 Opportunities for Synergies

The SWG concluded that there are opportunities for synergies among the three conventions for improving the national funding systems for convention implementation; and enable or improve access to international funding mechanisms for conventions related activities.

2.3 Legal and regulatory framework

2.3.1 Requirements of the Conventions

The three conventions require legislation to be enacted to implement the obligations and objectives. The provisions under the three conventions on the legislation issues are as set out in the following.

UNFCCC	UNCBD	UNCCD
(no specific requirement to enact or amend legislation, however requirement under Article 4(1)(b) may require enacting or amending legislation to give effect to programs)	Article 8(k)	Article 5(e)

2.3.2 National Priorities

This issue has been considered a national issues because the decision making process is centralized, yet ministers and other top decision makers often have insufficient knowledge of sectors that they are running.

2.3.3 SWOT analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Several legal and regulatory documents for environmental protection have been done; Existing of Untaet regulation; Several Indonesian legal and regulatory framework still in placed; Hegemony of traditional costumes;	Different stakeholders attitude; Lack of relevant legal and technical expertise; Lack of coordination and harmony of laws and regulations; Low /lack of enforcement in the implementation; Sectoral approach;
Opportunities	Threats
Multilateral cooperation; Donors interest; Mainstreaming sectoral law and regulation;	Bureaucratic constraints in the corresponding ministries; Lack of political interest; Conflict of sectoral interests; Low national priority;

2.3.4 Needed Capacities

The most important capacity building in the area of legislation at the individual level is the expertise. Timor Leste lacks relevant legal and technical expertise. Another, capacity need at the individual level is that ministers and other top decision makers often have insufficient knowledge of the sector they are running. The most immediate capacity needs at the systemic level is to address the bureaucratic constraints in ministries due to lack of political interest and sectoral conflict. At the institutional level, the capacity need identified is the need to harmonize and integrate sectoral legislation and regulatory regimes into environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources.

2.3.5 Opportunities for Synergies

There is an important need to pay attention, not so much to the preparation of the new legislation, but rather to the implementation, since the analysis of present conditions in the thematic areas has shown that is exactly the weakest link in the chain. There is also an

opportunity to improve the capacity of civil servants and politicians to draft appropriate and effective legislation to impact on the requirements of all three conventions.

2.4 Public Awareness and Education

2.4.1 Requirement of the Conventions

All three conventions require public awareness, education and exchange information by all member countries. Various articles of the conventions contain these are set out as follows:

UNFCCC	UNCCD	UNCBD
Article 4(1)(i), Article 4(1)(h), Article (a)(i), Article 6(a)(ii), Article 6(b)	Article 19(2), Article 19(3)(g), Article 19(1)(j)	Article 13.

2.4.2 National Priority

The SWG members considered this issue as the second most important national priority under all three thematic areas. The prioritization was done through a SGW meeting in which the majority of the members ranked public awareness, education and exchange information as the second most important national priority issue.

2.4.3 SWOT analysis

A SWOT analysis was done for this prioritized issue based on consultations with both SWG members and key stakeholders. The aim of the SWOT analysis was to identify particular strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that are common to all three Rio conventions with the intention of identifying cross-cutting opportunities, synergies and/or economies of scale.

SWOT Analysis for Public Awareness and Education

Strengths	Weaknesses
Public awareness unit has been structured under the NDES; NDP covers environmental public awareness, public education and exchange information as part of mission and objectives of NDES; Mandate and responsibility on public awareness, education and exchange information is clearly designed under NDP; Few sectoral plans and programs have covered public awareness and information exchange;	National curriculum has not covered the implementation of Rio conventions; Nonexistence of national curriculum on environmental issues; Mass media rarely includes environmental campaign; Low level of awareness and knowledge of decision makers and public in general on Rio conventions; Lack of human resources at related institutions for the area of public awareness, education and information exchange; Lack of expert, and fund to implement the existing programs e.g. environmental awareness campaign; Low level of coordination among related institutions;
Opportunities	Threats
Accession to the Rio conventions might help financial sources from GEF to formulate legal mechanism for raising public awareness program, education and information exchange; Accession to the Rio convention would encourage decision makers to promote environmental public awareness, education and information exchange at regional, sub regional and international levels;	Ineffective implementation of public awareness, education and information exchange program;

The result of the SWOT analysis indicates that there is very limited environmental public awareness and public education or information exchange. In addition, environmental campaign through mass media and formal education such curriculum are either ineffective or nonexistent. A public awareness and education unit has been established under the NDES however, environmental public awareness programs and its implementation remain ineffective.

2.4.4 Needed Capacities

The capacity needs at the systemic level is that environmental issues need to be integrated into school curricula and coordination among related institutions to incorporate environmental programs into mass media needs to be enhanced. In addition, formulating and enforcing related sectoral policies to promote better environmental management practice under Rio conventions is important.

Some of the capacity needs at the institutional level include, institutionalizing the provision of regular training and re-training programs for employees. It is necessary to provide assistance in developing job requirements and detailed job descriptions for employees, at least for those holding key positions, and establishing performance evaluation system to address policy formulation and awareness rising of staff and key decision makers.

One of the important capacity needs at the individual level is to enhance the knowledge and understanding of decision makers about the commitments made by RDTL as a signatory country of the Rio conventions, and implications on national development programs. The most important capacity needs at this level is to enhance the skills of policy analysts on economic and environmental valuation techniques, and on undertaking comprehensive policy analysis for environmental issues and capacity building for exchange information.

2.4.5 Opportunities for Synergies

The attempt to raise the awareness of decision makers and the general public at large will benefit all three conventions. For example, integrating of relevant environmental issues into school curriculum is required by all three conventions and therefore one of the opportunities for synergy is to establish integrated multidisciplinary curriculum. Another opportunity is to conduct environmental public education campaign on mass media that covers issues relevant to all three Rio conventions.

2.5 *Research and Data Base*

2.5.1 Requirement of the Conventions

All three UN conventions require Parties to ensure that initiatives are informed through sound research and monitoring. Such initiatives provide the information upon which to make decisions and implement appropriate measures.

UNFCCC	UNCBD	UNCCD
Article 5	Article 17, 19 (b)	Article 12 (b)

2.5.2 National Priorities

Strengthening research capabilities, scientific cooperation and research related activities was identified as a high priority across all three thematic areas. Specific high-ranking research activities include conducting environmental impact assessments with regards to the impacts of development activities on the conservation of biological diversity, and conducting assessments of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and producing a national inventory.

2.5.3 SWOT analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Availability of research institutions and NGOs; Incentives and initiatives;	No legal framework for research, monitoring and data base management; Lack of human resources and expertise; Lack of financial support; Lack of research tools and research experience that causes gaps in data base system; Environmental research and monitoring is not part of educational curriculum; No environmental department at the existing higher educations; Lack of coordination and communication among related institutions;
Opportunities	Threats
Donors and GEF funding for supporting research and monitoring and database management, and financial support for formulating of legal frameworks this particular area;	Lack of experts may result in low quality of research that might impact on GEF financial support; Poor coordination of data collection and dissemination activities;

2.5.4 Needed Capacities

The main capacity needs at the systemic level are to create scientific, technical and management potential at a local level. Strengthen legislative base for coordination and information sharing of research activities. Strengthen links and collaboration with international research institutions (e.g. through exchange visitor programs, partner programs with foreign institutions, conduct of joint research projects). Improve curricula of higher education institutions. The capacity needs at the institutional level are to develop the capacity to better manage and deploy existing resources. Develop capacity of institutions to negotiate, obtain funds for research. Strengthen institutional capacity for access to information. Improve material-technical base of institutions in environmental science research field. Capacity needs at the individual level are to increase networking and cooperation skills of scientists, and increase managerial skills of individuals in charge of research institutions. Provide knowledge and know-how to scientists about modern technologies and disciplines, raise awareness of policy and decision makers about the importance of environmental science research.

2.5.5 Opportunities for Synergies

Because all three Rio conventions operate in shared systems, there are many opportunities for synergies in terms of conducting joint research projects in cross-cutting areas. These multidisciplinary research areas may include the following: Development and application of the computer models for the research and decision making processes, sustainable forest management, research relating to fire-interactions with topography, vegetation, water, climate,

and people, sustainable energy systems: clean energy, energy savings, alternative energy carriers/transport/storage, management and use of various waste streams, and non-chemical pest, disease and weed management, etc.

2.6 Transfer of Technology

2.6.1 Requirement of the Conventions

All three conventions promote the transfer of technology as each of the conventions established entities such as the Committee on Science and Technology under the UNCCD, the Scientific and Technological Advice under the UNFCCC, and the Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice body under the UNCBD. Those bodies have the overall function for consultation on particular issues regarding the adoption of technologies and the process of transferring technologies. The requirement of the three conventions is can be seen in the following table:

UN FCCC	UN CBD	UN CCD
Article 4	Article 16, 18	Article 12, 18

2.6.2 National Priorities

The issue of technology transfer and technical cooperation in this regard is a high ranking issue under two thematic areas – climate change and land degradation.

2.6.3 SWOT analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Several local and international NGOs currently working on transfer of technology; Government initiatives on alternative technology;	Low level cooperation among training centers and scientific & professional community; Insufficient engagement of the experts from scientific & educational institutes by the appropriate ministries; Non existence of National Training and Technology Transfer Centre; Lack/insufficient funding from the national budget for scientific c projects; Limited access to Internet, publications, books, Language barrier
Opportunities	Threats
Funding from GEF; Bilateral and multilateral cooperation for technology transfer; Donors interest; Charging one particular agency with the tasks of coordinating technology transfer process;	Different financial and economic interest and low level of communication of stakeholders; Unclear definition of the institutions' mandate (legal and political framework for technology transfer, e.g. intellectual property rights law); Lack of communication and cooperation among stakeholders in scientific c community; Non-existing institutional arrangements for technology transfer (e.g. clearing house);

2.6.4 Needed Capacities

The main capacity needs at the systemic level is to create a conducive legislative framework for technology transfer and the establishment of institutional mechanisms, for example to access the clearing house, for technology transfer. One of the capacity needs at the institutional level is to

strengthen capacity of institutions to select and manage technologies and strengthen institutional capacity for the access to information. The important issues of capacity needs at the individual level include the need to increase the skills of policy and legal professionals on environmental and technology transfer issues, raise awareness of policy and decision makers, businessmen, local communities about the benefits of various technologies and their application (to generate demand). Provide them with knowledge in novel concepts relevant to sustainable development and available technologies.

2.6.5 Opportunities for synergies

Synergy in the implementation of technology transfer can be achieved by authorizing one particular agency with the task of coordinating technology transfer process for all three thematic areas.

3. CROSS-CUTTING CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS FOR PRIORITY REQUIREMENTS

3.1 *Systemic level*

The main systemic capacity constraints identified in the country revolves around the limited and inadequate policy and strategy framework among the three conventions and environmental management in general. Overall, the cross-cutting capacity constraints at systemic level can be summarized as follows: Poor coordination and cooperation between various stakeholders; Inadequate cooperation and networking with international community; Underdeveloped legislative framework; Weak law enforcement and inadequate financing of institutions; Low public awareness and integration of relevant environmental issues into the education system; and Lack of up-to-date information about the state of the environment.

To enable synergistic and cross-cutting capacity building at the systemic level it is necessary to further develop the overall enabling environment. Activities include examination of the incentive regime, policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, and a study of technology adoption rate and the environmental information system. Strengthening activities will include developing the information delivery capacity of the media, community radio halls and land use planning capacity at national, divisional, district and village levels.

3.2 *Institutional level*

At the institutional level, the existing mechanisms and responsibilities to implement the obligations of the conventions is unclear and spread over several governmental institutions. The overall cross-cutting capacity constraints at the institutional level are summarized as follows: Unclear mandates, institutional management and performance; Low accountability, transparency of institutions; Low ability of institutions to mobilize financial resources; Poor access to information: limited access to Internet, publications, books, language barrier; and Poor human resource management practices with an inadequate incentives system, non-existing performance management system in line with a lack of opportunities for promotions and poorly elaborated job descriptions and lack of opportunities for sharing experiences such as conferences, seminars due to insufficient awareness raising programs / projects.

Many opportunities for synergistic and cross-cutting capacity building are seen to exist at this level. These include mobilizing and/or redeploying existing capacities and enhancing existing capacities, for example developing modules/courses in negotiation skills and conflict resolution skills and production of sensitization materials, as well as introducing courses on monitoring, assessment and inventorying. Enhancing existing capacities will include institutional rationalization and reform, strengthening monitoring units and strengthening the extension programs, research and planning.

3.3 *Individual level*

TL needs to strengthen the capacity of its individuals to develop skill sets that facilitate efforts to conceptualize and formulate policies, draft legislation and develop program and implement the programs. The capacity constraints at individual level can be summarized as follows: Low networking and cooperation skills experienced in conducting evaluations, audits; Lack of experts with the knowledge about incentive measures coupled with limited managerial skills; Lack of strategic planning skills of the policy and decision makers (including skills to prioritize issues); Lack of skills of researchers in articulating research results; and Poor public relations and stakeholder involvement skills.

A number of opportunities for synergistic and cross-cutting capacity building at the individual level were identified. Creating new capacities will entail a series of long-term training courses to develop the critical mass of scientists and professionals needed. These include botanists, taxonomists, zoologists, statisticians, monitoring and evaluation specialists, sociologists, planners, surveyors, economists, extension specialists, agro foresters, ecologists, agronomists and GIS specialists. Enhancing existing capacities will entail series of refreshers, and short-term specialized training courses for example in extension methodology and PRA techniques. Local level training opportunities exist in Timor Leste in a variety of fields, including training for extension agents and refresher courses for forest guards at the Forestry Training School.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: RESULT OF PRIORITISATION THEMATIC ISSUES

UN FCCC	UN CCD	UN CBD
Reporting	Reporting and establishment NCB	Effective National Biodiversity Planning
Policy and legislation	Community Awareness and Public awareness	In-situ conservation of biodiversity.
Research and monitoring	Research and data base	Identification and Monitoring of components of biodiversity.
Education, training, public awareness and exchange information	Financial resources	Economically and socially sound incentive measures.
Financial mechanism	Legal and policy framework	Scientific research and technical training
Technology transfer		Education and public awareness.
Coordination and cooperation		

ANNEX 2: RESULT OF CROSS CUTTING PRIORITY ISSUES

No	Cross-cutting Capacity Issues	P/R
1	National policy	1
2	National and international funding	1
3	Legal and regulatory framework	1
4	Education and public awareness	2
5	Research and data base	2
6	Transfer of technology	3

ANNEX 3: CAPACITY NEEDS UNDER THE THREE CONVENTIONS

Capacity Needs		
UNCCD	UNFCCC	UNCBD
Creating a new legal and regulatory framework that specifically addresses land degradation issues and socialization of the existing regulations and laws needs to be strengthened together with law enforcement should be strengthened. Otherwise, the community will not recognize the laws without enforcement and it will remain ineffective.	Training for related institutions such as Pollution Control Unit (under NDES), ALGIS, Meteorology Unit, NDMO, and other related institutions.	Need Scientific information to orientate agriculture towards sustainable patterns and knowledge of the impact of different policies, agricultural practices and technologies on agricultural biodiversity.
Creating the new land information system to address lack of database, and to set up monitoring services and create a uniform information system – database, as well as the exchange of information in research institutions, which will be available for various consumers.	Integrating climate change consideration in national development policies at related	Strengthening Understanding of underlying causes of Forest biodiversity loss as well as measures to mitigate them including forest management systems e.g. enforcement of forestry laws.
Long term plans and strategies for raising community awareness and public education in terms of the Convention is need to develop and the existing programmes and strategies need to be strengthened.	Formulation of climate change Act and Regulation and its socialization to regulate the related climate change issues	Need for clear policy, and institutional frameworks for the management of inland water ecosystems as well as adoption of an integrated ecosystem approach to inland water systems.
Promote cooperation among relevant institutions to mitigate the effect of droughts as well as to establish an early warning and forecasting system and identification of the root causes – social, economic and culture of fuelwood cutting as well as other forestry sector practices that contribute to land degradation.	Funding for staff training, including climate change national focal point;	Introduce integrated ecosystem approach to sustainable use of coastal and marine biodiversity, improved marine protected areas and community involvement in fisheries management, and data on the taxonomy, status and biological characteristics of fish species and habitats.
Strengthening the NFP by clearly defined its mandates and responsibilities.	Formulating legal frameworks for technology transfer, financial mechanisms, adaptation and mitigation, research and monitoring on climate change, and formulating legal framework for climate change focal point;	Promotion Indigenous Knowledge of Local Community on Sustainable Biodiversity Management.
It is necessary to develop long-term and permanent programmes for training and courses including study comparative to enhance technical capacity of government staff.	Training for national focal point is needed, in terms of English language, database, computer analysis operation and other related capacity in respect to its respective roles and responsibilities	Develop adequate wildlife policy and capacity for wildlife as well as protected area management plans, comprehensive data on the status and trends of wildlife and habitats, community and private sector initiatives in protected area management
Strengthening the implementation of the UNCCD by garnering political support and commitment to ensure the land degradation issues are successfully addressed. This requires targeted awareness programmes aimed at senior government officials.	Training required for research skills at University and at related institutions and data analysis with a proper involved methodologies; and	
	Training required for enhancing capacity of staff at related institutions to formulate legal frameworks, policies and regulations addressing to the implementation of UNFCCC	

ANNEX 4: CROSS-CUTTING CAPACITY NEEDS

Cross-cutting capacity needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of national policy for the implementation of the three conventions. • Reinforcement existing national environmental policies • Integration of the biodiversity, climate change and land degradation concerns within the strategic plans and overriding priorities of the country – economic and social development and poverty eradication
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment/allocation of national funding system for the three Rio Convention • Access to international funding mechanism system for the Rio Convention • Allocation of funding from public sector for environmental management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of national legislation to Rio Convention obligation • Formulation of integrated legislation for environmental management • Reinforcement implementation of existing environmental and sectoral legislation • Promoting traditional/ customary laws
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of public awareness regarding the three conventions • Improvement of educational and training curricula in respect to the three conventions • Establishment of extension centre and non formal education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement capacity of researcher in environmental areas • Improvement research equipments • Enhancement uniformity of research finding • Promoting integrated research between international and local researcher. • Establishment of data management system • Improvement of monitoring and observation system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building for technology transfer • Promoting Alternative Technology • Establishment cooperation with countries in the regions • Information exchange on early warning system • Establishment information exchange system for transferring technology

ANNEX 5: MATRIX FOR CROSS-CUTTING CAPACITY NEEDS

Cross-cutting Capacity Issues	Cross-cutting capacity needs	Cross-cutting Capacity Constraints		
		System	Institution	Individual
National policies	Formulation of national policy for the implementation of the three conventions. Reinforcement existing national environmental policies Integration of the biodiversity, climate change and land degradation concerns within the strategic plans and overriding priorities of the country – economic and social development and poverty eradication	Low level effectiveness implementation of existing national environmental policy ; Insufficient express of political will; Lack of national policy regarding the three conventions; Lack of system level resources (human resources, database and financial resources) Limited funds for preparation and comprehensive integrated planning;	Overlapping of responsibilities of different ministries; inexistence of strategic plan document and competent studies for efficient plan and policy development; Different interest and poor coordination among stakeholder in the sector to define sectoral policies Inefficiency bodies responsible for implementation and monitoring; Limited expertise and capacity of key planning institutions; Lack of facilities, infrastructure and equipments;	Lack available human resources; Insufficient communication among staff and superiors; Lack of work orientation; Law on Public servant not implemented yet;
National and International Funding	Establishment/allocation of national funding system for the three Rio Convention Access to international funding mechanism system for the Rio Convention Allocation of funding from public sector for environmental management	Insufficient financing of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources both public and private sector; Lack of national budgetary sources for environmental management Issues Lack of prioritization of project eligible for funding; Bureaucracy procurement too long;	Limited expertise and capacity of key planning institutions; Inadequate Structural function In sufficient Institutional capacity to execute budgetary;	Lack available human resources; Lack of awareness and understanding of high level government official regarding environmental issues;
Legal and regulatory framework	Adoption of national legislation to Rio Convention obligation Formulation of integrated legislation for environmental management Reinforcement implementation of existing environmental and sectoral legislation	Inexistence of the environmental laws; judiciary system Centralized decision making process; The Judiciary system of TL have not covered environmental laws related to the conventions;	Inexistence coordination among relevant institution and private sector to develop environmental protection regulation; Lack of relevant legal and technical expertise;	Lack of human resources in the areas of environmental laws.

Cross-cutting Capacity Issues	Cross-cutting capacity needs	Cross-cutting Capacity Constraints		
		System	Institution	Individual
	Promoting traditional/ customary laws	Lack of approximation of traditional/customary law into national legislation; Limited funds for integrated legal framework development;	Bureaucratic constrains in the corresponding ministries;	
Public Awareness and Education	Improvement of public awareness regarding the three conventions Improvement of educational and training curricula in respect to the three conventions Establishment of extension centre and non formal education	Inexistence of information and database system; Insufficient covered of environmental topic at national curricula and training syllabus; Lack of coordination and communication on public awareness and education among government institution, academics and NGOs; Insufficient funds available for public awareness and education; Inexistence of national curricula on environmental issues; Lack of media involvement in public awareness and education;	Limited training equipment; Limited technical expertise in the area of training and education; Inexistence of environment unit at district level; Low participation of NGO and communities in conservation and sustainable use of natural resources;	Insufficient of human resources in environmental areas; limited coordination capacity limited individual creativities to plan and develop program; lack of educated and training teacher;
Research, Monitoring, evaluation and data management	Improvement capacity of researcher in environmental areas Improvement research equipments Enhancement uniformity of research finding Promoting integrated research between international and local researcher. Establishment of data management system Improvement of monitoring and observation system	Lack of information database and national information system; Lack of knowledge and data; Understaffing in respective department for monitoring and evaluation; Insufficient coordination among research; Lack of funding Lack of data availability and transparency; Inexistence of coordination among national and international researcher;	Lack of research equipments; Low institutional awareness; Low maintenance capability of data collection; Lack of political will; Low participation of university and research institutions; Inexistence of environmental and natural resource research centre; Lack of financial resources; Low level communication among institution and stakeholder;	Lack of sufficient person trained in research; Lack of human resources in environmental areas; Limited professional training in research areas; Communication not sufficient; Lack of capacity to conduct research;

Cross-cutting Capacity Issues	Cross-cutting capacity needs	Cross-cutting Capacity Constraints		
		System	Institution	Individual
Technology Transfer	Capacity building for technology transfer Promoting Alternative Technology Establishment cooperation with countries in the regions Information exchange on early warning system Establishment information exchange system for transferring technology	Lack of legal and policy framework in terms of transferring of technology and exchange of information in regional country and bilateral Lack of budget allocation from government to increase transfer of technology and exchange of information	Transfer of technology from develop country has difficult to implement in TL due to lack of equipment and expert. Center for training and transfer of technology not in place Lack of contribution from academic institutions in terms of transfer of technology Center for research for analysis viabilities of new technology is not in place	Lack of human resource Lack of staff ability on foreign language Lack of staff awareness on adaptation to new technology. Lack of ability of decision maker for lobby with regional countries