

Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)
Call for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders:
2023 PCCB focus area

‘Capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to formulating and implementing national adaptation plans’

Background

The PCCB aims to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhance capacity-building efforts. Current priority areas are:

- a) Enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention;
- b) Identifying capacity gaps and needs, both current and emerging, and recommending ways to address them;
- c) Promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing and stakeholder engagement.

To learn more about the work of the PCCB, you can access its annual reports and other documents [here](#).

Topic for submissions

The PCCB annually focuses on an area related to enhanced technical exchange on capacity-building. It determined, in its 2021-2024 workplan, to make calls for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on the annual PCCB focus area.

The PCCB focus area for 2023 is:

‘Capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to formulating and implementing national adaptation plans (NAPs)’

The focus area was agreed after the PCCB participated in a coherence and collaboration dialogue with constituted bodies held by the Adaptation Committee (AC) on 14 June 2022, aiming at jointly catalyzing enhanced support in that regard.

Through its 2023 focus area the PCCB aims to contribute to a better understanding of existing and emerging capacity gaps and needs as well as challenges, case studies, good practices, tools and lessons learned with regard to capacity-building support for adaptation, especially as it relates to addressing gaps and needs of developing countries in formulating and implementing their NAPs. In implementing its 2023 focus area and as part of its mandate to enhance the coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts under the Convention and Paris Agreement, the PCCB will liaise closely with the AC and aims to directly engage the AC, LEG and other relevant bodies and entities in its work, with a view to effectively building on their previous, relevant efforts as well as informing and contributing to their ongoing and future work in this area.

Who can submit?

The call is open to all UNFCCC Parties and non-Party stakeholders, such as public and private sector entities, government and non-government organizations, philanthropic organizations, academic and research organizations, international and regional organizations or initiatives, and UNFCCC constituted bodies.

How will the inputs be used?

The inputs will feed into the PCCB's workplan activities in 2023, including a focus area day at the 5th Capacity-building Hub at COP 28, and envisaged regional activities and webinars. The inputs will also inform the design and preparations of the 12th Durban Forum on capacity-building to be held during the Bonn Climate Change

Conference in June 2023. The PCCB supports the SBI in aligning the theme of the Durban Forum on capacity-building with the annual focus area of the PCCB at the request of the COP.

Submissions form

We thank you in advance for filling out this template with concise, evidence-based information and for referencing all relevant sources. There are 2 sections in this template:

- *Details about your organization*
- *Guiding questions about capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to formulating and implementing national adaptation plans (NAPs)*

Further information:

You are welcome to provide any other information and suggestions that your organization/entity would like to highlight in response to this call for submissions.

Address for submission: pccb@unfccc.int

Deadline for submissions: 28 February 2023

PART I:

Please only fill out sections relevant to the work of your organization. Please note that no section is mandatory.

Organization or entity name:

Centre for International Sustainable Development Law (CISDL)

Type of organization:

Please choose as appropriate:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental organization | <input type="checkbox"/> Development bank / financial institution |
| <input type="checkbox"/> UN and affiliated organization | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-governmental organization |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International network, coalition, or initiative | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional network, coalition, or initiative | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> University/education/training organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector entity | <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector entity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Development agency | <input type="checkbox"/> Philanthropic organization |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) _____ |

Organization Location

City: Montreal
Country: Canada

Scale of operation:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Global | <input type="checkbox"/> Regional |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local | <input type="checkbox"/> Subregional |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary |

City(ies)/Country(ies) of operation (if appropriate):

Global

PART II:

Please only fill out sections that are relevant to the work of your organization/entity:

In your experience, <u>what are the key capacity gaps and needs</u> of developing countries related to formulating and implementing NAPs?	
<i>Key area (please choose all appropriate):</i>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessing financial support	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation strategies
<input type="checkbox"/> Access to and use of technology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring, evaluation and learning
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional arrangements and coordination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linkage with the development agenda
<input type="checkbox"/> Climate scenarios, science, and translation to local context	<input type="checkbox"/> Active learning from practice
<input type="checkbox"/> Risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) Lack of laws and institutions to turn adaptation goals and targets into action; lack of legal experts trained in climate law and policy to design, advocate for, and implement climate laws and policies
<i>Gap/need identified:</i> There is a lack of specialised legal professionals with the training and expertise to formulate NAPs and to develop and implement the legal and institutional reforms required to in turn implement the NAPs.	
In your experience, what have been the key challenges with regard to the <u>provision of capacity-building support</u> in this area to date?	
<i>Challenge:</i> One of the key challenges regarding the provision of capacity-building support in this area has been the lack of accessible training. While some prestigious universities are beginning to offer courses on climate change law and policy as part of a law degree or a masters degree, busy policymakers, government and civil society advisors, practitioners, and negotiators often cannot leave their career without risk of replacement and do not have the time to travel to a university in another country and pursue an additional degree. Such training is inaccessible and consequently ineffective in many ways.	
<i>How could this challenge be addressed?</i> To rapidly scale up the number of professionals trained in climate change law and governance and to close the “capacity chasm” that exists between the number of such professionals needed and the number that currently exists, it is essential to expand such training opportunities and the accessibility of such training. This can be done by conducting such law and governance skills and capacity courses online in the form of high-quality massive open online courses (MOOCs), designed to reduce barriers such as cost.	
How can <u>existing capacity-building efforts</u> be improved and what kind of new or additional capacity-building efforts are needed to ensure the effective formulation and implementation of NAPs?	
<i>At the subnational level:</i> Existing climate law and governance training must be expanded upon and made more accessible so that local leaders and legal professionals operating at the subnational level have access to such training and to useful resources. Climate law and governance MOOCs can be made accessible to local leaders at the subnational level so that they can develop and implement local regulations that support the implementation of their country’s NAP. Such MOOCs can also be made accessible to legal professionals operating at the subnational level so that their work can incorporate climate-conscious lawyering, regardless of what area of law they practice, but particularly if they work	

on implementing a country's NAP through the drafting of contracts involving aspects of climate risk, vulnerability, adaptation and resilience.

At the national level: Existing climate law and governance training must be made more accessible via online offerings so that national law- and policy-makers can become specialised in law and governance, so as to formulate and implement NAPs, without disrupting their obligations as national leaders and in a way that is convenient for their schedules. Climate law and governance MOOCs can be made accessible for law- and policy-makers at the national level so that such decisionmakers are provided with examples of effective NAP provisions in other countries that they can then incorporate into their own country's NAP during its formulation, or into other laws and policies for the later implementation of their country's NAP.

At the regional level: Existing climate law and governance training must be expanded and made more interactive to enhance collaboration between decisionmakers in different countries, which in turn will lead to more coherent NAPs across regions. Climate law and governance MOOCs can be made accessible to international and regional level leaders and decisionmakers, so that such leaders and decisionmakers have the climate law and governance training and specialisation necessary to formulate and implement NAPs for their countries that are effective based on each country's regional context and that are harmonized with the NAPs of surrounding countries in a way that leads to coherent and efficient adaptation planning for the region as a whole.

Who should be the target recipients of such capacity-building, and who could provide it?

Recipients: The target recipients of such capacity-building would be law- and policy-makers, practitioners, government and civil society advisors, negotiators and students.

Providers: The providers would be law and policy experts from prestigious institutions that could leverage the resources of those institutions to share broadly with the online learners.

Case studies, good practices, tools, lessons learned, or examples of support:

Please describe any that build capacity to formulate and implement NAPs

During COP26, professors, practitioners, judges and other leaders from international organizations, judiciaries, institutes, leading law firms and universities gathered from around the world as committed partners through the Climate Law and Governance Initiative (CLGI). Throughout COP26, CLGI partners noted the “capacity chasm” that existed between the number of existing legal professionals with specialised training in climate law and governance, and the number needed to develop and implement the laws, policies, regulations, contracts and other legal tools necessary for both mitigation and adaptation, including for the formulation and implementation of NAPs. CLGI Partners, including the Centre for International Sustainable Development Law (CISDL), noted a global call to urgently scale up legal capacity and ultimately united to bridge the legal capacity chasm, issuing a call to all firms, faculties and foundations to widen the circle of climate law and governance professors and practitioners from 600 to 6,000 over the next two years, engaging qualified leaders in every legal system and converting ambition to obligation worldwide. This Pledge in Glasgow led to the creation of the CLGI's Climate Pledge Registry, which seeks to engage climate law and governance specialists and add them to a database to track and monitor progress towards increasing climate law and governance specialists to 6,000.

During a side event at COP27 titled “Strengthening Legal Tools & Capacity for Climate Justice & Resilience”, climate law and governance experts, including delegates from CISDL, further discussed how

to exponentially scale up climate law and governance solutions for vulnerable countries' adaptation and resilience. Speakers at the side event in Sharm el-Sheikh, as well as speakers participating online in CLGI's Climate Law and Governance Day 2022, noted the continuing lack of specialists trained in climate law and governance and discussed the possibility of using MOOCs as a means of further bridging this capacity chasm. (Link to Side Event Recording: <https://www.youtube.com/live/PVlrWaQVNRo?feature=share>)

Continuing their efforts to train and increase the number of climate law and governance specialists around the world, CLGI and its Partners, including CISDL, hosted an online Climate Law and Governance Specialisation Course during COP27, which led to nearly 170 learners from around the world earning certificates in climate law and governance. Afterwards, more than 89% of the learners who completed the post-course evaluation survey expressed that they would be interested in taking an expanded version of a climate change law and governance specialization course if it were developed into a MOOC.

Useful sources:

*Please give examples of additional useful sources relevant to this topic
(e.g. webpages and portals, publications, fora, organizations working on this issue)*

Climate Law and Governance Initiative, [Home - Climate Law and Governance Initiative \(climatelawgovernance.org\)](https://www.climatelawgovernance.org/).

"Leading Experts at COP26 Commit to Scale-Up Climate Law & Governance Capacity Worldwide TENFOLD from 600 to 6,000 by 2024", CISDL: Press Release (9 Nov. 2021), [Press Release | CLGI COP 26 - CISDL](#).

"Climate Law & Governance Initiative (CLGI) 2022 – Highlights & Outcomes Statement", CLGI: Press Release, (updated 1 Dec. 2022), [Climate Law & Governance Initiative \(CLGI\) 2022 – Highlights & Outcomes Statement - Climate Law and Governance Initiative \(climatelawgovernance.org\)](#).

Climate Pledge Registry, CLGI, [Registry - Climate Law and Governance Initiative \(climatelawgovernance.org\)](https://www.climatelawgovernance.org/).

"Law associations to co-host event at COP27: The Role of the Legal Profession in the Climate Crisis", International Bar Association (18 Oct. 2022), [Law associations to co-host event at COP27: The Role of the Legal Profession in the Climate Crisis | International Bar Association \(ibanet.org\)](#).

"All Lawyers Need to Provide Climate-Competent Representations", IUCN (12 May 2020), [All Lawyers Need to Provide Climate-Competent Representations | IUCN](#).

Warren G. Lavey, "Training All Law Students and Lawyers for Climate-Competent Representations", World Commission on Environmental Law (2020), [Microsoft Word - WGLCCLawyers.docx \(iucn.org\)](#).