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 mandate
Organization or entity name:	
Click or tap here to enter text.	
Type of organization:	
Please choose as appropriate: ☐ Intergovernmental organization ☐ UN and affiliated organization ☐ International network, coalition, or initiative ☐ Regional network, coalition, or initiative ☐ Public sector entity ☐ Development agency	 □ Development bank / financial institution □ Non-governmental organization □ Research organization □ University/education/training organization □ Private sector entity □ Philanthropic organization □ Other (Please specify)
Organization Location	
City: Giza Country:Egypt	
Scale of operation:	
⊠ Global ⊠ Local ⊠ National	☒ Regional☒ Subregional☒ Transboundary
City(ies)/Country(ies) of operation (if appr	ropriate):

PART II:

Click or tap here to enter text.

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):	
☐ Preparing strategies, frameworks or programmes targeting specific funding windows of the GCF, LDCF, AF and other funding sources ☐ Promotion of funding proposals from multiple stakeholders, including those at the subnational and local government level ☐ 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)	 ✓ Securing accredited entities to support development of project proposals and access to funding for NAPs from the GCF ✓ Initiating and/or completing the process of accrediting direct access entities ✓ Securing approved projects by LDC direct access entities ✓ Other (please specify)

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

At the subnational level: Building capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change through short, medium to long-term planning programs, and integrating adaptation considerations into all policies and strategies related to the private sector through adaptation to qualify and train employees of these companies in all economic sectors, in accordance with environmental, social and governance standards, to provide Products resistant to climate change based on innovation through a strong civil society led by accredited organizations monitored by the Paris Agreement in developing and least developed countries, and providing them with the necessary funding directly from the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund so that the adaptation components in the nationally determined contributions are conveyed at the international level, the state's contribution to dealing with the impacts of Climate change At the subnational level

At the national level: Building capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change through short, medium to long-term planning programs, and integrating adaptation considerations into all policies and strategies related to the private sector through adaptation to qualify and train employees of these companies in all economic sectors, in accordance with environmental, social and governance standards, to provide Products resistant to climate change based on innovation through a strong civil society led by accredited organizations monitored by the Paris Agreement in developing and least developed countries, and providing them with the necessary funding directly from the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund so that the adaptation components in the nationally determined contributions are conveyed at the international level, the state's contribution to dealing with the impacts of Climate change At the national level

At the regional level: Building capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change through short, medium to long-term planning programs, and integrating adaptation considerations into all policies and strategies related to the private sector through adaptation to qualify and train employees of these companies in all economic sectors, in accordance with environmental, social and governance standards, to provide Products resistant to climate change based on innovation through a strong civil society led by accredited organizations monitored by the Paris Agreement in developing and least developed countries, and providing them with the necessary funding directly from the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund so that the adaptation components in the nationally determined contributions are conveyed at the international level, the state's contribution to dealing with the impacts of Climate change At the regional level

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

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

Challenge: Providing adaptation financing, assisting in the development and transfer of adaptation technologies, qualifying and training a team of technical experts, and cooperating and partnering in projects with real civil society interested in climate action, especially organizations accredited to the Paris Agreement.

How could this challenge be addressed? This challenge can be addressed by funding grants for adaptation projects, programs, and technology transfer contracts through the Adaptation Fund, the Green Climate Fund, and international organizations, with a basic condition that the Paris Agreement monitoring organizations are present within the country as an observer or participant in adaptation projects to follow up on the proper implementation of projects to fill the gaps.

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

At the subnational level: 1- The strategic framework must be adopted for capacity building and development to support the implementation of adaptation projects undertaken by the private sector and civil society. At the subnational level

At the national level: 1- The strategic framework must be adopted for capacity building and development to support the implementation of adaptation projects undertaken by the private sector and civil society. At the national level

At the regional level: 1- The strategic framework must be adopted for capacity building and development to support the implementation of adaptation projects undertaken by the private sector and civil society. At the regional level:

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: Non-governmental organization and initiative, Research organization University/education/training organization and Private sector entity

Providers: Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, World Bank and Global Environment Facility

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

Capacity building and awareness raising on climate change adaptation in the private sector

Developing countries are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Their economies rely heavily on small, medium and micro enterprises, which contribute significantly to GDP and employment. For these MSMEs, the impacts of climate change are particularly important, because they usually lack knowledge about the impacts and opportunities of climate change and do not have sufficient financial capacity to develop and implement adaptation measures. , Water conservation measures in agriculture, industry and municipal supplies, adaptation to crop production in the Nile Valley and Delta, and building an effective institutional system for managing crises and disasters in agricultural areas by strengthening the capacity for monitoring, forecasting, analysis, establishing early warning systems, disseminating at the national level and exchanging information at the national level. Regional, guiding city planning and architectural design towards meeting the requirements of green architecture, building, and climate resilience including responding to risks arising from the impacts of climate change. Technology, research, development and innovation play an important role in pursuing ambitious climate actions.

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)

https://www.facebook.com/Humanitarian.Volunteer.Team?mibextid=ZbWKwL

https://sdgs.un.org/partnership-progress/climate-ambassadors

 $\underline{https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/auditors-and-experts-initiative-sustainability-and-climate-risk-assessment}$

https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/water-footprint-pioneers-initiative-water-ambassadors

https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/carbon-neutral-pioneers-initiative

https://www.linkedin.com/in/mostafa-sherbiny-

92337899?utm source=share&utm campaign=share via&utm content=profile&utm medium=android app