

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

‘Experience, best practices and lessons learned related to improving coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts’

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](#).

As part of its continuing efforts to respond to these priorities, the PCCB determined in its [2021-2024 workplan](#), to make a call for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on:

Experience, best practices and lessons learned related to improving coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts.

Further information on the submission topic is provided below.

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.

This call for submissions primarily aims to gather information on capacity-building-related coherence and coordination efforts of bodies and under processes outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including, but not limited to, efforts of government agencies, civil society organizations, development cooperation agencies, United Nations agencies and international organizations, private sector organizations, universities and research institutions.

How will the inputs be used?

The inputs will feed into upcoming deliverables under Activity A.2 of the 2021-2024 PCCB workplan, including a synthesis report and recommendations to the COP and CMA on how to improve coherence and coordination of capacity-building and avoid duplication of efforts.

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 improving coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts*

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

Deadline for submissions: 31 October 2022

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:

MKSSS's Dr. B N College of Architecture for Women, Pune.

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 checked="" 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: Pune

Country: India

Scale of operation:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <input 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.

The submissions topic

Enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building has always been a key element of the mandate of the PCCB. The PCCB began its work thereon in 2017 by establishing a dedicated working group, followed by a range of activities, including publishing a technical paper in 2019, hosting annual round tables and establishing the PCCB Network and the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement (ICG) in 2020 and 2021, respectively.

Through the ICG, the PCCB regularly interacts with representatives of the UNFCCC constituted bodies, operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and relevant processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to coordinate climate change related capacity-building plans and activities, to foster better sharing of information and greater coherence, and to seek recommendations related to enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

In order to complement and expand on this work, this call for submissions primarily aims to gather information on capacity-building-related coherence and coordination efforts of bodies and under processes outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including, but not limited to, efforts of government agencies, civil society organizations, development cooperation agencies, United Nations agencies and international organizations, private sector organizations, universities and research institutions.

Of particular interest to the PCCB would be information related to the following aspects:

a) For enhancing coherence and coordination of climate-related capacity-building efforts in developing countries, please give good examples of effective existing policies, arrangements (e.g. legal, institutional, operational, financial), processes, guidance, actions or tools

Relevant transferable examples related to coherence and coordination of non-climate-related capacity-building efforts are also welcome to capture good practices and lessons learned from other areas of sustainable development.

i. at the international level

1. ISO: ISO standards provide technical solutions for the implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To fully benefit from international standardization, it is important that developing countries are equipped to participate effectively in international standards setting and apply ISO standards at the macro, meso and micro level. Through our capacity building projects, we transfer knowledge and skills to our members and their stakeholders to help them manage their standardization activities effectively, with a focus on: Benefitting from the application of ISO standards relevant to national priorities and how these standards can support sustainable development and facilitate trade Applying internationally recognized standardization practices Participating more effectively in the ISO standards-setting process By doing so, we enhance the capabilities of our members in developing countries to set and achieve development objectives by strengthening the national quality infrastructure, a critical enabler for socio-economic development. 2. CDKN: The Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) works to enhance the quality of life for the poorest and most vulnerable to climate change. CDKN does this by combining research, advisory services and knowledge management in support of locally owned and managed policy processes. It works in partnership with decision-makers in the public, private and non-governmental sectors nationally, regionally and globally. 3. The Capacity Building in Higher Education (CBHE) action supports international cooperation projects based on multilateral partnerships between organisations active in the field of higher education. It supports the relevance, quality, modernisation and responsiveness of higher education in third countries not associated to the Erasmus + programme for socio-economic

recovery, growth and prosperity and reacting to recent trends, in particular economic globalisation but also the recent decline in human development, fragility, and rising social, economic and environmental inequalities exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The action is expected to contribute to the overarching priorities of the European Commission: the Green Deal (including climate change, environment and energy), digital transformation and data technologies, alliances for sustainable growth and jobs, migration partnerships, and governance, peace and security and to the external dimension of EU internal policies in the field of education. It will support a successful green and sustainable global economic recovery in the third countries not associated to the Erasmus + programme. Specifically, the action will:

- Improve the quality of higher education in third countries not associated to the programme and enhance its relevance for the labour market and society;
- Improve the level of competences, skills and employability potential of students in HEIs in the third countries not associated to the programme by developing new and innovative education programmes;
- Promote inclusive education, equality, equity, non-discrimination and the promotion of civic-competences in higher education in the third countries not associated to the programme;
- Enhance the teaching, assessment mechanisms for HEI staff and students, quality assurance, management, governance, inclusion, innovation, knowledge base, digital and entrepreneurial capacities, as well as the internationalisation of HEIs in the third countries not associated to the programme;
- Increase the capacities of HEIs, bodies in charge of higher education and competent authorities of third countries not associated to the programme to modernise their higher education systems, particularly in terms of governance and financing, by supporting the definition, implementation and monitoring of reform processes.

4. The World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy, approved at the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee in Paris, focused on building capacity regarding the credibility of the World Heritage List, improving conservation practice and communication, and bringing the community into World Heritage processes. The strategy covers three levels of implementation. International and regional level activities are foreseen, and individual States Parties are urged to develop national capacity building strategies to meet their specific needs. The strategy is implemented using a variety of capacity building providers at the international, region, national, and local levels. Regional strategies are also to be developed by the UNESCO Category 2 Centres located in various regions. The strategy further calls for materials to be developed in many languages to promote use by local professionals and communities. At the international level, ICCROM, the other Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre have developed activities to implement parts of the strategy. These include the regional training workshops on aspects of the World Heritage Convention, carried out to boost numbers of regional experts participating in World Heritage-related missions of the Advisory Bodies. In this way, Advisory Body networks were strengthened. Participants so trained are also being sent on Evaluation and Reactive Monitoring missions. Key resource materials are also being translated into more languages. All of the resource manuals have been translated into English, French, and Spanish, while selected resources are now in Arabic, Portuguese, German, and Russian.

5. International Labor Organisation Capacity Building of Employer and Business Membership Organizations. The objective of ACT/EMP's technical cooperation programme is to promote strong, independent and representative Employer and Business Membership Organizations (EBMOs). The programme is focused on capacity building in three main areas:

- adopting a strategic approach to organizational development and management;
- improving services in order to provide value to existing and potential members;
- and strengthening the policy influence of EBMOs through evidence-based research and effective communication skills.

It is focused on strengthening the key elements of institutional capacity that EBMOs need to promote their value to members and fulfil their mandates as representative membership organizations designed to advance the interests of their member companies. ACT/EMP also works closely with the Programme for Employers' Activities at the ILO International Training Centre (ILOITC) based in Turin. Through this program, and in close cooperation with the Employers' Group, ACT/EMP offers

training and experience-sharing opportunities to EBMOs across a wide range of areas ranging from workplace issues to social and economic issues. These opportunities are crucial in building the capacity of EBMOs and enterprises to play an effective role as social partners and to participate in national agenda setting.

ii. at the regional level

1. PMC: Capacity building is one of the initiative taken under Change Management Process. As new IT initiatives are being implemented, readiness in the people to take those changes is of utmost importance. Capacity Building process helps managing the people aspect by preparing them for changes, managing the change and reinforcing the changes. The process is carried out by building an Institutional Arrangement for CB initiatives:-Appointment of change management and capacity building consultantsAppointment of internal capacity building team at PMC levelAppointment of Capacity building agents /trainers amongst IT Spocs and IT Nodal officers at Department levelDeveloping teams amongst the Corporators for change management and capacity building amongst the citizens as stakeholdersDeveloping a training lab. 2. Pune Knowledge ClusterPKC in collaboration with partner institutes also periodically organizes courses, lectures, colloquia and webinar on various topics from leading experts in the field. 3. Capacity Building Symposium by HCL Pune: As part of the capacity building initiatives, panel discussions and open house sessions were conducted with local NGO representatives and civil society experts on themes such as – Strategizing CSR to achieve Sustainable Development Goals: Global to Local and Challenges and Opportunities for local area development: Education, Health & Environment. 4. CEPT University in Colaba with PCMC: Centre of Excellence in Urban Transport, CRDF, CEPT University in association with Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation has organised a capacity building workshop for elected representatives of Pimpri-Chinchwad. The capacity building program is divided in two batches. The first batch visited Ahmedabad from 26th October to 28th October and the second batch was from 1st November to 3rd November 2017.The theme of the workshop is 'making planning work for urban development'. The program is designed to provide a new perspective of development focusing planning tools to achieve desired planning outcome and strategies for time bound implementation and resource mobilization. It would develop understanding of planning, implementation and policy support required in a holistic and comprehensive manner.

iii. at the national level

1. Awareness & Sensitization workshop for Ministry of Home Affairs OfficialsThe GIGW Team conducted a Awareness & Sensitization workshop on Wednesday, March 5, 2014 for approximately 50+ officials from 4 of the 20 Divisions of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), viz., Administration, Naxal Management, Police-II and Union Territories Divisions.The workshop began with an inaugural address by Shri Kumar Alok, JS (Coordination & Public Grievances), who is also the Web Information Manager for the Ministry of Home Affairs Website. Shri Kumar encouraged the participants to make the most of the workshop by understanding how their daily official responsibilities need to be conducted in a citizen-centric manner to help Indian citizens benefit from the information & services available on the MHA website.Participants engaged keenly and expressed commitment towards continuous improvement by seeking empirical clarity on the effectiveness of functionality such as Search on MHA website. They made the session more interactive by sharing how they perceived quality of other Govt. websites that they use frequently, thus, showing their inclination to subject their own department website to critical scrutiny with the intent to keep enhancing it further. The participants also expressed their concern over the issues of security in transactional websites and on ensuring the authenticity of website by the use of accepted domain names like gov.in and nic.inShri Anurag Kumar, Section Officer IT, added further that considering the motivating response for the session, more sessions would be conducted for officials of the remaining Divisions to enable them also to come up to

speed on their awareness levels about GIGW & the role compliance to these guidelines can play in empowering Indian citizens & other MHA stakeholders. The workshop concluded with a commitment from MHA to initiate the process to get MHA website certified by STQC for GIGW compliance. 2. Workshop on Heralding Change with GIGW Compliance GIGW Workshop on 10th October, 2013 at NIC (HQ) A Workshop on Heralding Change with GIGW Compliance was conducted on Thursday, 10th October, 2013. This workshop was well attended by 49 participants from various ministries / departments. Officials gained clarity on how full GIGW compliance can become a harbinger of welcome change for citizens. Participants were able to appreciate how they as citizens themselves have truly cherished the benefits of e-enablement in services such as booking of railway tickets through the Internet, and conducting of netbanking operations instead of lining up in long queues at the conventional brick-and-mortar banks. Using the platform as an opportunity to interact openly & interactively, participants were able to appreciate that GIGW compliance is holistic in approach versus being a piecemeal aspiration of achieving deemed "priority" areas first, and addressing issues like accessibility later. Participants deliberated on various ways to increase GIGW compliance and it was suggested that in order to achieve the goal, the status and timeline for GIGW compliance may be included in the RFD (Results Framework Document) of the departments.

iv. at the subnational level

Swachh Bharat 2.0: NITI Aayog – UNDP hold 1st capacity building workshop for Maharashtra and Goa ULB's on Sustainable Management of Plastic Waste Management: The capacity building workshop follows the launch of 'NITI Aayog-UNDP Handbook on Sustainable Urban Plastic Waste Management', released by NITI Aayog Vice Chairman Dr Rajiv Kumar, CEO Shri Amitabh Kant, Shri. Rameshwar Prasad Gupta, Secretary Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Special Secretary Dr K. Rajeswara Rao, and Ms. Shoko Noda, Resident Representative, UNDP India last month.

b) For the examples provided under (a)

i. Please explain in concrete terms how greater coherence and coordination of the capacity-building effort(s) was achieved:

Capacity building is a critical means of implementation which states ability to address climate change and its impact. Enhancing coherence and coordination of climate-related capacity building is becoming increasingly important as the work of bodies under the convention leads to greater cooperation across climate-relevant areas and frameworks. This is done at various international, regional, and subregional levels. It has been attained through engagement, networking, volunteering, skill development, and the provision of responsive and outcome-based programs. Various workshops, activities, and programmes are conducted which offer training, experience, and understanding of social and economic issues. To help people understand their responsibilities and how they can benefit. Various programmes that compress the understanding of planning and implementation required. Support to create, enhance, and develop constituents' capacity to design, implement, and supervise social protection, security reasons, the development and maintenance of a virtual community for the practise of institutional discrimination of information, including data training, academic opportunities, case studies, panel discussions, and open house sessions are held to speed up their awareness and role to compliance with certain guidelines.

ii. What was the impact of the coherence and coordination improvements on the outcome and sustainability of the respective capacity-building intervention(s)?:

Coherence and coordination improvements in capacity building interventions is essential in increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of an organization to perform. This is done at various levels- international, national and subnational for maximum impact. Organizations like ISO, CDKN, UNESCO etc help increase the capability of countries at an international level by knowledge transfer, translation of

resources and improved implementation of standardization. This not only helps in sustainable development but also leads to socioeconomic and infrastructural growth, enhancement of life quality, better cooperation and resolution of socioeconomic issues. Organizations like MHA, GIGW are influential at the national level and provide new perspective tools, knowledge which make lives easier, safer and better for citizens, lead to better time bound implementation and resource mobilization. Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan at the subnational level has led to huge changes in the waste management system and waste deployment. Thus, in conclusion, coherence and coordination improvement is crucial in order to upskill the people and organizations, to help locals sort local issues by themselves and to lead to sustainable development at multiple levels along with social, economical, intellectual, skill and lifestyle improvement and an overall upgrade in human life and their interaction with society.

c) Based on relevant practical experiences at the international, regional, national or subnational level, how do coordination- and coherence-related arrangements, mechanisms, platforms or tools need to be designed and set up, to ensure that:

- i. Local and national priorities and long-term climate and development strategies are adhered to in capacity-building efforts;
- ii. Financial and human resources available for capacity-building efforts are used more efficiently;
- iii. Systematic monitoring of progress, effectiveness and impact of capacity-building efforts is possible;
- iv. All stakeholders, including vulnerable and underrepresented groups, are well informed and meaningfully engaged in capacity-building efforts;
- v. Cross-cutting issues, such as gender responsiveness, human rights, indigenous peoples' knowledge and practices or youth-related issues, are well integrated in capacity-building efforts;
- vi. Capacity-building results become more sustainable?

If applicable, indicate the area(s) the response addresses (from the list above or other aspects); if possible, provide examples of coordination arrangements/mechanisms/platforms/tools that have achieved some or all of the above.

Capacity-building for reintegration programmes involves strengthening the skills, structures, processes or resources of key stakeholders so they can facilitate the sustainable reintegration of returnees. Thus strong collaboration and coordination are required to effectively monitor progress. On an international scale it is crucial to advance an integrated cross-sectoral strategy. The 2030 Agenda's integrated design necessitates intense cross-sector cooperation. Strong cross-sectoral coordination is necessary for issues like gender, health, and climate change that affect every sector. This section focuses on the cross-sectoral strategy employed by a variety of nations to address gender equality and climate change. The cross-sectoral implications of climate actions are highlighted by the alignment of at least 154 of the 169 SDG targets with the climate actions communicated in intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs), which outline countries' plans to reduce emissions and improve their resilience to climate impacts. Practically speaking, this entails shifting the focus of climate change away from the environment and environment ministries, which are typically the least well-funded and politically influential of the sectors, and toward other important sectors, such as health, planning, and finance, so that climate change initiatives become a crucial part of all aspects of policymaking. The development of solid institutional structures to handle the NDC implementation process was one of the main challenges mentioned by respondents. Countries will frequently build on the institutional frameworks for climate action that currently exist; but, additional work will be required. This could entail enhancing the ability of the lead institutions to design and carry out NDC-related policies and programmes, work in tandem with sectoral line ministries, and involve stakeholders in the implementation of the NDC. Regardless of the institutional setup, it is advised that interministerial commissions be approved at the highest level (by the head of state or government) and include the chambers of commerce, the national statistical offices, the ministries of planning, finance and economy, health, education and social development, agriculture,

and gender equality. Additionally, commissions ought to include representatives from civic society, academia, and local government. The process must be open and transparent in order for non-governmental representatives to act as interlocutors on behalf of their larger community.

Institutional mandates: In some countries, the institutional arrangements and legal framework to address climate change issues have been established in accordance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its previous agreement: the Kyoto Protocol. The effectiveness of institutional arrangements involves a specialized and focused institutional framework: some countries lack a specialized national institutional arrangements on climate change, which hampers the coordination and implementation of climate change activities. For example, some countries emphasized the need for a dedicated climate change coordination body to drive the implementation of climate change mitigation activities at the national level, given the need for political, technical and institutional coordination between the different sectors that contribute to and are affected by climate change.

National climate change policy and strategy: Some countries noted the need for an overarching national climate change policy and/or strategy to improve the coordination and implementation of climate change- activities. For example, due to the absence of a national climate change policy in some countries, the institutional arrangements for coordination and implementation of climate-change-related activities are not precise, which impedes effective action.

Capacity and resource constraints: The climate change institutional and operational arrangements in many countries lack sufficient capacity to coordinate and support adaptation and mitigation initiatives. A national monitoring system

A national surveillance system is a group of organizations and statistical units within a country that collect, process, ensure quality and consistency and disseminate official statistics on behalf of the national government.³³ It usually consists of the National Statistics Office (ONE) and all other institutions and administrations that create official statistics. An effective and efficient national monitoring system that provides regular and reliable data is an important indicator of good policy and an essential part of good governance. The structure of a national surveillance system is generally based on national legal or administrative traditions. Adequate statistical legislation guaranteeing the independence of the statistical system and its effective implementation are key prerequisites for an efficient monitoring system and the production of timely and reliable official statistics.

Legislative At the systemic level, a cross-sectoral capacity development project would focus on formalizing the institutional links between the previously separate and diverse program activities and the ongoing core activities of existing organizations. The rationale for such a project is that global environmental benefits can be delivered more efficiently by integrating relevant activities with those intended to achieve other national environmental and development goals. For example, projects could harmonize natural resource management strategies to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of implementing Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) at the national level.

At the organizational level, a cross-sectoral project capacity development could focus on improving the governance of and compliance with multilateral environmental agreements. Such a project would strengthen the relevant organizational capacities to achieve economies of scale and eliminate inefficiencies in compliance structures and mechanisms. For example, the current implementation of separate protected area management systems for forest ecosystems, archaeological sites, and marine ecosystems may actually result in conflicting or mutually exclusive management policies and procedures. This framework focuses on harmonizing and aligning overlapping management approaches, which would be complemented by an adequate capacity base to monitor and assess implementation and compliance.

To support of the rights of people with disabilities, parliaments can ensure the dismantling of legal, institutional and physical environmental barriers and the expansion of their access to opportunities for participation, including in public service. Historically, parliaments have played a crucial role in promoting the rights of people with disabilities through the implementation of frameworks such as disability legislation; removing legal, institutional and physical environmental barriers; Improving access to opportunities for participation, greater social protection and greater recognition of people with disabilities in social programmes.⁷ Progress towards more disability-sensitive public policies can be achieved through greater political participation of people with disabilities. In addition to their legislative role, parliaments, through their budgetary and oversight functions, can ensure that the impact of the proposed budget on various social groups, including people with disabilities, is discussed and monitored.

Indigenous peoples' knowledge and practices or youth-related issues

CEPT-Centre of Excellence in Urban Transport, CRDF , CEPT The University has in partnership with Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation organized a capacity building workshop for Pimpri-Chinchwad elected officials. The capacity development program is divided into two lots. The first group visited Ahmedabad from 26th to 28th October and the second group from 1st November to 3rd November 2017. The

theme of the workshop is “Making planning for urban development work”. The program is designed to provide a fresh perspective on development, focusing on planning tools to achieve the desired planning outcome and strategies for time-bound implementation and resource mobilization. It would develop the understanding of planning, implementation and policy support needed in a holistic and comprehensive way. Subnational level monitoring local level systems can be updated to incorporate any new or revised indicators disaggregated by gender, age, ethnicity and geographical location that are identified in the process of tailoring to the required context.

d) To further enhance the coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts

i. What gaps need to be filled?

The Indian Government has taken a lot of initiatives to enhance capacity-building. But there are some gaps that are needed to be filled. Poverty, inequality and digital illiteracy are some of these gaps. The initiatives taken by the Government mainly cater to the urban population of our country. But in order to bring a significant change, awareness should be spread in the rural areas as well. The role of NGOs become very important when it comes to filling this gap. NGOs could be setup to spread awareness in rural areas. Role of Local governance also plays a vital role in training people, skill development for adaptability towards change which is inevitable. Digital literacy is also an important aspect in this fast-changing world. Digital skills need to be enhanced for better coordination between the Government and the people. Workshops for digital literacy could be conducted in various parts of our country for filling this digital divide. Women empowerment is also one of the key aspects which would enhance coherence of capacity building efforts. Many schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Mahila Shakti Kendra, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandna Yojna, etc. are run by the Government to promote gender equality in India. Steps should be taken to increase people’s participation to enhance capacity building. Working with close groups at grass root level for upgradation of skills and technology. These are some major gaps which are needed to be filled in order to enhance coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts in India. The solutions mentioned above may help in filling these gaps.

ii. What actions need to be taken by capacity-building recipients and providers, respectively?

To enhance the coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts capacity building recipients and providers should arrange workshops and seminars for hubs which will help them to coordinate with each other. To increase this coordination capacity building activities should be provided. Following can be the more actions to enhance the coordination and coherence- 1) By holding cross body sharing meetings. 2) Provide more time for ideas generation and to work on it by providing proper time period to it and have workable calendar. 3) By researching the common areas of interest between the constituted bodies which will help them to conduct activities which is having various thoughts for single purpose. 4) Conduction of activities at international level, national level, subnational level and regional level. 5) By taking the new challenges related to capacity building and giving solution to it. 6) By examining the projects and work related to capacity building and develop more ideas to it. 7) By organizing the joint events to enable constituent to understand the complementary role of bodies and take advantages of these events to develop their projects. 8) To enhance the coordination in efforts of capacity building every constituent should be punctual about their work and time, should hold events related to it. 9) There should be collaboration between the main body and branched constituents.

e) What are useful sources relevant to this topic?

(e.g. webpages and portals, publications, fora, organizations working on this issue)

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE)- <https://www.msde.gov.in/>

Swachh Bharat 2.0 by NITI Aayog – UNDP- <https://simplifiedupsc.in/swachh-bharat-2-0/>

Capacity Building In Higher Education by Erasmus+ - <https://erasmus-plus.ec.europa.eu/programme-guide/part-b/key-action-2/capacity-building-higher-education>

World Heritage Capacity Building by ICCROM- <https://www.iccrom.org/themes/world-heritage/world-heritage-capacity-building/world-heritage-capacity-building-strategy>

Pune Municipal Corporation- <https://pmc.gov.in/mr/capacity-building>