# Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)

## Capacity development to facilitate coherent implementation of NDCs in the context of national development plans

**Submission of GIZ to the UNFCCC Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)**

**Organization or entity name:**

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

**Type of organization:**

*Please choose as appropriate:*

- ☐ Intergovernmental organization
- ☐ UN and affiliated organization
- ☐ International network, coalition, or initiative
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- ☐ Public sector entity
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**Organization Location**

City: Eschborn and Bonn
Country: Germany

**Scale of operation:**

- ☒ Global
- ☐ Local
- ☐ National
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- ☐ Subregional
- ☐ Transboundary

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

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GIZ works with businesses, civil society actors and research institutions, fostering successful interaction between development policy and other policy fields and areas of activity. The registered offices of GIZ are in Bonn and Eschborn, Germany. In 2019 GIZ generated a business volume around EUR 3,1 billion. GIZ's 22,200 employees work across the globe in some 120 countries.

The ***German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)*** is GIZ's main commissioning party. In the field of climate change, the ***German Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)*** is another important commissioning body. GIZ implements climate change relevant projects with a volume of € 2.7 billion (order backlog 2019), mainly attributable to the two named commissioning parties.

## Executive summary

Progress in **carbon-neutral, resilient development** depends on whether countries strengthen the capacity of their legal and institutional systems, while improving the processes available to negotiate and reconcile divergent interests. Strengthening **capacity development** is one of **GIZ's core competences**. In comparison to a rather linear understanding of the term capacity building, which often focuses exclusively on technical skill enhancement, GIZ envisions **capacity development** as a **systemic process** through which individuals, organizations, and societies mobilize, retain, adapt, and extend their ability to make development sustainable. It is a fundamental process which must be driven by the stakeholders themselves, and which requires a high level of ownership, i.e. identification and commitment, from those involved in achieving the intended changes.

GIZ has a proven track record of delivering highly effective capacity development support. This effectiveness is mainly thanks to the way GIZ works: Its **long-term presence** in partner countries as well as its **multi-level approach** to establish the basis for an in-depth understanding of partner institutions on the national, regional, and local levels.

The Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) call for submission on *"Building capacity to facilitate coherent implementation of NDCs in the context of national development plans"* has inspired GIZ to reflect on the current status of its own knowledge about **successful solutions**, as well as the **key barriers** and capacity **gaps hindering** coherent climate and development action.

With this submission, GIZ primarily intends to serve the thematic interest of the PCCB. GIZ further hopes to trigger learning loops with UNFCCC parties and other implementing organizations. Last but not least, GIZ sees it as a great opportunity to foster its own institutional learning and systemic approach to **advance capacity development for effective climate and development action**.

To this end, GIZ has conducted an internal qualitative survey of more than 20 of its NDC/NAP implementation projects. These present diverse perspectives in terms of type (bilateral and multilateral), commissioners (BMZ, BMU, EU), regions (Africa, Asia, Latin America, Oceania), and sectors (i.e. energy, transport, agriculture, land management).

The results can be synthesized in **ten key messages on successful interventions** which have be derived from GIZ support to climate action in various economic sectors:

1. **Supporting agenda coherence:** Aligning international policy frameworks as well as national agendas creates synergies and fosters effective implementation of climate action.
2. **From planning to action:** Supporting the elaboration of NDC/NAP implementation plans increases access to domestic and international finance and fosters coherent climate action in the economic sectors.
3. **Developing capacities to access international and private climate finance:** Raising awareness of existing funding opportunities, developing capacity to design and formulate proposals, and managing climate funds according to reporting requirements are all key for integrating climate action in sectoral development strategies.
4. **Promoting holistic adaptation and mitigation action:** Capacity development for holistic approaches to adaptation, mitigation, and SDGs helps unlock the power needed for sustainable transitions.
5. **Supporting access to quality data and information:** Quality data and tailor-made climate services are the backbone of all cross-sectoral climate planning processes.

6. **Fostering vertical integration:** To mainstream mitigation and adaptation into different sectors, integrated capacities must be developed at the national, sub-national, and local levels.
7. **Enhancing coordination mechanisms for climate and development:** Functional coordination mechanisms are the basis for successful design, implementation, and evaluation of climate and development agendas.
8. **Promoting a whole-society approach:** Strengthening broad involvement of all relevant stakeholders in communication, planning, and implementation efforts is a prerequisite for successful climate action.
9. **Boosting knowledge management – from bottleneck to success factor:** Knowledge management is a core process of successful capacity development for climate action, and the basis for cooperative learning.
10. **Enhancing climate action through gender:** Ambitious and effective climate action calls for a gender lens on all measures and policies.

To provide effective support, it is crucial to gain a profound understanding of the interests, needs, constraints, and drivers of the **groups whose capacities need to be strengthened**. The main groups of actors for mainstreaming climate action are governmental officials from various sectors at national, province, and local levels; private sector representatives; civil society organizations; and – though often overlooked – national academia.

In its projects, GIZ often takes a role of an **honest broker**, supporting negotiation processes among divergent interest groups, designing and implementing joint learning processes, and facilitating knowledge exchange and management in bilateral, regional, and global projects. In order to coordinate, accelerate, and multiply its efforts, GIZ closely cooperates with **global networks** such as the NDC-Partnership, Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS-GP), Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA), UN Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), and the NAP Global Network, as well as knowledge platforms such as Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) and PANORAMA.

**Systemic capacity development** for coherent climate and development action must be able to integrate the **climate and biodiversity crises** as well as **global trends** that are evolving in parallel. These trends include digitalization and other transformative disruptions within and across sectors, changes in the course and nature of globalization, increased fragility, and the current COVID-19 pandemic.

To prepare for a new level of systemic capacity development in the context of complex challenges, such as climate change, and to further develop the **systemic mindset of its experts** and advisors for new **transformational projects**, GIZ is rolling out a company-wide **Framework on Cooperation and Leadership**, which in turn will make GIZ an even more deeply trusted partner for tackling the climate crisis while fostering sustainable development around the world.

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## List of Abbreviations

| | |
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| AFOLU | Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use |
| BMU | Bundesministeriums für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit |
| BMZ | Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung |
| BTRs | Biennial Transparency Reports |
| BURs | Biennial Update Reports |
| CBA | Cost-benefit analyses |
| CGIAR | Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research |
| COP | Conference of the Parties |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| EbA | Ecosystem-based Adaptation |
| EU | European Union |
| GGKP | Green Growth Knowledge Platform |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gas |
| GIZ | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit |
| ICTU | Information for Clarity, Transparency and Understanding |
| IKI | International Climate Initiative *(Internationale Klimaschutzinitiative*) |
| IUCN | The International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| LEDS | Low Emission Development Strategy |
| LEDS GP | Low Emission Development Strategy Global Practice |
| LT-LEDS | Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy |
| LTS | Long-Term Strategies |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MRV | Measurement, Reporting and Verification |
| NAMA | Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action |
| NAP(s) | National Adaptation Plan(s) |
| NbS | Nature-based Solutions |

| | |
|---|---|
| NDC(s) | Nationally Determined Contribution(s) |
| NDCP | NDC Partnership |
| NDP | National Development Plans |
| OECD-DAC | Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee |
| PATPA | Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement |
| PAGE | Partnership for Action on Green Economy |
| SAPCC | State Action Plan on Climate Change |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SMEs | Small and Medium Enterprises |
| SPA | Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement |
| UNCBD | United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |

# 1. Introduction: GIZ – a strong partner supporting climate action

Progress in **carbon-neutral and resilient development** depends on whether countries manage to strengthen the capacity of their legal and institutional systems, while improving the processes available to negotiate and reconcile divergent interests. International cooperation organizations like GIZ play an important role in facilitating this process. In fact, **strengthening capacity development is one of GIZ's core competences**.

In line with the current OECD-DAC definition, GIZ understands **capacity as the ability of people, organizations, and societies to manage their own sustainable development** processes. This includes recognizing development problems, designing strategies to solve them, and then successfully implementing these. It is not sufficient for these capacities simply to be present; they must also be applied in the proactive management of development and change processes. In comparison to a rather linear understanding of the term capacity building, which often focuses exclusively on technical skill enhancement, **capacity development is a systemic process** through which **people, organizations, and societies** mobilize, retain, adapt, and extend their ability to make development sustainable. It is of fundamental importance that it is driven by stakeholders themselves, and it requires a high level of ownership, i.e. identification and commitment, from those involved in achieving the intended changes.

Support for capacity development delivered by external partners is a key instrument of development cooperation. The methodical interventions for capacity development support focus on the **interplay between political levels**: micro, meso, and macro. With this systemic approach, GIZ supports people, organizations, and societies in shaping their own development sustainably: **People** expand their skills in order to initiate and implement innovations. **Organizations** adapt their structures, processes, and rules to new challenges. At the **societal level,** cooperative relationships are improved, and the political framework is adjusted. GIZ's specific approach to capacity development support is built on its understanding of **sustainable development**: a continuous process of seeking, negotiation, and learning by all stakeholders.

GIZ has a proven track record of delivering highly effective capacity development support. This effectiveness is mainly thanks to a number of comparative advantages inherent to the way GIZ works: Its **long-term presence** in partner countries as well as our **multi-level approach** establish the basis for an in-depth understanding of partner institutions on the national, regional and local levels. In its projects, GIZ often takes a role of an **honest broker**, supporting **negotiation processes** among divergent interest groups, designing and implementing joint **learning processes**, and facilitating **knowledge exchange** and management in **bilateral**, **regional**, and **global projects**. GIZ supports **international networks**, platforms, and institutions in order to share lessons learned and to institutionalize knowledge.

Seeking capacity development in the field of climate policy is a core element within GIZ' climate portfolio and is of particular importance in the context of **NDC/NAP implementation and ambition raising**. As a cross-sectoral topic, the list of tools, trainings, and methods developed by GIZ in this area is extensive. Existing instruments are continuously revised and updated according to new research and policy development, while also keeping pace with new, innovative approaches in capacity development. In the context of climate policy, GIZ capacity development support addresses two main topics, which are interlinked: mitigation of climate change and adaptation to climate change. Focused trainings, tools, and methods are grouped within these two categories, concentrating on themes such as climate finance, vulnerability assessment, tracking of NDC achievement, or monitoring and evaluation of mitigation measures.

**To answer the questions posed by the PCCB**, GIZ conducted a comprehensive **internal survey**. The objective was to identify **key messages on success factors** for supporting capacity development in the context of coherent NDC and national development planning and implementation. Inputs from 21 GIZ projects have been evaluated, ensuring a wide variety of perspectives regarding type (bilateral and multilateral), commissioners (BMZ, BMU, EU), regions (Africa, Asia, Latin America, Oceania) and sectors (energy, transport, agriculture, land management). This provides a broad overview of the versatile expertise of GIZ in the field. The results are by no means an exhaustive list of GIZ activities in the area of coherent climate and development action, but a spotlight on the current state as reflected by the project partners who responded.

Following GIZ's systemic approach to capacity development support, **Chapter 2** briefly depicts and explains ten key messages derived from the internal survey. To facilitate connections to the PCCB template, key words are in bold. Each key message is followed by a short list of exemplary GIZ support projects.

**Chapter 3** introduces and characterizes the main groups receiving support for climate capacity development. Here, as well, examples of GIZ support are provided.

**Chapter 4** presents an overview of the key global initiatives and platforms with whom GIZ is collaborating to foster learning and knowledge exchange on successful climate action.

Finally, **Chapter 5** provides an outlook on the further steps GIZ will take to advance its support to capacity development for ambitious climate action and achieving the SDGs.

# 2. Synthesis of GIZ experiences: Key interventions and needs for capacity development at country level

After analyzing the responses from the GIZ internal survey, it became evident that capacity development is a multidimensional topic, one that needs to be evaluated from various angles. To address the complexity of the topic, this chapter is divided into two main sections: “Thematically-focused interventions” (2.1) and “Process-focused interventions” (2.2) while taking enabling conditions, key institutional barriers, capacity gaps and needs, as well as knowledge and capacity priorities as the into account. Because many of these intervention areas overlap, they reoccur for different themes within the sections.

## 2.1. Thematically-focused interventions

### 2.1.1. Supporting agenda coherence

**Aligning international policy frameworks as well as national agendas creates synergies and fosters effective implementation of climate action.**

In 2015, the global community adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement, and the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, all of which have substantial areas of overlap and clear convergence of objectives related to strengthening resilience, fostering carbon-neutral sustainable development, and reducing vulnerability to climate change and disasters. The interconnectedness of these objectives is crucial, as they can only be achieved in a sustainable manner together. To accomplish this, all actors need to actively seek synergies and multiple benefits and avoid trade-offs among policy processes, financing mechanisms, reporting structures, and implementation frameworks. The actors must jointly set common goals.

Effective coherence further requires (intentional) coordination, mechanisms, and structures that promote horizontal and vertical cooperation between different levels of government and sectors of society (**enabling conditions**). This approach will help avoid duplication of efforts and enable effective and smart use of financial and human resources.

While many governments in principle recognize the value of agenda coherence, they struggle to envision closer horizontal and vertical integration and coherent policy processes in practice, and how this can be achieved (see 2.1.6). As a result, the implementation of international agendas at national and sub-national levels often still takes place in separate pillars, leading to considerable additional costs and trade-offs instead of synergies (**key institutional barriers**).

Applied science and research can provide facts, theoretical background and approaches. Good practical examples and lessons learned can illustrate enabling factors and mechanisms. All of this helps foster systematic and integrated implementation of the global agendas (**capacity gaps and needs; knowledge and capacity priorities**).

Joint learning processes – such as the Peer Learning exchange on the topic of NDC-NAP Alignment, or Adaptation-Mitigation linkages organized by the NAP Global Network and GIZ – have proven to be successful for enhancing capacities for increased agenda coherence. In line with the countries’ knowledge and capacity needs priorities, GIZ also developed tools and best practices to showcase possible approaches for a coherent path to climate action.

**Examples of support:**

- In a cross-project collaboration, three GIZ projects Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM) , Supporting the Review and Implementation Processes of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG RI), Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPA) funded by BMZ and BMU, produced different knowledge products on coherence between the three post-2015 agendas. In addition to two videos, a country case study on coherence in Germany was produced, which presents the importance of coherence in general, important lessons learned, and practical entry points. Additional examples are available from Colombia, Kenya, Mexico, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka.
- Together with the GIZ project SPA, the NAP Global Network developed a series of Alignment briefs that target both the alignment within one agenda (e.g. NAP & NDC alignment), as well as the alignment between different agendas (e.g. 2030 Agenda and Sendai Framework). The concepts described in the briefs were used in the advisory of country processes, e.g. in Nepal and Grenada.
- The alignment of NAP and NDC processes can support the enhancement and strengthening of adaptation goals under the NDCs Together with the NAP Global Network, GIZ project SPA is compiling inspiring country examples and country case studies, for example in this recently published blog article.
- Leading coastal and marine Nature-based Solutions (NbS) have been complied by a BMU-funded project Blue Solutions to inform the design and implementation of Blue Nature-based Solutions in NDCs on national, sub-national, and project levels. The examples provide hands-on implementation models to support countries in synergistically putting their climate mitigation and adaptation pledges into practice.

### 2.1.2. From planning to action

**Supporting the elaboration of NDC/NAP implementation plans increases access to domestic and international finance and fosters coherent climate action in the economic sectors.**

With the ratification of the Paris Agreement in 2015, all countries are facing the challenge of transforming their commitment into action. To comply with their commitments, a concrete planning process is needed in order to develop a robust and effective NDC/NAP implementation strategy including a sound financial planning (**key institutional barrier**).

Therefore, governments have requested support from implementing agencies like GIZ to design such strategies, based on solid data and technical experience in mitigation and adaptation planning and systemic approaches for sectoral mainstreaming. Especially robust MRV and M&E systems are in high demand, as these help governments and sector stakeholders to establish realistic targets for climate measures, while keeping pace with the increasing reporting requirements of the UNFCCC. Robust data, and effective MRV, and M&E systems (see 2.1.4) are also key for effective investment strategies and the development of bankable projects (**capacity gaps and needs; knowledge and capacity priorities**). Overall, a systemic understanding of the processes and enabling broad stakeholder participation increases ownership and probability of practical implementation of plans (see 2.2.2). Transparently informing actors on how to access how to access domestic and global financing sources and establishing respective learning networks enhances actors' commitment for action (**enabling condition**). Implementation planning and cross learning, GIZ not only supports countries through bilateral engagement but also through internationally working initiatives like the NDC Partnership (including the Climate Action Enhancement Package), LEDS GP, and PATPA. These global initiatives also support the development of implementation strategies on the country level (see 4).

**Examples of support:**

- In India, the BMZ-funded project on Climate Change Adaptation in Rural Areas of India developed the State Action Plan on Climate Change for sixteen states and two union territories, to support the implementation of the National Action Plan on Climate Change at the state level. Taking a participatory approach, climate change was mainstreamed into development policies and programs.
- Funded by BMZ through the Climate Policy Support Program, the NDC Pacific Hub is a multi-partner facility supporting NDC implementation and investment planning, grounded in regional circumstances and needs. The Hub builds countries' capacities and encourages South-South learning.
- The Changing Transport initiative links several GIZ mobility projects, funded by BMU and others, to comprehensively support partner countries in translating their mobility sector NDC targets into practical action.
- The - EU- and BMU funded Strategic Partnerships for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPIPA) Project supports EU diplomacy efforts in 15 non-European G20 countries by facilitating policy exchanges and supporting knowledge networks in relation to mid-century strategies, mitigation and adaptation policies, as well as MRV and transparency issues.

### 2.1.3. Developing capacities to access international and private climate finance

**Raising awareness of existing funding opportunities, developing capacity to design and formulate proposals, as well as managing climate funds according to reporting requirements are key for integrating climate action in sectoral development strategies.**

The implementation of NDCs/NAPs and the achievement of mitigation and adaptation targets is hindered by domestic budget constraints and countries' limited access to international, public, and private climate finance. Long-term climate action is not a budget priority for many countries due to more urgent economic and social concerns – a situation intensified by the COVID-19 pandemic forcing governments to focus on the immediate socio-economic impacts of the global pandemic.

Lack of information and awareness about available funding options, inadequate state regulations, and lack of capacities to acquire additional funding, oftentimes aggravated by complicated funding proposal requirements, mean that many national climate and development plans fall short of their implementation targets. (**key institutional barrier**). Insufficient resourcing of state institutions responsible for climate change and respective low salaries are major reasons for high staff turnover, which hinders the development of capacities for strategic climate mainstreaming into sectors. Access to additional financing sources is a key prerequisite, not only to effectively implement climate and development agendas, but also to develop and maintain the institutional and human capacity for climate action (**enabling condition**). To shift climate planning to climate action in a strategic and targeted manner, according to country needs and priorities, all public and private stakeholders must be qualified, empowered and incentivized to participate. Hence, more efforts are needed to enable partner countries to qualify for climate finance and acquire public and private funding according to their respective access modalities and requirements (**capacity gaps and needs; knowledge and capacity priorities**).

The Climate Finance Readiness Training (CliFiT) is an essential element of context-specific capacity development support strategies in many GIZ climate projects. CliFiT helps give technical staff and decision-makers an overview of financing options, access modalities, and spending rules, understand the diverse modes of access and funding priorities, and address the difficulties that national public finance systems face in absorbing the additional funding.

**Examples of support:**

- In the framework of the GIZ Climate Finance Readiness Project (CF Ready), funded by BMZ, a range of countries were supported in mainstreaming climate change mitigation into budget planning and enhancing their capacities to attract climate funding. The CliFiT Toolkit has been co-created as part of this project
- The NDC Funding+Initiatives Navigator of the NDC-Partnership is a searchable database of financial and technical support that can help countries plan and implement their NDCs. It includes open funds and technical support, as well as existing assistance on the ground that will help coordinate new support. Based on its country support experiences GIZ contributed to the Navigator jointly with other partners.
- The government of Senegal has received support from the BMU-funded GIZ project Support for national climate change adaptation plans in French-speaking sub-Saharan Africa to budget climate change adaptation into its integrated water resource management plan and other sectors.

### 2.1.4. Promoting holistic adaptation and mitigation action

**Capacity development for holistic approaches to adaptation, mitigation, and SDGs helps unlock the power needed for sustainable transitions.**

Making a clear distinction between adaptation and mitigation action is important for complying with the Paris Agreement and other mechanisms of the UNFCCC. As a result, climate change mitigation and adaptation have been pursued separately for years. This remains an issue due to existing "silo thinking" within ministries, financing institutions, and practitioner organizations. A majority of climate finance has been targeted to climate-change mitigation actions, whereas many – especially developing – countries have identified a stronger need for climate-change adaptation to secure the livelihoods of their people. The dilemma: While the results of mitigation actions are clearly measurable and thus bankable, the outcomes of adaptation projects are often less tangible and measurable, making it harder to demonstrate results and thereby acquire and justify funding (**key institutional barrier**).

Nonetheless, there is growing recognition that a holistic approach towards climate adaptation and mitigation action has the potential to create substantial synergies in the use of scarce resources. To overcome commonplace silo thinking and realize joint objectives for adaptation and mitigation, institutional and financial barriers, as well as capacity barriers, need to be tackled (**capacity gaps and needs; knowledge and capacity priorities**).

An approach for deriving joint objectives, one has recently gained traction on the international level, are Nature-based Solutions (NbS). According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), NbS are "actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits". NbS can have a pure adaptation or mitigation focus, but can often serve joint objectives, too. For example, mangrove forests have a high carbon-storage capacity (mitigation), decrease the threats of storm surges, flooding, and soil erosion in coastal areas, provide food and other livelihood and income opportunities for local communities (adaptation), and provide breeding grounds for aquatic species (biodiversity). The bankability of NbS measures still lacks sufficiently tested methodologies for cost-benefit analyses (CBA). As a result, NbS often appear to be less economically viable than e.g. conventional gray infrastructure projects such as sea-walls or dykes – which often exclude a number of natural and social externalities in their CBAs.

GIZ capacity development interventions, therefore, aim to tackle exactly the outlined barriers, for example by promoting innovative approaches like NbS, integrating economic models into adaptation and mitigation policies, as well as showing the way forward to climate-smart, resilient societies by aligning adaptation, mitigation, and SDGs.

**Examples of support:**

- The BMU-funded GIZ Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPA) has supported the elaboration of a WWF publication on Enhancing NDCs through Nature-based Solutions. Eight principles help countries to integrate nature in their climate action.
- In Costa Rica, the BMU-funded GIZ SPA project – under the Climate Action Enhancement Package of the NDC Partnership – has supported the government with their NDC update. With targeted support, Costa Rica has emphasized NbS and the links between climate change adaptation and mitigation that these solutions can provide.
- The BMU-funded GIZ SPA project, developed a new narrative for climate-smart and resilient societies by aligning adaptation, mitigation, and SDGs. The narrative uses and enhances the resilience-gap model developed by the Union of Concerned Scientists to show the necessity of joint mitigation and adaptation objectives in climate action. Based on the narrative, a two-layer Toolbox was created (also used in the example of Kazakhstan below). This allows high-level or expert stakeholders to convene and use a design-thinking process to identify areas for joint adaptation and mitigation action, as well as indicators for joint reporting.
- In Kazakhstan, the BMU-funded GIZ projects Support of Green Economy in Kazakhstan and Central Asia and Policy Advise for Climate Resilient Economic Development have supported the inter-sectoral dialog and the design of the Long-term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) by linking adaptation and mitigation in the sustainable-development context. A better integration of economic modeling for adaptation and mitigation policies was identified to send coherent signals to high political levels.

### 2.1.5. Supporting access to quality data and information

**Quality data and tailor-made climate services are the backbone of all cross-sectoral climate planning processes.**

The absence of reliable data and data management systems continues to be a major obstacle to preparing and monitoring NDCs/NAPs and development plans. Many countries report that national scientific and statistical data, including GHG inventory, climate data, and sector statistics are difficult to access and often outdated, dispersed across different ministries and agencies, or incomplete. In addition, poor data quality and quantity hinders appropriate and ambitious target-setting for mitigation and when assessing the risks of climate impacts. Data availability and access is also key for cost-benefit analyses (CBA), the groundwork for robust implementation plans.

Many government institutions struggle with collecting, storing and analyzing data, which not only prevents due monitoring and reporting on climate and development commitments, but also impedes informed policy adjustments. This situation is reflected in the current NDC update and review process, where many countries lack necessary data and information, in order to increase ambition and enhance the scope of their implementation activities (**key institutional barriers**). To tackle this gap, the key interventions identified by GIZ projects refer to: 1) increase of technical competence in data management and reporting; 2) enhance managerial and leadership skills of relevant actors 3) improve access to information by facilitating knowledge exchange through vertical and horizontal integration (see 2.1.6) (**capacity gaps and needs; knowledge and capacity priorities; enabling environment**).

GIZ experience shows that availability and access to data and information alone are not enough to foster climate action by actors in economic sectors. Supporting the development of capacities for effective climate services is a prerequisite for successful interfaces and feedback loops between science, policy and practical implementation.

**Examples of support:**

- The BMU-funded GIZ project Enhancing Climate Services for Infrastructure Investments (CSI) supports 3 partner countries and the Nile Basin Initiative in making greater use of climate services when planning infrastructure investments. Capacity development of all actors in the climate service value chain is supported.
- On behalf of BMZ, and in close cooperation with GIZ, the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) is implementing the AGRICA Project, in which comprehensive climate risk analyses are carried out for selected countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. The studies provide solid data on existing and future climate risks, as well as information and cost-benefit analyses on suitable adaptation strategies. The results help local decision-makers and implementers put their NDCs and NAPs into action.
- The Transparency Toolkit, provided by the Changing Transport initiative (see 2.1.2) assists partners in measuring and reporting transport emissions according to the UNFCCC rules.
- The Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA) was launched by Germany (BMU), South Africa, and South Korea to support practical exchanges and political dialogue on climate transparency (see 4.4). Its secretariat is hosted by GIZ. A wide range of relevant guiding papers has been produced. Examples are: Biennial Update Report Template, National benefits of climate reporting, Accounting of Nationally Determined Contributions, Next steps under the Paris Agreement and the Katowice Climate Package
- GIZ, through the BMZ-funded Climate Policy Support Program, prepared a drafting assistance tool for Adaptation Communications, which allows parties to communicate their adaptation progress in order to strengthen the visibility of adaptation action (9/CMA1). The tool will soon be available in an online version through AdaptationCommunity.net. In addition, pilots will be conducted in up to four countries, partly through GIZ and partly in cooperation with the NAP global network.

### 2.1.6. Fostering vertical integration

**To mainstream mitigation and adaptation into different sectors, integrated capacities must be developed at the national, sub-national, and local levels**.

Including different levels of government is crucial for several layers of capacity development: It ensures effective information exchange which can lead to harmonized and coherent development of national plans, as well as integrated climate and national development targets among institutions. Integrating coherent climate and development action also leads to improved designs and more realistic approaches when planning the implementation of NDCs/NAPS and other national development goals (see 2.1.1).

However, the general coordination capacity within and between levels and stakeholders is insufficient in many countries, presenting a major challenge for complex NDC implementation processes (**key institutional barriers**). Hence, there is a need for clear procedures and approaches to integrate climate-change issues across different sectors and levels (national, sub-national, and local) to facilitate effective implementation. Equally to technical competences, managerial and leadership competences must also be developed (**capacity gaps and needs; knowledge and capacity priorities).**

To establish efficient capacity development approaches, it is important to mainstream climate-specific competences in existing decentralized, multi-stakeholder dialog and participation structures and processes (**enabling conditions**). Where such decentralized mechanisms are not in place, it is essential to support partner countries in developing capacities at all levels and sectors, on order to make vertically integrated climate action work.

**Examples of support:**

- The BMU-funded GIZ project Vertically-integrated climate policies (VICLIM) provided support to jointly develop, implement, and monitor strategies and programs to mitigate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change at the levels of national, province, and local government.
- The GIZ SPA project collaborated with different projects on learning about effective approaches to promoting multi-level climate governance. This includes Colombia, Indonesia, and Mexico as well as Kazakhstan.
- Multi-Level Climate Governance and Collaborative Climate Action for planning and implementation across cities and regions is being promoted by BMU-funded GIZ Climate Policy Meets Urban Development project. Approaches, instruments, and practical examples from various countries are consolidated to bridge the gap between climate governance requirements and practical implementation.
- The City WORKS training tool has been designed by BMZ-funded projects Sector Project on Urbanization, Municipal and Urban Development for urban policy-makers to understand and connect global agendas with local visions and realities. This process-oriented approach integrates climate aspects and is structured along the GIZ Capacity WORKS methodology for capacity development.
- The Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative (TUMI) is a leading global implementation initiative on sustainable mobility, formed by 11 partners, including BMZ and GIZ. The initiative aims to promote sub-national planning and implementation of mobility policies aligned with national climate and sustainable development targets.

## 2.2. Process-focused interventions

### 2.2.1. Enhancing coordination mechanisms for climate and development

**Functional coordination mechanisms are the basis for successful design, implementation, and evaluation of climate and development agendas.**

All government efforts for climate action must be coordinated to increase cross-sectoral (horizontal) coherence and collaboration among ministries (see 2.1.1), and to assure the inclusion of civil society, academia and private sector actors (3.2, 3.3, 3.4). Vertical coordination is essential to inform national climate policies and implement them on the ground (2.1.6). Without cross-sectoral and vertical coordination mechanisms, governments have lack understanding on how to enforce and implement intended climate action. The lack of coordination, however, is not only restricted to key institutions in the country: The donor community is not consistently engaging in coordination mechanisms, which further impedes efficient national climate processes (**key institutional barriers**).

In light of this, key interventions in countries include supporting, strengthening, and initiating coordination mechanisms in order to create a better **enabling environment** for policy implementation on all levels (**capacity gaps and needs; knowledge and capacity priorities**).

Based on evidence from GIZ projects, the institutionalization of climate change committees or coordination groups on all levels of different sectors can provide effective impulses for implementing climate action. They can help facilitate integrated strategic inputs, provide directions and demonstrate concrete multi-benefits of climate actions, while ensuring the inclusion of marginalized groups.

**Examples of support:**

- The BMU-funded Advancing Transport Climate Strategies project is supporting Kenya to establish a Climate Change Coordination Unit in the Ministry of Transport. Continuous capacity development and stakeholder processes support the elaboration of transport section for the 2nd Climate Change Action Plan.
- The Actor and Policy Mapping Tool was developed by a BMU project Capacity building for climate policy in Southeast - East Europe, South Caucasus and Central Asia as an open-source tool to map actors, policies, and policy planning processes in a structured and transparent manner. The tool can be used to track linkages between actors and policies, and to visually display policy planning and coordination processes, such as review of NDCs, Long-Term Strategies (LTS). The Mapping tool was used in Georgia and Mongolia for climate action coordination and planning processes.
- The NDC Partnership, an international coalition supported by Germany and closely cooperating with GIZ. At its core, it supports country governments to develop, strengthen, and enable coordination mechanisms (see 4.1).

### 2.2.2. Promoting a whole-of-society approach

**Strengthening broad involvement of all relevant stakeholders in communication, planning, and implementation efforts is a prerequisite for successful climate action.**

Climate change concerns all sectors, organizations and individual. Participatory processes enable ownership and engagement among stakeholders for climate action. Capacity development and the generation of implementation knowledge can be fostered through respective activities, such as awareness raising, cross-thematic dialogues, consultations and joint decision-making on all levels.

A clear, mutual understanding of roles and responsibilities, as well as a targeted approach, are essential for bringing the “right people” to the table. This must happen systemically throughout the process: from high-level actors in sector ministries (see 3.1.1) to local government agencies (3.1.2) and civil society organizations (3.4), and from technical staff in cross-ministerial working groups to private sector actors (3.2) and representatives of academia (3.3). The “right people” refers to the nominal positions and official mandates of actors. However, capacity development support projects should also always look for “champions” in each of the stakeholder groups.

Some countries do not yet value a whole-society approach to creating awareness, acceptance, and investment for optimum climate solutions (**key institutional barrier**). Mechanisms and competences for context-specific identification, establishment, and promotion of appropriate formats and platforms for learning and exchange between actors are lacking (**capacity gaps and needs; knowledge and capacity priorities**). The necessary political will of stakeholders (**enabling conditions**) is not only fostered through direct involvement, but also by strengthening awareness, improving access to existing information, boosting leadership skills, and increasing exposure to policy design and practice.

**Examples of support:**

- In Peru, a comprehensive participatory process for NDC implementation was set up with the support the BMZ-funded NDC-Assist project and other implementing agencies. A multi-level state and non-state actor involvement process called "Let's talk about NDC" facilitated key stakeholder involvement from each sector and on all levels.
- In Kenya and Ethiopia, the BMZ-funded GIZ Climate-smart Livestock Climate-smart Livestock Program set up multi-stakeholder working groups, comprised of local and national stakeholders to promote the development and implementation of climate-smart livestock strategies, programs, and plans that align with their respective NDCs.
- In the frame of the BMU-funded GIZ project Support for National Climate Change Adaptation Plans in Sub-Saharan Africa, in Benin, Burkina Faso, and Senegal, participatory vulnerability assessments were conducted. In each country, the methodology and scope of the studies were developed in close collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders and based on the concept and guidelines of the Vulnerability Sourcebook.
- Effective NDC implementation and ambition-raising requires leadership from individuals, organizations, and countries. A brief on Systemic leadership for NDC implementation consolidates key insights on the importance of systemic leadership for enhanced NDC implementation, and is targeted towards practitioners and decision-makers in implementing agencies and partner countries. The practicalities of developing and implementing a climate leadership program are well-documented in the Leadership Guidebook.

### 2.2.3. Boosting knowledge management: from bottleneck to success factor

**Knowledge management is a core process of successful capacity development for climate action, and the basis for cooperative learning.**

Knowledge management can be defined as the conscious process of defining, structuring, retaining, and sharing the knowledge and experience of stakeholders within an organization or network. Facilitating learning and generating knowledge is a core process of systemic capacity development. When it comes to effectively managing knowledge on climate action, complex challenges need to be tackled: from agenda coordination, to promoting good practices, to evaluating impact for the multitude of development organizations – from local to global. These complex cooperative forms of learning (co-learning) call for a shared understanding of the terms, meanings, and mechanisms of knowledge management in order to effectively grasp and govern their activities.

Too often, capacity development organizations and their national and regional counterparts take a scattered, "silo" approach to knowledge generation and management, failing to leverage potential synergies of long-term learning beyond individual project periods. "Reinventing the wheel" and inconsistent, incoherent support for climate action are the frustrating outcomes (**key institutional barrier**).

In a context where many partner organizations already struggle to establish an effective knowledge management system of their own, setting up an active co-learning approach spanning several organizations, especially in the absence of clear hierarchical structures, appears to be tough task (**capacity gaps and needs; knowledge and capacity priorities**). To this end, GIZ has developed a theoretical framework that lets climate practitioners coordinate collaborative knowledge, work more effectively, and share experiences – in order to achieve better project results and disseminate findings (**enabling conditions**).

**Examples of support:**

- The BMU-funded GIZ SPA project created a conceptual and methodological framework for the design and the implementation of effective knowledge management interventions for co-learning systems in international development cooperation. The framework can be universally applied, adapted, and developed further for any stakeholder setting and focus area.
- A Climate Change Information Portal in India, set up with support by the BMZ-funded project Climate Change Adaptation in Rural Areas of India (CCA RAI), aims to organize and publicly share climate information and data from the whole country.

### 2.2.4. Enhancing climate action through gender

**Ambitious and effective climate action calls for a gender lens on all measures and policies.**

To ensure that GIZ's guiding principle of sustainable development is integrated in all implementation measures, GIZ applies a Safeguard+Gender Management System that assesses proposed projects in their specific context, identifies potential risks at an early stage, draws up risk prevention measures in the areas of the environment and climate, human rights, conflict and context sensitivity, and gender equality and follows them up in the project cycle.

Climate change is non-discriminatory, but its negative impacts tend to be distributed unevenly. The vulnerability of people varies extremely, even within communities, and depends on factors such as age, socio-economic background, ethnicity, and gender. Therefore, transformative and sustainable climate-change policies and actions need to address these differentiated impacts. Applying a gender lens to climate policies and actions is an important step, since gender equality is one of the major divides in societies, and links to all other factors. Climate policies and measures are more accepted, sustainable, and efficient if all people's gender roles and traditional tasks in society, as well as their respective needs, are considered. The equal participation of women and men in decision-making processes, whether at international or neighborhood levels, enhances the legitimacy of climate policy and builds a sense of ownership.

Planning and implementing comprehensive climate actions often poses a challenge to policy makers. Gender considerations may seem to make these processes even more complex (**key institutional barriers).** Therefore, more capacities and support are needed to understand how to effectively integrate the gender perspective into climate change measures, projects, and procedures without creating additional work (**capacity gaps and needs; knowledge and capacity priorities**). To mainstream gender into climate and development actions, joint efforts are needed to overcome sectoral and organizational boundaries, e.g. by involving actors from different levels and ministries (ministries for women or gender, if existent) or bringing together and strengthening women's organizations and civil society (**enabling conditions**). Policy processes, such as NDC and NAP elaboration and sector implementation plans, can be fruitful entry points for this joint effort.

**Examples of support:**

- In Burkina Faso, the BMZ-funded NDC Assist project supported the first official NDC investment plan from the francophone region. It takes into account aspects of gender justice and was developed in a participatory multi-stakeholder approach involving the Ministry of Women's Affairs. Currently, the project is planning to support gender-smart solutions by piloting gender-sensitive financing strategies in selected member countries of the NDC Partnership, and leveraging private finance through targeted cooperation with women-owned small and medium enterprises (SMEs).
- In Vietnam, the BMU-funded GIZ project Support to Vietnam for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement teamed up with various international organizations to provide technical support for the government in mainstreaming and advancing gender equality into the update of Vietnam's NDC.
- In Brazil, a BMZ-funded project Amazon Fund for Forest Conservation and Climate, elaborated a gender equality study for the Amazon Fund, analyzing how projects for sustainable productive activities have been strengthened in gender mainstreaming through the Fund. A video on best practices on the subject was produced.
- The NAP Global Network, a strategic network for GIZ on adaptation planning processes, has developed a toolkit, to support country efforts to pursue a gender-responsive NAP process. It is useful for government actors coordinating the NAP process, as well as for stakeholders and development partners supporting adaptation planning and implementation.

# 3. Effectively engaging with key stakeholders in capacity development

Ownership and active participation of key stakeholders at all levels is vital for coherent planning and implementation of NDCs, NAPs, and sector development plans (see 2.1.2). To answer PCCB question 2 about the target recipients of capacity development, this chapter outlines the most important groups. Their capacities, from the experience of GIZ, need to be strengthened in order to foster effective climate action. Here, for each group, the focus is on capacity development approaches that foster the attractiveness of engagement in ambitious climate action.

## 3.1. Government officers

### 3.1.1. National-level government officers from different sectors

State institutions at the national level are responsible for developing, planning, financing, and coordinating the overall implementation of national and sectoral strategies, programs, and plans. Until recently, climate action remained mostly in the – comparatively under-resourced – environmental domain and was often insufficiently integrated across relevant sectors.

In general, the overall **working conditions** of individual decision-makers and technical experts can be characterized as follows: high level of stress, overload with multiple tasks, dealing with ambiguity and competing interests, unattractive incentive and motivation system, unattractive salaries. The institutional framework and culture, as well as the technical infrastructure, often hinder coordinated, integrated cross-sector collaboration. Sometimes, national government officers lack an understanding of the current challenges and opportunities at the province and the local levels (see 3.1.2). Technical and managerial skills, as well as systemic leadership competences, represent the main **capacity needs** of this group for mainstreaming climate action in sector development.

A **key success factor** of GIZ support for addressing these capacity needs is tailor-made long-term engagement that creates confidence and trust. On this basis, one can also flexibly respond to emerging short-term requirements, without losing a systemic perspective of the mutually-agreed goals and objectives of support. Typical measures combined in such comprehensive capacity-development strategies can range from technical training and long-term coaching – including leadership coaching by integrated experts – to multi-stakeholder events, exposure visits (also to the local level) and peer learning across borders. GIZ has rich experience in establishing transparent, effective mechanisms for integrating climate action into sector planning.

**Examples of support:**

- The BMZ-funded GIZ Climate Finance Readiness Program (CF Ready) supported the government of Tajikistan to establish a National Coordination Mechanism to coordinate all climate finance matters among the relevant sector ministries.
- In Peru, with USAID co-financing, the BMZ-funded GIZ project on Finance mechanisms for low-carbon development focused its support on “unusual suspects” – such as the Ministry of Finance and Economy, the Ministry of Transport, and the Ministry of Housing – in order to mainstream climate issues in public finance mechanisms.
- The BMZ-funded GIZ ASEAN Climate Leadership Program (ACLP), links technical experts and decision-makers from the fields of agriculture, forestry, land-use planning, and climate policy, representing nine ASEAN member states.

### 3.1.2. Province- and community-level government officers from different sectors

The understanding and commitment of government officers at province and community levels is a prerequisite for transforming national climate plans into sub-national plans and, finally, local implementation. However, in many cases, the involvement of province and community level officers in collaboratively elaborating national climate and development policies is limited, and the perspectives from these levels are not always represented well in national strategic documents (see 2.1.6).

In terms of **working conditions**, government officers at the province level often face structural challenges similar to their colleagues at the national level. In many cases, they face even more technical and financial constraints, and must overcome barriers to access and process climate-relevant information.

Localizing NDCs/NAPs – in other words, translating national climate and development policies into provincial plans and local implementation – is one of the many **capacity needs** requiring support.

Proactively engaging sub-national government staff in the elaboration of climate programs integrates the needs and perspectives of these levels and is a **key success factor** for climate action. GIZ's multi-level and multi-stakeholder approach, in combination with its advisory instruments, is well-positioned to support the establishment of respective capacity development for vertical integration (see 2.1.6).

**Examples of support:**

- In Kazakhstan, the BMU-funded GIZ project Ecosystem-based Adaptation in High Mountain Regions of Central Asia supported the identification of entry points for integrating climate change adaptation into sub-national development programs and other strategic documents, and to promote the implementation of a province adaptation plan. The lessons learned in this process informed the National Adaptation Plan (NAP).
- The Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative (TUMI), funded by BMZ, is a leading global climate-action initiative for sustainable mobility. The initiative aims to promote sub-national planning and implementation of mobility policies aligned with national climate and sustainable development targets.
- With support from the BMU-funded GIZ Climate Support Programme (CSP), the Let's Respond Toolkit was established to provide access to information, tools, and training for local governments in South Africa. The web platform helps integrate climate-change risks and opportunities into municipal planning.
- Under the BMU-funded GIZ SPA project, synthesis briefs were issued on channeling adaptation finance to the local level and on innovative bottom-up adaptation financing approaches from India, Thailand, and Uganda.

## 3.2. Private sector

Around the world, private-sector actors dominate economic activities. The innovation potential, the leadership, and the technical and financial resources of the private sector are crucial for implementing ambitious climate action as outlined in NDCs and NAPs. Definitions of "private sector" are as diverse as the economy itself. The term is applied to a wide spectrum of actors, ranging from individual entrepreneurs to multi-national companies: from potato producers in Peru, to steel industry in India, to fashion retailers in Bangladesh, to a cooperative bank in Kenya. When supporting capacity development for climate action with the private sector, it is essential to determine which sub-group of the private sector the project needs to collaborate with – as well as the specific interests, roles, and characteristics of these actors with regard to climate action.

However, one **characteristic** applies the entire private sector. Conventional "climate language" originating from the UNFCCC context is perceived as overly complex, and thus difficult to grasp, evaluate, and integrate in business thinking.

Hence, successful **capacity development** for, and in partnership with, private-sector partners must first and foremost address awareness of climate-change impacts, as well the urgency and benefits of climate action, both in terms of mitigation and adaptation. Communication and translation of concepts play a prominent role. Applying the risk concept, which is an inherent approach of any business activity, is an important step toward climate mainstreaming in the private sector. Further common **capacity needs** of this stakeholder group include the elaboration of appropriate, reliable policy frameworks and incentives for climate-smart business development. Climate information, GHG emission modelling, and related climate services must be mainstreamed in business consulting approaches, e.g. by business associations. An area of special importance is development of carbon-offset markets for private-sector actors.

With its systemic approach to capacity development, GIZ is broadly supporting partner countries in engaging private-sector actors in climate actions, including policy framework and regulation development, public-private dialog processes for systematic involvement, investment de-risking, piloting and demonstration, monitoring and reporting, as well as cross-country peer learning.

**Examples of support:**

- In Latin America, the EU/BMZ-funded GIZ EUROCLIMA+ Program and the Global Partnership for Low-emission Development Strategies (LEDS GP) are collaborating to Involve the Private Sector in the NDC Formulation and Implementation Processes.
- The BMZ-funded GIZ project Development and Climate Alliance established a multi-stakeholder partnership to promote voluntary GHG emission offsets. As an institutionalized platform, the project links interested private-sector parties and supporters with providers and developers of offset projects.
- With the funding from BMU, the GIZ project Enhancing Climate Services for Infrastructure Investments (CSI) collaborates with the private and public sectors to enhance Climate Services (information and products) and integrating these into infrastructure planning. Various products are developed to conduct technical risk analysis for selected infrastructure projects.
- The BMZ-funded component "Private Adaptation Finance" of the GIZ project NDC Assist II provides both companies and impact investors with tools, information and skills for business development and financing of business models with a focus on climate change adaptation. It cooperates with the Climate Resilience and Adaptation Finance and Technology Transfer Facility (CRAFT) focusing on scaling up companies that offer products to build climate resilience. Potential investees are provided with capacities to market their adaptation-relevant technologies and services in developing countries.

### 3.3. Academia

When it comes to support for capacity development for climate action, an often-overlooked stakeholder group is national academia. This may be due to the underfunding of academic institutions in many partner countries, which at the same time face extensive reform challenges. The limited timelines and resources of individual project-based climate interventions do not match the massive investments needed in national academia.

However, **strong academic institutions are the foundation** for understanding, planning, and implementing **effective climate action**. Mainstreaming climate in the higher education and research systems will educate a critical mass of new, climate-sensitive scholars, experts, and managers for the countries' transformational processes.

In many GIZ partner countries, academic institutions do not possess the capacities to provide the data and services needed for implementing climate projects. State research institutions face a multitude of **capacity needs** and institutional problems, such as low financing and salaries, insufficient technical equipment, and limited access to academic resources and networks, including climate-related scientific publications and methods.

In a vicious cycle, international support projects often hire national and international freelance experts to provide services, by-passing national academic systems. In this way, academia is also excluded from learning and developing its capacities for applied climate research and training. This situation impedes the urgently-needed development of a structured national knowledge base on climate-related phenomena and solutions. At the same time, it hinders the inclusion of national perspectives in the development of adapted climate solutions.

In light of this, GIZ climate projects are increasingly engaging with, and strengthening, the technical and leadership capacities of academic partners in partner countries.

**Examples of support:**

- The BMZ-funded GIZ program for International Agricultural Research is cooperating with 17 CGIAR centers worldwide on climate-smart solutions for food security and rural development. An overarching topic is involvement in, and support of, capacity development for national academic institutions.
- On behalf of BMZ, and in close cooperation with GIZ, the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) is implementing the AGRICA Project, in which comprehensive climate risk analyses are carried out for selected countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. In particular, the cooperation with the West African Science Service Center on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL), can be mentioned as best practice.

### 3.4. Civil society

Around the world, civil society organizations (CSOs) play an **outstanding role in fostering climate policy**. The spectrum of CSOs in GIZ's partner countries is as diverse as in the private sector. It ranges from expert groups and think tanks to advocacy networks, from public foundations to member-based associations, and from non-profit enterprises to unions. They all play an essential role in raising awareness, voicing the perspectives of marginalized groups (e.g. Indigenous people, women, youth), facilitating dialogues, promoting innovative approaches, and finally advocating for ambitious progress by the government and the private sector.

Even though in many countries, CSOs are well-organized and represented at all levels of society, the sheer magnitude of the climate crisis means that **CSOs need a great deal of capacity development support**. Around the globe, CSOs struggle to gain equal participation and representation in elaborating and implementing climate and development policies (see 2.2.2). Some state authorities treat CSOs with mistrust and build barriers to restrict their activities. Many small CSO initiatives – important drivers of climate action – have difficulties obtaining core funding for their operations. Until now, small national and local organizations, in particular, have had few opportunities to directly access international funding for climate projects. Among many other measures, GIZ supports information, networking, and learning, as well institutional capacity development and leadership. These efforts have been proven successful.

**Examples of support:**

- The BMU-funded GIZ program on Capacity Building and Finance for Local Action on Climate and Biodiversity (CBF) supports around the globe small sub-national, national, and regional organizations in implementing measures to help achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity. It also helps to develop greater organizational expertise.
- In Burkina Faso, via a BMU-funded GIZ project Support for national climate change adaptation plans in French-speaking sub-Saharan Africa, representatives of local Indigenous people engaged in the NAP process and participated in trainings on climate-change adaptation and its interrelation to Indigenous practices.
- Supported by the BMZ/EU-funded GIZ EUROCLIMA+ Program, the government of Peru created a platform for Indigenous peoples: a space to articulate, exchange, systematize, disseminate, and monitor their proposals for adaptation and mitigation measures, as well as traditional, ancestral climate-change knowledge and practices which can be included in Peru's integrated management of the climate crisis.
- The BMZ-funded GIZ Sector Program on Human Rights in cooperation with a GIZ Project in Indonesia and the Children's Environmental Rights Initiative (CERI) supports local youth and children as "agents of change" in environmental and climate change policy-making.

# 4. Global initiatives and platforms for capacity development and learning

Along with bilateral cooperation, GIZ is implementing **global and regional projects** for NDC/NAP support. These projects build on country activities to foster regional and global exchange and mutual learning, enhancing state-of-the-art knowledge for effective climate action. Pilots, case studies, guidelines, and tools – as well as contributions to physical and digital climate-related events – are often the tangible results. GIZ global projects are also an important knowledge "transmission belt" between climate action funders (e.g. BMU, BMZ, EU) and the partner countries, and help to ensure that demand for support is tailor-made for the offers.

A special **triangular cooperation model** is widely applied within GIZ development cooperation. It facilitates and creates bridges between regional, South-South, and North-South cooperation. It is particularly fruitful for international knowledge exchange and for promoting mutual learning among all three partners – within and across regional boundaries. One example is the BMZ-funded Regional Fund for Triangular Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was established to foster regular knowledge exchange and learning among the participating countries, while exploring the opportunities and limitations of triangular cooperation.

GIZ is also highly engaged in the work of various initiatives, networks, and platforms that cultivate systemic capacity development approaches for ambitious climate action. These initiatives are a critical part of the global climate-support infrastructure and enable acceleration of climate action through knowledge management, cross- and peer-to-peer learning, regional exchange, matchmaking, as well as resource mobilization.

This chapter will highlight the **diversity of the global initiatives, platforms, and networks** with whom GIZ is closely collaborating.

## 4.1. NDC Partnership

GIZ is one of the key partners to the NDC Partnership. A global coalition of 113 countries, 42 international institutions, and 33 associate members, the NDC Partnership works with national governments, international institutions, civil society, researchers, and the private sector to fast-track climate and development action. The Partnership offers developing countries so-called Country Engagement processes to align national planning for NDC implementation and international support through enhanced coordination processes. Since 2017, GIZ has been contributing to these processes wherever it has a relevant portfolio as well as long-standing and trusting relationships: over 40 countries to date. GIZ has set up and facilitated these processes together with the partner country's government in a number of cases. In addition, GIZ has responded quickly and flexibly to specific ad-hoc support requests for capacity development from partner governments. Overall, GIZ uses the NDC Partnership to coordinate its NDC-related capacity development activities with other implementing partners at country level, ensuring alignment and a coherent joint approach. As a special initiative in 2019, the NDC Partnership matched the additional support needs of 63 countries seeking to update their NDCs with technical and financial support offers of 46 partners – under the Climate Action Enhancement Package. GIZ supported the NDC Partnership in this initiative through staff secondments, and by implementing comprehensive additional support in 13 countries worldwide. The NDC Partnership also provides a platform for pooling knowledge resources globally, contributing to co-learning and gathering up-to-date information and lessons learned (see 2.2.3). Through their web-based Knowledge Portal, they provide access to technical tools and funding opportunities, as well as best practices for NDC implementation. The Good

Practice Database was established by GIZ together with the Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership -LEDS GP- (see 4.2), the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement – PATPA (see 4.5) and UNDP.

## 4.2. Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP)

Since 2011, the Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP) has been accelerating climate action through regional and global collaboration, scaling up action and investments on NDCs and LTS-measures, nurturing climate leaders, and enabling learning and fast replication of actions through peer-based approaches. Today, the LEDS GP engages over 4,700 members across all regions.

The LEDS GP operates robust regional platforms in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean with topical communities of practice in each region (for example on mini-grids in Africa, bioenergy in LAC, clean mobility in Asia). These communities of practice serve as a primary mechanism for driving cooperative action and learning across countries. In each region, developing country leaders set priorities and design delivery mechanisms for learning, collaboration, and advisory support, which are then delivered through these communities of practice and the Partnership overall, drawing on its technical working groups – AFOLU, finance, energy, resource efficiency, transport – partners, and collective services provided by a global secretariat and guided by a steering committee.

Since 2019, the global secretariat is hosted by the GIZ's Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement and primarily sponsored by BMU. The LEDS GP is expanding its collaboration within GIZ.

## 4.3. UN Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)

The Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) brings together five United Nations agencies – the UN Environment Program (UNEP), the International Labor Organization (ILO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) – to provide integrated support to countries in terms of eradicating poverty, increasing jobs and social equity, strengthening livelihoods and environmental stewardship, sustaining growth, ensuring coherence, and avoiding duplication of efforts. Twenty PAGE partner countries receive services for policy development and implementation, capacity-building and financing for inclusive green economy transitions – tailored to their individual needs and circumstances. It allows each country to develop its own pathway to an economy that is low-carbon, resource-efficient, and equitable.

Under its Strategy 2021-2030, launched in July 2020, PAGE will deepen the engagement with its current 20 partner countries, extend services to new countries, and widen its alliance with other institutions, initiatives, and programs, including regional actors, the private sector, civil society, and youth and gender movements. The PAGE Green Recovery Support Fund was launched in September 2020. Supported by the BMU and GIZ, the fund will leverage the initial efforts to support inclusive, green economic recovery from COVID-19.

## 4.4. Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP)

The Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) is a global network of experts and organizations dedicated to providing the policy, business, and finance communities with knowledge, guidance, data, and tools to transition to an inclusive green economy. The GGKP's three knowledge platforms – the Green Policy Platform, Green Industry Platform, and Green

Finance Platform – offer a wide range of resources to policy makers, the private sector, financial institutions, and investors for greening their operations in an evidence-based way.

Together with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), and with support from PAGE, the Green Learning Network (GLN) was launched. It offers a resource library and a community of practice to share information, receive advice, and learn from one another. Since the beginning of 2021, the GGKP is also hosting the new Green Forum – an online, interactive community space for professionals to share and discuss insights in the pursuit of a sustainable economic transition.

The GIZ Green Economy Transformation Project (GET) is supporting PAGE and GGKP at the global and national levels. It shares and reinforces German and international know-how with project partners, acting as a knowledge and network broker. GET enhances PAGE's national work, and adds value to the partnership through flexible, innovative, action-oriented, and locally-rooted cooperation measures.

### 4.5. Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA)

The Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA) promotes policy dialogue and practitioner-based exchanges on climate transparency, strengthening national transparency systems as a foundation for regular and accurate reporting, as it helps to establish mutual trust and foster countries' growing ambitions. PATPA's predecessor, the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV, was founded in 2010 by South Africa, South Korea, and Germany. Since then, its secretariat is hosted by GIZ's Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPA). Today, more than 100 countries participate in PATPA's various activities on a global, regional, and bilateral level. Globally, PATPA organizes Partnership Meetings for policymakers on the sidelines of UNFCCC negotiations, to exchange viewpoints, ideas, and experiences in an informal setting. Also, through its Annual Partnership Retreats, PATPA brings together a mix of negotiators and practitioners, providing a space to discuss some of the most pressing issues of the negotiations and to receive input by specialists in the field. Regionally, it has established five groups, of which some are linguistically specific, designed to enhance cooperation and exchanges in a specific part of the world. Bilaterally, PATPA provides short-term technical assistance on specific transparency-related support needs. Especially in the regional and bilateral work, PATPA can draw on GIZ's country networks, to ensure the support is even more targeted and effective. Additionally, the Partnership regularly publishes helpful knowledge products and tools, helping countries prepare for current and future reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework.

### 4.6. NAP Global Network

To help accelerate adaptation efforts around the world, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Network supports developing countries to advance their processes. The Network was established in 2014 – by Germany and others – at the 20th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 20) in Lima, Peru, and initiated by adaptation practitioners from 11 developing and developed countries. Today, the NAP Global Network connects over 1,300 participants from more than 140 countries working on national adaptation planning and action, and has delivered direct support to more than 40 countries. Striving to enhance bilateral support for national adaptation planning, the Network pursues three main activities. It facilitates sustained peer learning and exchange, supports national-level action on NAP development and implementation through its Country Support Hub, and develops knowledge products to share experiences, showcase analysis, and highlight progress on NAP processes.

On behalf of its commissioning parties BMZ and BMU, GIZ collaborates in many different projects, for example via the BMZ-financed Climate Policy Support Program with the NAP Global Network, both in the countries as well as along different key themes, such as NAP-NDC alignment, private sector, Nature-based Solutions, vertical integration, financing NAP processes, and M&E. This ranges from the joint production of relevant publications, to co-organization of peer-learning events, to joint implementation of country support. For example, the helpdesk of the PATPA (see 4.5), partnered with the Country Support Hub of the NAP Global Network to conduct a joint mission in Grenada – thus strengthening cooperation across international institutions.

### 4.7. Adaptation Community

AdaptationCommunity.net was developed by several GIZ projects funded by BMU and BMZ, to provide adaptation experts and the interested public with information on approaches, methods, and tools that facilitate adaptation action. While the community is built around climate change adaptation, linkages with mitigation actions are inherently considered in all of the content. Researchers, experts, policy developers, and practitioners from the field can easily access information, successful country examples, lessons learned, and new and innovative concepts – drawn from GIZ's long-standing and close cooperation with partner countries. Thematically, the website pulls together the latest developments in areas such as climate change and migration, climate services, EbA, mainstreaming of adaptation, M&E, climate risk assessments, private sector adaptation, as well as NAP & NDCs. Along with recent publications, the adaptation community provides targeted trainings and online sessions, developed by several GIZ projects. Furthermore, the website hosts the Tool for Assessing Adaptation in the NDCs (TAAN), a knowledge platform which aims to provide an overview of, and detailed information on, adaptation content included in the NDCs.

### 4.8. PANORAMA

PANORAMA – Solutions for a Healthy Planet is a partnership initiative to document and promote examples of inspiring, replicable solutions across a range of conservation and sustainable development topics, enabling cross-sectoral learning and inspiration. The Panorama Platform allows practitioners to share and reflect on their experiences, increase recognition for successful work, and to learn from peers how similar challenges have been addressed around the globe. Various thematic disciplines and communities contribute to Panorama and are represented through portals on the web platform. Currently, over 850 solutions in seven thematic areas are provided by over 600 experts – GIZ is actively involved in 85 of these solutions. Solutions can be entire projects, or only aspects of a project, and typically encompass several steps or phases of activities. While context-specific, they are not seen as fixed proof-points, but as toolboxes that can inspire learning across geographies and themes. The solutions are specific, applied examples of successful processes or approaches that are shared on the online platform and via publications. They are also integrated in capacity development activities and workshops. For example, solutions were integrated into a training on ecosystem-based marine and coastal planning and management (Blue Planning in Practice) and into a publication on integrating NbS into NDCs. GIZ is co-hosting three of the thematic communities and shares the secretariat of the platform with IUCN. Further organizations contributing to the platform are UN Environment, GRID-Arendal, Rare, IFOAM, UNDP, ICCROM, ICOMOS, and the World Bank with funding from the BMU, GEF, and the Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment.

## 5. Outlook

As an enterprise for international cooperation owned by the German government, **GIZ is a learning organization** providing sustainable solutions for global and local challenges in an increasingly complex and rapidly changing world. Successful support for **capacity development must be able to integrate the climate and biodiversity** crises as well as global trends that are evolving in parallel, such as digitalization and other transformative disruptions within and across sectors, changes in the course and nature of globalization, and increased fragility.

GIZ's **systemic approach to capacity development** support for climate action is providing comprehensive solutions to the complex realities and challenges in partner countries. It offers a versatile framework and tailor-made instruments to address the pressing climate and biodiversity crises and at the same time fosters sustainable economic development.

The results of the GIZ internal survey revealed a broad spectrum of promising interventions — not only responding to challenges experienced by country stakeholders on a case-by-case basis, but also sharing key insights, potentially **useful for other implementing organizations and funders** to support capacity development for integrated climate action and development efforts.

Internally, GIZ is mainstreaming and institutionalizing the lessons learned from successful capacity development projects for effective climate action. Simultaneously, GIZ is proactively further developing its capacity development approaches to **new and emerging topics**, that will foster the urgently-needed transformation towards a carbon neutral and climate resilient world. Especially now, when countries are facing a **backlash from the global COVID-19 pandemic**, climate protection and resilience-building must guide political decision-makers and practitioners towards green, just and inclusive economic recovery activities. To provide overview, synthesis, and inspiration, GIZ is regularly issuing analytical Build Forward Better briefs. The pandemic crisis poses also a window of opportunity for transformative mainstreaming of climate action in economic sectors. At the same time, further investments in the fossil-fuel economy — the paradigm that caused our climate and biodiversity crisis — are about to be locked in in many countries.

**Long-term strategies** (LTS) are an important instrument to frame the **future "business model"** of a country. They need to be tightly linked to mid-term transformative planning, outlined in the NDCs/NAPs. Overall, it is crucial to unlock the power of integrated climate action and envision carbon-neutral, biodiversity-friendly, and resilient development.

A key concept for building cross-sectoral (climate) resilience is **comprehensive risk assessment.** Relating climate-change impacts to the terminology of risk management opens communication channels to all types of sectoral actors and helps effectively integrate climate action in all relevant sector development instruments — from business plans, to city and landscape development plans, to disaster risk management plans, and more. However, to mainstream climate action, climate change must be clearly **communicated as a new, overarching risk** that penetrates all aspects of people's social and economic life, including the natural environment they live in and ultimately rely on. Climate risks cannot be understood and tackled the same way as "classical" risks. Dealing with climate change poses unprecedented uncertainties and forces humankind to navigate uncharted territory. In order to reduce climate risks and keep the impact of climate change manageable, it is of utmost importance to keep global warming below 1.5 °C. This only can be achieved by a radical commitment and transformation to carbon neutrality. The global economy and society must step up.

Such a transformation will certainly generate **opportunities for achieving SDGs**, but it also poses risks for relevant sectoral stakeholders, as their jobs and business models are on the line. These stakeholders must be an integral part of discussions on decarbonization and resilience-building. Further, **mechanisms for compensation** need to be designed, and specific **income alternatives** must be planned and implemented. **Capacities for dialogue and constructive negotiating** need to be developed. At the societal level, key actors, including those groups who have concerns about their own economic future, need to be informed with **science-based facts**.

To achieve the climate transformation in a truly holistic and sustainable manner, the perspective must extend beyond climate and development action, and consider the trade-offs and synergies that these actions may have with regard to nature and biodiversity. Similar to the interconnectedness of climate change mitigation and adaptation, **climate change itself is intrinsically linked to the current biodiversity crisis.** While climate change is one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss, healthy ecosystems with intact biodiversity are much more likely to adapt to the negative effects of climate change, i.e. they have a higher degree of resilience. Nature-based solutions (NbS) promise to provide a good share of the cost-effective emission reductions through 2030, all while fostering adaptation, mitigation, and biodiversity conservation and rehabilitation. In this area, GIZ has helped among others to develop **principles for integrating NbS in NDCs**.

Committed to **"leave no one behind"**, GIZ's climate projects in developing countries target governments and poor and marginalized groups equally. The latter are extremely vulnerable to impacts of climate change. By supporting capacity development, national governments are strengthened to establish an enabling legal and policy framework and actors from local authorities, civil society, academia, and the private sector become empowered to implement climate action. Sustainable and effective capacity development needs to foster **synergies between major international agendas,** such as the Paris Agreement, Agenda 2030, Sendai Framework and the upcoming Global Biodiversity Framework, as well as link to other relevant fields of action. Capacity development for climate action helps generate **political motivation, public acceptance, and individual ownership** with respect to climate transformations.

The GIZ internal survey revealed a broad need for increased technical competences. This includes topics such as GHG emission and economic modeling, vulnerability assessments, accessing climate finance, and quality data for NDC implementation and transparent reporting. It also emphasized that such capacities can only solve **complex climate challenges** if consistently combined with **managerial and systemic leadership competence** on the individual level, as well as **institutional development** on the organizational level.

Systemic capacity development, as proposed in this submission to the PCCB, is a core element of **transformational project design**, which, in turn, is a crucial prerequisite for addressing the climate and biodiversity crises as well as the need for sustainable development.

To prepare for a new level of systemic capacity development in the context of complex challenges, such as climate change, and to further develop the **systemic mindset of its experts** and advisors for new transformational projects, GIZ is rolling out a company-wide **Framework on Cooperation and Leadership**. This is built on four main pillars: Co-Create Meaning, Cooperate in Diversity, Practice Adaptive Leadership, and Experiment & Innovate (see Annex 1).

While the initial focus was on internal cooperation and learning, the evolution within the culture of GIZ will further advance the organization's systemic approach to support capacity development. This, in turn, will make GIZ an even more deeply trusted partner for tackling the climate crisis while fostering sustainable development and biodiversity preservation around the world.

# 6. Annex

## 6.1 GIZ Cooperation and Leadership Principles

**Co-create Meaning**

- Widen your perspective – take other views into account
- Inspire and be inspired – sense-making is a collective process
- Be aware of the bigger picture and reflect on the purpose of your work
- Share your vision and develop a common understanding of the way forward

**Cooperate in Diversity**

- Leverage and build on the diversity of ideas, knowledge and perspectives (e. g. age, ethnic origin & nationality, gender, physical and mental ability, religion & worldview, sexual orientation & identity)
- Create a respectful environment that reduces the potential of discrimination and stand up for equal rights and opportunities for all colleagues
- Create inclusive spaces and processes that enable collaboration beyond silos and across hierarchies
- Co-create with clients, partners and other stakeholders
- Use digital tools responsibly to improve how we cooperate

**Practice Adaptive Leadership**

- Take the lead
- Consciously define and adapt roles and responsibilities
- Foster mentoring and learning across roles
- Embrace uncertainty in complex settings
- Enable agile and digital work
- Empower individuals and teams to deliver, focusing on each other's strengths
- Ensure transparency in your actions

**Experiment & Innovate**

- Think outside the box
- Be courageous and proactively develop new ways of working in your context
- Experiment in short iterations and understand failures as a way of learning
- Share your success stories and failures so that they become opportunities

## 6.2 Selection of publications, tools, methodologies, good case studies, and examples of support

| | GIZ Project/Program | **Useful sources** (e.g. webpages and portals, publications, fora, organizations working on this issue)**:** | **Relevance to CD Key interventions** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Advancing Transport Climate Strategies (TraCS), BMU | • Support to the Kenyan State Department of Transport in setting up a climate change coordination unit and in improving transparency in the transport sector. | 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.2.1; 2.2.2 |
| | | • Support to Inventory Working Group on transport data collection | 2.1.2; 2.1.5; 2.2.2 |
| 2. | Blue Solutions, BMU | • A booklet on Blue Nature-based Solutions (NbS) to inform and inspire the design and implementation of NDCs at all levels<br>• Blue Publications<br>• Blue Trainings | 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.3; 2.1.4; 2.1.5 |
| | | PANORAMA's marine and coastal good practices on:<br>• NbS Blue Carbon<br>• Marine protected area learning site for the Coral Triangle<br>• Sustainable fishing and mangrove rehabilitation | 2.1.3; 2.1.4 |
| 3. | Capacity building for climate policy in Southeast - East Europe, South Caucasus and Central Asia, Phase III, BMU | • The Actor and Policy Mapping Tool – An Open-Access tool to map sectoral actors and policies | 2.2.1; 2.1.6 |
| | | • Decarbonization scenarios for the transport sector in Georgia | 2.1.5 |
| | | • Making Long-Term Low GHG Emissions Development Strategies a Reality | 2.1.2 |
| | | • Consolidation of climate planning processes in the Energy Community Contracting Parties | 2.1.1; 2.1.2; |
| | | • The Mongolian electricity sector in the context of international climate mitigation efforts | 2.1.1; 2.1.2 |
| | | • Mongolia's website on government policies, international support, and projects was developed | 2.1.1; 2.1.5, 2.1.6 |
| 4. | Climate Change Adaptation in Rural Areas of India (CCA RAI), BMZ | • Climate Change Information Portal to access climate information, climate policies from across India | 2.1.5; 2.1.3 |
| | | • The State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) | 2.1.1; 2.1.6 |
| | | • Training manual to assess carbon stock of forests | 2.1.5; 2.1.2 |

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| 5. | Climate Finance Readiness Project (CF Ready), BMZ, | • Climate Finance Readiness Training (CliFiT) for enhancing capacities to attract climate funding. | 2.1.3 |
| 6. | Climate Policy Meets Urban Development, (CPMUD), BMU | • Recover Green – higher NDC ambition through collaborative climate action | 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.6; 2.2.2 |
| | | • Report - Collaborative Climate Action – a Prerequisite for more Ambitious Climate Action | |
| | | • Multi-level governance supporting local action | |
| | | • Partnership for Collaborative Climate Action - a platform to advocate for better cooperation across government levels | 2.1.1; 2.1.3; 2.1.3; 2.1.6; 2.2.2 |
| 7. | Climate Support Programme (CSP) – Phase III, BMU | Let's Respond Toolkit Website containing all data on:<br>• Vulnerability Assessment Tool<br>• Stakeholder Engagement<br>• Let´s Respond Toolkit Presentation | 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.3; 2.1.4; 2.1.6 |
| 8. | EUROCLIMA+, BMZ, EU | • Report on the progress of climate action in Latin America and the NDCs | 2.1.5; 2.2.2 |
| | | • The Good Practice Guide (Spanish) on the involvement of the private sector in the NDC formulation and implementation process. | 2.2.2 |
| | | • Publication on the implementation of the reference framework for NDC implementation in the agri-food sector | 2.1.2; 2.1.5 |
| | | • The webpage “NDC-LAC” presents the current status and advances on NDC implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean | 2.1.5, 2.2.3 |
| | | • Vertical Coordination Training for NDC Implementation (Spanish) | 2.1.6, 2.2.3 |
| | | • Workshop on Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation to climate change for the advancement of NDC in Latin America | 2.1.5,2.2.3 |
| 9. | Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM) , BMZ<br>Supporting the Review and Implementation Processes of Sustainable | • In-depth case study of Germany on emerging good practices and practical lessons for promoting coherence as a process of collaborative and integrated policymaking | 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.5; 2.1.6; 2.2.1; 2.2.2 |

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| | Development Goals (SDG RI), BMU<br>Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPA), BMU | | |
| 10 | Mexican-German Climate Change Alliance (Phase III), BMU | • Methodology for identifying and prioritizing adaptation to climate change.<br>• The Vulnerability Sourcebook with concepts and guidelines for standardized vulnerability assessments. | 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.5 |
| 11 | NDC Support for Colombia, BMU | • Methodology for evaluating impacts and outcomes of NDC adaptation targets, design of sectoral and subnational climate change plans<br>• Online courses to strengthen the capacity of local authorities on climate change in their municipalities and departments.<br>• BLOG: Time is Running Out - Carbon Markets Cannot Replace More Ambitious National Commitments – Particularly in Transport<br>• Selected publications with NDC relevance in transport sector<br>• Jeepney+ NAMA and Philippine Urban Mobility Programme resources, including: Case Studies on Public Transport Modernisation | 2.1.2; 2.1.6; 2.2.2 |
| 12 | Programme for climate-smart livestock systems (PCSL), BMZ | • Study on the current situation and plausible future scenarios for livestock production under climate change in Africa.<br>• Study on improved assessments of the three pillars of climate-smart agriculture and current achievements and ideas for the future.<br>• Protocol for a Tier 2 approach to generate region-specific enteric methane emission factors (EF) for cattle kept in smallholder systems<br>• Protocol for generating region-specific Tier 2 emission factors for methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N20) emissions from cattle manure | 2.1.1, 2.1.3; 2.1.4; 2.1.5; 2.2.1; 2.2.2 |
| 13 | Project Green Economy | • The project pairs with the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) for policy development, capacity building and funding for green economy transitions<br>• The Global Recovery Observatory brings transparency to fiscal spending. | 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.3; 2.1.4; 2.1.5; 2.1.6; |

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| | Transformation (GET), (BMU) | • The Reports highlight good examples of a green recovery.<br>• 10 practical considerations for governments and other stakeholders on long-term economic recovery and resilience<br>• Peru 'Green Protocol' ('Protocolo Verde')<br>The Green Growth Knowledge Partnership provides various tools and experiences relevant for the NDC implementation:<br>• Information Platform for Green Finance<br>• Portal for Green Industry<br>• Green Learning Network<br>• Green Forum.<br>• The Green Fiscal Policy Network - collected experiences, good practices and ideas for next steps for fiscal policy measures<br>• Build Forward Better Briefings provide insights on post-Covid19 Green Recovery. | 2.2.1; 2.2.2; 2.2.3 |
| 14 | Sector Program on Human Rights, BMZ<br><br>Policy Advice for Environment and Climate Change, BMZ<br><br>Land Tenure Regularisation in the Amazon, BMZ | • Supporting local youth and children as "agents of change" in environmental and climate change policy-making<br>• Online platform to visualize the contribution of the traditional communities in Brazil in climate and biodiversity protection (Plataforma de Territórios Tradicionais) | 2.2.2 |
| 15 | Sector project on urbanisation, municipal and urban development, BMZ | • City WORKS is a training tool for urban policy makers to understand and connect global agendas with local visions and realities | 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.3; 2.1.5; 2.2.2 |
| 16 | Support for national climate change adaptation plans in | • Climate Proofing of National Strategies in Senegal, Benin and Burkina Faso | 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.4 |
| | | • Publications on planning and budgeting processes and climate proofing success stories in Senegal | 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.3; |
| | | • Climate proofing success stories and integration of indigenous knowledge | |

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| | French-speaking sub-Saharan Africa, BMU | • Guideline on participatory development of vulnerability assessments and climate-proof national development plan | 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.2.2 |
| 17 | Support to the Philippines in shaping and implementing the international climate regime (SupportCCC II), BMU | • Policy advice on grid-scale renewable energy and energy planning for DOE, including policy studies on RE incentives and programs under SupportCCC II. | 2.1.2; 2.1.4; 2.1.5; 2.1.6 |
| | | • The Philippine Urban Mobility Programme vision | 2.2.2 |
| | | • Guideline on participatory development of vulnerability assessments and climate-proofing the national development plan | 2.2.2 |
| 18 | Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPA), BMU | Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA) :<br>• Biennial Update Report Template<br>• National benefits of climate reporting<br>• Accounting of Nationally Determined Contributions<br>• Next steps under the Paris Agreement and the Katowice Climate Package | 2.1.5 |
| | | • Lead the Change: Systemic leadership for NDC implementation and raising ambition | 2.2.5 |
| | | • Knowledge management – from bottleneck to success factor | 2.2.3 |
| | | • A New Narrative of Resilient and Climate Smart Societies – Aligning Adaptation, Mitigation and the SDGs | 2.1.4 |
| | | • Adaptation Briefing: Knowledge Products on Enhancing Climate Actions | 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.3; 2.1.4; 2.1.6; 2.2.4 |
| | | • Financing adaptation to climate change – an introduction | 2.1.3 |
| | | • Adaptation Brief: Alignment to Advance Climate-Resilient Development | 2.1.1 |
| | | • Understanding and Increasing Finance for Climate Adaptation in Developing Countries | 2.1.3 |
| | | • Publication Series: Effective Mobilization and application of Adaptation Finance | 2.1.3 |
| 19 | Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPA), BMU | • Building Resilience With Nature: Ecosystem-based Adaptation in National Adaptation Plan Processes | 2.1.1; 2.1.2 |
| | | • Building Resilience With Nature: Maximizing Ecosystem-based Adaptation through National Adaptation Plan Processes | |

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| | Global Project Mainstreaming EbA, BMU Contribution to the NAP Global Network and Friends of EbA (FEBA) | | |
| 20 | Supporting the Review and Implementation Processes of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG RI), (BMU) | • Towards policy coherence: An assessment of tools linking the climate, environment and sustainable development agendas | 2.1.1 |
| 21 | Supporting the national energy efficiency fund and the climate-friendly reform agenda (S2I) in Ukraine, BMU | • Training Programmes on strategic transformations in the energy sector | 2.1.5 |
| 22 | Support to the implementation of the National Climate Change Strategy, BMU | • Platform Infocarbono for the collection, evaluation and systematization of information on the GHG emission and removal | 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.4 2.2.2 |
| | | • The Platform Carbon Footprint provides information on the GHG MRV of public and private institutions | |
| | | • Publication of the Indigenous People's Platform to confront Climate Change (PPICC) | |
| | | • Established Peru NDC Multisectoral Working Group as an essential component of the country model for implementing the NDC | |
| | | • Libéjula Support Project connects regional stakeholders from the public and private sectors to jointly address the challenges of climate change | |
| 23 | Support to Vietnam for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement, BMU | • Detailed stakeholder process on data collection, inventory development and scenario design | 2.1.5, |
| | | • Advancing gender equality into the update of Vietnam's NDC | 2.2.4, 2.2.2 |

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| 24 | Sustainable and Climate Sensitive Land use for Economic Development in Central Asia, BMZ | • Documentation of Integrative Land Use Management Approaches (ILUMA) | 2.2.4, 2.2.2 |
| | | • Promoting the protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services and enhancement in agricultural landscapes | 2.1.4 |
| 25 | Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative (TUMI), BMZ | The Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative (TUMI) is the leading global implementation initiative for sustainable mobility with a focus on transforming transportation systems in cities:<br>• TUMI Training Catalogue<br>• TUMI Transforming Urban Mobility Online Course<br>• TUMI Audio Library of podcasts on sustainable mobility and development<br>• TUMI Publications<br>• TUMI Pilot Projects | 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.3; 2.1.4; 2.1.6; 2.2.2; 2.2.4; |
| | | The Portal "Changing Transport: Facilitating Climate Action in Mobility" for training and consulting services, networking in the transportation sector:<br>• Climate Action Toolkit provides support in sector plans and concrete actions to mitigate climate change in transport<br>• Transparency Toolkit helps partners measure and report emissions according to UNFCCC rules<br>• National Urban Mobility Policies and Investment Programmes (NUMP) Toolkit and Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) Toolkit<br>• Webinar MRV, gender, financing, management<br>• Collection Templates for Climate Change Reporting in Kenya<br>• Transport Inventory and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Tool<br>• MobiliseYourCity Emissions Calculator | |
| | | • BLOG: Time is Running Out - Carbon Markets Cannot Replace More Ambitious National Commitments – Particularly in Transport | |

## Resources from the previous GIZ' Submission to the UNFCCC PCCB

- Adaptation Community: publications on methods for adaptation to climate change
- Climate Experts: Tools and training on adaptation to climate change
- *NAP Country-level Training* intends to assist multiple sectors at the country-level and constitutes the basis for a country upon which to strategize, steer and manage its NAP process
- *Adaptation Monitoring & Evaluation Training* – Interactive training course gives participants a systematic introduction to adaptation M&E
- *Webinar: Tracking NDC Achievement – New Accounting Perspectives* invites all climate practitioners to share views about the design of GHG accounting for the NDCs
- *Webinar: Linking NAMAs and NDCs* to provide countries with a clear understanding of the concepts of INDCs and NAMAs, their similarities and differences
- *Green Cooling Initiative: Cool Training* designed for specialized RAC experts and technician that are active in developing countries and emerging economies
- *BUR Process Guidance Tool* – support countries in the process of preparing a BUR and undergoing the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA), while enhancing domestic MRV systems
- *NAMA Tool* provides developers and implementers of NAMAs with brief step-by-step instructions on how to develop a NAMA
- *MRV Tool* provides developers and implementers of NAMAs with brief step-by-step instructions on how to develop a MRV-System
- *Stock Taking Tool* – Analytical tool countries can apply for the identification of prioritised action for national MRV systems including mitigation pledge(s) in the context of NDCs, NAMAs and LEDS
- *NDC Funding+Initiatives Navigator* – Searchable database of financial and technical support that can help countries to plan and implement their NDCs
- *NDC Toolbox Navigator* – Searchable Database of tools and resources to support NDC implementation
- *Solid Waste Management – GHG Calculator* – Support understanding of the effects of proper waste management on GHG emissions
- *Alternative Waste Treatment Guide* – Development process alternative waste treatment project; technologies for alternative waste treatment; municipal processes; Legislative requirements
- *Navigating Transport NAMAs Handbook* – Conceptual background information and practical guidance to facilitate preparation and implementation of NAMAs in the transport sector