

**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](mailto: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.*

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

**Org: Type of organization:**

*Please choose as appropriate:*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) _____               |

**Organization Location**

City: HQ: Nairobi and other countries

Country: HQ: Kenya and other countries

**Scale of operation:**

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

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

Global

## 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?*

1) Integrating NDC priorities into sectoral and sub-national programs and policies is essential for the coherent implementation of NDCs and development planning and budgeting, including sustainable recovery. Policies and regulations should be deployed in a way to reduce clean technology costs and increase investment in line with the NDC targets while limiting the financial flows to brown technologies. Governments should review the national budgeting process and allocations, taking the green recovery spending as an opportunity to reframe their budgeting for development and climate issues; 2) Strategic use of public finance, both domestic and international resources, is key to unlocking the private investment required for NDCs implementation and sustainable recovery. Public finance for a sustainable recovery may be a good starting point to reframe the direction of energy transition towards 2050, aligning with the net-zero pathway; 3) As elaborated below, the enabling environment, institutional arrangement and capacities are keys for these interventions.

*the enabling conditions?*

1) National budget allocation, including the annual budget, the stimulus package and medium-term budget framework, is aligned with climate goals while removing harmful subsidies; 2) Countries align legislation, regulation and policies with NDCs and sustainable recovery, creating conducive conditions for private sector investment. These policies may include carbon pricing instruments, standards and labelling on clean technology and green finance, for instance; 3) Local governments receive enough

financial resources to facilitate measures and programs for NDC implementation and sustainable recovery in line with local circumstances and needs.

*the key institutional barriers?*

1) Unclear legal basis for integrating NDC into national development planning and budgeting; 2) Lack of ownership of NDC implementation at national and sub-national government entities beyond environmental ministry; 3) Insufficient communication and coordination both vertically and horizontally across the government system. Weak inter-governmental coordination and lack of engagement of ministries beyond the ministry of environment in NDC process; 4) Limited consistency between NDC, national development plan, and economic recovery plan; 5) Local governments tend to face a scarcity of financial resources for NDC implementation and sustainable recovery; 6) Some government support measures still encourage harmful practices against green growth.

*the capacity gaps and capacity-building needs?*

1) Even if countries align NDC implementation with policies and development strategies, only limited changes may happen at the operational level due to the lack of specific technical capacity and guidance on how to integrate NDC into specific measures. It is important to provide training opportunities for relevant government and non-government agency staff to build technical and management skills; 2) Technical assistance is a key to building the capacity and skills for local entities to develop bankable projects. NDCs are not designed as portfolios of bankable projects but are drafted to identify and quantify national climate priorities. Hence, there is a general lack of NDC-aligned bankable projects pipeline. Even if fiscal and financial incentives are in place for climate action projects, sustainable recovery efforts may not scale up without project development on the ground; 3) The capacity to develop a sound fiscal system and public financial management should be also improved, such as national capacity and tools to track and evaluate the budget allocation to climate actions. Climate budget tagging enables countries to reflect on the national resource used for NDC implementation and its associated sustainable recovery measures. Regular monitoring and review systems contribute to optimizing the budget allocation for climate and designing the revisions of NDCs.

*the knowledge and skills priorities?*

1) Step-by-step guidance to mainstream NDC implementation into national development and sustainable recovery planning; 2) Better understanding of risks and opportunities for climate investments; 3) Local entities' skills to draft full funding proposals for financial mechanisms; 4) Robust knowledge and skills to track, monitor and evaluate the climate budget.

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 training or tools for sub-national government staffs to design climate policies and programs in line with national level targets.

*At the national level:*

Strengthened regular coordination mechanisms between Government and agency staffs at environmental, financial and sectoral line ministries. Tools for climate budget tagging; Further sensitization of financial institutions on climate-change risks and opportunities for their investment portfolio, and strengthened dialogue with relevant government ministries and agencies.

*At the regional level:*

Regional knowledge exchanges (south-south cooperation) between governments to share good practices and lessons learnt on mainstreaming NDCs in national development and sustainable recovery.

**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*

- UNEP (2021) Changing Finance to Catalyze Transformation: How financial institutions can accelerate the transition to an environmentally sustainable economy. Available from <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/37567/GFB6.pdf>;
- IMF (2021). Climate-Sensitive Management of Public Finances – “Green PFM”. Available from <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/staff-climate-notes/Issues/2021/08/10/Climate-Sensitive-Management-of-Public-Finances-Green-PFM-460635>;
- UNEP DTU Partnership (2018) Institutional Capacities for NDC Implementation: A Guidance Document. Available from <https://unepdtu.org/publications/institutional-capacities-for-ndc-implementation-a-guidance-document/>;
- UNEP PAGE (2017) The Integrated Green Economy Modelling Framework – Technical Document Available from [https://www.un-page.org/files/public/gep-modelling-final\\_jh\\_amend.pdf](https://www.un-page.org/files/public/gep-modelling-final_jh_amend.pdf)

**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)*

- Green Fiscal Policy Network: The network was established by a partnership between the UNEP, GIZ and IMF to promote knowledge sharing and dialogue on green fiscal policies. <https://greenfiscalspolicy.org/>
- Partnership Action on Green Economy (PAGE): PAGE assists partner countries to navigate the recovery, promoting inclusive green economy plans that will create growth, jobs, and prosperity for all while reducing pressures on the planet. Data and publications are available from <https://www.un-page.org/covid>
- NDC Action Project’s (UNEP and UNEP DTU Partnership) virtual workshop “Asia Regional NDC Clinic - – Mobilizing Domestic Public Finance for NDC Priorities” (24.02.2022) Recording and URL can be shared.
- Global Recovery Observatory tracks spending on recovery. <https://recovery.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/tracking/>