



**Capacity for mitigation -  
reviewing progress,  
enhancing action**

## DFCB-1 in context:

- 2/CP-17 para 144: Requests the SBI to “further enhance the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of CB by organising an annual DFCB...with a view to “sharing experiences, exchanging ideas, best practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of CB activities”
- 2/CP-17 para 154: Decides that in addition to the topics outlined in para 144, DFCB-1 shall “explore potential ways to further enhance monitoring and review of the effectiveness of CB”
- Clear task: To further enhance the monitoring and review of CB effectiveness
- Key question (particularly in the context of the mitigation challenge):  
What do we really mean by “the effectiveness of CB” ?
- Two essential aspects to review: “The What” and ”The How”
- DFCB-1 to report back to SBI-37

## THE “WHAT” OF CB FOR MITIGATION

1) Logical basis: CAPACITY → ACTION → RESULTS

(Deduction: CB is the front end of the implementation pipeline)

2) Legal basis: 2/CP-7 Marrakech Framework guiding principles:

- “There is no “one size fits all” formula for capacity building. Capacity building must be **country-driven, addressing the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and reflecting their national sustainable development strategies, priorities and initiatives.**”
- “Capacity-building activities should be undertaken in an **effective, efficient, integrated and programmatic manner**, taking into consideration the specific national circumstances of developing countries.”

3) 2/CP-7 Framework purpose: “.. **provides the basis for action on capacity building** related to the implementation of the Convention....that will, **in a coordinated manner,** assist [developing countries] in promoting sustainable development while meeting the objective of the Convention.”

## The “WHAT” of the mitigation challenge:

**Box 13.7 The range of the difference between emissions in 1990 and emission allowances in 2020/2050 for various GHG concentration levels for Annex I and non-Annex I countries as a group<sup>a</sup>**

Scenario category	Region	2020	2050
<i>A-450 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>-eq<sup>b</sup></i>	Annex I	-25% to -40%	-80% to -95%
	Non-Annex I	Substantial deviation from baseline in Latin America, Middle East, East Asia and Centrally-Planned Asia	Substantial deviation from baseline in all regions
<i>B-550 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>-eq</i>	Annex I	-10% to -30%	-40% to -90%
	Non-Annex I	Deviation from baseline in Latin America and Middle East, East Asia	Deviation from baseline in most regions, especially in Latin America and Middle East
<i>C-650 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>-eq</i>	Annex I	0% to -25%	-30% to -80%
	Non-Annex I	Baseline	Deviation from baseline in Latin America and Middle East, East Asia

Source: IPCC WG-3 AR-4 (2007), p.776

**DEDUCTION 1:** A large number of developing countries need to have substantially deviated from baseline fossil-fuelled development by 2020 at the very latest

**DEDUCTION 2:** All developing countries need to acquire early capacity to mitigate emissions from projected high carbon baselines and move rapidly onto solid and sustainable low-carbon development pathways as soon as possible

## The “HOW” OF DEVELOPING COUNTRY MITIGATION:

(Some) Already-identified capacity needs for effective, scaled up developing country mitigation incorporating effective, implementable NAMA’S aligned with sustainable development objectives

New capacities are urgently needed by the vast majority of developing countries to:

- Fully identify sources and sinks
- Build inventories and develop MRV to CRF standards
- Establish projections, scenarios, and baselines
- Assess technology needs and costs
- Establish realistic mitigation potential and costs through time
- Propose effective NAMA’s effectively
- Report and account for NAMA support to international fiduciary standards
- Build national policy coherence: synergy, efficiency and relatedness of NAMA’s to other basic aspects of effective low-carbon development (central planning, poverty elimination, forest and land-use management, food security, adaptation planning, social aspects etc.)