

Capacity Building

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Defining Capacity Building



UNDP Briefing Paper

Capacity Building is much more than training and includes the following

- Human resource development the process of equipping individuals with the understanding, skills and access to information, knowledge and training that enables them to perform effectively.
- Organizational development, the elaboration of management structures, processes and procedures, not only within organizations but also the management of relationships between the different organizations and sectors (public, private and community).
- Institutional and legal framework development, making legal and regulatory changes to enable organizations, institutions and agencies at all levels and in all sectors to enhance their capacities.

Why is Capcity Building Needed?

The issue of capacity is critical and the scale of need is enormous, but appreciation of the problem is low.

The link between needs and supply is weak.

There is a lack of realistic funding.

There is need for support for change.

Training institutions are isolated - communications are poor.

Development of teaching materials is inefficient.

Alternative ways of capacity building are not adequately recognized.

Who are the Clients?

The needs for capacity building are always changing. There are no ready solutions, and any programme must be appropriate for the local situation and organization.

Local government, communities and NGOs are the main clients, but central government and the private commercial sector also need support. Community groups, often with strong NGO support, need to improve their capacity to plan, organize and manage their neighbourhoods. Departments of local government play an increasingly important role in enabling community groups to enhance their

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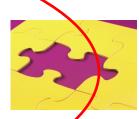
Capacity Building and Building Capacity



Definitions

Raising expertise







Expertise







Timeliness

Political awareness

Resources



















Capacity Building









Manuals







Internship

Feedback





Hot line

Online tutorial(?)



















Training





23 – 25 March 2015, Vienna, Austria Energy Community Secretariat

AGENDA

nergy Commodity Data Transparency

Day 1: 23 March 2014

10:00 Welcome Address

14:45 - 15:15 Coffee Break

DI Coordinator, IEF 15:15 - 16:00 **Extending JODI to Natural Gas** Fuad Al Zayer, IEF y Data Transparency in the Context of Energy Community Countries JODI-Gas Manual Jodi Oil Jodi Gas. 23 – 25 March 2015, Vienna, Austria on of Participants Current data situation and availability for JODI-Gas questionnaire in East European 13:30 - 14:00 Countries flows sations Data Initiative Eurostat, IEF, UNSD units - Issues and suggested solutions rostat, European Commission icipants und exercise to fill the JODI-Oil/Gas Questionnaire 14:00 - 15:00 status Eurostat, IEF, GECF, OPEC, UNSD ahead - Where to find the data (oil company surveys, trade data, administrative data Sources, estimates...) hanism (Questionnaire, Definitions & Data Exchange oto Session - What to include in production of crude/NGLs etc? - How to treat output from gas plants cess, Techniques & Tools. DI-Oil Questionnaire and JODI-Oil Manual 2nd Edition - Common mistakes her data sources - Checks on the data ment Indicators, tools and feedback ment (smiley face) approach 15:00 - 15:30 Coffee Break collect oil data? Where from? within GECF definitions 15:30 - 16:30 Hands-on Exercise Using Participating Countries' Monthly Oil/Gas Data* finitions Yuichiro Torikata, IEF reporting mistakes Filling participating countries' data into the JODI-Oil / JODI-Gas k from participants narket analysis *Participants are asked to bring their original data which can be used to fill in the hristodoulides, OPEC ality Assessment JODI questionnaire, the questionnaire filled with the data and a diagram that Pantelis Christodoulides, OPEC explains what the data sources are (Please refer to the attached JODI-Oil / JODI-Gas idation techniques diagram template). alyst, IEF ncy with other energy statistics (online and by downloading the ivt file) 16:30 - 17:30 Hands-on Exercise Using Participating Countries' Monthly Oil/Gas Data (Continue)

sessment sheets used by IEA and IEF

Availability for JODI-Oil Questionnaire in East European

Day 3: 25 March 2014

9:00 – 10:00 Increasing Energy Data Transparency

Stève Gervais, IEA

10:00 – 11:00 How to garner relevant data from oil and gas supply chains? – Introduction of initiatives by Oslo Group on Energy Statistics.

Alex Blackburn, UNSD

11:00 - 11:30 Coffee Break

11:30 - 12:00 Wrap up Session













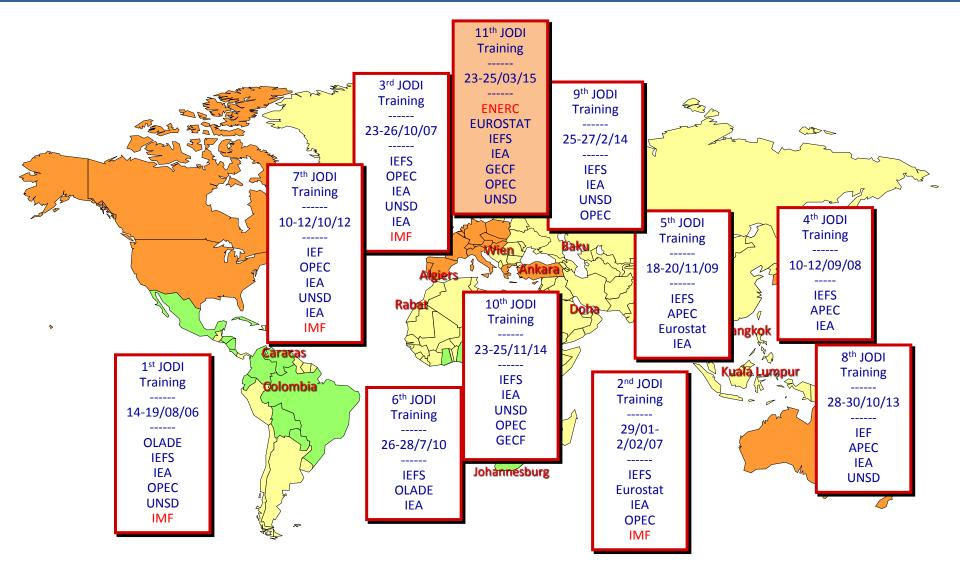






Training



















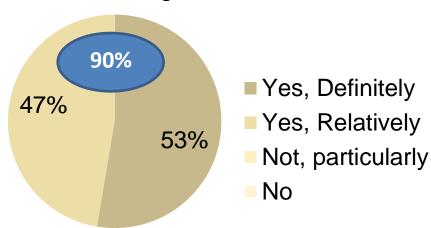
Training



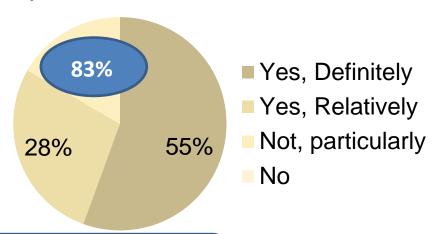


6th JODI Training Workshop for Latin American countries, 26-28 July 2010, Bogota, Colombia

Do you feel more comfortable with the filling of JODI questionnaire and conducting data quality assessment on regular basis?



Will this workshop improve your submission of accurate, complete and timely JODI questionnaires?



Do training sessions really translate in data quality improvements?

















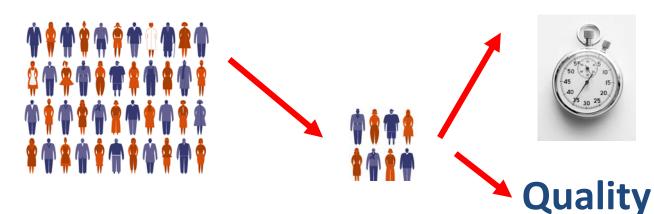
Building Capacity



Timeliness

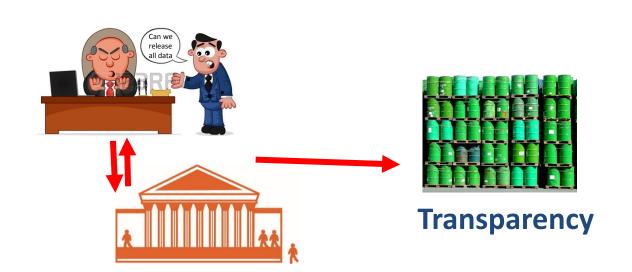


Resources





Confidentiality





















Is there a gap between expectations from Ministers and Leaders and the ability of participants in the Initiative to deliver results?

Ministers expect full transparency but actions do not follow words: lack of resources, confidentiality, etc. 90% of transparency achieved but the last 10% needs more support from Ministers not less.

What can be done to bridge the gap?

The ball is currently more in the Policy makers' field than in the technical support people. JODI has been built based on three pillars: policy makers, statisticians, and industry/analysts.

Policy makers have to be alerted on the need for more effort to meet the initial target of full transparency. Starting with G20 countries who need to show the example. Need to identify "champions".

Can the industry play a role, or is this purely a government issue?

Industry is both the source of data and one of the main users. So the importance of their involvement. As well as Analysts too.

More regular meeting statisticians-industry-analysts.

Training of trainers approach (country-region).



