

**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](mailto:pccb@unfccc.int)

Deadline for submissions: 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024

### 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:

ND-GAIN, Environmental Change Initiative, University of Notre Dame

#### 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: Notre Dame, Indiana

Country: United States

#### 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):

n/a

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 accessing climate finance for national adaptation plans (NAPs).

Key area (please choose all appropriate):

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

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

*At the subnational level:* At the subnational level, there needs to be at minimum a trusted partner. Building partnership capacity by fostering and supporting actors trusted by both the local residents and the funding partners is a precondition for successful and relevant intervention. Many unitary governments may not have the capability or the inclination toward developing accountable autonomy at the subnational level. Consequently, the appropriate partner to foster will unquestionably vary by context and task, as a trusted partner may be through collaborative governance, local government, cooperatives, community organizations, or multinational NGOs with local presence, etc..

*At the national level:* A key thing needed at the national level is well known and involves strengthening accountable, clean government.

*At the regional level:* We need to invest in knowledge networks for sharing what works in different cultural and physical geographies. Also needed are strategic and policy frameworks that develop processes for collaborative governance of transboundary resources or resource use. This can provide an agenda for investment around historically contested areas.

*At the international level:* While this could be vested at a variety of levels, we need mechanisms and capacity for verification that can be deployed to increase confidence in the efficacy of investments. External evaluations of previous investment by other actors may not be public. We need more coordination of investment and collective impact across funders so that the available funding does not drive the strategy but vice versa.

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

*Challenge:* Click or tap here to enter text.

*How could this challenge be addressed?* Challenges and approaches are implied by the other answers in this form.

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

*At the subnational level:* An accelerator to building and maintaining capacities for NAP translation to impactful interventions may be to invest more in understanding the scaling of programs that have shown success like LoCAL and LoGIC (mentioned below), critical factors in replication, contextual preconditions, and facilitative structures to foster those preconditions (e.g., resources, accountability) or to adapt the program effectively to different contexts. Other accelerators include comparable subnational data to facilitate prioritization and the ability to develop reliable evaluative and performance data once sites are selected.

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

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

*At the international level:* Continue to build structures to support collective funding strategies.

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

*Recipients:* Given the points made in the other sections about focusing on the unique aspects of context - both recipients and providers will vary by the type and scale of the intervention aims and requirements. Also, entities that are viewed as trustworthy with the local population and sufficiently understand cultural considerations can vary by the region and intervention requirements - in some instances the recipient might be residents, while in others it might be local government, NGOs, or a cooperative. So, which recipients or providers seems best answered with 'it depends on the problem space and the scale.'

*Providers:* Click or tap here to enter text.

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*

Based on the available evaluation materials, the UNCDF Local Climate Adaptation Living Facility (LoCAL) and the UNDP Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) efforts provide thoughtful, collaborative, long-term investment and intervention approaches in capacity building for adaptation. The LoCAL program provides and facilitates the success of performance-based climate resilience grants. For LoGIC, by focusing on the unique context of the intervention, challenges that are community-identified, empowerment of women, and engagement of stakeholders for both investment and intervention implementation, the proposed solutions are more likely to be relevant and sustainable. Although the strategies and forms may (and should) vary by context (e.g., cultural influences and governance), the model for these approaches integrates much of what we currently know about 'what works.'

Similarly, a green infrastructure project funded by the World Bank, KfW Development Bank, and the German Development Agency in Mozambique had creative approaches to low governance capacity; despite this context, they still implemented the restoration of a riparian buffer to mitigate flood-prone sections of an urban area and included sustainable funding structures for maintenance. Although not without challenges with regard to equity and relocation of those within high risk flood areas, the core elements of approach to long-term maintenance of NBS were thoughtful in a very difficult design environment.

#### 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)*

Not to provide circular referencing, but some excellent work is provided by [UNDP](#) and [UNCDF](#), which are highlighted in the ND-GAIN Adaptation Briefs, along with the Mozambique example.