

🗱 CEEWatCOP24

## REPORTING ON CLIMATE ACTION A CAPACITY BUILDING ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK FOR TRANSPARENCY

After two decades of climate negotiations, developing countries still lack the required capacity to undertake climate reporting. The Paris Agreement underscored capacity building as essential for enhanced transparency within and between countries. This in turn could lend more credibility and legitimacy to every country's mitigation and adaptation efforts, and increase trust among developed and developing countries.

# Only 44 out of 154

non-annex countries (mostly developing countries) have submitted their first biennial update report (reporting obligation under transparency). The submission of the biennial update report was due in December 2014

# Only USD 3.18 billion

has been registered for capacity building activities across various geographies. 10% of this amount is accounted for transparency related activities

All data: UNFCCC Capacity Building Porta

### CHALLENGES

As the priority areas identified under the capacity building framework are broadly defined, it is very challenging to differentiate whether support provided can be categorised under climate finance, technology transfer or capacity building.

Monitoring and Evaluation of capacity building support activities is often limited to project level implementation, focus on institutional or systemic capacity of a country is often missing.

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Comprehensive capacity building assessments have often been neglected by the Parties while focusing on raising ambitions and setting up



an enhanced transparency framework. Such assessments are needed to establish a definite gap between needs and mobilised support, and determine flexibility in an objective manner.

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**Probable Areas of Reporting** 

Support (finance, technology and capacity building)

### **Capacity building for climate action**

In 2001, UNFCCC identified 15 priority areas for capacity building in climate reporting.

#### Priority area associated with transparency

- Greenhouse gas inventories, emission database management, and systems for collecting, managing and utilising activity data and emission factors.
- Publishing the annual National Communication (NATCOM) on climate actions taken by a country.

## Need for a Capacity Building Assessment Framework to Enable Reporting on Climate Action

The Council is currently developing a Capacity Building Assessment Framework that could help countries strengthen their present capacity and track the progress of their capacity building activities related to transparency in an analytical manner.

#### Whose capacity?

Systemic Overall framework within which

institutions operate and interact

Institutional Management Structure

Ability to perform task

**CEEW Research** 

Individual

#### What type of capacity?

Enabling Environment

Policy frameworks and legal systems

Functional capacity

Planning, budget, manage, implement

#### **Technical Capacity**

Knowledge and skills (techniques) to measure, report and verify



Shining the Light on Climate Actions: The Role of Non-party Institutions

Paper | September 2018

https://bit.ly/2MOjIAb



Shaping the Global Stocktake Process Under the Paris Agreement Policy Brief | Jan 2018

https://bit.ly/2PwurMr



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Global Go To Think Tank Index, 2018



Ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in the 'International Energy' category for its pioneering study on solarpowered healthcare.

Prospect Think Tank Awards, 2018



Ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in India, 4<sup>th</sup> outside Europe and North America, and 20<sup>th</sup> globally out of 240 think tanks.

ICCG Climate Think Tank's standardised rankings, 2016

