

Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)
Call for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders:
2024 PCCB focus area

‘Capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to accessing finance for national adaptation plans (NAPs)’

Background

The PCCB aims to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhance capacity-building efforts. Current priority areas are:

- a) Enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention;
- b) recommending ways to address them;
- c) Promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing and stakeholder engagement.

To learn more about the work of the PCCB, you can access its annual reports and other documents [here](#).

Topic for submissions

The PCCB annually focuses on an area related to enhanced technical exchange on capacity-building. It determined, in its 2021-2024 workplan, to make calls for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on the annual PCCB focus area.

The PCCB focus area for 2024 is:

‘Capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to accessing finance for national adaptation plans (NAPs)’.

Through its 2024 focus area the PCCB aims to contribute to a better understanding of existing and emerging capacity gaps and needs as well as challenges, case studies, good practices, tools and lessons learned with regard to Capacity-building support for adaptation, particularly on accessing finance for National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). In implementing its 2024 focus area and as part of its mandate to enhance the coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts under the Convention and Paris Agreement, the PCCB will liaise closely with the AC and aims to directly engage the AC, LEG and other relevant bodies and entities in its work, with a view to effectively building on their previous, relevant efforts as well as informing and contributing to their ongoing and future work in this area.

Who can submit?

The call is open to all UNFCCC Parties and non-Party stakeholders, such as public and private sector entities, government and non-government organizations, philanthropic organizations, academic and research organizations, international and regional organizations or initiatives, and UNFCCC constituted bodies.

How will the inputs be used?

The inputs will feed into the PCCB's workplan activities in 2024, including a focus area day at the 6th Capacity-building Hub at COP 29, and envisaged regional activities and webinars. The inputs will also inform the design and preparations of the 13th Durban Forum on capacity-building to be held during the Bonn Climate Change Conference in June 2024. The PCCB supports the SBI in aligning the theme of the Durban Forum on capacity-building with the annual focus area of the PCCB at the request of the COP.

Submissions form

We thank you in advance for filling out this template with concise, evidence-based information and for referencing all relevant sources. There are 2 sections in this template:

- *Details about your organization*
- *Guiding questions about Capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to accessing finance for national adaptation plans (NAPs)*

Further information:

You are welcome to provide any other information and suggestions that your organization/entity would like to highlight in response to this call for submissions.

Address for submission: pccb@unfccc.int

Deadline for submissions: 31st March 2024

PART I:

Please only fill out sections relevant to the work of your organization. Please note that no section is mandatory.

Organization or entity name:

Adaptation Committee

Type of organization:

Please choose as appropriate:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental organization | <input type="checkbox"/> Development bank / financial institution |
| <input type="checkbox"/> UN and affiliated organization | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-governmental organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> International network, coalition, or initiative | <input type="checkbox"/> Research organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional network, coalition, or initiative | <input type="checkbox"/> University/education/training organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector entity | <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector entity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Development agency | <input type="checkbox"/> Philanthropic organization |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) Constituted body under the UNFCCC |

Organization Location

City: Bonn

Country: Germany

Scale of operation:

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

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

Click or tap here to enter text.

PART II:

Please only fill out sections that are relevant to the work of your organization/entity:

In your experience, what are the key capacity gaps and needs of developing countries related to accessing climate finance for national adaptation plans (NAPs).

Key area (please choose all appropriate):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preparing strategies, frameworks or programmes targeting specific funding windows of the GCF, LDCF, AF and other funding sources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Securing accredited entities to support development of project proposals and access to funding for NAPs from the GCF
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promotion of funding proposals from multiple stakeholders, including those at the subnational and local government level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Initiating and/or completing the process of accrediting direct access entities
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity to ensure that proposals to the GCF for the formulation of NAPs are aligned with the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, and address both the objectives and guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement NAPs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Securing approved projects by LDC direct access entities
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) Translating adaptation-relevant climate and socio-economic data into decision-relevant information that can help decision-makers at all levels to ensure climate-resilience of their investment priorities or to plan or support adaptation-specific investments

What are the key capacities required by countries for iteratively translating NAPs into finance and investment strategies, plans and projects, taking into account all available finance sources and instruments?

At the subnational level: Same as for the national level, particularly points 1), 2) and 3)

At the national level: 1) Facilitating understanding, communication and collaboration among different ministries/administrative entities to translate adaptation priorities formulated in existing policies and plans into finance and investment strategies at different government levels; 2) Financial expertise for deciding on which finance source and instrument is best suited to finance the different adaptation priorities; 3) Translating adaptation-relevant climate and socio-economic data into decision-relevant information that can help decision-makers at all levels to ensure climate-resilience of their investment priorities or to plan adaptation-specific investments; 4) Understanding the enabling environments/ conditions required for the different sorts of adaptation finance to flow or to become resilient (e.g. domestic and international, public and private finance) (Source: AC Dialogue – see under “Useful sources” below); 5) Costing adaptation activities (Source: AC synthesis report and extracts from AC call for submissions – see under “Useful sources” below); 6) Once a finance and investment strategy is established and sources of finance have been accessed, a country requires the capacity to ensure the capability of the funding seeker, i.e. accreditation, and to use and manage the acquired funds, i.e. spending adaptation finance in line with policies and regulations (Source: AC information note – see under “Useful sources” below)

At the regional level: Same as for the national level

At the international level: Click or tap here to enter text.

In your experience, what are the key capacity gaps and needs faced by developing countries in translating NAPs into finance and investment strategies, plans and projects and what have been the key challenges with regard to the provision of capacity-building support to date?

Challenge: An important capacity gap is the assessment of adaptation costs, given challenges such as the uncertainties of future climate change impacts and socio-economic development, context-specific adaptation objectives and levels of acceptable risk, moving baselines and the existing adaptation deficit which together influence the level of adaptation costs (Source: AC synthesis report (see below)). Other capacity gaps relate to those required for translating climate and other relevant data into decision-relevant information and for understanding and creating the enabling conditions required for the different sorts of finance to flow or become resilient. A key challenge with regard to the provision of capacity-building support to date in this context is its focus on training individual country representatives on ways to access individual funds, instead of building a country's individual, institutional and systemic capacities required for tapping into the wide range of available finance to address adaptation priorities in the long-term. (Source: AC Dialogue, see below). Another key challenge of developing countries is the lack of financial, technical and human resource capacities to manage the complex, time-consuming and resource intensive process of developing and submitting project proposals for regional or international funds, which entails holding stakeholder consultations, conducting feasibility studies, drafting concept notes, engaging with fund administrations, and making regular adjustments to the project documentation. (Source: AC information note, see below).

How could this challenge be addressed? 1) Focusing on building a country's individual, institutional and systemic capacities required for tapping into the wide range of available finance to address adaptation priorities in the long-term; 2) Developing guidelines on how to take climate change into account for decision-making at each level 3) Providing platforms for dialogue and the exchange of experience and lessons to enhance mutual learning among countries (Source: AC Dialogue, see below), including the engagement of sub-national and non-state actors (Source: post-event survey of the AC Dialogue); 4) Providing enhanced guidance and training material, including good practice examples, for countries: to improve the assessment of their adaptation costs; to develop adaptation investment programmes; to access finance sources other than public (e.g. blended or private); and to track adaptation finance, including domestic expenditure and international flows. Examples for such guidance and training include those for more detailed cost analysis; analysis of potential adaptation benefits; assessments of costs of inaction; economic and financial analysis; prioritization; strategic (upstream) analysis and the development of downstream costed investment plans; development of new financial instruments and models; and for accessing adaptation finance other than public (Source: AC synthesis report, see below). The type and method of the guidance and training would need to be adjusted to each country's existing capacities (Source: AC technical paper on needs assessment – see under "Useful sources" below); 5) Raising awareness of the overall benefits of and providing training on accreditation, including building capacities in the areas of internal control processes, audits, and financial management project management, which build the entity's overall capacity to receive and manage climate finance (Source: extracts from AC call for submissions – see below)

How can existing capacity-building efforts be improved and what kind of new or additional capacity-building efforts are needed to build and maintain capacities for translating NAPs into finance and investment strategies, plans and projects in the longer term? What could be key accelerators in this regard?

At the subnational level: Click or tap here to enter text.

At the national level: See above. Key accelerators could be improved capacities to translate adaptation-relevant climate and socio-economic data into decision-relevant information for decision-makers at all levels and the provision of more opportunities for developing countries to exchange experience and lessons (Source: AC Dialogue and AC synthesis report, see below)

At the regional level: Click or tap here to enter text.

At the international level: Click or tap here to enter text.

Who should be the target recipients of such capacity-building, and who could provide it?

Recipients: Representatives of ministries or administrative entities as well as other stakeholders at all levels that will be responsible for or involved in the implementation of adaptation. These might be different from those responsible for or involved in the planning of adaptation and include ministries of finance, economy and other line ministries relevant for individual adaptation priorities as well as private sector representatives; platforms for dialogue and experience sharing could target countries from the same region, those in similar geographic and economic circumstances or across the world as well as individual stakeholders, such as representatives of the private sector

Providers: Opportunities for dialogue and exchange of experience and lessons could be provided by global entities such as the Adaptation Committee or by regional entities with specific expertise and experience in their region as well as by regional and international networks

Case studies, good practices, tools, lessons learned, or examples of capacity-building support:

Please describe any that build capacity to access finance for NAPs and for translating NAPs into finance and investment strategies, plans and projects

Fiji National Climate Finance Strategy: <https://fijiclimatechangeportal.gov.fj/ppss/fiji-national-climate-finance-strategy/>

Fiji National Climate Finance Strategy – Policy brief: https://fijiclimatechangeportal.gov.fj/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/2022_National-Climate-Finance-Strategy.pdf

GCF/NDC Partnership Climate Investment Planning and Mobilization Framework (draft): <https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/2023-12/gcfndc-partnershipclimate-investment-planning-and-mobilization-frameworkconsultation-draft.pdf>

GIZ Adapting public investment to climate change in Latin America (IPACC II) project: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/13314.html>

Video on the IPACC II project: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aqlxipfveg>

OECD Climate-resilient finance and investment - Framing paper: https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/climate-resilient-finance-and-investment_223ad3b9-en

OECD Climate Adaptation Investment Framework: <https://unfccc.int/documents/637351>

Adaptation Committee: Dialogue on addressing developing countries' capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding – Part II: <https://unfccc.int/event/ac-dialogue-gaps-accessing-adaptation-funding-part2>

Useful sources:

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

The list contains material developed by the AC as well as additional sources which were shared by participants during the Dialogue on addressing developing countries' capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding (see above) <https://unfccc.int/event/ac-dialogue-gaps-accessing-adaptation-funding-part2>

- a) Adaptation Committee – Call for submissions on Parties' capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding with extracts of capacity-building needs: <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/groups/committees/adaptation-committee/adaptation-committee-call-for-submissions-on-parties-capacity-gaps-in-accessing-adaptation-funding>
- b) Adaptation Committee. 2021. Information note on capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding. <https://unfccc.int/documents/302884> and related submissions
- c) Adaptation Committee. 2022. Efforts of developing countries in assessing and meeting the costs of adaptation: Lessons learned and good practices. Synthesis report by the Adaptation Committee in the context of the recognition of adaptation efforts of developing country Parties. <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/publications-bulletin/efforts-of-developing-countries-in-assessing-and-meeting-the-costs-of-adaptation-lessons-learned-and>
- d) Adaptation Committee. 2022. Methodologies for assessing adaptation needs and their application. Technical paper. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/I0160_Adaptation%20Needs%20Technical%20Report%20final.pdf
- e) GCF projects supported by the African Development Bank (AfDB): <https://www.greenclimate.fund/ae/afdb>
- f) Developing the Climate Science Information for Climate Action: <https://library.wmo.int/records/item/53280-developing-the-climate-science-information-for-climate-action>
- g) WMO-GCF-WCRP-SMHI Climate information portal: <https://climateinformation.org/>
- h) Global Infrastructure Risk Model and Resilience Index: <https://giri.unepgrid.ch/>
- i) OECD Strengthening capacity for climate action in developing countries publication: https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/strengthening-capacity-for-climate-action-in-developing-countries_0481c16a-en
- j) OECD Scaling Up Adaptation Finance in Developing Countries publication: https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/scaling-up-adaptation-finance-in-developing-countries_b0878862-en
- k) GCF Plugging the finance gap in the Caribbean: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/news/plugging-finance-gap-caribbean>
- l) GCF Readiness Knowledge Bank: <https://knowledge.greenclimate.fund/>
- m) GCF Enhancing Direct Access pilot: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/eda>
- n) GCF Readiness Strategy 2024–2027: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/readiness-strategy-2024-2027.pdf>
- o) UNCTAD Climate change adaptation and maritime transport: <https://unctad.org/topic/transport-and-trade-logistics/policy-and-legislation/climate-change-and-maritime-transport>
- p) UNCTAD SIDSport-ClimateAdapt project: <https://sidsport-climateadapt.unctad.org/>
- q) UNCTAD Climate-resilience of seaports: Adequate finance is critical for developing countries but remains a major challenge publication: <https://unctad.org/publication/climate-resilience-seaports-adequate-finance-critical-developing-countries-remains>

- r) Initiative on climate action and nutrition (I-CAN): <https://www.gainhealth.org/resources/reports-and-publications/initiative-climate-action-and-nutrition-i-can>
- s) Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation of Peru: Methodological document for the formulation of investment projects: Guidelines for the incorporation of risk management public investment projects in the context of climate change:
<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/midagri/normas-legales/394160-0484-2019-minagri>.