

Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)

Call for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders: Experience, good practices and lessons learned related to enhancing the ownership of developing countries of building and maintaining capacity

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](#).

Topic for submissions

As part of its continuing efforts to respond to these priorities, the PCCB determined in its 2021-2024 workplan, to make a call for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on:

Experience, good practices and lessons learned related to enhancing the ownership of developing countries of building and maintaining capacity.

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*

How will the inputs be used?

The inputs will feed into upcoming deliverables under Activity B.3 of the 2021-2024 PCCB workplan, including a technical paper in 2022, a technical session at the 5th Capacity-building Hub in 2023, and recommendations to the COP and CMA.

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: 15 October 2021

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:

Africa Climate Action Initiative (ACAI)

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 checked="" 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) <small>Click or tap here to enter text.</small> |

Organization Location

City: Accra

Country:Ghana

Scale of operation:

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

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

Central Africa (Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo,Gabon, Cameroun), west Africa (Benin, Togo, Burkina – Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Senegal, Nigéria, Mali) , East Africa (Kenya,Somalia, south Sudan, Tanzania)

Experience, good practices and lessons learned related to enhancing the ownership of developing countries of building and maintaining capacity.

Enhancing country ownership of capacity-building, is a topic that the PCCB has explored from the start as part of its mandate. Article 11.2 of the Paris Agreement notes that capacity-building “should be country-driven, based on and responsive to national needs, and foster country ownership of Parties, in particular, for developing country Parties, including at the national, subnational and local levels.” Parties and other stakeholders in the UNFCCC process have variously noted that a lack of country ownership and local leadership is a key cause behind existing capacity gaps and constraints in developing countries.

Under its new workplan for 2021–2024, the PCCB will collate, review and share information on experience, good practices and lessons learned related to enhancing the ownership of developing countries of building and maintaining capacity, and providing recommendations in this regard.

What are good examples of lessons learned and best practices in enhancing country ownership of capacity-building efforts?

The ACAI initiative, through the CAP network, strengthens partnerships between Canadian and African communities, providing capacity building and resources to increase local development efforts.

Its vision is to have a regenerative and climate-resilient Africa. And the assigned mission is to strengthen the capacity of African nations and their communities to adapt and build resilience to climate change.

ACAI works strongly with the network of Canadian and African organizations to build the capacity of individuals such as responding to climate change. It provides support for projects, resource mobilization, capacity building and promotes knowledge sharing and networking opportunities among organizations with technical and financial partners. CAIA aims to strengthen engagement between communities in Canada and Africa for climate action. Girls' education is one of the most effective cost-effective ways for every nation to take positive action against climate change.

By working at the local level, ACAI is increasing its downstream capacity to improve the entire climate action value chain. In this way, the ACAI develops a mechanism for the implementation and development of policies, supporting the implementation and policy development, supporting the implementation of climate change at regional and sub-regional levels, ensuring that financing instruments reach the end user. The implementation of educational technology in Africa is hampered by the lack of reliable energy sources. Provide e-learning resources through multifunctional platforms (also support digitalized agricultural functions) powered by energy. Solar energy could create sustainable income models for the integration of educational resources, especially in rural areas. We focus on improving sustainable access to adequate quantities of safe drinking water and building the capacity of the population to ensure access to water to support health and livelihoods, foster development socio-economic and preserving livelihoods. Solar energy could create sustainable income models for the integration of educational resources, especially in rural areas.

In your experience, how can country ownership of capacity-building efforts best be ensured and enhanced?

- Promoting a strategic approach to climate change adaptation based on access to climate-smart resources, the agricultural value chain, conservation and education, informed by Indigenous knowledge. Improve access to decentralized infrastructure to ensure water security, food and energy through partnerships, training, advocacy and monitoring and evaluation
- The countries need to understand the challenges of capacity building on climate change, both at the private and public levels. Then help define priorities in terms of capacity building, for example the use of the TNA (Training Need Assessment) tool or training needs assessment.
- Now we also need political will on the one hand to help define this form of strategic plan and also perhaps towards legislation to get the private sector to appropriate it .

What are key challenges (incl. e.g. knowledge and institutional barriers and capacity gaps) with regard to effectively enhancing country ownership of capacity-building efforts?

- ACAI seeks to work alongside a variety of institutions, in bringing the following unique characteristics and strengths:
 - Downstream focus
 - Resource mobilization
 - Technical support
 - Established links
 - Integrate tools, approaches and change planning climatic.

"ACAI can become a leading supporting organization adaptation to climate change in Africa." - Laurent Mascar Ngoma, United Nations Independent Expert"
- Improve business performance subsidize companies in the sectors of smart agriculture, energy ..
- Positioning point of view for private companies) and the technology transfer

Useful sources:

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

- <http://capnetwork.ca/african-projects/acai>
- ACAI webpage on CAP Network website (from here you can also view CAP Network general site): <http://www.capnetwork.ca/acai>
- Feature on ACAI/CAP partner, Rainmaker Enterprise's Humanitarian Grand Challenge project, solar-powered water pumps for regenerative agriculture: <https://humanitariangrandchallenge.org/innovator/rainmaker-solar-powered-water-pumps/>
- ClimateSAN/Think Renewables Group as a partner of ACAI/CAP, activities in Ghana: <https://thinkrenewables.com/gac-grant-app-ghana1/>
- ClimateSANclimate finance/missing middle proposal: <https://climatesan.org/share/ClimateSAN-Proposal-Comm-of-Practice-ClimateFinance2021.pdf>
- CAPNetwork prior Canadian government funded project: <https://w05.international.gc.ca/projectbrowser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/s064673001>

Open comment:

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