

First session of the Durban Forum on Capacity-building:
UNFCCC Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its 36th
Session (SBI36)

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Working Together for Capacity-building on NAMAs in a MRV manner and for a Low Carbon Society - Practitioner's Experiences-

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Capacity-building Programmes relevant to NAMAs/MRV

Ministry of the Environment, Japan

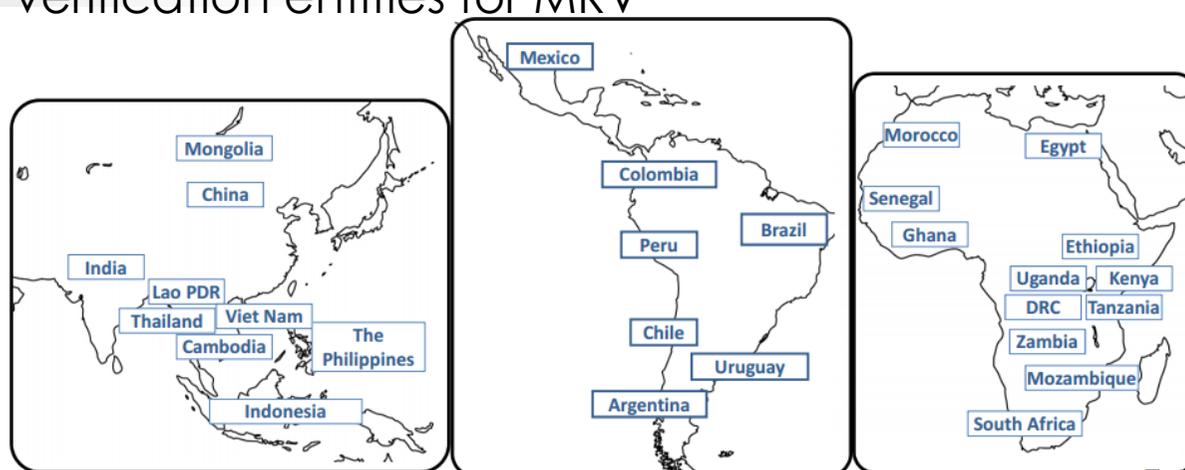
Capacity-building for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in a MRV manner FY2012 (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, and Vietnam)

Individual, institutional, and systemic capacity-building are sought through joint activities of;

- Identification of Reference and NAMA Scenarios
- Drafting domestic guidelines for NAMA selection and MRV
- Domestic Institutional Arrangement
- Study on Potential Low Carbon Technology Application

Capacity-building for Measurement, Report, and Verification (MRV) in FY2011

- Joint development of robust but practically applicable MRV methodologies being employed in new market mechanisms, support potential local verification entities for MRV



Meeting at Accra, Ghana (Sept 14-15)



The outline of "Project of Capacity Development for Climate Change Strategies in Indonesia"

1. CURRENT STATUS

- The 4th GHG emitting country (including deforestation and peat land conversion)
- Increase in GHG emission due to economic development
- High vulnerability to climate change impacts, particularly among poor communities

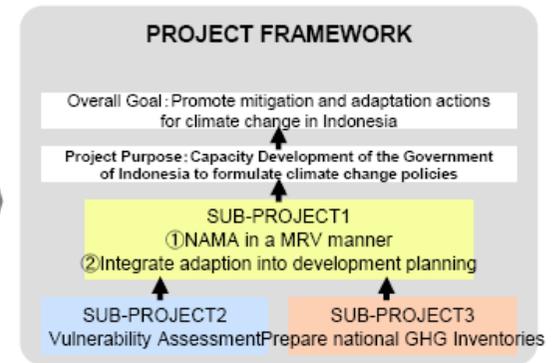
2. EFFORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA

- Host COP13 in Bali (2007)
- Formulate National Development Planning: Indonesia Responses to Climate Change (2007): presenting the roadmap towards 2050
- Establishment of National Council on Climate Change under direct Presidential control(2008)

3. INDONESIA' s CO₂ EMISSION REDUCTION GOAL: 26% REDUCTION RELATIVE TO BAU (by 2020)

<7Actions to Achieve the Goal>

- ① Sustainable Peat Land Management, ② Reduction in Rate of Deforestation and Land Degradation, ③ Development of Carbon Sequestration, ④ Promotion of Energy Efficiency, ⑤ Development of Alternative and Renewable Energy Sources, ⑥ Reduction in Solid and Liquid Waste, ⑦ Shifting to Low-Emission Transportation Mode



PROJECT OUTLINE

- (1) Counterpart: National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), The Agency for Meteorology Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG), Ministry of Environment (KLH), and others
- (2) Area: Indonesia at the national level and pilot areas
- (3) Duration: 5 years from 2010, (4) Project Budget: about 1.1 billion yen, (5) Inputs: ① experts (chief advisor, vulnerability assessment, national GHG inventory, project coordinator), consulting teams, ② training (long/short term), ③ local project cost

CHIEF ADVISOR/ CLIMATE CHANGE

SUB-PROJECT1

Formulate NAMA in a MRV manner and integrate adaption into development planning

- Counterpart: National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)
- Sub-Project Purpose: ① Capacity building for formulating NAMA in a MRV manner ② Capacity building for integrating adaptation into development planning
- Coordination between BAPPENAS and Ministry of Environment (KLH)
- Targets for NAMA: sector/sub-sectors relating to Energy Efficiency, Waste, or Transport
- Pilot Sites: to be determined

SUB-PROJECT2

Vulnerability Assessment

- Counterpart: The Agency for Meteorology Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG)
- Sub-project Purpose: Capacity building for carrying out climate change vulnerability assessment to
- Capacity building for analyzing climate change projection models
- Pilot Site (candidacy): Bali
- Outputs: vulnerability assessment report, climate change vulnerability maps

SUB-PROJECT3

Prepare national GHG Inventories

- Counterpart: Ministry of Environment (KLH)
- Sub-project Purpose: Capacity building for preparing national GHG inventories with cooperation among stakeholders
- Set up inventory office inside KLH
- Institutional arrangement of national system for preparing GHG inventories
- Appropriate data collection and compilation
- Enhance the quality assurance of GHG inventories
- Produce GHG Inventory (twice)

Development into other sectors/area by the Gov. of Indonesia

Sector crossing, National/regional crossing

- BAPPENAS
- KLH etc

Donor Coordination

- JICA, AusAID, Norway, GTZ (REDD)
- EU (MRV)

Japanese Resource

- long-term expert (JICA expert)
- long-term training (Keio Univ., etc.)

Development into other areas by Gov. of Indonesia

- BMKG • KLH
- Ministry of Stat, local Gov. of the concerned area

- GTZ (vulnerability assessment)

- long-term expert (Stockholm Environmental Institute)
- long-term training (Ibaraki Univ.)

Continuous execution by Gov. of Indonesia

- KLH • line ministries of each concerned sector
- local government

- UNDP(NC3)

- long-term expert (National Institute of Environmental Studies GHG Inventory Office)

1. Carry out holistically as a Climate Change Program

Promote implementation holistically as a program e.g.) Climate Change Program Loan

2. Share the outcomes with the Int'l community

Share the outcomes actively by presenting in international conferences on climate change e.g.) COP

3. Technical inputs to climate change negotiation process

Link between international negotiation and field experiences through coordination with Ministry of Environment, National Institute of Environmental Studies, etc.

4. Flexibility

Set flexible TOR for 5 year project duration to be able to respond to the changing landscape of negotiation process on post-2012 framework.

5. Wide-ranging human resource development

Considering mid-term human resource development, incorporate short-term/long-term training in each sub-project.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The Five Evaluation Criteria

The five evaluation criteria are applied as the principal framework for the analysis and assessment of JICA-supported cooperation projects. JICA applies the OECD/DAC criteria for evaluating development assistance for value judgment of its project performance.

Relevance

- Relevance refers to the integrity and necessity; whether the project purpose meets the needs of the intended beneficiaries; whether it is consistent with the host country's policies and Japan's aid policies; and whether the approach of the project is appropriate.

Effectiveness

- Effectiveness refers to the extent to which the project purpose has been achieved to benefit the beneficiaries and target societies.

Efficiency

- Efficiency refers mainly to the relationship between the costs and outputs; whether input resources have been utilized effectively or not.

Impact

- Impact refers to the long-term effective and ripple effects brought by the implementation of a project; including the achievement level of the overall goal and unintended positive and negative effects.

Sustainability

- Sustainability refers to the extent which the achievements of the projects would be further continue or expanded after the completion of cooperation.

JICA Climate Finance Impact Tool (JICA Climate-FIT) Draft Ver. 1.0 [June 2011]



Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Climate Finance Impact Tool
for Mitigation and Adaptation (Summary)

JICA Climate-FIT (Summary)

Draft Ver. 1.0

June 2011

Office for Climate Change
JICA Global Environment Department

Final Report for Study on Mainstreaming Climate Change Considerations into JICA
Operation (Summary) by NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD.

JICA has prepared Climate Finance Impact Tool (JICA Climate-FIT), a reference document which contains the following components in order to facilitate consideration of policies and formulation of projects for assisting climate change related measures in developing countries.

1. Methodologies for implementing measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) related to quantitative evaluation of mitigation projects that contribute to reduction or sequestration of greenhouse gases (GHG) (25 sub-sectors)
2. Concepts and guidelines for mainstreaming adaptation considerations into projects that contribute to reduction of vulnerability against climate change, and sustaining and increasing adaptive capacity and resilience (15 sub-sectors)

(Mitigation) http://www.jica.go.jp/english/operations/climate_change/pdf/summary_mitigation_02.pdf
(Adaptation) http://www.jica.go.jp/english/operations/climate_change/pdf/summary_adaptation_02.pdf

Good practices and on key lessons learned

Design and Implementation

- Capacity-building should be placed as a component of a broader picture of actions.
- The Alignment with national and local development policies is important. Along with them, CB provided developing countries with a opportunity to seek more sustainable options.
- Strengthening coordination capacity of developing country government/key ministries/organizations is a key.
- Careful scoping survey and discussion enabled better design of CB activities, reflecting ex ante situation and specific needs, based on which milestones are set, in order to inform the degree of success.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

- In particular for NAMA/MRV capacity-building, no M&E are in place yet, however, generic elements for M&E of capacity-building are already robust, and it is likely that the identical elements will be used for monitoring and evaluation.
- The assessment of the degree of success in practical level depends on original capacity, setting goals, and expected outputs and outcomes.