

# Enhancing Capacities for Adaptation in the context of NAPs and NDCs

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# Importance of Capacity Building

- Many countries **still lack capacity** to undertake climate action.
- It's been identified as **priority** in countries' NDCs
- It is **fundamental** to achieving the Paris Agreement.
- Fulfilling **obligations** to multilateral environmental agreements.

# Capacity Building under Paris Agreement

## To strengthen Capacity

- **Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) (Article 11)**
- **Promoting education, training and public awareness (Article 12)**
- **Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) (Article 13)**

# Other UNFCCC Institutions addressing Capacity Building

## Adaptation

- Adaptation Committee
- Adaptation Fund Board

## Technology

- Technology Executive Committee (TEC)
- Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)

## Finance

- Green Climate Fund (GCF) – Readiness Program
- Global Environmental Facility (GEF)

- + National communications, Greenhouse gas inventories
- + Governments, UN Agencies, Others actors

# The Bigger Picture



- Strong link between **NDCs and 154 SDG targets** including in:  
*Energy – Agriculture – Cities – Transport – Water access – Food security ...*
- To bring mutual benefits to all – **To leave no one behind**

# Need greater coordination and cooperation

**Between capacity building providers and recipients**

- To enhance **effectiveness** of support and efforts.
- To help meet the **increasing needs** of countries and regions.
- To better link **social, economic and environmental** impacts.

# Need to advance beyond current approaches



# Adaptation – Sectors and Challenges



**Human health**



**Coastal zones**



**Agriculture +  
Forestry**



**Infrastructure +  
Urban planning**



**Early Warning and  
Environmental Assessment**



**Water**



**Marine and Fisheries**

# Adaptation in NDCs

- **161** INDCs submitted by 4 April 2016
- **83% of INDCs** included adaptation (impacts, vulnerabilities)

Adaptation components from:

- 54** African States,
- 42** Asia-Pacific States,
- 30** Latin American and Caribbean States,
- 7** Eastern European States and
- 2** Western European and other States.

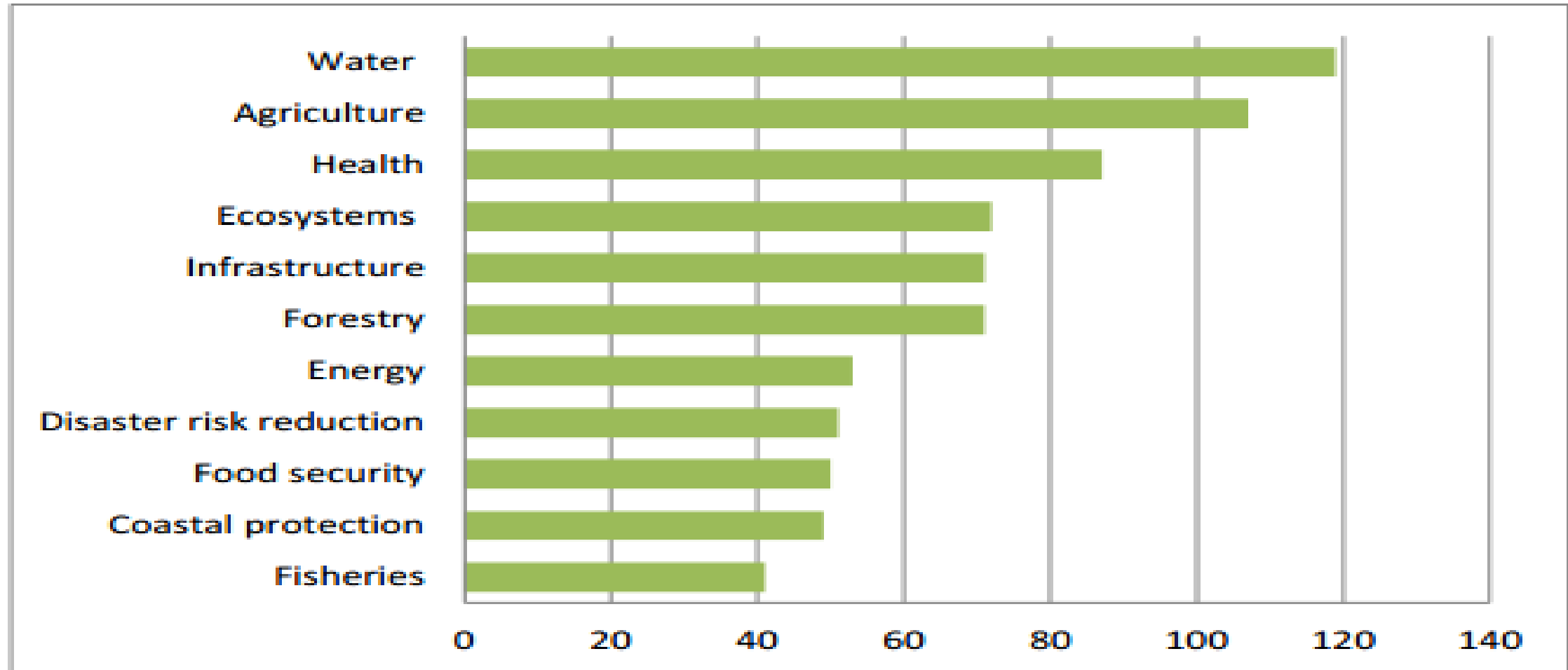




# NDCs – Priority areas for Adaptation Actions

## Priority areas and sectors for adaptation actions identified in the adaptation component of the communicated intended nationally determined contributions

(number of Parties referring to area or sector)



# Climate change impacts on all aspects of sustainable development



**Future vulnerability depends on development pathways – not just on climate change**

# Key ingredients for sustainable capacity building

## Country ownership

- Recipient country to have **ownership** and retain capacity.
- Capacity must grow from **within** the country – **long-term** view.
- International actors to support and facilitate – **not to own** or manage.

## Integrated approach

- Improve **coordination** between donors, initiatives and ministries.
- Importance of **two-way** learning approach between countries.
- **Monitoring and evaluation** to assess impact and apply lessons.

# Key messages to developing countries

## Ownership

- Assume a more **leading role** in own development.
- NDCs implementation – Capacity for **what?** and for **whom?**
- Ensure balance between the ‘**hard**’ and ‘**soft**’ capacities.

## Engagement

- Engage **non-state actors** to complement government leadership.
- Strengthen **gender** engagement.
- Raise public **awareness** – Integrate Adaptation into education curricula

## Co-benefits

- Promote **South-South** learning and Collaboration.
- Integrate capacity building for adaptation into **development plans**.
- Target needs in relation to their **priority** and **cross-cutting** nature.