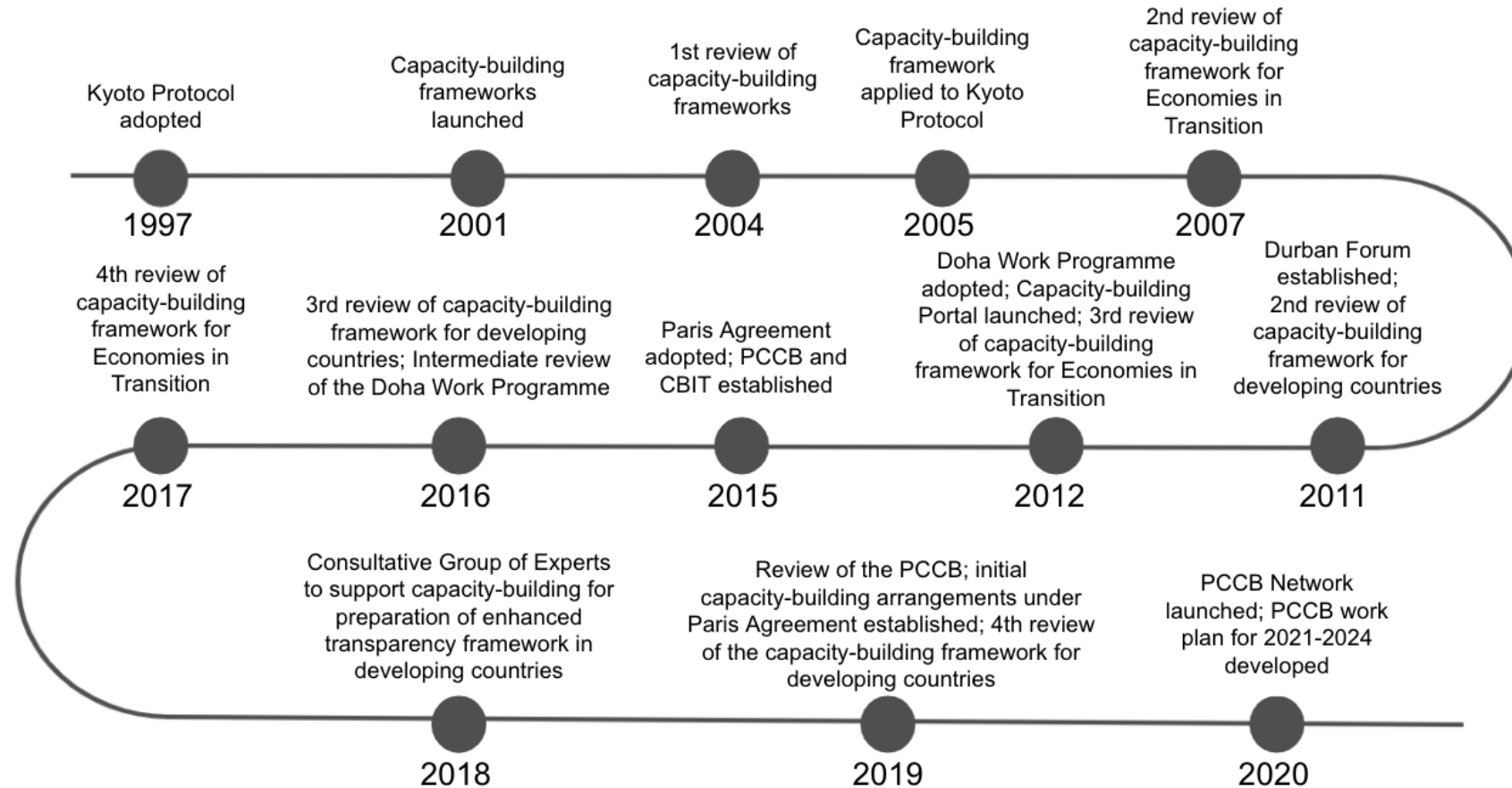


# Capacity Building in the GST: A Few Initial Thoughts

Sonja Klinsky (Arizona State University)

Minette Nago (University of Göttingen)

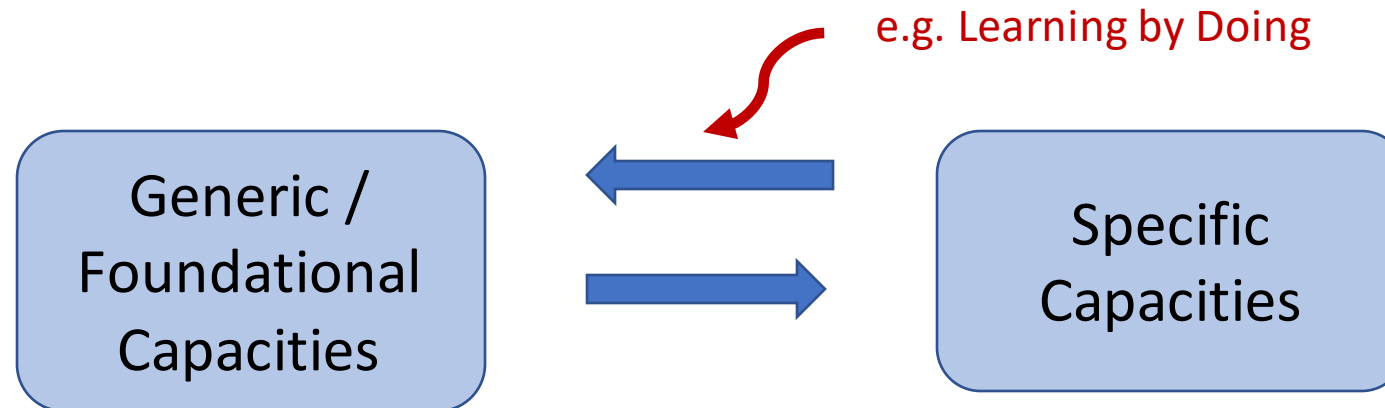
# Capacity Building Has Always Been Central



Source: Nautiyal, S. and Klinsky, S. 2022. The Knowledge Politics of Capacity Building for Climate Change at the UNFCCC, *Climate Policy*.

# Definitions of Capacity and Capacity Building

- “Capacity is not the ability to implement someone else’s agenda but the ability to set and pursue your own agenda”. Youba Sokona, 2021

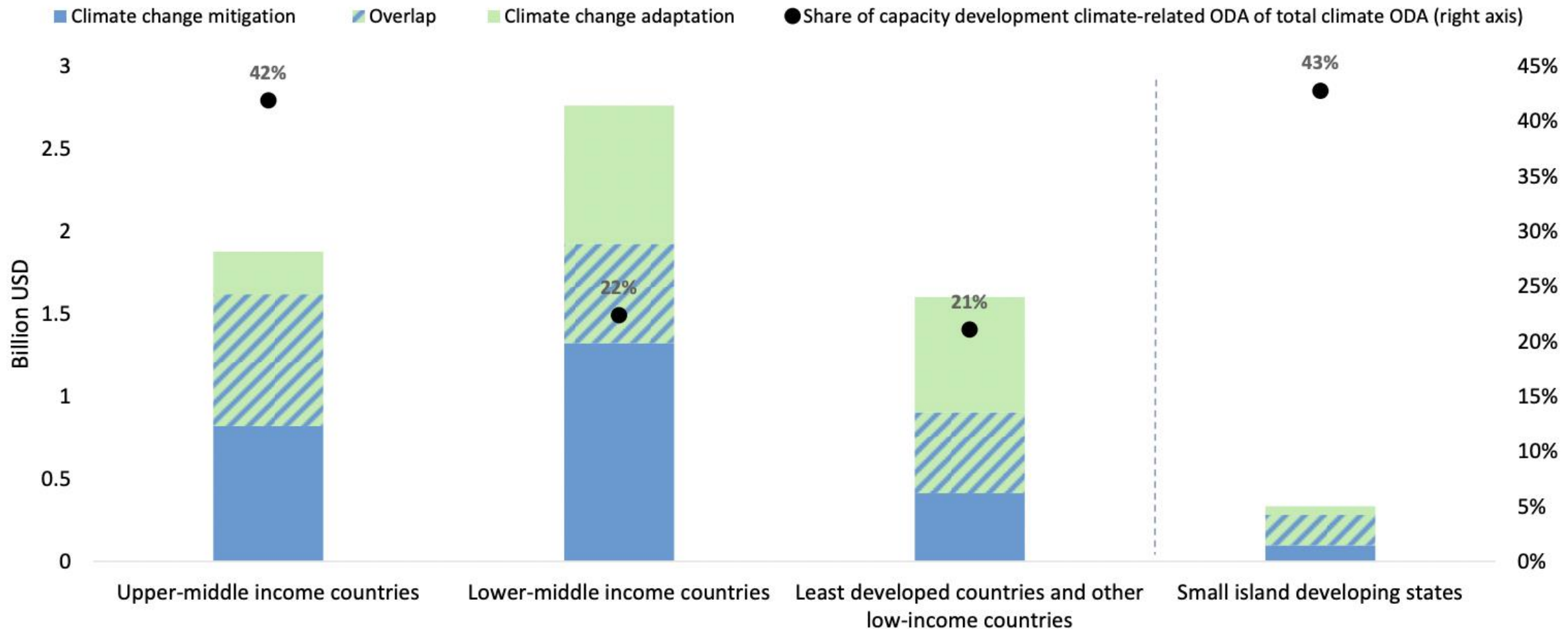


# Who is Shaping Capacity to Date?

- Long-standing recognition of need for **demand driven** capacity building / mobilization BUT.....
- OECD Report on Capacity Development noted: of 10.7 billion USD in climate related capacity support in 2018-9
  - 70% of capacity-oriented ODA from the Development Assistance Committee went to middle income countries
  - The LDCs and low-income countries received 24.3% of the total
  - SIDS 5.3%
- These patterns found to correspond to donor preferences
  - Inc: relationships, access, perceived absorptive capacity
- Limited assessment of effectiveness or transparency

Source: Casado-Ascensio, J et al. OECD Report (2022): Strengthening Capacity for Climate Action in Developing Countries.

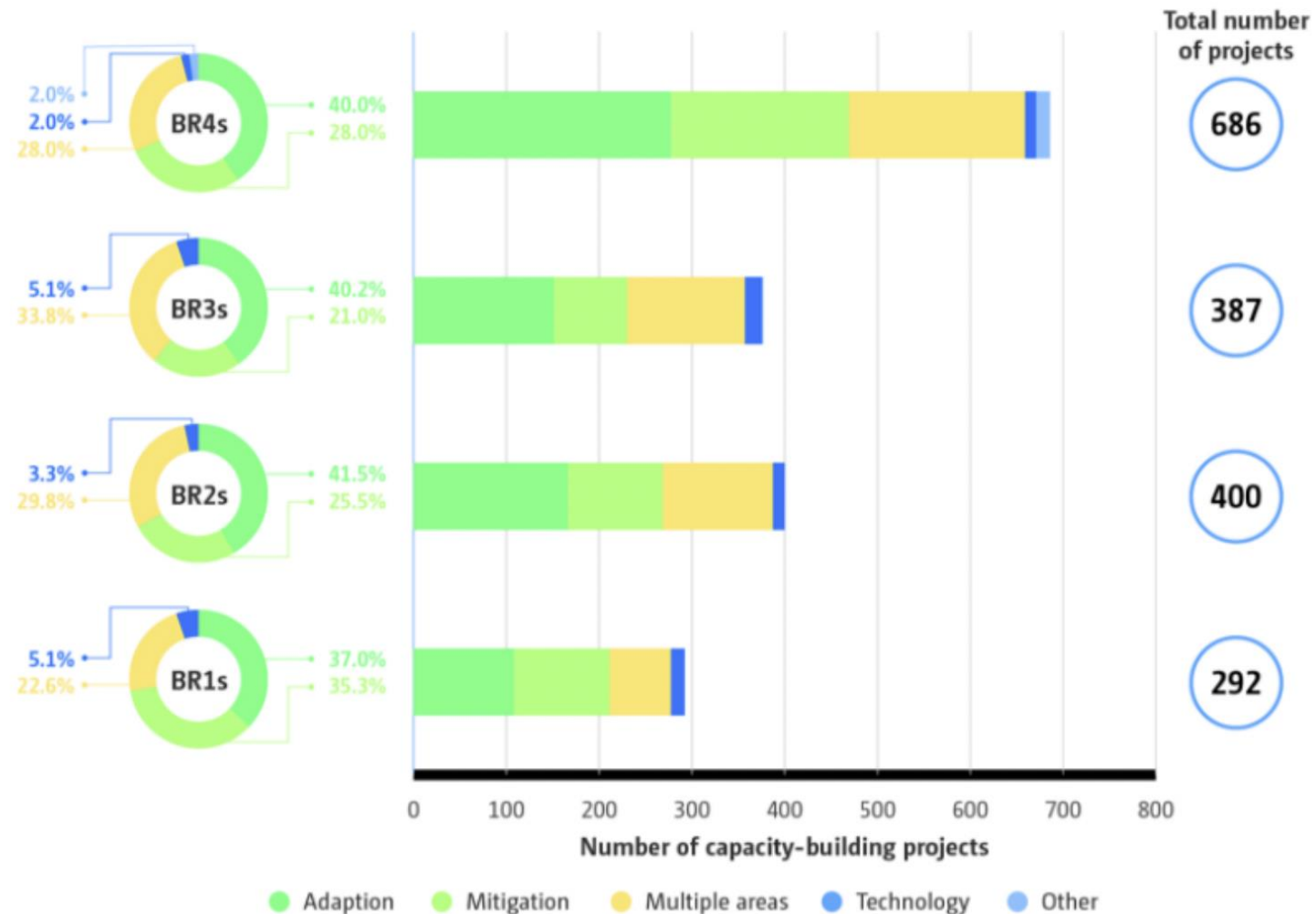
# Bilateral commitments, billion USD, constant 2019 prices



Source: Casado-Ascensio, J et al. OECD Report (2022): Strengthening Capacity for Climate Action in Developing Countries.

# Slightly Different Results from GST Synthesis

Number and share of capacity-building projects by thematic area over time



Source: UNFCCC Secretariat, 2022. Synthesis report for the technical assessment component of the first global stocktake

# Making Capacity Building Legible in the GST

	<b>Mobilizing Skills</b>	<b>Accessing Financial and Knowledge Resources</b>	<b>Strengthening Institutions and Actors</b>	<b>Facilitating Connections</b>	<b>Integrating Assessments and Learning</b>
<b>Understanding the Nature of the Climate Challenge in the National/Local Context</b>					
<b>Enabling Actors at all Scales to Respond to the Climate Challenge</b>					
<b>Undertaking Integrated Sustainable Development Transitions</b>					
<b>Assessing Progress and Enabling Course Corrections</b>					

Source adapted from: Sagar, A and Klinsky, S. (2021) Capacity Building in the GST Concept Note for Equity Working Group of the independent Global Stocktake

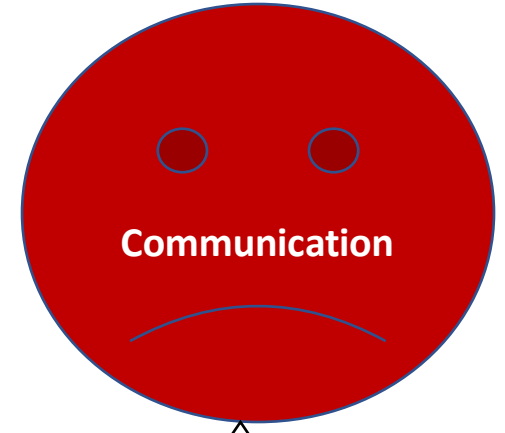
# CB barriers and challenges



Knowledge and power systems shape capacity building approaches in ways that may be counter to interests of intended recipients (Klinsky & Sagar 2022, Konrad et al. 2021).



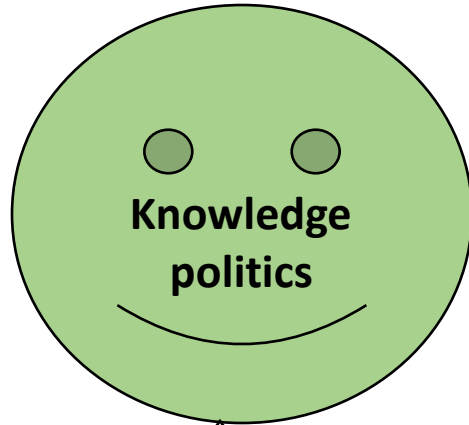
Scientific knowledge is not always integrated with practice which undermines success (Nago & Krott 2020, Sokona 2021).



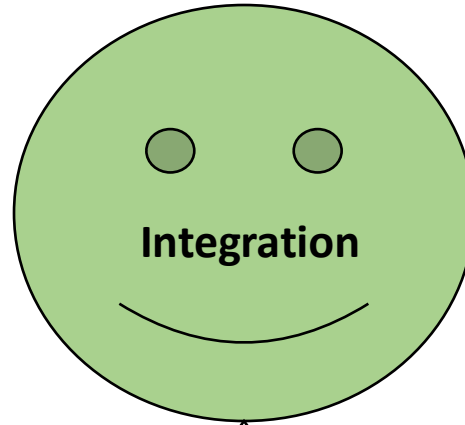
Media and communication flows (languages, channels) between participants in knowledge creating and sharing (Echezona & Ugwuanyi 2010).



# Ways to address CB challenges...



Focus capacity building on recipient country agendas and on a demand-driven approach



Establishing structures for shared decision-making at every step of the process.



Strategies for multidirectional communication. Using languages and media in coherence with the context of knowledge recipients.

# Moving Towards Metrics That Allow Tracking Progress and Needs?

- Many options exist for collating information on capacity building progress and needs
  - Amount and Distribution of climate finance dedicated to various forms of capacity building
  - Extent to which explicit, concrete capacity support requests have been met
  - Evidence of domestic national level comprehensive capacity building assessments
  - # of country-driven, in-house implementation efforts
  - # of country / program level studies of capacity building effectiveness
  - # of national plans that identify which institutions or actors are responsible for implementing recommendations from assessment of effectiveness
  - Many more possibilities!