

Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)

Call for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders:

Annual PCCB focus area

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](#).

Topics 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.

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 implementing NDCs and national development plans in developing countries*

How will the inputs be used?

The inputs will feed into the PCCB's workplan activities in 2021, including a focus area day at the 3rd Capacity-building Hub at COP 26, and envisaged regional activities and webinars. The inputs will also inform the design and preparations of the 10th Durban Forum on capacity-building envisaged to be held during the Bonn Climate Change Conference in June 2021. Responding to the request of the COP for the SBI to align the theme of the Durban Forum on capacity-building with the annual focus area of the PCCB, the PCCB has been working to ensure alignment between discussions at the annual Durban Forum and the work of the PCCB related to its annual focus area.

Further information:

You are welcome to provide any other information that your organization thinks would highlight suggestions made in response to this call for submissions.

Address for submission: pccb@unfccc.int

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

Organization or entity name:

ASIA CLIMATE EXPERTS (ACE) NETWORK

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 type="checkbox"/> Non-governmental organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> International network, coalition, or initiative | <input type="checkbox"/> Research organization |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional network, coalition, or initiative | <input 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: **Quezon City**

Country: **Philippines**

Scale of operation:

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

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

- **INDONESIA**
- **PHILIPPINES**
- **THAILAND**
- **VIETNAM**

The annual PCCB focus area

At its fourth meeting in June 2020, the PCCB agreed on the following focus area for 2021:

*‘Building capacity to facilitate coherent implementation of NDCs
in the context of national development plans’*

The Paris Agreement aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change through the implementation of NDCs and national development plans, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. This presents ample opportunities for synergies and the PCCB, with its strong mandate to engage with other bodies under and outside the Convention, is well positioned to promote coherence in achieving climate and development objectives.

To foster coherence in the implementation of NDCs and national development plans, an enhanced understanding of the key barriers and capacity-building gaps and needs hindering their coherent implementation, as well as of existing solutions is needed.

In implementing NDCs and national development plans in a coherent manner, in your experience, what are:

the key interventions?

Regional information sharing and capacity-building on country-level experiences in baking-in science and evidence in the economic strategies of the NDCs by:

- Strengthening stakeholders’ engagement, especially to enhance the involvement of politician/lawmakers and private/business sectors for mainstreaming NDC implementation;
- Building the bridge of connectivity between university/research institutions and real world actors (politician/lawmakers, private/business sectors, media/NGO/community) for promoting science-informed national development agenda; and
- Build a common climate and sustainable agenda at the national level and translated into sub-national and local governance context.

the enabling conditions?

- Political awareness, political will and concrete political agenda especially at the national, sub-national, and local levels on climate change and sustainable development, particularly the NDC processes;
- Experts and scientists who are members of national technical experts group in each country who are supporting the government in the NDC processes;
- Independent research and extension initiatives of academic institutions and consortiums at the national, sub-national, and local levels;
- Presence of regional networks for the scientific community and the political-government community representing the vulnerable countries;
- Capacity of policymakers and government civil servant at national and sub-national; and

- Financial support/Budget allocation for climate change agenda.

the key institutional barriers?

- Championing at the national and local levels to prioritize climate change in development planning;
- Need for more comprehensive adaptation and mitigation modelling, including the economic analysis;
- Government structure and institutional arrangement, including continuous stakeholder engagement strategies, private-public partnerships;
- Harmonization of climate and energy policies, as well as climate-related finance policies;
- Mobilization of resources for implementation;
- Changes in political leadership in some countries; and
- Political institution and business organization.

the capacity gaps and capacity-building needs?

Lessons from the Talanoa Dialogue, which concluded during the 2018 COP24, despite having solicited a large amount of input from all stakeholder representatives, that call still did not trigger political response for lacking a high profile within the negotiations, with inputs that were heavily dominated by developed country research and civil society organizations (Hold et al., 2019).¹

Having a lack of meaningful representation and participation of developing country experts and scientists in the international platform particularly in research inputs can be addressed through the following:

- Mobilizing developing countries' leading experts and scientists to strengthen the regional climate science agenda to build a common understanding particularly at the regional level;
- The need for discussions, sharing of country experiences to harmonize climate adaptation, mitigation, and economic analysis for the NDC priorities and implementation;
- Workshops on technology transfer, scientific research and development to include economic modeling and analysis, as well as sub-national and local climate-smart initiatives to come-up with tailor-fit strategies at the national and regional level; and
- Advocacy training to capacitate experts and scientists in providing feedback and recommendations about current climate science and policy issues in public speaking engagements.

¹ Holz, Christian, Tom Athanasiou, and Sivan Kartha (2019) "Equity in the Global Stocktake and Independent Global Stocktake," iGST Designing a Robust Stocktake Discussion Series. Berkeley, Boston, Ottawa: Climate Equity Reference Project. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2595493>.

the knowledge and skills priorities?

- Metrics to measure success of national climate action - evaluate strategies for adaptation, mitigation, economic development and achieving climate resilience;
- Standards for sound climate action based on science and evidence through continuous research and involvement of various sectors; and
- Benchmarks and standards for baselining, monitoring and evaluation of country NDCs to ensure that targets are measurable, reportable, and verifiable (MRV).

To enhance coherent implementation of NDCs in the context of national development plans, who should be the target recipients of capacity-building (e.g. national government officers, local government officers, environmental agencies, civil society)?

- National government agencies/ministries in-charge of implementing the NDCs in the countries (Finance, Climate Change, Environment, Energy, and others targeted to implement the emission reduction goals).
- Non-government/civil society organizations, academic institutions/consortiums supporting the national government in the implementation of the NDC strategies.
- Local governments who will be the main implementers of the NDC and recipients of technical support and climate finance at the local and community level.
- Politicians, political leaders, lawmakers at the national, sub-national, and local level.

To support NDC implementation and planning in developing countries, what are your suggestions on how to improve capacity-building efforts?

At the national level:

Capacity-building for key policy makers of national government level to enable and facilitate the planning and implementation of the NDCs through:

- Implement capacity-building gaps and needs assessment at the national, sub national and local government level as basis for enhancing capacity-building efforts;
- Developing national agenda that will provide an alignment of processes for local community implementation;
- Identify and secure enabling structures, instruments, and partnerships and facilitate efficient communication among these; and
- Promote regional and national to local cooperation. Orientation to local governments/leaders/champions to ensure their support and appreciation on the implementation of the NDCs and their important roles in the process.

At the regional level:

Implement capacity-building gaps and needs assessment at sub-national as a basis for enhancing capacity-building effort such as regional engagements to build cooperation for broader inter-government and scientific participation by providing support for experts and scientists who will provide technical knowledge to policy/decision makers representing the countries, as well as regional government representations (i.e. Climate Vulnerability Forum and the Vulnerable 20 Group of Finance Ministers) in international negotiations.

Good case studies, best practices, tools and methodologies, lessons learned, or examples of support:

Please describe any that build capacity to align NDC implementation with national development plans and/or to mainstream NDCs into national development plans

BANGLADESH²

- For Bangladesh, local scientists working on adaptation pre-Paris Agreement ratification led the political meetings and awareness raising on the issue of climate change with help from other stakeholders such as civil society organizations.
- Political prioritization that resulted from the approach: replenishable Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund from its national budget; in the process of developing national strategy that will align the NDC and NAP targets with its development plan for the next eight years.
- The active participation of the scientific community is supported by the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)³ with research and knowledge management as one of its pillars that will guide the utilization of its funds for climate action.

INDONESIA

- Capacity-Building Framework, road map, and capacity-building assessment tools/methodology
- Green economy learning assessment for policy makers
- CSO-local government collaboration
- Online-offline hybrid capacity-building method to widen the target recipient
- Capacity-building and development for climate change related start-up corporation
- Incorporating research result into capacity-building material
- Develop Capacity-Building Roadmap
- Develop Capacity-Building and Technology Needs Assessment
- Develop National Climate Technology Guidance
- Develop GHG Inventory Panel Methodology
- Develop GHG Inventory toolkit formulation and training
- Convene Climate change academia seminars to bridge science and policy
- Organize Climate Change workshop for teacher
- Develop Climate Change National Registry System (SRN)

² Notes from the interview of the [Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities](#) with Dr. Saleemul Huq for the Independent Global Stocktake (iGST) Initiative. ICSC is a partner organization in the Philippines of the iGST.

³ Information on the Bangladesh Climate Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP). Information on the link https://unfccc.int/files/focus/mitigation/application/pdf/bangladesh_regional_workshop_on_nama.pptx-_revised.pdf

- Develop GHG inventory information system (SIGN-SMART)

PHILIPPINES

- Recognizing the climate policy direction of the Philippines with adaptation as the core strategy and mitigation as a function to this core strategy, the country's NDC priorities are embedded in the national development and climate strategies as outlined in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 and in the seven thematic outcomes of the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change 2010-2022 and the National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028. Emission reduction targets are anchored on government programs and plans within the "AWIT-FE" (Agriculture, waste, industry, transport, forestry and energy) sectors which include modernization and resiliency of energy and transport infrastructure, climate resilient forestry and agricultural development, and climate-smart industries among others.⁴
- The Technical Working Group for the NDC, led by the Climate Change Commission, together with its National Panel of Technical Experts, partner non-government organizations, has accomplished mainstreaming activities including round table discussions on economic modelling and analysis on targeted emissions reductions, high-level meetings with agencies and the legislative houses, trainings on GHG inventory, as well as sectoral and public consultations.⁵
- Through the NDC support project and the NDC Partnership⁶, the NDC Technical Working Group has engaged key government agencies, academic institutions, and non-government organizations focused on supporting key implementation instruments of the NDC (implementation plan, MRV plan, financial plan and a gender plan); as well as establishing a private sector partnership to enhance engagement and accelerate investment to support the NDC.⁷

THAILAND

- Thailand's implementation of their NDC Roadmap on Mitigation together with its NDC Sectoral Action Plan and the NDC Supportive Action plan which were developed through participatory stakeholder consultation and public participation processes at the national and local level. The country's Long-term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) will serve as the country's guide towards climate-resilient and low GHG emission development and serves as a basis for enhancing subsequent NDCs. Thailand also revised its NDC also reflects the expanded coverage of six (6) priority sectors as highlighted in the country's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) which include water resource management, agriculture and food

⁴ NDC program in the Philippines through the Climate Change Commission. Information on the link: <https://climate.gov.ph/our-programs/nationally-determined-contributions>

⁵ ibid

⁶ Information on the scope of the NDC Partnership in the Philippines: <https://ndcpartnership.org/news/philippines-aligns-its-ndc-national-agenda-and-sets-about-building-investment-capacity>

⁷ UNDP NDC support programme in the Philippines. Information on the link: <https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home/our-work/geographic/asia-and-pacific/Philippines.html#:~:text=The%20objective%20of%20the%20Philippines,development%20that%20promotes%20inclusive%20growth.>

security, tourism, public health, natural resources management, and human settlement and security.⁸

- As one of its methodological approaches, Thailand emphasized the need and important contribution of international market-based cooperation to mitigate GHG emission while achieving sustainable development. Through this, the country aims to facilitate, expedite and enhance technology development, capacity-building, and resources support through potential bilateral, regional, and multilateral market-based cooperation.⁹
- Through readiness-related partnerships such as the NDC Support Programme, Thailand was able to build capacities for climate-related institutional, financial, and policy reforms; design innovative financing mechanisms (with investment analyses and de-risking strategies); and ensured sustainable private sector engagement.¹⁰

VIETNAM¹¹

- In the case of Vietnam, the 2007 IPCC AR4 on impacts, adaptation and mitigation options for sub-continental regions like Southeast Asia caught the attention of local scientists, followed by the World Bank report on sea level rise, which got political attention from various sectors.
- Political prioritization that resulted from the approach: the creation of Vietnam's National Committee of Climate Change composed of 20 ministries tasked to prioritize climate action proposals from all sectors and provinces; updating of the NAP and determining the country's National Adaptation Goals. Part of the National Committee is an independent group of scientists funded by the government to conduct the studies and prepare the reports for its annual meeting.
- The role of science in the national and local strategies in Vietnam can be observed with their important presence in high level meetings for inputs and active involvement in the review and updating of their NDC.

Useful sources:

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

International and Regional Initiatives:

- The Independent Global Stocktake (iGST), a civil society actors' consortium to support the Global Stocktake (GST) through country experience research and advocacy. <https://www.climateworks.org/independent-global-stocktake/>
- APIK Indonesia Network's International Conference on Nature-based Solutions for the implementation of NDC and NAP in developing countries. Asian country representatives shared

⁸ Thailand's updated NDC submitted to the UNFCCC, October 2020. Information on the link: <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Thailand%20First/Thailand%20Updated%20NDC.pdf>

⁹ *ibid*

¹⁰ UNDP NDC support programme in Thailand. Information on the link: <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Thailand%20First/Thailand%20Updated%20NDC.pdf>

¹¹ Notes from the interview of the [Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities](#) with Mr. Pham Van Tan, Deputy Director of Department of Climate Change, Vietnam Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, for the Independent Global Stocktake (iGST) Initiative. ICSC is a partner organization in the Philippines of the iGST.

experiences, challenges and opportunities in the NDC and NAP implementation.
<https://icsc.ngo/experts-call-for-collaborative-climate-action-in-asia-amid-pandemic/>
<https://www.apiki.or.id/en/international-conference-2020/>

- International cooperation capacity-building through scientific approaches on locally-led climate adaptation strategies. <http://conference.gobeshona.net/ggc1/>
- Climate Vulnerability Forum (CVF) and the Vulnerable Twenty (V20) group. <https://www.v-20.org/midnight-climate-survival/>

National and Sub-National Level initiatives:

- NDC Partnership's Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) support in Vietnam focused on translating the NDC to the provincial level through mainstreaming of targets in socio-economic development plans and gender-sensitive framework. <https://ndcpartnership.org/news/vietnam%E2%80%99s-updated-ndc-comprehensive-and-unified-climate-action-pathway>
- Experts perspectives on rethinking the policy development agenda and strategies of the Philippines to better respond to future health, environmental, and climate crises. <https://news.abs-cbn.com/spotlight/02/26/21/experts-urge-government-lgus-anew-to-step-up-efforts-to-stem-effects-of-climate-change?fbclid=IwAR04dRatIWcVcnS86PfeOII3-GAKQ9G35zE69IL7DjZpfmcbSnZcPDjHeFQ>
- Climate Change workshop for teacher <https://www.unclearn.org/news/indonesia-is-making-teachers-part-of-the-solution-to-climate-change-2/> (in Indonesian)
- CBTNA Indonesia <http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/reddplus/images/adminppi/dokumen/cbtna.pdf> (in Indonesian)
- CB Roadmap (on progress)
- Knowledge Centre Perubahan Iklim <http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/kcpi/> (in Indonesian)
- E-learning KLHK <http://elearning.menlhk.go.id/> (in Indonesian)
- Indonesia climate change national registry system (SRN) <http://srn.menlhk.go.id/index.php?r=home%2Findex> (in Indonesian)
- SignSmart <http://signsmart.menlhk.go.id/v2.1/app/>
- Panel Methodology IGRK Indonesia <http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/berita-ppi/3022-panel-metodologi-pengukuran-aksi-mitigasi-perubahan-iklim.html> (in Indonesian)
- APIKI Network <https://www.apiki.or.id/en/> (in English)
- Instagram zerowaste Indonesia https://www.instagram.com/zerowaste.id_official/?hl=id

Local Level Initiatives:

- Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities' (ICSC) local governance work focused on integrating current and evidence-based climate science in both political and economic planning, implementation, and review processes.
<https://www.icsc.ngo/governance-for-resilience/>