

3RD CAPACITY-BUILDING HUB

COP 26 | NOVEMBER 2021 | GLASGOW

SUMMARY REPORT



United Nations Climate Change
Paris Committee on Capacity-building



3rd Capacity-building Hub Summary Report

COP 26 | November 2021 | Glasgow, UK

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)
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ABBREVIATIONS

ACE	Action for Climate Empowerment
AGYLE	Academy for Global Youth Leadership
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
CARE International	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere International
CB/ACE Marketplace	Capacity-building/Action for Climate Empowerment Marketplace
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
CLEAR Environmental	Climate Learning for Empowerment, Action, & Resilience Environmental
COP	Conference of the Parties
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
DGM Global	Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Global
DTU	Technical University of Denmark
ETF	enhanced transparency framework (under the Paris Agreement)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCDO Wilton Park	United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office - Wilton Park
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GEN	Global Ecovillage Network
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
Grupo FARO	Foundation for the Advance of Reforms and Opportunities / Fundación para el Avance de las Reformas y Oportunidades)
GYCN	Global Youth Climate Network
GYDI	Global Youth Development Institute
IAAI GloCha	International Association for the Advancement of Innovative Approaches to Global Challenges
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICCCAD	International Centre for Climate Change and Development
ICG	informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement
IGES	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
IGO	inter-governmental organization
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
IRI	International Research Institute for Climate and Society
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NDC	nationally determined contribution



NDC Partnership	Nationally Determined Contribution Partnership
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OHCR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
ONAMIAP	Organización Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas, Andinas, y Amazónicas del Perú
PATPA	Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SMEs	small and medium-sized enterprises
UCLG-Africa	United Cities and Local Governments of Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WECF	Women Engage for a Common Future
WGC	women and gender constituency
WFEO	World Federation of Engineering Organisations
YOUNGO	UNFCCC Youth Constituency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Hosted by the PCCB, and with the support of the Capacity-building subdivision of the UNFCCC, the 3rd Capacity-building Hub took place over the course of six thematic days from 3 to 10 November 2021 at COP 26 in Glasgow. This summary provides an overview of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub, including event statistics, the thematic days, recurring topics during discussions, and feedback received from organizers and participants.

STATISTICS

More than **4,700 participants** visited the 3rd Capacity-building Hub, both physically and virtually. The activities of the Hub were streamed online through both the COP 26 platform and YouTube.

In total, **38 organizations conducted 42 sessions**. The partners represented an incredible diversity of organizations, with larger proportions from **NGOs (43%), UN and affiliated organizations (21%), IGOs (10%), and research institutions (10%)**.

The sessions also represented a wide array of modalities. The majority were **moderated roundtable dialogues (45%), workshops and trainings (26%), lightning talks (7%), and storytelling (7%)**.

Through these modalities, more than **250 experts from over 180 institutions** shared their experiences, knowledge, and perspectives. Each of the six thematic days were led by one or two lead partners who ensured a coherent flow of discussion and activities.

Based on YouTube analytics, roughly three fourths of those who viewed the sessions online were women aged 18 to 34. Additionally, just over half of all resource people who participated in the 3rd Capacity-building Hub were women.

THEMATIC DAYS

The Steering Committee of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub planned six thematic days (listed below) together with their lead partners.

- 3 November 2021: **Capacity-building Day** | ICCCAD | highlighting the role of universities and local capacity-building institutions;
- 4 November 2021: **Finance & Technology Day** | SLYCAN Trust | highlighting innovations in access to climate-related finance and technology;
- 5 November 2021: **Adaptation & Resilience Day** | CLEAR Environmental and Digital

Storytellers | highlighting current methods and needs to adapt to climate change impacts;

- 8 November 2021: **UNFCCC Bodies, Entities & Processes Day** | UNFCCC | highlighting the work of different UNFCCC Bodies and formal processes in place that serve to meet climate change needs;
- 9 November 2021: **COP 26 Catalyst for Action Day** | Wilton Park | highlighting experiences and recommendations by the COP 26 Presidency's Catalyst and its partners; and
- 10 November 2021: **PCCB Focus Area Day** | UNFCCC | highlighting initiatives related to PCCB's annual focus area - "building capacity to facilitate coherent implementation of NDCs in the context of national development plans".

FOCUS OF DISCUSSIONS

Exploring the topic of climate-related capacity-building through various lenses, the outcomes of discussions in the 3rd Capacity-building Hub show considerable synergies and shared priorities across different sectors and actors. Comparing the highlights of discussions across different thematic days, the following list outlines several inter-related topics that had recurrently arisen in the discussions during the Hub:

- Inclusion of women, indigenous peoples, youth, multiple languages, and all traditionally marginalized voices is key to success;
- Locally owned, long-term, sustainable capacity-building is highly favourable to the traditional method of ad hoc, foreign-led, temporary initiatives;
- There are many innovative locally based groups and projects performing excellent work, and they should be further supported and amplified;
- Support for grassroots rather than top-down initiatives is far more sustainable and effective;
- More needs to be done to connect and coordinate all levels of stakeholders and ensure that their voices are heard, including local communities, policymakers, governments, NGOs, private enterprises, and civic groups;
- Networks and "networks of networks" play a critical role in connecting actors across all levels and enhancing capacities to meet climate-related challenges;
- New methods to meet the challenges of climate change need to be developed quickly and adopted widely, including using innovative technology, data collection, and financing methods;

- More must be done to bolster access to transparency, technology, human resources, finance, and data collection methods; and
- Traditional paradigms of North-South and even South-South relations need to change, for instance, to further emphasize South-North and regionally focused learning.

EVALUATION OF THE EVENT

The implementation of COP 26 occurred in the context of significant challenges due to the ongoing pandemic. COP 26 was the first COP to take place during the pandemic, and an entirely new online platform was commissioned by the UNFCCC specifically for enabling virtual participation. Within this virtual space, the 3rd Capacity-building Hub adhered to the rules and regulations of the conference. Throughout COP 26 and the 3rd Capacity-building Hub, several virtual participants and organizers noted difficulties with the platform, such as event listings not appearing as expected. Despite these challenges, participation in the 3rd Capacity-building Hub remained at high levels and the events were successful in reaching a wide audience.

As the 3rd Capacity-building Hub was a hybrid virtual and in-person event, feedback was sought from organizers and participants via online post-event surveys and direct communications. A summary of outcomes from the post-event surveys is provided in Chapter 2.

In brief, participants and organizers felt positively about their participation in the 3rd Capacity-building Hub and were satisfied with its outcomes. The following are some of the aspects highlighted by survey respondents.

Open comments reported generally positive feedback and satisfaction.

90% of audience members reported they “strongly agree” or “agree” that they were satisfied with the event session they attended.

100% of organizers reported they “strongly agree” or “agree” that they were satisfied with the implementation and outcomes of their session.

Several organizers and participants experienced significant difficulties with the online COP 26 platform, registration, and other pandemic-related restrictions.

Both participants and organizers have provided valuable inputs for the improvement of the Hub in its future iterations. The PCCB and the UNFCCC Capacity-building team will carefully consider all suggestions received when planning the future Capacity-building Hubs. Feedback and recommendations from this report and the collected surveys will inform the process of creating the concept note and plans for the 4th Capacity-building Hub to be held at COP 27.



INTRODUCTION

At the first meeting of the PCCB, held in May 2017, Parties and non-Party stakeholders suggested that the Committee provide a space for the participation of different actors in the capacity-building dialogue. In the following year, at the 7th Durban Forum on Capacity-building, held in May 2018, Parties and non-Party stakeholders reiterated the need for more time and space for discussions on matters related to capacity-building in order to exchange knowledge on case studies, success stories, lessons learned, and how to support capacity-building in developing countries.

Responding to these requests, the PCCB established the Capacity-building Hub at COP 24 in Katowice as a space of representation and collaboration for a wide array of stakeholders active in capacity-building. At the [1st Capacity-building Hub](#), over 130 experts from close to 90 institutions, networks, organizations, Parties, constituted bodies, and UNFCCC took part in over 40 events on topics related to climate-related capacity-building.

Built upon the outcomes of the first Hub, the [2nd Capacity-building Hub](#) at COP 25 succeeded in representing a rich diversity of voices, experiences, and topics relevant to the work of the PCCB on climate-related capacity-building. Over the course of seven thematic days, the PCCB hosted over 60 events with more than 260 experts and 210 institutions involved. The 2nd Capacity-building Hub was visited by over 1,200 participants onsite and reached an even wider audience online.

The success and significance of the Capacity-building Hubs were acknowledged by a wide array of actors during COP 25, placing capacity-building in the spotlight of the conference. As Parties reviewed the work of the PCCB and agreed on its extension at COP 25, they also decided for the Hub to become a mandated annual event. Building on the successful experience of previous years, the [3rd Capacity-building Hub](#) has continued to be a space for sharing experiences, solutions, and ideas that can enable greater climate action as the world gathers speed towards “a climate for a sustainable world”. More than 4,700 participants attended the 3rd



Capacity-building Hub in person at COP 26 in Glasgow or followed the sessions online. In total, more than 250 experts from approximately 190 institutions hosted 42 sessions over the course of six thematic days. The 3rd Capacity-building Hub achieved a great success in fostering accessibility to climate dialogues. The Hub effectively created a physical and virtual space for collaboration across diverse climate actors.

The present report provides an overview of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub, starting with the concept and organization of the Hub (Chapter 1), followed by lessons learned (Chapter 2), outcomes of the thematic days during COP 26 (Chapter 3), the way forward, and an appendix of key capacity-building tools, methodologies and other resources shared at the Hub.



CHAPTER 1: CONTEXT, CONCEPT, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 3RD CAPACITY- BUILDING HUB



CONTEXT AND CONCEPT

The decision regarding the modalities and organization of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub was made at the 4th PCCB meeting.¹ In this virtual meeting taking place from 22 to 25 June 2020, the PCCB discussed and endorsed a concept note that served as a guiding framework for the organization of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub at COP 26.² However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, COP 26 was postponed to 2021. The [Capacity-building Momentum for Climate Change](#) series at the [Climate Dialogues 2020](#) event was organized to replace the Hub in 2020.

In the following year's 5th PCCB meeting on 9 June 2021³, the PCCB reiterated its endorsement with the aim to host the 3rd Capacity-building Hub as a platform to showcase efforts made towards greater climate action in 2020 and 2021 through the lens of capacity-building. The 3rd Capacity-building Hub also aimed to inspire and empower stakeholders to pick up the pace and deliver results that have the capacity to bring out lasting impacts in the face of the unfolding climate crisis. At the 5th meeting, the PCCB agreed to:

- Organize the 3rd Capacity-building Hub over a series of thematic days, tentatively between 1 to 12 November;
- Incorporate cross-cutting issues into the organization and implementation of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub, including areas such as gender responsiveness, indigenous peoples' knowledge, youth, and human rights; and
- Launch an open call for expressions of interest from Party and non-Party stakeholders to suggest sessions and topics.

Following this decision, a call for expressions of interest was launched on 1 September 2021, and over 130 proposals were received by the end of the submission period on 15 September 2021. The submissions were carefully reviewed, assessed, and allocated to six thematic days. These thematic days were decided on by the PCCB in consultation with the Hub Steering Committee based on experience from past years and capacity-building issues and topics that were most prominent in 2020 and 2021.

The backbone of the Capacity-building Hub is formed of effective partnerships, interdisciplinary approaches to climate-related capacity-building, and inclusiveness in knowledge-sharing. In these respects, the organization and implementation of the Hub were guided by more than 10 consultations with partners. Nine of the 42 sessions throughout the 3rd Capacity-building Hub were

¹ The summary report of the meeting is accessible [online](#).

² The concept note for the 3rd Capacity-building Hub is available [here](#), and the background note is available [here](#).

³ The summary report of the meeting is available [here](#).



hosted by a collaboration of two organizations or groups, and one of the thematic days with external lead partners was hosted by a collaborative effort of two organizations. In addition, different means of communication were utilized to broaden the reach of the Hub, including the [3rd Capacity-building Hub website](#), [PCCB's YouTube channel](#), [PCCB's Facebook page](#), the [PCCB Network website](#) and newsletters, email mailing lists, and through partner channels on social media. The newly established [UN Climate Change Capacity-building LinkedIn group](#) for capacity-building partners was also utilized to help amplify outreach efforts.

IMPLEMENTATION

The preparation and implementation of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub began in August 2021 and lasted until November 2021. Encompassing a series of interlinked steps, the 3rd Capacity-building Hub was a collective effort of over 40 organizing partners, including six lead partners. The remainder of this chapter highlights some of the actions undertaken for the successful implementation of this event.

MAINSTREAMING CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

The PCCB focused on mainstreaming four cross-cutting issues – gender responsiveness, indigenous peoples' knowledge, youth voices, and human rights – across the programme of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub. To this end, the PCCB invited four external experts on cross-cutting issues to join the Steering Committee of the Hub, alongside the four leads of the PCCB working groups and UNFCCC Secretariat staff members. As recommended to the PCCB, the Steering Committee of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub advised and guided all organizers to mainstream cross-cutting issues in their discussions.

The PCCB would like to express its deep thanks to the four cross-cutting issues experts who assisted with the implementation of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub:

- **Gender responsiveness** | Anne Barre, Coordinator Gender & Climate Policy, Strategic Partnerships, WECF, WGC
- **Human rights** | Amanda Kron, Associate Expert on Climate Change and Environment, OHCHR
- **Indigenous peoples' knowledge** | Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim, Co-chair, FWG of the LCIPP
- **Youth** | Timothy Damon, Founder & President, GYDI



Further, together with the Steering Committee, the PCCB created a document⁴ to assist organizers in mainstreaming cross-cutting issues as they developed their sessions. These guidelines included aspects such as briefing speakers on integrating cross-cutting issues into discussions or the importance of including speakers and resource people from diverse backgrounds. The expression of interest included an open question regarding how cross-cutting issues would be integrated into the session and one question asking which cross-cutting issue would be a focus.

EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

Aiming to represent a rich diversity of stakeholders, experiences, and topics relevant to the work of the PCCB on climate-related capacity-building, the Committee launched an open call for expressions of interest, which was followed by a multi-criteria assessment. The proposals were first assessed against their internal consistency, experiences on capacity-building and linkages with the PCCB's work, and cross-cutting issues. Initial screening included the additional category of cross-cutting issues to ensure increased integration of historically marginalized voices in the sessions. The proposals were then assessed against several criteria concerning gender balance, innovation in proposed approaches and methodology, and regional, institutional and sectorial balance.

Submissions were allotted points for each category based on evaluation, and a threshold of 15 points was determined to be the cut-off point for successful proposals. In total, 40 of 136 proposals were selected.⁵ Given the high number of quality proposals and limited slots, the Steering Committee suggested to merge some proposals with similar objectives into combined sessions. In consultation with the Steering Committee and organizers, the lead partners for each thematic day finalized the agendas and the narratives of the different days.

DISSEMINATING INFORMATION

The [official website](#) of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub hosted all information pertaining to the Hub and was updated throughout the process. Dedicated webpages were created for each thematic day where users could access the latest updates regarding the agenda, speakers, and the schedule of the day.

Where needed, other online channels, including the [UNFCCC's official Newsroom](#) and [LinkedIn](#), the [PCCB Facebook](#) page, the UN Climate Change Capacity-building

⁴ Please find the document [here](#).

⁵ One organizer was unable to participate and dropped out shortly after acceptance, and 10 organizers created joint sessions, thereby reducing the number of slots by a total of six. Additionally, Wilton Park hosted eight of the 42 sessions outside of the expression of interest process.



[LinkedIn](#) group, PCCB and PCCB Network mailing lists, the PCCB Network Newsletter, and other platforms were utilized to boost the reach of the updates. For instance, the announcement of the open call for expressions of interest was promoted via various digital channels with a reach of over 700,000 users. During the COP, the hashtag #CB_Hub and other similar hashtags were used 90 times to highlight the activities of the Hub on Facebook and LinkedIn.

PANDEMIC MODALITIES

COP 26 was the first COP to be held since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, new modalities of participation had to be developed in order for the COP to enable effective participation. Therefore, the UNFCCC developed an online platform specifically for the purposes of COP 26 virtual participation. Due to some reported challenges with the platform, and to ensure the broadest access possible, the PCCB and Steering Committee also made a separate [livestream](#) of each session available on each event web page and on the [PCCB's YouTube channel](#). In addition, a video summary of each thematic day was provided and shared on the webpage shortly after the conclusion of the events, along with the presentations, concept notes, videos and other materials used in each session.



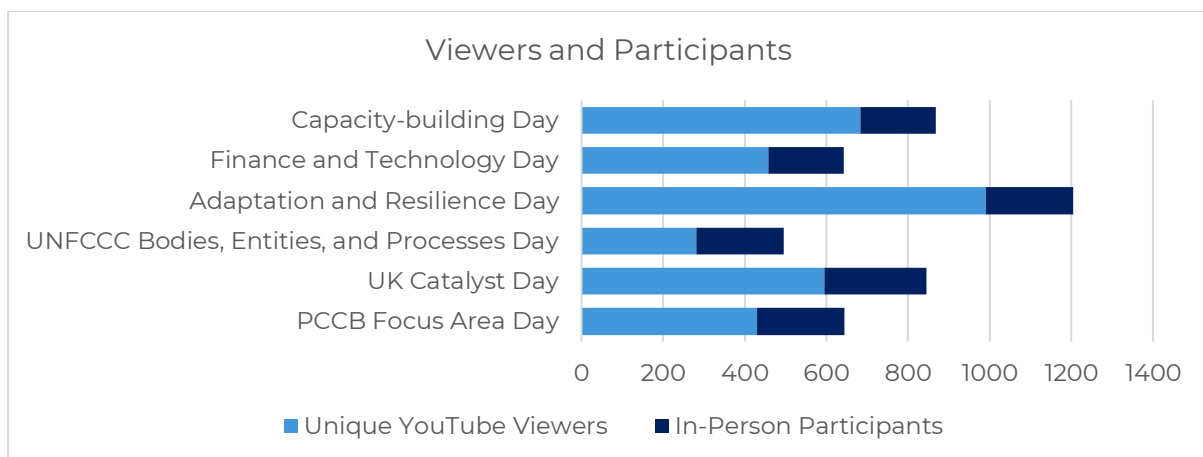
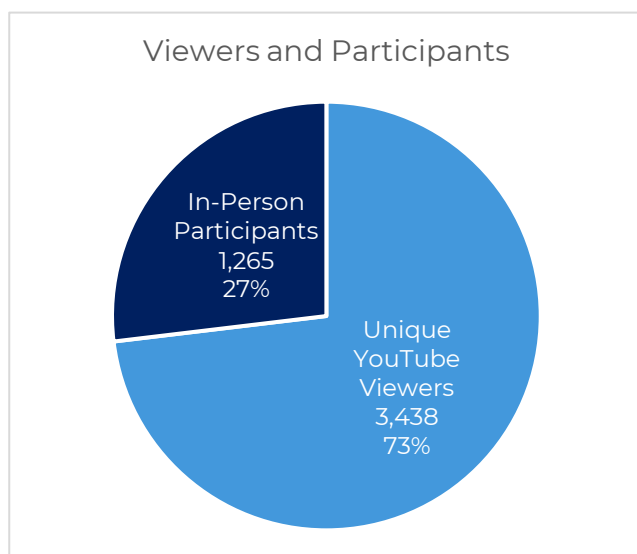
CHAPTER 2: THE 3RD CAPACITY-BUILDING HUB “IN A NUTSHELL”

NUMBERS AND ACTORS

Over the course of six thematic days, more than **4,700 participants** visited the 3rd Capacity-building Hub. During COP 26, due to the newly available online platform and the YouTube livestreams of the events, more viewers and participants than ever before were able to experience the sessions.

VIEWERS AND PARTICIPANTS

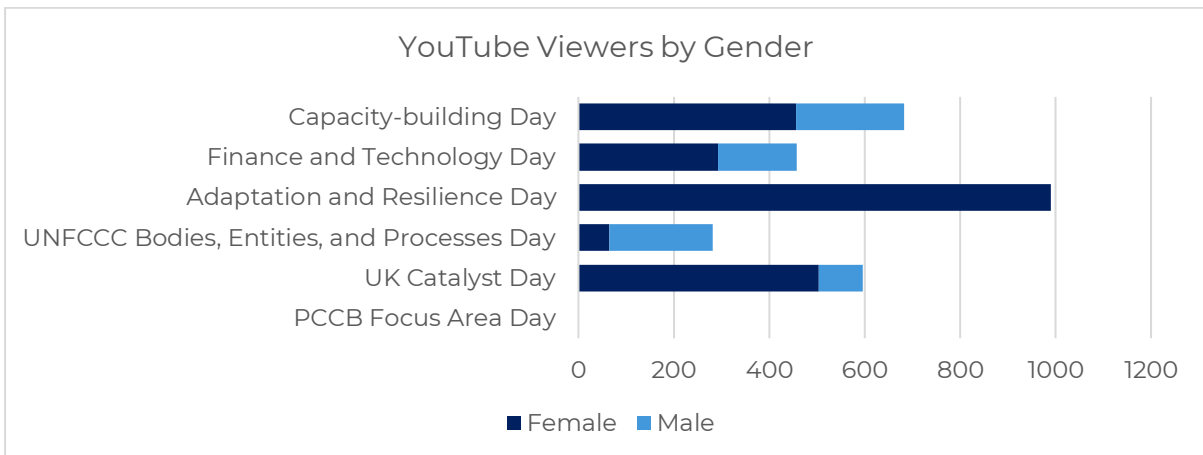
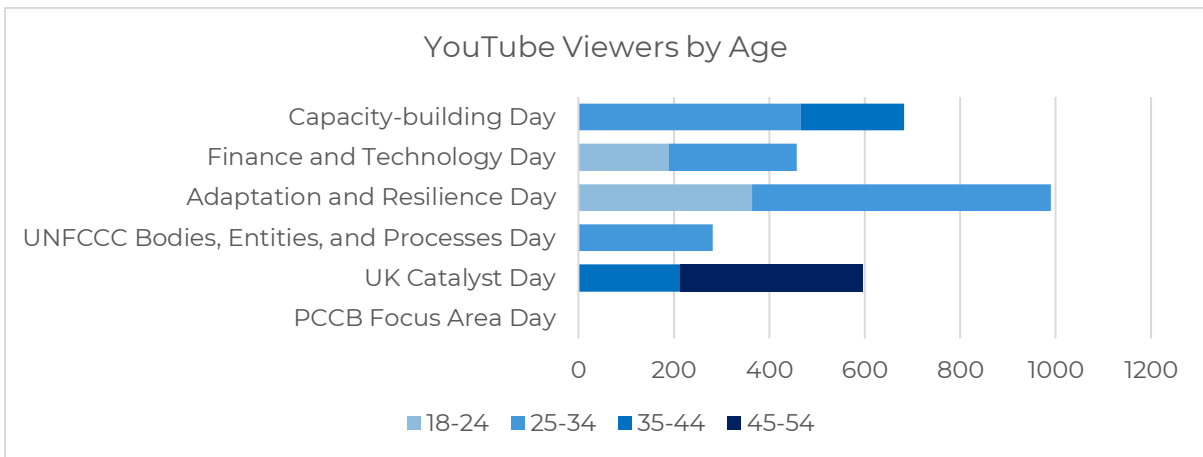
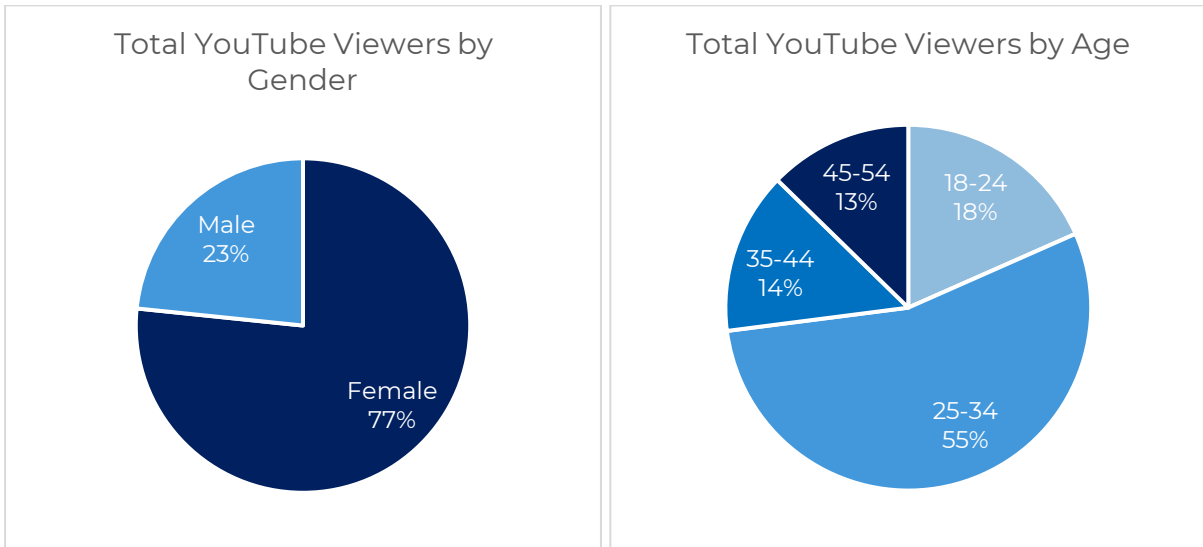
In total, more than **1,200 participants** attended the sessions **in person**, and more than **3,400 viewed** the session through the **livestream**. Despite having a maximum capacity of 30 people in the Hub's space and significant social distancing rules in place throughout the COP 26 venue, a similar number of in-person audience members attended the Hub as compared to prior years. Further, the availability of the livestream enabled the reach of the sessions to grow significantly, almost quadrupling viewership. For unknown reasons, online participation varied greatly depending on the thematic day.



Although further information on in-person attendees is not available, YouTube analytics offers information on gender and age groups of viewers, collected through self-reported information from user logins and cookie data. Based on this data, roughly three fourths of viewers were female and aged 18 to 34. Note that data was not available for PCCB Focus Area Day, and analytics reported 100% female viewership for one day, suggesting that the exactness of this data is not certain, but rather provides a broad picture. It is also important to note that

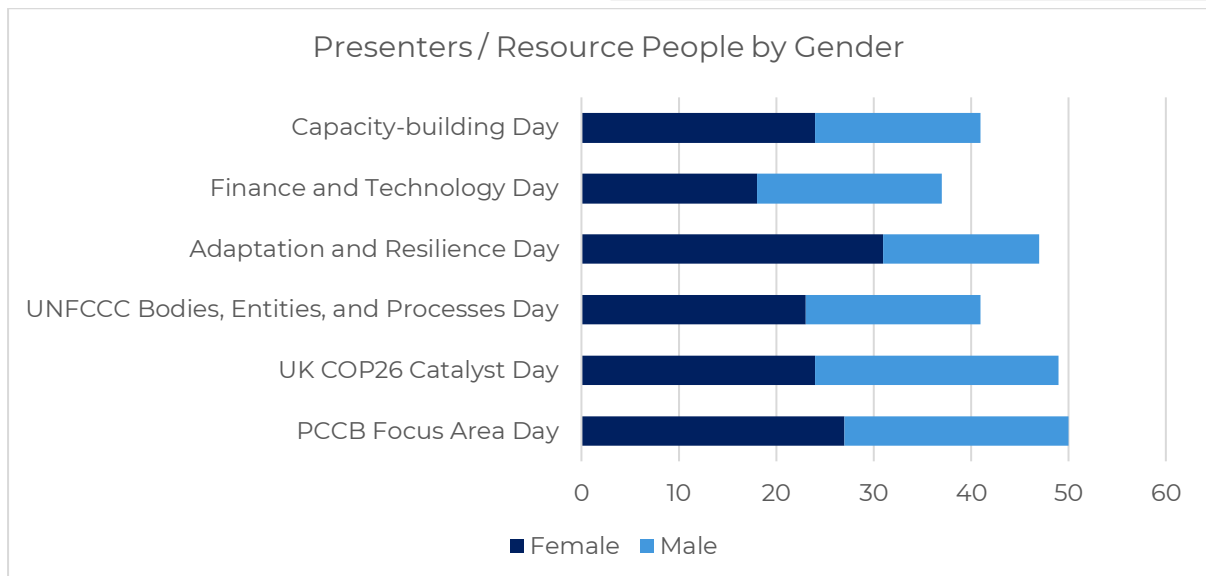
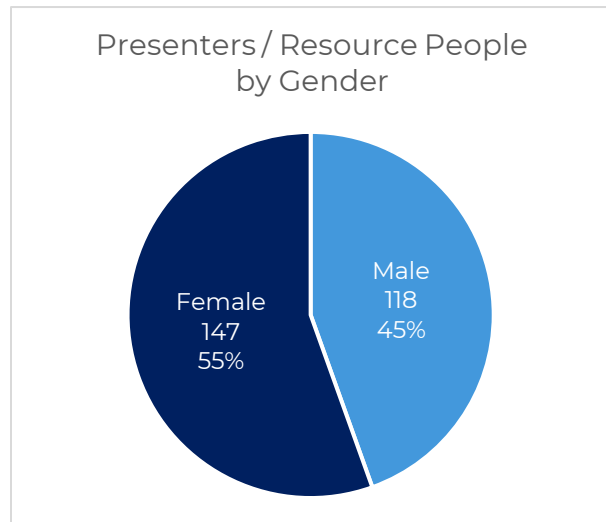
YouTube data on gender is self-reported and gender-binary. This data therefore provides valuable insight, but with limitations that should be considered.

Below is a more detailed picture of the breakdown of participants and viewers.

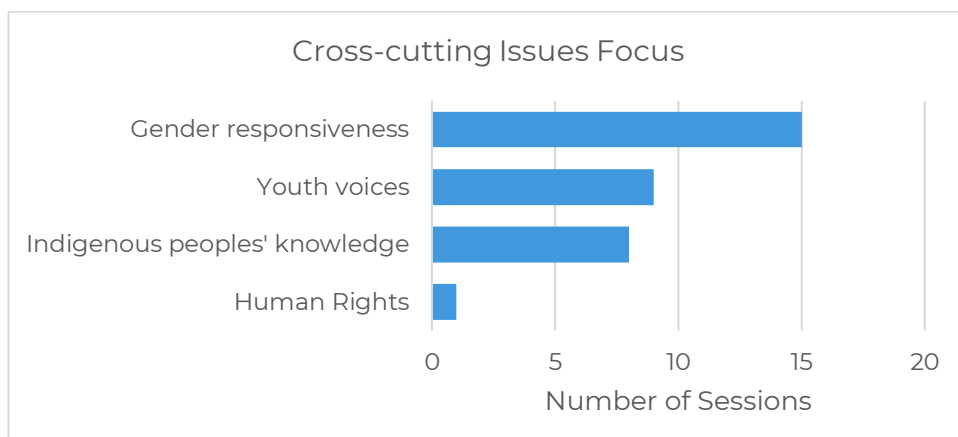


PRESENTERS AND RESOURCE PEOPLE

In total, **265 presenters and resource people** participated as speakers, panellists, and/or experts throughout the 3rd Capacity-building Hub. A slight majority were female overall and throughout each thematic day. Please note that, although the expression of interest and registration processes included several gender categories, respondents chose to only report binary gender data.



Through the expression of interest process, applicants were asked to specify which cross-cutting issue their session would mainstream. Below are the details of the responses, with most organizations focusing on gender responsiveness. Please note that this information does not include data from the Catalyst Day sessions.



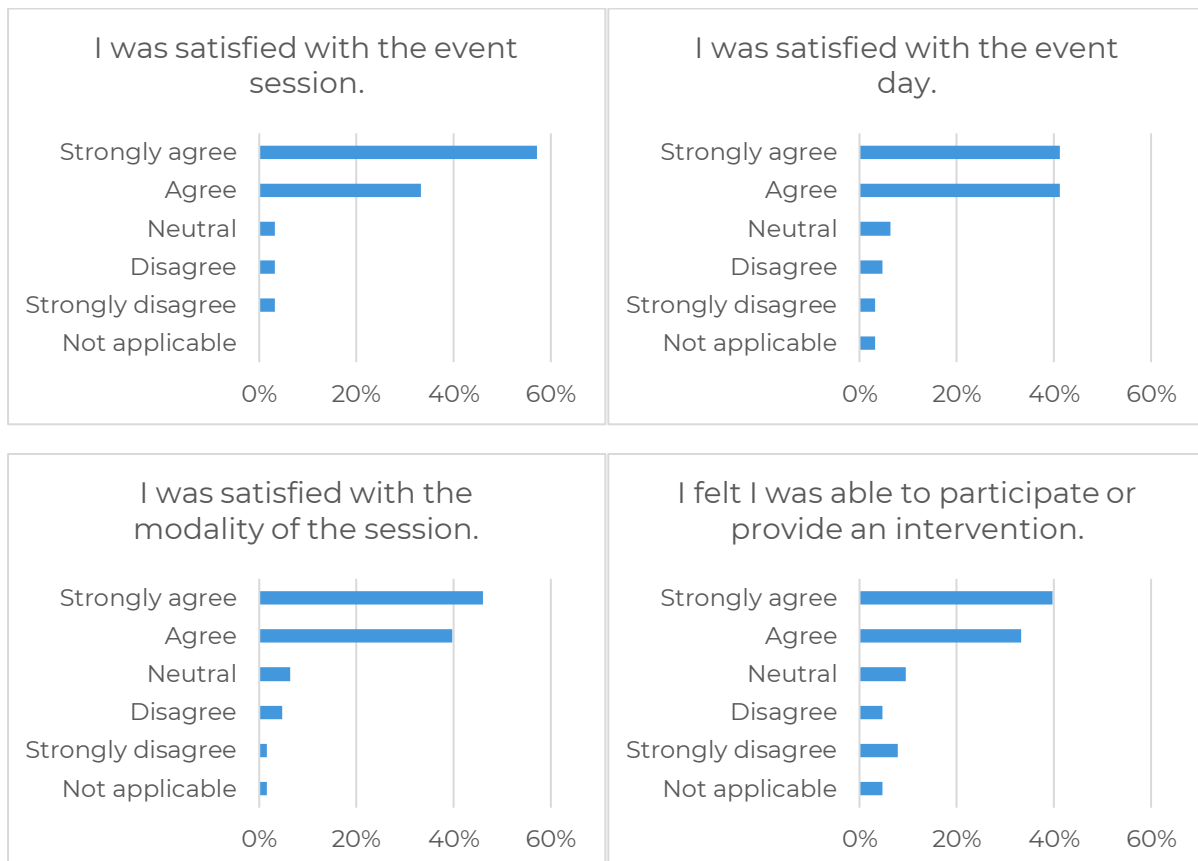
FEEDBACK AND EVALUATIONS

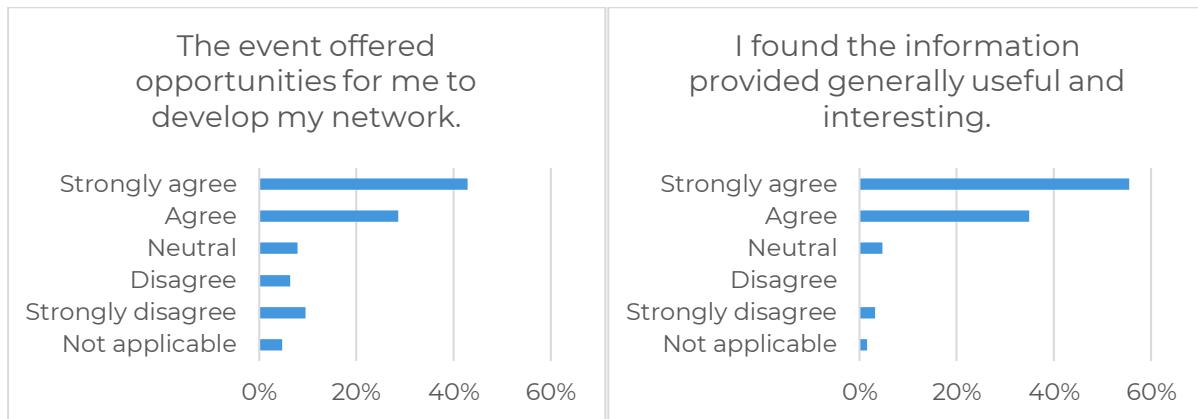
The Capacity-building Hub is a continuous process of co-learning, and an evolving platform for the exchange and co-creation of knowledge. It is established to provide a platform for the exchange of knowledge, innovative collaborations, and forward-looking dialogues within the capacity-building community. The PCCB recognizes the importance of active learning and continuous refinement in the development of the Capacity-building Hub.

By enabling feedback-seeking mechanisms, the PCCB aims to ensure that the Hub is a fit-for-purpose platform that serves the mandate of the PCCB, while staying relevant and responsive to the needs of the capacity-building community. In this regard, feedback was sought from organizers and participants of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub via online post-event surveys and direct communications, both online and on-site.

AUDIENCE FEEDBACK

Shortly after COP 26, a brief online survey was sent to both online and in-person audience members. Questions asked related to general satisfaction and participation perceptions. In total, 63 people answered the survey, and the results can be seen in more detail below.





Overall, it is clear that attendees were very satisfied with the 3rd Capacity-building Hub, with most selecting “strongly agree” or “agree” for each question. Two areas in particular had slightly fewer positive responses: ability to participate and opportunities for networking.

Further information provided through the open comment section of the survey highlighted that participants would have liked more time to ask questions or engage in open discussion and networking with others.

The following outlines the main points of the open comments:

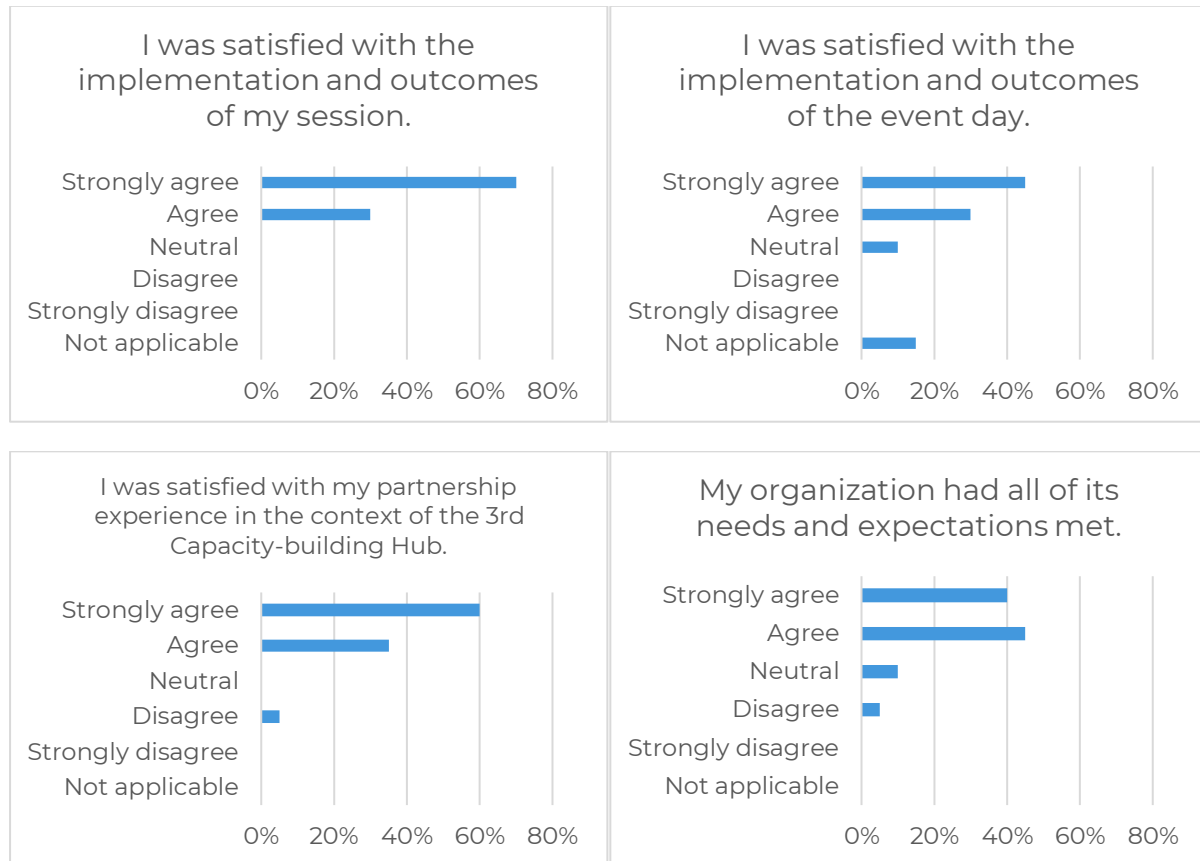
- Generally very positive feedback;
- Would have liked more time for discussions and questions;
- Would have liked more opportunities to engage online;
- Space limitations were difficult; and
- Difficulties with the online system.

The COVID-19 pandemic measures in place throughout COP 26 created several limitations pertaining to the time available for discussions, tools and methods for interactive online engagement, and access to the Hub room. For instance, each session was required to have a 15-minute break before another session for sanitization of the Hub venue (as per the social distancing rules of the venue and the conference). There were also significant limitations on entry to the conference venue, which made entry highly time-consuming, and there were maximum occupancy limitations for each room and space. Finally, the online COP 26 platform had to be built from the ground up within relatively short notice, and there were several issues involved for all stakeholders at COP 26 with regards to registration and access to individual sessions.

The PCCB takes audience and participant feedback into careful consideration each year when planning the next Capacity-building Hub. This feedback will be incorporated into any updates for the concept note and modalities in 2022.

ORGANIZER FEEDBACK

Like the audience, organizers were provided with a brief online survey shortly after COP 26 to provide feedback. The focal point contacts for each organization were provided with the survey and asked to provide responses on behalf of their organization. Details can be found in the following charts.



In general, responses were highly positive, like with audience members. Most respondents selected “strongly agree” or “agree” when asked about their general satisfaction with the 3rd Capacity-building Hub. However, more organizers indicated “agree” rather than “strongly agree” when compared to audience members, especially for the final question regarding needs and expectations.

Further review of the open comments provided highlights that this is likely due to the difficulties associated with accessing and using the online COP 26 platform, as many organizers faced significant challenges with the registration process and in accessing their particular session online. Other open comments reported a generally positive experience.

The PCCB will continue to seek feedback, analyse, and reflect on the outcomes of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub. Suggestions and inputs are welcome from all members of the capacity-building community.



CHAPTER 3: FINDINGS FROM THE THEMATIC DAYS



3rd CAPACITY- BUILDING HUB

3rd Capacity-building Hub

3-10 November 2021

Programme

Capacity-building Day

Wednesday, 3rd November



SLYCAN TRUST



Finance & Technology Day

Thursday, 4th November

Adaptation & Resilience Day

Friday, 5th November



UNFCCC Bodies, Entities, & Processes Day

Monday, 8th November

COP26 Catalyst for Climate Action Day

Tuesday, 9th November



PCCB Focus Area Day

Wednesday, 10th November

CAPACITY-BUILDING DAY



9:00-10:00	Opening of the Capacity-building Hub ICCCAD and PCCB
10:15-11:45	Role of Universities in Building Long-term Climate Capacities ICCCAD
12:00-13:00	Climate Storytellers: Building Capacity to Tell Your Most Powerful Story for Climate Action CLEAR Environmental and Digital Storytellers
14:00-15:00	Testing the Theory: Building Capacity for Vertical Integration of Adaptation NAP Global Network and IISD
15:15-16:15	Knowledge to Action: Bridging the Science, Research, Policy & Practice Gap IRI and CDKN
16:30-17:30	The Climate Classroom @ COP 26: Thinking, Talking, Acting Climate UNITAR
17:45-18:45	Leading the Future: Empowering Vulnerable Youth Through Green Jobs Hennepin County Government
19:00-19:30	Wrap-up: Capacity-building Day ICCCAD



CAPACITY-BUILDING DAY

Wednesday, 3 November 2021

[Event's webpage](#)

Led by



United Nations Climate Change
Paris Committee on Capacity-building



Co-organized by



CLEAR Environmental



COLUMBIA CLIMATE SCHOOL
INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE
FOR CLIMATE AND SOCIETY



Climate & Development
Knowledge Network



This project is undertaken with the financial support of
Ce projet a été réalisé avec l'appui financier de :

Canada



UN CC:Learn
The One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership

6	185+	683	38	27
Sessions	In-Person Participants	Online Viewers	Experts	Institutions

CONTEXT AND PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

Following the legacy that started at COP 24, the Capacity-building Hub at COP 26 once again included the [Capacity-building Day](#) as the opening day of the Hub. The Day was organized by non-state actors and led by ICCAD. The Capacity-building Day has been and will continue to be a platform that brings together different stakeholders to shed light on innovative solutions, inclusive processes, effective actions, and potential pathways for higher ambitions in the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

As efforts to implement the Paris Agreement move forward, it is crucial to consider how the existing capacity-building patterns can be reshaped so that funding earmarked for capacity-building does not constitute disparate expenditures without lasting effect, but rather investments that build local capacities for decades and generations to come. In this regard, the Capacity-building Day at the



3rd Capacity-building Hub had a focus on exploring and explicating the role of universities, research institutes, and experts on traditional and indigenous knowledge in contributing to the sustainability of capacity-building efforts. The discussions during the Capacity-building Day focused on how successful initiatives could be scaled up and replicated in order to build a lasting impact of capacity-building efforts. The thematic day aimed to connect the capacities required by developing countries with available resources and to help colleagues network and find synergies in their work.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DISCUSSIONS

Through different modalities, the Capacity-building Day provided a platform for stakeholders to share knowledge and exchange experiences on a variety of topics surrounding climate-related capacity-building. The following provides a glimpse into some highlights of the discussions.

[ICCCAD](#) | *Role of Universities in Building Long-term Climate Capacities*

The session focused on identifying the capacity-building needs and gaps in climate-vulnerable countries, and the role of universities in bridging them. Further, the session stressed the importance of valuing climate-related knowledge of the Global South and adapting current strategies to increase inclusiveness and enhance partnerships between researchers and practitioners.

[CLEAR Environmental](#) and [Digital Storytellers](#) | *Climate Storytellers: Building Capacity to Tell Your Most Powerful Story for Climate Action*

This session provided a platform to learn from storytellers across the world about how to find, edit, and share powerful climate stories by creating a common platform where activists, policymakers, scientists, and storytellers can collaborate. The session highlighted how storytelling can act as an instrument to give a voice to the communities that are the most vulnerable to climate change and the least able to raise their issues to a global audience and policymakers.



NAP Global Network and IISD | *Testing the Theory: Building Capacity for Vertical Integration of Adaptation*

The focus of this session was vertical integration, the process of creating intentional and strategic linkages between national and sub-national adaptation planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluation. The session identified one of the most significant challenges in the context of vertical integration as the lack of communication between local and central governments within the developing world when creating NAPs. Specifically, resources are not being distributed among all tiers of governments in a way that allows for sufficient capacity at the local level to meet the needs of climate-related challenges.

IRI and the **ODI** of the **CDKN** | *Knowledge to Action: Bridging the Science, Research, Policy and Practice Gap*

Experts from these organizations discussed the use, limitations, and needs for climate information from decision-makers and policymakers by introducing the concept of Academies of Climate Services to promote interdisciplinary dialogue and capacity-building among scientists, practitioners, and policymakers in the Global South. The session also emphasized the importance of the scientific community in bridging the gap between policymakers and academia by producing innovative knowledge products to accelerate adaptation and mitigation activities at the national and sub-national levels.

UNITAR | *The Climate Classroom at COP 26: Thinking, Talking, Acting Climate*

This session demonstrated the transformational role played by climate change education and training, seeking to foster participants' knowledge and skills in climate literacy so that delegates, professionals, and other interested participants can follow and contribute to climate discussions. The session highlighted the role of media in disseminating information related to climate change, in addition to the currently uneven distribution of information due to challenges relating to the often overwhelming amount and variety of media.

Hennepin County Government | *Leading the Future: Empowering Vulnerable Youth through Green Jobs*

Speakers from this session presented a model that builds capacity across youth from historically underserved communities as a part of promoting and disseminating successful tools and methodologies for capacity-building. The session explored the important role of community-based projects in empowering youth while preparing them for the future of green jobs.



COMMON THEMES

Throughout the six sessions of Capacity-building Day, several common themes arose, including:

- There is still a need to develop better, more partner-like relations between regions, particularly between the Global North and South and between developed and developing countries;
- Local communities play a critical role in meeting climate challenges, and the work they are currently implementing must be further emphasized and supported;
- Youth, indigenous peoples, women, and all other voices who have been historically marginalized must be fully and meaningfully included if we are to realistically meet the goals of the Paris Agreement; and
- Many innovative practices are underway in an effort to meet climate challenges, utilizing technology and creative approaches, and these should be further supported and emphasized around the world.

FINANCE & TECHNOLOGY DAY



9:00-10:00	Deploying Global Youth Capacity in UN Organisations and Engineering for SDG 13 WFEO
10:15-11:15	Establishing a “Marketplace” for CB/ACE: Leveraging Private and Other Sources to Close the Finance Gap GYDI
11:30-12:30	Tools and Methodologies to Implement Sustainable Energy Systems in Cities, Districts and Buildings UNEP-DTU
13:30-14:30	Scaling Up Capacities and Support for Climate and Disaster Risk Finance for Resilient Livelihoods and Societies SLYCAN Trust
14:45-15:45	Role of Earth Observation Data and Tools for Improving Flows of Climate Finance: Experiences from Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu The Commonwealth Secretariat
16:00-17:00	Capacity-building in Energy Planning and its Application for Addressing Climate Change Mitigation Targets IAEA
17:15-17:45	Wrap-up: Finance and Technology Day SLYCAN Trust



FINANCE & TECHNOLOGY DAY

Thursday, 4 November 2021

[Event's webpage](#)

Led by



United Nations Climate Change
Paris Committee on Capacity-building

SLYCAN TRUST

Co-organized by



6	185+	458	36	29
Sessions	In-Person Participants	Online Viewers	Experts	Institutions

CONTEXT AND PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

Article 11 of the Paris Agreement makes specific reference to the need for capacity-building under the Agreement to facilitate development, dissemination, and deployment of technology, as well as access to climate finance. This includes the capacity to identify baselines and vulnerabilities, produce proposals for major climate funds, mobilize funding from different sources, leverage opportunities for technology and data transfer, and utilize existing finance for climate action and resilience. The **Finance & Technology Day** provided a platform for capacity-building stakeholders to showcase experiences, good practices, tools and methodologies, and lessons learned with regard to building the capacity of countries and relevant actors to meet these needs.

The sessions approached the finance-technology-capacity nexus from different perspectives but converged around common themes. A range of distinguished panellists and speakers outlined aspects of building, enhancing, and sustaining national capacities and local expertise on climate finance, data, and technology. The sessions focused on capacity-building related to public and private finance, including climate and disaster risk finance and transfer, and addressed capacity



needs related to technology, data, and infrastructure, such as earth observation tools, energy system assessments, or smart city design.

HIGHLIGHTS OF DISCUSSIONS

Throughout the six sessions of the Finance and Technology Day, a range of experts from diverse backgrounds shared their experiences and knowledge regarding climate-related capacity-building. Speakers highlighted current initiatives, existing gaps and needs, and promising opportunities moving forward, as outlined in the following brief summaries.

[**WFEO** | *Deploying Global Youth Capacity in UN Organisations and Engineering for SDG 13*](#)

This session covered the work of the Global Young Engineers working group on SDG 13 and introduced the [Joint Statement](#) and the GYCN Position Paper. The session highlighted the crucial role that young engineers and the engineering community play in confronting issues posed by climate change, as well as the need for capacity-building of youth and funding for youth-led projects.

[**GYDI** | *Establishing a 'Marketplace' for CB/ACE: Leveraging Private and Other Sources to Close the Finance Gap*](#)

The session highlighted the importance of funding for youth in order to transform their ideas into concrete actions. The session also explored the way in which the proposed CB/ACE marketplace aims to solve this problem by presenting youth projects and initiatives and connecting them to interested stakeholders.

[**UNEP-DTU Partnership** | *Tools and Methodologies to Implement Sustainable Energy Systems in Cities, Districts and Buildings*](#)

The session focused on sustainable energy systems that can be implemented to decarbonize and contribute to long-term carbon-neutral targets in cities or regions. The session also highlighted the topic of “Advanced Building Energy Efficiency and its Application” through the work of the German Energy Agency.

[**SLYCAN Trust** | *Scaling Up Capacities and Support for Climate and Disaster Risk Finance for Resilient Livelihoods and Societies*](#)

Speakers from this session highlighted the need for sufficient data for developing evidence-based action, supported by sufficient technology and finance to help people address climate risks. The session also highlighted the value of earth observations and how data and technology can assist with disaster risk financing.



The Commonwealth Secretariat | *The Role of Earth Observation Data and Tools for Improving Flows of Climate Finance: Experiences from Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu*

This session focused on earth observation data as an innovative resource that can support justification for finance proposals. It further highlighted the CommonSensing project implemented in the Pacific Islands of Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu as a platform aiming to build disaster resilience, enhance food security, and support climate finance applications.

IAEA | *Capacity-Building in Energy Planning and its Application for Addressing Climate Change Mitigation Targets*

This session's speakers covered how the IAEA provides capacity-building support in energy planning to countries to help them independently develop their sustainable energy strategies. The session showcased lessons learned by the IAEA over decades of providing capacity-building services and case studies of how IAEA has supported energy planning in Nicaragua and Colombia.

COMMON THEMES

Several key themes arose across all sessions, including:

- There are many innovative platforms recently released using technology to collect and share information, which can be used to increase transparency, inform policy choices and advocacy, or to make stronger appeals for funding;
- There are many initiatives to provide direct capacity-building assistance to all types actors, whether to provide technical assistance, consulting, analytical tools, or training;
- There is currently a significant resource gap in finance and technology for climate-related capacity-building, especially for developing countries and those most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change;
- There is a significant lack of coordination among actors with overlapping goals, such as international mechanisms, NGOs, local and national-level planners, and especially developing countries;
- Young people are actively engaged in finance and technology capacity-building, and will continue to play a critical role in the future. However, they are excluded from many aspects of capacity-building and mostly engage on a volunteer basis, which needs to change if they are to be meaningfully and sustainably involved in ongoing efforts.

ADAPTATION & RESILIENCE DAY

9:00-10:00	Capacity-building Needs for Enabling Resilience for All: Key Outcomes of APAN Forum UNEP
10:15-11:15	No Climate Justice Without Gender Justice CARE International
11:30-12:30	Learning Café on Communicating Indigenous and Ancestral Knowledge for Climate Actions in Amazonia, Andes and Hindu-Kush Himalaya ONAMIAP and IGES
13:30-14:30	Climate Storytellers Collective: Building Communication Capacity Using Your Story to Motivate Climate Action CLEAR Environmental and Digital Storytellers
14:45-15:45	Joining Efforts and Cooperating to Promote an Enabling Environment for Capacity-building in Local Africa Climate Action UCLG-Africa
16:00-17:00	Using Participatory Approaches to Design Robust, Community-led Climate Action Abt Associates and Global Ecovillage Network
17:15-18:15	From Micro to Macro: Creating an Ecosystem of Actionable Knowledge Sustory
18:30-19:00	Wrap-up: Adaptation and Resilience Day CLEAR Environmental and Digital Storytellers





ADAPTATION & RESILIENCE DAY

Friday, 6 December 2019

[Event's webpage](#)

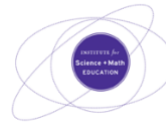
Led by



United Nations Climate Change
Paris Committee on Capacity-building



CLEAR Environmental



Digital Storytellers

Co-organized by



ICIMOD

HUC
Himalayan University Consortium



7	215+	990	48	36
Sessions	In-Person Participants	Online Viewers	Experts	Institutions

CONTEXT AND PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

The COVID-19 pandemic has not only exemplified the complexity and interconnectivity of risks, but also exacerbated existing vulnerabilities. This has further underlined the need for greater attention to building capacities for coherent and coordinated approaches for adaptation and resilience building. Calls for transformative adaptation to climate change require attention to the type of capacity-building that can support it.

The **Adaptation and Resilience Day**, therefore, provided a space to showcase experience, good practices, tools and methodologies, and lessons learned with regard to building capacities to implement activities focused on climate



adaptation and resilient development pathways. The day's sessions included a wide range of partners, from UN organizations, to government representatives, to indigenous and women's groups.

HIGHLIGHTS OF DISCUSSIONS

The Adaptation and Resilience Day provided examples of climate empowerment, adaptation, and resilience work from collaborations around the planet. The following are brief summaries of the key insights from each session.

[UNEP](#) | *Capacity-building Needs for Enabling Resilience for All: Key Outcomes of APAN Forum*

Presenters shared the outcomes of the APAN Forum and highlighted the AP-PLAT. The session further highlighted the need to raise ambitions for adaptation efforts and that partnerships are key to ensuring effective outcomes.

[CARE International](#) | *No Climate Justice Without Gender Justice*

This session showcased a toolkit of resources to prioritize working through a gender lens. The session also underscored the importance of addressing gender equality and justice in climate adaptation efforts and emphasized the need for financing in this area.

[ONAMIAP](#) and the [IGES](#) | *Learning Café on Communicating Indigenous and Ancestral Knowledge for Climate Actions in Amazonia, Andes and Hindu-Kush Himalaya*

The presenters highlighted their work across local contexts to share indigenous knowledge, experiences, and climate-related organizing that is currently underway. In particular, speakers from various indigenous communities shared challenges faced within a national context, particular changes to the environment observed, and how communities have been using traditional knowledge to adapt to these changes.

[CLEAR Environmental](#) and [Digital Storytellers](#) | *Climate Storytellers Collective: Building Communication Capacity Using Your Story to Motivate Climate Action*

The presenters shared their collaborative efforts across the globe in supporting actors to share their work in ways that also help to name policy demands and mobilize resources towards their efforts. The session highlighted examples of climate storytellers around the world and the challenges they have approached with storytelling methods.



UCLG-Africa | *Joining Efforts and Cooperating to Promote an Enabling Environment for Capacity-building in Local Africa Climate Action*

This session showcased work of elected officials in the African region. The session also highlighted the importance of including local territories and actors in adapting to climate change, especially through empowering women's voices in Africa.

Abt Associates and **GEN** | *Using Participatory Approaches to Design Robust, Community-led Climate Action*

Presenters from this session showcased capacity-building across a network of five regional networks – called the GEN – to foster equitable and actionable community adaptation and share learning across the networks. The presenters emphasized that community-led approaches and the use of data are central to achieving adaptation goals.

Sustory — Sustainability Story | *From Micro to Macro: Creating an Ecosystem of Actionable Knowledge*

The session shared a storytelling effort that seeks to foster innovative actions that are supported through and across micro-learning efforts that include indigenous-led knowledge. The session showed how contextualization of climate adaptation must help people to feel a natural need to act with regard to these issues.

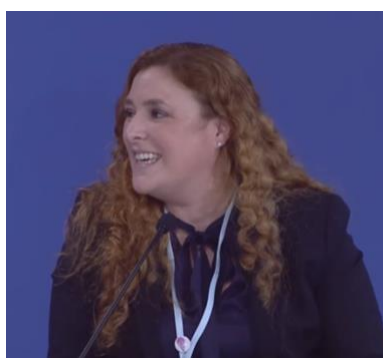
COMMON THEMES

Several themes emerged among these sessions, including:

- Intersectional issues of equity are a focal way in which participants shift power dynamics and lift voices of those most marginalized;
- Indigenous and traditional knowledge are integral to the design, planning, and implementation of climate adaptation and resilience strategies and pathways. Indigenous knowledge is prevalent across multiple projects and should be further highlighted;
- “Networks of networks” provide for intersectional and transdisciplinary collaborations in ways that leverage resources across regions to foster timely adaptation and build resilience efforts; and
- Building action-oriented relationships between those who are generating knowledge, lifting voices, and incorporating these voices into written policy statements for enacting change is critical to success.

UNFCCC BODIES, ENTITIES, & PROCESSES DAY

9:00-10:00	Rethinking and Reorganizing Action for Climate Empowerment (Focus on Africa and Youth) IAAI GloCha
10:15-11:15	Are SMEs Ready for Climate Action? Sharing Global Experiences on Capacity-building UNFCCC
11:30-12:30	Technical Session on Coherence and Coordination of Capacity-building PCCB
13:30-14:30	Strengthening Youth Capacity for Transformation: Launch of the AGYLE Call for Interest UNFCCC
14:45-15:45	Youth in Capacity-building: An Intergenerational Conversation With YOUNGO YOUNGO
16:00-17:00	Strengthening Gender Sensitivity in Adaptation Under the Convention and the Paris Agreement PCCB and Adaptation Committee
17:15-17:45	Presentation on the Current Status of the PCCB Toolkit PCCB
17:45-18:15	Wrap-up: UNFCCC Bodies, Entities, and Processes Day UNFCCC and PCCB





UNFCCC BODIES, ENTITIES, & PROCESSES DAY

Monday, 8 November 2021

[Event's webpage](#)

Led by



United Nations Climate Change
Paris Committee on Capacity-building

Co-organized by



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

7	215+	281	43	29
Sessions	In-Person Participants	Online Viewers	Experts	Institutions

CONTEXT AND PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

Climate-related capacity-building must be approached in a more systematic and coherent manner to ensure that capacity-building initiatives are targeted, consistent, continuous, and bring about long-term effects. The PCCB has a mandate to foster coherence and coordination in the capacity-building activities implemented by bodies, entities, and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

The [UNFCCC Bodies, Entities, and Processes Day](#) aimed to increase the visibility of capacity-building efforts undertaken under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and to showcase coherence and coordination efforts supported by the PCCB, particularly the work of the ICG. Further, this thematic day aimed to identify and foster discussion about the gaps and needs related to coordinating climate-related capacity-building.

HIGHLIGHTS OF DISCUSSIONS

Throughout six sessions during the UNFCCC Bodies, Entities, and Processes Day, presenters showcased and discussed a range of activities relating to the PCCB's



work to foster more systematic and coherent capacity-building initiatives. The following are key highlights from each event.

[IAAI GloCha](#) | *Rethinking and Reorganizing Action for Climate Empowerment (Focus on Africa and Youth)*

Speakers presented several resource mobilization initiatives for ACE activities. The session also highlighted the [United Citizens Organization](#) and other initiatives that are working to meet the need for finance, technology, tools, knowledge, and capacity-building in general by creating a platform for organizations and groups to provide or receive resources in a transparent manner.

[UNFCCC](#) | *Are SMEs Ready for Climate Action? Sharing Global Experiences on Capacity-building*

This session highlighted the significant role that SMEs play in the economy, and therefore the key role they must take in meeting the challenges of climate change. The session also emphasized large remaining gaps in access to information and how to engage in climate-related activities.

[PCCB](#) | *Technical Session on Coherence and Coordination of Capacity-building*

This session primarily showcased the work of the ICG, which was established in early 2021 by the PCCB⁶ to create a conducive space for representatives of constituted bodies, operating entities and relevant processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to coordinate climate change-related capacity-building plans and activities, and allow for better sharing of information, coherence, and identification of opportunities. Participating ICG members, Party, and Non-Party stakeholders shared information on efforts undertaken by the ICG to enhance coherence and coordination of capacity-building, received feedback on ICG work to date, and identified good practices for further enhancing coherence and coordination. It was noted that the ICG is instrumental in supporting the paradigm shift that started with the Paris Agreement and establishment of the PCCB. This paradigm shift emphasizes that capacity-building cannot be seen as happening in isolation, but rather as an integrated approach aimed at transformational change.

[UNFCCC](#) | *Strengthening Youth Capacity for Transformation: Launch of the AGYLE Call for Interest*

The session showcased the diverse ways that youth around the world are engaging in innovative activities to build climate capacity by starting businesses, education

⁶ Please see [this document](#) regarding the creation of the ICG.



programmes, and communications outreach. The session also issued a call for interest for the AGYLE, an innovative training approach designed for youth stakeholders.

YOUNGO | *Youth in Capacity-building: An Intergenerational Conversation With YOUNGO*

Youth representatives from YOUNGO explored and discussed youth engagement within UN processes. The session noted that youth engagement is growing, but there is still room to expand engagement by including youth in genuine positions of power within discussions, negotiations, and implementation, rather than in merely token roles with limited impact.

PCCB and **Adaptation Committee** | *Least Developed Countries Expert Group: Strengthening Gender Sensitivity in Adaptation Under the Convention and the Paris Agreement*

This session discussed gender inclusiveness within adaptation under the Paris Agreement. Noting great progress, the session highlighted the need to improve by including women more within leadership and decision-making processes at all levels, not just as beneficiaries, and by ensuring that climate finance goes to women in an equitable and inclusive manner.

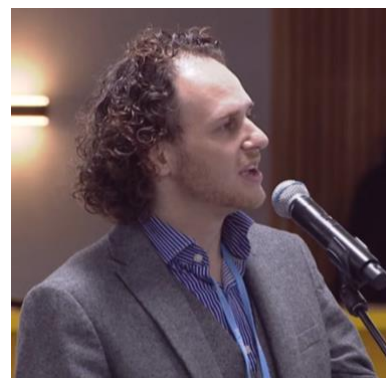
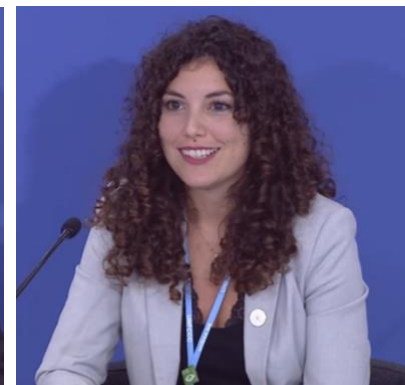
COMMON THEMES

The following themes emerged during the UNFCCC Bodies, Entities, and Processes Day:

- There is a need to mainstream cross-cutting issues across capacity-building efforts, including gender and indigenous peoples' perspectives;
- Young people play a significant role in capacity-building, and there is a need to enhance the engagement of youth through UNFCCC bodies, entities, and processes;
- The ICG is an important step forward in ensuring greater coherence across the capacity-building work of UNFCCC constituted bodies and operating entities, but there is a need to address the issue of avoiding duplication more systematically also across the wider capacity-building actors' landscape; and
- Networks and regional collaborations play an important role in climate-related capacity-building. The PCCB Network and the UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centres are examples of pre-existing networks in place that should be mobilized to further capacity-building efforts.

COP26 CATALYST FOR CLIMATE ACTION DAY

9:00-9:35	Adaptation Action ICCCAD
9:50-10:30	Capacity-building for Adaptation Action: Focus on Adaptation Communications NAP Global Network
10:45-11:20	Access to Finance for the Most Vulnerable Germanwatch
11:35-12:15	Enhancing Climate Finance Access for Adaptation in the Context of COVID-19: Lessons from the Adaptation Fund Portfolio Adaptation Fund
12:30-13:10	The Enhanced Transparency Framework in Practice: Planning for the Biennial Transparency Report FAO and PATPA
13:25-14:35	Capacity-building for Article 6 Readiness GGGI and Perspectives Climate Group
14:50-16:00	The Value of Transparency to Advance National Priorities While Fulfilling Climate Reporting #Data4BetterClimateAction
16:15-18:00	COP 26 Catalyst: Presenting the Action Recommendations FCDO Wilton Park





COP26 CATALYST FOR CLIMATE ACTION DAY

Tuesday, 9 November 2021

[Event's webpage](#)

[Action Recommendations](#)

Led by



United Nations Climate Change
Paris Committee on Capacity-building



Wilton Park

**COP26 CATALYST
FOR CLIMATE
ACTION**

Co-organized by



ADAPTATION FUND



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



Partnership on Transparency
in the Paris Agreement



CFAS CLIMATE FINANCE
ADVISORY SERVICE



GGGI



**NAP
Global
Network**



ICCCAD
International Centre for
Climate Change and
Development

8

Sessions

250+

**In-Person
Participants**

596

**Online
Viewers**

52

Experts

41

Institutions

CONTEXT AND PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

The Paris Agreement provides a truly global framework for climate ambition and action. To unlock its full potential, it is important that all countries can participate to their maximum potential and that a lack of capacity does not hold them back. In its role as the COP 26 Presidency, the United Kingdom was committed to better understanding the capacity-building challenges faced by developing countries, particularly those most vulnerable to climate impacts, and had also provided opportunities to share positive experiences and lessons learned during the UN Regional Climate Weeks.



The [COP26 Catalyst for Climate Action Day](#) was a framework set up by the COP 26 UK Presidency outside of the PCCB's expression of interest process to bring together key stakeholders in capacity-building to discuss challenges. It sought to catalyse action through four Action Groups on Adaptation Action, Access to Finance, Carbon Markets Participation, and Transparency and Reporting. During partner-led sessions, the COP 26 Catalyst action group partners reflected on the main challenges faced by developing countries and put forward recommendations for practical solutions to ensure the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and to catalyse climate action more widely.

HIGHLIGHTS OF DISCUSSIONS

During the COP26 Catalyst Day, members of the four Catalyst Action Groups reflected on the main capacity-building challenges faced by developing countries and presented recommendations for action, which are a result of consultations during UN Regional Climate Weeks with global stakeholders over the course of 2021.

[Adaptation Communications](#) | [ICCCAD](#) and [NAP Global Network](#)

Recommendations highlighted the need for long-term and iterative support, as well as building inclusiveness across sectors. Further, national-level institutions, universities, and think tanks can serve as central hubs for capacity-building. ICCCAD and NAP Global Network held sessions highlighting improvements on adaptation for the most climate-vulnerable countries, including lessons from Bangladesh and insights from Eswatini and Vietnam on how countries can develop Adaptation Communications.

[Participation in Carbon Markets](#) | [Perspectives Climate Group](#) and [GGGI](#)

Recommendations highlighted the need to raise awareness of the benefits of carbon markets to drive political will, to support regional and national actors to establish and oversee inclusive institutional frameworks for carbon market participation, and to provide capacity-building support with a learn-by-doing approach to ensure nationally owned technical capacity. Perspectives Climate Group and GGGI held a joint session in conversation with key actors to discuss past experiences, the successes and challenges faced by government stakeholders, and ways to ensure better capacity-building for Article 6 participation.



[Transparency and Reporting](#) | [#Data4BetterClimateAction](#), [FAO](#), and [PATPA](#)

Recommendations highlighted that governments need to raise the profile and visibility of climate transparency and recognize its beneficial aspects. Further, capacity-building providers should commit to long-term programmatic and institutional support to foster the retention of capacities. #Data4BetterClimateAction held a session to advance national priorities, which included Ministers from the United Kingdom, the Bahamas, and Sao Tome and Principe. FAO and PATPA focused on the ETF to plan for the BTR. A key takeaway was that transparency frameworks and climate data are powerful tools to drive evidence-based policy, mobilize finance, and boost climate action.

[Access to Finance](#) | [Adaptation Fund](#) and [Germanwatch](#)

Recommendations highlighted that the processes of conventional financing models are too burdensome for many countries. The finance system needs to be transformed and finance providers should build their own capacity. The Adaptation Fund and Germanwatch each held a session delving deeper, with a key takeaway that the level of financing available needs to increase to meet the needs of the most vulnerable, while also being channelled through appropriate instruments.

COMMON THEMES

The [FCDO Wilton Park](#), as secretariat for the COP26 Catalyst, presented the [COP26 Catalyst](#), which provides an overview of all of the action recommendations. The day was concluded with a Plenary session including the presentation of action recommendations from all four of the COP26 Catalyst Action Groups. Throughout each action group session, several common themes emerged, including:

- There must be a permanent shift in terms of delivering capacity-building support away from ad hoc, temporary support from foreign consultants towards holistic, long-term, locally owned capacity-building;
- It is imperative to include and empower local knowledge and institutions in capacity-building;
- Capacity-building activities should be embedded within a “whole-of-society” approach;
- There is much more work to be done to enhance capacity for transparency, technology, data collection, human resources, and financing; and
- More must be done with regards to communications, including educating the public, achieving buy-in from policymakers and institutions, and coordinating between researchers, policymakers, and the public.

PCCB FOCUS AREA DAY

9:00-10:00	Capacity-building: Energy Transition for Climate Action IRENA
10:15-11:15	NDCs for All: Building Capacity to Engage on Gender Equality NDC Partnership
11:30-12:30	Indigenous and Local Community Leadership to Achieve Climate Goals DGM Global at Conservation International
13:30-14:30	Capacity-building: Does One Size Fit All? The Effectiveness of Varied Approaches to Supporting the Implementation of NDCs CDKN
14:45-15:45	Building Capacities Towards NDC Implementation and the Global Stocktake: Innovative Practices from the Global South Fundación Avina
16:00-17:00	Sharing Experiences in the Inclusion of NDCs in Sub-national Territorial Planning Grupo FARO
17:15-18:15	Amplifying Networks for Collective Capacity-building PCCB Network
18:30-19:00	Wrap-up: PCCB Focus Area Day UNFCCC and PCCB 3rd Capacity-Building Hub closing with the <i>Friends of Capacity-building</i> UNFCCC and PCCB





PCCB FOCUS AREA DAY

Wednesday, 10 November 2021

[Event's webpage](#)

Led by



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Co-organized by



7	215+	430	42	37
Sessions	In-Person Participants	Online Viewers	Experts	Institutions

CONTEXT AND PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

The Paris Agreement mandates that countries carry out climate actions in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. Yet, despite great opportunities for synergies, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement are still insufficiently linked up. Particularly in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, efforts by countries to recover from the impacts of this current crisis provide an opportunity for better integrating climate and sustainable development goals into national recovery plans and policies in a coherent manner.



The PCCB's focus area for 2021 is "building capacity to facilitate coherent implementation of NDCs in the context of national development plans". Aligned with this focus area, the [10th Durban Forum](#) on capacity-building convened by the subsidiary body for implementation in June 2021 also explored how to build capacity for addressing climate and development goals coherently.

The **PCCB Focus Area Day** featured discussions on the 2021 PCCB focus area and enabled a deep dive into some of the findings and key messages that emerged from the 10th Durban Forum. It provided space for capacity-building stakeholders to share relevant experience, good practices, tools and methodologies, and lessons learned.

HIGHLIGHTS OF DISCUSSIONS

Throughout the PCCB Focus Area Day, experts from a wide range of backgrounds shared best practices, knowledge, and experiences relevant to the 2021 focus area of the PCCB. The following are brief highlights from each session.

[IRENA](#) | *Capacity-building: Energy Transition for Climate Action*

Speakers highlighted the fact that energy production accounts for the majority of global emissions (two thirds according to IRENA), and therefore decarbonization through diverse green technologies in the energy sector is essential to meet our climate goals. Further, the session emphasized that, in achieving this, we need to include everybody, from energy producers to distributors. Finally, the session addressed the need for women to play a significant role if any of these goals are to be achieved.

[NDC Partnership](#) | *NDCs for All: Building Capacity to Engage on Gender Equality*

This session showcased the significant progress that has been made in the gender aspects of commitments under the Paris Agreement. Key findings are that less than 40% of NDCs mentioned gender at the onset of the Paris Agreement, compared to 80% now. The session further noted that, despite this progress, more needs to be done to ensure that this translates to meaningful gender inclusion, and that increased measurement and evaluation efforts and clear national commitments can play a critical role in this regard.

[DGM Global](#) at [Conservation International](#) | *Indigenous and Local Community Leadership to Achieve Climate Goals*

This session explored and highlighted the major challenges that indigenous peoples around the world face within their own countries with regard to discrimination, legal rights, recognition, and representation regarding climate



issues. Despite these challenges, indigenous peoples have been successfully organizing locally and through international organizations like DGM Global, which connects 12 countries' efforts in climate-related organizing.

CDKN | *Capacity-building: Does One Size Fit All? The Effectiveness of Varied Approaches to Supporting the Implementation of NDCs*

The session emphasized the importance of tailored, local initiatives, such as those focused on local agriculture, land management, training, or building up local universities and expertise. Speakers further highlighted the fact that the current method of a “one-size-fits-all” approach is not effective.

Fundación Avina | *Building Capacities Towards NDC Implementation and the Global Stocktake: Innovative Practices from the Global South*

Speakers in this session identified the challenges developing countries face in the global stocktake process, such as data collection, measurement and evaluation, technology, language access, human resources, and sufficient financing for all of these. Further, collaboration in general is very helpful in addressing these challenges, not just from the Global North to South, but also South-South and beyond even these traditional paradigms.

Grupo FARO | *Sharing Experiences in the Inclusion of NDCs in Sub-national Territorial Planning*

The session showcased the ambitious NDCs and climate goals that Latin American countries have been working towards adopting, along with capacity-building being implemented to reach these goals. The session also emphasized regional disparities within countries, noting that particular provinces within countries face especially significant climate challenges, while having disproportionately less capacity to respond.

PCCB Network | *Amplifying Networks for Collective Capacity-building*

Members of various capacity-building networks showcased several “networks of networks” from diverse backgrounds, highlighting the sheer volume of groups who are connecting around the world to work towards climate-related capacity-building goals. The session further emphasized that most networks share similar challenges, such as accessing finance, developing capacity-building initiatives, and building more partner-like relationships between regions. Such similarities can be mobilized as synergies where networks can co-learn, collaborate, and enhance their capacity-building efforts.



COMMON THEMES

Throughout these seven sessions, several shared themes arose, including the following:

- Inclusion of indigenous peoples, women, multiple languages, and all voices in general has improved significantly in recent years, but there is still more room for improvement regarding inclusion;
- Institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms that support the integration of both climate and development objectives across ministries and sectors on the national, subnational, and local level play a crucial role in meeting climate targets;
- Success in reaching NDC goals relies a great degree upon successful integration of multiple and diverse actors, including the private sector, civil society, academia, and others if the ambitious goals under the Paris Agreement are to be achieved;
- Many new strategies and approaches must be quickly developed in order to meet climate goals, including a diverse array of green energy technologies, new measurement and evaluation methods, and new finance tracking methods; and
- There is a need for a focus on support for local solutions and groups, and support for grassroots movements rather than top-down approaches.



THE WAY FORWARD

The success and significance of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub were acknowledged by a wide array of actors during COP 26, placing capacity-building in the spotlight of the conference. As the Parties agreed on the extension of the PCCB's mandate over the coming years, they have solidified the Hub as an integral part of the Committee's workplan for 2020-2024.

The PCCB will discuss the modalities of the 4th Capacity-building Hub at the 6th meeting of the Committee in June 2022, taking into account the lessons learned, as well as feedback and recommendations received from partners and participants. As a platform for capacity-building stakeholders from different institutional and geographical backgrounds, the Capacity-building Hub fosters the creation and dissemination of knowledge and embodies the spirit of collaboration within the capacity-building community. While the Hub is a platform that goes live during the COP, capacity-building work and collaborations within the community are perennial. The PCCB, therefore, seeks to strengthen ties with relevant bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement to enhance coherence and coordination in capacity-building efforts at all levels, both at the Hub and beyond COP. By encouraging participation in and engagement with the work of the PCCB and its Network, the PCCB aims to engage with relevant actors from across sectors, regions, and institutions to collaborate throughout the year.

The need for increased accessibility and representation that is central to the depth and success of collaborations that the Hub fosters has been further highlighted and duly noted through the hybrid Hub at COP 26. The PCCB also focused on mainstreaming four cross-cutting issues – gender responsiveness, indigenous peoples' knowledge, youth voices, and human rights – across the programme of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub. In the coming years, the PCCB will continue to create spaces for marginalized voices to be fully and meaningfully included within the programme.



Further updates regarding the 4th Capacity-building Hub will be subsequently available [online](#). The call for expression of interest for the 4th Capacity-building Hub will be announced in August 2022. Suggestions and initiatives from all interested organizations and actors are welcome, and the PCCB can be contacted via email at pccb@unfccc.int. Connect with and follow the PCCB's work through social media on the [UN Climate Change Capacity-building LinkedIn group](#), the [PCCB's YouTube channel](#), or the [PCCB Facebook group](#).

The Capacity-building Hub will continue to be an inclusive and engaging platform for capacity-building actors at the COP. It brings together the knowledge and experience of experts at local and global levels, fosters the creation and dissemination of knowledge, and embodies the spirit of collaboration within the capacity-building community.

APPENDIX



CAPACITY-BUILDING DAY

- Hennepin County Government [Climate Action Plan](#)
- University of Minnesota [Extension Program](#)
- Hennepin County Government [Green Partners Grants](#)
- IRI [ACToday Project](#)
- IRI [Climate Services Academy](#)
- IRI and Partners [Policy Brief](#)
- [South Asia Institute of Advanced Studies](#)
- University of Namibia [Life Sciences Division](#)
- NAP Global Network [Vertical Integration](#)
- UNITAR CC:Learn [Climate Classroom](#)



FINANCE & TECHNOLOGY DAY

- Youth Organizations [Joint Statement](#)
- [IPP CommonSensing](#)
- Commonwealth [Climate Change Programme](#)
- [ACE Marketplace](#) Concept Note
- [ACE Youth Forum 2021 Outcomes](#)
- YOUNGO's [Formal Support](#) for the ACE Marketplace
- ECOS's [Formal Support](#) for the ACE Marketplace
- CYDI [COP 26 Delegation](#)
- IAEA [Energy Brief](#)
- IAEA [Low-Carbon Transition](#)
- IAEA [Energy Integration in LAC](#)
- IAEA [Planning for a Sustainable Future](#)
- IRENA African Union [Continental Power Plan](#)
- SLYCAN Trust [Knowledge Hub](#)
- SLYCAN Trust [Working Paper](#)



ADAPTATION & RESILIENCE DAY

- Abt Associates [Advancing a Thriving Natural Environment](#)
- Abt Associates [Cost-Benefit Analysis Case Study](#)
- GEN [Impact Assessment](#)
- GEN [Climate Solutions](#)
- CARE International [Climate & Resilience Academy](#)
- CARE International Course on [Climate and Gender Justice](#)
- CARE International [Gender-Transformative Adaptation](#)

- CARE International [Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis Handbook](#)
- CARE International [Climate Change & Resilience Information Center](#)
- [Climate Storytellers Collective](#)
- [Institute for Science and Math Education](#)
- [Himalayan University Consortium](#)
- 7th Asia Pacific Adaptation Network [Climate Change Adaptation Forum](#)
- UCLG-Africa [ALGA](#)
- [4C Morocco](#)
- [Learning With](#) UCLG-Africa
- UNDRR [Office for Northeast Asia and global Education and Training Institute](#)
- UNDRR [Making Cities Resilient 2030](#)
- [ICESCO](#)
- [ADEME France](#)



UNFCCC BODIES, ENTITIES, & PROCESSES DAY

- UNFCCC [ACE Programme](#)
- PCCB [Informal Coordination Group](#)
- UNFCCC [Regional Collaboration Centre Bangkok](#)
- UNFCCC [Regional Collaboration Centre MENA and SA](#)
- UNFCCC [Regional Collaboration Centre Kampala](#)
- UNFCCC [Least Developed Countries Expert Group](#)
- IAAI GloCha [United Citizens Organization](#)



COP26 CATALYST FOR CLIMATE ACTION DAY

- FCDO Wilton Park [Action Recommendations](#)
- PATPA BTR [Guidance and Roadmap Tool](#)
- FAO [Tools and Resources](#)
- CFAS [Policy Brief](#)



PCCB FOCUS AREA DAY

- Climate Investment Fund [Forest Investment Programme](#)
- [CONGOPE](#)
- Green Growth [Knowledge Platform](#)
- NDC Partnership [Good Practice Database](#)
- [Provincial Government of Imbabura](#)
- [Guide for Inclusion of Ecuadorian NDC in Subnational Plan](#)
- NDC Partnership [Gender Equality](#)
- CDKN [Essentials Nepal](#)
- CDKN [Inside Story Peru](#)
- CDKN [Ethiopia Project](#)
- [WOCAN](#)
- [FAO-ETF](#)
- [UNFCCC-LCIPP](#)



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Paris Committee on Capacity-building