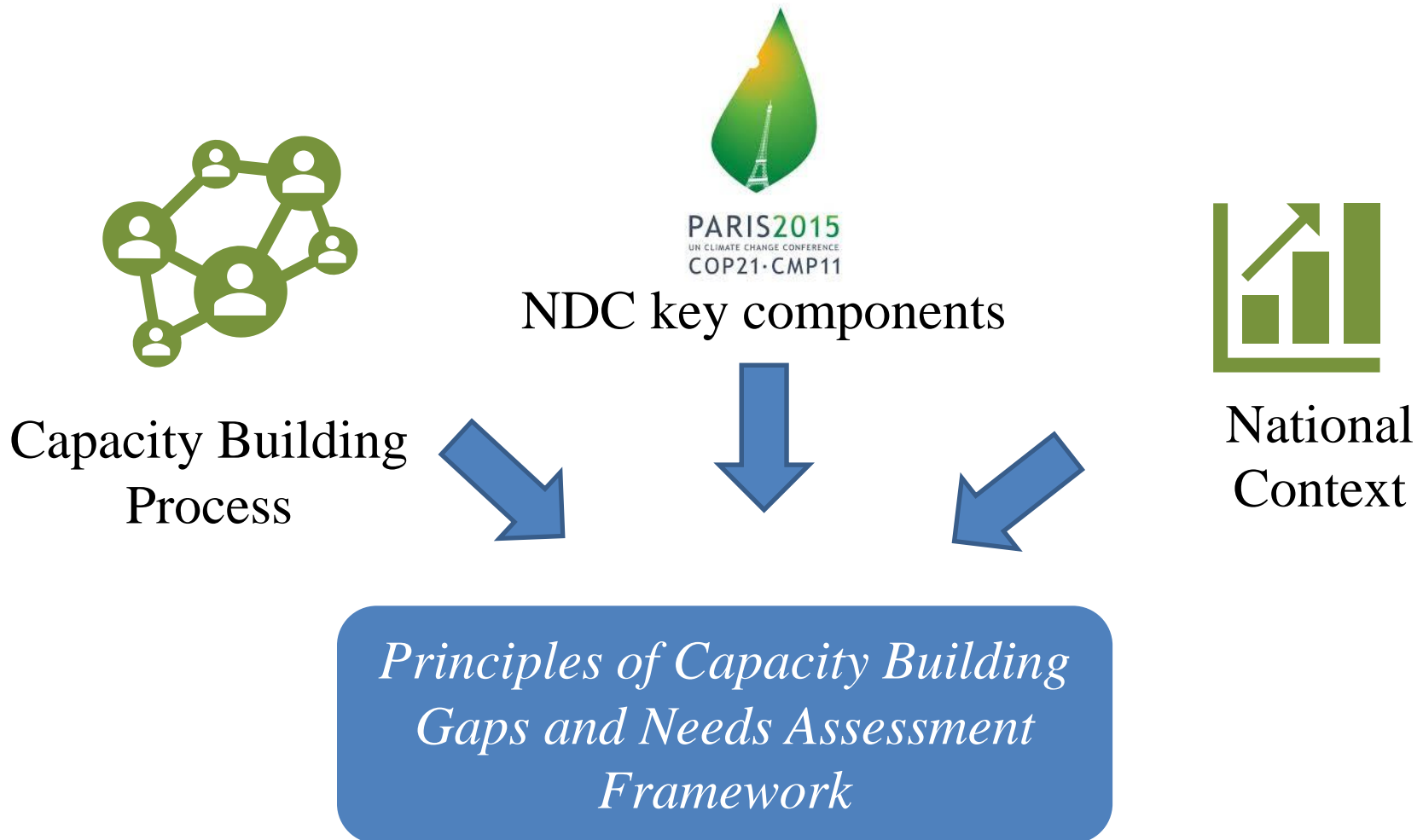


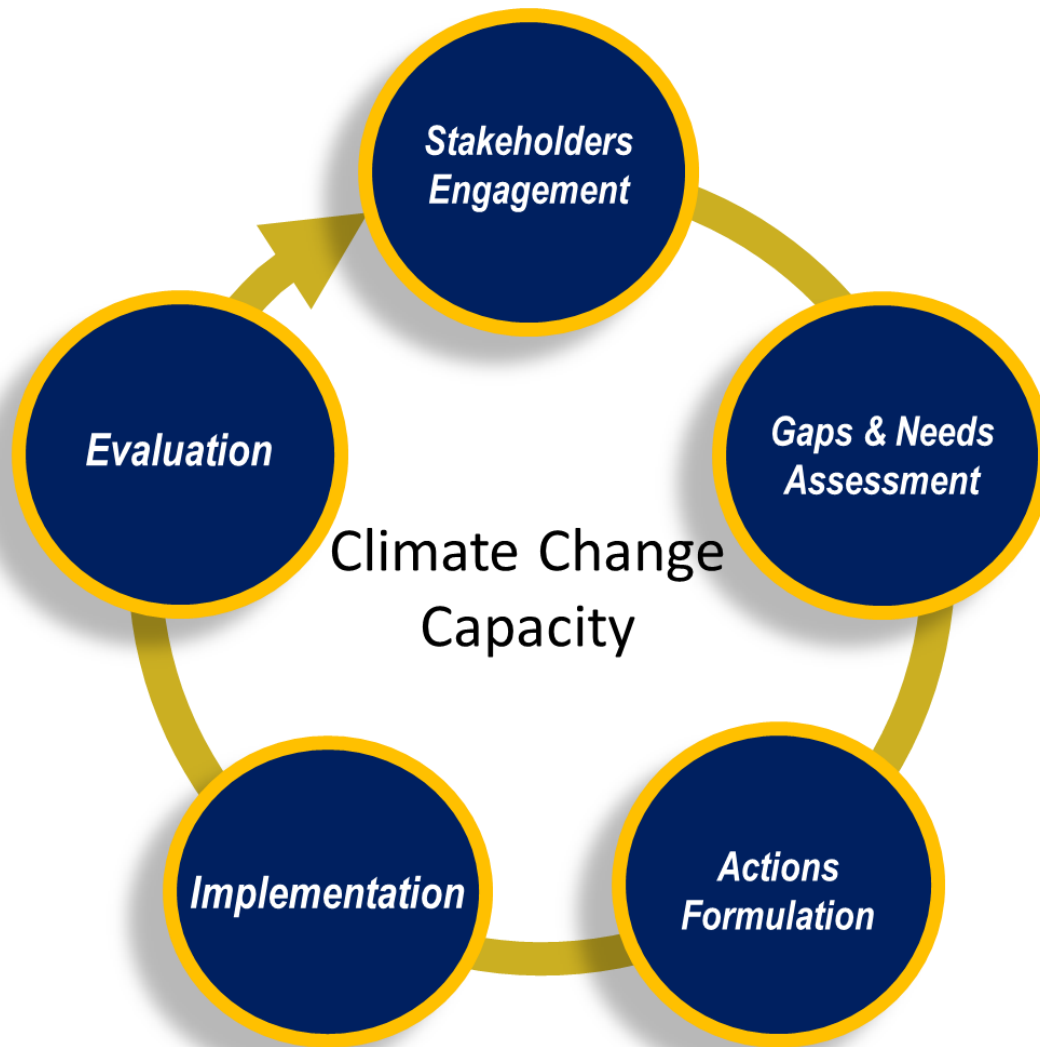
# THE EXPERIENCES IN CAPACITY-BUILDING GAPS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Mahawan Karuniasa  
Indonesia

# *Principles of Capacity Building Gaps and Needs Assessment Framework*



# *Capacity-building Process Based Principles*



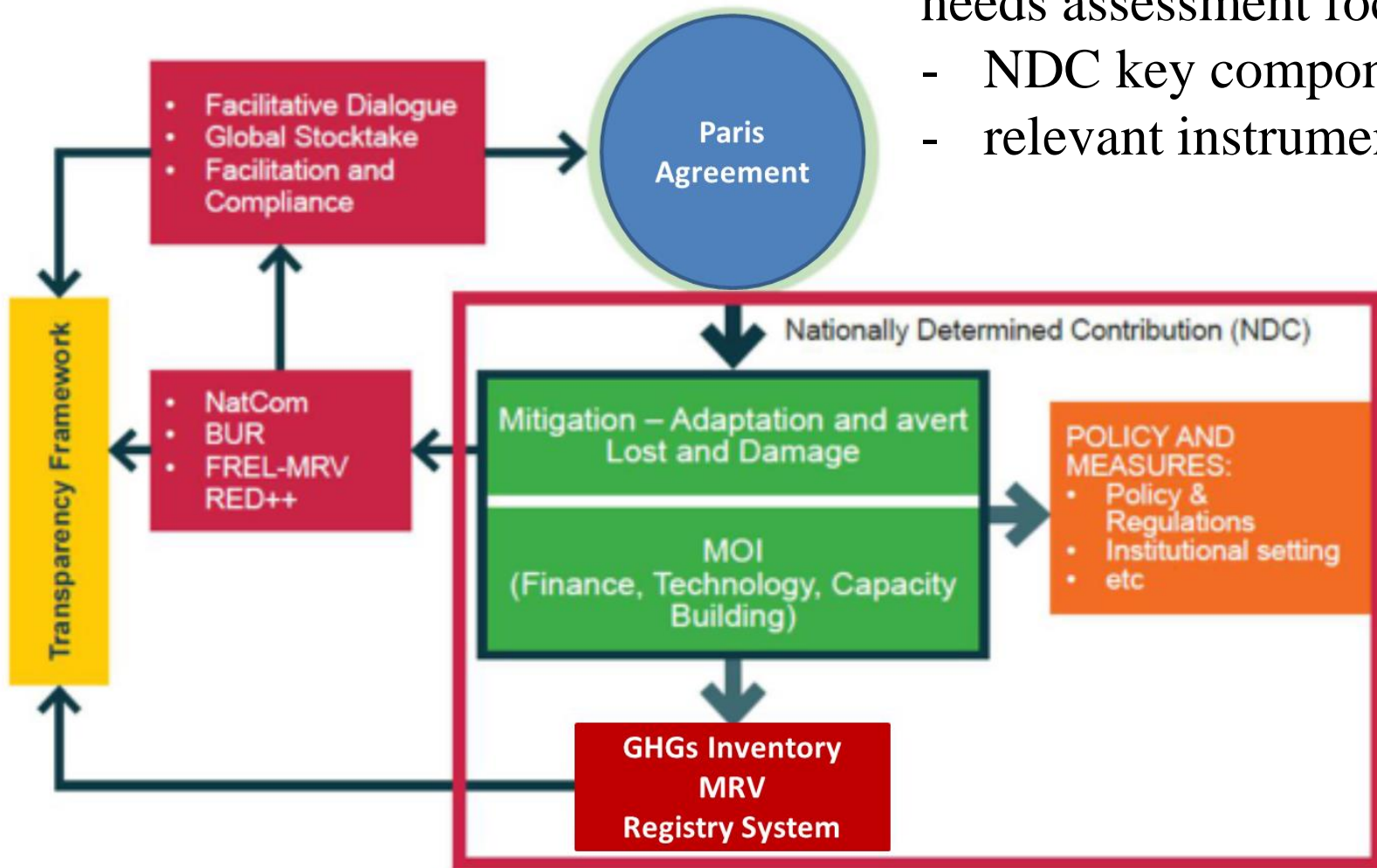
Capacity-building gaps and needs assessment:

- inclusive process
- provide needs to fill the gaps
- action oriented

# *NDC Based Principles*

Capacity-building gaps and needs assessment focus area:

- NDC key components
- relevant instruments



# National Context Based Principles

Capacity-building needs :

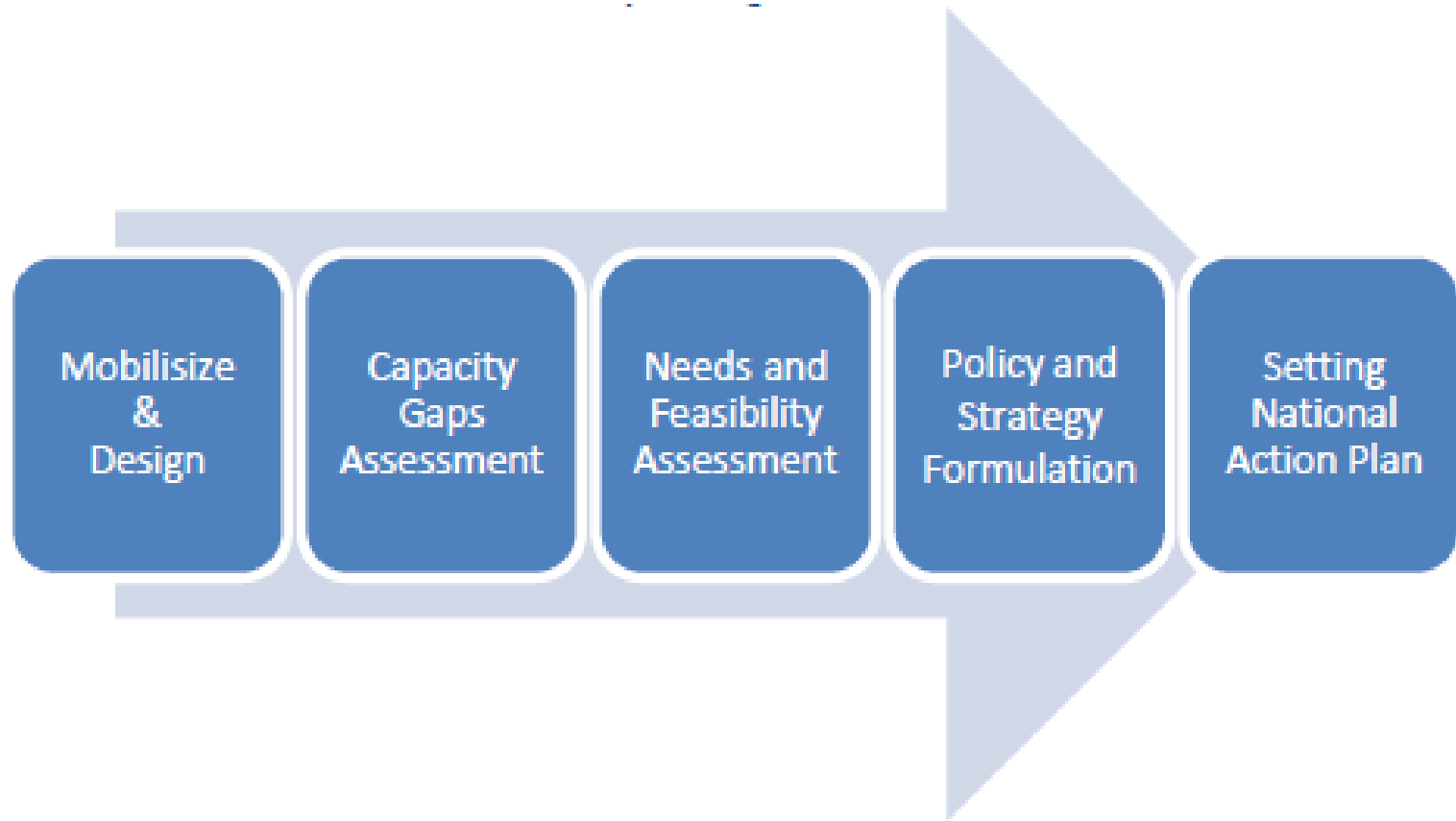
- Sectoral and subnational driven
- Cross sectoral institutions and national-subnational synergy
- Coherence and coordination on providing capacity-building needs



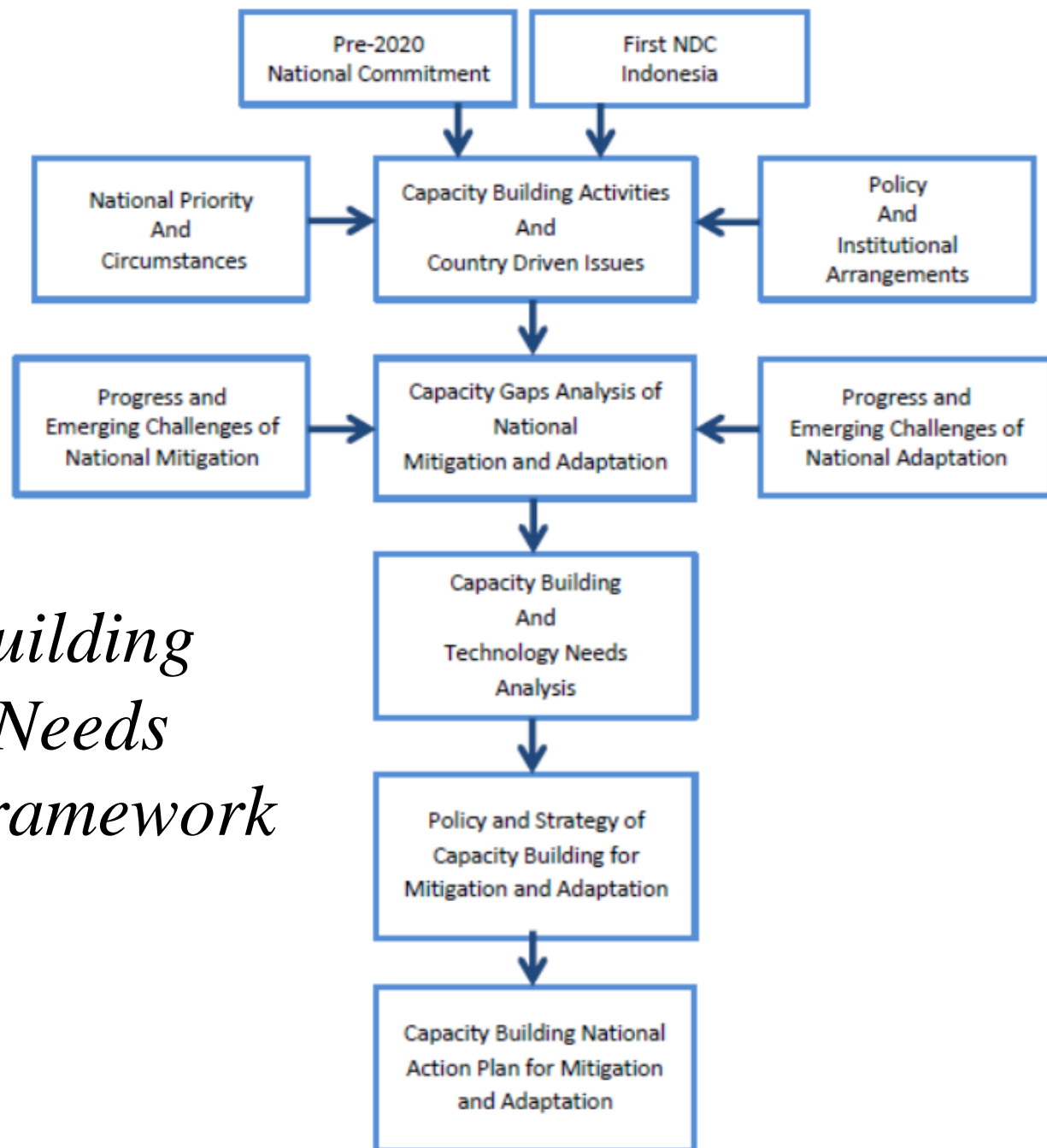
(to optimizing resources,  
avoid duplications,  
maximizing impacts)



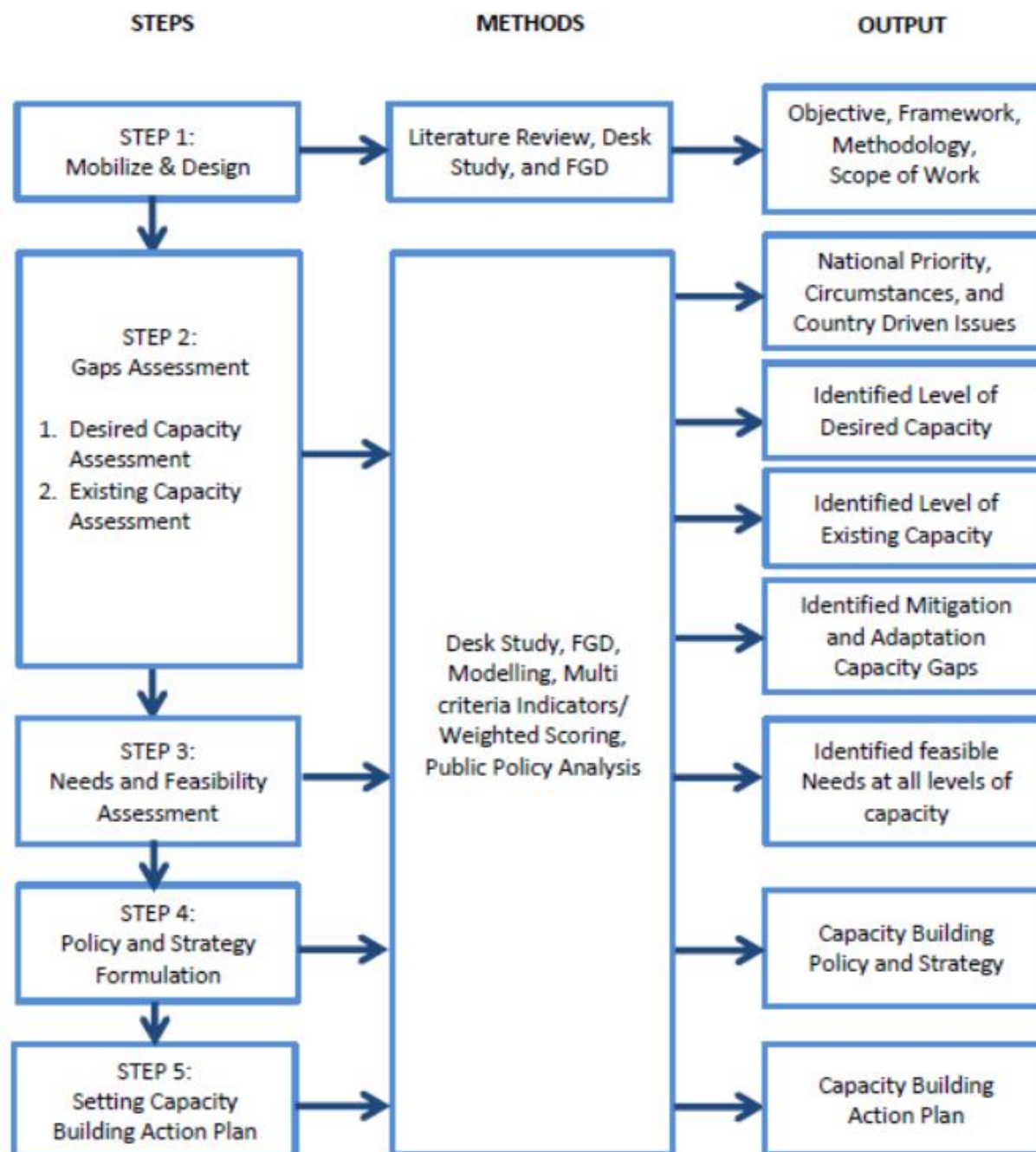
# *5 Steps: Capacity-building Gaps and Needs Assessment*



# *Capacity-building Gaps and Needs Assessment Framework*

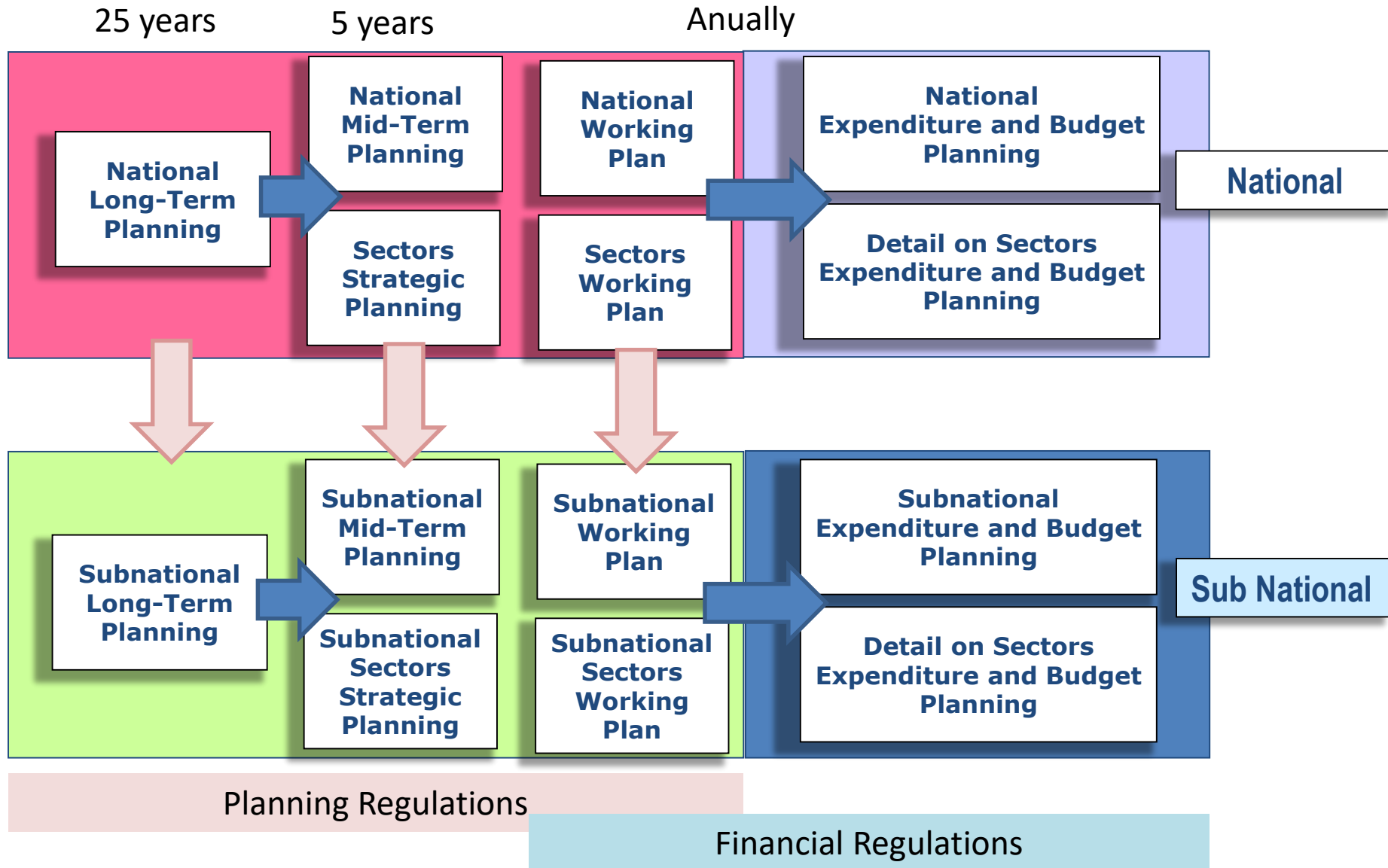


## CBTNA Methodology

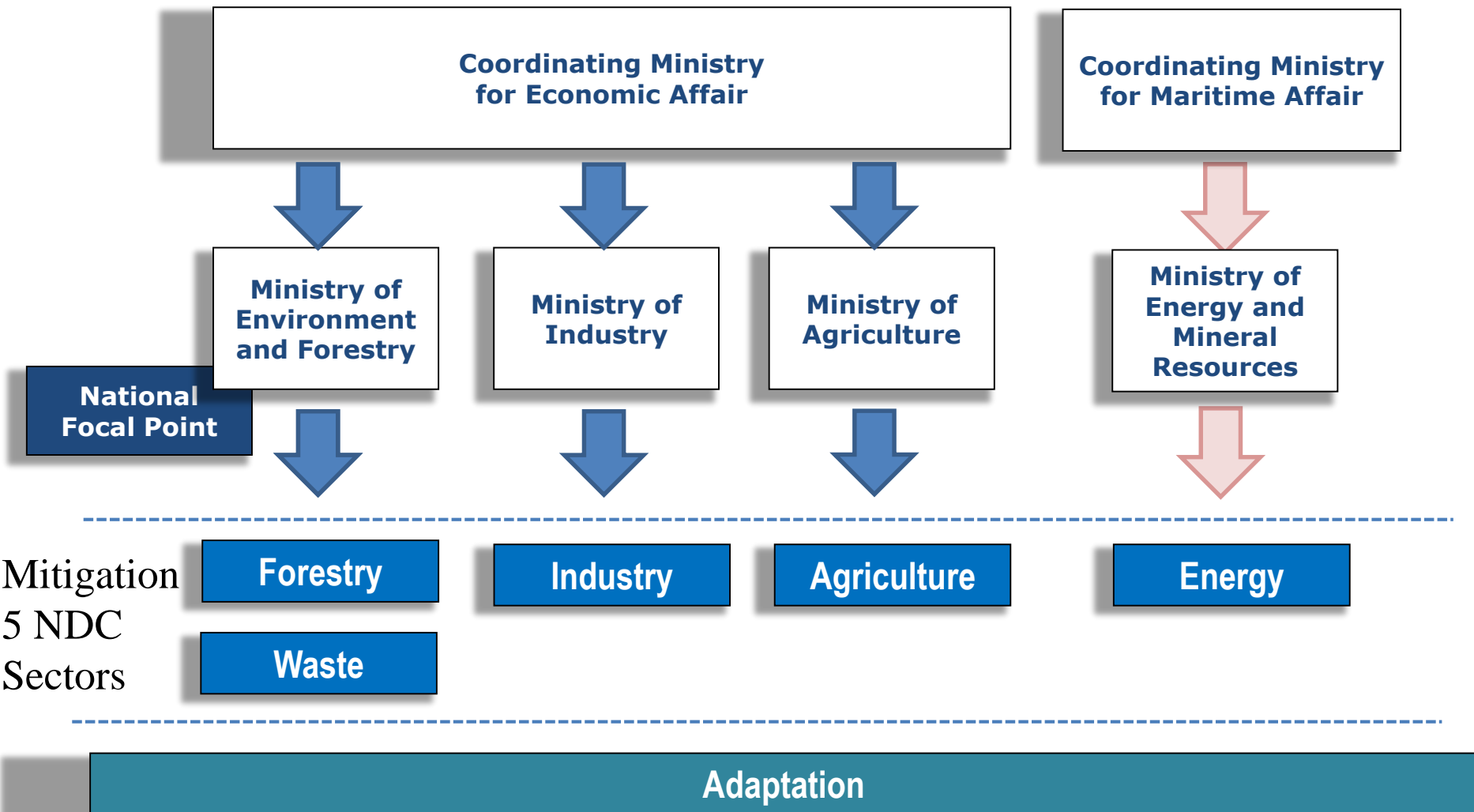




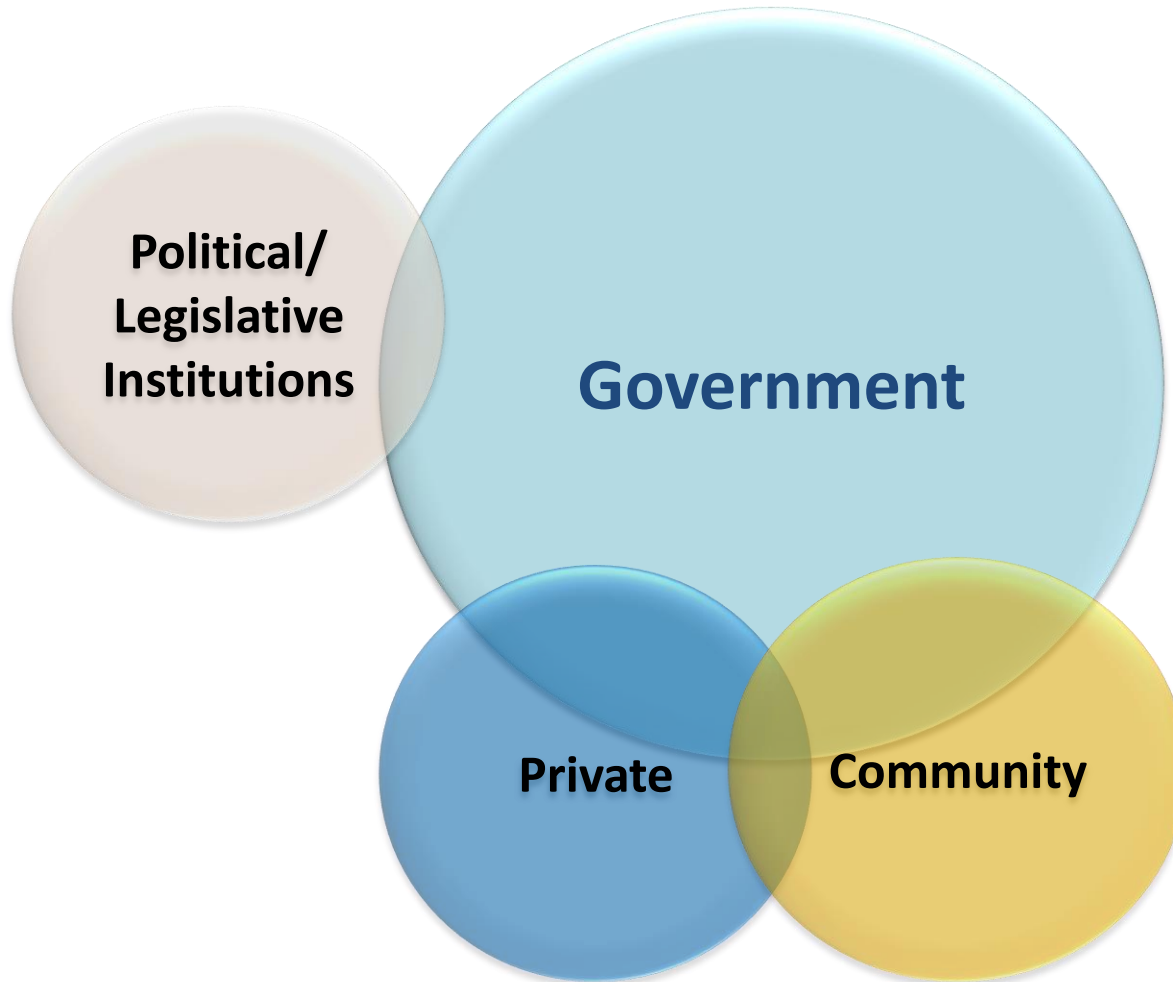
# *Main Gaps on System Level: Agenda and Political Will*



# *Main Gaps on Institutions Level: Synergy*



*Basic Need:  
Strengthening Stakeholders Engagement*



# *Indonesia's Experience: Capacity Building Needs*

## *(based on national strategy gaps analysis)*

1. Political will to strengthening awareness, ownership, commitment of institutions outside the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (National Focal Point)
2. Develop capacity-building hub to improve connectivity and networks
3. Improve enabling environment especially spatial plan and development plan regulations
4. Develop national and subnational communication networks
5. One data policy
6. Intervention policies, plans, and program
7. Develop operational guideline of NDC implementation on ground
8. Accelerate collective action and integrated mainstreaming
9. Develop monitoring and review system and instruments of NDC implementation

# *Indonesia's Experience: Capacity Building Needs (based on NDC gaps analysis)*

1. Mitigation; capacity-building shifting priority (from forestry to energy sector)
2. Adaptation; improving vulnerability assessment methodology
3. Enhance capacity to access financial resources and improve relevant instrument for technology feasibility assessment
4. Improve MRV system and National Registry System
5. Enhance transparency framework instruments especially for institutions outside the Ministry of Environment and Forestry

# *PCCB Pilot Exercise: Capacity-building Needs for Developing Countries*

*(Burundi, Dominican Republic, Georgia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Saint Lucia)*

## Overall Findings:

Need supports to enhance institutional, technical, and financial capacity with significant differences between countries in term scope and scale. Addressing capacity gaps and needs at national level needs to go hand-in-hand with addressing similar gaps and needs at the local level, both public entities and non-State actors (civil society, academia, media, religious leaders, and young people).

# *PCCB Pilot Exercise: Capacity-building Needs for Developing Countries*

## Specific Findings:

1. Adaptation; needs for implementing adaptation in the area of agriculture, coastal zone management, disaster risk reduction, energy, health, infrastructure, and water resources.
2. Mitigation; needs for implementing mitigation in the area of agriculture, energy, forestry, transport, and waste.
3. Cross cutting issues; standardized data generation, collection and analysis, governance and coordination, development of endogenous capacity, access to climate finance, and gender-responsiveness.