

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:

SLYCAN Trust

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 type="checkbox"/> Public sector entity | <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector entity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Development agency | <input type="checkbox"/> Philanthropic organization |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) Non-profit think tank |

Organization Location

City: Colombo

Country: Sri Lanka

Scale of operation:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" 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):

Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Chad, Ghana, Malawi, Maldives, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Tanzania, Uganda

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?

- Mainstreaming climate action and resilience-building into national development plans
- Mainstreaming climate risk and risk management into development interventions on all scales and levels
- Building multi-actor partnerships to enhance cooperation and facilitate holistic, evidence-based, and multi-stakeholder driven climate action
- Establishing institutional links as well as mechanisms for data collection, data sharing, coordination, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting between development processes and climate processes
- Incorporating climate change and climate action during the localization of SDG targets and indicators as well as development planning and interventions
- Establishment of an M&E framework and indicators, assessing the impact of interventions, sharing experiences, and building on good practices and success stories
- Recognizing differential needs, vulnerabilities, and capacities—for example related to gender, youth, the elderly, and special needs—and incorporating these considerations into disaggregated data collection and targeted interventions
- Ensuring multi-stakeholder engagement in policy and decision-making processes and enhancing financial report for CSO engagement
- Integration of inclusive and participatory governance systems and coordination mechanisms
- Integration of climate and disaster risk management, and building synergies between national and international processes including Sendai Framework

the enabling conditions?

- Legal and policy framework with clear institutional mandates and provisions for the implementation of NDCs and integration of climate components into sectoral actions and processes
- Awareness of climate change impacts, climate risk, and opportunities for climate action among key institutions and the wider public
- Availability and accessibility of holistic data on climate impacts and risks to support evidence-based actions and policy development

- Availability of funding, equipment, and other resources for implementation
- Technical expertise and capacity of key actors in the public sector, private sector, academia, and civil society
- Practical roadmap that outlines actions
- Strong links and focal points for international processes such as the SDGs, the Warsaw International Mechanism, or the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

the key institutional barriers?

- Lack of vertical and horizontal coordination and knowledge-sharing between different ministries and government entities across levels (local-national) and sectors; lack of coordination and knowledge-sharing between government entities and other actors (such as private sector, CSOs, or CBOs)
- Unclear or overlapping mandates of different institutions; lack of designated focal points and liaisons
- Lack of inclusion and ownership of local authorities; lack of robust data collection, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms between local- and national-level authorities
- Lack of mechanisms to feed research and data from universities, research institutions, CSOs, and other non-government entities into government processes on all levels
- Financial and technology gaps
- Lack of alignment of sectoral targets with national policies
- Weak links between processes related to climate change and those related to sustainable development or sectoral integration
- Limited connection between national policies and local action, lack of a system for bottom-up feedback and participation

the capacity gaps and capacity-building needs?

- Capacity to access climate finance from different sources, including awareness of funding opportunities and processes, proposal writing, accreditation etc.
- Capacity of legal policy experts to draft evidence-based and effective laws and policies related to climate change
- Capacity of local authorities to implement climate action and include climate-related considerations into plans and policies
- Technical capacity when it comes to climate action or climate aspects of development interventions; this includes technical capacity for risk or vulnerability assessments and for monitoring and evaluation
- Capacity to incorporate and address cross-cutting aspects such as gender, youth, human mobility, informality, just transition, just recovery, or loss and damage
- Capacity to engage in international and intergovernmental processes
- Inclusion of existing governance systems and traditional or indigenous knowledge

the knowledge and skills priorities?

- Teamwork, collaboration, and networking skills
- Technical skills when it comes to planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation
- Language skills to access international processes
- Legal and policy skills, and stakeholder engagement in national and international process
- Communication and outreach, and scaling up actions through larger stakeholder mobilization
- Integration of risk management and resilience building into national and international processes
- Gender responsive actions, and policies; skills on integrating gender into policies and actions

- Climate literacy enhancement, education and youth engagement
- Evidence-based policy making and actions development

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 and local government officers, civil society organizations, the private sector, vulnerable communities, youth, women-led organisations, vulnerable communities, and community-based organisations

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

At the national level:

- Address the gaps and needs mentioned above by building multi-actor partnerships, establish coordination mechanisms and focal points, and establish a monitoring and evaluation framework which includes indicators that link to NDC targets and the SDGs
- Perform a gaps and needs analysis as well as a stakeholder mapping to identify priorities for intervention as well as links to the existing development plan.
- Conduct in person and virtual trainings on identified gaps and needs
- Engage multiple actors into NDC related processes and actions, sharing of lessons learnt at national and sub-national level
- Publishing lessons learnt and good practices for replication where applicable

At the regional level:

- Enhance knowledge-sharing and partnerships between different actors and identify best practices that could be replicated or scaled up; create a forum for exchange between different actors and stakeholders
- Engage different stakeholders and increase participation of communities and local organizations
- Conduct webinars to further share and validate findings and experiences

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

- Country-level research on gaps, needs, challenges, opportunities, and entry points for multi-stakeholder engagement in the NAP process and links between the NAP process, the NDC process, SDGs, and national development plans
- Preparation of policy briefs on CSO engagement, youth engagement, gender, vulnerable communities, and other related topics
- Identification of synergies between NDCs, NAPs, and SDGs and development of recommendations for enhancement
- Capacity-building of multiple stakeholders, including from the government, private sector, civil society, CBOs, youth, farmers, and vulnerable communities on climate change and NDCs to facilitate enhanced engagement in the NDC process

(for further information please see the next section below)

Useful sources:

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

[*SLYCAN Trust Adaptation & Resilience Knowledge Hub*](#)

[*Policy Brief: Civil Society Engagement in the NDC Review Process*](#)

[*Policy Brief: Public Participation in Climate Change Adaptation and Decision-Making Processes*](#)

[*Policy Brief: Youth Engagement in Climate Change Adaptation: Empowering Youth to Enhance Climate Action*](#)

[*Policy Brief: Integration of Climate Change Adaptation into National Education Processes*](#)

[*Country Brief: Entry Points for the Formulation of a National Adaptation Plan in Niger*](#)

[*Country Brief: Entry Points for the Formulation of a National Adaptation Plan in Tanzania*](#)

[*Country Brief: Entry Points for the Formulation of a National Adaptation Plan in Uganda*](#)

[*Webinar: Youth Empowerment, Climate Change Adaptation and the NAP Process*](#)

[*Research Paper: Policy Gaps and Needs Analysis for the Implementation of NDCs on Adaptation and Loss and Damage in Bangladesh*](#)

[*Research Paper: Policy Gaps and Needs Analysis for the Implementation of NDCs on Adaptation and Loss and Damage in Nepal*](#)

[*Research Paper: Policy Gaps and Needs Analysis for the Implementation of NDCs on Adaptation and Loss and Damage in Sri Lanka*](#)

[*Research Paper: Policy Gaps and Needs Analysis for the Implementation of NDCs on Adaptation and Loss and Damage in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka*](#)