

Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)

Call for submissions from Parties and non-Party Stakeholder:

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’

Submitted by Children and Youth Constituency of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (YOUNGO)

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Annual PCCB focus area:

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

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 Official Children and Youth Constituency to the UNFCCC, YOUNGO

Type of organization:

Please choose as appropriate:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input 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 checked="" 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) |

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?

- A clear framework on the interlinkages roles of Governments departments and parastatals whose thematic are in line with NDCs to reduce gaps, replication of efforts and promote partnerships
- Inclusivity and clear roles of different groups/stakeholders
- Engaging together with private sectors working on the ground to invest and achieve specific NDC targets in line with sustainable recovery
- Shaping favourable public policy to motivate holistic sectorial participation to contribute to the NDC implementation process and achieve missions and goals
- Equitable access to quality and reliable data that serves as a strong evidence-base and supports decision-making. In the case where data is unavailable, identify the data and knowledge gaps that can potentially be sourced through technical assistance support
- Call for multi-stakeholder baseline assessment on their NEW knowledge and practices towards resiliency from Covid pandemic; Alignment/re-alignment with these new concepts and push support for sustainable recovery.

the enabling conditions?

- Clear flow of information on various communication channels
- Effective mainstreaming of climate change into line ministries' policies, strategies, action plans, recovery plans and the creation of a Climate Change Working Group who will serve as the designated authority to lead and coordinate this work
- Transparency of information and Contact Points information availability
- Increased political ownership
- Equitable access to finance and funding; simplify mechanisms to allow for more facilitated understanding
- Meaningfully engaging young people throughout the process and other key stakeholders that result in buy-in and ownership of the plan
- Stable leadership of the governmental bodies
- Create, amend, and update regulatory frameworks, plans, and initiatives to work on climate action, streamline implementation, and effect interoperability and operations
- Set indicators for equitable access and distribution of climate finance and funding. The effort is to provide care and coverage to underrepresented, underserved, and under-resourced communities as well as to vulnerable populations
- Declare a climate and ecological emergency, working with other institutions to communicate the urgency and the need to achieve the set climate targets
- Accountability should flow both upwards and downwards through clearly stated goals and responsibilities (avoiding creating a parallel system that undermines local systems)

the key institutional barriers?

- Lack of institutional capacity (basic resources like, smart phones, laptops, wifi access)
- Financial Capacity and technical capacity to implement certain projects
- Language and technical terms barriers
- Dedicated line ministry/body and lack of clear roles and responsibilities of line ministries
- Discrimination, oppression and environmental racism
- Dire lack of support, trust and platform for young people to contribute
- Lack of real value based professionals, transparency and honest actions
- There is limited time and staff capacity to engage stakeholders meaningfully and develop NDCs, National Adaptations Plans etc.
- The need for technical writers and social scientists to be fully present during the entire documentation process

the capacity gaps and capacity-building needs?

- Literacy- the ability to read, write and speak to the formal standard of any UN language is a barrier to participation i.e speaking and writing in 'broken' English would be seen as less than if a person was to speak with the "Queen's" English
- Time- for more experienced 'Global North' countries it would take far less time to submit the formal documentation for grants or funding than it would take 'Global South' countries that would probably need to hire foreign consultants to be able to simply fill in the technical documentation correctly. For example, a European country could get documentation prepared in two months while a Least Developed Country (LDC) might need two years.
- Reduced "Brain Drain" of skilled technical personnel from GS countries that migrate/ flee their homelands for better opportunities and quality of life or for safety/ security concerns.
- Overly technical process- NDC implementation roadmaps are very technical. This should be translated into a simplified document so that everyone can identify how one can contribute.
- Prioritize engaging the private sector on climate change response needs, costs and finances required which can lead to greater investment in climate actions

the knowledge and skills priorities?

- Putting local and Indigenous peoples' knowledge at the heart of the implementation of every NDC target.
- Skill learning training and workshops to create locally available jobs using locally available resources in line with NDC targets and for greener and fair recovery.
- Proposal writing and fundraising skills to run the Idea and be part of positive changes
- Technical assistance is required in the early stages of project preparation in order to attract funding for implementation. Such skills development should be directed at local youth and can include learning to develop and manage GHG inventories, conducting a cost-benefit analysis or pre-feasibility study, developing a business case etc.
- Highly-effective development communication practitioner who can work well with the community of indigenous people, government institutions, academy, etc.

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:

- Most of the training and sharing platforms do not reach to the sub national levels. Attention should be given to capacity building programs reached to the local governments, youths, gender, private sector, CSOs & NGOs
- Workshops on leading developmental works in a sustainable manner in line with NDC goals
- Capacity building on accessing finance and building synergy with the private sectors
- Capacity building on how to design projects with finance in mind to be financially feasible and attract funding. This kind of capacity building should be targeted at local governments, young entrepreneurs and youth NGOs.
- Grassroots assessment (participatory action research)
- Long-term, bottom-up approach focused on strengthening the capacity of local government agencies to deliver on national policy priorities and commitments.
- Facilitating best-exchange practice

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At the national level:

- Accessing climate finance. More than half of the NDC targets of developing countries relies on finance from external sources. It must ensure developing country parties are able to access climate finance in the form of grants, not loans.
- Vertical and horizontal local, regional, and sectorial collaboration should be enhanced to support capacity-building efforts.
- Building synergy between the private sectors
- Highlighting how climate actions can address multiple social, environmental and economic challenges by developing a co-benefit analysis can avoid this and bolster support from key stakeholders.
- Capacity building on how to develop youth and women sensitive NDCs and an M&E framework that ensures that the benefits of climate actions are equitably distributed
- Estimating the cost of mitigation and adaptation actions enlisted in the NDCs and determining the level of private climate finance needed
- Develop an accompanying equity assessments for NDC implementation plans
- Policy development that incentivizes the private and development sectors to participate actively in climate change response activities.

At the regional level:

- Learning and connecting to funding mechanisms and networks for sustainable recovery
- Accessing technical, educational and related helpful resources
- Strengthening the coordination with neighbouring developing countries for the smooth implementation of NDC roadmaps (where relevant)
- Local and regional cross trainings to promote better understanding and cooperation
- Develop a regional vertical integration framework on climate action that reflects a shared vision and strengthens the alignment on issues that are pertinent for a region.

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

- Training at the provincial levels to the respective ministries and local government bodies about NDCs, its targets and long term strategy of Nepal.
- Awareness, resources outlook, structure and system component in order to move from planning to execution and monitoring of the whole process.
- Feedback from the last NDC process to take stocktake of good practices, achievements and gaps.
- Creating new virtual spaces as VR-AR scenarios. Such mechanisms can engage young generations and encourage institutions such as universities and high schools for innovative contributions from different areas.
- Training of Youth Technical experts in Zimbabwe

Useful sources:

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

On youth engagement in the implementation process

[Zimbabwe Youth Position Paper](#)

[Report Identifies Opportunities for NDC-NAP Alignment](#)

<https://ndcpartnership.org/knowledge-portal>

<https://climatepromise.undp.org/research-and-reports>

<https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/workstreams/capacity-building-portal/projects-case-studies-and-tools#eq-3>