

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

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

Background

The PCCB aims to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhance capacity-building efforts. Current priority areas are:

- a) Enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention;
- b) Identifying capacity gaps and needs, both current and emerging, and recommending ways to address them;
- c) Promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing and stakeholder engagement.

To learn more about the work of the PCCB, you can access its annual reports and other documents [here](#).

Topic for submissions

The PCCB annually focuses on an area related to enhanced technical exchange on capacity-building. It determined, in its 2021-2024 workplan, to make calls for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on the annual PCCB focus area.

The PCCB focus area for 2023 is:

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

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

Through its 2023 focus area the PCCB aims to contribute to a better understanding of existing and emerging capacity gaps and needs as well as challenges, case studies, good practices, tools and lessons learned with regard to capacity-building support for adaptation, especially as it relates to addressing gaps and needs of developing countries in formulating and implementing their NAPs. In implementing its 2023 focus area and as part of its mandate to enhance the coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts under the Convention and Paris Agreement, the PCCB will liaise closely with the AC and aims to directly engage the AC, LEG and other relevant bodies and entities in its work, with a view to effectively building on their previous, relevant efforts as well as informing and contributing to their ongoing and future work in this area.

Who can submit?

The call is open to all UNFCCC Parties and non-Party stakeholders, such as public and private sector entities, government and non-government organizations, philanthropic organizations, academic and research organizations, international and regional organizations or initiatives, and UNFCCC constituted bodies.

How will the inputs be used?

The inputs will feed into the PCCB's workplan activities in 2023, including a focus area day at the 5th Capacity-building Hub at COP 28, and envisaged regional activities and webinars. The inputs will also inform the design and preparations of the 12th Durban Forum on capacity-building to be held during the Bonn Climate Change

Conference in June 2023. The PCCB supports the SBI in aligning the theme of the Durban Forum on capacity-building with the annual focus area of the PCCB at the request of the COP.

Submissions form

We thank you in advance for filling out this template with concise, evidence-based information and for referencing all relevant sources. There are 2 sections in this template:

- *Details about your organization*
- *Guiding questions about capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to formulating and implementing national adaptation plans (NAPs)*

Further information:

You are welcome to provide any other information and suggestions that your organization/entity would like to highlight in response to this call for submissions.

Address for submission: pccb@unfccc.int

Deadline for submissions: 28 February 2023

PART I:

Please only fill out sections relevant to the work of your organization. Please note that no section is mandatory.

Organization or entity name:

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

Type of organization:

Please choose as appropriate:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental organization | <input type="checkbox"/> Development bank / financial institution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN and affiliated organization | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-governmental organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> International network, coalition, or initiative | <input type="checkbox"/> Research organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional network, coalition, or initiative | <input type="checkbox"/> University/education/training organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector entity | <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector entity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Development agency | <input type="checkbox"/> Philanthropic organization |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) _____ |

Organization Location

City: Bonn

Country:Germany

Scale of operation:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Global | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subregional |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transboundary |

City(ies)/Country(ies) of operation (if appropriate):

UNDRR is headquartered in Geneva, with specialized/liason offices in Bonn, Kobe, Incheon, Addis Ababa and New York.

UNDRR Regional Offices serve as hubs for national and local support:

Africa – Nairobi, Kenya; Americas – Panama City, Panama; Arab States – Cairo, Egypt; Asia and Pacific – Bangkok, Thailand; Europe – Brussels, Belgium

PART II:

Please only fill out sections that are relevant to the work of your organization/entity:

In your experience, what are the key capacity gaps and needs of developing countries related to formulating and implementing NAPs?

Key area (please choose all appropriate):

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

Gap/need identified: The NAP process needs to acknowledge complementary ongoing processes at the national level, e.g. disaster risk reduction (DRR), developing synergy with which will strengthen the NAP process. 1) Preparing and implementing integrated climate change adaptation (CCA) and DRR plans to, inter alia, enhance synergies, reduce capacity burdens and maximize on financing opportunities. 2) Normalizing an understanding of risk across timescales and identifying where synergies can be enhanced between climate change and disaster risk management. 3) Institutional silos, including with international and national financial channels, with respect to DRR and climate change, 4) Applying an integrated approach to multi-sectoral planning. 5) Available financing and capacity building opportunities, particularly with respect to developing and implementing joint/integrated approaches, and for proactive vs reactive financing. 6) Gaps in the collection, management and analysis of data and metrics, including quality data for risk assessments, and also in the integration of DRR and climate change adaptation indicators.

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

Challenge: Siloed approaches to tackling climate change and disaster risk splinter already limited resources to support NAP development – plans and responsible entities often operate independently or with limited interactions and collaboration. Capacity building is necessary, therefore, to increase and enhance coherence between/in NAPs and DRR plans and strategies.

How could this challenge be addressed? 1) Promoting integrated approaches in the development of NAPs, including recommendations for greater collaboration of NAP/climate change focal points with DRR, and the use of tools such as Promoting Synergy and Alignment: Between Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in the Context of National Adaptation Plans (www.bit.ly/DRR4NAP). ii) Engaging climate change and disaster risk reduction entities working at the regional and sub-regional levels to leverage their resources (human, financial, technical assistance, etc.) in support of integrated NAPs. 3) Applying good practices towards joint NAPs or integrated plans. See www.undrr.org/crm for further information.

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

At the subnational level: Build coherence between the Making Cities Resilient (MRC) 2030 initiative (<https://mcr2030.undrr.org>) and climate change/NAP focal points to enhance vertical integration and alignment of adaptation and risk reduction measures. As at 19 February 2023, there were about 1,500 MRC 2030 cities across 73 countries and territories.

At the national level: 1) 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 (particularly those engaged with country support for NAP development and implementation). 2) Enhancing data and metrics to inform NAPs and DRR plans or integrated plans, and where possible, support linkages between climate change and DRR databases to improve analytical capabilities ([UNFCCC report on GGA indicators, approaches, targets and metrics](#)). Note: the DesInventar platform (www.DesInventar.net) was developed for countries to record losses and damages from extreme events; a new database is being designed with greater analytical capabilities. See link to press release, jointly with UNDRR, UNDP and WMO, in the resources box below. Countries may also tap into the Risk Information Exchange (RiX) platform (where country data is available). The link is also below. 3) Streamlining different reporting and monitoring frameworks, including the targets and indicators for the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (such as the Sendai Framework Monitor – see link in the resource box below), UN Convention on Biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

At the regional level: Tap into the convening ability and resources of regional (and international) entities in the climate change the DRR spaces to offer support to countries and help with the alignment of national and regional plans and strategies, where applicable.

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

Recipients: Climate change, NAP and disaster risk reduction focal points, other development professionals that influence the outcome of NAPs and DRR plans (for example, finance officers, development planners, focal points for national development plans and multilateral agreements, etc.)

Providers: International and regional organizations supporting the development and implementation of NAPs, including UN entities.

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

Please describe any that build capacity to formulate and implement NAPs

See attached brief on Comprehensive Disaster and Climate Risk Management (CRM).

Additionally, Kiribati developed the “Kiritabit 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. The above referenced brief provides an overview of some countries receiving technical assistance and other levels of support with respect to joint plans or integrated planning.

Useful sources:

*Please give examples of additional useful sources relevant to this topic
(e.g. webpages and portals, publications, fora, organizations working on this issue)*

See attached CRM brief with: i) links to tools, ii) countries being supported in the CRM approach, iii) planned support to selected countries.

Making Cities Resilience (MCR) 2030: <https://mcr2030.undrr.org/>

Publication - Small Island Developing States: Gaps, Challenges and Constraints in Means of Implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
https://aosischair.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/aosiscontentpublishing/EQicFt_zohtAvPugcL7uMowB8LNQUoXcvQ954uzwWvStcQ

Press release on new generation disaster loss tracking system (2 December 2022):
<https://www.undrr.org/news/2023-delivery-date-next-generation-disaster-losses-tracking-system>

Risk Information Exchange platform: <https://rix.undrr.org/>

Sendai Framework Monitor: <https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/>