

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:

The Voluntary Team Foundation for Humanitarian Action

Type of organization:

Please choose as appropriate:

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

Organization Location

City: Giza

Country: Egypt

Scale of operation:

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

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

Egypt, Africa and the Arab world

PART II:

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

In your experience, <u>what are the key capacity gaps and needs</u> of developing countries related to formulating and implementing NAPs?										
<p><i>Key area (please choose all appropriate):</i></p> <table border="0"><tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessing financial support</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation strategies</td></tr><tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to and use of technology</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring, evaluation and learning</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Institutional arrangements and coordination</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linkage with the development agenda</td></tr><tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate scenarios, science, and translation to local context</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active learning from practice</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) Governance and Real cooperation with civil society</td></tr></table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessing financial support	<input type="checkbox"/> Implementation strategies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to and use of technology	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring, evaluation and learning	<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional arrangements and coordination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linkage with the development agenda	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate scenarios, science, and translation to local context	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active learning from practice	<input type="checkbox"/> Risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) Governance and Real cooperation with civil society
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<p><i>Gap/need identified:</i> A financial gap, a technological gap, a knowledge and learning gap, a transparency gap, and cooperation with an active civil society</p>										
In your experience, what have been the key challenges with regard to the <u>provision of capacity-building support</u> in this area to date?										
<p><i>Challenge:</i> The first challenge: It is painful to see that both the Secretariat of the Paris Agreement and the developing countries lack the principle of transparency, as civil society organizations from Egypt were chosen in a secret manner, and organizations that do not work in the climate were approved, and the major active organizations were left without representation, and they are the ones who can implement climate adaptation programs For example, the largest initiative in the world, the climate ambassadors in Egypt, did not represent or evaluate any events, as well as the qualitative union for climate, which is the union of associations and NGOs for the climate in Egypt, the host country of the COP27 conference.. You should fix that gap within the secretariat of the Paris Agreement first so that you can direct countries What happened in the selection of observers from civil society organizations is a matter that harms the Secretariat of the Convention. The representation of 36 organizations that were accredited from Egypt was not announced and they were chosen</p>										
<p><i>How could this challenge be addressed?</i> Secretariat Structure Reform, UNFCCC</p>										
How can <u>existing capacity-building efforts</u> be improved and what kind of new or additional capacity-building efforts are needed to ensure the effective formulation and implementation of NAPs?										
<p><i>At the subnational level:</i> Cooperation with real civil society</p>										
<p><i>At the national level:</i> Cooperation with real civil society</p>										
<p><i>At the regional level:</i> Cooperation with real civil society</p>										
Who should be the target recipients of such capacity-building, and who could provide it?										
<p><i>Recipients:</i> Real civil society and community leaders</p>										

Providers: UNFCCC, Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund

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

Please describe any that build capacity to formulate and implement NAPs

We have done the first training diploma in the carbon footprint of companies in cooperation with the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Environmental Research in Egypt and with the National Institute of Quality. Global warming, so that they are also the nucleus of the carbon market and mitigation and adaptation programs... Is it possible to support real capacity-building efforts? We need financial and moral support to complete the capacity-building programs of the private sector to integrate them into the carbon market for our initiative in the name of carbon neutrality pioneers and to complete the carbon neutrality guide and the standards of the auditor and expert profession For the first time in Egypt and the Arab countries

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)*

The carbon neutrality guide has two parts:

First: Corporate Carbon Footprint Guide - to build the capacity of private sector companies and organizations to reduce carbon footprint and adapt to the rise in temperature

Second: Carbon Markets Guide - to build the capacities of establishing a voluntary carbon market and supplying it with experts and auditors of greenhouse gases

<https://www.akhbarelnaselyoum.com/archives/67906>

Conducting a 196-hour training diploma to build the capacities of greenhouse gas auditors

<https://m.gomhuriaonline.com/Gomhuria/1201043.html>