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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Forty-fourth session

Bonn, 16–26 May 2016

Item 11(a), (b) and (c) of the provisional agenda

Capacity-building in developing countries

**Third comprehensive review of the implementation
of the framework for capacity-building under the Convention**

**Third comprehensive review of the implementation
of the framework for capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol
Terms of reference for the Paris Committee on Capacity-building**

Information and views on capacity-building matters

Submissions from Parties

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), at its twenty-first session, invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 9 March 2016, as part of their annual submissions pursuant to decision 4/CP.12:¹

(a) Their views on the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention;²

(b) Suggestions on additional potential topics for the 5th meeting of the Durban Forum;³

(c) Their views on possible ways to enhance the information included in the capacity-building portal.⁴

2. COP 21 also invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by the same date, their views on the membership of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building.⁵

¹ Decision 14/CP.21, paragraphs 4 and 11.

² Established by decision 2/CP.7.

³ See <www.unfccc.int/9439>.

⁴ <<http://unfccc.int/capacitybuilding/core/activities.html>>.


⁵ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 77.

FCCC/SBI/2016/MISC.1

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3. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, at its eleventh session, invited Parties to submit to the secretariat by the same date suggestions for additional potential topics related to the Kyoto Protocol for the 5th meeting of the Durban Forum.⁶

4. In addition to submitting the views and suggestions referred to in paragraphs 1–3 above, the Netherlands and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member States also submitted information on the activities they have undertaken pursuant to decisions 2/CP.7, 2/CP.10 and 29/CMP.1.

5. The secretariat has received 13 submissions. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are attached and reproduced* in the language in which they were received and without formal editing.⁷

⁶ Decision 9/CMP.11, paragraph 3.

* These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

⁷ Also available at <<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/SitePages/sessions.aspx>>.

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* This submission is supported by Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

Paper no. 1: Bangladesh

Bangladesh Submission on the membership of the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB)

Bangladesh welcome the invitation to submit views of Parties on the membership of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building in pursuant to Paragraph 78 of decision 1/CP.21.

Bangladesh proposed the Paris Committee on Capacity Building shall comprise of 22 members. Among the 2 members from each of the 5 United Nations Regional Groups, 2 members from Annex 1, 2 members from non-Annex I, 1 member each from LDCs and SIDS. In addition, to make the Paris Committee an efficient, effective, vibrant and to maintain coherence and synergy among the different convention bodies, Bangladesh also proposes to include 1 member from each of the 6 Convention bodies. To create a balance representation from Annex I and non-Annex I members of the existing convention bodies, a rotation of representation should be maintained following standard practices within the UNFCCC.

Following are the composition of the proposed Paris Committee on Capacity Building;

1. Two member from each of the United Nations Regional Groups
2. Two members from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
3. Two members from Parties non included in Annex I to the Convention
4. One member from Least Developed Countries
5. One member from Small Island Developing States
6. One representatives from the Adaption Committee
7. One representative from Executive Committee on Loss and Damage
8. One representatives from the Least Developed Counties Expert Group
9. One representatives from the Technology Executive Committee
10. One representatives from the Consultative Group of Experts
11. One representative from Green Climate Fund.

**LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES SUBMISSION ON
THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE
PARIS COMMITTEE ON CAPACITY BUILDING (PCCB)**

The LDCs welcomes the invitation to submit views of Parties on the membership of the Paris Committee on Capacity Building in pursuant to Paragraph 78 of decision 1/CP.21.

The LDCs proposes the Paris Committee on Capacity Building shall comprise of 23 members. Among them 2 members from each of the 5 United Nations Regional Groups, 2 members from Annex I, 2 members from non-Annex I, 1 member each from LDCs and SIDS, 1 member from African Group. In addition, to make the Paris Committee an efficient, effective, vibrant and to maintain coherence and synergy among the different convention bodies, the LDCs also proposes 1 member of the 6 convention bodies. To create a balance representation from Annex I and non-Annex I members of the existing convention bodies, a rotation should be maintained following standard practices within UNFCCC.

Following are the composition of the proposed Paris Committee on Capacity Building;

1. Two members from each of the 5 United Nations Regional Groups
2. Two members from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
3. Two members from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
4. One member from Least Developed Countries
5. One member from Small Island Developing States
6. One member from the African Group
7. One representative from the Adaptation Committee
8. One representative from the Least Developed Countries Expert Group
9. One representative from Executive Committee on Loss and Damage
10. One representative from Technology Executive Committee
11. One representative from the Consultative Group of Experts
12. One representative from the Green Climate Fund

Japan's Submission on Capacity-building

March 14, 2016

- Japan welcomes the opportunity to submit its view on capacity-building pursuant to the SBI conclusion FCCC/SBI/2015/L.33 and L.34, in particular the third comprehensive review, suggestions on additional potential topics for the fifth Durban Forum, and possible ways to enhance the capacity-building portal.

[The third comprehensive review]

- Since the adoption of 2/CP.7, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) has functioned as a vehicle to regularly monitor and provide comprehensive review of the progress of capacity-building. In its history, the comprehensive review process contributed to strengthening relevant efforts, by taking stock, sharing information on success and lessons learned, and further needs and gaps of capacity-building efforts. The review process led to key to further implement the capacity-building framework, through 1/CP.10, 4/CP.12, 1/CP.16 and 10/CP.16. and to 2/CP.17, establishing the Durban Forum on Capacity-building.
- For the third comprehensive review, Japan emphasizes it is important to start with taking stock of the past 5 years implementation period, with a view to identifying good practices and lessons learned, as well as further gap and needs regarding the implementation, to provide factual and logical base of discussion. Also bearing in mind that the Paris Agreement and 1/CP.21 to establish the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB), the result of the third comprehensive review should be one of bases for discussion at the PCCB.

[The Durban Forum on Capacity-building]

- Japan appreciates that the Durban Forum on Capacity-building provided Parties as well as representatives of relevant bodies established under the Convention, and relevant experts and practitioners with important opportunities to learn and update ongoing efforts and emerging topics of capacity-building. Recognizing critical function of transparency to ensure implementation of climate actions in the pre- and post-2020 period, and the high level of attention by the Parties, the forthcoming Durban Forum may take the issue of capacity-building to enhance transparency. Notably, there are many technical resources on transparency available under the Convention, such as activities by the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE). Also there are useful capacity-building activities under multilateral and bilateral initiatives. For example, the Government of Japan has supported the annual Workshop on Greenhouse Gas Inventory in Asia (WGIA), organized by the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Office of Japan in partnership with other governments. We believe that the Durban Forum can provide great opportunities to share experiences and knowledge from these activities.
- In general, we feel there is not sufficient time allocated for presenters in the Forum. As to the organization of the Forum, it is extremely important that the number and time of presentations should be kept at an appropriate level that allows participants to have enough time for discussion. In this regard, the Secretariat should design a programme in a way to balance the number of presentations and time for discussion, and also to assist presenters and resource persons by providing advanced guidance to ensure presentations consistent with themes of the next Forum.

[The Capacity-building portal]

- Japan appreciates the efforts by the Secretariat to develop and maintain the capacity-building portal. In our view, the portal has started providing information in good amount, and it is now important to raise its publicity. In this regard, the Secretariat should maximize the opportunities to introduce the portal itself and how to use it in all possible occasions, not only the Durban Forum and the PCCB in future but other relevant UNFCCC workshops, as appropriate.

Paper no. 4: Maldives on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States

Submission by the Maldives on behalf of AOSIS

[Views on the membership of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building]

The Maldives, on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), welcomes the opportunity to submit its views on membership of the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) as contained in paragraph 78 of the Paris Agreement.

AOSIS welcomes the opportunity to present its views on the membership of the PCCB that was established in Paris at the 21st Conference of Parties. Core principles that should guide the composition of the PCCB are equitable geographical distribution, so that the PCCB is representative in nature, and gender balance, so as to ensure that female candidates are incentivized. The principle of rotations should also be observed through the institution of term limits. Accordingly we propose the following:

- The PCCB shall be composed of sixteen (16) members elected from the five (5) regional groupings recognized by the United Nations, the Least Developed Countries, the Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Annex One Parties and Non-Annex One Parties.
- Seats shall be distributed as follows:
 - Western Europe and others (WEOG) – 2 members
 - Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC) – 2 members
 - African Group – 2 members,
 - Asia-Pacific – 2 members
 - Eastern Europe - 2 members
 - Least Developed Countries (LDC) – 1 member
 - Small Island Developing States (SIDS) – 1 member
 - Annex One – 2 members
 - Non-Annex One - 2 members
- Each member shall serve a two (2) years term with the option to be re-elected for one second term only;
- Members shall be selected by the recognized regional or sub-regional groupings in accordance with practice observed by the UNFCCC;
- For the first term of the PCCB, eight (8) of the members should serve for three (3) years and the others for two (2) years to ensure continuity, thereafter members will serve terms of two (2) years with an option for re-election for one second term only;
- Female candidates should be encouraged in order that membership reflects gender balance;
- Every effort should be made to ensure that there are equal numbers of representatives from developed countries as well as developing countries;
- The PCCB shall elect a Chair and Vice-Chair from developed and developing at its first sitting;
- The PCCB should adopt its rule of procedure at its first sitting;
- The two (2) Non-Annex One members shall be selected based on the formulation and rotation (Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe);

[Suggestions on additional potential topics for the 5th meeting of the Durban Forum and views on possible ways to enhance the information included in the capacity-building portal]

The Maldives, on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), welcomes the opportunity to provide additional topics for the 5th meeting of the Durban Forum and views on possible ways to enhance the information included in the capacity-building portal.

Durban Forum

The purpose of the Durban Forum on Capacity-Building is to provide a platform for the sharing of information from stakeholders involved in capacity-building activities as well as to foster dialogue among stakeholders on support provided and implementation efforts.

AOSIS suggestions on additional topics for the 5th Durban Forum are as follows:

- How to implement the capacity-building activities that are in the Paris Agreement including the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building and the 2016–2020 work plan.
- How can the Durban Forum on Capacity-Building create opportunities for synergies across capacity building activities under the Convention and its related instruments and capacity building activities for sustainable development
- Examples of successful capacity-building efforts at the national, regional and international levels.
- How to improve the Durban Forum to make it more beneficial and responsive to the needs of all involved in capacity-building under the Convention, Protocol and Paris Agreement.

Capacity-Building Portal

The portal can provide a useful tool for accessing information on capacity-building however currently it does not contain information on the experiences from Parties that have implemented capacity-building activities at the national level.

AOSIS recommends the following:

- Call on Parties, relevant institutions, non-governmental organizations and others to provide information on their experiences in implementing capacity-building activities for inclusion in the portal;
- Contract an expert in capacity-building to assess the contents of the portal and provide recommendations for its improvement.

[Views on the comprehensive review of the implementation framework for capacity-building]

The Maldives, on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), welcomes the opportunity to submit its views on the comprehensive review of the implementation framework for capacity–building.

AOSIS welcomes the opportunity to presents its views on the third review of the implementation of the framework on Capacity-Building as contained in Decision 14/CP.21 titled “Capacity-Building under the Convention”. The framework on capacity-building was established under decision 2/CP.7 and will conduct its third comprehensive review at the forty-fourth sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in May 2016.

Terms of Reference for the review was adopted at the 21st Conference of Parties in December 2015 in Paris, France and are annexed to Decision 14/CP.21.

AOSIS wishes to highlight some of the areas that require urgent attention to enable every country to fully participate through efforts to enhance the capacities of developing country Parties as envisioned in the Convention. These input are based mainly on the objectives contained in the Terms of Reference. They are as follows:

- The establishment of the Paris Committee on Capacity Building has advanced and will enhance the institutional arrangements and decision-making process for the coordination and facilitation of capacity-building activities in developing countries under the Convention, Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.
- The third review can explore how the Committee compliment and not duplicate existing efforts under the UNFCCC process and other processes so as to further enhance and improve activities as well as developing new ones.

- It should ensure the development of new or improved tools and methodologies that are capable of identifying the types of human capacities/skills that developing countries will require to effectively implement the Convention, Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.
- The review should develop a suitable format and modality that countries can use to effectively report on what they will require and/or what has been achieved in their efforts for addressing their capacity building needs to respond to climate change,
- Ensure the development of tools and methodologies for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation efforts to address capacity building in developing countries;
- Also tools and methodologies for the monitoring and evaluation of the support (financial, technical and others) that is provided by developed countries.
- Engage the services of an expert or group of experts in the delivery of capacity building efforts to prepare a report on the progress in the effectiveness of the implementation of the framework, gaps and constrains in the implementation of capacity-building activities, lessons learned and best practices, gaps and challenges in addressing the implementation of priority areas as contained in the framework and in meeting the needs to enhance action on mitigation, adaptation and technology transfer;
- The expert(s) should provide options and recommendations to effectively address capacity-building gaps at the individual, institutional and systemic levels including those identified in the first and second reviews with a view of further enhancing capacity-building activities at the national level including the identification of major actors within and outside the arrangements established under the Convention;
- The secretariat should provide a technical paper on the outcomes of the Durban Forum (including the past ones) with recommendations on how the interaction and dialogue during the Forum can be improved including the fixed time limits on the length of presentations, increasing the time allotted for questions and answers, utilizing a more effective and convenient setting that will facilitate greater interaction, conversation and dialogue, and the provision of a comprehensive report with recommendations for the implementation of relevant outcomes of the Forum that captures the input of Parties through circulation before being finalized as the final “Report of the Durban Forum”.

Paper no. 5: Mali on behalf of the African Group

Submission by the Republic of Mali on behalf of the African Group of Negotiators on the membership of the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building (PCCB)

12 March 2016

The African Group of Negotiators (AGN) takes this opportunity to submit its views on the membership of the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building (PCCB) pursuant to paragraph 78 of decision 1/CP.21.

The AGN is fully committed to the successful implementation of the Paris Agreement and its accompanying decisions. In this respect, capacity-building is a key element of the implementation the Paris Agreement as outlined in its Article 11. The establishment of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) as per paragraph 71 of Decision 1/CP.21 is of keen interest to the AGN. Indeed, the pre-2020 focus of the PCCB, as outlined in paragraph 73, is instrumental for the successful pursuit of the 1.5°C global temperature goal that the AGN has long called for.

The AGN emphasizes that the spirit of transparency that arose from the Paris Agreement is to be maintained in the composition, functioning and reporting mechanisms of the PCCB, with all due consideration given to the varying capacities of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, with particular attention given to specific needs, concerns and circumstances of the developing country Parties. Furthermore, the AGN recognizes that the Committee should include a wide array of interveners and Parties to reflect the diversity of capacity-building originators and recipients.

In this regards, the AGN's proposal on the membership of the PCCB is as follows. The PCCB shall comprise of 20 members:

1. Two members from each of the five United Nations Regional Groups;
2. Two members from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
3. Four members from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
4. Two member from Least Developed Countries (LDCs); and
5. Two members from Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

The AGN also believes that the following key actors in capacity-building should be included as observers and encourages the development of technical and financial partnerships and synergies by engaging with:

- Ten representatives of regional climate change competence centers (two per United Nations Regional Group); and
- Representatives from:
 - Civil society (number and selection to be determined in partnership with UN ECOSOC);
 - The private sector; and
 - The research and development community.

Finally the African Group wishes to further stress that meetings of the PCCB should be outside the mandated meetings of the UNFCCC. This means that in-session meetings would not allow for effective participation of the African Group members to the Committee as delegations are usually very small for African countries. Stand-alone sessions should therefore be organized outside the sessions of the UNFCCC.

Submission of the Kingdom of Morocco on the Composition of the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building

i. The Paris Committee on Capacity-Building

The Kingdom of Morocco is fully committed to the successful implementation of Decision 1/CP.21. Capacity-building is a key element the implementation (Article 11 of the Paris Agreement). The establishment of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (article 71 of the Decision) is of keen interest to the Kingdom of Morocco. Indeed, the pre-2020 focus of the Committee, as outlined in article 73 of the Decision, is instrumental to the successful pursuit of the 1.5-degree objective.

As per article 77 of the Decision, the Kingdom of Morocco submits its views on the composition of the Paris Committee on Capacity Building.

ii. The Composition of the Paris Committee on Capacity Building

The Kingdom of Morocco emphasizes that the spirit of transparency that arose from the Paris Agreement is to be maintained in the composition, functioning and reporting mechanisms of the Paris Committee on Capacity Building, with all due consideration given to the varying capacities of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, with particular attention given to specific needs and concerns of the developing country Parties (Article 13 (15) of the Paris Agreement)

Furthermore, the Kingdom of Morocco recognizes that the Committee should include a wide array of interveners and Parties, to reflect the diversity of capacity-building originators and recipients.

a) Members

The Kingdom of Morocco suggests the following composition, taking into account the particular vulnerability of Least Developed Countries and Small Developing Island States to the impacts of Climate Change:

- Sixteen Members from the 5 United Nations Regional Groups
 - Four for the African Group
 - Four for the Asia-Pacific Group
 - Three for the Latin American and Caribbean Group
 - Three for the Western European and Others Group
 - Two for the Eastern European Group
- One member from the Least Developed Countries
- One member from the Small Island Developing States

b) Observers

The Kingdom of Morocco believes that the following key actors in Capacity-building should be included as observers:

- 10 representatives of Regional Climate Change Competence Centers (2 per United Nations Regional Group)
- Representatives from:
 - Civil Society (Number and Selection to be determined in partnership with UN ECOSOC)
 - The Private Sector
 - The Research and Development Field

The Kingdom of Morocco encourages the development of technical and financial partnerships and synergies by engaging with the following United Nations agencies and entities:

- UNESCO
- UNEP
- UNDP
- FAO
- IFAD
- ITU
- UNIDO
- UN WTO
- UN WMO

Paper no. 7: Netherlands and the European Commission on behalf of
the European Union and its member States

**SUBMISSION BY THE NETHERLANDS AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON
BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES**

This submission is supported by Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

The Hague, 14 March 2016

Subject: Capacity building under the Convention and under the Kyoto Protocol:

- Views on the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries
- Views on the membership of the Paris Committee on Capacity- Building
- Suggestions from Parties on potential topics, including related to the Kyoto Protocol, for the fifth meeting of the Durban Forum
- Views from Parties on possible ways to enhance the information included in the capacity-building portal
- Capacity-building for countries with economies in transition

Summary

- Capacity building is a key element to strengthen climate action and to accelerate the transformation towards low carbon and resilient economies. 2016 represents an opportunity to raise the profile and understanding of the role of capacity building in supporting important achievements and outcomes of COP21.
- In Paris, Parties agreed to establish the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) to further enhance all capacity building efforts, including coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention, and to establish the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) to build institutional and technical capacity to support developing country Parties in need to meet the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.
- These are important decisions and their timely operationalisation over the coming years will be one of the principal concrete expressions of the operationalisation of the Paris outcome.
- The terms of reference of the PCCB is defined by decision 1/CP.21 that sets out the work plan and specific activity areas, meeting frequencies and working modalities. The main outstanding issues concern the composition, areas of expertise and internal organisation of the work of the committee.
- The membership of the PCCB should reflect its role to enhance capacity building as an essential cross-cutting element of the Convention, including through improved coherence and coordination. Therefore it should have strong technical focus and linkages to existing bodies under the Convention for example by drawing its members from these bodies.

- The Third review of the Capacity Building Framework and its conclusions and recommendations will be an important activity that provides an input for the decision of the future institutional arrangements for capacity-building under the Paris Agreement. The review will also provide for the PCCB to identify key priority activities within the overall work plan areas and to elaborate its detailed work plan. The review and its recommendation need to take into account the capacity building needs and workplans of relevant bodies under the Convention.
- Getting the CBIT and the PCCB working is a key priority for the coming years. Capacity Building would be instrumental in order for Parties to meet their enhanced transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement. We therefore welcome the CBIT, and will be looking for ways to cooperate and support its activities. The annexed list of on-going activities in this area supported by the EU and its member states is an input to this process.
- It is proposed to focus the next Durban Forum on capacity-building for INDC implementation building on the strong momentum created by the submission of INDCs by virtually all Parties.

Capacity Building in the Paris Agreement

1. In Paris Parties made considerable progress in relation to capacity building by:
 - Establishing the PCCB and its work plan to further enhance all capacity building efforts, including with regards to coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention
 - Establishing the CBIT to build institutional and technical capacity to support developing country parties in need to meet the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.
2. These are important decisions and their operationalisation over the coming years should be a key priority of all Parties building on the cooperative atmosphere of Paris. The establishment of the PCCB with its work plan and start-up of the CBIT must be among the principal concrete expressions of the operationalisation of the Paris outcome and are priorities for the European Union. Indeed, specific deliverables on each are expected at COP22. The work should be guided by gender responsiveness as mandated in Para 2 of Article 11 of the Paris agreement.
3. The conclusion of the exchanges on capacity building in Paris showed that taking the time to understand and respect each other's positions can lead to real progress. At the start of 2015 Parties were seemingly far apart from each other. And yet the capacity building related provisions were the first clean text to be agreed in Paris. We hope this spirit and understanding will continue in 2016 and beyond.

Third review of the Capacity Building Framework as basis for the further work

4. The third review of the Capacity Building Framework to be conducted at SBI44 is an important stage in the process of enhancing the capacity building efforts under the Convention. It will be an opportunity to comprehensively review the implementation of the existing framework, take stock of progress, examine and identify possible gaps and challenges, such as, inter alia in the understanding and application of human rights in the context of climate action, identify major actors/bodies supporting the implementation of the capacity – building framework within and outside the arrangements established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, identify lessons learned and best practices and to provide recommendations to the SBI on ways to more effectively build the capacity of Parties at all levels to effectively implement the Convention and the Paris Agreement.
5. As such, the third comprehensive review and its conclusion and recommendations is the basis for taking capacity building under the Convention to the next level, for detailing the terms of reference of the Paris Committee of Capacity Building as well as paving the way for future decisions to enhance capacity building activities and institutional arrangements, as per Article 11.5 of the Paris Agreement. The result of the review is key input to inform the design and functions of the Paris Committee on Capacity Building.

6. In this context it is important to assess the effectiveness of the capacity building framework combined with the identification and best practices as stated in the decision 14/CP.21.

Paris Committee on Capacity Building

7. The PCCB is an important complement to the existing capacity building framework and arrangements under the Convention. Its main aim is to enhance capacity building efforts at all levels, inside and outside the Convention, in support of the implementation of the Convention and the preparatory phase of the Paris Agreement, including identifying and addressing gaps and needs, and enhancing coherence and coordination.

8. The work plan and membership of the PCCB should reflect its role to enhance capacity building as a cross-cutting element of the Convention and it should support its ability to inspire and influence the work programmes of other bodies to strengthen the capacity building elements of their work. Therefore it should have strong linkages to existing bodies for example by drawing its members from these bodies. The work of the PCCB should not overlap with or duplicate the work or responsibilities of those already charged with taking forward capacity building under existing UNFCCC bodies – rather to complement them.

9. The PCCB could consist of two representatives from each of the relevant bodies under the Convention, aiming at a balanced representation between those countries providing and those receiving capacity building support, and at gender balance. Overall, the PCCB should be set-up as a technical committee with members serving in their personal capacity and based on their technical knowledge and skills as practitioners of capacity building.

10. It is also essential for the PCCB to create strong linkages to institutions outside the Convention. Therefore, the meetings of the PCCB should be open, as appropriate, to Parties and observers, and representatives of relevant international and regional organisations including research organisations as well as academia.

11. As regards the working modalities and the terms of reference for the PCCB to be developed by SBI, key elements are already outlined in 1/CP.21. The PCCB will meet annually in-session (para. 75) and will annually focus on an area or theme related to enhanced technical exchange on capacity-building. The PCCB will manage and oversee the work plan (2016-2020) Parties agreed upon in Paris which includes the following activities outlined in para. 73 of decision 1/CP.21:

- a) Assessing how to increase synergies through cooperation and avoid duplication among existing bodies established under the Convention that implement capacity-building activities, including through collaborating with institutions under and outside the Convention;
- b) Identifying gaps and needs and recommending ways to address them;
- c) Promoting the development and dissemination of tools and methodologies for the implementation of capacity-building
- d) Fostering global, regional, national and subnational cooperation
- e) Identifying and collecting good practices, challenges, experiences, and lessons learned from work on capacity-building by bodies established under the Convention;
- f) Exploring how developing country Parties can take ownership of building and maintaining capacity over time and space;
- g) Identifying opportunities to strengthen capacity at national, regional, and subnational level;
- h) Fostering dialogue, coordination, collaboration and coherence among relevant processes and initiatives under the Convention, including through exchanging information on capacity-building activities and strategies of bodies established under the Convention;
- i) Providing guidance to the secretariat on the maintenance and further development of the web-based capacity-building portal;

12. The work plan identified in 1/CP.21 should be participatory, cross-cutting and gender responsive as mandated by Para 2 of Article 11.

13. To ensure coherence and consistency with the Third Review of the Capacity Building Framework, the PCCB should also analyse the results of the review and make appropriate recommendations to relevant Convention bodies. Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency

14. Transparency is one of the corner stones of the Paris Agreement. As stated in its Article 13.1, an enhanced transparency framework for action and support is essential in building mutual trust and confidence and promoting effective implementation. It is therefore important that all Parties have the required capacity for transparency-related activities to produce relevant information for the Convention and the Paris Agreement including monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions, mitigation action, and support provided and received as well as monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and reporting on adaptation. Thus the EU welcomes the CBIT that was agreed in Paris and will cooperate to promote its successful establishment by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF).

15. While the GEF has been requested to make arrangements to support the establishment and operation of the CBIT as a priority reporting-related need, including through voluntary contributions, and the EU remains committed to its successful operation, Parties could also contribute to support other transparency-related capacity building initiatives throughout dedicated projects and programmes.

Durban Forum

16. The Durban Forums for in-depth discussion on capacity building held to date have been very useful and successful as an opportunity for practitioners inside and outside the UNFCCC context to present their experiences and lessons learned, and exchange among themselves and with Parties and other stakeholders on a specific climate related capacity building issue. The Durban Forum should continue and should become an integral element of the work plan of the PCCB. It should be closely linked to the selected annual focus area or theme of the PCCB related to enhanced technical exchange on capacity building and take into account gender responsiveness and human rights. The annual meetings of the PCCB and the Durban Forum should be organised back-to-back.

17. In response to the request for views from Parties on specific topics to be considered at the 5th meeting of the Durban Forum, to be held at SBI 44, the EU proposes:

- Capacity Building for the implementation of INDCs - building on and supporting the strong momentum created by the submission of INDCs by virtually all Parties. The session could showcase both on-going and planned support programs and projects as well as specific experience from different countries. The 2015 EU submission on support for capacity building related to climate change in developing countries¹ contained a number of examples.
- As regards the organisation of the Durban Forum, the EU suggests providing sufficient time for in-depth discussion and exchange of knowledge and experience among the participants to enhance the outcome and value added of the Forum.

Capacity Building Portal

18. The web-based Capacity-building Portal of UNFCCC could be further enhanced by expanding its data-base to data on projects supported by other partners than currently obtained from United Nations agencies and the GEF, by updating the data every year and by linking it to other relevant websites. Besides, it could avail data extracted from various sources (national communications, technology needs assessments) and expand its activities and search options to those listed on the web page including the realisation of a user manual and the possibility to filter and print lists of capacity building programmes and projects extracted by topic or country.

¹ <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/39_111_130723611366500236-LV-02-26-EU%20SubmissionCBannual.pdf>.

19. Beyond these institutional arrangements on capacity building, there are also other processes and committees under the UNFCCC which help build capacities for the analysis, identification and implementation of climate action. One example is the technical examination process on mitigation, looking at opportunities with high mitigation potential, including those with adaptation and sustainable development co-benefits. The technical examination process on mitigation has created a space for engaging country experts with experts from partner countries and also with a wide range of stakeholders with a view to identifying policies, measures and actions that constitute good practice and which are scalable and replicable and also venues for international cooperation. The launched technical examination process on adaptation will provide an important space for technical discussions exploring policy areas, and sharing of good practice and examples of collective action on adaptation. These could include for instance public private partnerships and initiatives on selected topics (e.g. vulnerability assessment, institutional arrangements for adaptation planning and implementation, local knowledge) or in selected sectors (e.g. water, urban, ecosystems/biodiversity) to be identified, aiming to reduce vulnerability and, strengthening and building resilience to climate change impacts.

ANNEX

This Annex demonstrates a selection of examples of support activities by the European Union and its Member States (EU) in relation to enhancing the transparency of greenhouse gas emissions, mitigation and adaptation action that are relevant in the context of the implementation of the Paris Agreement and NDCs in particular. The list provides an overview of selected EU activities across different regions to enhance partner countries' capacities in the area mentioned. The EU support provided in the context of the preparation of INDCs outlined in its 2015 annual submission will be key for the implementation of INDCs and the EU is committed to build upon these activities to support countries in the implementation of their INDCs.

EU approach to Capacity Building

Capacity-building is fundamental to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement:

- Capacity development is at the heart of the EU development cooperation¹. Capacity-building is by nature a crosscutting issue and therefore strong capacity-building elements are a substantial and integral part of all development activities of the EU and its member states.
- The EU strives to support country-driven, gender responsive and comprehensive activities that strengthen national capacities and take into account human rights, combined with relevant qualitative and quantitative methods for monitoring its impact, when appropriate.
- The EU's support for capacity building is not based on a global top-down approach, but builds on a bottom-up approach on each country's situation and links capacity-building to context specific needs and challenges, striving for gender-responsive capacity-building.
- EU's activities and support to address climate change in developing countries are based on and emphasize the importance of the principles of national ownership, stakeholder participation and accountability, country-driven demand, harmonisation and alignment with country objectives and goals.
- Furthermore the EU strives for cooperation and synergy with other initiatives, and, in close collaboration with the partner countries, to undertake impact assessment and monitoring (when appropriate) to assess the effectiveness and progress made.

The EU has extensive experience in the area of development cooperation: it supports a wide range of efforts to enhance capacities to address climate change in the broader context of sustainable development in developing countries across all regions and sectors of the economy and at regional, national and subnational levels and in accordance with the principles outlined above.

The EU has in its annual submissions to the Convention provided examples of EU support for capacity-building activities in developing countries related to climate change.

Capacity Building examples for enhancing transparency related to mitigation, adaptation and finance (as of early 2016)

Capacity building on monitoring, reporting and verifications of the GHG emission and actions in developing countries

Donor: European Commission

Recipient countries: Algeria, Angola, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco, Nigeria and Senegal.

The project focuses on building capacity on MRV of GHG emissions, the preparation of UNFCCC reports, planning, development, implementation and MRV of Mitigation Actions. The project is split in 2 phases, a scoping phase that will cover all selected countries and will result in a country report to assess the gaps and opportunities related to Monitoring Reporting and Verification. Four countries will be selected for in-depth analysis, while 2-3 countries will benefit from the implementation of capacity building programmes.

ClimaSouth

Donor: European Commission

Recipient countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia

ClimaSouth provides technical assistance on climate mitigation and adaptation in the Mediterranean. The project supports sharing and use of MRV of GHG emissions and provides technical assistance and training in the formulation of Low Emission Development Strategies. It organizes seminars and trainings and works with national authorities to strengthen the capacity of policy makers to engage effectively in international negotiations, support the development of adaptation and climate resilience, and facilitate access to climate change finance. <http://www.climasouth.eu/>

ClimaEast

Donor: European Commission

Recipient countries/region: EU Eastern Partnership Countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine) and Russia The policy component of the project seeks to foster improved climate change policies, strategies and market mechanisms by supporting regional cooperation and improving information access to EU climate change policies, laws and expertise. It includes, among others, strengthening capacity for strategic planning with regard to mitigation, and developing relevant infrastructure for data capture, assessment and reporting to underpin policy, monitoring and compliance with international or domestic commitments (including GHG Registry and Inventory, and Monitoring, Reporting and Verification systems). www.climaeast.eu

Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)

Donor: European Commission

Recipient countries/region: the EU Candidate Countries and Potential Candidates (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo [This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence], Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey).

The objective of the project is strengthening regional cooperation between the EU candidate countries and potential candidates in the fields of environment and climate action. The project includes an environment component, a climate action component as well as the NGOs Environment Forum. Under the climate component, specific capacity-building activities on GHG inventory process and the national inventory system as per the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation have been implemented. The work has also focused on alignment with climate acquis, training on MRV for competent authorities,

ETS-like installation operators and verifiers, as well as development of country ETS road maps. The project has also supported development of country INDCs.
www.ecranetwork.org

Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA+)

Donor: European Commission. Several member States contribute to the GCCA+ (Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Sweden). Partners with development agencies from Germany, Denmark, France, Portugal and United Kingdom on specific projects.

Recipient countries/region: All developing countries, with a focus on least developing countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS) The Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA+) is supporting various activities in different contexts and countries related to MRV (<http://www.gcca.eu>). These include: GCCA Guyana: Sustainable coastal zone protection through mangrove management. The project contributes to the National Mangrove Management Action Plan, which has adaptation objectives but also a clear link to the national REDD+ efforts. One of the programme activities is the mapping of mangroves, using GIS tools, in conjunction with the establishment of a monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system undertaken in the context of preparation for REDD+.

GCCA Papua New Guinea: Contributing to the setting up of a national forest monitoring system in support of REDD+ participation. The project supports the Papua New Guinea Forest Authority to implement a national forest inventory. This will be a key element of the national forest monitoring system that Papua New Guinea is establishing to participate in the UNFCCC REDD+ initiative. The step-wise approach aims at making the inventory one of the main data sources for the PNG national greenhouse gas inventory and providing a foundation for the MRV requirements for the REDD+ mechanism, as well as a baseline for the five pilot REDD projects of the country.

GCCA Sierra Leone: REDD+ capacity building. The project supports the strengthening of the Forestry Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security; the completion of a forest and carbon inventory; the development of a MRV system for REDD+; the completion of an opportunity cost assessment for the conversion of forest areas; and the provision of inputs into the definition of a national REDD+ policy.

Low Emission Capacity Building Programme (& its follow-up Programme called 'Support to Developing Countries on Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) on Climate Change')

Donor: European Commission, Germany and Australia

Recipient countries/region: Argentina, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Lao PRD, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Zambia

The Low Emission Capacity Building Programme builds capacity on MRV, including tools to track and assess impacts of GHG mitigation actions; guidance on design of mechanisms for coordination and reporting of mitigation; understanding of approaches for verification procedures; and guidance on design of organizational structure for MRV. Besides, the LECB helps in designing National Inventory System. In its follow-up programme on INDC, the expected outcomes include: i) INDC designs and formulations assisted through targeted technical support, awareness raising, and national multistakeholder consultations; ii) countries make the best use of available data and relevant studies for the preparation and enabling activities for implementation of their INDCs.
The project is implemented by UNDP.

Promoting Low Emission Urban Development Strategies in Emerging Economy Countries (URBAN-LEDS)

Donor: European Commission

Recipient countries/region: Brazil, India, Indonesia, South-Africa

The Urban-LEDS project has the objective of enhancing the transition to low emission urban development in emerging economy countries by offering selected local governments a comprehensive methodological framework (the GreenClimateCities methodology) to integrate low-carbon strategies into all sectors of urban planning and development. It offers tailor-made training to local governments, organizes study tours, workshops and seminars. Through its HEAT+ greenhouse gas emissions quantification and monitoring software and a pool of experts, it ensures appropriate verification processes are established (MRV). The project is implemented by UN-HABITAT + ICLEI.

Ukraine Danish Energy Centre (UDEC)

Donor: Denmark

Recipient country: Ukraine

The UDEC supports Ukraine in six main areas of work: long-term forecast modeling for national energy balance, greenhouse gas registry and UNFCCC reporting, monitoring system for energy efficiency at industrial sub-sector level, tools for analysis of integrating renewable energy in regional grids, energy scenario analysis and options for increased use of biomass and biogas in the heat sector. The Danish Energy Agency and UDEC work closely with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources as well as the National Centre for GHG Emission Inventory on tasks related to strengthen in particular GHG data and elements on MRV for the UNFCCC Reporting. The support contributes to the implementation of the INDC for Ukraine in the form of strengthen GHG data and input to policy preparation and implementation.

Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Authorities

Donor: Denmark

Recipient Country: Kenya

During the period 2009 -2015, through the Natural Resource Management Programme, Denmark supported Kenya to strengthen her capacity to integrate climate change issues within policies at national level as well as to identify financial needs. The result of this support was the development of the National Climate Change Response Strategy and the National Climate Change Action Plan (2013–2017). Both the strategy and action plan have equipped Kenya with information that allows her to make decisive action on adaptation and mitigation efforts e.g enabled the country promote identification of NAMAs, develop capacity on adaptation analysis and prioritisation, MRV, climate finance, national performance and benefit measurement etc.

Further under the new Green Growth and Employment Programme, from 2016 Denmark will support the Ministry to implement the Climate Change Action Plan through the improved use of climate data in economic planning and disaster risk mitigation”. This will entail support with respect to climate change data generation, archival and usage by end users for a host of functions including economic planning and disaster risk mitigation. The Kenya Metrological Department within the Ministry will be supported to acquire a computing platform for data management, retrieval and long term archival that will be the source of data for enforcement (air quality standards), climate modelling and prediction to inform policy making decisions and support climate-proofing the national budget. The platform will also provide real time weather information to various end-users such as small scale farmers through the Radio and Internet Network (RANET) stations. By providing weather and climate information to Qinform economic decision making, this output will help create an enabling environment for sustainable economic growth and employment.

MAPT – Measurement and Performance Tracking Project

Donor: Germany through the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Protection, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)

Recipient countries: Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, India, South Africa, and Thailand

The MAPT project works to build national capacities in developing countries and major emerging economies to measure GHG emissions and track performance toward low carbon development goals. Lessons learned are also being shared with international audiences in order to replicate successes and inform the design of relevant rules within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The implementing institution WRI partners with a broad range of relevant stakeholders within the project countries, including government agencies, business, and civil society organizations. WRI's engagement within each country is prioritized according to national capacity needs, which have been identified through scoping assessments conducted with in-country partners. MAPT is a four-year project, but will be continued.

ICAT – Initiative for Climate Action Transparency

Donor: Germany through the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Protection, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), Italy through the Ministry of Environment, Climate Works Foundation (CWF), and CIFF (Childrens Investment Fund Foundation)

Recipient countries: Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Cambodia The work of ICAT is a public-privately funded multi-stakeholder initiative hosted by the United Nations Office of Project Services and will be implemented by currently three organisations that are leaders in developing solutions for addressing climate change – UNEP DTU Partnership (UDP), Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and the World Resources Institute (WRI). Two further organisations, Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) and Rainforest Alliance (RA) will also participate in the work as sub-contractors. Other organizations/technical bodies may be added if additional task requires that.

By helping countries credibly evaluate the impact of their policies and actions, national governments will be able to effectively report on their progress towards achieving domestic and global targets. By linking these efforts to large-scale donor- and private finance, it will be possible to support and reward the development and implementation of high-performing policies and actions. Countries need funding to implement many of their most impactful policies and actions and will be more willing to verify and report results where there are financial incentives to do so. Likewise, by engaging private sector actors operating domestically, stronger, more resilient partnerships can be formed to drive change and increase impacts. Facilitating links to finance will ultimately facilitate further improvements in global MRV while increasing ambition at the international climate negotiations and in domestic decision-making processes.

Climate Finance - Transparency and Impact Orientation (M&E Adapt)

Donor: Germany through Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Recipient countries: Global (Bolivia, Mexico and South Africa)

The objective is to enable partner governments to improve the tracking of results of their climate policy for adaptation to climate change. The project develops methods and tools for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and its results. A training course on adaptation M&E has been designed for capacity building. The project also provides technical advice for the development and introduction of country specific adaptation monitoring systems, respectively the integration of climate adaptation aspects in existing national monitoring systems. Publications and tools of the project are available online at www.AdaptationCommunity.net under "Monitoring and Evaluation". The project is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

Climate Finance Readiness Programme (CF Ready)

Donor: Germany through Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), with co-finance from: USAID, Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic

Recipient country/ region: Global Programme including 11 countries (Cambodia, Viet Nam, Bangladesh, Tajikistan, Morocco, Uganda, Namibia, Zambia, Tanzania, South Africa, Peru) and one region (the Caribbean)

The Programme implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the KfW Development Bank supports recipient countries in building a foundation for a results-oriented, transformational and efficient use of international climate finance, including from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). It offers customised, long-term capacity development and technical assistance packages. In a number of countries support includes, for example, advisory on Environmental and Social Safeguards as well as Monitoring and Evaluation systems for institutions to meet the accreditation standards for implementing entities for the GCF. Accounting rules for the achievement of the mitigation targets of non-Annex 1 countries

Donor: Germany through the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Protection, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)

Recipient countries: Mexico, Colombia and Costa Rica

The project supports Mexico, Colombia and Costa Rica in the monitoring and reporting of the progress towards the achievement of their NDC by providing technical support in the form of capacity building on accounting rules, the elaboration of accounting rules, and the provision of a software solution based on those rules able to track the NDC achievement. The project supports partners in identifying elements relevant for the national accounting on technical and institutional level as well as available resources (human and financial); advises partners on accounting options (calculation methods and determinations related to baselines) and accounting elements especially accounting of the LULUCF sector and avoiding double counting in market mechanisms. It further provides experiences from Annex 1 countries in terms of linking accounting/ GHG inventories and MRV on its different levels. The project is funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) and implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

Support project of the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV

Donor: Germany through the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Protection, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) in cooperation with South Korea and South Africa

Recipient countries: global

The International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV launched by South Africa, the Republic of Korea and Germany in 2010 aims to foster transparency by supporting a practical exchange on mitigation-related activities and MRV between developing and developed countries. To date, more than ninety countries participated in Partnership activities including countries such as Colombia, Morocco, Mexico, Republic of Korea and South Africa. The Partnership offers various forms of capacity building. In 2015, the Partnership conducted two technical trainings on national GHG inventories in Namibia and Paris, three regional workshops on INDCs in Colombia, Morocco and Uganda as well as a global summer school focusing on transparency and implementation as future proof rules for climate policy in the Dominican Republic. By bringing together climate experts from a variety of countries, the Partnership seeks to establish a shared mitigation related knowledge base, disseminate lessons learnt and identify best practices. One example is the Good Practice Analysis which identifies 40 good practice examples from 31 different countries on INDCs, LEDS, NAMAs and MRV activities. Workshop results and experiences are also processed in knowledge products which are distributed through the Partnership's newsletter and can be accessed through the Partnership's website (www.mitigationpartnership.net). The project is implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

Creation of an Overarching Framework for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) in VietNam.

Donor: Germany through the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Protection, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)

Recipient country: Vietnam

By supporting the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in developing an overarching framework for NAMAs and MRV in Viet Nam, the project aims to strengthen the capacities of sector ministries and stakeholders for the development and implementation of NAMAs and their measurement. To realize this objective, the project supports the establishment of a NAMA coordination unit; the identification and development of bankable NAMAs and NAMA guidelines; the development of a national system for MRV of emissions and MRV of NAMAs; and it supports the strengthening of Viet Nam's position within the international climate negotiations. The project has also supported Viet Nam in setting up its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) and the communication to stakeholders.

The project is funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) and implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). Information Matters: Capacity Building for Ambitious Reporting and Facilitation of International Mutual Learning through Peer-to-Peer Exchange

Donor: Germany through the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Protection, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)

Recipient countries: Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Georgia, Ghana, the Philippines and Viet Nam The Information Matters project (09/2013 – 11/2017) aims at strengthening the in country capacities for enhanced reporting on climate change, with a focus on Biennial Update Reports (BUR), in eight countries. In consultation with the project countries, specific needs and priorities for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventories are identified, which are then addressed through tailored in-country capacity building workshops and trainings (<http://mitigationpartnership.net/information-matters>). So far the project has supported all project countries in setting up sustainable MRV-systems and has supported Chile and Ghana in submitting their first BUR and prepare for the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process. The project is funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) and implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

Capacity building for GHG inventories and MRV in Tunisia

Donor: Germany through the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Protection, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)

Recipient country: Tunisia

The project aims at setting up a national GHG inventory system in Tunisia for the reporting requirements under the UNFCCC. Capacity building activities include training and companionship of around 25 people (state officers) from all sectors concerned (energy, industry, agriculture, forestry, solid waste, waste water) on inventory compilation in accordance with IPCC 2006 Guidelines; training and sensitization of data providers and management personal; development of tools for the inventory compilation; purchase of hardware; study trips and exchange with research institutions and authorizations from other countries. On the sectoral level, the project supports the development of an operational MRV system for the Tunisian Building NAMA through training of staff of the National Agency for Energy Conversation (ANME) on NAMA and MRV; development of specific software applications for MRV of the Building NAMA; purchase of hardware for the software applications and data management and trainings for the responsible staff on the use of these applications. The project is funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) and implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

Climate Support Programme (CSP)/Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)

Donor: Germany through the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Protection, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)

Recipient country: South Africa, Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Climate Change and Air Quality branch

The CSP supports the South African Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in climate change policy development, covering the topics of adaptation, mitigation as well as MRV. In 2015, several projects to enhance the MRV capacity of DEA have been kicked off, such as the development of a web-based M&E policy tracking database. Further, a study for enhancing the quality of the GHG Inventory (country specific emission factor for the stationary combustion of fuels in the electricity generation sector) has been finalized. The South African National Climate Change M&E System was presented to stakeholders of the three spheres of government in a series of events and included training sessions. The project is funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) and implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

DWD Support of National Meteorological Services of Developing Countries with respect to regional numerical weather prediction

Donor: Germany through Deutscher Wetterdienst (DWD)

Recipient countries: Botswana, Egypt, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Philippines, Pakistan, Rwanda, Tanzania and Vietnam. High resolution regional numerical weather prediction (NWP) models are indispensable for reliable and timely warnings of authorities and the general public in case of severe weather events. Accurate prediction of high impact weather reduces the vulnerability of the population in developing countries and increases the resilience with respect to the impact of climate change. Deutscher Wetterdienst (DWD), a NWP center, provides the regional NWP model COSMO (<http://cosmo-model.org/>), tailored boundary conditions based on forecasts of its global model ICON as well as annual training workshops. These 10-day workshops “Capacity Building in Regional Numerical Weather Prediction based on the COSMO Model” are supported by WMO (World Meteorological Organisation). The training enables the participants to implement the COSMO model on a computer system at their home institute, perform forecast runs operationally, visualize the model forecasts for users and verify the forecasts based on local observations. Successful forecasts of severe weather events like tropical cyclones, wind storms and floods have been reported from Botswana, Egypt, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Philippines, Pakistan, Rwanda, Tanzania and Vietnam.

CDKN - Low Carbon Scenario Analysis for Pakistan

Recipient country: Pakistan Ministry of Climate Change (MOCC) and other developing countries (climate finance negotiators, policy makers and advisors)

Donor: UK (main), NL

CDKN funded projects that have promoted transparency of action and support (incl. MRV of mitigation, finance and M&E of adaptation) through capacity building. CDKN has commissioned research to strengthen the mitigation planning evidence base in Pakistan by establishing a business-as-usual reference case for emissions growth and low carbon development options in key CCD sectors. Information such as this is critical to set national mitigation targets and to determine the optimal investment options to reduce GHG emissions in conjunction with growth plans.

CDKN also provides support for a number of projects which provide technical and other assistance to climate finance negotiators, policy makers and advisors. The idea of a ‘Climate Finance Advisory Service’ (CFAS) was developed in recognition that there is an opportunity to provide support more broadly and strategically, to maximise learning and widen networks.

Finnish-Kyrgyz Meteorology Project

Donor: Finland

Recipient country: Kyrgyzstan

The project improves capacity of the Kyrgyzhydromet to deliver weather, climate, and environmental information and early warning services and improve observation data management process. This also includes, among other things, enhanced integrated central data management system for observation data and the plan for integration of data management. The Kyrgyzhydromet staff is trained on implementation, operation and maintenance of modern integrated

data management in a twinning project with Finnish Meteorological Institute.
<http://en.ilmatieteenlaitos.fi/documents/30106/42393/kyrgystan.pdf/>

Nordic Partnership Initiative for Up-scaled Mitigation Actions (NPI)

Donor: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden

Recipient countries: Peru and Vietnam

The aim of the NPI is to build capacity in Peru and Vietnam to enable them to structure and implement "Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions" in the waste and cement sector respectively. The programmes include data gathering, identification of mitigation options, identification of barriers for implementation and how to overcome the barriers, sector wide strategies, development of baseline emission projections as well as development of systems for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV).

<http://www.norden.org/mpi>

Support to the UN Climate Change Secretariat

Donor: Sweden (through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency - Sida).

Recipient countries: Global support for the year 2016, currently under preparation. Support for strengthening transparency in reporting from non-Annex I Parties, including by strengthening sustainable national greenhouse gas inventory management systems, and training on the use of 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories.

The European Capacity Building Initiative (ECBI)

Donor: Sweden (through Sida). Other EU Member States contributing are Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and France.

Recipient countries: Global support for 2015/16 – 2019/20

The project aims to enable climate change negotiators to work together more effectively in shaping an inclusive global solution to climate change. Main outcomes are an increased level of trust within the UNFCCC process and a more level playing field in the UNFCCC process. Short-term outcomes are:

- [a] Increased understanding among targeted negotiators of each other's positions.
- [b] Targeted negotiators have increased negotiation skills.
- [c] Targeted negotiators have better information and can use it more effectively.
- [d] Targeted negotiators develop positions with the support of ECBI activities.
- [e] Targeted women negotiators are more active in the UNFCCC process.
- [f] Targeted national policy makers are better informed about the UNFCCC process.

International Training Programme on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation focusing on Water Management and agriculture

Donor: Sweden (through Sida)

Recipient countries/region: Regional Eastern Africa, Regional West Africa and Regional Southern Africa, in total nine programme rounds during 2015–2020 The ITP (International Training Programme) is expected to achieve that organisations have strategies to act on climate change and its impacts and thereby be better prepared to act on climate change. It is also meant to raise awareness among the public and decision-makers about climate change and its consequences and better basis for farmers decision-making. SMHI (Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute) implements the programme and aims for the training to support national frameworks such as the Sustainable

Development Goals (SDGs), national development plans, National Adaptation Programmes of Action and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions.

Regulatory costs audit and market monitoring capacity building of Georgian National energy and water supply regulatory commission

Donor: Lithuania and Austria

Recipient country: Georgia

The project aims to strengthen Georgian institutional capacity to implement energy market regulation under the EU acquis. The project activities will allow improve the capacities of Georgian National energy and water supply regulatory commission as independent regulator to perform cost audits and market monitoring in energy sector. Project implementation period – 2015–2018.

Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR)

EU donor countries: Australia, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

Recipient countries: Worldwide (currently Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam) The PMR is a forum for collective innovation and action and a fund to support capacity building to scale up climate change mitigation. It provides support to prepare and implement climate change mitigation policies and serves as a platform for sharing lessons. The objective of the Partnership is to develop carbon market capacity in developing countries and countries with economies in transition through developing and piloting carbon market instruments. This initiative contributes to enhancing the institutional capacities of the participating countries to assess mitigation options, the enabling environment for market based investments, as well as strengthens the cooperation between relevant stakeholders across different sectors.

Readiness Fund of the Carbon Initiative for Development (Ci-Dev)

Donor: Sweden (via Swedish Energy Agency), United Kingdom, Swiss Climate Cent Foundation

Recipient countries: International Development Assistance (IDA) designated countries in Africa or Least Developed Countries (LDCs) The Ci-Dev focuses on increasing energy access, making use of the Kyoto Protocol's

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) as a tool for measuring the mitigation impact and delivering results-based climate finance for programmes that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Readiness Fund finances capacity building activities in least developed countries to develop standardized baselines and technical assistance for energy access programs. It supports the development of new methodologies and proposals for simplified CDM rules, and dissemination of results. Where needed, it also provides technical assistance to the projects and programs supported by the Ci-Dev Carbon Fund.

Building Resilience to Climate Change Impacts through the Energy Sector

Donor: Sweden

Recipient countries/region: Caribbean, Pilot countries include Grenada, Dominica, Antigua & Barbuda, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines. Through partnering with regional centres such as Caribbean Climate Change Community Centre and the newly established Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Centre the aim is to disseminate the results of the projects to benefit the region. The project is a North South Partnership that contributes to building national and regional capacity for increasing resilience to climate change impacts through the energy sector, highlighting the role and potential of renewable energy and energy efficiency to build resilience. Through the partnership a methodology approach to identify and rank climate and energy resilient projects and their co-benefits has been established, which is applied and adjusted to national circumstances and contexts. The approach is multisectoral and thus highlights important synergies, co-benefits and nexus of actions across sectors that would increase building resilience to climate

change impacts. The process is country driven and tied to achieving nationally objectives such as stipulated in the INDC. The partnership also aims to establish a regional database for climate and energy resilient data that will facilitate follow up as well as highlighting co-benefits of action.

Technical assistance for support to mechanism for monitoring Turkey's greenhouse gas emissions (EuropeAid/134454/D/SER/TR)

Donor: European Commission

Recipient country: Turkey

The project aims at strengthening existing capacities in Turkey and assisting the country to fully implement a monitoring mechanism of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, in line with the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation 525/2013 repealing Decision 280/2004/EC, and better fulfill its reporting requirements to the UNFCCC, including national GHG inventories, National Communications and Biennial Reports.
www.task-ghg.com

Capacity Building Activities through the Iberoamerican Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC)

Donor: Spain

Recipient countries/region: Latin-American and Caribbean countries

The main objective of RIOCC is to maintain a fluent and permanent dialogue to better understand the climate change priorities, challenges and experiences of the Iberoamerican countries. RIOCC promotes a continue experience and knowledge exchange among countries on different topics. The three regional workshops carried out in 2015 (Tools & Methodologies for the design of INDCs; Climate Finance and Local Adaptation) had sessions dedicated to transparency aspects. For instance, in the regional workshop of climate finance, carried out in September in Guatemala, a specific session was held on accounting for climate finance in the region.

http://www.lariocc.es/es/actividades-capacitacion/Actividades_2015.aspx

UNDP Climate Change Regional Program for Latin-American and the Caribbean

Donor: Spain

Recipient countries/region: Latin-American and Caribbean countries

This Regional Program has supported the countries of the region in strengthening their capacities to integrate climate change into their policies at national, regional and sectoral level, as well as to identify financial needs. The Program covers several areas of work, including finding alternatives and mitigation options for practices based on intensive use of fossil fuels. In this context, the Program has promoted the identification of NAMAs, the definition of baselines and benchmarks, and the development of frameworks for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) in several countries.

http://www.latinamerica.undp.org/content/rblac/es/home/library/environment_energy/programa-regional-sobre-cambio-climatico-para-america-latina-y-e/

CLIDATA

Donor: The Czech Republic (the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute and ATACO s.r.o.)

Recipient countries: national meteorological services in more than 30 countries all over the world, e.g. Tanzania, Ghana, Guyana, Georgia, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Jamaica, Latvia, Lithuania, Serbia, Montenegro, etc.

The Czech CLIDATA programme system (<http://www.clidata.cz/en/introduction/>) is based on the ORACLE database environment. It enables users easy transition from older database systems, especially the internationally used CLICOM system. Work with the CLIDATA system is lucid and comprehensible, but is protected against unauthorised access to the application. One of the main objectives in creating this system was maximum safeguarding of information contained in the database. It allows connection of the database with the geographic information system (GIS) and this connection

can also be used to control data for other applications. The CLIDATA programme system is flexible, easy to administrate with multi-language support - it is capable of set up in any foreign country and for any meteorological service.

Capacity Building activities on NAMAs and MRV

Donor: Belgium

Recipient country/ region: Mozambique

In 2015, Belgium organised, in close cooperation with the Mozambican Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), a three day in-country training on the formulation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) in the sectors of municipal waste management and charcoal production. Measuring, Reporting and Verification was a strong component of this workshop, and topics discussed included Business As Usual scenarios, modeling reduction potential and tracking sustainable development benefits. Belgium financed the participation of six Mozambican experts in the NAMAcademy, organized by UNEP-DTU in October 2015.

Francophone Cluster of the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV (Establishment of a national reporting system (GHG inventory, projections, preparation of NAMAs)

Donor: France, Germany, Belgium

Recipient country or region: Francophone countries

Since 2014, France has been technically and financially involved in the activities of the “Francophone Cluster”, working with Belgium and Germany to fund capacity building workshops for French-speaking developing countries. The Francophone Cluster is an initiative of the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV. It was created in 2013. Its purpose is to share information, expertise and experience between French-speaking partners (both developed and developing countries), covering GHG inventories, NAMAs, the MRV process and the formulation of INDCs. Various workshops were held between 2013 and 2015 (see <http://mitigationpartnership.net/cluster-francophone>), and a fringe event was held during the COP21 in Paris to present feedback from these workshops. In 2016, a first workshop should be held in Ivory Coast in April.

Strengthening of small-scale agriculture and vegetable production in Chad

Donor: Austria

Recipient country: Chad

The project includes capacity development for rural households, vegetable farmers and poor/vulnerable women, training in technical and organizational skills, improved agricultural production, improved competitive position of rural value chains and the implementation of a market information system.

Strengthening Lobbying and Farmers Networks and the capacity of farmers in Tanzania - MVIWATA (Farmers' Voice)

Donor: Ireland

Recipient country: United Republic of Tanzania

This programme supports the Network of Small-Scale Farmers' Groups in Tanzania. The focus of this programme is the strengthening of farmer groups and networks at all levels including through capacity building, economic empowerment and advocacy. Climate change has caused increasing concern and exacerbates existing problems. These are manifested in increasing food insecurity, conflicts over land use and struggle for land between „investors“ and small, native producers. This programme builds the knowledge and training of farmers in climate change and mainstreams climate change and environmental concerns in MVIWATA strategy and policy. Poor natural resource management is also addressed. See <http://www.mviwata.org/programs/>

Paper no. 8: Russian Federation

Предложения Российской Федерации в отношении членского состава Парижского комитета по укреплению потенциала

Москва, 21 марта 2016 г.

Предложения подготовлены в соответствии с пунктом 77 решения 1/CP.21.

Предлагаем следующую структуру состава Парижского комитета по укреплению потенциала (ПКУП):

- 10 представителей от Сторон Приложения I;
- 10 представителей от Сторон, не включенных в Приложение I, включая двух представителей от Африки, Азиатско-Тихоокеанского региона и Латинской Америки и Карибского бассейна, одного представителя от малых островных развивающихся государств, одного члена от наименее развитых стран, а также двух дополнительных членов от Сторон, не включенных в приложение.

Данный подход по формированию состава аналогичен действующему в Исполнительном комитете Варшавского международного механизма по потерям и ущербу.

Одновременно в целях эффективности и прозрачности деятельности ПКУК полагаем целесообразным разработать для принятия Конференцией Сторон Рамочной конвенции ООН об изменении климата двухгодичный план работы ПКУК.

В целях обеспечения деятельности ПКУК в рамках указанной структуры представляется возможным учреждение экспертных групп, подкомитетов, тематических рабочих групп.

Submission of the Russian Federation on the membership of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building

Moscow, 21 March 2016

The submission is prepared in accordance with paragraph 77 of the decision 1/CP.21.

Russia sees appropriate to offer the following structure of the membership of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB):

- 10 members from Annex I Parties;
- 10 members from non-Annex I Parties, comprising two members each from the African, Asia-Pacific, and the Latin American and Caribbean States, one member from SIDS, one member from LDCs, and two additional members from non-Annex I Parties.

This approach is similar to the current composition of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage.

Simultaneously, for the purpose of efficiency and transparency of the PCCB activities the Russian Federation supposes it appropriate to develop and approve by the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change a two-year work plan of the PCCB.

In order to ensure the PCCB activities the establishment of expert groups, sub-committees, thematic working groups seems to be appropriate.

UGANDA'S SUBMISSION ON COMPOSITION OF THE PARIS COMMITTEE ON CAPACITY BUILDING (PCCB)

Submission date - 9 March 2016.

In accordance with Decision 86 of the Paris Agreement on the composition of the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB), I have the honour to submit Uganda's proposal arrived at after consultations as follows:-

1. There should be one person to represent each of the UNFCCC Groupings/Constituencies that include: Annex 1 Parties; G77 & China; African Group; Least Developed Countries (LDCs); and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
2. The position of representative from each constituency nominated to the Paris Committee on Capacity Building be rotated within the regional blocks of their grouping. For the case of African Group, the representative to the Paris Committee should be drawn on rotational basis from each of the four regional blocks in Africa, namely the East African Community (EAC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), South African Development Confederation (SADC), and the Maghreb. The membership should be rotated annually for the period of the Committee's operationalization that will start from 2016 to 2020.

Paper no. 10: United States of America

United States Capacity-building Submission

9 March 2016

The United States welcomes the opportunity to submit its views on the important topic of capacity-building, in response to the request for submissions in 14/CP.21, paragraphs 4 and 11. This submission is comprised of three parts:

- I. Suggestions on topics for the 5th meeting of the Durban Forum
- II. Views on possible ways to enhance the information included in the capacity-building portal
- III. Views on the Third Comprehensive Review of the Capacity-building Framework

I. Suggestions on topics for the 5th meeting of the Durban Forum

The United States suggests the following topics for the 5th meeting of the Durban Forum:

- Best practices and lessons learned from the preparation of intended nationally determined contributions;
- Capacity-building support for transparency-related activities; and,
- Building capacity for accessing finance in support of NDC implementation.

II. Views on possible ways to enhance the information included in the capacity-building portal

The capacity-building portal contains much useful information regarding on-the-ground capacity-building activities. However, the United States has identified two issues of note: (1) lack of awareness of the capacity-building portal; and (2) certain gaps in the information provided. Therefore, we suggest three possible ways to enhance the portal:

- Provide a link to the capacity-building portal on the UNFCCC homepage to raise visibility and encourage more visitors;
- Update the search function to allow for more detailed searches of capacity-building activities;
- Include contact information for projects and initiatives that are included in the portal.

III. Views on the Third Comprehensive Review of the Capacity-building Framework

The United States recognizes the importance of regularly reviewing the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries that was established under decision 2/CP.7. The United States has extensive experience in delivering capacity-building work on the ground, and looks forward to engaging in the review.

We would like to highlight three issues relevant to the third comprehensive review, including: (1) the capacity-building provisions of the Paris Agreement and accompanying decision; (2) existing capacity gaps and challenges in accessing climate finance; and (3) the limitations of baselines and performance indicators for capacity-building. 2

Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement represents a historic and enduring step that sets the world on a course to a low-carbon future. In the Agreement, Parties recognized the importance of building developing countries' capacity to take action on climate change, and highlighted the importance of countries working together to build such capacity. The Agreement also establishes a long-term vision for capacity-building. In addition, the COP-21 outcome also established the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) to address gaps and needs in capacity-building efforts in developing countries and help coordinate capacity-building activities under the Convention.

The upcoming review of the capacity-building framework must take into account the Paris Agreement and its related decisions, including the future role of the PCCB. However, it is difficult to incorporate the PCCB's future role into the review given that many of its modalities and procedures have yet to be elaborated. The outcome of the comprehensive review should note these constraints.

Capacity gaps and challenges in accessing climate finance

Objective (f) of the terms of reference for the third comprehensive review provides that one of the objectives of the review is "to effectively review capacity gaps and challenges in accessing climate finance." In achieving this objective, the review could start by outlining the variables that affect a Party's ability to access the full spectrum of available resources, including institutional factors (e.g. fiduciary or other administrative capabilities needed to manage finance, capacity to navigate the universe of available domestic and international sources), domestic enabling environments, availability of a bankable project pipeline, etc. Next, this section could present Parties' experiences with identifying, attracting or applying for, and managing different types of public and private financial resources. This could include, *inter alia*, assessing Parties' awareness of, familiarity with, and capacity to access the full landscape of available resources and how this differs by source (e.g. public, private), financial structure or instrument (e.g. grant facilities, risk-insurance, Public Private Partnerships), channel (e.g. Operating Entities of the Convention's Financial Mechanism, other dedicated climate funds, bilateral aid agencies, bilateral development finance institutions, regional development banks, multilateral development banks, commercial banks, other private-sector actors), and sector (e.g. energy efficiency, land-use, resilient infrastructure.)

Given the critical role that having a pipeline of bankable projects plays in accessing finance, reviewing this objective should also examine capacity gaps and challenges that Parties face in designing and structuring investment-ready projects and putting in place the necessary enabling environments to access available resources. In addition to simply reviewing gaps and challenges, it would be useful to also capture positive case studies, experiences, and institutional models that could provide useful insights into how to promote more efficient access to available resources moving forward.

Baselines and performance indicators for capacity-building

Paragraph (g) of the modalities of work for the terms of reference of the third comprehensive review includes an "assessment of the different baselines and performance indicators for capacity-building." While indicators can be useful as a management tool or in communicating results of activities or projects, experience has shown that there are also limitations to the value of indicators. Common, standard or broad overarching indicators may tell a story globally, but they do not necessarily capture what is going on at the local level. Broad indicators may capture data that is not particularly relevant to a country's development and governance needs, and can lead to scarce resources being spent on collecting data that is not relevant or useful. Additionally, indicators may motivate countries to dedicate scarce resources to achieving results that correspond with a metric – even though that metric may not be crucial to development. The United States asks that these considerations be taken into account when assessing baselines and performance indicators for capacity-building.

Paper no. 11: United States of America on behalf of Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Ukraine and United States of America

Submission on the Terms of Reference for the Paris Committee on Capacity-building on behalf of Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Ukraine and the United States

9 March 2016

- We recognize the importance of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB), including its aim to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhancing capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention.
- The PCCB was established, and its aim, work plan and modalities were agreed upon, in decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 73-83.
- We are pleased to provide its views on the membership of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB), pursuant to 1/CP.21, paragraph 77.
- We are also taking this opportunity to provide its views on the full terms of reference for the PCCB (see annex), noting that many issues for the terms of reference were agreed upon in decision 1/CP.21, and that 1/CP.21, paragraph 76, requests the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to develop the terms of reference for the PCCB.
- For ease of reference, we have highlighted in **bold text** what was already agreed upon in decision 1/CP.21; its views on additional issues appear in regular font.
- Given the significant progress made at COP-21, our remaining work is straightforward and limited to filling in the details on the modalities for the PCCB, in particular on the issue of membership.
- We encourage SBI to work expeditiously so that the PCCB can begin its work in 2017.

Membership of the PCCB

- The size of the PCCB should be sufficient to capture a diversity of views and the full range of experience on capacity-building, while not being so large as to be unwieldy. We believe a 16-member committee is optimal.
- In considering composition of the PCCB, we think it is important to achieve an appropriate balance of: (1) geographical representation; (2) representation of Convention bodies that currently undertake activities related to capacity-building; (3) experience in providing and receiving capacity-building support; and (4) gender representation.
- Balanced geographical representation can be achieved by electing two members from each of the five United Nations regional groups: the African Group, the Asia-Pacific Group, the Eastern European Group, the Latin American and Caribbean Group, and the Western European and Others Group.
- We have also heard the call from many that the PCCB should capture the views and experience of UNFCCC bodies. We recommend that the PCCB include six representatives from Convention bodies currently undertaking activities related to capacity-building.
- The PCCB will benefit from a membership that reflects a balance of hands-on experience in providing and receiving capacity-building support.
- Additionally, the PCCB will aim to have balanced gender representation, pursuant to decision 23/CP.18.

Additional important issues in the terms of reference for the PCCB

- On the issue of chairing arrangements, the PCCB should be guided by two Co-Chairs, who will be responsible for directing the PCCB's work.
- The PCCB's meetings would benefit from being open to observers and participants from a wide range of fora and platforms, unless otherwise decided by the PCCB members.

ANNEX: TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. In accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 71, the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) was established to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhancing capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention;

A. Areas of work

2. In accordance with 1/CP.21, paragraph 73, the PCCB will manage and oversee the following work plan for the period 2016-2020:

(a) Assessing how to increase synergies through cooperation and avoid duplication among existing bodies established under the Convention that implement capacity-building activities, including through collaborating with institutions under and outside the Convention;

(b) Identifying capacity gaps and needs and recommending ways to address them;

(c) Promoting the development and dissemination of tools and methodologies for the implementation of capacity-building;

(d) Fostering global, regional, national and subnational cooperation;

(e) Identifying and collecting good practices, challenges, experiences, and lessons learned from work on capacity-building by bodies established under the Convention;

(f) Exploring how developing country Parties can take ownership of building and maintaining capacity over time and space;

(g) Identifying opportunities to strengthen capacity at the national, regional, and subnational level;

(h) Fostering dialogue, coordination, collaboration and coherence among relevant processes and initiatives under the Convention, including through exchanging information on capacity-building activities and strategies of bodies established under the Convention;

(i) Providing guidance to the secretariat on the maintenance and further development of the web-based capacity-building portal;

3. The 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.

B. Modalities of work

4. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation shall organize annual in-session meetings of the PCCB;

5. Inputs to the PCCB will include, inter alia, submissions, the outcome of the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework, the secretariat's annual synthesis report on the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries, the secretariat's compilation and synthesis report on capacity-building work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, and reports on the Durban Forum and the capacity-building portal;

6. The PCCB shall prepare annual technical progress reports on its work, and make these reports available at the sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation coinciding with the sessions of the Conference of the Parties;

7. The PCCB may draw upon additional expertise as it deems necessary. This may include inviting practitioners, academics, and civil society members with expertise in the field of capacity-building to participate in meetings when specific issues arise, with no more than five participating at one time;

8. At least two thirds of the members of the PCCB and at least one member from each regional group must be physically present to constitute a quorum;

9. The meetings of the PCCB shall be open to attendance by admitted observer organizations, except where otherwise decided by the Committee;

10. The PCCB shall reach its decisions and conclusions by consensus;

11. The secretariat shall support and facilitate the work of the PCCB, subject to the availability of resources;
12. The Secretariat shall prepare the provisional agenda for each meeting.

C. Membership of the Committee

13. The PCCB shall be composed of 16 members who shall function in an impartial and independent manner;
14. Ten of those members shall be elected on the basis of geographical representation, with two members from each of the five regional groups of the United Nations;
15. The remaining six members shall come from Convention bodies currently undertaking activities related to capacity-building. Each of those bodies shall select one member from among its own membership to serve as a member on the PCCB;
16. In electing members and in selecting members, Parties and the relevant Convention bodies, shall, respectively, aim to ensure balanced representation in experience of providing and receiving capacity-building support, as well as take into account the goal of gender balance;
17. The Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation shall be notified of these appointments;
18. PCCB members elected on the basis of geographical representation shall serve for a term of two years and shall be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms, subject to the following:
 - a. Half of the members shall be elected initially for a term of three years and half of the members shall be elected for a term of two years;
 - b. Thereafter, members shall be elected for a term of two years;
19. PCCB members representing a Convention body shall serve for a term of one year and shall be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms;
20. If a member of the PCCB resigns or is otherwise unable to complete his or her term of office, the group or body from which that member was elected or selected, respectively, may nominate another member to complete the elected member's term.

D. Chairing Arrangements

21. The PCCB shall elect annually two Co-Chairs from among its members to serve for a term of one year;
 22. If both Co-Chairs are absent at a particular meeting, any other member selected by the PCCB may temporarily serve as the Chair of that meeting.
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