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:	
SLYCAN Trust	
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) Non-profit think tank
Organization Location	
City: Colombo Country:Sri Lanka	
Scale of operation:	
⊠ Global	⊠ Regional
	Subregional
National	
City(ies)/Country(ies) of operation (if appropriate)	

Countries across Asia and Africa, including f.i. Bangladesh, Chad, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, and Uganda. (What about Nepal, Kenya, India, since we have done research, have a project with India and also the dialogues were focused on these countries as well)

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?

- Capacity-building sessions and materials tailored to a local context and accessible in local language(s)
- Ensuring that capacity-building efforts are inclusive of local stakeholders and conducted in a participatory, multi-stakeholder driven way that takes into account country needs and preferences
- Providing information, expertise, and technology in a way that connects to the intended audience and builds on the existing capacity level, which needs to be assessed first
- Capacity building be conducted in local languages to avoid gaps which could occur due to lack of language skills
- Identifying and working with local experts in developing capacity building programmes
- Concrete partnerships for capacity building which are long term and not ad-hoc and one off engagements.

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

- Involving local organizations and entities in the development, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of capacity-building actions
- Providing funding and other support to local actors to for structured capacity building processes.
- Integrating capacity building into country and local level institutional processes, based on gaps and needs which are collectively identified, or shared by the countries and key stakeholders.
- Engagement of national and local experts in developing capacity building frameworks, and engagement of national partners in the implementation of capacity building actions.

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?

- Limited resources and technical capacities at the country level as well as lack of technical material in local language(s) or with local context
- Institutional fragmentation or lack of institutional coordination and communication can make it difficult to implement capacity-building actions and ensure that they reach the intended target audience

- Communication needs, and need for in depth understanding of issues to correctly identify the capacity needs, areas and scope to be taken into account.
- High turnover of officials in institutions or "reshuffling" within institution can make it difficult to build capacities in the long-term and enhance technical expertise and capacities of institutions
- Fragmentation of thematic areas amongs different ministries and institutions, where ownership of activities would be split up, or not owned by a specific entity to carry forward the activities in a structured process.

Useful sources:

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

• SLYCAN Trust Adaptation & Resilience Knowledge Hub: https://www.slycantrust.org/knowledge-portal/home

Open comment:

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