

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:

UNEP/CCAC secretariat; Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)

Type of organization:

Please choose as appropriate:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental organization | <input type="checkbox"/> Development bank / financial institution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN and affiliated organization | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-governmental organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> International network, coalition, or initiative | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research organization |
| <input 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: Paris (UNEP/CCAC); Stockholm, York (SEI)

Country: France; Sweden; UK

Scale of operation:

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

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

Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Rep., Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Jordan, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Mali, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, The Maldives, The Philippines, Togo, Uruguay, Zimbabwe

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?

- Engage with sectoral and planning/finance ministries to implement mitigation target/actions identified in NDC and other relevant plans, i.e.:
 - *Hold implementation strategy workshop inviting all relevant sectors to discuss role in implementation of the NDC and other relevant plans*
 - *In particular, try to improve integration of planning and implementation between those responsible for air quality and climate change, as these often cover the same sources and it provides the opportunity to develop more coherent policies*
 - *Work with sectoral and planning/finance ministries to break down the measures in the NDC and other relevant plans into actionable activities for national budget request and identify possible external funding sources.*
 - *Prepare concept notes for the implementation of mitigation measures*
 - *Organise bilateral meetings or donor roundtables with funders to identify external funding opportunities for activities linked to implementation of NDC and other relevant plans*
- Support a sustainable system for integrated analysis of emissions (including air pollutants, GHGs and Short-Lived Climate Pollutants), with capacity built in key institutions to use and improve relevant tools and update inventories and mitigation assessments
- Support ministries to develop implementation pathways for the different measures and policies and support them in the development of requests for financing
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework to track the implementation of mitigation measures

the enabling conditions?

- Relevant ministries and institutions are involved and consulted right from the beginning in the process
- Engagement with relevant planning processes is ensured (i.e. sector development plans)
- Mechanisms are in place to improve and update inventories, emission projections and mitigation assessments that are integrated between GHGs and air pollutants
- Capacity is built in relevant national institutions to update assessments, to engage with relevant institutions and processes to move forward implementation, to monitor and evaluate mitigation actions
- Capacity of relevant institutions built to enable them to quantify or at least qualitatively describe the multiple climate, air quality and development benefits of different mitigation strategies, including their ability to estimate costs of mitigation and economic value of the benefits
- National and international funding opportunities are identified and realized for priority mitigation measures

the key institutional barriers?

- Lack of institutional capacity for integrated national planning (i.e. between climate change and air quality), emission inventory development and trend/ scenario analysis
- Lack of coordination between relevant ministries/departments resulting in siloed strategies
- Lack of capacity to identify and put in place the best implementation pathways for the implementation of priority mitigation measures
- Limited vertical integration between national and sub-national planning processes

the capacity gaps and capacity-building needs?

- Lack of quantitative estimates of emissions from [a wide diversity of] SLCP sources (from all main sectors of economic activity).
- Lack of awareness of the linkages between air pollution, climate change mitigation and SLCPs;
- Lack of national information and quantified assessment of multiple benefits of climate, air quality and SLCP-relevant mitigation measures;
- Lack of capacity for air quality modelling and for defining integrated mitigation scenarios;

the knowledge and skills priorities?

- help countries undertake integrated analyses that identify major emission sources and scenarios of greenhouse gases alongside all aerosols and SLCPs and that evaluate the mitigation potential and benefits of different mitigation measures. Through this integrated analysis, countries can assess and prioritize policy options.
- Enhance countries' capacities within national institutions on the key planning tools (e.g. development of emission inventories, assessment of mitigation options) that are needed to robustly identify mitigation opportunities;
- develop action plans, endorsed at ministerial and/or cabinet level that provide clear pathways for reducing SLCP emissions.

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)?

Technical staff, policy makers and decision makers in relevant ministries

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

At the national level:

- I. Develop national and sub-national plans and strategies with clear GHG/SLCP mitigation actions identified**
 - a. Develop guidance, tools and resources:**
 - Developing guidance and enhancing tools to facilitate quantitative assessment of GHG/SLCP mitigation, and identification of priority actions (for use by countries) regarding: emissions; mitigation; impacts; economic aspects; jobs
 - Develop guidance for process of planning and mitigation strategy development
 - Guidance for including SLCPs mitigation actions and targets in national climate, air quality and sector plans
 - b. Planning support**
 - Enhance the capacity in countries to:

- develop regularly updated nationally endorsed emission inventories
- evaluation of possible mitigation actions and their costs
- quantification of benefits of implementing SLCP actions (health; food security; socio-economic benefits)
- develop detailed implementation pathways for mitigation options
- Supporting coordination of planning process on SLCPs and integrated air quality and climate strategies
- Support for NDC and national climate strategy development, update and implementation pathways
- Support for including SLCPs in air quality and climate change plans
- Support to include SLCPs and other air pollutant mitigation in sector plans
- c. Engage multiple stakeholders across government, civil society and private sector**
- Sharing experience in developing emission inventories and mitigation scenario development in joint meetings
- Facilitate buy-in from all stakeholders (government, civil society and private sector) in identification and prioritisation of priority actions
- Engaging those stakeholders linked with NDC development, air quality management and climate change planning, and sectors in process
- d. Increase high-level political engagement**
- Engagement with high-level decision makers to ensure national capacity is available to support strategy development
- Impactful communication to inform high-level decision makers
- Identify and engage High-level champions to establish and drive GHG/SLCP planning processes

- II. Priority mitigation actions identified in plans and strategies are implemented and monitored**
- a. develop guidance, tools and resources**
- Assess options to finance SLCP mitigation from national and international sources
- Guidance on MRV development, facilitating implementation and effectively tracking progress
- b. Planning support**
- Capacity building to understand necessary information for national budgetary allocation to SLCP mitigation
- Building capacity to understand application processes and access international funding
- Build capacity to ensure SLCP/GHG mitigation can be effectively monitored during implementation of priority actions – linking to the detailed implementation pathways

At the regional level:

- Regional and topic-related scientific and policy assessments to synthesize knowledge to share best practice
- Provide forums for direct sharing of experience between national stakeholders from different countries to build capacity building on each other's experience
- Receiving training on findings of assessments
- Providing forums to facilitate the direct interactions between national planners and international experts on SLCPs

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

The CCAC website provides information about a number of countries that have developed national SLCP action plans and strengthened their planning capacity on SLCP action. More details can be found under:

<https://www.ccacoalition.org/en/initiatives/snap>

In addition the CCAC SNAP initiative has helped to develop a number of guidance and tools such as:

Opportunities for Increasing Ambition of Nationally Determined Contributions through Integrated Air Pollution and Climate Change Planning: A Practical Guidance document:

This guidance document provides a practical framework that can be used to identify, prioritise and include mitigation measures that can increase a country's climate change mitigation ambition through actions that improve local air quality. It also outlines how this can be reflected in the updated Nationally Determined Contribution and accompanying information.

The approach is based on knowledge gained through the Climate and Clean Air Coalition SNAP initiative and builds on previous guidance on NDC enhancement, the inclusion of Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs), and analytical work by the Climate and Clean Air Coalition's Scientific Advisory Panel to formalise the "[Multiple Benefits Pathway Framework](#)".

This framework emphasises that the path taken to achieving the Paris temperature targets matters because: i) reducing temperature increases in the near-term (e.g. next 25 years) can reduce climate impacts and feedbacks such as snow and ice melt, sea-level rise and biodiversity loss, ii) reduce the cost of meeting long-term temperature targets and iii) contribute to achieving multiple Sustainable Development Goals through implementation of key SLCP mitigation measures.

It has been developed to highlight that action needs to be taken immediately and that there are strategies that can significantly reduce climate change and air pollution impacts in the near term which are synergistic with strategies to safeguard the climate over the longer term (end of century).

<https://www.ccacoalition.org/en/resources/opportunities-increasing-ambition-nationally-determined-contributions-through-integrated>

Guidance Document: National Planning for reducing short-lived climate pollutants (SNAP)

This document sets out to guide countries wishing to develop national plans to implement Short-Lived Climate Pollutant (SLCP) strategies.

This SNAP guidance document outlines a tried and tested process for developing national planning, focusing on action to reduce SLCPs. It is designed to provide advice and help to countries that wish to identify actions to promote the implementation of mitigation measures that will increase the rate of emission reductions, and help to achieve the multiple benefits for health, crop yield and near-term climate change.

<https://www.ccacoalition.org/en/resources/guidance-document-national-planning-reducing-short-lived-climate-pollutants-snap>

The Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning - Integrated Benefits Calculator (LEAP-IBC) Factsheet

This factsheet describes the key features of the LEAP-IBC tool. The Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning (LEAP) - Integrated Benefits Calculator (IBC) is an integrated planning tool to help governments jointly assess greenhouse gases, short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) and other air pollutant emissions; build mitigation scenarios; and understand how emission reductions benefit climate, health and crops.

The Integrated Benefits Calculator (IBC) is a new application of the LEAP system developed by the Stockholm Environment Institute in collaboration with US EPA and Daven Henze at the University of Colorado and with the support of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC).

LEAP-IBC combines emissions scenarios from LEAP with output from a global atmospheric chemistry transport model and with various exposure-response functions. It then produces national-scale estimates of avoided premature deaths and crop losses; LEAP-IBC also estimates the climate benefits of addressing short-lived

climate pollutants (SLCPs), adopting air pollution reduction strategies and implementing greenhouse gas mitigation.

<https://www.ccacoalition.org/en/resources/long-range-energy-alternatives-planning-integrated-benefits-calculator-leap-ibc-factsheet>

Useful sources:

Please give examples of useful sources relevant to this topic

(e.g. webpages and portals, publications, fora, organizations working on this issue)

- <https://www.ccacoalition.org/en/initiatives/snap>
- Guidelines developed by CCAC partners:
 - [Guidance Document: National Planning for reducing short-lived climate pollutants](#)
 - [Opportunities for Increasing Ambition of Nationally Determined Contributions through Integrated Air Pollution and Climate Change Planning: A Practical Guidance document¹](#)
 - [Enhancing NDCs: Opportunities in Agriculture](#)
 - [The Multiple Benefits Pathway Framework - Methodology Briefing](#)
 - [Enhancing NDCs for Food Systems: Recommendations for Decision Makers](#)
 - [SAP Briefing & Key Messages from the IPCC 1.5 C Special Report](#)
 - [Climate-Smart Healthcare: Low-Carbon and Resilience Strategies for the Health Sector](#)

¹ Guidance document that provides a practical framework that can be used to identify, prioritise and include mitigation measures that can increase a country's climate change mitigation ambition through actions that improve local air quality. It also outlines how this can be reflected in the updated Nationally Determined Contribution and accompanying information.