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

Bangladesh, South Asian and African LDCs

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:	
International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)	
Type of organization:	
Please choose as appropriate:	
\square Intergovernmental organization	☐ Development bank / financial institution
☐ UN and affiliated organization	☑ Non-governmental organization
☐ International network, coalition, or	☑ Research organization
initiative	☑ University/education/training
☐ Regional network, coalition, or	organization
initiative 	☐ Private sector entity
☐ Public sector entity	☐ Philanthropic organization
☐ Development agency	☐ Other (Please specify)
Organization Location	
City: Dhaka	
Country:Bangladesh	
Scale of operation:	
⊠ Global	⊠ Regional
	☐ Subregional
□ National	☐ Transboundary
City(ies)/Country(ies) of operation (if appropriate)	

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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?

i) Prioritisation of projects/programmes identified in the NDCs, taking into account their effects on employment, long-term economic growth, and other environmental and social co-benefits, ii) Integration of NDC priorities into sectoral plans, iii) Establishing coordination mechanism among different government agencies working on related matters, for example, among the ministries of environment and climate change, SDGs, Planning, and Finance.

the enabling conditions?

i) Appropriate policy and legal frameworks for capacity building for NDC implementation in place, ii) Establishment of capacity cuilding/ ACE focal points at the country level.

the key institutional barriers?

i) Lack of coordination among different government ministries/departments, ii) Lack of appropriate monitoring and reporting system, iii) Challenge in retention of institutional memory at the national level due to frequent transfer of government officials to other ministries/departments having no to little relevance to their previous area of expertise.

the capacity gaps and capacity-building needs?

i) Most NDCs lack articulation of specific technical and technological capacity needs in relation to the sectors prioritised in them ii) Capacity building is required for CSO leaders, but now

more focus should be given to local leaders: both local government and more specifically, local elected and community leaders, who stay in those localities permanenetly if we want to promote locally-led adaptation as the foundation for strengthening adaptation.

the knowledge and skills priorities?

i) Bespoke sector-specific capacity building depending on the country context.

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:

Capacity-building efforts to date have been haunted by the same old problems that continue to bedevil the process: it is short-term, project-based, consultancy-led, and donor-driven. Interventions are often regarded as time-bound projects rather than as continuing programmes, raising issues of sustainability and ownership of the outcome of efforts. Developed countries typically support capacity building by funding disconnected initiatives through development assistance agencies on an ad-hoc basis. They often hire consultants to conduct training sessions or give other short-term assistance but provide little to no continuing support. To overcome this, capacity building needs to be driven from the inside as an endogenous process, based on ownership, where external support can only facilitate, not implant. This applies for all three levels: subnational, national and regional. Target recepients of sub-national level capacity building should be local government, community leaders, and local NGOs and CSOs.

At the national level:

National level actors should be capacitated to formulate, implement, monitor and report national actions. Target recipients should be officials at the government ministries and departments, NGOs, CSOs, as well as the private sector actors.

At the regional level:

Target receipients should be governments, NGOs, CSOs and private sector actor.

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

Click or tap here to enter text.

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)

- Khan, M. R., Roberts, J. T., Huq, S., & Hoffmeister, V. (2018). The Paris framework for climate change capacity building. Routledge. https://www.routledge.com/The-Paris-Framework-for-Climate-Change-Capacity-Building/Khan-Roberts-Huq-Hoffmeister/p/book/9780367376949
- Khan, M., Mfitumukiza, D. & Huq, S. (2020), 'Capacity building for implementation of the nationally-determined contributions (NDCs), Climate Policy (special issue).
- Khan, M. & Huq, S. (2019). Capacity building to address climate change: The Case of Bangladesh,' Journal of Bangladesh Studies (V. 1&2), Penn State UNiv.
- Khan, M., Sagar, A., Huq, S. & Thiam, P. (2016). Capacity Building Initiative under the Paris Agreement, European Capacity Building Initiative, Oxford University.