Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)
Call for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders:
2022 PCCB focus area

'Building capacity to facilitate the coherent implementation of nationally determined contributions in the context of national development plans and sustainable recovery'

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.

Who can submit?

The call is open to all UNFCCC Parties and non-Party stakeholders, such as public and private sector entities, government and non-government organizations, philanthropic organizations, academic and research organizations, international and regional organizations or initiatives, and UNFCCC constituted bodies.

How will the inputs be used?

The inputs will feed into the PCCB's workplan activities in 2022, including a focus area day at the 4th Capacity-building Hub at COP 27, and envisaged regional activities and webinars. The inputs will also inform the design and preparations of the 11th Durban Forum on capacity-building to be held during the Bonn Climate Change Conference in June 2022. 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.

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 in a coherent manner, while supporting a sustainable recovery*

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: 25 February 2022

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:

The African Local Governments Academy(ALGA) of the United Cities and Local Governmens of Africa(UCLG Africa)

Type of organization:

Please choose as appropriate:

☐ Intergovernmental organization
☐ UN and affiliated organization
☐ International network, coalition, or initiative
☐ Regional network, coalition, or initiative
☐ Public sector entity
☐ Development agency

☐ Development bank / financial institution
☐ Non-governmental organization
☐ Research organization
☒ University/education/training organization
☐ Private sector entity
☐ Philanthropic organization
☐ Other (Please specify) _____

Organization Location

City: RABAT
Country: MOROCCO

Scale of operation:

☐ Global
☐ Local
☐ National

☒ Regional
☐ Subregional
☐ Transboundary

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

UCLG Africa is the embrella Organization gathering 54 National and Regional Associations of Local/Regional Authorities

The annual PCCB focus area

At its fifth meeting in June 2021, the PCCB agreed on the following focus area for 2022:

'Building capacity to facilitate the coherent implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in the context of national development plans and sustainable recovery'

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.

Building closely on the PCCB's 2021 focus area on building capacity to facilitate coherent implementation of NDCs in the context of national development plans, the 2022 focus area is dedicated to the question of how this process can support a sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated multiple crises, and solutions for economic recovery efforts need to be responsive to the climate emergency and facilitate a transition to a greener, fairer, and more sustainable world, and capacity-building is a key enabler for this.

The [PCCB's work on its 2021 focus area](#) contributed to an enhanced understanding of the key barriers and capacity-building needs and gaps hindering the coherent implementation of NDCs and national development plans, as well as of existing solutions. Through this call for submissions, **the PCCB seeks to contribute to a better understanding of how the coherent implementation of NDCs and national development plans can be aligned with and support a sustainable recovery.** What good practices and lessons learned exist with regard to aligning NDC implementation and national development planning with recovery efforts that are focused on sustainability and what are the major capacity-building needs and gaps in this area?

To facilitate coherent NDC implementation and planning in developing countries that are aligned with and support a sustainable recovery, in your experience, what are:
the key interventions?
Public policy concerning Climate change is a complex phenomenon consisting of numerous decisions made by different individuals and organizations inside any State and Government. These decisions are also influenced and impacted by others actors and stakeholders, based in general on a so-called policy cycle, which includes the vision, the strategy, the planning, the agenda-setting, the policy formulation, the decision making, the policy implementation, the monitoring and the policy evaluation. In order to facilitate coherent NDC implementation and planning that are aligned with a Sustainable and Resilient recovery, we need to promote some key positive changes and transformations, namely: 1) Promoting, building and relying on a strong political will; 2) Existence of competent, commited, ethical and a transformative Leadership at all levels of Governance; 3) We need to adopt a strategic and coherent long-term vision based on needs analysis and participatory diagnosis; 4) We should build and/or strengthen the policy integration in Climate change battle; 5) We need to adopt, implement and ensure the whole-of-government and the whole-of-society approaches to gain inclusiveness, coherence and coordination; 6) It's time to consider the subnational government (local and Regional Governments, Devoluted Services and Agencies, communities, Civil Society and all other stakeholders, Business, Academia…) as the key level worthy to engage, involve and support to facilitate the coherent NDC implementation nd planning; 7) We should analyze and assess policy impacts, strengthening monitoring, reporting and evaluation systems, at all levels of Governance, with a focus on the subnational level; 8) We need to build strong Public Institutions responsible for Climate change at all levels of Governance; 9) A part of Climate funding opportunities should serve to the empowerment of Human Capital at all level of Governance; 10) Climate change is among the fields where we need to promote and anchor the Principle of Subsidiarity and the Territorial Approach to Local Development (TALD).
the enabling conditions?

Coherent Institutionnal Arrangements; Spaces and opportunities for structured dialogue and advocacy for all actors and stakeholders; the respect of the Principles of Effective Governance; Equitable and effective allocation of appropriate ressources, competent leaders, managers and employees; inclusiveness that leaves no one, no territory or place behind; a national strategy for awareness raising, empowering, training, capacity building, peer-learning, e-Learning targeting public institutions (national, subnational), politicians, managers, employees, and communities; mobilization of resources and their allocation based on the concrete roles, responsabilities and engagements.

the key institutional barriers?

1) The political instability; 2) Climate change is still extremy centralized and the Subnational government is not yet a strong and key actor in this field. 3) Climate change is shared among several Institutions, departments and actors which not help the coherence, the coordination and the co-creation both globally, horizontally and vertically 4) The frequent changements of departments and ministries -after each election process- that not allowed to build long term visions and strategies in the Developing Countries; 5) The resources allocated are inadequate compared with the roles, the responsabilities, the competencies specially for the Local and Regional Governments (LRGs); 6) The institutional arrangements put in place are not concretely involving the key actors in the Climate change battle, namely the LRGs; 7) The Climate change is not base on the Principles of Effective Governance, including in terms of accountability; 8) The Digital Gap and the access to information, the existence of updated and reliable information systems and data…

the capacity gaps and capacity-building needs?

Before providing capacity building offers, it necessary to build public institutions in charge of Climate change (Human resource management concerning the civil servants, their job description, the career, the development of their competencires, their motivation and well being, the working conditions, the assessment of their performance, the Social dialogue). Once we have such institutions, we need to invest in training and capacity building based on a clear and sound strategy with the necessary resources (financial, technical, human), with clear target groups, with needs analysis (surveys, focus groups, forum discussions… The main gaps in this regards are linked to Policy coherence; Strategic planning; Territorial planning, How to design a Climate plan at local level?; Financial management, Access to Climate Funding Market, Circular economy, Resilience, Energy efficiency; Gender mainstreaming; Monitoring-Reporting-Evaluating; Citizen engagement for Climate change…

the knowledge and skills priorities?

Mastering the Climate Agenda and all the related other Global Agendas (SDG13, New Urban Agenda, Sendaï Framework, Agenda for Action (AAAA). 2) Localization and Territorialization of the Climate Agenda. 3) Policy coherence between the NDC, National and Subnational Planning. 4) Planning Climate change. 5) Climate projects management.

How can existing capacity-building efforts be improved and what kind of new or additional capacity-building efforts are needed to ensure that coherent NDC implementation and planning in developing countries are aligned with and support a sustainable recovery? Who should be the target recipients of such capacity-building?

At the subnational level*:*

We need more coherence and coordination in the field of capacity-building its self. We notice in all Developing Countries the engagement and involvement of several initiatives coming from the Governments, the International Organizations, the Civil Society and the Academia. We ask for more co-creation and sharing of methodologies, tools and documentations to avoid reinventing the wheel. Capacity-Building. We need to build Communities of practices based on participation, inclusiveness and dialogue. We need to invest in more Peer-Learning, Field visits and study tours. We need to use more the ICTs and the e-Learning to gain proximity, to reduce costs, to reach more beneficiaries, to allow them to gain autonomy in the process of their empowerment. Traing of Trainers is key in this regard. We need to allocate sound and sustainable Budgets to Capacity-Building

At the national level:

Strategic planning; Policy coherence; Collaboration, Participation, Communication; Devolution and Decentralization; The Principle of Subsidiarity; The Whole-of-Government and the Whole-of-Society Approaches; the TALD; The Principles and Mechanisms of Oversight, Controle and Regulation; the link between the National Voluntary Review (NVR) and the Subnational Voluntary Review (SVR).

At the regional level:

The Principle of Coherence and Coordination.

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

Please describe any that build capacity to facilitate coherent NDC implementation and planning in developing countries that are aligned with and support a sustainable recovery

1) **The sound Partnership between UCLG Learning Department, UNDRR and ALGA of UCLG Africa concerning the Module on Resilience (see www.uclg.org) that leads to the creation of a sound Community of Practice globally and in particular in Africa. 2) The sound Partnership between the French Agency for Energetic Transition (ADEME) and ALGA of UCLG Africa on the Ecological Transition and Climate change at Local/Regional Level in Africa which main pillars are: Capacity Building; Training and Empowerment of a Pool of Trainers, Building expertise in Climate change between European Experts and African Experts; Traning of Trainers; Study Tour, Webinaires, exchange of pedagogical content, design of Modules on Circular economy, sustainable and efficient energy; fundings, design of MOOCs, empowerment of ALGA of UCLG Africa…**

Useful sources:

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

www.uclga.org ; www.uclgafrica-alga.org