

Toward Increasing Effectiveness of Capacity-building

-For a better response to increasing needs for INDC preparation/implementation and beyond-

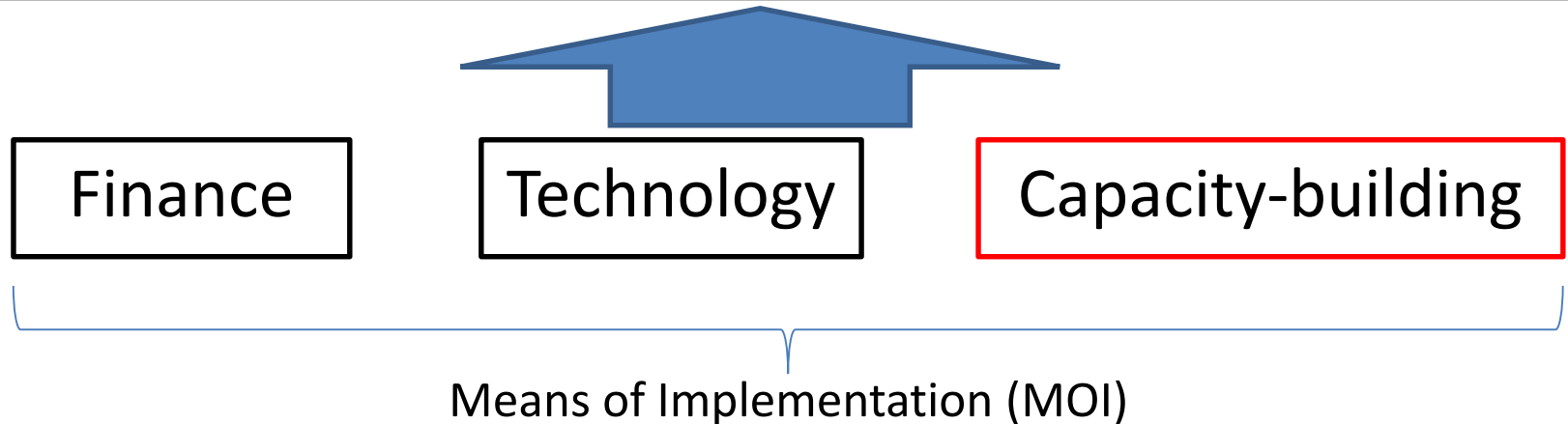
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1. Capacity-building under the Paris Agreement

INDC, NAP, Transparency etc....



Many development partners have intensified their capacity-building cooperation for existing and newly emerging needs in developing countries.

- Domestic institutional arrangement (coordination body)
- Roadmap for implementation of NDC, including development of legal instruments
- Low carbon technology assessment
- Domestic MRV system
- GHG Inventory etc.

Capacity-building needs and actions are increasing and it is necessary to strategize how we can increase the effectiveness.

2. The 3rd Comprehensive Review of Capacity-building under the UNFCCC

2001 Capacity-building
Framework (2/CP.7)

The 1st
Comprehensive
Review
(2004/COP10)

The 2nd
Comprehensive
Review
(2010/COP16)

The 3rd
Comprehensive
Review
(2016/CO21)

Durban Forum on
Capacity-building

Paris Committee on
Capacity-building

In the UNFCCC negotiation context,
attention is also increasing on increasing
effectiveness of capacity-building.

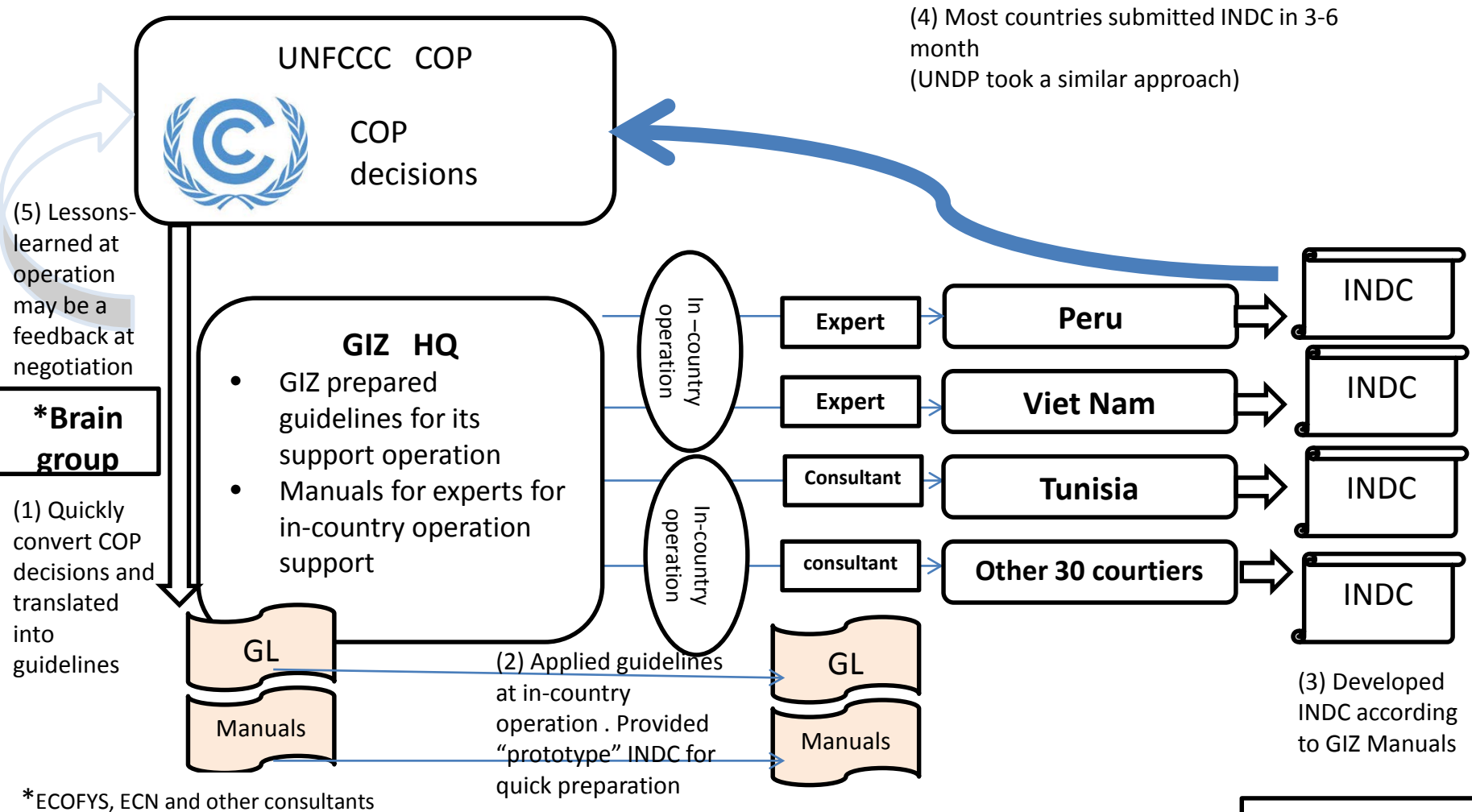
3. Question

- ✓ **How can capacity-building be designed by developing countries and their development partners for better response?**

Our study group will review the past and recurrent practices of capacity-building and develop a policy recommendation to stakeholders of capacity-building.

Case 1

Patterned INDC preparation support by GIZ (2015~2016)

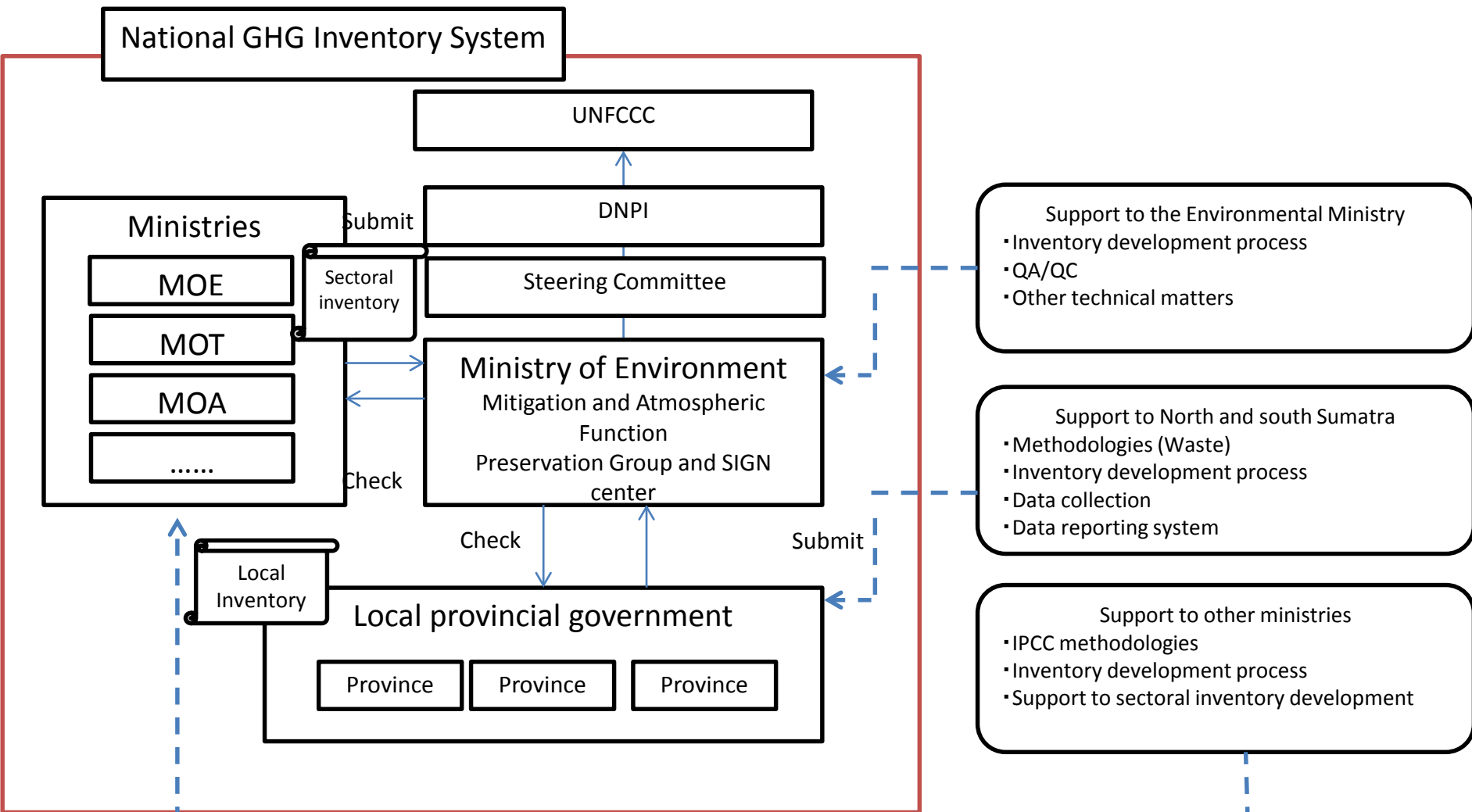


Major feature	By bringing a prototype of INDC, this support contributed to timely submission by many countries . For further preparation and implementation , more customized capacity-building may be necessary.
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Similar approach may be applicable in preparation for Global stock-take and transparency

Case 2

Custom made Support on GHG Inventory by JICA



Major feature

With relatively customized approach, unique nature of Indonesia has been more reflected in capacity-building. It may be useful to consider how this experiences can be used for replication in other countries.

Case3

City-to-City Cooperation between Bangkok Metropolitan Administration and the City of Yokohama (JICA and MOEJ)

Objectives

[JICA's support] Upstream Policy Framework

- (1) Drafting a Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013-2023
- (2) Capacity development for the implementation of the Master Plan

[MOEJ's support] Downstream Mitigation Project Development (JCM)

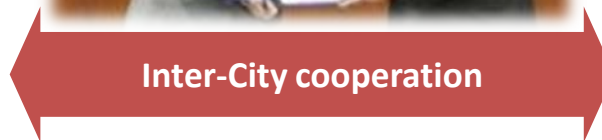
- (1) Low carbon technology application
- (2) Mobilizing Investment

City of Yokohama



Yokohama Partnership of Resources and Technologies

- Know-how to low carbon development
- Environmental technology



BMA



Climate Change Master Plan

- Energy
- Transport
- Waste management
- Urban Green Planning
- Adaptation

Major feature

City-to-city cooperation has demonstrated an approach that can enable sharing very realistic experiences and knowledge. Yet there is not much standardized format for such. A business model and guidelines may be developed combining information from other cases (Osaka-HCMC, Kitakyushu-Surabaya , and Tokyo-Iskandar etc.)

5. Plans of Research and asking for your cooperation

(1) Working Paper & UNFCCC COP22 Side Event

At UNFCCC COP22 in Marrakesh, we will;

- Distribute a working paper for research proposition
- Conduct interview on practitioners
- Organize a Side Event at Japan Pavilion 10am-12pm (2 hours) on Wednesday, November 9th, 2016.

(2) Research paper and publication

We aim at ;

- Writing a research paper
- Making a publication with policy recommendation (around 2017-2018).

You are cordially invited to join us if you are interested!