

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:

Lincoln Institute of Land Policy

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 checked="" 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: Cambridge, Massachusetts
Country: United States of America

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 formulating and implementing NAPs?

Key area (please choose all appropriate):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessing financial support | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation strategies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to and use of technology | <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring, evaluation and learning |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional arrangements and coordination | <input checked="" 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 Lincoln Institute of Land Policy identifies three primary capacity needs related to national adaptation plans. First, developing countries, and jurisdictions within them, cannot access financial support necessary to implement adaptation strategies. This is particularly true for subnational governments. A major contributor to this is the lack of available own-source revenues. Building capacity at the local level around municipal finance tools can ensure fiscal health and enable governments access additional external financing on better terms that can be used to fund adaptation measures. Second, there is a need to integrate subnational governments into implementation strategies. Local governments will be responsible for implementing the majority of adaptation projects. Capacity building efforts are needed to integrate the adaptation agenda into national and local urban development plans to ensure that adaptation and development complement each other to foster climate resilient development. And finally, additional capacity is needed for policy and decision makers to plan and prepare for uncertainty. Decision makers must anticipate the impacts of a changing climate and prepare for a decarbonized economy. Building capacity around scenario planning tools and processes can help prepare for this uncertainty.

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

Challenge: Climate adaptation is inherently cross-sectoral and context specific. A key challenge regarding the provision of capacity building support is the ability to reach all of the necessary stakeholders. Just within governments, there are multiple institutions that should be engaged in capacity building efforts, but their needs may differ. Additionally, many capacity building efforts simply seek to replicate approaches from other places that may not present the same context, culture, or traditions as the models. Capacity building efforts must be context sensitive.

How could this challenge be addressed? Capacity building efforts should be expanded to reach audiences outside of the traditional groups. This may include people from different government agencies, including urban planning, housing and development, environment, and fiscal institutions. Developing and implementing national adaptation plans requires coordinated efforts across sectors and levels of government. To ensure context sensitivity, capacity building efforts should involve the co-creation of activities, knowledge, and solutions in a fashion that builds agency and ownership. This will also result in more robust and implementable strategies.

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: Integrating climate adaptation into subnational spatial development plans; linking adaptation measures with land markets and public finance tools.

At the national level: Creating an enabling policy environment for locally-led climate adaptation planning and implementation

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

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

Recipients: Policy and decision makers at subnational and national government agencies that support urban planning and land use, housing and development, environment, and fiscal policy.

Providers: Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, OECD, GIZ

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

Please describe any that build capacity to formulate and implement NAPs

The Lincoln Institute of Land Policy has experience leading capacity building efforts targeted at practitioners and government officials across a variety of topics related to climate adaptation. An example of a past live course is:

[Políticas de Suelo y Acción Climática en Ciudades Latinoamericanas](#): this course seeks to provide concepts and tools to: 1) understand the relationship between urbanization and climate change, and the risks cities face ; 2) define objectives and explore scenarios in urban and climate planning; 3) identify, evaluate and implement urban financing and management instruments for climate action; and 4) monitor and evaluate the measures implemented.

Additionally, the Lincoln Institute has other capacity building resources including self-paced courses and publications, that aim to fill some of the capacity building gaps referenced earlier.

Self-paced Courses

- [Fiscal Health: The Basics of Municipal Finances](#): Finding solutions to complex transportation, housing, and environmental challenges requires an understanding of how municipalities raise and spend money and develop budgets to meet the infrastructure and operations needs of the community. This interactive course examines the basics of municipal finance: how money is raised and spent within the context of an intergovernmental revenue framework.
- [Local Communities Adapting to Climate Change](#): Climate change poses a threat to critical services and activities that our society needs to survive such as food production, transportation, and access to water and energy. The implementation of adaptation strategies enables communities to reduce the impact of climate change by reducing their vulnerability and enhancing resilience. This interactive course presents a combination of scenario planning methods, risk analysis approaches, and robust decision making to help communities develop adaptation strategies.

- [Scenario Planning 101](#): This interactive course is prepared in partnership with the American Planning Association (APA). It will introduce you to Scenario Planning, a planning process that will enable you to create responsive plans that can adapt to unexpected changes.

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)*

- [A territorial approach to climate action and resilience](#) (OECD)
- [Making Decentralisation Work: A Handbook for Policy-Makers](#) (OECD)
- [Effective Public Investment Toolkit](#) (OECD)
- [Global Compendium on Land Value Capture](#) (OECD/Lincoln Institute)
- [Land Value Return Policy Brief](#) (Lincoln Institute of Land Policy)
- [Implementing Value Capture in Latin America](#) (Lincoln Institute of Land Policy)
- [Exploring the Use of Land Value Capture Instruments for Green Resilient Infrastructure Benefits: A Framework Applied in Cali, Colombia](#) (Lincoln Institute of Land Policy)
- [Financing Transit Oriented Development by Value Capture: Negotiating Better Public Infrastructure](#) (Lincoln Institute of Land Policy)
- [Blue-Green Infrastructure \(BGI\) in Dense Urban Watersheds](#) (Lincoln Institute of Land Policy)
- [Cities Fit for Climate Change: A Sourcebook for Climate-Proof Urban Development](#) (GIZ)
- [Summary for Urban Policymakers of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report](#) (GIZ)
- [Climate Change: A Practical Guide to Legal & Financial Levers for Cities & Border Cities](#) (OECD)