



9th Durban Forum on Capacity-building

Capacity-building to support the implementation of
Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris
Agreement – ensuring coherence and coordination of
actions and support

Report back from
breakout groups
discussions



Breakout Group One

Ready for the BTR? Implications of the relevant MPGs adopted in Katowice for developing countries in terms of building or strengthening capacity: needs and gaps

The role of CBIT

- Providing a broad umbrella of long-term support, complementary role in addition to other relevant initiatives
- Building on the national efforts of developing countries in developing/strengthening domestic MRV system

How can the existing process of ICA help Parties prepare for the ETF

- A lot of overlap exists between the requirements of BUR and BTR. Thus, technical knowledge and institutional arrangements developed under the existing arrangements can help developing countries prepare for the future reporting under the ETF
- National capacity is increasing with subsequent reporting under the existing arrangements (e.g. improvements from the first BUR to second and third BURs)
- Important to retain human resources (qualified experts with experience of existing transparency arrangements) for continuous improvement of reporting and effective transition to the ETF

Challenges in transition to the ETF

- There is a need to streamline the relevant processes to avoid bureaucratic issues at the national and international level
- Many tools exist, but there is a need to align similar efforts
- Also there is a need to develop tools that are tailored for the circumstances of developing countries, considering many existing tools are more suitable for developed countries
- Some examples of areas that require capacity-building: GHG inventory data management system, strengthening institutional arrangements, building capacity at subnational level, understanding localized impacts for better projections/modelling



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Breakout Group Two

Lessons learned, in relation to both action taken and support received, in developing countries as regards capacity-building for MRV that could be useful in implementing the ETF

- **Lessons learned and experiences from existing MRV processes and ICA**
 - Experiences show that reporting improves each time a report is submitted
 - Learning by doing is critical for increasing capacity
 - ICA process and ETF process are built on non-punitive and facilitative nature
 - Current MRV system is a good starting point for ETF
- **Capacity building support to address the real capacity building needs**
 - For support to be targeted, it needs to be demand-driven
 - To define demand requires making first steps and starting to work
 - Getting all stakeholders on board will help to better define needs and can be facilitated through a transparency setup
- **Institutional arrangements, processes and good examples of CB**
 - Institutional arrangements are critical
 - Legal basis is required to provide for a stable and long-term setup
 - Usefulness of “MRV Hubs” at regional/sub-regional level to share expertise
 - Get started soon as developing the institutional set-up for the ETF, as this requires time



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Breakout Group Three

Assessing and improving the effectiveness of capacity-building action

Assessment Methodologies: how can we assess the existing capacity and the effectiveness of capacity-building actions? Some examples of existing methodologies were shared by different institutions. The outcomes of discussions shed light on:

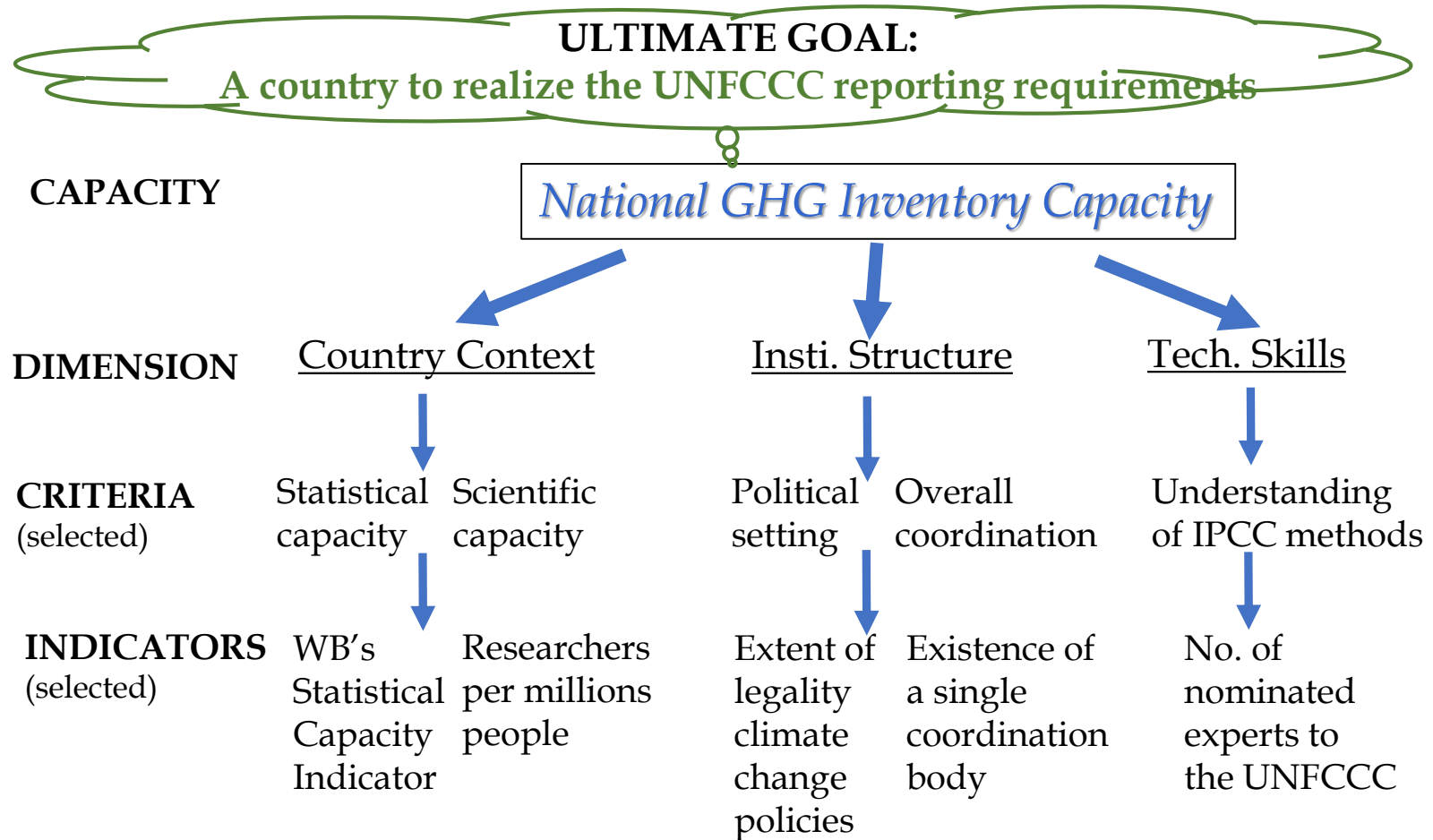
- **Important consideration:** Research methodology need to be flexible enough to be replicable in different contexts, and specific enough to be responsive to different contexts. Both qualitative and quantitative data is needed to complement each other in constructing indicators and criteria for assessment
- **Common challenges**
 1. Available and consistent data, the importance of time series analysis on both qualitative and quantitative results
 2. No commonly used methodology to assess the effectiveness of capacity-building efforts is in place
- **Good practices:** an example was shared from a comprehensive consultation to develop context-specific indicators and means to assess the long-term impact of capacity-building in Canada, taking into account four elements and both qualitative/quantitative results from : Reactions/ Learning/ Behaviour/ Results of efforts
- **Opportunities:** As the transition towards the ETF is progressing, more data would be available to build upon
- **Needs:**
 - More space to share experience and exchange knowledge in order to reach a common understanding and agreement on the way forward.



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Example: a methodology assessing progress of capacity-building



Source: Umemiya, C., White, M.K. and Akagi, J. (To be published) Global Database of National GHG Inventory Capacity in Developing Countries. United Nations Development Programme, Greenhouse Gas Management Institute, and IGES. Funded by Global Support Programme (GSP/UNDP).

Breakout Group Four

Promoting and improving coherence and coordination of capacity-building action at the national and international level to enhance support for implementing the ETF

- Some countries have successfully used available portals to track efforts as well as South-South cooperation
- **Huge challenge left: 100 countries struggling to meet existing requirements.**
- To ensure that BTRs are developed timely in 2024 and afterwards, coordination is needed on how finance is provided (both an issue of access to finance and disbursement) – need to make use of all available platforms and tools at hand, including South-South Cooperation
- Usefulness of a **regional approach to South-South Cooperation** was mentioned (example from the Caribbean was provided)
- **PCCB work on enhancing coherence and coordination on capacity-building**, particularly under the Convention is key – as PCCB has key insights into countries' capacity gaps and needs (also through coordinating with other bodies such as SCF or CGE)



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Breakout Group Four

Promoting and improving coherence and coordination of capacity-building action at the national and international level to enhance support for implementing the ETF

- Using **coordinating platforms** such as PATPA or MRV Group of Friends (voluntary), CBIT coordination platform and PCCB network (recently launched on 1st April) can be helpful to ensure continuous communication among support providers and for different actors to join forces
- Having a **national focal point for the different existing initiatives/platforms** can be helpful to ensure countries have an overview of support channels/platforms and can define how to best benefit from the different initiatives
- Importance for **support** to be both focused and targeted and **demand driven** (e.g. CGE surveys)
- Greater focus on **institutional capacity-building** is needed – current focus on individual capacity-building insufficient
- A lack of human resources in countries can result in insufficient **sharing of information** and coordination, potentially leading to duplication of efforts
- Capacity-building is a **continuous process, with evolving capacity gaps and needs** and the need for new solutions – reporting process can support these efforts



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