

Identifying and reporting capacity building needs under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)

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Workshop for sharing lessons learned from
the JCM implementation in Asia and Pacific
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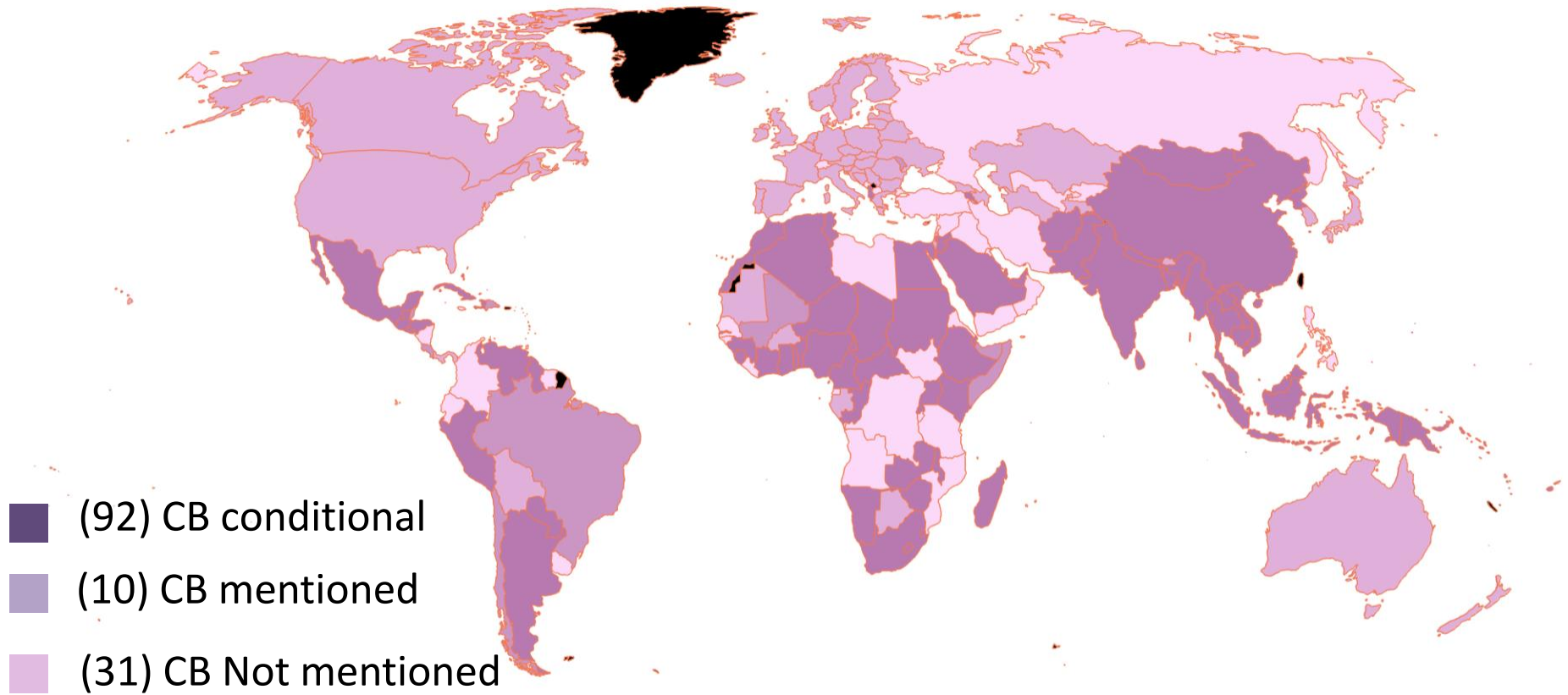


Outline

- Why reporting capacity building (CB) needs under the ETF?
- Existing practices by countries
- CB needs assessment for building capacity
 - Trial exercise based on capacity indicators
- Summary

CB frequently mentioned in NDCs

NDC Explorer



As of November 2017

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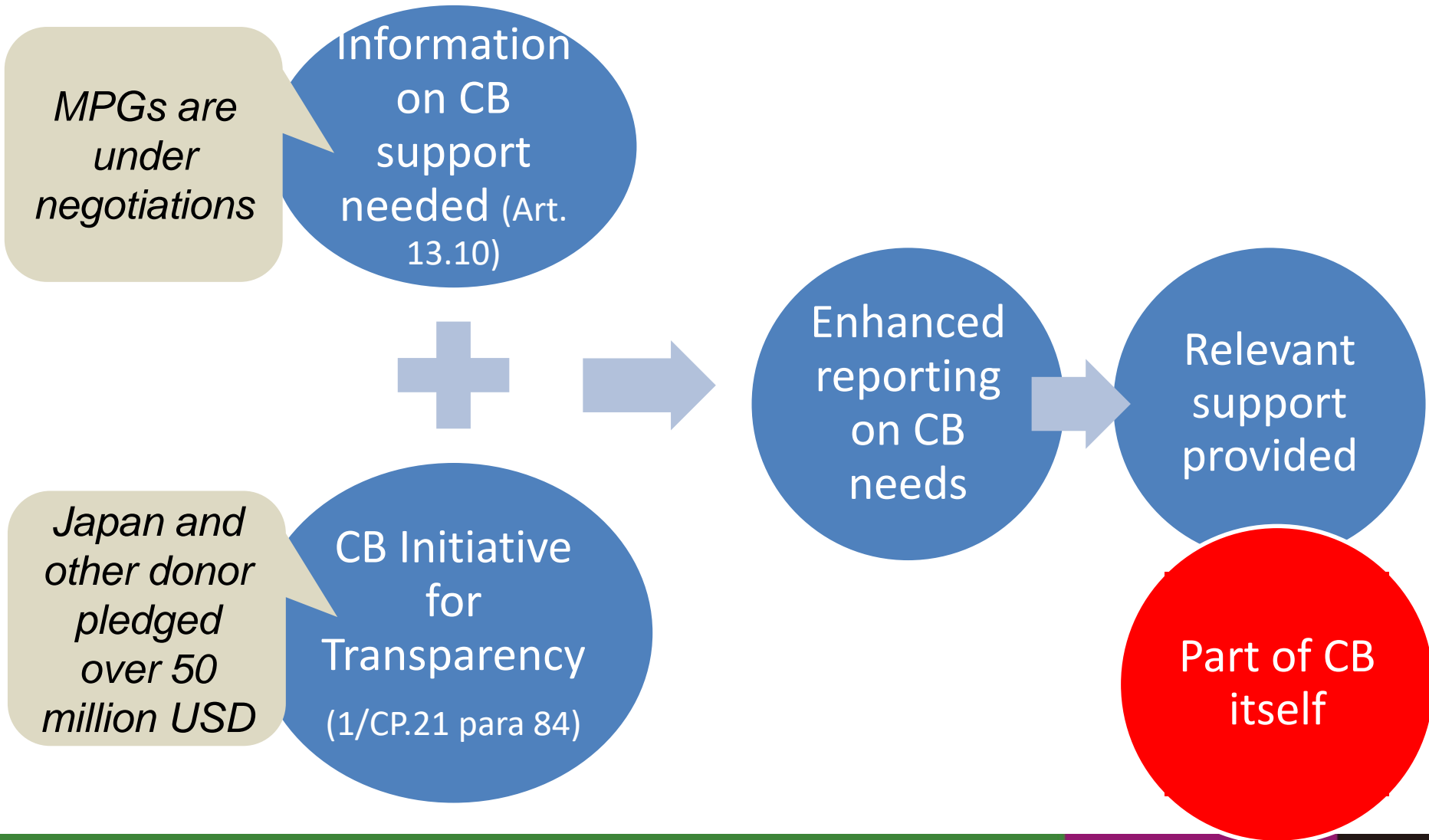
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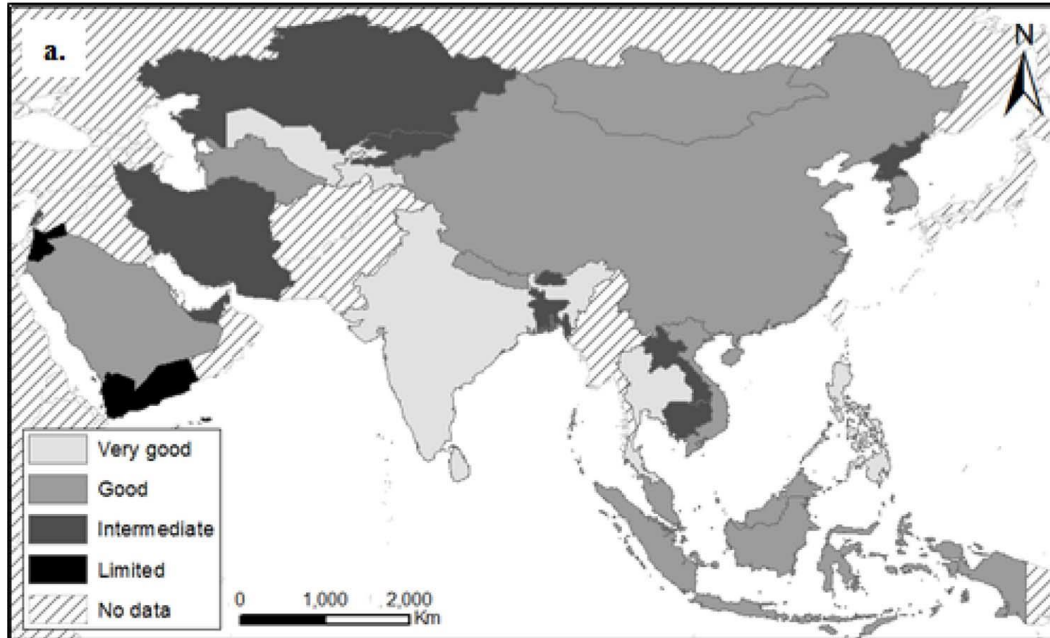
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Reporting on CB needs under the ETF

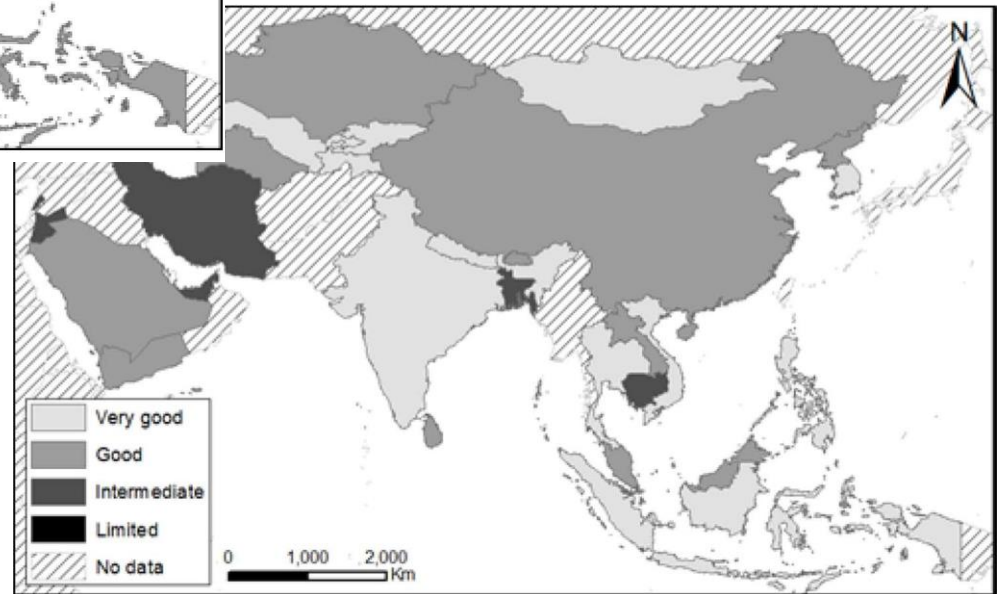


CB is still necessary for regular GHG inventory reporting



NC1 (around 2000)

NC2 (around 2010)



(Source: Umemiya et al. (2017))

Existing guidelines are rather simple

Extract from existing guidelines relating to CB needs

	Guidelines for BURs ¹	Guidelines for NCs ²
Objective	... To facilitate the presentation of information on ... capacity-building support needed and received...	... To facilitate the presentation of information on support required for the preparation.. of national communications...
Scope	Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs	Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs
Information to be provided	... provide updated information on constraints and gaps, and ... capacity-building needs describe any constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs ...

(Source: 1. Annex 3 of Decision 2/CP17; 2. Annex of Decision 17/CP.8)

More detailed guidance available from UNFCCC's training materials

Recommendations for key information elements on CB needs

Type	Elements
1. Approach for identification of needs	1.1 Methods used
	1.2 Process, e.g. stakeholder engagement
2. Needs	2.1 Those relating to climate change activities
	2.2 Those relating to reporting
	2.3 Those relating to human resources
3. Cross-cutting	3.1 Status update of previously reported needs
	3.2 Challenges in the process of access to support
4. Ways of presentation	4.1 Quantitative estimates of needs
	4.2 Table formats equivalent/similar to the one introduced




(Source: IGES's summary based on UNFCCC (2014))

Various levels of information reported in BURs (Desk review results)

A survey of 8 BURs (BUR2s (A, B) and BUR1s (C-H)) from 6 Asian countries

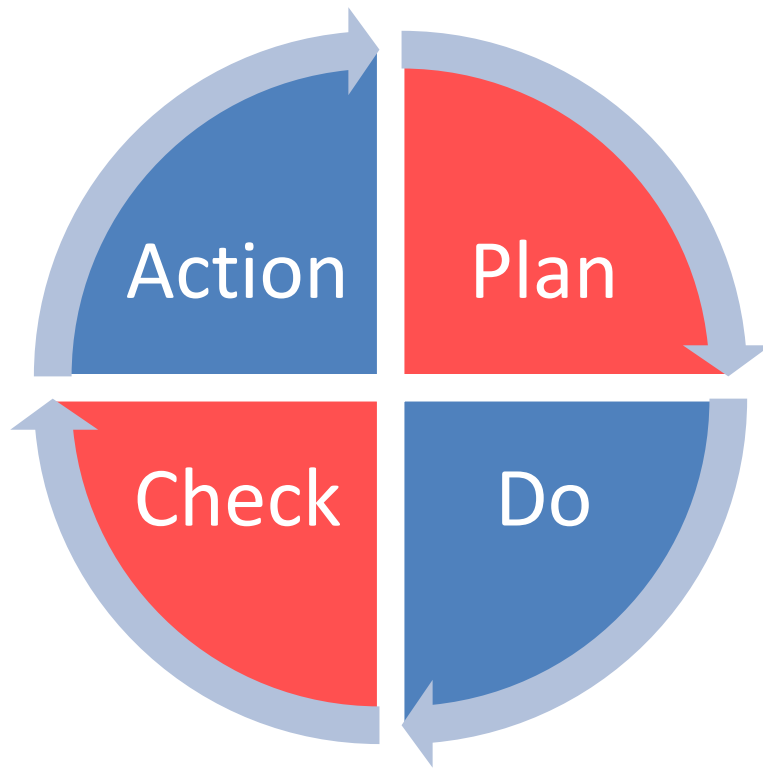
Type	Elements	Countries' report (n=8)							
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1. Approach for identification of needs	1.1 Methods	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
	1.2 Process	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
2. Needs	2.1 CC activities	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	High
	2.2 Reporting	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium	High	Medium	High
	2.3 HR	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	High
3. Cross-cutting	3.1 Update	Medium	Low	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3.2 Challenges	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
4. Ways of presentation	4.1 Quant.	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	High	Low
	4.2 Table	Low	High	Low	Low	High	Low	High	High

Level of information is:

-  High
-  Medium
-  Low

(Note: information surveyed was only that under the section of constrains, gaps and related needs in BURs)

CB needs assessment is part of building capacity itself



1. Think strategically
CB
2. Raise awareness
about problems
3. Stimulate
commitments
4. Check progress
(=indicators)

4 steps tested to identify CB needs and capacity indicators (Trial exercise)

Capacity status in 10 yrs at 3 levels

Existing capacity gaps

Capacity activities in 1~2 yrs

Capacity indicators



Pictures: Regional Knowledge Sharing Workshop under the International Market Mechanisms and Transparency Project, supported by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan (Feb 26-27, 2018, Thailand)

Target capacity: Delivery of regular GHG inventories

At personnel level (trial results)

Existing capacity gaps	Capacity-building activity in 1-2 yrs	Capacity status in 10 yrs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Difficulty to keep expertise built on inventories ✓ Staff shift frequently ✓ Staff are multi-tasked ✓ Dependency on external consultants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Training ✓ Participation in the UNFCCC review process as an expert including on-line training ✓ More than one expert covering the same sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Expertise with understanding of: the latest IPCC Guidelines and basics of climate changes issues ✓ Sufficient number (the minimum of 2 for each sector)

Capacity indicators (Example):

Ratio of national vs international consultant, ratio of permanent staff vs consultant, retention of staff year on year, overlap of expertise, certificate of UNFCCC review experts

Target capacity: Delivery of regular GHG inventories

At organisational level (trial results)

Existing capacity gaps	Capacity-building activity in 1-2 yrs	Capacity status in 10 yrs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No dedicated team ✓ Lack of budget ✓ Lack of political leadership ✓ Lack of understanding of climate change issues in line ministries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Development of protocols/documentations ✓ Creation of alliances ✓ Legislation ✓ Communication tools and curriculum in schools and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Dedicated team supported by alliances and line ministries ✓ Enhanced public awareness ✓ Enhanced political support ✓ Sustainable budget

Capacity indicators (Example):

Existence and number of alliances, percentage of domestic budget allocation change over time, number of protocols that are being used

Target capacity: Delivery of regular GHG inventories

At system level (trial results)

Existing capacity gaps	Capacity-building activity in 1-2 yrs	Capacity status in 10 yrs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Few country-specific emission factors ✓ Lack of data collection system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Apply for existing int'l support ✓ Contact with existing researchers' networks ✓ Templates for sharing data ✓ Include in KPI of government officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ On-line data collection/sharing system ✓ Strengthened engagement of stakeholders in data collection, including private companies and sub-national

Capacity indicators (Example):

Ratio of country specific emission factors vs. default EF, increase in number of matchmaking initiatives, % stakeholder engagement

Summary

- Identifying CB needs is part of building capacity (=it should not be treated as necessary only for reporting)
- Countries have limited experiences with identifying and reporting needs
- Limited international guidance on how to do this
- Capacity indicators can be used to identify needs and measure progress in CB
- Those indicators should capture the impact of CB activities
- Some indicators are common among countries, while other indicators are country- and sector-specific.

For any questions, please contact at

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THANK YOU

IGES-GHGMI study on assessing GHG inventory capacity in Asia

Capacity categories used for the assessment

(1) International engagement	(2) Institutional capacity	(3) Basic technical capacity	(4) Quality of GHG inventories
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Timely response to GEF funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordination capacity• Formal/Legal arrangements• Continuous improvements• Involvement of stakeholders• Domestic financial resources available	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding IPCC methods• National scientific capacities• National statistical capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transparency• Accuracy• Completeness• Comparability• Consistency

(Source: Umemiya et al. (2017))