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.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

Org

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: Geneva
Country: Switzerland

Scale of operation:

- ☒ Global
- ☒ Local
- ☒ National
- ☒ Regional
- ☒ Subregional
- ☒ Transboundary

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

Worldwide

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? One of the key interventions implemented by WMO to ensure a coherent NDC implementation and planning relates to developing a climate science basis for climate actions addressing national climate-related priorities identified in NDCs. Enhancing the climate science information basis underpinning the identification and selection of the investments is necessary for adapting to a changing climate in specific areas of focus identified in NDCs, NAPs, and other nationally relevant strategies, plans, and policies. Ensuring climate data accessibility by developing countries is another key intervention that supports NDC implementation and planning. Climate data are considered essential elements of cross-sectoral climate planning, so they should be freely accessible. A lack of adequate climate data has prevented many countries from communicating their mitigation/adaptation efforts effectively in NDCs. Through the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), a global partnership of governments and organizations that produce and use climate information and services, WMO seeks to enable researchers and the producers and users of the information to join forces to improve the quality and quantity of climate services worldwide, particularly in developing countries.
the enabling conditions? The process involved in developing the climate science information for climate action requires interactions among diverse stakeholders. These interactions bring together the necessary expertise for identifying and addressing needs for climate science and associated services. For NDCs to be

implemented coherently, stakeholders must be engaged and involved in a well-coordinated and effective manner.

the key institutional barriers?

Lack of coordination mechanisms to enable different types of institutions and actors to collaborate and work together to co-design, co-produce, and deliver and use climate services. The absence of reliable data is another barrier to the coherent implementation of NDCs. Data reliability and data management problems continue to be major obstacles to the development and implementation of NDCs. Climate data are hard to access, often outdated, scattered between several ministries, or vague in many countries. There is a lack of coordination between stakeholder engagement and participation. As a result, non-governmental organizations, such as research institutes, professional associations, etc. may be unable to provide valuable data and other related inputs to the policymaking process.

the capacity gaps and capacity-building needs?

Knowledge gaps about the recent past, current, as well as the future state of the climate system and its impacts within specific productive sectors that are particularly sensitive to climate variability and change. Furthermore, there are capacity gaps related to setting up appropriate monitoring and evaluation frameworks to improve skills and knowledge related to tracking, Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV), Monitoring, and Evaluation (M&E). Moreover, there is a need to improve skills related to climate services and early warning. By doing so, countries will be able to prioritize their needs based on the most critical needs of each economic sector.

the knowledge and skills priorities?

A fundamental knowledge priority is to develop capacity for climate analysis and delivery of climate services through skilful national institutions such as National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs).

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*:*

Local experts or stakeholders that can identify relevant climate contributing factors associated with impacts in specific locations or areas of focus.

At the national level:

National Meteorological and Hydrological Services, national and sectoral experts from climate-sensitive sectors and/or locations can facilitate the formulation of holistic approaches that link the SDGs with climate change targets and goals, as well as other frameworks such as Sendai. This process can facilitate the development and implementation of national policies that catalyze country action and help countries adapt to climate change.

At the regional level:

Regional Climate Centres, Regional Training Centres, regional experts from universities or research centres. These stakeholders can implement a platform for sharing experiences and managing information. Through a regional forum like Regional Climate Outlook Forums, a pool of regional professionals can be developed, thus lessening the need to always rely on external experts.

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

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) have recently launched technical guidance to inform decisions on climate change investments, particularly for adaptation. The methodology ensures that climate actions identified in the NDCs are science-based and the design of climate services can respond to the local context, address potential vulnerabilities, and promote resilience to future climatic conditions. Furthermore, the analysis of NDCs allowed the release of the State of Climate Services Reports, multi-agency reports, coordinated by WMO, on the state of climate services for assessing adaptation needs in climate-sensitive socio-economic sectors.

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)

The Climate Science Information for Climate Action resource pack includes detailed technical guidance, case studies and two-online platforms:

Technical Guidance - Developing the Climate Science Basis for Climate Action: https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=21974#.Yg-pO5Yo9PY

A Climate Information Platform that provides access to projections of over a dozen climate change indices for the globe, for example, coupled atmospheric and ocean monitoring and regional climate modelling: https://climateinformation.org/

Online access to Climpact – for calculation of over 70 indices associated with climate impacts, from historical daily temperature and precipitation data: https://climpact-sci.org/

The State of the Climate Services Reports have been published since 2019 covering several climate action priority areas as identified in NDCs and NAPs:

WMO 2019. 2019 State of Climate Services: Agriculture and Food Security

WMO 2020. State of Climate Services: Risk information and early warning systems

WMO 2021. 2021 State of Climate Services: Water (WMO-No. 1278)