

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: 30 November 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:

Centre for International Sustainable Development Law

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-governmental organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> International network, coalition, or initiative | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional network, coalition, or initiative | <input checked="" 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) Click or tap here to enter text. |

Organization Location

City: Montreal, Cambridge, Nairobi, Santiago

Country: Canada, UK, Kenya, Chile

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):

Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Kenya, Philippines, and Morocco

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?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Click or tap here to enter text.
In your experience, how can country ownership of capacity-building efforts best be ensured and enhanced?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Click or tap here to enter text.
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?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Click or tap here to enter text.
Useful sources:
<i>Please give examples of useful sources relevant to this topic (e.g. webpages and portals, publications, fora, organizations working on this issue)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Click or tap here to enter text.
Open comment:
Leveraging University Networks to Scale Up Climate Law & Governance Training and Capacity <p>As the window of opportunity to avert increasingly dire climate change impacts narrows, implementation of the Paris Agreement is a critical challenge, as Parties’ ability to deliver on their NDCs requires domestic legal capacity which remains limited in many jurisdictions. Indeed, 167 of 186 first round NDCs explicitly prioritize legal and institutional reform, recognizing the need for drafting, adoption and enforcement of national policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks to achieve higher ambition on climate change. To bridge this “capacity chasm,” university networks are positioned to make a decisive contribution in training the next generation of jurists specialized in climate change.</p> <p>This session on Leveraging University Networks to Scale Up Climate Law and Governance Training and Capacity convened at the PCCB 3rd Capacity Building Hub at COP26 will bring together leading voices from global university law faculties and public policy programs to discuss modalities for universities to build rich collaborative networks on climate law and governance through research and training. Integrating perspectives of academic experts, legal practitioners, and emerging scholars and students from Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Kenya, Philippines, and Morocco, lessons and best practices will be synthesized and new directions charted for the future of legal training on climate change for both lawyers and non-lawyers, with emphasis on the design of culturally responsive curricula. The session will draw upon expertise from university partners within the Climate Law and Governance Initiative,</p>

including COP26 CLGI co-hosts, the University of Cambridge, University of Glasgow and University of Strathclyde, alongside colleagues from the University of Oslo, McGill University, Albany Law School, Yale University, Columbia Law School, University of Silesia, University of Warsaw, University of Bonn, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, University of Chile, Pontifical Catholic University of Peru, University of Nairobi, Université de Kinshasa, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Université Privée de Marrakech, Université Cadi Ayyad, University of the South Pacific, Ateneo de Manila University, United Nations University, ILA Canada, ILA Colombia, and others. The session will be conducted as an in-person roundtable dialogue, with ample opportunity for engagement by live and virtual audiences. By integrating stakeholder perspectives across a diversity of social identities, ensuring a balance of Global North and South voices, and by focusing on student perspectives, the session will center cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, and indigenous knowledge by ensuring open and inclusive dialogue, and proposing innovations for legal education to become increasingly sensitive to issues of representation and cultural competence.

Goals and expected impacts of the session include:

1. Strengthening and expanding university networks on climate change law and governance
2. Sharing knowledge on the state of the capacity chasm in legal training on climate change
3. Designing targeted and culturally responsive innovations to be implemented through research and educational programs
4. Centering issues of diversity, equity, and inclusion in the move to scale up legal capacity
5. Advancing creative and expanded visions of university competencies and collaborative models on climate change