

Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)

Call for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders:

Existing tools and methodologies for implementing capacity-building activities that enable countries to achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement

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

As part of its continuing efforts to respond to these priorities, the PCCB determined in its 2021-2024 workplan, to make calls for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on:

Existing tools and methodologies for implementing capacity-building activities that enable countries to achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

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 for implementing capacity-building activities will feed into upcoming deliverables under Activity B.2 of the 2021-2024 PCCB workplan, including a technical session at the 4th Capacity-building Hub in 2022.

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

Deadline for submissions: 15 October 2021

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:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

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 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 type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) <small>Click or tap here to enter text.</small> |

Organization Location

City: Rome

Country:Italy

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):

Click or tap here to enter text.

Existing tools and methodologies for implementing capacity-building activities that enable countries to achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

Having the right and necessary tools and methodologies available to efficiently design, implement, and monitor and evaluate meaningful capacity-building interventions is key to making sure that countries successfully implement the Paris Agreement and reach its goals.

The PCCB seeks information on tools and methodologies used in climate-related efforts that aim to strengthen capacities at the individual, institutional or systemic level to meet objectives or perform better, and/or that enhance the sustainability, replicability or scalability of capacity-building projects/efforts. Relevant tools and methodologies also include those supporting the design and monitoring and evaluation of capacity-building efforts.

What are good examples of tools and methodologies used by different actors for implementing capacity-building activities that enable countries to achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement?

- Process-focused tools and methodologies that are customizable to the needs of the country, ensure continued improvements over time:
 - See an excel-based package, '[GHG Data Management Tool \(GHG-DM Tool\)](#)', that helps GHG inventory compilers manage the information related to the activity data (AD) and parameters in the AFOLU, Energy, IPPU, and Waste sectors.
 - See the [BTR Guidance and Roadmap Tool](#) that guides countries in the preparation of their BTRs, taking into account the existing capacities and needed improvements over time
- Revising and/or utilizing existing tools and methodologies in responding to the emerging capacity-building needs as appropriate, to ensure efficiency and avoid duplication of efforts:
 - See examples of guidance notes on the relevance of [SHARP](#) tool and [Damage and Loss Assessment Methodology](#) in the context of the ETF
- Enabling evidence-based formulation and financing of climate projects and actions:
 - See an example of a capacity-building initiative in [Uganda](#), aiming at expanding the agricultural lending portfolio of the Uganda Development Bank, featuring [EX-ACT](#) and [GLEAM-j](#) tools
- Capturing good practices that have been tested and could be replicated in different contexts:
 - See examples of capacity-building efforts for [enhanced transparency in forest data](#)
 - See an example of the [FAO Food Loss Analysis Case Study Methodology](#) and its application in the [Democratic Republic of Congo](#), [Uganda](#), [India](#), [Caricom](#)
 - See an examples of [city factsheet on climate change](#) and COVID-19 assessment, built around the [City Region Food System Approach](#)
 - See an example of targeted capacity-building for adaptation in Chile, featuring different trainings for a) public officials, national experts and regional and community decision makers ([training manual](#), [ceremony video](#)), and b) fisheries and aquaculture communities ([training manual](#), [facilitator's guide](#))
- Delivering remote capacity-building through blended trainings, with country-tailored materials and activities, particularly in the context of the COVID19:
 - See an example of an [e-learning series on GHG inventories in the agriculture and land use sectors](#), utilized in related one-to-one mentoring efforts
 - See an example ([first](#) and [second](#) editions) of a massive open online course (MOOC) on "Forest and transparency under the Paris Agreement" held in English, French and Spanish, built around the [FAO's Voluntary Guidelines on National Forest Monitoring](#)

- See an example from [Mozambique](#), linked to the [M&E training package](#) for adaptation planning in the agriculture sector
- See examples from [Uganda](#) and [Guatemala/Honduras](#), based on the [National Forest Monitoring System \(NFMS\)](#) assessment tool and the associated [e-learning](#) course
- See an example of an advanced course on [Livestock and Climate Change](#) for professionals, that was adjusted to the online modality in 2020 and is being adapted as a MOOC

Which types of tools and methodologies for capacity building have proven to be the most effective and why?

Tools and methodologies that

- Take countries' different circumstances into account, and are built upon country-driven initial steps: a) capacity assessments that aim to provide a clear picture of a country or sector's capacity in terms of strengths, weaknesses and available assets; and b) multi-stakeholder processes for participatory decision-making and information sharing at the country level
- Could be delivered through blended modalities, tailored to the needs and capacities of the country; one-to-one mentoring, training workshops, hands-on trainings, review sessions, etc.
- Use practical examples and easy-to-understand language in explaining technical issues and processes, and/or showcase the relevance and applications of already existing tools for various purposes without duplicating efforts
- Are related to mainstreaming behavioural science to address cognitive biases and heuristics which act as barriers to implementation but which can be addressed through low-cost interventions.

Which (types of) tools and methodologies to support the efficient design, implementation, and monitoring/evaluation of meaningful capacity-building interventions are currently lacking?

Tools and methodologies related to:

- Establishing coordination mechanisms and/or collaborative platforms that facilitate data gathering, information sharing, and knowledge dissemination, related to capacity-building efforts at the national and subnational levels
- Estimating the support needed, costing capacity-building solutions, and tracking the support received at the sub-national and national levels
- Ex-post analysis of the effectiveness of capacity-building efforts, accompanied by systemic learning and uptake, as well as knowledge sharing and dissemination
- Mainstreaming behavioural science to address cognitive biases and heuristics which act as barriers to implementation but which can be addressed through low-cost interventions.

In which thematic area(s) of the Paris Agreement are new tools and methodologies for capacity-building most required in order to achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement?

- Article 11: technical guidance for establishing coordination mechanisms and institutional arrangement
- Article 11, 12: capacity retention, archiving tools and methods, knowledge transfer, continued skill development and trainings
- Article 13: technical guidance for reporting on adaptation
- Article 13: technical guidance for tracking climate finance at the national level and reporting on support received
- Article 13, 14: technical guidance for NDC tracking

Useful sources:

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

- [FAO Capacity Development](#) package, including learning material, learning courses and practical tools
- [FAO eLearning Academy](#), featuring e-learning opportunities on an array of topics, including:
 - A 3-part e-learning series on [sustainable food systems](#)
 - Climate-smart e-learning courses on [livestock production](#), [crop production](#), and [fisheries and aquaculture](#)
- [The FAO Global Farmer Field School platform](#), providing curricula, impact assessments and manuals on how to facilitate local innovation around sustainable agriculture and climate change.
- Sectoral/thematic tools developed under FAO-led projects and programmes:
 - [Global CBIT-AFOLU project](#), addressing various aspects of ETF-related processes in the AFOLU sector, including through tools and methodologies for enhanced institutional arrangement, GHG Inventories, MRV/M&E, NDC Tracking, as well as webinars, e-learning opportunities, and data sources and templates that could enhance reporting capacities of developing countries, particularly in the agriculture and land use sectors
 - [Global CBIT-Forest project](#), providing tools, publications, webinars, multi-media content, e-learning courses, as well as a rich array of examples, showcasing good example of capacity-building to boost the transparency of forest data
 - [The FAO-UNDP NAP-Ag programme](#), providing tools, publications, webinars, and e-learning opportunities related to adaptation planning for the agriculture sectors

Open comment:

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