

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:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Type of organization:

Please choose as appropriate:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental organization | <input type="checkbox"/> Development bank / financial institution |
| <input checked="" 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) <small>Click or tap here to enter text.</small> |

Organization Location

City: Rome

Country:Italy

Scale of operation:

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

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

Click or tap here to enter text.

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?

- Building on, and utilizing existing mechanisms, institutions, and processes - for instance the national agricultural census- in the country to coherently enhance climate-related capacities
- Promoting a sense of ownership and empowerment by the establishment and operation of inter-institutional working groups at national, regional and local levels. See an example from [Chile](#) on strengthening the adaptive capacity to climate change in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.
- Enhancing ownership at the sub-national level by providing trainings for relevant actors e.g. regional agricultural offices, thereby boosting their capacities in contributing to the sub-national climate planning processes. See an example from the [Philippines](#), on mainstreaming gender in NDCs and adaptation planning.
- Fostering ownership through multi-stakeholder engagement, by encouraging participatory decision-making and information sharing at the country level (see recent country examples from [Thailand](#) and [Cote d’Ivoire](#)), as well as active engagement of non-state actors in UNFCCC related processes (see the work of FAO in [engaging youth and academia](#) in ETF-related work)
- Strengthening ownership by providing country-tailored support and guidance, and enabling country-led design and implementation of activities, see examples of [one-to-one \[virtual\] training in Guinea and Sudan](#), reflecting the realities of remote support during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Encouraging peer-to-peer exchanges at the local/national/regional levels through network building, multi-stakeholder fora, and innovative knowledge sharing modalities (see the FAO-led [Transparency Network](#))

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

- Enhanced institutional memory and interactions: ensuring capacity retention over time within governments by improving continuous training capacity within individual agencies, for instance through partnering with national universities and training units, as well as strengthening the institutional interactions and arrangements across government agencies on matters related to capacity-building
- Multi-stakeholder engagement: fostering the engagement of non-state actors in the design and implementation of capacity-building efforts, e.g. sub-national and local governments, national universities, research institutions, farmers organizations and private sector entities

- Country-tailored support and participatory design/implementation of capacity-building activities: ensuring capacity-building efforts are the outcome of a demand-driven, country-led process, responsive to the needs of the country, and formulated in a collaborative manner. Some of the successful example of such approaches in the context of COVID-19 include: virtual workshops using innovative approaches such as collaboration mapping and mission alignment exercises to identify common goals and opportunities for different stakeholders, and one-to-one mentoring programmes on prioritized technical issues
- Mainstreaming the knowledge and relevance of UNFCCC-related processes in tertiary education: when quipped with necessary capacities and skills, young students, graduates, and early-career professionals could play a pivotal role in enhancing and sustaining climate-related capacities of developing countries
- Holistic approach to capacity-building: capacity-building at the individual level should always be complemented by efforts at the organizational and enabling environment levels

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?

- Lack of political buy-in and awareness, compounded by competing urgencies at the national level
- Continuous turnover of the governmental staff and political instability
- Lack of coordination mechanisms across government agencies, between governmental and non-governmental actors at the national and sub-national levels, and with international support providers in the country
- Inadequate infrastructure (digital divide) and modalities (networks, forums, communities of practice) to enable peer-exchanges at the local/national level
- Project-based approach in the provision of financial/technical support and the absence of a programmatic approach to ensure continuity in engagement and sustainability of results

Useful sources:

Please give examples of useful sources relevant to this topic

(e.g. webpages and portals, publications, fora, organizations working on this issue)

- FAO approach to capacity development ([Module1](#), [Module2](#), [Module3](#), [Module4](#))
- FAO-led [network of transparency experts](#) and practitioners in the agriculture and land use sectors, including a roster of practitioners

Open comment:

Click or tap here to enter text.