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

Background

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

Current priority areas are:

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

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

Topics 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.

Submissions form

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

- Details about your organization
- Guiding questions about implementing NDCs and national development plans in developing countries

How will the inputs be used?

The inputs will feed into the PCCB's workplan activities in 2021, including a focus area day at the 3rd Capacity-building Hub at COP 26, and envisaged regional activities and webinars. The inputs will also inform the design and preparations of the 10th Durban Forum on capacity-building envisaged to be held during the Bonn Climate Change Conference in June 2021. Responding to the request of the COP for the SBI to align the theme of the Durban Forum on capacity-building with the annual focus area of the PCCB, the PCCB has been working to ensure alignment between discussions at the annual Durban Forum and the work of the PCCB related to its annual focus area.

Further information:

You are welcome to provide any other information that your organization thinks would highlight suggestions made in response to this call for submissions.

Address for submission: pccb@unfccc.int

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

Organization or entity name:	
The Resilience Shift	
Type of organization:	
Please choose as appropriate:	
☐ Intergovernmental organization	$\ \square$ Development bank / financial institution
☐ UN and affiliated organization	☐ Non-governmental organization
☑ International network, coalition, or	☐ Research organization
initiative	☐ University/education/training
\square Regional network, coalition, or	organization
initiative	☐ Private sector entity
☐ Public sector entity	☐ Philanthropic organization
☐ Development agency	☐ Other (Please specify)
Organization Location	
City: London	
Country: United Kingdom	
Scale of operation:	
⊠ Global	☐ Regional
☐ Local	☐ Subregional
☐ National	☐ Transboundary
City(ies)/Country(ies) of operation (if appropriate):	

The annual PCCB focus area

At its fourth meeting in June 2020, the PCCB agreed on the following focus area for 2021:

'Building capacity to facilitate coherent implementation of NDCs in the context of national development plans'

The Paris Agreement aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change through the implementation of NDCs and national development plans, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. This presents ample opportunities for synergies and the PCCB, with its strong mandate to engage with other bodies under and outside the Convention, is well positioned to promote coherence in achieving climate and development objectives.

To foster coherence in the implementation of NDCs and national development plans, an enhanced understanding of the key barriers and capacity-building gaps and needs hindering their coherent implementation, as well as of existing solutions is needed.

In implementing NDCs and national development plans in a coherent manner, in your experience, what are:

the key interventions?

Our aim is to ensure that building resilience happens alongside decarbonization goals and that this is built into NDCs and national development plans in principle and in practice. Resilience is critical to protect the most vulnerable to climate impacts, but also those in communities that are affected by critical infrastructure failure tend to be the poorest and most vulnerable whether in Texas, in Sydney, Cape Town, or Chennai. The key interventions must therefore focus on building a common understanding of what matters for resilience and enabling a shift to embedding resilience as a matter of course at all levels of the critical infrastructure systems value chain and into the decisions taken by those who affect it — at international, national, local (region and city) and within organisations.

the enabling conditions?

We are focused on critical infrastructure systems and their complex interdependencies. To this end, National infrastructure policy needs to embed resilience into its frameworks at all levels, as a way to provide the direction and context for all systems and sectors. Bodies setting policy for specific systems and sectors, i.e. the energy sector, must also collaborate to embed resilience into their frameworks and guidance.

the key institutional barriers?

There are many silos between sectors, and between public and private organisations that prevent true collaboration on resilience building at a national, local and city level. Within public bodies there may be separate teams working on different aspects of resilience, but only a whole system approach can genuinely bring the change we need. Cities are leading on this in some cases, i.e. Cape Town but only national policy and national infrastructure investment can make these changes in an end to end manner and bring all players together.

the capacity gaps and capacity-building needs?

There is growing awareness in the public and private sector about the need to build resilience. Provoked by the Covid pandemic, and in some cases by national or local disaster or crisis, some countries are more focused on rolling out resilience-led policies and/or practices. This is patchy and inconsistent globally, and not joined up in terms of national policy and the link with the deliver of NDCs. In our CEO, Seth Schultz's Brunel lecture for the Institution of Civil Engineers, he points out that \$2.7tn is the current annual infrastructure spend, and this is far below what is needed to fill the infrastructure gap. It is estimated that +133% extra spend is needed to meet infrastructure demand i.e. \$6.3tn required spend. Seth highlights that we only need to spend an extra +10% to meet infrastructure demand in line with 2 degrees C warming - up to \$6.9tn.

It's important that the investment in new infrastructure therefore is shaped by national policies and alongside or embedded within NDCs and National Development Plans to maximise this 10% extra spend now so that corners are not cut, and the opportunity is not lost.

the knowledge and skills priorities?

We have a number of areas where we believe knowledge and skills must be improved to build resilience.

National Government decision makers - We are supporting our friends at the Coalition on Urban Transitions and their latest report on Seizing the Urban Opportunity to highlight how national spending priorities can be shaped through their investments in cities to deliver green, low-carbon, sustainable and resilient benefits for all communities as they invest in post Covid stimulus packages, job creation, and long term infrastructure investment.

Engineering and engineering-led initiatives - whereby building the knowledge and skills around resilience and by inputting technical skills early on in the decision making process - we can ensure that the right solution is developed for safe, sustainable and resilient infrastructure systems. Through our work founding the International Coalition for Sustainable Infrastructure and working in partnership with Institution of Civil Engineers, the American Society for Civil Engineers and other partners, we are working to build knowledge and awareness of resilience that can translate into action delivered alongside the race to net zero.

We are also working with the global business community across sectors and systems to convene and broker expert networks that can increase collaborative approaches to building whole-system resilience, through our strategic partnership with Resilience First. Our primary focus here is to put resilience on the agenda of all organisations, and to work with them to understand how practice and behaviours need to change while also providing guidance, tools, approaches, and creating the enabling conditions to assist them.

To enhance coherent implementation of NDCs in the context of national development plans, who should be the target recipients of capacity-building (e.g. national government officers, local government officers, environmental agencies, civil society)?

National government and local government decision makers for infrastructure policy and investment, and those working in national infrastructure commissions and other bodies globally (we are already tapped into city networks through our strategic activities and would leverage these connections).

Engineering organisations and associations, as well as critical infrastructure sector and industry associations, to reach their members, and also the wider groups of those working with engineers and other technical specialists to design, build, engineer, operate and maintain, their initiatives and

infrastructure over time. This is to ensure that NDC high level measures are translated into implementable actions across the value chain for building resilience in infrastructure systems.

To support NDC implementation and planning in developing countries, what are your suggestions on how to improve capacity-building efforts?

At the national level:

Our focus is to build partnerships and coalitions that can leverage funding and knowledge building to be able to provide support collaboratively to those who will suffer the most from a lack of resilience. We also aim to convene across boundaries, national and economic, to share knowledge and best practice about resilience. Many developing countries, with less reliable infrastructure systems, are more prepared to be resilient to shocks and stresses, than populations in countries that have high dependency on fully functioning critical infrastructure systems and have little experience of crisis and disaster. Covid has provided an eye opener in some cases, as have significant shocks such as wildfires, 100-year flooding events, heatwaves, severe winter storms, cyber insecurity and major 'black sky' events.

We provide all our resources to all for free through Creative Commons licensing and to consider a global audience that shares common challenges and seeks to build resilience whether in Moscow, Houston, Kigali, or Jakarta.

At the regional level:

One example is how we have adapted the City Water Resilience Approach with our partners, Arup, Resilient Cities Network and WRI. It has been developed with 8 global cities and implemented fully in Cape Town, Greater Miami & the Beaches, and Hull. We are adapting the methodology for use in Low-to-Middle Income Countries, and for use remotely with Covid in mind, and it is being implemented in six African City regions in 2021/22.

We work closely with city networks such as the Global Covenant of Mayors, C40 Cities, Resilient Cities Network, the 2030 Water Resources Group, and Resilient Cities Catalyst, to provide resilience knowledge building and insights into their networks, while benefitting from their members' input into our programmes.

Good case studies, best practices, tools and methodologies, lessons learned, or examples of support:

Please describe any that build capacity to align NDC implementation with national development plans and/or to mainstream NDCs into national development plans

1. Overcoming silos and fragmented governance

Water is the primary medium through which we will feel the effects of climate change. The City Water Resilience Approach (CWRA) is an end-to-end approach to building urban water resilience in partnership with all stakeholders at a catchment level. It has been involved with the PCCB through a water lens and through partners in the water sector, but we also view it as a way to build whole system resilience that can be applied across all systems as a methodology. Over 2021 this approach is being implemented in six African city regions demonstrating its global applicability in a variety of contexts and remotely in addition to the original eight cities worldwide.

https://www.resilienceshift.org/campaign/city-water-resilience-approach/

2. A common understanding of whole system resilience

The Resilience4Ports project seeks to build whole system resilience in partnership with all stakeholders across the ports system. This is at early stages but will be a major focus for us over 2021 and into 2022/3. It is a critical transformation to support the transition of ports to low carbon resilient gateways that support alternative energy provision and are essential to maintain supply chains worldwide.

https://www.resilienceshift.org/resilience4ports/

3. A step change in engineering-led solutions to create swift transformation

The International Coalition for Sustainable Infrastructure is an engineering-led coalition that was set up by The Resilience Shift along with the Global Covenant of Mayors, the American Society for Civil Engineers and its Foundation, WSP, and the Institution of Civil Engineers. Its purpose is to deliver action on the transformation of infrastructure, creating solutions for change.

https://sustainability-coalition.org/

4. Educating engineers and those who work with them about resilience

We are developing with Cambridge University a high quality lecture series 'Resilience Engineered' that will be launching at the end of 2021 and will be disseminated in partnership with engineering associations and membership bodies to build a common understanding of resilience.

5. Demonstrating the use of cross-sector convening to build understanding and cooperation

Our resilience round-tables have been convened to bring together people who would not normally meet to discuss common resilience challenges and agree next steps, scoping the challenge and consequent actions. This methodology can be targeted as needed.

https://www.resilienceshift.org/activities/round-tables/

6. Building capacity in infrastructure end users and businesses from across the value chain

Resilience First is our business network, formed via a strategic partnership in early 2021. It is composed of members who wish to implement resilience in their organisation and seek ways to collaborate with others around the globe who are facing the same challenges. They are reliant on and/or end users of critical infrastructure as well as being major players in some cases, whether public or private.

https://www.resiliencefirst.org/

7. Providing common end to end guidance on climate resilience for infrastructure stakeholders

To adapt and thrive in the face of climate change, we need resilient infrastructure that can withstand, recover from, and adapt to an uncertain future. Infrastructure Pathways is a new multi stakeholder initiative by the International Coalition for Sustainable Infrastructure (ICSI), led by The Resilience Shift. Bringing together existing guidance to provide a line of sight across the entire project lifecycle to embed climate resilience and deliver safe, sustainable and resilient infrastructure for all

https://www.resilienceshift.org/infrastructure-pathways/

8. Influencing policy on infrastructure resilience through our work and convening

Our research into Public Policy and other policy tools such as the role of legislation, the role of financial instruments such as PPPs, and the role of a ratings scheme, have been instrumental into our work and into providing input to the National Infrastructure Commission of the UK, and through a global round table with infrastructure commissions jointly hosted with the NIC and The Resilience Shift.

https://www.resilienceshift.org/activities/policy-and-standards/

9. Sharing best practice across selected industries

Resilience primers for Ports, Roads, Rail, Potable Water, and Electric Utilities were created to capture and share best and pioneering practice for resilience and identify opportunities for scale.

https://www.resilienceshift.org/activities/incentivising-resilience/

10. A knowledge base available to share and re-use

We also have numerous resources to help build resilience understanding and practice, that can be shared as part of a structured programme, for example, case studies with resilience success stories, and our series on learning from crisis – from Cape Town Day Zero, Resilient Leadership during Covid, and the opportunities to learn from the disruption of Covid. Other resources include a wide range of knowledge products and tools. Some links are shared below.

https://www.resilienceshift.org/case-study/icrg-india/

https://www.resilienceshift.org/case-study/managing-stormwater-in-washington-dc/

https://www.resilienceshift.org/case-study/itaipu-dam/

https://www.resilienceshift.org/resilient-leadership/

https://www.resilienceshift.org/activities/learning-from-day-zero/

https://www.resilienceshift.org/engineering-a-safer-future/

https://www.resilienceshift.org/publications/

https://www.resilienceshift.org/activities/global-supply-chains/

https://www.resilienceshift.org/activities/tools-and-approaches/

https://www.resilienceshift.org/tools/

Useful sources:

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

The Resilience Shift was founded by Lloyd's Register Foundation and Arup to be a catalyst for a global shift to resilient infrastructure systems.

It works with numerous partners and has awarded some fifty grants. Its early scoping research was in partnership with numerous resilience-focused organisations such as 100 Resilient Cities, the Global Resilience Research Network, Resilient Organisations, academic institutions and think tanks, as well as engaging with over 600 organisations and 5,000 individuals through its convening activities and research. We have noted an increasing use of the term 'resilience' in search, and new organisations and initiatives are fully focused on adaptation and resilience including those we are working with such as the Global Center for Adaptation, the Resilient Cities Network, The Resilient Cities Catalyst, the Global Covenant of Mayors and now the Race to Zero and Race to Resilience, working in partnership, echoing our message that decarbonization and resilience must go hand in hand.

Our website: https://www.resilienceshift.org/

Our partners: https://www.resilienceshift.org/partners/

Who we are and why we exist https://www.resilienceshift.org/securing-our-future-through-resilient-infrastructure/

This explains core FAQs about resilience https://www.resilienceshift.org/work-with-us/faqs/

Please contact Helen Civil at helen.civil@resilienceshift.org with any queries.

Or please address any formal notices to CEO Seth Schultz seth@resilienceshift.org