

Capacity-Building Day 2017

Initiatives that enhance the implementation of
nationally determined contributions



1st Annual Event
16 November 2017
Bonn, Germany

Event Report

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The first Capacity-Building Day, a side event at the 23rd Conference of Parties was held on November 16, 2017 at GIZ GmbH offices at Heinrich-von-Stephan-Straße 9, 53175 Bonn, Germany. The aim of the daylong event was to bring together practitioners, policymakers, researchers and students to bridge the gap between the need for capacities and those offering capacity-building activities. This year's event focused on initiatives that enhance the implementation of nationally determined contributions.

Background

Capacity-building is central to effectively implementing policy and taking action on climate change as recognized in Article 11 and 13 of the Paris Agreement. Article 11 stresses the importance of designing long-term, in-country capacity, that is country-driven responds to the needs and contexts of developing countries. The Article further mentions that capacities need to be enhanced at the national, sub national and local levels. Capacity-building programs should be a cross-cutting and iterative process guided by lessons learned and be gender responsive. To monitor, oversee and support the implementation of Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) was formed in Marrakesh at COP 22.

In the early days of the Convention when mitigation was dominating the climate change discourse, Saleemul Huq, Director of ICCCAD and Senior Fellow at International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) pioneered "Adaptation Day" a one-day side event dedicated solely to enhancing the state of knowledge on adaptation. The event first held in 2002 at COP8 has evolved into a two-day large side event called Development and Climate Days (D&C Days) bringing diverse communities of practice together to explore the link between development and climate. Since then, many day-long side events on different topics of climate change such as oceans, agriculture, law and governance have been organized. Capacity-Building Day attempts to follow the footsteps of D&C Days by providing a platform for communities of practice across regions to come together, share knowledge, learn and network.

Purpose of the event

Capacity-Building Day is an opportunity to connect the capacities required by developing countries with what is offered. The event serves as a platform for sharing new, untested ideas, initiatives in the planning stages, current and tested initiatives on capacity-building. Over the years, the event aims to enhance the global state of knowledge on capacity-building contributing to the goals of the Paris Agreement.

COP24

The Second Annual Capacity-Building Day will be held COP24 in Katowice, Poland. Please contact Masroora Haque at mhaque@balsillieschool.ca or Saleemul Huq at saleemul.huq@iied.org if you wish to participate in next year's event.

Sponsors

Sponsors of the event included the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), United Nations University - Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), UNFCCC Secretariat (UNFCCC), Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB), Research and Independent Non-Governmental Organizations (RINGO), Brown University, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and TH Köln.

Program Summary

Inaugural session

Session chair - Saleemul Huq

Gebru Jember Endalew, LDC Group Chair
Mary Robinson, Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice
Matti Nummelin, Paris Committee on Capacity Building
Mareer Mohamed Husny, Member, Technology Executive Committee

Session 1: Adaptation capacity-building initiatives for the implementation of nationally determined contributions

Hosted by: International Network of Climate Change Centers of Excellence and Think Tanks for Capacity Building (INCCETT 4CB)

Facilitated by: Steffen Bauer, The German Development Institute (DIE).

Mohamed Boussaid, Centre de Compétences Changement Climatique du Maroc (4C Maroc) and GIZ

Ibon Galarrega, Basque Centre for Climate Change (BC3)
Åsa Gerger Swartling, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)
David Levai, Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales (IDDDRI)
Steffen Bauer, The German Development Institute (DIE)

Session 2: Agriculture, youth, academic and mitigation capacity-building initiatives for the implementation of nationally determined contributions

Facilitated by: Masroora Haque, Balsillie School of International Affairs (BSIA) and IIED

Julia Wolf, Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
Mizan Khan, North South University
Erin Roberts, Youth Leadership Initiative
Dominique Souris, Youth Climate Lab
Emelia Holdaway, Ricardo
Caroline Uriarte, National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)

Session 3: Tracking and measuring capacity-building initiatives for the implementation of nationally determined contributions

Facilitated by: J Timmons Roberts, Climate and Development Lab, Brown University

Yamide Dagnet, World Resources Institute (WRI)

Timo Leiter, GIZ

Hanna Reuter, Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement/GIZ

Session 4: Panel Discussion: How can the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building contribute to implementing NDCs?

Hosted by: Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB)

Facilitated by: Ari Huhtala, PCCB

Mohamed Nbou, Co-chair, PCCB

Crispin d’Auvergne, Saint Lucia and PCCB member

Clare Shakya, International Institute for Environment and Development

Jukka Uosukainen, Climate Technology Centre and Network

Maria Socorro Manguiat, National Environmental Law Unit, UNEP

Concluding session

Facilitated by: Saleemul Huq, ICCCAD/IIED

Jakob Rhyner, UNU-EHS

J Timmons Roberts, CDL, Brown University

Lars Ribbe, TH Koln

Marilyn Averill, Research, Universities Network on Climate Change

Ayman Cherkaoui, Centre for International Sustainable Development Law and COP22 Presidency

PROCEEDINGS

Inaugural Session

Session chair

- Saleemul Huq

Session Speakers

- Gebru Jember Endalew, Chair, Least Developed Countries (LDC) Negotiators Group
- Mary Robinson, President, Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice
- Matti Nummelin, Co-chair, Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB)/United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Mareer Mohamed Husny, Member, Technology Executive Committee (TEC)/UNFCCC

Saleemul Huq welcomed all participants, presenters and speakers to the first ever Capacity-Building Day. He highlighted that capacity-building is very important to achieving the goals of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement has dedicated an entire article to capacity-building - Article 11. In Paris during COP21, developing countries pressed on for a separate article on capacity building, so that strengthening capacities of developing countries would be long-term process. At the national level, there are a set of institutions meant to help with capacity building and these are universities. Universities hold tremendous potential for long-term capacity-building.

Gebru Jember Endalew, Chair of the LDC Group shared his story of being a junior negotiator who over the years received the training and capacity-building to now become Chair of the negotiating bloc. He stressed that capacity-building is extremely important for LDCs in the UNFCCC processes and the implementation of NDCs in countries. Article 11 of the Paris Agreement is essential to building sustainable capacity-building systems in-country. He announced the launch of the Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on Climate Change (LUCCC), a south-south, long-term capacity-building programme comprising 11 universities from the LDCs to exchange knowledge on climate change primarily through training and research. The initiative is led by the International Centre for Climate Change and Development and Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research and Innovation and is in the process of including universities from all 48 LDCs into this network. LUCCC welcomes collaboration from other universities, research institutes and funders .

Mary Robinson, stressed that at the heart of capacity-building is people and activities must respect rights that empower local communities to engage in climate decision making. The solutions to climate change will be delivered by people on the ground – helping them to develop the skills to adapt and to claim their right to development, bringing together local and indigenous knowledge with scientific progress, boosts national and international climate action. Mrs Robinson stressed that building the capacity of women in particular is critical to effective capacity-building which needs to manifest in better gender balance in negotiations, more women into senior positions in this process or to empower local and indigenous women to fulfil their role and be change makers in their community. She applauded the inclusion of the cross cutting issues of gender responsiveness, human rights and indigenous people's knowledge in the Paris Committee on Capacity Building's work plan for 2016-2020.

Mrs Robinson cautioned that climate action, especially mitigation, is increasingly causing human rights abuses. This can take many forms - from disregarding local communities and indigenous people's land rights, to not consulting impacted groups in project development or allowing unsafe labour practices on large scale projects. Addressing human rights is an important capacity gap that needs to be addressed in all climate action. She advised that when we speak about capacity in adaptation, we think about how local communities' knowledge and priorities might best be incorporated into action. Mitigation capacity-building initiatives need to incorporate training to respect land rights and indigenous peoples' voices. She urged Parties to deploy the toolkits for rights based approaches that have been made available by numerous human rights organizations.

Mrs Robinson provided four suggestions to integrate human rights dimensions into capacity-building:

- i) Use the call for submissions for the topic of the Durban Forum in May 2018 to be on 'strengthening capacity to address cross-cutting issues, including gender responsiveness, human rights and indigenous people's knowledge in the implementation of the Paris Agreement'.
- ii) Engage with and support the PCCB task force on cross cutting issues (gender responsiveness, human rights and indigenous peoples' knowledge).
- iii) Use the capacity building portal of the UNFCCC to collate and share resources related to human rights, gender equality and indigenous peoples' knowledge
- iv) At the national level, engage with the national human rights institutions and tap into their knowledge and resources to assist in integrating human rights into climate policy, climate research and climate action.

Matti Nummelin, Co-chair of the PCCB explained that the main task of the PCCB is to identify capacity gaps and needs under the Convention and make recommendations to address these gaps. There are teams within the PCCB that work on issues such as education, gender, human rights, indigenous peoples and the capacity-building portal. The PCCB also works with thematic bodies under the Convention such as the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, Adaptation Committee, Standing Committee on Finance and Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage. PCCB also works to better organize and harmonize the capacity-building work of these bodies.

At COP23, one of the conclusions adopted by the Committee called for identifying and collaborating with institutions relevant to the work of the PCCB which includes universities and human rights organizations. Matti encouraged everyone to engage with the PCCB when it sends out calls for submissions. He ended his speech by expressing that he is keen to listen to the presentations throughout the day and he is looking forward to all the discussions as they will be important for the PCCB.

Mareer Mohamed Husny, Member of TEC explained that the TEC is the policy arm of the Technology Mechanism established in 2010. The TEC undertakes analysis and provides policy recommendations to enhance climate technology development and transfer, through TEC Briefs, guidances, key messages and recommendations to COP. It works closely with key partners such as the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), the PCCB and others.

This year the TEC conducted a preliminary study on endogenous capacities and technologies, drawing on a wide range of case studies, which can be found here - http://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc/_StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/tn_meetings/66d97e6cb3594b2cb3cd6f2e5d3c7aba/f7385a9b66db40aba98e08470abc11.pdf

Initial findings of the study concluded that:

- Participatory approach was key in the planning and implementation phases
- Capacity building and training needs to take various forms that retain in-country capacity
- Creation of new local economies - essential to empower social capital and boost community ownership

The TEC further explored the concept of endogenous capacities and technologies and reviewed various Convention process. This work uncovered that there is a lack of common understanding of what constitutes endogenous capacities and technologies, and ways to develop and enhance them. As a follow-up work, the TEC is now looking at what the elements and features of endogenous capacities and technologies and how endogenous capacities and technologies could be enhanced and developed. The TEC team is reaching out to other bodies, including PCCB, CTCN, Adaptation Committee, Least Developed Countries Expert Group, GEF and GCF to get their input on the features of endogenous capacities that retain capacities in developing countries. Mareer ended his talk by emphasizing that the TEC is very happy to be engaged with this event.

Saleemul Huq shared that the LUCCC initiative was born out of the work that was already being done by Southern universities on community-based adaptation. One of the expertises that universities in the South can offer others is this expertise and welcomes collaboration from other universities who wish to work with the most vulnerable communities and empower them.

The LUCCC is also working on adaptation technologies and ICCCAD has recently published a compendium of adaption technologies used in Bangladesh which can be found here - <http://www.icccad.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Adaptation-Technology-in-Bangladesh-Gobeshona-Sub-group.pdf>

For more information on the LUCCC initiative, please visit - <http://www.icccad.net/luccc/>

Session 1: Adaptation capacity-building initiatives for the implementation of nationally determined contributions

Host: International Network of Climate Change Centers of Excellence and Think Tanks for Capacity Building (INCCETT 4CB)

Facilitator: Steffen Bauer, The German Development Institute (DIE).

Presenters:

- Mohamed Boussaid, 4C Maroc/GIZ
- Ibon Galarrega, Basque Centre for Climate Change (BC3)
- Åsa Gerger Swartling, Stockholm Environment Insitute (SEI)
- David Levai, Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales (IDDRI)
- Steffen Bauer, The German Development Institute (DIE)

Mohamed Boussaid from 4CMaroc and GIZ began by stressing that capacity-building is at the heart of

the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The goal of the INCCETT 4CB network is to coordinate and bring coherence between think tanks and centres of excellence working on climate change. The network aims to catalyze climate action for the design and implementation of NDCs in all countries, through enhanced South-South-North collaboration between think tanks and centers of excellence.

Members of the network include both Southern and Northern think tanks and research centres such as: 4C Maroc, Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research, Basque Centre for Climate Change, Rede Clima, International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), National Center for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation, Consortium of Finnish Universities, Centre for Climate and Resilience Research, International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), IDDRI, SEI and DIE. The network is open to new members joining the initiative.

The initiative has five main areas of work which include:

1. Exploring new models for building capacity, capitalizing on existing research, knowledge and training capacities
2. Promoting continuous engagement of think tanks and centers of excellence in the design and implementation of NDCs
3. Enhancing collaboration between think tanks and centers of excellence in to ensure that research, knowledge and training are of greatest relevance to policy-makers
4. Contributing to existing international and regional initiatives on NDC design and implementation
5. Developing approaches and tools to assess the effectiveness of capacity building activities.

For more information, please visit: <http://www.4c.ma>

Ibon Galarrega from BC3 outlined the aim of the centre which is to understand the needs of the policy makers through conducting tailored research studies. The institution is involved in applied policy research using state of the art methods/ knowledge to assess decision making. One area of research is better understanding how do we understand risk in policy making. In most cases, technical experts tell policy makers what the risk is and based on that the policymakers make their decisions. There remains gaps in our knowledge on how much risk is the regional government willing to accept. Based on a scenario building model in Latin America on flood risks we can evaluate the amount of risk the governments are willing to accept.

Another area of research Ibon shared is designing indicators that help understand if climate adaptation plans are credible, based on a conceptual framework for credibility assessment.

For more information, please visit: <http://www.bc3research.org/>

Åsa Gerger Swartling from SEI gave an overview of adaptation related capacity-building projects that SEI is involved in. As part of the Independent Research Forum, SEI is supporting institutional capacity development through informal retreats for networks of policy makers. The institute supports the Sustainable Amazon Network, research-policy-practice network working to strengthen land-use sustainability in the Brazilian Amazon which undertakes a lot of local level capacity-building with communities. SEI has developed a tool called Water Evaluation and Planning (WEAP) to support regional and national urban and water planners make better informed decisions on water (including the process from data collection through to developing climate scenarios. Women are involved in these trainings. Asa also shared insights into the WeAdapt platform which is a knowledge management portal on adaptation

research, decision making and planning. The portal allows practitioners, researchers and policy-makers to share and access credible, high-quality information and connect with one another.

Specifically with regards to NDC implementation, SEI is involved with national dialogues on climate and development action in collaboration with Swedish government and the NDC partnership in seven African capitals and some forthcoming Asian capitals. These dialogues and round table discussions are to be hosted at Swedish embassies and include local policy and decision makers, relevant business leaders, private sector and local think tanks, civil society and NGOs. SEI is also developing a framework for user oriented climate services which will be translated into an online guidance for policymakers, climate providers and other users to make more informed decisions on adaptation and disaster resilience.

For more information, please visit <https://www.sei-international.org/>

David Levai shared IDDRI's upcoming work on how metrics, adaptation pathways and transboundary effects can contribute towards tracking adaptation progress in NDCs. If the progress of the NDCs is to be evaluated, it is important to track adaptation. IDDRI's work on adaptation progress includes two or three indicators at the national level that focus on the process of building resilience and anticipation and results. The organization's work on adaptation pathways looks at the sequences of actions/policies that enhance long-term. These pathways stem from the thinking that decisions made today should look at where we want to be in the future and decisions be coherent along the pathway. There is a crucial need now to concretely integrate the gradual changes perspective (e.g. sea-level rise) into today's action/policy and enhance territories' flexibility to deal with climate and societal uncertainty.

IDDRI's research on transboundary effects explores national policies that have impacts (both positive and negative) beyond a country's borders. The organization is working to understand key cascading, transboundary effects and developing the possible solutions at the regional and international governance level that fosters cooperation.

For more information, please visit: <http://www.iddri.org/>

To look at DIE's work on capacity-building please visit - <https://www.die-gdi.de>

In response to the panel, session participants mentioned:

1. Adaptation metrics - The COP22 Presidency in 2016 organized two conferences on adaptation metrics to date. A platform for adaptation metrics has been established by the University Mohammed VI Polytechnic in Ben Guerir, Morocco. We can also expect a massive open online course on adaptation metrics.
2. The issue of modelling, assessing different levels of risk and scenarios based on carbon pathways is very challenging for LDCs. Planning for medium and long term for the National Adaptation Plans and NDCs using scenarios is almost impossible in some LDCs as data, capacities and expertise are not available.
3. The work presented on adaptation metrics and adaptation pathways are important not just at the national level, but also in relation to the adaptation goal under the UNFCCC. The collective assessment of adaptation pathways is important for the work of the Adaptation Committee.
4. The PCCB in its workplan is encouraged to collaborate with relevant expertise and institutions doing work on capacity-building and will now have a place in website for these institutions to put up relevant information on the work they are doing.
5. Scholars and researchers from developing countries do have capacity, and knowledge, but there are very few numbers published in Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports.

Capacity-building needs to focus on getting them published in these reports and enhancing knowledge on emerging issues on climate change.

6. Capacity-building is not one-sided, both Northern and Southern think tanks need to work together to identify a common vision of what the future of adaptation would look like. Constant exchanges, having a common understanding, learning by doing, visiting Southern countries is a way for Southern and Northern think tanks to build their mutual capacities.
7. The link between policy and research was stressed, results from science need to be translated in a way that is understood and used by policymakers and decision makers and the partners in the INCCETT 4CB network are working to bridge this gap and looking to collaborate with others.

Session 2: Agriculture, youth, academic and mitigation capacity-building initiatives for the implementation of nationally determined contributions

Facilitated by: Masroora Haque, Balsillie School of International Affairs (BSIA) and IIED

Presenters:

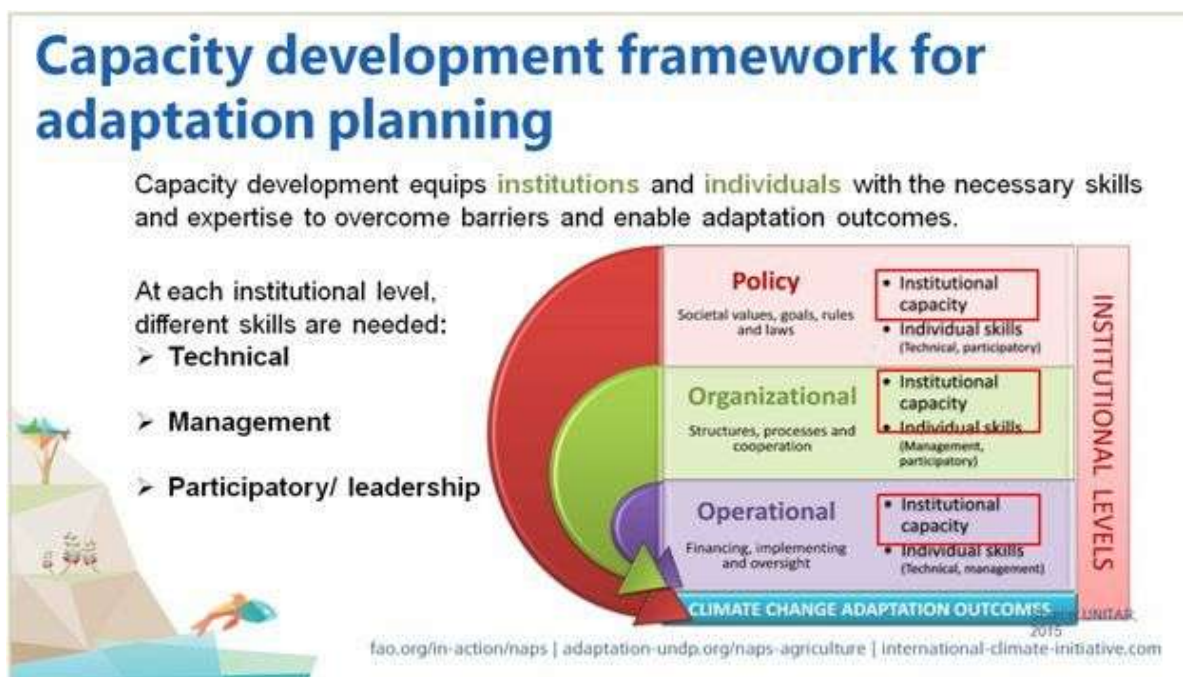
- Julia Wolf, Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
- Mizan Khan, North South University
- Erin Roberts, Youth Leadership Initiative
- Dominique Souris and Ana Gonzales Guerrero, Youth Climate Lab
- Emelia Holdaway, Ricardo
- Caroline Uriarte, National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)

Julia Wolf shared her experiences with the UNDP and FAO joint program titled "Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)" and tied in how lessons from the NAP process can be used for NDC implementation as well. The objectives of the NAPs are to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, and to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, into all levels of development activities. NDCs and NAPs are intrinsically linked, including in agriculture. The capacity gaps and needs of NDCs and NAPs, with regards to adaptation, are likely to be similar. Both NAPs and NDCs involve similar institutions and stakeholders in their formulation and implementation and similar planning processes and policies are needed for to delivery results. Capacity-building is a fundamental part of the entire process to formulate and implement NAPs and is a pillar for achieving strategic, country-adaptation planning processes.

Capacity-building needs to form an integral part of the entire NAP process, from formulation, to implementation and monitoring. It is an essential requisite for developing strategic, medium- to long-term NAPs, incl. at sector level. Institutional capacity development can help achieve both NDC and NAP objectives, including in Ministries of Agriculture. Capacity assessments, carried out at the outset of NAP processes, can help inform the full NAP process and ensure adequate capacity development at sector level. Some of the priority areas for NAP capacity-building include prioritising and appraising adaptation options and monitoring and evaluation. Capacity development provides institutions and individuals with the necessary skills and expertise to overcome barriers and enable adaptation outcomes. Different skills

are needed at each institutional level, between policy, organization and operational and must incorporate the needs of indigenous and local people.

Figure 2: FAO's Capacity-development framework for adaptation planning (Source: FAO)



Dr Mizan R Khan from North South University in Bangladesh has co-authored a book titled Paris Framework for Climate Change Capacity Building: Time for A Fresh Approach with himself, J Timmons Roberts, Saleemul Huq and Victoria Hoffmeister which due to be available on March 8, 2018 in Routledge. The book challenges the existing model of capacity building, which is short term, consultancy based, donor driven and input driven was challenged in this book. The book outlines a new framework for capacity-building which includes definitions, what capacity-building should try to achieve, the types and dimensions of capacity-building, capacity utilization and retention. The central argument of the book is that universities should be the central hub of capacity-building and respond to "demand-side" issues. This means universities should conduct work that is grounded in the realities of climate change, responding to policy and societal issues.

Lessons from reviewing capacity-building clauses from other multilateral processes has revealed that country ownership, long-term funding support and mutual interest are key to success. The book includes experiences of different countries, multilateral and bi-lateral agencies conducting capacity-building activities and capacity building for transparency.

For a link to the book, please click - <https://www.crcpress.com/The-Paris-Framework-for-Climate-Change-Capacity-Building/Khan-Roberts-Huq-Hoffmeister/p/book/9781138896642>

Erin Roberts stressed that capacity-building has cascading effects. Achieving the global goals and the goals of the Paris Agreement will require leadership at all levels. Every country has a talented pool of

young people who are keen and able to promote climate action, but need opportunities. The Climate Leadership Initiative aims to develop the next generation of climate change leaders. The impact these young leaders can make will be increased with access to training and opportunities for networking and gaining work experience. The Climate Leadership Initiative includes the following components:

- Fellowship program for 24 young leaders: 8 from LDCs, 8 from Africa and 8 from SIDS
- Two Climate Leadership Academies per year
- Mentorship and training throughout the year
- Opportunities to develop skills through internships at the UNFCCC
- Leadership Network to foster professional connections and to engage past fellows in mentorship

The initiative invites feedback on the concept and is looking for collaborators. Please contact Erin at roberts.erin@gmail.com if you wish to know more about the initiative.

Dominique Souris and **Ana Gonzales Guerrero** shared their research on youth engagement with the UNFCCC process and the work of the Youth Climate Lab (YCL). YCL is a youth for youth incubator for ideas and actions on intergenerational collaboration for climate change. Through engaging with diverse networks of youth, a workshop at SB 46 and consultants with key stakeholders, YCL has found that the climate and ambition that youth are calling for are not reflected in the current processes. There are limited formal networks connecting Global North youth with those from the South. Youth from the North are disproportionately represented in the UNFCCC processes. Research concluded that there are limited channels connecting youth and negotiators and youth are dangerously disenfranchised and uninformed from the decision-making process which will determine their future.

To bridge this gap, YCL has two main streams of work climate policy and climate entrepreneurship. YCL's work on climate policy aims to elevate the role of youth in climate policy. Projects under the climate policy work include:

- Youth climate mentorship program - connecting youth with policy-makers, negotiators and international organizations in a solutions-oriented policy research program
- Youth Negotiator Hub an online platform to demystify the UNFCCC and build capacity for the youth to participate the process
- Seychelles Support Team - a new model for collaboration to train the next generation of negotiators, by connecting national and international youth on a country team to cover negotiations and COP activities

YCL's work on climate entrepreneurship works to develop solutions to support climate entrepreneurs and break down barriers to accessing climate finance. Projects include:

- Supporting climate entrepreneurship - Online tools, connections with funders, representation at the climate negotiations and with governments, contracting opportunities delivering climate entrepreneurship programs
- Climate Innovation - working with partners that engage and develop climate entrepreneurship through climathons around the world

Please visit <https://www.youthclimatelab.org/> for more information

Emelia Holdaway from Ricardo presented the Climate Finance Accelerator (CFA) an initiative that aims to translate NDC policies to project pipelines. The CFA builds countries' capacity to engage with private and concessional sources of finance to accelerate implementation of their NDCs. The Accelerator brought together stakeholders from Mexico, Columbia, Nigeria and Vietnam for five days in London to work with commercial bankers to develop financing propositions for NDC projects. Columbia was partnered with BNP Paribas, Mexico with HSBC, Nigeria with Deutsche Asset Management and Vietnam participated as an observer. This model for collaboration created a productive dialogue between financiers and policymakers and focused on tangible 'deal' opportunities in the agriculture, energy and transport sectors.

Prior to the five working days in London, CFA spent several months in the four countries to prioritise the sectors and projects that needed financing and built the capacity of stakeholders to understand financing for NDCs and a climate investment plan. National stakeholders such as national and sub national policymakers, project managers and the national private sector got together to come up with ideas to bring to the financiers in London. This capacity-building and preparation that happened in the countries prior to the workshop in London increased the confidence of policy makers to present their ideas to commercial banks in London. They were able to further improve the bankability of their projects through direct dialogue with investors in London. The CFA initiative saw international investors begin to appreciate how NDCs can be converted into attractive investment opportunities. Another lesson learned from the initiative is that skilled and experienced intermediaries will play a central role in ensuring the financing needed for NDC implementation materializes.

Given the Climate Finance Accelerator's success in bringing the private sector financiers in, the initiative is looking to bring in more countries to replicate the experience of Mexico, Colombia, Nigeria and Vietnam. For more information, please visit - <https://ee.ricardo.com/climate-finance-accelerator>

Caroline Uriarte from NREL presented the Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP). LEDS GP is a network of public and private practitioners and institutions delivering Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) – locally, nationally and internationally. The partnership's mission is to harness the collective knowledge and resources of governments, donors and international organizations and practitioners in scaling up and strengthening implementation of climate-resilient low emission development around the world. It achieves this mission through robust regional platforms and global working groups who enable peer learning and technical collaboration in priority areas defined by the participating developing countries in each regional platform. Activities of the partnership includes:

- Peer learning approach - including innovative topic-specific communities of practice, global and regional workshops, webinars and matchmaking services
- Multi-country and institutional collaboration – including early mover support on innovative, pioneering and replicable approaches
- Targeted expert advisory support and training
- Sharing of knowledge materials, tools, guides, case examples and best practices

LEDS GP has a growing membership including over 2,000 practitioners 350 institutions in 118 countries working towards low carbon strategies. The partnership works through a distributed model which is comprised of regional hubs with their own steering committee in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe/Eurasia. LEDS GP members can engage in a variety of ways, including participating in events, receiving training and advisory support, joining early mover projects and communities of practice, and contributing to case studies, tool kits, and other resources.

For more information, please visit <http://ledsgp.org>

In response to the panel, session participants discussed:

1. Evaluation for capacity-building projects has revealed that there are few capacity supply systems have been left behind in the country that will create new capacity and sustain capacity-building over time. Some exceptions include collaboration and transfer of knowledge between universities and meteorological offices in the Global South and North.
2. The energy and capacity for youth is encouraging even for senior professionals. A youth group in Gambia has planted one million trees within one year and started a weekly radio program educating the country on how to combat climate change.
3. The Durban Forum and these Capacity-Building Days are two entrance points for youth to continue engaging on discussions on enhancing capacities for youth.
4. Banks participated in the CFA pro-bono, but they benefitted from understanding the NDC process and face-to-face interaction with project proponents. Banks have to be careful about conflict of interest and may not be able to go into a country and start supporting the government in developing projects. The facilitator like the CFA can help engage commercial banks with governments as an entry point for banks to get involved in NDC financing in developing countries. We need to be mindful that projects may not always come away with immediate funding.
5. When engaging with stakeholders from diverse backgrounds and who use a different language, e.g. policymakers and bankers, it is important to think about doing more focused training with policymakers to better understand the language of financiers and banks.
6. NDCs need to align with long term strategies and pathways to reach the goal of a low-carbon economy and need to be communicated as long-term mechanisms as well. LEDS GP is exploring options to collaborate with the 2050 Pathways Platform to work on that specific linkage connecting shorter and longer term strategies. In the financial sector, banks need to show that their projects align with the NDCs, and the right technologies and knowledge of the political economy can help countries to achieve that long term goal.

Session 3: Tracking and measuring capacity-building initiatives for the implementation of nationally determined contributions

Facilitator

J. Timmons Roberts, Climate and Development Lab, Brown University

Presenters

- Yamide Dagnet, World Resources Institute (WRI)
- Timo Leiter, GIZ
- Hanna Reuter, Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement/GIZ

J. Timmons Roberts began by stating that one of the core tenets of the Paris Agreement is that it requires more reporting on both adaptation and mitigation actions and developing countries are going to need the capacity to do that more effectively.

Hanna Reuter from GIZ and the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PAPTA) emphasized that transparency has always been a key building block of the climate regime. The Paris Agreement established the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) which aims to provide a clear

understanding of climate action, progress towards NDC implementation, adaptation, clarity on support provided and received and to inform the global stocktake. In-country monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) gives governments the information they need for climate planning, more effective stakeholder engagement and political buy-in. Also, participating in the process of data collection, analysis and reporting in itself helps to build in-country capacities. At the global level, transparency helps to improve NDC development, revision and tracking and builds on the existing MRV/ M&E frameworks in countries.

Hanna shared the various tools and guidance that GIZ has developed for transparency of mitigation. All tools are published on the website of the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA). These tools include the following:

- Stocktaking Tool: helps to identify, prioritize and plan fields of action for mitigation and setup transparency arrangements
- Biennial Update Report (BUR) Template: a template that countries can fill in order to prepare their BUR
- MRV Tool: guides mitigation professionals through a brief step-by-step process on developing an MRV-System. Also includes references to relevant information, instruments, and publications
- Good Practice Database: comprehensive database with good practices, case studies on how climate policies and actions are being designed and implemented in different countries/sectors

Hanna also introduced the NDC Helpdesk of the NDC Support Cluster which provides short-term, flexible assistance for developing countries in overcoming a specific barrier of NDC implementation.

The Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPA) funded by the Federal Environment Ministry of Germany (BMUB) aims to strengthen the capacities of partner countries to successfully implement climate policy, reduce greenhouse gases and increase adaptive capacity. The SPA project supports three initiatives which are the IKI NDC Support Cluster, NDC Partnership, and the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement.

PAPTA is a platform that was launched in 2010 (previously under the name Partnership on Mitigation and MRV) with the aim of promoting ambitious climate action through practical exchange and political dialogue between countries on enhanced climate transparency. It serves as a safe space for negotiators and practitioners to engage in political dialogue on climate transparency. It also offers peer-to-peer exchanges, technical workshops and has a collection of knowledge products through its website. PAPTA's regional and technical workshops are spaces to have a dialogue and build capacity around issues identified in the negotiations without the formal institutional structures of the UNFCCC. It is a flexible, demand-driven agenda to complement the negotiations.

For more information, please visit:

- Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement: www.transparency-partnership.net
- Information Matters: www.transparency-partnership.net/network/information-matters
- Helpdesk of the NDC Support Cluster: www.ndc-cluster.net/helpdesk
- NDC Partnership: <http://ndcpartnership.org/>

Timo Leiter explained that unlike mitigation evaluation, there is no universal success metric for adaptation, which makes monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of adaptation more context-specific and

difficult to measure and compare. To determine the effectiveness of adaptation actions we need to look at outcomes and not just outputs. Impact evaluations are one way of assessing adaptation progress.

Article 7 of the Paris Agreement explicitly mentions monitoring, evaluation and learning from adaptation activities. There are many capacity-building activities and trainings happening around the world, but implementation is so far mainly focusing on monitoring rather than evaluation. Evaluations of the effectiveness of these activities need to be done more often, and GIZ developed a guidebook on how impact evaluation techniques can be applied to adaptation projects. M&E of adaptation does not necessarily have to be a complex procedure, sometimes it can be a simple follow up several years after the initial activity.

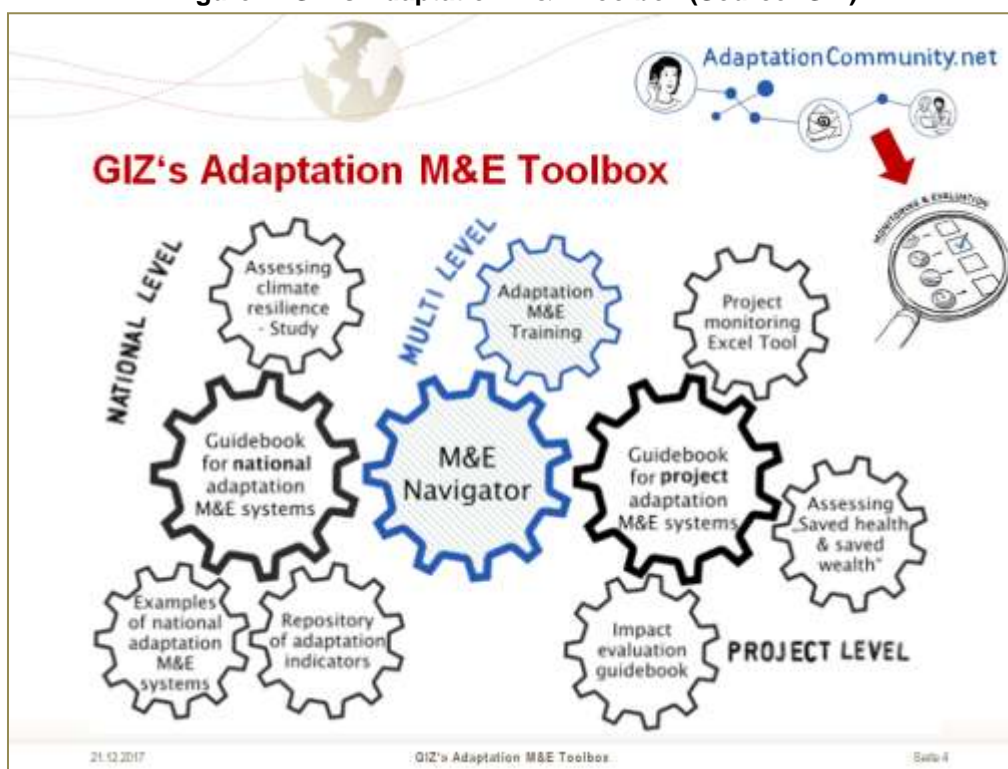
An example from Tanzania was shared about a climate change training given to Tanzanian local government officials by the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) to mainstream climate change into development plans. The evaluation assessed whether local development plans and budgets three years later had indeed considered climate change adaptation

GIZ is providing on a number of tools to help practitioners at the country level, the project level and across levels to develop adaptation-specific M&E systems. These tools were developed in a participatory manner with government partners and implementing organisations along with cooperation partners including UNDP and UNU. GIZ also developed an on-demand, tailored training course on adaptation M&E for the national level or the project level. These M&E trainings have been done in Benin, Bolivia, Mexico, Grenada, Morocco, South Africa and Thailand.

GIZ also published a series of climate change policy briefs on adaptation M&E and factsheets describing the national adaptation M&E systems of 15 countries. For more information, please visit:

- Adaptation M&E toolbox: <http://www.adaptationcommunity.net/monitoring-evaluation/>
- Climate change policy briefs on adaptation M&E:
<http://www.adaptationcommunity.net/monitoring-evaluation/policy-briefs/>
- GIZ submission on adaptation indicators: http://unfccc.int/documentation/submissions_from_non-party_stakeholders/items/7482.php
- UNEP Adaptation Gap Report 2017 about adaptation progress at global level:
<https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report>

Figure 2: GIZ's Adaptation M&E Toolbox (Source: GIZ)



Yamide Dagnet from WRI argued that capacity and transparency are linked in three ways:

1. Transparency is a capacity-building tool and should not be looked at as a burdensome process
2. We need to assist countries to meet the transparency requirements and simply to be more transparent at the domestic level
3. We need to ensure that the capacity-building is sustainable and track the effect of capabilities accordingly

WRI, along with a consortium of partners called Project for Advancing Climate Transparency (PACT) have published two papers on the Enhanced Transparency Framework: Reporting under the Paris Agreement and Review under the Paris Agreement. The publications demonstrate how transparency can be a capacity-building tool, build ownership and assist in designing a domestic and international system that enables countries to go further faster in their climate goals. The consortium is further producing next year a series of papers on the design of what is commonly called "the Paris Rulebook". This includes papers on the global stocktake, compliance, accounting, which will inform two major flagship research material: a report on capacity-building and a paper bringing the various elements of the Paris Rulebook together with the goal of being used as a benchmark for negotiators.

With regards to capacity-building for transparency in NDC implementation, Yamide noted the following:

- *Institutional capacity* - Building institutional memory and capacity, not just individual capacity to strengthen capacity-building for transparency in the implementation of NDCs. Individual capacities are often lost when those who have received the training and support leave the organization. Organizations need to build tools to store and record information that helps to build

transparency systems that are retained within the organization. Capacity building needs to utilize the institutional and legislative frameworks in country.

- *Peer exchange, including south-south exchanges* - knowledge sharing and learning between southern institutes could also be beneficial in helping countries strengthen their transparency requirements under the NDCs.
- *Indicators* - Tracking for capacity-building needs to go beyond indicators such as number of people who attended a workshop and track the type of engagement with the stakeholders. Countries need to map and prioritise stakeholders from national to local levels. It is difficult to prescribe specific indicators to assess capacity-building for transparency, especially quantitative indicators. Qualitative information might be more useful such as reporting success and failures with transparency and sharing these across countries.
- *Access to finance* is an important area of capacity-building for NDC implementation and training programs on finance could be helpful
- *Timing* - Global progress made on capacity-building and tracking needs to be aligned with the timing of global stock take, transparency cycles under the Paris Agreement rulebook and the GEF replenishment cycles.

For more information on WRI's work on transparency, please visit: <https://www.wri.org/tags/transparency> or the Project for Advancing Climate Transparency (PACT): <http://www.wri.org/our-work/project/project-advancing-climate-transparency-pact>

In response to the panel, session participants discussed:

1. Impacts of adaptation projects are the most important aspects of projects that ideally we would like to measure, but impacts are typically seen only years after the projects are over and may not be tracked over time. Impacts are also being influenced by a number of factors external to a project so causality to project interventions cannot always be easily determined. Universities hold tremendous potential for tracking the impacts of adaptation actions beyond the lifetime of individual projects. Universities offer a long-term solution to monitoring the impacts of projects. Students can collect data and monitor the impacts of projects if given guidance and an agreed set of indicators. The LUCCC is offering donors to engage any of the universities in its network as a partner and allocate a budget to build capacity to monitor the impacts of adaptation. Universities could teach a course relevant to measuring the impacts of adaptation, collect information required and conduct the research. This could provide long-term continuity of measuring the impacts of projects and gather valuable data.
2. The amount of funding dedicated to M&E differs between projects and needs to be seen in relation to the utility and need of information generated through M&E. One of the main gaps of project evaluation is that once funding is over, so is the M&E of the results of the project. Empirical impact evaluations in particular are rather costly. The challenge would be to convince donors to dedicate a sufficient budget for evaluations after projects have ended.
3. The degree of cooperation among networks has increased over the years. Networks are finding synergies, avoiding duplication and learning from each other. When involving a joint initiative such as the LUCCC network to carry out impact evaluations, it would be important to identify a role for each organization in the network.
4. The need for French translations and French guides for Francophone countries. Most of GIZ's M&E guidebooks are published in French and Spanish. PACTA's peer-exchanges and working groups are clustered around languages such as French and Portuguese.

Session 4: Panel Discussion - How can the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building contribute to implementing NDCs?

Hosted by: Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB)

Facilitated by: Ari Huhtala, PCCB

Panelists:

- Mohamed Nbou, Co-chair, PCCB
- Crispin d’Auvergne, Saint. Lucia, Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and PCCB Member
- Jukka Uosukainen, Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)
- Maria Socorro Manguiat, National Environmental Law Unit, UNEP
- Clare Shakya, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

The panel began with Ari Huhtala posing critical questions on the role of the PCCB in implementing the NDCs to the panelists.

What could the PCCB do to serve the negotiations?

Mohamed Nbou, Co-chair of the PCCB reiterated that the objective of the PCCB is to address the gaps and needs in the current and emerging implementation needs of countries and further enhance capacity-building efforts. It is a coordinating body for work on capacity-building. He shared that the PCCB is currently working on a guideline to assess the gaps and mapping the capacity needs of Parties.

How and where is the PCCB best placed to support countries such as SIDS?

Crispin d’Auvergne argued that the PCCB is a “concentrator” - it looks at critical capacity needs and places particular focus on the needs to assist countries to implement their NDCs. For example, baseline assessments, economic studies are the kinds of work countries need capacity for to implement their NDCs. The PCCB is a kind of "accumulator" - pulling work from the CTCN, Least Developed Countries Expert Group, to highlight the best practices and lessons learned, and helping to diffuse that to other countries. The PCCB is also a kind of "dispatcher" - disseminating solutions emerging on specific questions and issues on capacity building. The PCCB portal is an important communications mechanism, disseminating the work of the PCCB and ensuring that the communications messages are available publicly.

What are the concerns and issues that countries are facing with regards to capacity-building and how might we try to address them?

Clare Shakya attributed IIED’s work with the Least Developed Countries Group in shaping the organization’s thinking on capacity-building. Practitioners first need to define for whom and what they are building capacities for. Those working in climate and development need to be clear on the value they are creating with their work on capacity-building and the shift that needs to happen. This shift means moving away from the international agencies providing capacity-building to building systems, skills and ultimately changing the way climate and development world works.

Clare noted that talking about only capacity-building misses vital elements of the capacity-building process and practitioners need to look the following three concepts:

- Competence - individual skills, knowledge and strength. The LUCCC initiative is important in this because it will build future leaders and the leaders of today to build their skill sets
- Capabilities - systems that allow you to innovate, create solutions and create delivery mechanisms that are owned by the country
- Capacity - the above two elements combined will start to create the ability to do things in volume and at the scale required to achieve real impacts

Capacity-building also needs to look at distributed action that supports and creates leadership at the national and sub national level among state and non-state actors and results in a strong focus on ownership. If an international agency is working with LDCs to build capacity, they must ensure that their legacy is to leave behind systems, processes, skills that makes sure they are not needed next year.

What questions does the CTCN consider when providing practical support to countries and how can the PCCB help the work of the CTCN?

Jukka Uosukainen commented that the CTCN, an established body of the Convention, is currently serving developing countries on technical issues and concerns. At the moment the CTCN is providing technical assistance to 80 countries and has noticed that developing countries are eager to implement their NDCs. Countries are queuing up to the CTCN for support, and asking all the right questions such as how can they enhance their legislation, regulation, norms and standards to create a market or a level playing field for technologies to be developed in country or to be transferred. They further need assistance on selecting and prioritizing new technologies appropriate to their country context that can then be upscaled. However, developing countries are not getting the answers or services they need. CTCN is a small body and the resources dedicated to it are not sufficient to respond to all requests. Jukka sees a space for bi-lateral and multilateral agencies to fill the gap in technologies requested and provide the solutions needed in developing countries. There seems to be a coordination and awareness gap, because much of the technologies and solutions can be provided by bi-lateral and international agencies who have the resources and technical assistance to provide capacity-building.

Jukka advised that if the PCCB decides to meet with developing countries and engage them directly, national focal points need to be trained and given guidelines so that they can articulate their needs properly. Once countries submit their capacity needs, the capacity-building mechanism has to be ready to serve and respond to these needs.

Donors want to see quantitative, measureable impacts of the support they are providing. The challenge is to measure quantitatively activities that are on the upstream - activities such as strengthening institutions, building technology roadmaps or doing feasibility studies. CTCN is using intended and anticipated impacts to measure their work.

Capacity and technology cannot work without financing and CTCN is collaborating with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to match the services of the Technology Mechanism with the operational needs of the Financial Mechanism. CTCN has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the GCF to design a capacity-building package that helps countries to streamline their access and access GCF readiness financing. The CTCN is open to collaborating with the PCCB if it wishes to partner with the Technology Mechanism.

What are your concerns and messages to this community?

Maria Socorro Manguiat elaborated that her law unit in UN Environment assists developing countries in reviewing legislation, formulating legislation and other issues relating to implementation. There is an increasing recognition of legal frameworks in the NDC process. The NDCs are a long term and cyclical process and if this process is not anchored in law, the momentum for climate action will be lost. NDCs present a good opportunity to tie in all the multilateral environmental treaties countries have signed up to, saving time and efforts for countries with limited capacities and resources to implement treaties. NDC implementation is a broad, intersectoral approach and requires looking at laws outside of the traditional environment legislation, it includes energy laws, investment laws, taxation, etc. This is building the capacity of climate change practitioners as well as those implementing NDCs as practitioners are having to understand these laws and how laws relate to NDC implementation.

UNEP is building two online toolkits to help countries implement NDCs:

- Assess the state of country legislation in regard to climate change and identify potential gaps
- A legal service portal developed with the Legal Response Initiative to link those to need legal assistance with those who can provide support

The PCCB could advise the legal community on priority areas where they need assistance.

What are the three capacity gaps in terms of cross cutting issues across countries?

Clare reiterated that it is first important to identify what we are building capacity for. Donors are often concerned about the value for money for the investments made in capacity-building, so they need to understand better the needs and context of the country first. For a country that has a government capable of delivering services, the capacity that needs to be built is the foresight and ability to adjust programs in light of climate change. For countries reliant on project based approaches, capacities need to be built around multi stakeholder processes, improving governance of decision making that reflect the most effective action on climate and then begin to build the systems to carry those decisions forward. Skills, foresight, getting the governance systems right, understanding what the country is trying to achieve and how can international partners support that are important components of capacity-building. Countries need bespoke support that really changes how things are done from the traditional way.

From an island perspective, what are the three gaps in capacity-building?

Crispin responded that money for value is also an issue similar to value for money. Sometimes the resources given by donors are not sufficient to deliver a top-notch product. Island countries have competent people, but it is an issue of numbers - governments do not necessarily employ a lot of staff. One of the critical issues people are struggling with is getting staff who can prepare good projects catering to the ever-evolving needs of the donor community. The other issue is people who can take these projects and make them bankable. Another gap in capacity-building is understanding how islands can get stakeholders such as civil society and private sector involved in NDC implementation.

What are the gaps in capacity-building with regards to NDC implementation for African countries?

Mohamed shared that Morocco organized a dialogue on NDC implementation in Africa. The conference has identified the three issues where African countries need capacity-building to implement NDCs:

- Transparency - the monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) process is still unknown to many countries
- Bankable projects - countries need assistance in developing bankable projects
- Finance frameworks

Are there specific gaps that have emerged more than others that the panelists have observed?

Jukka mentioned that developing countries need to better focus on their priorities and develop strong requests that CTCN can support, and not include every sector or action that needs capacity-building. CTCN assists with a technology roadmap that identifies the role of government, private sectors, local financial institutions and academia and this package helps countries secure international financing and support.

Another gap identified includes the need to make business cases out of technology needs and climate action. His interaction with the GCF has shown that there is a need to develop revolving funding mechanisms as the GCF Board is looking for those kind of projects.

Maria highlighted that information sharing between countries going through similar experiences with developing legislation is a major capacity gap that needs to be addressed. That is why UN Environment is trying to promote South-South cooperation and is developing a tool that shows what countries with similar profiles are doing in terms of legislation and institutions.

NDC implementation involves ministries across sectors to work together and within countries, there is often little communication with different ministries. This has run the risk of regulations being formulated that contradict each other, for e.g.: land use regulation may hinder the way forestry reserves are being built. Disconnect between those who are negotiating climate policy internationally and those who have to translate the policies nationally have also been observed.

Gaps also persist in the actual drafting of the law. Climate policy is complex and cookie cutter approaches do not work.

In response to the panel, session participants highlighted:

1. How can the PCCB's functions be complementary to the compliance committee which is implemented on the basis of capacities? The global stock take will also account for the gaps and needs, and the PCCB might need to consider the added value it can provide with regards to the compliance mechanism.
2. A developing country participant commented that consultants often fly in into the country, carry out their work, write a report which nobody knows how to implement. There is no knowledge transfer between consultants and researchers/universities. Universities in developing countries offer highly trained, high competency professionals who have knowledge of emerging issues. Current capacity-building practices are not using the expertise in country to carry on the work done by consultants and there needs to be a way to use the human resources available in developing countries such as universities and researchers. Universities can be that medium for knowledge transfer.
3. Consultants themselves are not the issue, the issue is that the current capacity-building does not require that they leave anything behind in developing countries. There is a large network of researchers, scholars and universities called the RINGO constituency who could be a resource to the PCCB in between the COPs. RINGO members can offer information, address gaps that can then be accumulated and disseminated as the PCCB needs.

Final comments from the panelists:

Jukka - Capacities do exist in developing countries, but many governments, even the more resourced developing countries, cannot pay their researchers and seek financial resources from the CTCN. The CTCN's mandate is not to provide funding but technology support. Perhaps the PCCB can provide guidance on how to increase funding from donors so that in-country capacities are utilized properly.

For information on CTCN's Progress report, visit - https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/www.ctc-n.org/files/resources/2017_ctcn_progress_report.pdf

For CTCN webinars, <https://www.ctc-n.org/news-multimedia/recorded-webinars> and publications <https://www.ctc-n.org/news-events/ctcn-publications>

Click here for CTCN's Incubator Program: <https://www.ctc-n.org/capacity-building/request-incubator>

Clare suggested that the PCCB can set the standard and say that every organization has to use in-country capacity.

Maria suggested that PCCB could then provide the leads on where the capacity-building can be sourced from, resourced and in what form the capacity can be delivered for the compliance committee.

Mohamed said that the Paris Agreement is clear on the need for transparency in support and transparency in action and the PCCB can help coordinate all the actors dealing with capacity-building. Although a big task, efforts are underway in Morocco to organize all universities working on NDC implementation and agrees that there needs to be more synergies among consultants and universities working on NDC implementation.

Crispin reiterated that the PCCB is supposed to have a bird's eye view of what is happening with capacity-building - create linkages, account for the inflows and outputs and exchange of information. The process under the PCCB allows the Committee them to be visionaries. He agreed that as much as possible, consultants need to leave capacities behind in recipient countries, but noted that qualified in-country people are often very stretched and do not mind getting short-term assistance from consultants. He ended his comments by saying that we cannot underestimate the legal and institutional processes which create the enabling environment for capacities to flourish.

Crispin's chapter on capacity-building in a recent Oxford University publication can be found here: <https://global.oup.com/academic/product/the-paris-agreement-on-climate-change-9780198789338?cc=us&lang=en#>

Concluding session

Facilitated by: Saleemul Huq, ICCCAD/IIED

Panelists

- Lars Ribbe, TH Köln
- Jakob Rhyner, UNU-EHS
- J Timmons Roberts, CDL, Brown University
- Marilyn Averill, Research, Universities Network on Climate Change
- Ayman Cherkaoui, Centre for International Sustainable Development Law (CISDL) and COP22 Presidency

Lars Ribbe shared the work of the Centers for Natural Resources and Development (CNRD) which is a network and knowledge hub for natural resources management and development oriented towards the Agenda 2030. The network is coordinated by TH Köln (University of Applied Sciences). CNRD is a knowledge hub around topics of natural resources, water resources, land resources (ecosystems and biodiversity), renewable energy and resource management in cities. The network is funded by the German government and activities include the following:

- Connect master/PhD programs globally
- A virtual knowledge center
- Foster student, lecturer and researcher exchanges
- Capacity development
- Serves as a science-policy interface
- Transdisciplinary research
- Developing curriculum material
- Research projects

J Timmons Roberts - in conjunction with Mizan Khan, Saleemul Huq and Victoria Hoffmeister, Timmons has co-authored a book on capacity-building titled - Paris Framework for Climate Change Capacity Building: Time for A Fresh Approach due to be released in March 2018 from Routledge. The book looks at the history of capacity-building in various regimes and explores a framework for long-term capacity-building and long-term investments through universities. In the book, the authors reviewed the capacity-building work of aid agencies, multi-lateral agencies and development banks which revealed that each of these organizations defined capacity-building in different ways that aligned with their area of work. The Norwegian Development Agency - NORAD stood out as an example of an aid agency that had worked with universities in many of their projects by building on staff capacities, creating and expanding Masters and PhD programs in developing countries that focused on climate change research and management. The book found variations in the transparency of the databases of projects and project documents.

The book also reviews case studies of universities in Bangladesh, Jamaica and Uganda and the initiatives that universities can undertake in global collaboration in research engagement and problem-based collaboration. Universities in the North can provide access to Southern universities to library holdings, making scholarly work available, providing climate related data, sharing curriculum material, distance learning and student exchanges.

Timmons noted that incentives for faculty are not necessarily designed for this kind of collaborative research work. There needs to be emphasis from the top from Deans, Provosts and Board of Trustees to

engage in existential societal issue such as climate change and putting resources and recognition behind it so that professors and students are able to participate in the policy research.

Marilyn Averill noted that researchers doing the most crucial work on climate change often do not come to the COPs but need to be involved in implementing the Paris Agreement. She is part of the Universities Network on Climate Change (UNCC) that held a preliminary launch at the SBs in May 2017 and will hold a more formal launch in May 2018. The UNCC is intended to serve the academic community, students, Parties and countries at every scale and aims to connect national and local governments with universities. UNCC is a global organization of universities and colleges that focuses on research, practice, and policy development about climate change and capacity building by sharing skills, knowledge, and other resources across disciplinary and geographic boundaries. UNCC will provide opportunities to build capacities of all participants by establishing long-term relationships and encouraging researchers from different universities to work collaboratively on addressing climate change problems. Members include individual academics, institutions, and programs such as the CNRD.

Ayman Cherkaoui highlighted some initiatives of the Moroccan government with regards to capacity-building for the implementation of NDCs. In collaboration with GIZ, the Morocco government has started a project on building the capacity of the private sector so that banks and other financial actors are able to understand climate finance. With non-state actors in Morocco, the COP22 Presidency was eager to promote universities to attend the COPs and collaborate with relevant actors at the conference.

Morocco is going through a process of advanced regionalization and part of this process is the country's efforts to build civil society capacity at the sub national level. A conference in Agadir was held to bring these local stakeholders together to learn about climate change.

Ayman further highlighted that work of the Climate Law and Governance Initiative (CLGI), which is a coalition of different members of the climate law community including think tanks, universities, international organisations, NGOs and law firms. The initiative includes two main activities:

- Climate Law and Governance Day - one-day knowledge sharing event alongside the COP convened a diverse gathering of 270 international experts, scholars, legal practitioners, judges, government delegates, and climate leaders from civil society and the private sector.
- Climate Law and Governance Specialisation Course - certified training course led by international experts on law and governance frameworks to promote the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and NDCs.

For information on CISDL's research on institutional reforms and capacity-building, please go to - <http://www.climatelawgovernance.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/CLGI-Research-Announcement-Countries-stress-the-importance-of-legal-and-institutional-reforms-and-capacity-building.pdf>

Jakob Rhyner - UNU-EHS's work on focuses on environmental risks and the interaction with ecosystems. The institute has been offering a joint two-year Masters course with the University of Bonn since 2013 which includes students from all continents. Students are able to have the academic and UN exposure and affiliation. The institution also offers a summer course on risk management which connects experienced practitioners with students, one taking place in South Africa and one in Bonn. The third program Jakob highlighted was the Early Career Climate Fellowship program in conjunction with the UNFCCC, a training program for young professionals in the UNFCCC who spend part of their time at UNU-EHS sharpening their knowledge on the scientific side. UNU-EHS is not trying to become a mass

education institution with its limited resources, and compete with established universities, but explore new formats and methods to build bridges between different domains.

For information on UNU-EHS's learning and capacity-building, visit:

<https://activities.ehs.unu.edu/ecampus/>

TWIN-SEA: Expert network and twinning institute on climate and societal change for Southeast Asia - Design and Set up of the portal and digital learning environment to support interaction and educational activities of the projects:

- Portal: <http://rs.iciar.lipi.go.id/>
- Learning Management System: <http://rs.iciar.lipi.go.id/elearning/>

With the Pan African University Institute for Water Energy Sciences:

- Development of social and professional platform to support communication, interaction, documents and sharing of experience within the institute community of Practice: <http://pauwes-cop.net/>
- Study on eLearning for Renewable Energy Higher Education in Africa: Role, Potential and Outlook: http://www.euei-pdf.org/sites/default/files/field_publication_file/elearning_for_renewable_energy_higher_education_in_africa_role_potential_and_outlook.pdf

Saleemul Huq drew the event to a close by emphasizing that the need and requirement of building capacity on the ground is paramount and the task is huge. Capacity-building day is meant to bring what is happening in countries on capacity-building to the COP and help the process in the UNFCCC. He hopes that the event can connect those working on capacity-building and improve the outcome of UNFCCC's work on capacity-building.

He thanked the organizers for their efforts, GIZ for the venue, the presenters, panelists and participants for their insightful comments and contributions.

If you wish to participate in next year's event, please email:

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