

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.

- 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.

Current priority areas are:

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:

National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC)

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 type="checkbox"/> Regional network, coalition, or initiative | <input type="checkbox"/> University/education/training organization |
| <input checked="" 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: Mexico City

Country: Mexico

Scale of operation:

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

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

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?

The National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change has designed and published a National Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change (ANVCC Spanish acronym). The ANVCC is a tool designed to facilitate decision making and advocacy in public policy, and contribute to the identification of adaptation actions that could be implemented to reduce climate change vulnerability, as well as being a guide to comply with the NDC in the three levels of government

Those that guide towards a coordinated action in attention to vulnerable groups.

the enabling conditions?

This tool:

- Focused on specific problems related to climate change
- Shows the disaggregation of each component (exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity) to facilitated the design of adaptation measures.
- It identifies the current and future vulnerabilities to climate change at municipality level.

Therefore contributing to the decision making for adaptation measures and a guide to comply with the NDCs.

At the same time, there is involvement of different actors and at different scales in the planning, implementation, and monitoring processes.

Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation through different sectoral plans to achieve common objectives, and generate a coherent articulation that allows the achievement of different agendas (national and international).

As well as the integration and consideration of local knowledge and traditions into capacity-building initiatives.

the key institutional barriers?

Regarding to ANVCC:

Enhance coordination with other institutions to design new vulnerabilities to mayor threats related to climate.

Need to design a methodology for capacity building between the different levels of government in the use of the ANVCC.

In general terms:

Lack of coordination to achieve common goals and unawareness of climate change issues.

Lack of transparency in climate action, what the efforts are, who makes them, and how much is invested.

Lack of updated information at the local level and in different sectors.

According to the information generated within the Climate Promise, a flagship initiative of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to help countries optimize their National Determined Contributions (NDCs), the Countries may be increasing their climate ambition, but are facing difficulties related to scheduling their delivery, which may delay the process well into 2021, while focusing on what can be seen as more pressing issues related to COVID-19.

- This pause in climate negotiations, which some countries consider necessary to face the urgent short-term economic recovery of the Covid-19 pandemic, could be detrimental in a context of increasingly accelerating impacts of climate change that are not controlled. Or, failing that, it could pose a “once-in-a-lifetime” possibility for countries to align their efforts to reduce the pandemic and address climate change (as well as other overlapping environmental crises), at the same time and in an integrated manner.

Therefore, it is critical that countries prioritize and align climate finance and their NDCs with recovery finance. Ideally, this becomes a two-way conversation between climate professionals and economic recovery professionals, resulting in greater coordination between the environment and finance ministries. Not only how NDCs can stimulate economic growth and job creation, but also how recovery plans prioritize solutions such as tax incentives that are climate-friendly, such as carbon funds, carbon taxes, or sustainable bonds (see example Mexico on SDG bonds), or that include measures to redirect public stimulus spending to introduce complementary measures that ensure that public resources are used to support a transition to a low-emission future.

<https://www.mx.undp.org/content/mexico/es/home/blog/2020/12/ambicion-climatica-en-tiempos-de-covid-19.html>

the capacity gaps and capacity-building needs?

The use and scope of the National Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change for government officials of the three levels of government

And awareness-raising of climate change impact, knowledge on climate change and actions to tackle it, systems that allow the sharing of information and technical knowledge to avoid duplication of efforts, and the lack of coordination between decision-makers.

Identify the training needs of different key groups (women, men, youth, etc.).

Globally, very few NDC targets have been translated into domestic frameworks. Furthermore, the vast

majority of countries do not have, in their laws and policies, emission reduction targets for the entire economy. In this sense, there is an urgency to improve coherence between the goals presented in the NDC and national laws and policies, including the establishment of quantitative objectives that facilitate monitoring and validate the operation of the mechanism for increasing ambition proposed by the Agreement. from Paris. Strengthening institutional regulatory frameworks Countries such as Argentina and Chile, on their way to preparing for the implementation of their NDCs, have shown the need to establish a Framework Law on Climate Change and are in the process of development. El Salvador also raises this need. Along the same lines, Venezuela presents in its file a clear need to have a National Climate Change Strategy, including the creation of an institutional coordination body. For its part, Bolivia, although it has the Framework Law of Mother Earth and Integral Development for Living Well, evidences the absence of specific normative instruments that allow it to manage the implementation of the NDC.

One of the great challenges of the climate agenda is how to connect the real priorities of the territories with the national climate commitments signed at the international level. Progress will be made in territorial implementation to the extent that the problems and real perceptions of local actors are related to the climate issue, present and future, and that these are effectively prioritized.

https://euroclimaplus.org/images/Destacados/Estudio-Tematico_13-Avances-NDC_NOV-2019-web-vf2.pdf

the knowledge and skills priorities?

Better understanding of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and the synergies between mitigation and adaptation in all levels of government.

Improve knowledge about the details of adaptation and mitigation actions, how they can best be designed, and their integration into different plans. As well as the generation/improvement of capacities among the actors involved in the design, implementation, and monitoring.

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 officers and local government officers of the different sectors that may be impacted and not only the environmental sector.

In the case of Mexico, the states and municipalities have broad potential to strengthen the NDC and increase its level of ambition, especially to identify possible areas of opportunity that allow increasing commitments, at least every five years, such as This is indicated by the Paris Agreement. According to the LGCC and its distribution of powers, the three levels of government play an indispensable role in the design and execution of the PNCC and international commitments. In this way, subnational governments must formulate, conduct and evaluate their state and municipal policy on the matter, in accordance with national policy and its planning instruments, implementing mitigation and adaptation actions with the co-responsible participation of society.

The states and municipalities are, ultimately, those responsible for the elaboration and implementation of public policies with the greatest potential for impact.

It is essential that governments have planning instruments that, based on local diagnoses, such as emissions inventories, climate change scenarios, and vulnerability and risk atlases, identify long-term strategies, policies and objectives, prioritize mitigation actions and adaptation with quantified goals and implement systems to monitor their impacts through measurement, reporting and verification, or by monitoring and evaluating the measures. Likewise, they must have resources for the implementation of said measures, either through their public budget, or financial vehicles such as environmental and / or climate change funds, or by identifying possible local, federal, and international sources of financing. or private. Therefore, it is essential to strengthen technical, financial and human capacities; the follow-up of leadership cases, the exchange of experiences and the dissemination and promotion of good practices throughout the country. · Financial institutions play a crucial role in the implementation of the PA and NDCs, since the fulfillment of national commitments, especially in developing countries, requires significant amounts of resources. To the extent that climate change is incorporated as a cross-cutting approach to all operations of international financial institutions, the transformation of the global economy towards low emissions and climate resilience can be accelerated. · Civil society organizations (CSOs) or non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play an essential role in the implementation of the Paris Agreement. They serve as the link between governments or international institutions and communities or society in general, they facilitate participation, the exchange of knowledge or experiences and the implementation of projects according to local needs. Compliance with the NDCs requires local approaches, where it is possible to identify the best measures or actions on climate change. This is why the direct linkage of CSOs with the communities allows the exchange of information with decision makers about the realities and specific needs in the matter. NGOs must include climate change as a cross-cutting issue in their projects to be developed, and implement actions to strengthen capacities and disseminate best practices or success stories in order to promote its replicability and generate changes in all levels of government and the spheres of society. https://mx.boell.org/sites/default/files/ultima_version_doc_ndcs.pdf

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

At the national level:

It must be set as a priority and can be upheld by the Inter-ministerial Commission on Climate Change (Comisión Intersecretarial de Cambio Climático) as an example in Mexico.

Clear objectives must be designed with national and subnational level agencies related to risk reduction to coordinate the implementation of civil protection actions.

Involve not only actors from the environmental sector but, for example, the National Development Banks, the Ministry of Education, etc.

The Dominican Republic, to achieve a successful implementation of its NDC, has identified needs and gaps aimed at creating and strengthening its national capacities, both human and institutional. The Third National Communication reflected that, to support the adoption of public policies that focus on the implementation of the NDC, as well as generate climate awareness, it is imperative to strengthen coordination with local governments, promote the development and transfer of technology, and capacity building for international negotiations. In addition, the need to strengthen the capacities to develop reliable climate scenarios when carrying out the INGEI in the country was identified, as well as the strengthening of the institutional capacities related to the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of GHGs. In particular, the National

Statistics Office (ONE) needs to strengthen its human and institutional resources to control the quality of the data, based on the IPCC guidelines and methodologies for calculating GHG emissions.

With the different sectoral technical consultations carried out regarding the Process of Improvement and Updating of the NDC RD 2020, other needs for national capacities have been identified, such as: the need to strengthen national capacities to establish the implementation of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in a homogeneous for all sectors, according to the updated AR GWP information and perform the calculations with the most up-to-date system in the IPCC Inventory Software, according to the most recent version available. Technical and institutional capacity gaps and needs have been identified in areas such as greenhouse gas emissions accounting, research and systematic observation, data collection, risk modeling, and vulnerability assessments. Human and institutional capacities for the development of project proposals for the different sources of climate funds. Lack of human resources in key institutions, in addition to rigorous guidelines and requirements, delay the implementation of concrete mitigation and adaptation actions. It is important to highlight that these gaps and needs are not only identified at the macro level, but have also been identified for local governments and communities, particularly for linking municipal actions to climate action, increasing municipal resilience and mitigation capacity. As well as the need to increase capacities for the private sector and civil society due to their role in the implementation of the improved and updated NDC.

[https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Dominican%20Republic%20First/Dominican%20Republic%20First%20NDC%20\(Updated%20Submission\).pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Dominican%20Republic%20First/Dominican%20Republic%20First%20NDC%20(Updated%20Submission).pdf)

At the regional level:

Federal ministries should support regional and state level capacity building efforts.

Generate alliances with the different actors and take into account their needs and local knowledge.

There is an important group of experiences and good documented practices on mitigation, adaptation and various types of articulation, in all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. The main challenge is to share this knowledge and define its usefulness. The experience of forming Communities of Practice around specific questions, topics and objectives is seen as a good instrument to generate solutions and results, taking these systematized experiences as input. Similarly, south-south cooperation, and exchanges between peers, are perceived as a virtuous strategy for the management and dissemination of knowledge.

https://euroclimaplus.org/images/Destacados/Estudio-Tematico_13-Avances-NDC_NOV-2019-web-vf2.pdf

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

Tools: The National Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change. <https://atlasvulnerabilidad.inecc.gob.mx/>

Other resources:

https://www.gob.mx/inecc/acciones-y-programas/estudios-y-asesorias-esquema_2

Chile's NDC recognizes both in its initial version (2015) and in the updated version (2020) the importance of developing national capacities. The 2015 NDC considered conducting training seminars on NDC development and communication, greenhouse gas emissions inventories, national communications, biennial update reports, and national appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs); and the development of promotion

instruments for research and capacity development at the national and sub-national level, strengthening the response capacity of communities and local governments, the way to strengthen the national adaptive capacity, was proposed through institutional development and capacity building. The updated strategy in 2020 establishes that the “Strategy for Capacity Development and Climate Empowerment” will be developed, the implementation of which will begin in 2021. Its objective will be to strengthen national public-private capacities at all levels that allow the implementation of adaptation and mitigation goals.

Likewise, it presents the general lines of action, which are aimed at strengthening capacities at all levels of government in terms of governance, technical knowledge, education, and the exchange of experiences and cooperation. Gender, intergenerational equity, vulnerable communities, just transition and the SDGs will be taken into account throughout the Strategy (Bueno et al., s / f). Cuba, for its part, recognizes in both presentations the importance of the means of implementation as enablers of action and the imperative need to have them. In terms of capacity building, the country not only presents, in both documents, a perspective of the specific need for the development of these capacities (for example in monitoring and review mechanisms), but also offers its experience and capacity in the South-South and triangular cooperation framework as a contribution, in particular in: technical assistance in the preparation of national communications and GHG gas inventories, modeling of climate projections, analysis in the framework of disaster risk reduction, impact evaluations of coastal vulnerability (Bueno et al., s / f). Bueno, M. P., Cervio, M., Fernández, F., Falleo, M.L., González, J., Ayelén, G., Kiessling, C.K. & Pacheco, A.I.A. (s/f). La acción climática multilateral 2020 a través de las Contribuciones Determinadas a Nivel Nacional (NDC). Publicación de Actualización Continua, del Instituto de Relaciones Internacionales (IRI), Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Sociales, Universidad Nacional de La Plata. <https://www.iri.edu.ar/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/doctrab23.pdf>,

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://cambioclimatico.gob.mx>
- <https://atlasvulnerabilidad.inecc.gob.mx/>
- http://cambioclimatico.gob.mx:8080/xmlui/bitstream/handle/publicaciones/348/968_2020_Contribucion_Determinada_a_nivel_Nacional.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y
- EUROCLIMA + is the EU's flagship program on environmental sustainability and climate change with Latin America. Its objective is to reduce the impact of climate change and its effects in Latin America by promoting mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience and investment.

EUROCLIMA + implements actions that are considered of strategic importance for the implementation and /or updating of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in its 18 partner countries. It is a program that:

- • It implements actions that correspond to the needs expressed by one or more countries.
- • It carries out actions in which European cooperation can bring added value.
- • Supports intra-regional dialogue and cooperation on climate issues in Latin America.
- • Supports bi-regional dialogue and cooperation between Latin America and the European Union (EU) in
- international forums on climate, around shared strategic interests, guided by the Paris Agreement and the
- Sustainable Development Goals.

- • Provides the complementary experience of seven agencies (AECID, AFD / Expertise France, FIIAPP, GIZ,
- ECLAC and UN Environment).
- The NDC Support Facility (NDC-SF) is a multi-donor trust fund created to facilitate the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) pledged by countries under the Paris Agreement in 2015. It is a trust fund established under the umbrella of the Climate Support Facility (CSF), a new flagship climate trust fund launched ahead of the fifth anniversary of the Paris Agreement, which seeks to align green economic recovery efforts with countries' national climate goals and long-term, low-carbon and climate-resilient strategies. NDC-SF activities are implemented in close coordination with and in support of the national engagement process of the NDC Partnership, a global coalition of developed and developing countries and international institutions, including the World Bank Group, working together to mobilize financial and technical resources, support to achieve the countries' climate goals and improve sustainable development. Managed by the World Bank Group, the NDC-SF channels funds to Bank Group teams that are working to implement the climate change targets set out in member country NDCs. It seeks to support rapid material action on implementation at the country level, including NDC-related policy, strategy and legislation, budget and investment, as well as monitoring and evaluation frameworks. NDC-SF grants contribute to a range of activities such as knowledge analysis and sharing, capacity building, and enhancing cross-sector coordination among government stakeholders, donors, and private sector entities. The NDC-SF works with other trust funds in the World Bank Group and with the IFC to maximize financial leverage for climate action in the country. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/ndc-support-facility>
- Guidance for Strengthening Nationally Determined Contributions through Climate Action in Urban Areas https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/11/guia_para_reforzar_las_contribuciones_determinadas_a_nivel_nacional_mediante_la_accion_climatica_en_las_zonas_urbanas.pdf
- Manual of the Preparatory Support Program. Practical Guide on Developing Preparatory Support Proposals for the Green Climate Fund <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/readiness-guidebook-sp.pdf>
- NDC Partnership was launched at the Conference of the Parties (COP 22) in Marrakech (2016), as an initiative of Morocco and Germany. It is a global alliance aimed at helping developing countries meet their national climate commitments with technical assistance and national cooperation, international workshops and dialogues, and an internet knowledge portal that includes: access to databases and a climate finance browser which helps developing countries identify potential sources of financing. Membership is inclusive and open to all countries and institutions that are committed to the ambitious implementation of the NDCs and the alignment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Guía para las INDC y otros materiales útiles de la Red de Conocimiento sobre Clima y Desarrollo (CDKN, por sus siglas en inglés) <https://cdkn.org/indc/>
- Guía de procesos para las INDC de la Alianza Internacional para la Mitigación y MRV <https://www.transparency-partnership.net/documents-tools/process-guidance-intendednationally-determined-contributions-indcs>
- Guía INDC del PNUD/WRI (incluido un capítulo sobre la inclusión de un componente de adaptación): <https://www.wri.org/sites/default/files/designing-preparing-indcs-report.pdf>
- UNDP NDC Support Program: <http://www.undp.org/content/ndc-supportprogramme/en/home/what-we-do/nationalclimate-plans.html>
- UNEP INDC Support Project website: <http://www.indcsupport.org>

- NDC Alliance website: <http://ndcpartnership.org> UNFCCC INDC support website: http://unfccc.int/focus/indc_portal/items/8766.php
- INECC. Mejoras metodológicas para los inventarios estatales de emisiones y absorciones de GEI por uso de suelo, la evolución de utilidad y concordancia para el sistema de Monitoreo, Reporte y Verificación (MRV) nacional y su contribución en los Compromisos Nacionalmente Determinados. Disponible en: https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/data/file/290686/Mejoras_Metodologicas_para_los_Inventarios_Estatales_y_MRV_CGMCC_2017.pdf