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Framework Convention on
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Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Forty-third session

Paris, 30 November to 11 December 2015¹

Items 11(a) and (b) of the provisional agenda

Capacity-building

Capacity-building under the Convention

Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

Summary report on the 4th meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building

Note by the secretariat

Summary

The 4th meeting of the Durban Forum for in-depth discussion on capacity-building was held during the forty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, on 3 and 8 June 2015. The meeting was attended by representatives of Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and academia, who shared information and experiences relating to the support available and the capacity built for the preparation of intended nationally determined contributions. Representatives of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol provided an overview of actions and initiatives undertaken to advance and coordinate capacity-building in developing countries and to promote collaboration among such bodies.

¹ Exact dates within the sessional period are subject to confirmation.

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I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by decision 2/CP.17, requested the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to further enhance the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building by organizing an annual in-session Durban Forum for in-depth discussion on capacity-building. It also requested the secretariat to prepare a summary report on the Durban Forum for consideration by the SBI.²
2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), by decision 10/CMP.8, decided that the Durban Forum is an appropriate arrangement for sharing experiences and exchanging ideas, best practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of capacity-building activities related to the Kyoto Protocol with the participation of Parties, representatives of the relevant bodies established under the Convention and relevant experts and practitioners.³
3. SBI 39 invited Parties to submit to the secretariat their views on specific thematic issues relating to capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.⁴

B. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

4. The SBI may wish to consider the information contained in this report with a view to identifying appropriate actions arising from it.

II. Preparatory work and organization of the meeting

5. In accordance with the relevant provisions contained in decisions 2/CP.17, 1/CP.18 and 10/CMP.8, the secretariat prepared and made available the following documents to facilitate discussions at the 4th meeting of the Durban Forum (hereinafter referred to as the meeting):
 - (a) A synthesis report on the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries;⁵
 - (b) An addendum to that synthesis report, containing a compilation of the capacity-building activities undertaken by United Nations organizations and other institutions;⁶
 - (c) A compilation and synthesis report on capacity-building work undertaken by bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol;⁷
 - (d) A compilation of the views submitted by Parties on specific issues to be considered at the meeting and information on activities undertaken to implement the framework for capacity-building in developing countries.⁸

² Decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 144 and 147.

³ Decision 10/CMP.8, paragraph 1.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/2013/20, paragraphs 143 and 147.

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2015/4.

⁶ FCCC/SBI/2015/4/Add.1.

⁷ FCCC/SBI/2015/9.

⁸ FCCC/SBI/2015/MISC.1.

6. A provisional agenda for the meeting was developed, focusing on capacity-building for the preparation of intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs), in line with the views submitted by Parties referred to in paragraph 5(d) above and the relevant provisions contained in decisions 2/CP.17 and 10/CMP.8 referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above. The agenda is contained in the annex.

7. The meeting took place on 3 and 8 June 2015 in conjunction with SBI 42 in Bonn, Germany. Mr. Amena Yauvoli, Chair of the SBI, chaired the meeting. Ms. Ama Essel (Ghana) and Mr. Makoto Kato (Japan) supported him as co-facilitators.

8. The meeting was divided into three sessions. Sessions 1 and 2, held on 3 June, focused on the capacity-building related work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and on support available for the preparation of INDCs, respectively. Session 3, held on 8 June, focused on the capacity built for the preparation of INDCs.

III. Summary of proceedings

9. Mr. Yauvoli opened the meeting, highlighting that climate change is a threat that can be tackled only by means of collective efforts and encouraging the meeting participants to engage in sharing information in order to enhance the capacity to address climate change.

10. Ms. Christiana Figueres, UNFCCC Executive Secretary, praised the Durban Forum for bringing together the bodies under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, a significant step towards achieving coherence within the UNFCCC. She welcomed the decision to choose capacity-building for INDCs as the main focus of the meeting and underscored the importance of the development of INDCs in the context of sustainable and robust growth, allowing for emission reductions and increased resilience at the same time.

A. Session 1: capacity-building related work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol

1. Summary of the first panel discussion

11. Representatives of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE), the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) and the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM) took part in the first panel discussion. They were asked to organize their interventions around answering the following question: what is the particular strength and comparative advantage of the constituted body that you represent with regard to advancing capacity-building in developing countries?

12. All of the panellists provided specific examples of concrete and innovative solutions tailored to build and/or enhance the capacity of developing countries to address specific needs. Examples included: the preparation of web-based tools and learning products in various languages for preparing national communications and biennial update reports (BURs) (promoted by the CGE); the timely circulation of up-to-date information on adaptation through a solid network of organizations and the organization of platforms to enhance the exchange and delivery of information on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs) such as the NAP Expo and NAP Central (promoted by the Adaptation Committee); and the provision of on-site technical support on the CDM through regional collaboration centres (RCCs) (promoted by the Executive Board of the CDM).

13. The panellists identified the following activities that contribute to enhancing the capacity for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) and for adaptation:

specifically designed training, either in groups or through e-learning; and modalities to enable the exchange of knowledge and information, such as networking, partnerships and collaborative platforms.

14. The positive experience of the CDM RCCs indicates that the establishment of regional centres provides increased opportunities both to develop the institutional, systemic and individual capacities to address needs at the national and local levels and to enhance South–South cooperation.

15. During the plenary discussion, representatives of several Parties queried how the RCCs organize their work and how they meet the needs of individual countries. The representative of the Executive Board of the CDM explained that the RCCs establish partnerships with national, regional and international agencies. They capitalize on local knowledge and existing infrastructure and build on that to address gaps and barriers at the national and regional levels. The RCCs provide not only technical support to local project developers, but also the possibility for countries to access funding opportunities, resulting in new projects entering the project pipeline.

16. On the topic of regional collaboration, the representative of the Adaptation Committee underlined that, once aware of the need for coherence and synergy under and outside of the Convention, the Committee started cooperating closely with United Nations agencies, regional centres and networks. By means of a questionnaire, it was possible to conduct an analysis of who is working where, who is doing what and which gaps are to be filled.

17. On the same topic, the representative of the LEG mentioned the group's ongoing collaboration with existing regional organizations in Asia, Africa and the Pacific, which are encouraged to participate in the regional workshops organized by the LEG and share information. The representative added that surveys are regularly distributed, with a view to identifying specific needs, and that, on the basis of the obtained results, training modules fit for the purpose are organized.

2. Summary of the second panel discussion

18. The second panel was composed of a member of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), who is also the Chair of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), a member of the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) and a member of the Green Climate Fund (GCF). They were asked to organize their interventions around answering the following question: how do you collaborate with other constituted bodies to ensure the maximum impact of your capacity-building related activities?

19. The TEC and the CTCN are working together to overcome the challenges of the lack of technical capacity, know-how and infrastructure with regard to technology. Both institutions are engaged with various organizations under and outside of the Convention. For example, the CTCN collaborates with the SCF, the Adaptation Committee, the GCF, the International Renewable Energy Agency, the Asian Institute of Technology and the Energy and Resources Institute. The CTCN also offers an example of how networking activities and the establishment of regional centres can support country-driven plans and actions to support the dissemination of technology and address specific needs, which, in the case of technology, can be summarized as a lack of technical capacity, know-how and infrastructure.

20. The TEC, besides its collaboration with bodies established under the Convention, is in contact with business-friendly international organizations, research organizations and environmental non-governmental organizations that can contribute to accelerating the transfer of technology. Furthermore, the TEC, through the organization of workshops and

thematic dialogues, pulls together good practices from bodies established under the Convention and other international organizations.

21. Although the SCF is not directly involved in the provision of capacity-building support, it can promote it in several ways. Firstly, the SCF provides to the COP annually draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, and this guidance can include suggestions and recommendations related to enhancing the provision of capacity-building support. Furthermore, the SCF, when drafting the guidance, takes into account the inputs provided by other thematic bodies such as the TEC and the Adaptation Committee, which, in turn, may suggest enhancing capacity-building support through the operating entities. Secondly, capacity-building is a thematic area that the SCF could look into when conducting the review of the Financial Mechanism; if specific gaps, constraints and/or opportunities emerge in the provision of capacity-building support, the SCF could advise the COP accordingly. Thirdly, the SCF, through its annual forum, can promote communication and exchange of information on various finance-related issues containing capacity-building elements and can provide recommendations that could be conducive to enhancing the capacity of recipient countries to access climate finance.

22. The vision of the GCF is to bring about a paradigm shift in the approach to climate finance, which entails assisting countries in opening up a new pool of financial intermediaries, including in the developing world. The GCF has received 60 requests for readiness support, which will create an enabling environment to strengthen institutional capacity, including that of national entities, and create linkages with intermediaries through accredited entities to facilitate the planning and implementation of specific projects. In developing countries there are currently 126 national designated authorities appointed by the GCF, which in some cases coincide with the national designated entities appointed by the CTCN.

23. In response to the question from the floor on the consideration of gender balance in its developed tools, the CGE confirmed that this topic is not covered.

24. Participants also enquired as to how the bodies established under the Convention cooperate among themselves in order to strengthen synergies and avoid overlapping actions. In order to address cross-cutting issues, the TEC works alongside other bodies to avoid potential duplication; while the Adaptation Committee has prepared a map of actions undertaken under the Convention, including any workplans, with a view to identifying areas for possible collaboration. The LEG engages with other bodies by providing inputs and establishing common task forces.

25. Other discussion topics regarded the use of exercises to evaluate the impacts of capacity-building and how the sustainability of capacity-building is ensured. The CTCN promotes the sustainability of its actions by involving, as a rule, regional consortiums of implementing organizations, while the CGE follows an institutional instead of a project-based approach and encourages countries to avoid hiring consultants and to learn how to use the web-based tools referred to in paragraph 12 above. The SCF invited Parties to investigate whether the delivery of capacity-building activities matches the financial resources disbursed. The Executive Board of the CDM published in 2013 an online, voluntary tool enabling developing countries to highlight sustainable development benefits in a structured, comparable and robust manner and to define their own criteria for sustainable development.

B. Session 2: support available for the preparation of intended nationally determined contributions

26. A representative of the NewClimate Institute presented the progress of INDC preparation worldwide. He noted that the main challenges faced by countries are the lack of clarity on what is to be included in INDCs, the limited expertise in assessing mitigation options and the issue of securing broad participation and support at the national level, including at a high political level, and by other sectors/ministries. In spite of those challenges, most countries recognize that the INDC process contributes to improving and accelerating existing climate change processes.

Summary of the discussion on technical and financial support available for the preparation of intended nationally determined contributions

27. This session featured presentations delivered by representatives of developed country Parties and relevant bilateral agencies, international organizations and research centres on the variety of support available to developing countries at the institutional, systemic and individual levels for the preparation of their INDCs. The presenters stressed the importance of ensuring a process that is country-driven and builds the capacity of countries beyond INDC preparation. Presentations were made by representatives of the INDC Support Facility (France), the United States of America, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) (Germany), the CTCN, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UNEP DTU Partnership⁹ and the South Centre. Some of the offered examples of support included: the establishment of interministerial and stakeholder processes; increasing the capacity of local teams; the establishment of MRV systems; and the provision of guidance and options, including through workshops. A table containing an overview of examples of capacity-building support provided for the preparation of INDCs presented at the meeting can be found below.

28. Lessons learned derived from workshops organized by GIZ and UNDP include:

- (a) That INDCs should be embedded into existing domestic development strategies and linked to non-greenhouse gas related benefits such as employment, air quality and economic growth, with a view to increasing political support;
- (b) That almost every country should be able to submit an INDC, given the variety of design options reflecting the diversity of specific national circumstances;
- (c) That an MRV system for INDCs can be built upon past relevant efforts, such as the preparation of national inventories and BURs.

29. The South Centre noted that the absence of relevant information on financial resources and technology development and transfer that will be made available poses a serious challenge to developing countries in preparing their INDCs. Also, the lack of comprehensive action plans for mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage for the post-2020 period, together with incomplete assessments of needs in terms of financial resources, technologies, institutions and human resources, make it difficult for developing countries to evaluate their contributions. To be noted in this context is the experience of Swaziland, whose representative highlighted difficulties in accessing resources.

⁹ The partnership, formerly known as the UNEP Risoe Centre, operates under a tripartite agreement between Denmark's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Technical University of Denmark (DTU), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Summary of the technical and financial support available for the preparation of intended nationally determined contributions, including tools

<i>Supporting bilateral/multilateral agency</i>	<i>Type of capacity-building activity provided</i>	<i>Number of workshops supported</i>	<i>Number of developing countries supported</i>	<i>Tools</i>
France	Institutional support; development of projections of mitigation potential and adaptation options; establishment of priorities; support for consultation sessions			
RIOCC	Permanent platform with 21 climate change offices/names of countries with the objective of sharing and exchanging different tools that provide an insight into all the processes involved in designing INDCs			Platform enabling the sharing and exchange of tools that provide an insight into all the processes involved in designing INDCs
United States of America			20 countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa and Asia	
GIZ	In-country support and process facilitation for interministerial and stakeholder consultations; technical analysis of and studies on 'business as usual' mitigation potentials; workshops to embed INDCs in low-emission development strategies, to link INDCs with nationally appropriate mitigation actions and to establish monitoring, reporting and verification systems; fostering regional exchange; development of process guidance document ^a			Review of the INDC process; guiding questions for the development and review of INDCs
UNDP	Explanation of INDCs; exchange of experiences and challenges; incorporating adaptation into INDCs	Regional technical dialogues started in April 2014 and six workshops were completed within a year		Development of a process guidance document to analyse policy options in order to guide countries in the preparation and design of their INDCs (UNDP/GIZ)
UNDP/WRI				Guidance document with information on the design and implementation of INDCs

<i>Supporting bilateral/multilateral agency</i>	<i>Type of capacity-building activity provided</i>	<i>Number of workshops supported</i>	<i>Number of developing countries supported</i>	<i>Tools</i>
GEF	Funded programme to provide technical assistance			
CTCN	Provision of support on technological elements of INDCs			
UNEP DTU Partnership	Workshops to educate Parties on how to develop INDCs; parallel sessions on mitigation and adaptation components; analytical support, including stocktaking of current data, calculations and forecasting; support for drafting; support for political approval	30		GACMO model, to calculate the contribution to mitigation of INDCs
Climate and Development Knowledge Network/ Ricardo Energy & Environment				Guide to INDCs for the least developed countries and small island developing States
Partnership for Market Readiness/ World Bank	Support provided to countries for establishing emission scenarios for post 2020 and analysing policy options and tools			Checklist for establishing post-2020 emission pathways

Abbreviations: CTCN = Climate Technology Centre and Network, DTU = Technical University of Denmark, GEF = Global Environment Facility, GIZ = Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, INDCs = intended nationally determined contributions, RIOCC = Spain/Ibero-American Network of Climate Change Offices, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNEP = United Nations Environment Programme, WRI = World Resources Institute.

^a Topics addressed in the guidance document: 1. preparation for INDC development; 2. data and analysis; 3. design of INDC; 4. transparency and monitoring; 5. financing options for INDC implementation; 6. preparation of INDC documentation; and 7. stakeholder consultations (to be held periodically).

C. Session 3: building capacity for the preparation of intended nationally determined contributions

30. Representatives of Brazil, Chile, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico and Viet Nam spoke about the experiences, lessons learned, good practices and challenges encountered in preparing their INDCs. The presenters stressed the need to build capacity, not only for the actual INDC development but also for creating the foundations to support the INDC process. They showed that INDC preparation is in itself a capacity-building exercise, whose far-reaching benefits go beyond the INDC itself. It was pointed out that the process does not end with the submission of the INDC; it is a continuous exercise that extends into the future and requires continuity in building the capacity necessary to update and implement it.

31. Some representatives of Parties highlighted the advantage of building on existing institutions and climate change action plans; in other words, the availability of an existing institutional systemic structure and of national teams responsible for the preparation of

national communications and BURs can facilitate the INDC process. It was observed that, without a legal basis, it would be difficult to coordinate the commitment of domestic agencies and to allocate the appropriate budget required for the preparation of INDCs. Mexico's INDC preparation, for example, was a two and a half year process of developing relevant strategies, policies and institutions, which began in October 2012 when Mexico's General Climate Change Law took effect and culminated in the submission of its INDC in March 2015. Likewise, Gabon's INDC was the result of a series of processes, including, for example, the Climate Change Action Plan formulated in 2013 and the National Land-Use Plan soon to be completed. The representative of Indonesia pointed out that, as the preparation of the country's INDC takes place alongside the review of its National Mitigation Action Plan (2010–2020), it is relatively easy to approach both processes, with the benefit of capacity-building for both purposes. Another example supporting this view comes from the Ethiopian INDC process, which is based on an existing strategy called the Climate Resilience Green Economy, launched by the late Prime Minister. The representative of Chile mentioned in her presentation also the adaptation component of Chile's INDC, highlighting the intention to address lifestyle issues in terms of coping strategy. Seven sectoral adaptation plans as an integral part of its recently adopted NAP contain items that are directly or indirectly related to lifestyle. As an example she took the transport sector, where also the building of roads for bicycles needs to be planned and implemented. Likewise, all aspects related to lifestyle will be reflected as concrete actions to be implemented within the sectoral plans.

32. Many of the presenters made reference to the international support that they received for their INDC preparation from developed country Parties and institutions. International INDC workshops were highly praised, particularly for the opportunities that they provided to benefit from South–South cooperation. The representative of Viet Nam expressed the need to communicate more with the African and Latin American regions, as most of Viet Nam's knowledge-sharing to date has been within South-Eastern Asia. Extremely helpful was also the network of climate change focal points. The network receives funds to hold workshops with the participation of countries within and outside of the region on issues related to climate change, including on INDCs.

1. High-level political commitment

33. Several presenters identified high-level political commitment as a critical element in taking the INDC process forwards. Interministerial meetings on INDCs contributed to improving internal coordination and enabled ministries to better grasp the impacts of their policies on other sectors. Training targeting government officials on INDC-related issues was reported as a successful initiative with a positive impact on the implementation of the INDC process. To ensure the sustainability of capacity-building efforts, Indonesia engaged university institutions in training government officials and established a group of experts working on the development of climate change policies. INDC preparation in Indonesia has led various ministries to start thinking in the longer term and to plan for the future of the country. Interministerial knowledge transfer not only facilitated well-informed decision-making on climate change issues and the INDC process, but also boosted the confidence of the Government in a more sustainable and long-term capacity-building approach. In Ghana, ministries are encouraged to mainstream the INDC exercise into their own programmes and activities, and they receive adequate budget support to ensure the implementation of the process. Gabon integrated seven land-use plans from six ministries during its INDC development.

2. Stakeholder participation

34. Many of the presenters identified stakeholder consultations as key to INDC development in the context of enhancing transparency, building trust and gaining relevant

information on the process. Some presenters also noted that national consultations have fostered a general sense of trust and understanding towards national governments. Stakeholder participation was encouraged through online surveys and meetings, contributing to the decision-making process on INDCs. The Brazilian climate consultation process, for example, includes online surveys and stakeholder meetings, leading to the formulation of a report contributing to government decisions on the country's INDC. In Chile, President Bachelet announced a Chilean public consultation procedure on its INDC at the 2014 Climate Summit, which provided the basis for the country's support for pushing climate change onto the national agenda and led to the engagement of ministries that were previously indifferent to the climate change issue. Mexico reported that stakeholder consultations contributed to increasing industries' ambition in relation to climate change, where no awareness had been raised as a result of previous programmes. One of the first results was the possibility of updating the technology applied in the sugar mill industry, which opened the door to an analysis of the negative impacts of greenhouse gases, leading in turn to the introduction of new technologies and to an agreement on zero carbon emissions in the sector.

35. On the other hand, Ghana faced major gaps in terms of the capacity of stakeholders to provide adequate input to the INDC process. To address this issue, Ghana will undergo an extensive capacity-building and awareness-raising campaign supported by GIZ, comprising activities such as involving schools and universities, reaching out to the wider public on radio and TV, creating INDC promotional materials and organizing capacity-building workshops. The representative of Indonesia pointed out efforts to make all information as transparent as possible, so that stakeholders have all the data available, including the opportunity to meet and discuss when needed. The representative of Gabon, one of the first countries to submit its INDC, mentioned that public consultations are still ongoing in the country, and highlighted also the attention placed on climate change by Gabon's President, elected in 2009, with a sustainable development manifesto on climate change that contributed to increasing public awareness of climate change related issues.

3. Gaps and constraints

36. Constraints identified by the presenters included: the difficulty of finding specific guidelines for the preparation of INDCs; the shortage of time to conduct stakeholder consultations; insufficient research data on the potential effects of INDC development; and technical obstacles at the implementation and monitoring stages. The presenters from Chile, Mexico and Viet Nam highlighted the need to build capacity in their respective countries to implement mitigation and adaptation actions for their INDCs as well as the need to develop national MRV systems. The need to enhance the provision of finance and technology transfer was also raised. In addition, some touched upon the issue of gaps in the capacity of government officials involved in the INDC process and how they had organized training for their respective governments to overcome those gaps. Government officials from relevant ministries in Indonesia were required to complete a one-semester course on the Indonesian model used for INDC preparation so that they will be able to better implement the necessary actions once the INDC is in place. Similarly, Mexico trained public servants previously working in other areas upon the establishment of the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change in 2013, which was part of the country's two and a half year INDC process.

IV. Next steps

37. Parties and other stakeholders may wish to use the information contained in this report, and in the presentations and statements delivered during the 3rd meeting of the

Durban Forum,¹⁰ when planning, designing and implementing their capacity-building activities in developing countries.

38. Bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol may wish to use the information contained in this report to inform their deliberations on matters related to capacity-building in performing their functions as decided by the COP and the CMP.

¹⁰ Available at <<http://unfccc.int/8397.php>>.

Annex

[English only]

Agenda for the 4th meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building

Part I: Wednesday, 3 June 2015, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Room Addis Abeba

Opening 10–10.20 a.m.

Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and Chair of the Durban Forum on capacity-building	Mr. Amena Yauvoli	Welcoming and opening remarks
UNFCCC Executive Secretary	Ms. Christiana Figueres	Welcoming and opening remarks
Co-facilitator of the 4 th meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building	Ms. Ama Essel (Ghana)	Objectives and organization of work
Co-facilitator of the 4 th meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building	Mr. Makoto Kato (Japan)	Objectives and organization of work

Session I: capacity-building related work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol 10.20–11.20 a.m.

Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention	Mr. Takeshi Enoki
Least Developed Countries Expert Group	Mr. Batu Krishna Uprety
Adaptation Committee	Ms. Sumaya Ahmed Zakieldean
Technology Executive Committee/Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network	Mr. Mathew Kennedy
Standing Committee on Finance	Mr. Seyni Nafo
Executive Board of the clean development mechanism	Mr. Eduardo Calvo
Green Climate Fund	Mr. Rutger de Witt Wijnen

**Session II: support available for the preparation of intended nationally determined contributions
11.20 a.m. to 1 p.m.**

Overview of the aggregate status of the preparation and submission of intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) by developing countries as well as challenges encountered	NewClimate Institute	Mr. Niklas Höhne
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Technical and financial support available for the preparation of intended nationally determined contributions

INDC Support Facility, France		Ms. Caroline Edant
United States of America		Ms. Kim Carnahan
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit/German INDC Support		Ms. Anja Wucke
United Nations Development Programme		Mr. Yamil Bonduki
Climate Technology Centre and Network		Mr. Jukka Uosukainen
United Nations Environment Programme and Technical University of Denmark Partnership		Mr. Jørgen Fenhann
South Centre		Mr. Martin Khor

Resource tools

Supporting the preparation of INDCs through the Ibero-American Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC): exchange of experiences, methodologies and tools	Spain	Ms. Ana Fornells de Frutos
United Nations Development Programme/World Resources Institute guidance document	United Nations Development Programme	Ms. Cassie Flynn
Guidance questions for INDC development	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	Mr. Heiner von Lüpke
GACMO model	United Nations Environment Programme and Technical University of Denmark Partnership	Mr. Jørgen Fenhann
Guide to INDCs for the least developed countries and small island developing States	Climate and Development Knowledge Network/Ricardo Energy & Environment	Mr. Chris Dodwell
Checklist for establishing post-2020 emission pathways	World Bank	Ms. Pauline Kennedy

Questions and answers

Part II: Monday, 8 June 2015, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Room Addis Abeba

**Key findings from the first part of the 4th meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building
10–10.10 a.m.**

Co-facilitator of the 4 th meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building	Ms. Ama Essel (Ghana)
Co-facilitator of the 4 th meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building	Mr. Makoto Kato (Japan)

**Session III: building capacity for the preparation of intended nationally determined contributions
10.10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.**

**Presentation and discussion of experiences, lessons learned, good practices and challenges encountered in
preparing intended nationally determined contributions in developing countries**

Mexico	Mr. Rodolfo Lacy
Ghana	Mr. Emmanuel Tachie Obeng
Indonesia	Ms. Syamsidar Thamrin

Questions and answers

Gabon	Mr. Lee White
Viet Nam	Ms. Pham Hoang Yen
Brazil	Mr. Guilherme do Prado Lima

Questions and answers

Chile	Ms. Meike Sophie Siemens
Ethiopia	Ms. Ghrmawit Haile

Questions and answers

**Closing
12.45–1 p.m.**

Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and Chair of the Durban Forum on capacity-building	Mr. Amena Yauvoli
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