SYNTHESIS OF SUBMISSIONS ON THE 2023 FOCUS AREA OF THE PARIS COMMITTEE ON CAPACITY-BUILDING:

"CAPACITY-BUILDING SUPPORT FOR ADAPTATION, WITH A FOCUS ON ADDRESSING GAPS AND NEEDS RELATED TO FORMULATING AND IMPLEMENTING NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS"

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United Nations Climate Change
Paris Committee on Capacity-building

I. INTRODUCTION

A. MANDATE AND BACKGROUND

The Conference of the Parties at its twenty-first session decided that the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) will annually focus on an area or theme related to enhanced technical exchange on capacity-building, with the purpose of maintaining up-to-date knowledge on the successes and challenges in building capacity effectively in a particular area[1].

The PCCB's focus area for 2023 is "Capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs in formulating and implementing national adaptation plans (NAPs)"[2]. This focus area was selected following an invitation by the Adaptation Committee (AC) for constituted bodies to jointly scale up support in this area[3]. Ninety-seven per cent of the 37 NAP documents submitted to the secretariat as at 22 October 2022 mention capacity-building, with over half of the documents including it as a cross-sectoral or strategic priority[4].

The PCCB 2021—2024 workplan sets out an activity on the collection of information on capacity-building through a call for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on the annual PCCB focus area[5].

The call for submissions was published on 6 January 2023 on the dedicated PCCB web page[6] and closed on 28 February 2023.

B. OBJECTIVE

The objective of this document is to synthesize submissions on the annual focus area of the PCCB for 2023 to provide a knowledge base for further work on capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing NAP-related gaps and needs.

C. SCOPE OF THE REPORT

This report synthesizes the information provided by Parties and non-Party stakeholders under the call for submissions referred to in paragraph 4 above. Chapter II.A—E is structured in accordance with the guiding questions contained in the call for submissions.
In total, 31 submissions were received and are synthesized in this report[7]:

- Eleven submitting entities identified themselves as a non-governmental organization, seven as a private sector entity, six as a United Nations or affiliated organization, four as a public sector entity, four as a research organization, three as an intergovernmental organization, three as an international network, coalition or initiative, two as a university/education/training organization, one as a regional network, coalition or initiative and two as a constituted body, while one did not specify its identity[8];

- In total, 16 submitting entities are based in developing countries, 12 are based in developed countries, one is based in both developed and developing countries and two did not specify where they are based;

- A total of 17 submitting entities identified as operating on a global scale, 15 on a national scale, 8 on a regional scale, 7 on a local scale, 6 on a transboundary scale and 3 on a subregional scale[9];

- Of those not operating on a global scale, 12 entities are operating in Africa, 1 in Asia and the Pacific, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean and 2 in Europe[10].

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This document aims to provide a synthesis rather than an exhaustive account of all inputs received by the submitting entities. All received submissions are available on the PCCB submissions web page for reference[11].

II. SYNTHESIS OF THE SUBMISSIONS

This chapter contains five subchapters, corresponding to the guiding questions in the call for submissions. Chapter II.A presents the key capacity gaps and needs of developing countries related to formulating and implementing NAPs, while chapter II.B discusses the major challenges related to the provision of capacity-building support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs and ways to address them. Chapter II.C explores how to improve existing capacity-building in this area and the need for new and additional capacity-building efforts at the subnational, national and regional level. Chapter II.D focuses on the target recipients and providers of capacity-building support and chapter II.E provides a selection of case studies, good practices, tools and other relevant sources related to capacity-building support for formulating and implementing NAPs.

A. KEY CAPACITY GAPS AND CAPACITY-BUILDING NEEDS

This section reflects on the capacity-building gaps and needs of developing countries related to formulating and implementing NAPs. The PCCB call for submissions asked submitters to select, based on their experience, the key areas of capacity gaps and needs. The submitting entities were able to select from the following areas that were pre-identified based on findings of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) concerning areas of gaps and needs (beyond capacity) related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs[12]:

- Accessing financial support

- Access to and use of technology

- Institutional arrangements and coordination

- Climate scenarios, science and translation to local context

- Risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management

- Implementation strategies

- Monitoring, evaluation and learning

- Linkages with the development agenda

- Active learning from practice

- Other

Accessing financial support was the area selected most often (by 20 submitting entities), followed by institutional arrangements and coordination (19), implementation strategies (18), risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management (16), climate scenarios, science and translation to local context (15), monitoring, evaluation and learning (15), access to and use of technology (13), linkage with the development agenda (8) and active learning from practice (7).

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Under the category "Other", areas of capacity gaps and needs submitted that could not be integrated under the pre-identified areas mentioned in paragraph 11 include:

- Gender equality integration and social inclusion, including the participation of civil society, communities and vulnerable groups

- Strategic communications to engage stakeholders and awareness-raising

- Information and knowledge management systems

- Laws and institutions and legal experts trained in climate law and policy Managing NAP-related conflicts and disputes

Many submissions included further information on identified capacity gaps and needs under the key areas selected. This information is synthesized in the following sections, starting with the area selected most often in the submissions.

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ACCESSING FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The majority of the submissions identified access to financial resources to support the formulation and implementation of NAPs as a major area of capacity gaps and needs[13]. One submission stressed that as a consequence of their inability to prepare a NAP, developing countries may face challenges in receiving the technical assistance and support needed to implement their adaptation strategies[14].

Concrete capacity gaps and needs related to accessing financial support for formulating and implementing NAPs that were identified in several submissions[15] include:

- Costing of adaptation actions to identify finance gaps[16];

- Identifying financing options for prioritized adaptation actions (including public and private, domestic and international sources)[17];

- Preparing project concept notes and proposals for the implementation of adaptation actions[18];

- Financial management, including preparing credible financing strategies[19] and tracking and reporting on adaptation spending[20];

- Strengthening the climate rationale of adaptation project proposals that require funding[21].

Several submissions highlighted that access to financial resources is an even greater challenge at the local level[22]. It was noted that only a small portion of adaptation finance targets the subnational level, which ignores the important role that local stakeholders, including governments and communities, have to play in adaptation action[23].

The lack of domestic financial support was also considered a major gap for local-level adaptation action, and capacity-building was regarded as vital to ensuring

communities and vulnerable groups have access to funding to implement adaptation action[24].

However, not only domestic funding was seen as essential; one submission pointed to persistent barriers with regard to developing countries' access to international climate finance, citing bottlenecks caused by the proliferation and fragmentation of multiple actors, multiple lines of funding mechanisms and multiple requirements and processes for accessing funding[25].

Limited capacity to prepare successful funding applications to global climate funds, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), multilateral development banks and other donors was seen as severely limiting the ability of developing countries to access the financial resources needed for NAP formulation and implementation[26]. The same submission underlined that, despite the progress achieved under the GCF's Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, which was established in 2016 and makes financing to strengthen institutional capacities, governance mechanisms and planning and programming frameworks available to developing countries, compliance with the technical requirements of GCF funding proposals is still a major challenge for countries. As at October 2022, disbursements had been made to 25 least developed countries (LDCs) and 48 other developing countries under the programme, while 42 LDCs and 71 other developing countries have submitted proposals[27].

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INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND COORDINATION

Several submissions made reference to specific capacity gaps in institutional arrangements and coordination[28]. Two submissions noted that institutional frameworks in developing countries for addressing climate change and implementing NAPs are often weak, which leads to insufficient coordination and integration of adaptation efforts across various sectors and levels of government[29], duplication of activities, inefficient use of financial and human resources and implementation of activities inconsistent with NAPs[30].

Another submission broke down the capacity gaps related to institutional arrangements and coordination into four major categories:

- Operational resources for meetings, consultations and dialogue among diverse stakeholders;

- Sufficient human resources for effective coordination and collaboration;

- Enabling strategic linkages between different governance levels, sectors and stakeholders;

- Facilitation of dialogue, consensus-building and conflict resolution[31].

Specific capacity gaps and needs were also noted to exist with regard to establishing institutional mechanisms for channeling climate finance to local governments[32] and establishing institutional arrangements and coordination for implementing adaptation plans in climate-smart agriculture[33].

Finally, one submitting entity[34] underlined the value of seeking greater alignment between the NAP process and other relevant processes at the national level, such as disaster risk reduction (DRR). In this context, the submission highlighted the need to enhance capacities for applying an integrated approach to multisectoral planning and for breaking institutional silos with respect to DRR and climate action, including with regard to international and domestic financial channels.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

One submission noted that only 14 of 37 NAPs submitted as at 21 October 2022 had accompanying implementation strategies, and that enhancing the capacities of developing countries to prepare such strategies could increase the impact of NAPs[35].

Specific capacity gaps and needs in this area outlined across several submissions included the capacity to:

- Integrate climate change issues in government budgets at different government levels[36];

- Develop resource mobilization strategies at different governance levels[37];

- Link multiple in-country initiatives with multiple funding sources at scale and adopt a programmatic approach to NAP implementation[38];

- Integrate the adaptation agenda into national and local urban development plans to ensure coherence in the implementation of the adaptation and development agendas[39];

- Ensure alignment across NDC and NAP implementation[40];

- Implement integrated climate change adaptation and DRR plans, to reduce capacity burdens and to maximize financing opportunities[41];

- Conduct feasibility studies and needs assessments and translate priorities into specific actions[42];

- Undertake stakeholder engagement, communications and public outreach[43].

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RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT, RISK MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE SCENARIOS, SCIENCE AND TRANSLATION TO THE LOCAL CONTEXT

Several submissions outlined concrete capacity gaps and needs in the closely interlinked areas of climate scenarios and science, translation into the local context, risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management[44]. Specific capacity gaps and needs highlighted across the submissions include the capacity to:

- Understand the impacts of climate change across different sectors and on specific climate vulnerabilities, impacts and risks at the subnational and national level[45];

- Collect, analyse and manage data[46], including sectoral data[47];

- Generate climate scenarios and information[48];

- Develop practical, country-specific models with less-complex metrics[49];

- Develop regional climatic models with greater spatial and temporal resolution to facilitate the downscaling of climate scenarios[50];

- Use scenario planning tools and processes (for policymakers and decision makers)[51];

- Take informed decisions based on the information generated (for end users, especially at the local level)[52];

- Operate observation networks and manage data processing and storage systems, communication and information exchange systems, and human resources (for national meteorological and hydrological services)[53];

- Support climate-related planning, policy and project implementation and improve data resources and availability relevant to climate-sensitive sectors (for national meteorological and hydrological services)[54];

- Develop and apply methodologies for assessing risks and vulnerabilities and use relevant software and tools to conduct vulnerability and adaptation and risk assessments;

- Improve vulnerability and adaptation and risk assessments[55], including at the data level[56];

- Facilitate participatory risk and vulnerability assessment processes[57];

- Prepare risk management plans[58];

- Understand risk across timescales and identify and enhance synergies between climate change and DRR[59];

- Integrate DRR and adaptation indicators[60].

Another submission underlined that enhancing information on climate science data which can be used to inform the identification and selection of climate investments, is a necessary requirement for effective adaptation actions in key areas identified in NAPs, NDCs and other nationally relevant strategies, plans and policies.

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING, INCLUDING ACTIVE LEARNING FROM PRACTICE

Monitoring, evaluation and learning processes were considered particularly important to tracking progress in adaptation and several submissions highlighted concrete capacity gaps and needs in this area, including the capacity to:

- Design, operationalize or update monitoring and evaluation or monitoring, evaluation and learning systems or methodologies for adaptation actions and results/outcomes, including NAP implementation[61];

- Develop and use impact indicators[62];

- Collect, analyse and manage data[63];

- Report on progress for different purposes[64];

- Facilitate participatory learning and reflection processes[65];

- Communicate results and lessons learned from adaptation action[66].

Notably, one submission highlighted that while a large number of adaptation-focused requests in the Partnership Plans and Request for Support Letters under the NDC Partnership focus on monitoring, evaluation and learning, 74 of the 160 requests (46%) on this activity type remain so far unsupported[67], indicating a large gap in the capacity-building support available in this area.

ACCESS TO AND USE OF TECHNOLOGY AND TECHNOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

In terms of access to and use of technology, one submitting entity noted that, as part of its work on collecting information on the capacity-building needs of developing countries in the area of preparing national reports under the Convention, many developing country Parties reported capacity gaps and needs related to establishing, maintaining or improving technological infrastructure for collecting climate data and monitoring meteorological, atmospheric, oceanographic and terrestrial variables related to climate change, such as weather forecasting centres, hydrological stations, meteorological stations and climatological observation networks. Other Parties reported the need for support to enhance the density of climate observation networks and address the inhomogeneous spatial distribution of stations at the national level, as well as to calibrate or renew outdated meteorological service instruments[68].

LINKAGES WITH THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

On linkages with the development agenda, one submission[69] underlined that NAP and adaptation planning need to be mainstreamed across national, subnational and sectoral development processes in order to support the achievement of medium- and long-term development goals by mainstreaming adaptation across sectors and levels of governance. The provision of tools, training and frameworks was seen as essential to ensure that national, subnational and sectoral government agencies have the necessary capacity.

At the same time, the submission stressed that the mainstreaming process requires integrating climate change into public planning and budgeting systems and that enhancing the capacity in government agencies to use available climate change financing frameworks and climate budgeting and tagging tools is vital.

OTHER AREAS

Among other areas of capacity gaps and needs identified in the submissions, gender equality, integration and social inclusion, including the participation of civil society, communities and vulnerable groups, were issues that were raised most frequently. Linked to that, the need for capacity for strategic communications to engage stakeholders and awareness-raising was also mentioned several times. Capacity gaps and needs that were mentioned in these areas include the capacity to:

- Raise awareness and educate the public about NAPs and adaptation[70];

- Develop and apply strategic communications to engage key stakeholders in the NAP process[71];

- Integrate gender equality in NAP processes[72];

- Facilitate inclusive stakeholder and civil society engagement and community participation[73], including with the objective to develop community-based adaptation plans[74];

- Apply a rights-based approach in formulating and implementing NAPs and other climate change plans[75].

On the issue of rights-based approaches, one submission underlined that enhancing capacity for integrating human rights in climate action is vital, as it increases the levels of ambition and makes actions more effective and inclusive.

An additional point raised by a submitting entity working in the area of urban climate action was to not only focus on collaboration between local (urban) and national government and non-government actors, but to actively include the unique expertise of urban actors in order to capture, develop and sustain local capacities beyond existing government schemes and projects, particularly in

countries and cities in which governance is weak[76].

Another submission noted a lack of laws and institutions to turn adaptation goals and targets into action, as well as a lack of specialized legal professionals with the training and expertise to formulate NAPs and to develop and implement the legal and institutional reforms required to implement the NAPs. The latter was seen in the context of a lack of legal experts trained in climate law and policy who could design, advocate for and implement climate laws and policies[77]. Insufficient capacity of students, especially in areas vulnerable to climate change, to engage in climate action was also noted in one submission[78].

One submission also noted capacity gaps and needs related to establishing and using information and knowledge management systems. Capacity in this area was seen as vital to ensuring the availability of data and evidence for better informed decision-making[79].

Finally, one submission noted capacity needs and gaps related to managing NAP-related conflicts and disputes[80].

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B. CHALLENGES IN THE PROVISION OF CAPACITY-BUILDING SUPPORT AND WAYS TO ADDRESS THEM

This section synthesizes the inputs received related to challenges related to capacity-building support and ways to address those challenges.

A number of submissions listed insufficient **access to climate data to inform NAP-related capacity gaps and needs assessments and capacity-building measures** as a challenge in developing countries, especially in the most vulnerable countries. It was noted that the limited climate data and evidence base impedes the determination of the distribution of vulnerabilities and risks, which is crucial for designing the appropriate response measures, including under a NAP. As a way to fill the existing data gaps and needs, it was suggested to ensure support for innovative approaches aimed at open-source data collection towards the creation of shared databases. The NAP Expo initiative was seen as a suitable avenue to support this, as it has been designed to mobilize comprehensive inputs from NAP actors and stakeholders, with a view to supporting the LDCs in building data and capacity for the development of their NAPs[81]. It was also highlighted that data scarcity generates a knowledge gap on how to use existing information and, in this regard, another submission pointed to communication issues between scientists and policymakers. The creation of working groups involving data analysts and policymakers, improved expectations management in terms of how and to what extent existing needs can be addressed, and open and active communication channels, were proposed as ways to address this challenge[82].

The **lack of regular, in-depth capacity gaps and needs assessments** was seen as another major challenge in a number of submissions[83], as it prevents an understanding of who requires capacity-building support with NAP formulation and implementation and when such support is needed[84]. Prioritizing the identification of capacity gaps and needs was seen as vital to establishing a baseline of gaps and needs, allowing for the monitoring of countries' needs over time[85] and enabling the implementation of contextualized, tailored capacity-building activities[86]. One submission stressed that access to consolidated subregional or country-specific information on adaptation gaps and needs is limited and suggested stronger ties with the PCCB and content-sharing from the PCCB as a means to address this[87].

The **lack of consistent and predictable funding for capacity-building support** to address the identified gaps and needs of countries related to the NAP process was highlighted as a key challenge in several submissions[88]. Existing initiatives for NAP support were regarded as often too short-term to be able to effectively support long-term NAP development and implementation. Besides a higher prioritization of funding for NAPs by decision-makers[89], stronger, more long-term and targeted collaboration between like-minded organizations that provide capacity-building support in this or related areas was also seen as a way to address the funding challenge[90]. One submission saw a role for the PCCB, in collaboration with the AC and LEG, in line with their mandates, to continue formulating recommendations on ways to facilitate the mobilization of support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs[91]. To overcome fragmentation of existing funding, the creation of a coherent funding strategy that links initiatives at the national and subnational level was seen by another submitting entity to help facilitate a seamless implementation and maximize the use of resources[92]. One submission noted that the integrated preparation and implementation of adaptation and DRR plans could be a means to enhance synergies, reduce capacity burdens and maximize opportunities for financing[93].

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One submission further pointed to the **inconsistency between capacity-building demand and supply,** due to the complexity of the NAP process and the multitude of capacity gaps and needs. To ensure that support can be tailored to the country-level needs, the submission underlines that requests for support should be clearly communicated by partner countries as part of a comprehensive capacity-building plan that indicates the priorities and the NAP formulation or implementation stage that the support is intended for. At the same time, support providers need to continuously review their offered areas of support and the forms of delivery in order to improve consistency between supply and demand[94].

One submission pointed to the lack of coordination and coherence among capacity-building initiatives, resulting in challenges for developing countries in receiving the support they need, as well in duplication of effort and inefficient use of resources. Promoting coordination and collaboration by forging strong alliances and networks was put forward as a way to address this challenge[95].

A challenge identified in many submissions is the **lack of equitable access to capacity-building**[96], which is closely linked to gender and social inclusion, targeting the right audience, reaching stakeholders outside traditional groups and utilizing appropriate capacity-building modalities and methodologies. A lack of participation of vulnerable groups, including women, ethnic minorities, people living with disabilities, indigenous peoples and youth, in capacity-building efforts was seen as a major obstacle for effective NAP formulation and implementation. One submission noted the difficulty of increasing the participation of women in training at all levels in an environment where public offices tend to be male dominated. Other submissions noted challenges faced by stakeholders in accessing virtual capacity-building activities, including due to Internet access and connectivity issues, multisensory impairment or language issues[97].

The submissions listed a number of ways to enhance access to capacity-building, including:

- Establishing strategies and tracking systems for ensuring equitable access to capacity-building and training opportunities, especially for groups typically underrepresented in adaptation decision-making[98];

- Implementing gender-sensitive approaches[99], including developing child-friendly modules[100];

- Conducting inclusive training, for example utilizing sign-language translators and ensuring barrier-free access to training locations as standard practices[101];

- Proper and fair selection of recipients of capacity-building support through conducting a comprehensive analysis of target groups[102];

- Expanding capacity-building efforts to reach audiences outside of the traditional groups, such as different government agencies, including urban planning, housing, development, environmental and fiscal agencies.

One submission highlighted the specific challenge of **students** to access capacity-building support, specifically with regard to technology and information access to support climate-related research for action. Suggested solutions to address this challenge were empowering students through collaborations that enable formal internships or part-time research stays at international organizations and promoting collaborations through which students could gain access to licenses for technology and the skills to utilize the tools needed for NAP implementation purposes[103].

Linked to both access to and effectiveness of capacity-building, several submissions highlighted **untargeted capacity-building measures and ineffective capacity-building**

methodologies and modalities as a challenge. Besides pointing to the importance of identifying the appropriate target group for capacity-building interventions[104], several effective methodologies and modalities for capacity-building are outlined in the submissions, including:

- Undertaking a pre-assessment of participants to ensure adequacy of the content and methodology of the capacity-building measures to their capacities[105];

- Providing role-specific training to individuals rather than generalized group training[106];

- Providing more opportunities for capacity-building in languages other than English[107], including translating relevant materials into different languages and providing interpretation[108];

- Ensuring adequate use of local languages and case studies[109];

- Co-creation of activities, knowledge and solutions to ensure context sensitivity and the building of agency and ownership, thereby contributing to more robust and implementable strategies[110];

- Using creative modalities, such as the use of cultural and artistic tools[111];

- Adopting new and innovative approaches[112];

- For virtual activities, making materials and recordings accessible to allow more people to benefit and minimizing wide-scale geographical participation in order to accommodate different time zones more effectively[113].

In terms of applying appropriate capacity-building methodologies and modalities, a number of submissions pointed to the importance of shifting away from **ineffective project-based, time-bound and/or one-off training approaches**, which were seen to prevent capacity retention and sustainable practices[114]. The need was highlighted to:

- Provide training as part of a broader capacity-building strategy[115];

- Focus on demand-driven and needs-based training on a sustained basis, combined with other capacity-building strategies, including peer learning, mentoring and reflective learning practices[116];

- Formalize and integrate modules into formal systems of government training institutions or universities, which can be professionally certified, and/or into public education systems[117].

The **reliance on short-term and/or international experts and consultants** was seen as another challenge to effective capacity-building. International experts were seen as often lacking awareness of the local circumstances and priorities and facing communication constraints if not fluent in the local languages[118]. Instead, the following approaches were proposed in the submissions:

- Invest in government systems and structures by building both individual and institutional capacities[119];

- Leverage the expertise available in other government ministries or organizations outside the government, including research and educational institutions[120];

- Use consultants more strategically, for example as embedded advisers or through longer-term assignments to support NAP teams[121];

- Build the capacities of local and national experts rather than relying on international consultants[122];

- Engage national knowledge providers that can match local circumstances with theoretical concepts[123].

Limited human resources and high staff turnover rates in relevant ministries and agencies were seen by a number of submitting entities as negatively impacting the ability of developing countries to maintain institutional capacity over time. Proposed solutions in this area include:

- Investing in staff knowledge of knowledge preservation, management and dissemination[124];

- Introducing dedicated knowledge management practices in government ministries and agencies[125];

- Establishing intersectoral coordination mechanisms with a clear mandate to support mainstreaming across sectors and to facilitate learning among units[126];

- Targeting NAP-related capacity-building to a broader group of adaptation actors within the government, such as, inter alia, representatives of ministries responsible for priority sectors and of ministries focused on gender and social issues[127];

- Investing in capacity-building for non-governmental stakeholders, including civil society organizations and the private sector[128].

Not **translating knowledge into practice** was also regarded as a challenge in some submissions. One submission noted that many capacity-building projects that successfully contributed to improving climate policies and strategies have failed to ensure the translation of such policies in rules and regulations to the effective implementation of climate adaptation interventions. Therefore, it was stressed that capacity-building activities need to promote vertical integration and address capacity gaps and needs across the chain down to the subnational and local intervention level[129].

Another submission noted, at a more general level, that the translation of knowledge into practice could be supported by developing user-friendly tools customized to the operational needs of capacity-building recipients. The same submission underlined the importance of using indicators to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of capacity-building measures, such as, for example, the extent to which recipients were able to retain the capacity and been able to translate the gained knowledge into action[130]. To this end, the submission suggested that organizations develop simple tools that enable the monitoring of how knowledge is translated into practice, such as knowledge, attitude and practices tools.

Several submissions identified a **lack of capacity-building support for NAPs at the subnational and local level**. Building the capacity of local institutions and actors and encouraging the integration of adaptation into development planning were seen as necessary to ensure the sustainability and ownership of adaptation efforts[131]. One submission underlined that capacity-building at the subnational level should be well-targeted and involve strengthening institutional capacity at the provincial, district and municipality level, as well as across sectors and

stakeholders affected by climate change[132]. Another submission noted that subnational and regional environment desk officers lack in-depth knowledge of climate change programmes and the ability to liaise freely with their government. To address this, the implementation of two-way training, both top-down and bottom-up, was recommended, to increase knowledge and awareness at these governance levels and reduce 'business as usual'[133].

One submission noted that the **absence of precise guidelines and standards for NAP formulation and implementation** has made it difficult to provide capacity-building support for NAPs[134].

The challenge of **insufficient monitoring and evaluation of capacity-building measures** was also noted in several submissions[135]. In particular, inadequate monitoring evaluation systems[136], and the absence of capacity to conduct performance assessments of capacity-building recipients, to evaluate knowledge deployment[137], were noted. One submission suggested designating institutional follow-up at the end of capacity-building interventions as a way to assess the effectiveness of measures, including capacity retention[138].

Finally, several submissions highlighted **challenges regarding capacity-building support under specific thematic areas** that are linked to the NAP process.

One submission highlighted a lack of **adaptation-related agricultural extension programmes** at the subnational level and a gap in collaboration with community-based farming initiatives. To counteract this, the submission proposed the strengthening of agricultural extension services in ministries of agriculture though, inter alia, establishing climate adaptation focused capacity-building programmes for extension workers[139].

Another submission noted the lack of **available training on climate law** as a key challenge and proposed to rapidly scale up the number of professionals trained in climate change law and governance by expanding such training opportunities and the accessibility of such training, including through high-quality massive open online courses designed to reduce barriers such as cost[140].

Building **capacities to resolve and settle conflicts and disputes related to climate action**, as an important aspect of stakeholder engagement, locally led adaptation and participatory governance, was also highlighted as a challenge in one submission. Capacity gaps in this area can be addressed through workshops and training programmes at every scale. These activities can help build in-country and in-community capacities to resolve conflicts, settle disputes and foster collaborative and inclusive decision-making, and could also include skills development that focuses on communication, leadership and stakeholder engagement[141].

One submission highlights the challenge of **siloed approaches to tackling climate change and DRR**, noting the resulting lack of coordination and fragmentation of financial resources available to support NAP development. To enhance coherence between NAPs and DRR plans and strategies, capacity-building is seen as necessary, such as on integrated approaches in the development of NAPs and the use of relevant tools, as well as on applying good practices towards joint NAPs or integrated plans[142].

Another submission pointed to the **limitations of existing capacity-building initiatives for addressing urban and human settlement issues** in NAPs, in terms of being mostly limited and tailored to formal actors and the climate sector. More innovative capacity-building programmes that include other urban actors, such as community leaders, neighborhood organizations,

youth, and climate change practitioners and researchers, are needed to ensure coherent and sustainable strategies aligned with local needs and priorities. Urban labs were highlighted as a space where new actor coalitions in developing countries can co-develop solutions[143].

Finally, **fragmentation of capacity development support in the area of climate science information** and insufficient linkages to long-term strategies for enhancing hydrometeorological services and systems were noted in one submission. Capacity-building and training are insufficiently reflecting international standards and compliance with globally agreed requirements and often target national hydrometeorological services in isolation with respect to national sectoral and planning institutions responsible for developing and implementing NAPs. To address these challenges, an overview of the capacities of countries and of the portfolio of
projects being implemented is needed to identify the areas to be targeted for future capacity-building. In addition, capacity-building can be enhanced through a systematic, complementary and progressive training approach targeting groups of countries on a regional or subregional basis, ensuring support is tailored to address specific capacity gaps and needs to prepare for the development of climate science information for national policy documents, such as NAPs and investment proposal[144].

C. IMPROVING EXISTING CAPACITY-BUILDING EFFORTS AND IMPLEMENTING NEW AND ADDITIONAL EFFORTS

One submission highlighted the different types of activities that can be implemented to support and improve existing capacity-building efforts for NAP formulation and implementation at all governance levels, including partnerships, targeted events or knowledge- and information-sharing through web sites, portals such as Climate-ADAPT or the Adaptation Knowledge Portal, and newsletters[145].

The same submission also reiterated the need for a coordinated, multi-sectoral approach, alignment of the NAP process with other activities such as NDCs, Adaptation Communications or DRR, readiness for implementation, capacities to enhance resource mobilization and access, identification of suitable institutional arrangements and information-sharing, including public engagement and education. South—South exchange on successful adaptation practices in similar climate and environmental contexts was also stressed as a crucial means to support NAP-related capacity-building efforts[146].

Another submission raised the importance of conflict management capacity-building efforts at all governance levels and highlighted the need for these efforts to be tailored to the needs and assets of the community, country and region and to address both vertical and horizontal conflict situations[147].

The need for capacity-building to be embedded in the relevant subnational, national or regional context was raised in multiple submissions[148], and it was highlighted that this requires the ability to generate data and information that can inform the design of context-specific capacity-building measures[149].

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CAPACITY-BUILDING AT THE SUBNATIONAL LEVEL

In terms of improving capacity-building at the **subnational level**, the importance of context-specific efforts[150] and consideration of limitations of subnational governments and other key stakeholders, such as civil society organizations, the informal economy private sector and marginalized groups, were highlighted[151].

Other ways to improve existing efforts at the subnational level that were noted in the submissions include:

- Building on the existing capacity of **community leaders and multipliers**, such as teachers, development workers or religious leaders[152];

- Encouraging subnational actors to collaborate and share knowledge and establishing **feedback mechanisms** to track development and pinpoint areas that need improvement[153];

- Attaching the same emphasis to **gender mainstreaming and inclusive participation** of vulnerable groups in capacity-building at the subnational level as at the national level[154];

- Seek **State alliances** to improve NAP actions and increase the number of adaptation programmes[155];

- Enhance engagement and partnerships with public and private **schools and educational institutions**[156];

- Developing and utilizing locally contextualized training materials[157];

- Including **new modalities**, such as drama and art sessions[158].

In terms of new or additional capacity-building measures needed at the subnational level, the submissions, inter alia, highlighted the following areas:

- Addressing problems in coordinating NAP implementation between sectors and between the national and local level[159], including by building capacity to **establish subnational coordination committees** for climate change in line

- with existing mandates, with a view to enhancing awareness of national policies, plans and strategies at the local level and to enhancing policy coherence[160];

- Building capacities for **creating regional networks for adaptation** to facilitate coordination and information-sharing[161];

- Offering **incentives to encourage the involvement and engagement of local communities** in the NAP process[162];

- Assessing **conflict management capacities**, in accordance with the principles of locally led adaptation and NAP objectives more generally[163];

- Building capacity for climate risk informed **local adaptation plans**[164];

- Enhancing subnational capacities for **mainstreaming adaptation planning** in other relevant policies, plans and strategies[165], including subnational spatial development plans[166];

- Building capacities to enhance **vertical integration and alignment of adaptation and risk reduction** measures[167];

- Offering specialized **training programmes for industries** such as the agriculture, water, health care and energy industries[168];

- Supporting capacity-building measures aimed at **increasing the awareness and knowledge of subnational stakeholders** on relevant national and international processes and suitable adaptation measures[169], as well as on the **governance of natural resources** and their sustainable use[170];

- Building capacities for **drafting and reporting on NAPs** to ensure that NAPs can speak to the sub-national capacities and capabilities, particularly at the city level[171];

- Expanding and facilitating access to **climate law and governance training** for local leaders and legal professionals operating at the subnational level, especially those working on implementing a country's NAP through the drafting of contracts involving aspects of climate risk, vulnerability, adaptation and resilience[172];

- Building capacities related to **climate-smart agriculture**, including for farmers' associations and clusters[173];

- Improving skills and knowledge to design systems for **measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) and monitoring and evaluation** of implemented actions[174].

CAPACITY-BUILDING AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

At the national level, targeting **wider audiences**, such as line ministries, the private sector and civil society organizations, in capacity-building measures was considered to be important[175]. The national level was also seen to be responsible for **creating an enabling policy environment for locally led climate adaptation** planning and implementation and thus capacity-building was considered crucial in this area[176].

In addition, some submissions noted the importance of enhancing capacities to strengthen dialogue and sustained **collaboration** across government entities leading the NAP process[177], as well as among all actors and sectors involved in the process[178]. Cooperation with national and government training institutes was noted as important for standardizing tools and practices for inclusive capacity-building initiatives[179], and the establishment of an adequate training centre to ensure that

trainers were knowledgeable was also suggested as a means to improve capacity-building at the national level[180].

A few submissions further pointed to the need for improvements in the areas of **MRV and monitoring and evaluation**, including enhancing capacities for conducting reviews of climate programmes[181], conducting performance evaluations and evaluations of training impacts[182] or establishing multiscale tracking systems and tools that enable centralized data gathering and processing with quality controls[183]. The establishment or appointment of a government body in charge of regularly monitoring and assessing climate adaptation capacity as part of a NAP was also suggested to help enhance existing capacities[184].

One submission saw the integration of **gender and social inclusion** considerations in NAP processes as a priority area for capacity-building efforts at the national level[185].

In terms of new or additional capacity-building efforts needed at the national level, the submissions, inter alia, referred to the following:

- Training **adaptation specialists within ministries**[186];

- Capacity-building to **integrate adaptation plans** into existing government procedures and institutions (e.g. budget cycles, project pipelines and finance ministries)[187] and to **translate high-level plans into actionable targets**[188];

- **Sector-specific capacity-building** or mainstreaming tools, including tourism[189];

- Building the capacity of local governments to **access climate finance**, including bonds[190];

- Enhancing the knowledge of national actors on the **capacities of cities and urban actors** as multipliers of climate action and drivers of urban transformation[191];

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- Building capacity to use and manage **instruments related to risk and vulnerability** assessments[192] and to develop **early warning systems and platforms**[193];

- Capacity-building on linkages between **NAPs and NDCs**[194], including their alignment for investment planning[195];

- Capacity-building for developing strategies for the implementation of **provincial land-use plans** in the framework of climate resilience and **communal relief zones** for the management of climate-related disasters[196];

- Support for **national research initiatives** on adaptation in the agricultural sector[197] and for building capacity to raise awareness among farmers on, and to promote, **climate-smart agriculture**[198];

- Enhancing the accessibility of **climate law and governance training** for national law- and policymakers through online offerings such as massive open online courses[199];

- Training on **reporting on adaptation** through adaptation communications, biennial transparency reports and the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, and communicating progress on adaptation under the global stocktake[200].

With regard to capacity-building support in the area of **climate science information** at the national level, one submission pointed to the need for freely accessible climate data for cross-sectoral planning and for capacity-building to strengthen national hydrometeorological services interoperability with WMO regional and global centres. The submission stated that there is a need to significantly enhance the data, information and services that national meteorological and hydrological services can provide at the country level for NAPs,

as well as for institutional capacity-building to ensure that all stakeholders are brought together to design the NAPs, including meteorological services and other sectors[201].

Finally, in terms of **linking NAP and DRR processes**, one submission pointed to the need for:

- Building capacities for the scaling up of comprehensive risk management (CRM) training, with NAP, climate change and DRR focal points to support an integrated planning approach, and with the support of regional and international partners;

- Enhancing data and metrics to inform NAPs and DRR plans or integrated plans, and where possible, supporting linkages between climate change and DRR databases to improve analytical capabilities;

- Streamlining different reporting and monitoring frameworks, including the targets and indicators for the Convention and Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015—2030, the United Nations Convention on Biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[202].

CAPACITY-BUILDING AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

Regional coordination was seen as important to supplement national adaptation efforts, given the transboundary nature of climate impacts, the extent of shared natural resources and ecosystems and the common risks faced by territories in the same geographical areas[203]. One submission underlined the importance of enhancing **South—South cooperation** by sharing lessons learned and experience in different countries, finding gaps and needs in assessing the impacts of climate change and using the identified needs and gaps to formulate concrete solutions and ideas for adaptation in each country[204].

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Two submissions highlighted the value of **regional and international organizations**, such as river basin authorities or regional economic organizations, in formulating joint adaptation responses, and stressed the need for enhancing the **technical and institutional capacities** of these organizations to develop and coordinate regional response actions or plans[205].

Regarding the monitoring and evaluation of capacity-building outcomes and effectiveness, one submission pointed to a role for **regional intergovernmental organizations** for ensuring the **follow-up** of capacity-building efforts in a region. To enable this, the capacities of intergovernmental organizations to conduct such follow-up would first need to be built[206].

In terms of further enhancing capacity-building efforts at the regional level, submissions noted the following needs:

- Expanding existing **climate law and governance training** to enhance collaboration between decision makers in different countries, which is expected to lead to more coherent NAPs across regions[207];

- Creating exchange systems, research stays and transfers of technology for students[208];

- Creating collaboration programmes with science production entities[209];

- Tapping into the convening ability and resources of regional and international entities working in **climate change DRR** in order to offer support to countries and help with the alignment of national and regional plans and strategies[210];

- Providing support to national meteorological and hydrological services engaged in NAP design and implementation through a network of operational centres run by WMO members[211].

In terms of new capacity-building efforts

needed at the regional level, the submissions, inter alia, highlighted the following:

- Capacity-building support for the **development of a regional strategy** to implement the NAP[212];

- Capacity-building for the **regional standardization** of tools and practices[213];

- Experience-sharing platforms and support for **regional climate modelling**[214];

- Technical support to implement the results of studies on **climate-smart agriculture** while facilitating knowledge exchange[215].

Finally, several submissions highlighted **regional coordination and collaboration**, and the setting up or strengthening of related **platforms**, as being vital for enabling:

- Inter-agency cooperation[216];

- Networking[217];

- Peer-to-peer learning[218];

- Following international best practice[219];

- **Knowledge-sharing and exchanges**[220], including on capacity-building itself[221] or on regional specificities, for example with respect to ecosystems, urban planning and governance[222];

- Systems for learning lessons and sharing knowledge, including mutualization of data generation[223];

- Regional action plan development with strategies for ensuring common compliance[224];

- Establishing linkages for more exposure to the international community[225].

D. TARGET RECIPIENTS AND PROVIDERS OF CAPACITY-BUILDING EFFORTS

The submissions listed various actors as key **recipients of capacity-building** for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, with one submission noting that stakeholders across the entire vertical and horizontal "delivery chain" need to be targeted, including at the sectoral, subnational and local levels, and that customized approaches need to be applied for different stakeholders[226].

Another submission noted that in NAPs that are targeting specific actors for capacity-building, communities, local actors and sector ministries were identified most frequently. Civil society organizations, the NAP coordinating ministry, the private sector, ministries of finance or others responsible for budgeting and resource allocation, researchers and the academic community, subnational authorities and government service providers were also commonly identified[227].

Many submissions underlined the **public sector** as a key recipient. In general, there is an understanding that capacity-building should be targeted at policymakers, government officers and decision makers in developing countries that are involved in coordination, planning, implementation, and monitoring, evaluation and learning of adaptation. Some submissions pointed to the importance of targeting certain sectors, such urban planning and land use, housing and development, or line ministries, such as ministries of the environment and finance, that are key to NAP formulation and implementation[228], as well as federal financial institutions[229]. Others underlined the importance of targeting capacity-building at subnational, local or regional governments[230]. In addition, some submissions emphasized that capacity-building support should be particularly targeted at governments in the LDCs and small island developing States[231].

Individual public sector stakeholders highlighted as target recipients of capacity-building support include:

- Key focal points in ministries of the environment[232];

- Key staff in sectoral ministries[233];

- Government personnel coordinating MRV systems[234];

- Sectoral decision makers, including on urban and regional planning affairs[235];

- National meteorological and hydrological services[236];

- GCF accredited entities, particularly direct access entities[237];

- National designated authorities[238];

- Urban decision-makers[239];

- Local government officials of the budget office, utilities or transport departments;

- Infrastructure and public works[240].

Many submissions identified **communities and vulnerable groups** as key recipients of capacity-building for NAP formulation and implementation. Local and indigenous communities,

children and youth, women's organizations and people living with disabilities were highlighted as priority target groups for capacity-building efforts. Specific references were also made to targeting farming groups and communities, women and youth leaders.

Submissions also called on capacity-building to be targeted at **civil society** organizations[241]. Under the broader umbrella of civil society organizations, non-governmental and faith-based organizations and civil society leaders are specified as target recipients.

The **private sector** is also considered a target recipient in several submissions[242], including local and transboundary private sector entities, investors and entrepreneurs, especially young entrepreneurs.

Research institutions and academia, including students, are also mentioned as capacity-building recipients to enhance the formulation and implementation of NAPs in some submissions[243].

Finally, some submissions indicated target recipients for capacity-building in specific areas:

- Monitoring and evaluation teams of relevant institutions and academic staff working on MRV or monitoring and evaluation systems and practices[244];

- Formal and informal leaders from every generation in the area of conflict management[245];

- Law- and policymakers, practitioners, government and civil society advisers, negotiators and students in the area of climate law[246];

- Agricultural extension workers, farming groups and local farmers in the area of climate-smart agriculture[247];

- Climate change, NAP and DRR focal points and other development professionals who influence the outcome of NAPs and DRR plans (e.g. finance officers, development planners, focal points for national development plans and multilateral agreements) in the area of NAP and DRR integration[248].

Given the wide range of capacity gaps and needs across developing countries and the huge need for capacity-building support and more sustainable approaches to capacity-building, the submissions identified many categories of institutions and actors in a position to provide capacity-building support. The following have been listed as **capacity-building providers**:

- Intergovernmental organizations, including specialized United Nations agencies (e.g. the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification secretariats;

- United Nations funds, such as the GCF, AF or UNCDF;

- International organizations, such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development;

- Developed countries' implementing agencies;

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- Donor-funded technical facilities and project or programme experts;

- Local experts and organizations;

- National and international universities, research institutes and think tanks;

- National and regional training institutes;

- National government ministries and agencies;

- Specialized international networks, such as the NAP Global Network;

- International coalitions and alliances, such as the NDC Partnership or Transformative Urban Coalitions consortium;

- International financial institutions, including multilateral development banks;

- Private sector providers and consultancies;

- Civil-society organizations and non-governmental organizations (at all levels) and community-based organizations;

- Philanthropic organizations.

Notably, many of the submitting entities are already providing or are in a position to provide capacity-building support related to NAP formulation and implementation, as can be seen from the high number of resources of these entities that have been included in the overview of case studies, good practice, tools, lessons learned and examples of support contained in the next subchapter.

E. CASE STUDIES, GOOD PRACTICE, TOOLS, LESSONS LEARNED AND EXAMPLES OF SUPPORT RELATED TO CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR THE FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

The submissions contained information on a large variety of case studies, good practices, tools, lessons learned and examples of support on capacity-building for NAPs, a selection of which are presented in this subchapter. For the full list of resources and information, readers are referred to the individual submissions, which are available on the PCCB web page.

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On a more overarching level, one submission outlined several good practices to increase the effectiveness of capacity-building for NAP processes:

- Adopt a demand-driven and needs-based approach to capacity-building;

- Provide training as part of a broader, long-term strategy for capacity development that includes other approaches, such as peer learning and mentoring;

- Use and enhance local and national expertise;

- Invest in individual and institutional capacities that strengthen government systems and structures for adaptation;

- Increase access to capacity-building opportunities by expanding capacity-building in terms of language and approaches;

- Commit to equity in opportunities for capacity-building, recognizing that the barriers faced by groups that are typically underrepresented in adaptation decision-making[249].

Fostering collaboration, setting up feedback systems, encouraging stakeholder engagement throughout the NAP process, and a focus on research and data collection, were also highlighted as good practice components of capacity-building by another submission[250].

A non-exhaustive overview of other case studies, good practices, tools or examples of support provided in the submissions is provided in the table below.

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	LINK
ADAPTATION-FOCUSED	**Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA+) experience**[251] In 2007, the EU launched the GCCA+ flagship initiative to help developing countries most vulnerable to climate change increase their capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change. The initiative also aimed to help countries participate in mitigation efforts. The initiative supported more than 100 climate actions in more than 70 countries in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and the Pacific, with a total EUR 729 million budget between 2007 and 2020. The GCCA+ based its approach on two pillars: • Fostering dialogue and knowledge-sharing, for example through national or international conferences and workshops; and • Providing technical and financial support for adaptation, mitigation and DRR measures. This support ranges from capacity-building or technical assistance for national, regional or local authorities to concrete actions testing new approaches or scaling up successful pilots. The initiative successfully supported capacity-building and its impact by: • Adopting an inclusive approach that included stakeholders at all levels (national, subnational, local); • Promoting inter-ministerial coordination in sometimes highly fragmented institutional landscapes with regard to responsibilities for climate change policy that characterizes many developing countries; • Supporting countries in making the necessary steps to move from policymaking to the effective implementation of climate change adaptation interventions.	
	Climate-ADAPT[252] Climate-ADAPT assists in capacity-building in several ways. It provides a consistent, reliable knowledge base on adaptation that countries can use in the development of their NAPs. This includes, inter alia, access to an adaptation support tool that assists policymakers and coordinators at the national level in developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating climate change adaptation strategies and plans. Climate-ADAPT supports peer-to-peer learning through newsletters, webinars and working groups, for example on how to build similar knowledge platforms at a national scale, which in turn can support the national adaptation planning process. Despite not being the primary target audience of Climate-ADAPT, developing countries can and are already using the platform's knowledge for inspiration on their NAPs.	**LINK**

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	LINK
ADAPTATION-FOCUSED	**Adaptationcommunity.net**[253] Adaptationcommunity.net was created for adaptation experts to provide information on applying approaches, methods and tools that facilitate the planning and implementation of adaptation action. The platform offers a wealth of information, online sessions, trainings and tools on nine topics along the CRM approach. CRM combines both tried-and-tested and innovative instruments from the fields of climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, disaster risk management and social protection into a single holistic approach. Topics on adaptationcommunity.net include climate services, mainstreaming adaptation, the private sector and adaptation, and monitoring and evaluation.	**LINK**
	Global Climate Adaptation Partnership[254] The Global Climate Adaptation Partnership is a consortium of organizations working on climate adaptation and resilience, including the development and implementation of NAPs. It provides a range of technical assistance and capacity-building support to countries, including the development of NAPs, vulnerability assessments and stakeholder engagement.	**LINK**
	NDC Partnership Good Practice Database[255] The database provides a searchable repository of good practices and lessons learned from countries that have overcome obstacles and where climate action is being effectively designed and implemented. It has more than 60 entries on adaptation action.	**LINK**
	UNDP Climate Promise[256] 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.	**LINK**
NAP-FOCUSED	**NAP Central**[257] NAP Central is an ecosystem for all NAP-related resources maintained by the LEG.	**LINK**

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CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	LINK
NAP-FOCUSED	**NAP Trends**[258] NAP Trends is an initiative of the NAP Global Network that aims to share key information on NAPs in order to make it easy for the adaptation community to access it. The platform provides concise summaries of the information in NAP documents, as well as analyses of trends across countries. It is based on systematic reviews of the documents available on NAP Central, the portal for NAPs that have been communicated to the UNFCCC secretariat.	**LINK**
	South Africa National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy[259] The German Agency for International Cooperation and the NAP Global Network supported the South African Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment to elaborate the country's National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, which also serves as its NAP. The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy is directed not only at national government departments but also to South African society, including key relevant sectoral institutions, provincial governments and municipalities, and non-governmental entities, including the private sector, the research community and civil society.	**LINK**
	Cabo Verde's NAP[260] Cabo Verde developed its NAP with financial support from the Government of Luxembourg. Its main instruments for implementing the NAP are ambitious capacity-building and communication plans, along with a monitoring and evaluation system, with a view to mobilizing and learning about climate resilience by the various actors in the public, private and civil spheres, their ownership of the planning and budgeting processes and, ultimately, the implementation of concrete actions with a view to a greater climate resilience. The three pillars that support the objectives of the NAP are: • The institutional framework; • Knowledge, technology and financing; and • Resilience of the most vulnerable. Under these pillars, 10 strategic adaptation actions have been identified to be further developed from 2021 to 2026 if the budget allows. Communication and capacity development constitute two of these actions. The strategic action "Capacity-building" is linked to pillar 2 and is directed at improving the capacity for high-quality data, information management and sharing, and access to technology and financing for adaptation.	**LINK**
	NAP Readiness Plan of Nigeria[261]	**LINK**

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	LINK
NAP-FOCUSED	**LoCAL Facility experience guidelines**[262] The LoCAL Facility experience guidelines are endorsed by the LEG as supplementary material to the UNFCCC secretariat's NAP technical guidelines and are aimed at providing methodological guidance to countries, in particular the LDCs and other developing countries, in promoting the vertical integration of the NAP process.	**LINK**
	NAP Global Network (2020): sNAPshot: Strategic Communications in Peru's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process[263]	**LINK**
CLIMATE SCENARIOS, SCIENCE, RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS, AND MANAGEMENT	**WMO Climate Science Information for Climate Action resource pack**[264] The resource pack includes detailed technical guidance, case studies and two online platforms: • Technical guidance on developing the climate science basis for climate action; • A climate information platform that provides access to projections of more than a dozen climate change indices for the globe, for example coupled atmospheric and ocean monitoring and regional climate modelling; Online access to Climpact for the calculation of more than 70 indices associated with climate impacts, from historical daily temperature and precipitation data.	**LINK 1** **LINK 2** **LINK 3**
	State of Climate Services reports[265] The State of Climate Services reports have been published by WMO since 2019 and cover several climate action priority areas as identified in NDCs and NAPs.	**2019** **2020** **2021** **2022**
	E-learning course: Scenario Planning 101[266] This interactive course is prepared by the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy in partnership with the American Planning Association. It introduces scenario planning, a planning process that enables the creation of response plans that can adapt to unexpected changes.	**LINK**

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CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	LINK
CLIMATE SCENARIOS, SCIENCE, RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS, AND MANAGEMENT	**E-learning course: Local Communities Adapting to Climate Change**[267] The implementation of adaptation strategies enables communities to reduce the impact of climate change by reducing their vulnerability and enhancing resilience. The interactive course presents a combination of scenario planning methods, risk analysis approaches and robust decision-making to help communities develop adaptation strategies.	LINK
	Methodology for assessing climate risks and vulnerabilities for adaptation planning[268] The LoCAL Facility provides capacity-building and technical assistance to local governments to help them better assess climate risks and vulnerabilities and integrate climate change adaptation into their planning and budgeting processes. Some examples of LoCAL climate risk assessments are: • In Niger, with financial support from the NDC Partnership, the LoCAL Facility finalized a climate risk assessment focusing on climate change impacts on food security, as Niger, with its dependence on agriculture for sustaining local livelihoods, is extremely sensitive to climate change effects on food system productivity; • In Bangladesh, a climate vulnerability index is being launched that will map exposure (whether a district is prone to extreme weather events), sensitivity (the likelihood of an impact on a district of an extreme weather event) and adaptive capacity (the level of response or coping mechanism of the district) down to the local level.	LINK
	UNDRR flagship initiative on comprehensive disaster and CRM[269] The CRM programme seeks to integrate risk-centred approaches into NAPs and climate and forecast information into national and subnational DRR strategies, aligning them better with the national adaptation goals. The CRM brief provides links to tools and information on countries being supported in the CRM approach and planned support for selected countries. Kiribati developed the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, 2019 to 2028, which adopts the integrated approach referenced above. Similarly, Tonga's Joint Action Plan 2 on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, 2018—2028, was developed.	LINK CRM BRIEF

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CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	LINK
CLIMATE SCENARIOS, SCIENCE, RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS, AND MANAGEMENT	**Key International Standard and Guidelines Relevant to Disaster Risk Reduction**[270] The document consolidates existing international standards and guidelines relevant to DRR and building climate resilience. The purpose of consolidation is to provide an accessible list of key standards and guidelines that policymakers and operational actors at the national and subnational level can use to evaluate existing law and policy and to design and implement new measures that align more closely with international standards and guidelines.	[LINK]
	Association of Southeast Asian Nations Guideline on Integrating Climate Change Projections into Landslide Risk Assessments & Mapping and Guideline on Integrating Climate Change Projection into Flood Risk Assessments and Mapping[271] The guidelines include case studies and training manuals. The main objective of the guidelines is to assist Association of Southeast Asian Nations member States to conduct: • Landslide risk assessments and mapping; and • Flood risk assessments and mapping at the river basin level by integrating climate change impacts.	[LINK 1] [LINK 2]
	Mekong Drought and Crop Watch web application[272] The integrated web-based information system is intended to: • Improve the operational, technological and institutional capabilities to prepare for and respond to droughts in the Lower Mekong region; • Support local decision makers in drought monitoring, analysis and forecasting; • Provide policymakers and growers with current and forecast drought indices to facilitate decision-making within the current growing season; and • Provide ecological and financial forecasting information to inform seasonal cropping decisions. Many other web applications are available on NASA SERVIR, a geospatial data-for-development program that responds to the needs of Southeast Asian countries.	[LINK]
	Six national assessments on assessing impacts, vulnerabilities and risks of climate change[273]	[LINK]

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	LINK
CLIMATE SCENARIOS, SCIENCE, RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS, AND MANAGEMENT	**Risk Information Exchange (RiX)**[274] RiX is a living repository of open-source global, regional and national risk data and information to improve risk knowledge, risk literacy and risk analytics. Contributing to country-led efforts to strengthen their national risk data ecosystems, including for early warning and DRR, RiX was launched as a beta in 2022, with new features continuously added. As a multipurpose platform, RiX seeks to harmonize risk information to facilitate risk analysis by governments, the United Nations, the private sector and other actors for risk-informed decision-making and resilience-building.	**LINK**
	Policy Brief: Technologies for Averting, Minimizing and Addressing Loss and Damage in Coastal Zones[275]	**LINK**
CLIMATE FINANCE	**AF knowledge and learning**[276] A website that provides access to AF knowledge products and implementing entities knowledge products.	**LINK**
	AF Annual National Implementing Entities Seminar[277] The seminar brings together the AF's national implementing entities under its pioneering direct access modality, which builds country ownership in adapting and building resilience to climate change in order to share best practices and lessons learned.	**LINK**
	Climate Finance Options portal[278] The 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 investments.	**LINK**
	Financing National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Processes: Contributing to the Achievement of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Adaptation Goals. Guidance Note[279].	**LINK**

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CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	LINK
CLIMATE FINANCE	**LoCAL Facility**[280] Designed by UNCDF, LoCAL is a standard internationally recognized mechanism that helps local government authorities in developing countries and the LDCs access the climate finance, capacity-building and technical support they need to respond and adapt to climate change. An example of support is that LoCAL countries have worked together to develop a standard for a mechanism for financing local adaptation to climate change using the performance-based climate resilience grants launched at the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session.	**LINK** **LINK ISO**
	Making Cities Resilient 2030 initiative[281] The Making Cities Resilient 2030 initiative provides training to cities on how to access green bond financing and how to access technology applications for reducing and managing risk. The training is provided through UNDRR GETI and partners.	**LINK**
	E-learning course: Fiscal Health: the Basics of Municipal Finances[282] Finding solutions to complex transport, 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 their communities. The interactive course examines the basics of municipal finance: how money is raised and spent within the context of an intergovernmental revenue framework.	**LINK**
CLIMATE LAW	**Climate Law and Governance Initiative**[283] The Climate Law and Governance Initiative is a partnership, led by a coalition from across the global climate law and governance community, including university law and governance schools, expert institutes, international organizations, legal offices, law associations and firms, foundations and civil society organizations. The Climate Law and Governance Initiative focuses on legal and institutional responses to the challenges posed by climate change and seeks to complement and coordinate ongoing efforts in the field.	**LINK**
	Climate Pledge Registry[284] The Climate Law and Governance Initiative registry stems from the pledge in Glasgow, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, during the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-sixth session to increase climate law and governance capacity and practitioners worldwide tenfold, from 600 to 6,000 legal specialists by 2024, engaging qualified leaders in every legal system and converting ambition to obligation worldwide.	**LINK**

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CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	LINK
CLIMATE LEADERSHIP	**Training course on climate leadership**[285] Material in French, English and Spanish	LINK
	Expert analysis of educational approaches to build climate action leadership among young professionals using a virtual environment[286]	LINK
CONFLICT MANAGEMENT	**MBBI** MBBI's mission is to build local skills for peace and promote mediation worldwide.	LINK
GENDER EQUALITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	**A Framework for Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality into Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Resilience**[287] The framework, consisting of six dimensions, has been piloted in initiatives relating to risk assessment, land-use planning and emergency preparedness for response under the Building Resilience through Inclusive and Climate-adaptive Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia-Pacific programme (2018—2022), and its utility has been proven as a tool for research, legal and policy analysis, training and education.	LINK
	Regional training on human rights-based approaches[288]	LINK
	E-learning course on gender in DRR[289] The e-learning course explores practical ways for ensuring gender-equal and socially inclusive DRR.	LINK
	Gender Equality Monitoring Platform The Gender Equality Monitoring Platform offers open access to officially published data and is a periodically updated repository for sex disaggregated data. It visualizes gender gaps at the subnational level in various sectors, such as education, health, employment, access to information, intrahousehold decision-making and political participation, and hosts a gender inequality index.	LINK

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CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	LINK
GENDER EQUALITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	**Gender Mainstreaming Policy Brief**[290] The policy brief explores the gender-specific effects of climate change and how inequality can exacerbate the impacts of climate-induced disasters. Gender inequalities, fuelled by societal norms and defined gender roles, affect not only women's exposure to hazards, but also limit their resilience and adaptive capabilities. Therefore, governments are urged to examine the impacts of climate change through a gender lens to address key barriers to gender-responsive climate actions and increase the roles that women play in decision-making to close such vulnerability gaps.	**LINK**
IMPLEMENTATION	**Methodology for adaptation implementation**[291] The LoCAL Facility applies the principles of fiscal decentralization and effective local planning and public financial management to climate change. It combines performance-based climate resilience grants, which ensure programming and the verification of climate change expenditures at the local level, with technical and capacity-building support. The performance-based climate resilience grants methodology has been deployed in 17 countries and another 17 countries are currently preparing to activate the mechanism (27 LDCs are either deploying performance-based climate resilience grants or are preparing to), in accordance with their needs to incentivize local government to implement adaptation measures, in line with the NDCs and NAP process, while enabling the verification of climate change expenditures at the local level.	**LINK**
MUNICIPAL PLANNING	**Let's Respond toolkit**[292] The toolkit provides stakeholders with information and tools to respond to climate change at the local level in South Africa. It provides stakeholders with an introduction and overview on how to integrate climate change into municipal planning processes.	**LINK**
MONITORING AND EVALUATION	**LoCAL Facility Framework for Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation**[293] The Assessing Climate Change Adaptation Framework was created by the World Resources Institute to help to ensure that the adaptation aims of LoCAL are being achieved. It is a monitoring and evaluation framework that focuses on the adaptation aspects of the LoCAL mechanism. The document is a guidance manual describing the Assessing Climate Change Adaptation Framework and how to use it.	**LINK**

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CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	LINK
MONITORING AND EVALUATION	**National Climate Change Response Database**[294] The South Africa National Climate Change Response Database is intended as a resource to collect and track interventions on climate change (adaptation and mitigation) on past, current and future climate change response efforts (policies, plans, strategies, projects and research) across South Africa.	**LINK**
PROJECTS/ CASE STUDIES	**Projects supported by the Spanish State Meteorology Agency**[295] The Conference of Ibero-American Directors of National Hydrological and Meteorological Services is a platform for continued dialogue among countries on climate, meteorology and hydrology to better understand the priorities, challenges and experiences of the Ibero-American region, and promotes several regional workshops and studies. The INTERCOONECTA Programme of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation also supports some of the activities of the network. The Conference of Directors of the West African National Hydrological and Meteorological Services is a platform for continued dialogue among countries on climate, meteorology and hydrology to better understand the priorities, challenges and experiences of the West Africa region. The Conference of Directors of the West African National Hydrological and Meteorological Services promotes regional capacity-building workshops and regional studies in those areas identified as a priority by the countries, funded by Spain through the Spanish State Meteorology Agency and in coordination with WMO. The WMO Regional Training Centre Spain, managed and funded through the Spanish State Meteorology Agency, supports the capacity-building of national meteorological and hydrological services by developing their human, technical and institutional capacities, particularly in Latin American countries.	**LINK**
	Climate Change Adaptation in South Africa: a Case Study on the Role of the Health Sector The case study applied systematic review methods to assess progress with climate change adaptation in the health sector in South Africa. It provides useful lessons that could be applied in other countries in Africa or globally.	**LINK**

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CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	LINK
PROJECTS/ CASE STUDIES	**Climate change adaptation project in coastal wetlands of the Gulf of Mexico**[296] The Wetlands Project (2011—2016), supported by the Global Environment Facility through the World Bank, supported the development and implementation of pilot adaptation measures to climate change in three sites in Mexico in order to reduce the vulnerability of the populations that inhabit and make use of wetlands. INECC and the Mexican Institute of Water Technology coordinated and operated the project, in partnership with the National Water Commission and the National Commission of Protected Natural Areas. Using an ecosystem-based adaptation approach, the success of the project was based on strong community-level social participation, on the gender approach applied throughout the implementation of the project and on inter-institutional coordination with the three levels of government, civil society organizations, local institutions and academics. Likewise, it considered the strengthening of adaptive capacities and the involvement and appropriation of adaptation measures.	[LINK](#)
	In the **indigenous community of Comca'ac**, Sonora, adaptation solutions were carried out, proposed by the inhabitants, with a focus on equity[297]	
	In the south of Mexico, in the state of Chiapas, an **indigenous community** has historically organized itself to protect the biocultural heritage of its territory and, given the impacts of climate change, has begun to identify adaptation proposals[298]	[LINK](#)
	A capacity-building project in Mauritania focused on the mapping of non-State actors, the development of a road map for the meaningful engagement of non-State actors in the NAP process, the development of a communication strategy and institutional capacity-building and training of Parties[299]	[LINK](#)

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ENDNOTES

[1] Decision 1/CP.21, para. 74.

[2] FCCC/SBI/2022/14, para. 14.

[3] The invitation was issued at the first annual AC dialogue with other adaptation-related constituted bodies, held on 14 June 2022 during the fifty-sixth session of the subsidiary bodies. See https://unfccc.int/event/AC_dialogue1.

[4] Information submitted by the NAP Global Network.

[5] FCCC/SBI/2020/13, subactivity C.1.1.

[6] https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/submissions-paris-committee-on-capacity-building.

[7] Submissions are available on the following web page: https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/resources/submissions-to-the-paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb#eq-4.

[8] Eleven entities identified with multiple options.

[9] Seven entities identified with multiple options.

[10] Two entities identified with multiple options.

[11] See https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/resources/submissions-to-the-paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb#eq-4.

[12] See https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans-naps/gaps-and-needs-related-to-the-naps.

[13] African Centre for Climate Actions and Rural Development Initiative (ACCARD), African Group of Negotiators (AGN), Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), Adaptation Fund (AF), British University in Egypt (BUE), Centre for International Sustainable Development Law (CISDL), Sweden and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union (EU) and its member States, International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), Impulsouth, Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático (INECC), Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, NAP Global Network, Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Partnership, Association Jeunesse Action Développement (AJAD), Nigeria, South Africa, Local Climate Adaptative Living Facility (LoCAL) designed by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), UNDRR Global Education and Training Institute (GETI), Voluntary Team Foundation for Humanitarian Action, World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

[14] ICCCAD.

[15] ADPC, AF, NAP Global Network.

[16] EU, NAP Global Network.

[17] NAP Global Network.

[18] AF, NAP Global Network.

[19] EU.

[20] NAP Global Network.

[21] NAP Global Network.

[22] ADPC, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, LoCAL UNDCF.

[23] LoCAL UNDCF.

[24] ADPC.

[25] ADPC.

[26] EU.

[27] EU. Source: FCCC/SBI/2022/19.

[28] ADPC, AGN, ICCCAD, NAP Global Network, NDC Partnership, The Sustainability Hub, UNDRR.

[29] ADCP, ICCCAD.

[30] ADPC.

[31] NAP Global Network

[32] ADPC.

[33] The Sustainability Hub.

[34] UNDRR.

[35] EU.

[36] NAP Global Network.

[37] NAP Global Network.

[38] AF.

[39] Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.

[40] NDCP.

[41] UNDRR.

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ENDNOTES

[42] NAP Global Network.
[43] NAP Global Network.
[44] ADPC, Consultative Group of Experts (CGE), Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, UNDRR, UNDRR GETI, WMO.
[45] CGE, WMO.
[46]NAP Global Network.
[47] WMO.
[48] ADPC, WMO.
[49] CGE.
[50] CGE.
[51] Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.
[52] ADPC.
[53] CGE.
[54] WMO.
[55] CGE.
[56] UNDRR.
[57] NAP Global Network.
[58] UNDRR GETI.
[59] UNDRR.
[60] UNDRR.
[61] CGE, Citepa, EU, LoCAL UNCDF, NAP Global Network, NDC Partnership.
[62] CGE.
[63] NAP Global Network, NDC Partnership.
[64] EU.
[65] NAP Global Network.
[66] NAP Global Network.
[67] NDC Partnership.
[68] CGE.
[69] ADPC.
[70] Burundi, NDC Partnership, AJAD.
71] EU, NAP Global Network.
[72] Impulsouth, NAP Global Network, NDC Partnership.
[73] EU, Femmes autochtones et communautés locales pour le developpement durable et participative, AJAD, Voluntary Team Foundation for Humanitarian Action, Wagai Environmental Science and Development Programme.
[74] enerQA.
[75] ADPC.
[76] United Nations University — Institute of Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS).
[77] CISDL.
[78] BUE.
[79] NAP Global Network.
[80] Mediators Beyond Borders International (MBBI).
[81] EU.
[82] South Africa.
[83] AF, EU, ICCCAD, Nigeria.
[[84] EU.
[85] EU.
[86] ICCCAD.
[87] AF.
[88] AF, AGN, ICCCAD, Nigeria.
[89] ICCCAD.
[90] AF.
[91] South Africa.
[92] South Africa.
[93] UNDRR.
[94] EU.
[95] ICCCAD.

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[96] ADPC, BUE, CGE, enerQA, ICCCAD, Impulsouth, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, NAP Global Network.
[97] ADPC, CGE, Impulsouth.
[98] NAP Global Network.
[99] Impulsouth.
[100] ADPC.epa, Impulsouth, South Africa.
[101] ADPC, NAP Global Network.
[102] CGE, enerQA.
[103] BUE.
[104] ACCARD, Citepa, Impulsouth, South Africa.
[105] enerQA.
[106] NAP Global Network.
[107] NAP Global Network.
[108] CGE.
[109] enerQA.
[110] Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.
[111] enerQA.
[112] Impulsouth.
[113] CGE.
[114] ADPC, LoCAL UNCDF, NAP Global Network.
[115] NAP Global Network.
[116] NAP Global Network.
[117] ADPC.
[118] enerQA.
[119] NAP Global Network.
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[124] EU.
[125] EU.
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[129] EU.
[130] ADPC.
[131] ICCCAD.
[132] South Africa.
[133] ACCARD.
[134] ICCCAD.
[135] ACCARD, LoCAL UNCDF, Nigeria, UNDRR GETI, Wagai Environmental Science and Development Programme.
[136] Wagai Environmental Science and Development Programme.
[137] ACCARD.
[138] UNDRR GETI.
[139] The Sustainability Hub.
[140] CISDL.
[141] MBBI.
[142] UNDRR.
[143] UNU-EHS.
[144] WMO.
[145] EU.
[146] EU.
[147] MBBI.
[148] enerQA, EU, ICCCAD, Wagai Environmental Science and Development Programme.
[149] enerQA.
[150] ICCCAD, NAP Global Network

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[151] NAP Global Network.
[152] enerQA.
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[155] INECC.
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[157] enerQA.
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[159] South Africa.
[160] ADPC.
[161] ICCCAD.
[162] ICCCAD.
[163] MBBI.
[164] LoCAL UNCDF.
[165] Nigeria.
[166] Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.
[167] UNDRR.
[168] ICCCAD.
[169] Nigeria, UNU-EHS.
[170] Femmes autochtones et communautés locales pour le developpement durable et participative.
[171] UNU-EHS.
[172] CISDL.
[173] The Sustainability Hub.
[174] Citepa, Wagai Environmental Science and Development Programme, WMO.
[175] NAP Global Network.
[176] Lincoln Institute of Land Policy
[177] EU.
[178] ICCCAD.
[179] ADPC.
[180] enerQA.
[181] AGN.
[182] ACCARD.
[183] Citepa.
[184] EU.
[185] ICCCAD.
[186] NDC Partnership.
[187] NDC Partnership, South Africa.
[188] NDC Partnership.
[189] NDC Partnership.
[190] UNDRR GETI.
[191] UNU-EHS.
[192] INECC.
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[194] LoCAL UNCDF, NDC Partnership.
[195] NDC Partnership.
[196] Burundi.
[197] The Sustainability Hub.
[198] Burundi.
[199] CISDL.
[200] NDC Partnership.
[201] WMO.
[202] UNDRR.
[203] EU.
[204] Impulsouth.
[205] EU, NAP Global Network.
[206] UNDRR GETI.
[207] CISDL.
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[210] UNDRR.
[211] WMO.
[212] Burundi.
[213] ADPC.
[214] LoCAL UNCDF.
[215] The Sustainability Hub.
[216] ADPC.
[217] ACCARD, AGN.
[218] ICCCAD.
[220] ADPC, Citepa, enerQA, ICCCAD, INECC, UNU-EHS.
[219] Nigeria.
[221] ADPC.
[222] UNU-EHS.
[223] CISDL.
[224] INECC.
[225] enerQA.
[226] EU.
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[228] Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.
[229] enerQA.
[230] ADPC, Burundi, CGE, enerQA, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, LoCAL UNCDF, UNDRR GETI, UNU-EHS.
[231] LoCAL UNCDF, WMO.
[232] NDC Partnership
[233] NDC Partnership.
[234] NDC Partnership.
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[237] WMO.
[238] WMO.
[239] UNU-EHS.
[240] UNDRR GETI.
[241] ACCARD, enerQA, ICCCAD, NAP Global Network, NDC Partnership, Nigeria, UNU-EHS, Voluntary Team Foundation for Humanitarian Action, Wagai Environmental Science and Development Programme.
[242] ACCARD, enerQA, ICCCAD, Impulsouth, Nigeria, NAP Global Network, NDC Partnership, Wagai Environmental Science and Development Programme.
[243] BUE, enerQA, ICCCAD.
[244] Citepa.
[245] MBBI.
[246] CISDL.
[247] The Sustainability Hub.
[248] UNDRR.
[249] NAP Global Network.
[250] ICCCAD.
[251] Submitted by the EU.
[252] Submitted by the EU.
[253] Submitted by the EU.
[254] Submitted by ICCCAD.
[255] Submitted by NDC Partnership.
[256] Submitted by ICCCAD.
[257] Submitted by the EU.
[258] Submitted by NAP Global Network.
[259] Submitted by the EU.
[260] Submitted by the EU.
[261] Submitted by Nigeria.

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[262] Submitted by LoCAL UNCDF.
[263] Submitted by the NAP Global Network.
[264] Submitted by WMO.
[265] Submitted by WMO.
[266] Submitted by the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.
[267] Submitted by the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.
[268] Submitted by LoCAL UNCDF.
[269] Submitted by UNDRR.
[270] Submitted by ADPC.
[271] Submitted by ADPC.
[272] Submitted by ADPC.
[273] Submitted by Impulsouth.
[274] Submitted by UNDRR.
[275] Submitted by WIM ExCom.
[276] Submitted by AF.
[277] Submitted by AF.
[278] Submitted by ICCCAD.
[279] Submitted by NAP Global Network.
[280] Submitted by LoCAL UNCDF.
[281] Submitted by UNDRR and UNDRR GETI.
[282] Submitted by the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.
[283] Submitted by CISDL.
[284] Submitted by CISDL.
[285] Submitted by Imoulsouth.
[286] Submitted by Impulsouth.
[287] Submitted by ADPC.
[288] Submitted by ADPC.
[289] Submitted by ADPC.
[290] Submitted by ADPC.
[291] Submitted by LoCAL UNCDF.
[292] Submitted by South Africa.
[293] Submitted by LoCAL UNCDF.
[294] Submitted by South Africa.
[295] Submitted by EU.
[296] Submitted by INECC.
[297] Submitted by INECC.
[298] Submitted by INECC
[299] Submitted by AJAD

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