

Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)
Call for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders:
2023 PCCB focus area

‘Capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to formulating and implementing national adaptation plans’

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](#).

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 2023 is:

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

The focus area was agreed after the PCCB participated in a coherence and collaboration dialogue with constituted bodies held by the Adaptation Committee (AC) on 14 June 2022, aiming at jointly catalyzing enhanced support in that regard.

Through its 2023 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, especially as it relates to addressing gaps and needs of developing countries in formulating and implementing their NAPs. In implementing its 2023 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 2023, including a focus area day at the 5th Capacity-building Hub at COP 28, and envisaged regional activities and webinars. The inputs will also inform the design and preparations of the 12th Durban Forum on capacity-building to be held during the Bonn Climate Change

Conference in June 2023. 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 formulating and implementing 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: 28 February 2023

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:

International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) _____ |

Organization Location

City: Dhaka

Country: Bangladesh

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):

Bangladesh and England

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 formulating and implementing NAPs?

Key area (please choose all appropriate):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessing financial support | <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation strategies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to and use of technology | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring, evaluation and learning |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional arrangements and coordination | <input type="checkbox"/> Linkage with the development agenda |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate scenarios, science, and translation to local context | <input type="checkbox"/> Active learning from practice |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) _____ |

Gap/need identified: The lack of technical capacity is one of the main issues that developing nations deal with. Many of these nations lack the technical know-how and abilities necessary to carry out the intricate and technical procedures involved in creating and putting NAPs in place. For instance, they might not have the knowledge and experience necessary to conduct vulnerability analyses, identify available adaptation options, weigh costs and benefits, and put the best adaptation strategies into action. It can be challenging for developing nations to create comprehensive and effective NAPs that address the effects of climate change due to this lack of technical capacity. The scarcity of financial resources is another issue that developing nations encounter. The process of creating and implementing NAPs can be expensive and resource-intensive. It's possible that many developing nations lack the financial means to support the creation and implementation of NAPs. This can make it challenging for these nations to get the technical assistance and support they need and to put the adaptation strategies outlined in the NAPs into practice. Additionally, the ability of developing nations to participate in international climate change negotiations and to access climate financing to support their adaptation efforts may be constrained by a lack of financial resources. The absence of institutional capacity is another capacity issue that developing nations experience. Institutional frameworks for addressing climate change and putting NAPs in place are frequently weak or insufficient in developing nations. As a result, these nations may not be able to effectively formulate and implement NAPs because they may not be able to coordinate and integrate their adaptation efforts across various sectors and levels of government. Additionally, it might make it harder for these nations to get the technical assistance and resources they need to effectively implement the adaptation strategies outlined in the NAPs.

In your experience, what have been the key challenges with regard to the provision of capacity-building support in this area to date?

Challenge: The lack of consistent and predictable funding has been one of the major obstacles to providing capacity-building support for NAPs. While several initiatives and programs have been set up to support NAP capacity building, they are frequently short-term and do not provide consistent and predictable funding to support the NAPs' long-term development and implementation. Because of this, it may be challenging for developing nations to get the support and technical assistance they need in order to successfully implement the adaptation measures outlined in their NAPs. In addition, The lack of coordination and coherence among capacity-building initiatives has been another problem. To support the creation and implementation of NAPs, numerous capacity-building initiatives and programs

have been established, but they frequently lack coordination and coherence. Due to this, it may be challenging for developing nations to get the assistance and knowledge they need. It may also lead to duplication of effort and inefficient use of resources. Besides, The provision of capacity-building support for NAPs has also been challenged by the lack of clear guidance and standards. Developing effective and comprehensive NAPs requires a clear understanding of the process and the key steps involved. However, there has been a lack of clear guidance and standards for the development and implementation of NAPs, which can make it difficult for developing countries to effectively formulate and implement their NAPs. Finally, the absence of precise guidelines and standards has made it difficult to provide capacity-building support for NAPs. Understanding the procedure and the essential steps involved is necessary to create comprehensive and effective NAPs. However, there haven't been any clear guidelines or standards for the creation and application of NAPs, which can make it challenging for developing nations to create and apply their NAPs successfully.

How could this challenge be addressed? To effectively address the major difficulties involved in providing capacity-building support for climate change adaptation, it is essential to prioritize the identification of capacity gaps and tailor capacity-building activities to the particular needs of each context. The leveraging of resources and knowledge while promoting coordination and collaboration can be facilitated by forging strong alliances and networks. Building the capacity of local institutions and actors and encouraging the integration of climate change adaptation into larger development planning are also necessary to ensure sustainability and ownership of adaptation efforts. Finally, it is critical to prioritize funding for capacity-building initiatives, ensure that these initiatives are inclusive and participatory, and place a strong emphasis on empowering and prioritizing the needs of vulnerable communities.

How can existing capacity-building efforts be improved and what kind of new or additional capacity-building efforts are needed to ensure the effective formulation and implementation of NAPs?

At the subnational level: A strong emphasis on capacity building is necessary for the effective formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) at the subnational level. Local governments and other pertinent stakeholders should receive specialized training and support in order to improve current efforts. This should be carried out in line with regional priorities in a context-specific manner. Subnational actors should be encouraged to collaborate and share knowledge, and feedback mechanisms should be set up to track development and pinpoint areas that need improvement. Additionally, In addition to enhancing current capacity-building initiatives, new or additional initiatives could also be put into practice. For instance, specialized training programs could be created for industries like agriculture, water, health care, and energy. To encourage local communities' involvement and engagement in the NAP process, incentives could be offered. Spending money on analysis and data gathering could also aid in decision-making and guarantee the success of NAP implementation. Finally, encouraging the development of regional networks for adaptation may make coordination and information-sharing among stakeholders easier. The development and implementation of NAPs to support climate adaptation and resilience can be effectively supported by giving priority to capacity building initiatives at the subnational level.

At the national level: Existing capacity-building efforts can be improved by ensuring that they are tailored to the specific needs and priorities of each country, as well as by providing long-term support and follow-up to ensure that the capacity-building activities are effective. New or additional capacity-building efforts that are needed to ensure the effective formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) at the national level include building the capacity of local actors, increasing access to climate finance, and integrating gender and social inclusion considerations into NAP processes. Additionally,

there is a need to build the capacity of institutions responsible for implementing NAPs, as well as to enhance coordination and collaboration between different actors and sectors involved in NAP processes.

At the regional level: Prioritizing the identification of capacity gaps and tailoring capacity-building activities to the unique needs of each region are crucial for enhancing current capacity-building efforts for National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) at the regional level. Along with facilitating the exchange of best practices and lessons learned, strengthening regional networks and partnerships can also encourage peer-to-peer learning and collaboration. Increased access to climate finance, increased capacity of local actors and institutions, and promoted integration of climate change adaptation into sectoral policies and plans are just a few of the capacity-building initiatives that are required to ensure effective formulation and implementation of NAPs at the regional level.

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

Recipients: Government officials, CSOs, Private Sector, Academia and Research Organisation

Providers: International organizations: International organizations that can support NAPs financially, technically, and through capacity-building programs include the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). 2) National and regional training institutes: Through the development of training programs and mentoring initiatives, national and regional training institutes can support the capacity-building efforts of government officials and other stakeholders involved in the development and implementation of NAPs. 3) Donor organizations: Donor organizations may offer grants, technical assistance, and capacity-building programs to support NAPs financially and technically. 4) Non-governmental organizations (NGOs): NGOs can offer technical assistance, analysis, and advocacy to support the creation and application of NAPs, including through initiatives aimed at building capacity.

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

Please describe any that build capacity to formulate and implement NAPs

For local governments, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders, capacity-building initiatives that aim to develop and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) include specialized training programs, workshops, and technical assistance. These initiatives frequently center on acquiring the abilities and information required to plan, carry out, and keep track of NAPs. Additionally, fostering collaboration, setting up feedback systems, and encouraging stakeholder involvement all throughout the process are all possible components of capacity-building. To ensure that decisions are well-informed and that implementation is successful, research and data collection are also crucial parts of capacity-building initiatives.

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)

Climate Finance Options Portal: This portal is an online resource for countries to explore potential sources of climate finance to support their NAP implementation. It provides information on a range of funding options, including grants, loans, and private investment.

AdaptationCommunity.net: This online platform provides a range of resources and knowledge products related to climate adaptation and NAPs. It includes a library of publications and case studies, as well as a community of practice for sharing knowledge and best practices.

The Global Climate Adaptation Partnership (GCAP): GCAP is a consortium of organizations working on climate adaptation and resilience, including the development and implementation of NAPs. They provide a range of technical assistance and capacity-building support to countries, including the development of NAPs, vulnerability assessments, and stakeholder engagement.

The Adaptation Fund: The Adaptation Fund is a multilateral fund that provides financial resources

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Climate Promise: The UNDP Climate Promise is a global initiative to support countries in enhancing their climate commitments and implementation plans, including NAPs. It provides technical assistance and capacity-building support to countries to develop and implement NAPs, as well as other adaptation measures.

The International Center for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD): ICCCAD is a research and capacity-building center based in Bangladesh that focuses on climate change and development. They provide a range of training and capacity-building programs related to climate adaptation and resilience, including the development and implementation of NAPs.