

# 5<sup>th</sup> CAPACITY-BUILDING HUB

COP 28 | DECEMBER 2023 | DUBAI

SUMMARY REPORT



**United Nations** Climate Change  
Paris Committee on Capacity-building



# 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub Summary Report

COP 28 | December 2023 | Dubai, United Arab  
Emirates

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
(UNFCCC)  
Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)  
Bonn, February 2024





## Acknowledgements

A thank you to the lead partners of the thematic days: the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations University – Institute of Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, onepoint5, the Climate Policy Initiative (CPI), Impulsouth, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and the Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) for contributing to the writing of this report.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b> .....	5
<b>THE 5<sup>TH</sup> CAPACITY-BUILDING HUB “IN A NUTSHELL”</b> .....	8
<b>CHAPTER 1: CONTEXT, CONCEPT, AND IMPLEMENTATION</b> .....	13
<b>CONTEXT AND CONCEPT</b> .....	14
<b>IMPLEMENTATION</b> .....	14
<b>CHAPTER 2: BY THE NUMBERS</b> .....	20
<b>NUMBERS AND ACTORS</b> .....	21
<b>FEEDBACK AND EVALUATIONS</b> .....	23
<b>CHAPTER 3: FINDINGS FROM THE THEMATIC DAYS</b> .....	26
<b>OPENING OF THE 5<sup>TH</sup> CAPACITY-BUILDING HUB</b> .....	28
<b>EFFECTIVE CAPACITY -BUILDING DAY</b> .....	31
<b>CapaCITIES DAY - Learning from and transforming our cities</b> .....	35
<b>PRIVATE FINANCE CAPACITIES DAY</b> .....	39
<b>SOUTH-SOUTH CAPACITIES DAY</b> .....	43
<b>CAPACITIES FOR RIGHTS-BASED CLIMATE ACTION DAY</b> .....	47
<b>PCCB4NAPs DAY</b> .....	52
<b>THE WAY FORWARD</b> .....	56



## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AC</b>	Adaptation Committee
<b>ACCA</b>	Association of Chartered Certified Accountants
<b>ACCARD</b>	African Centre for Climate Actions and Rural Development
<b>ACE</b>	Action for Climate Empowerment
<b>ACW</b>	Africa Climate Week
<b>AF</b>	Adaptation Fund
<b>AGWA</b>	Alliance for Global Water Adaptation
<b>AI</b>	Artificial intelligence
<b>AIPP</b>	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
<b>APCW</b>	Asia Pacific Climate Week
<b>APNED</b>	Asia Pacific Network of Environment Defenders
<b>ARIN</b>	Africa Research & Impact Network
<b>ATSIIEO</b>	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander International Engagement Organisation
<b>BRLF</b>	Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation
<b>BTR</b>	Biennial Transparency Report
<b>C40</b>	C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group
<b>CBIT</b>	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency
<b>CCC</b>	Copenhagen Climate Center
<b>CCI</b>	Climate Change Initiative at University of Massachusetts Lowell
<b>CDKN</b>	Climate & Development Knowledge Network
<b>CEEW</b>	Council on Energy, Environment and Water
<b>CIEL</b>	Center for International Environmental Law
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties
<b>CPI</b>	Climate Policy Initiative
<b>CRP</b>	Climate Reality Project
<b>CRS</b>	Centre for Research on Sustainable Societal Transformation at Karlstad University
<b>CTCN</b>	Climate Technology Centre and Network
<b>CYMG</b>	Children and Youth Major Group
<b>DGM</b>	Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
<b>CSET</b>	The Commonwealth Sustainable Energy Transition
<b>ESG</b>	Environmental, Social, and Governance
<b>EHS</b>	Institute for Environment and Human Security
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FSPC Rabat</b>	Foundation for the Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage of Rabat
<b>FSTF</b>	Financial Services Task Force
<b>FWCC</b>	Friends World Committee for Consultation
<b>FWF</b>	Fair Water Footprints
<b>GCHA</b>	Global Climate and Health Alliance
<b>GDF UAE</b>	Government Development & the Future Office UAE



<b>GGGI</b>	Global Green Growth Institute
<b>GHGMI</b>	Greenhouse Gas Management Institute
<b>GIF</b>	Global Infrastructure Facility
<b>GRP</b>	Global Resilience Partnership
<b>GYBN</b>	Global Youth Biodiversity Network
<b>HSBC</b>	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
<b>IAAI</b>	International Association for the Advancement of Innovative Approaches to Global Challenges
<b>ICCCAD</b>	International Centre for Climate Change and Development
<b>ICG</b>	Informal Coordination Group
<b>ICLEI</b>	Local Governments for Sustainability
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation
<b>IFMSA</b>	International Federation of Medical Students' Associations
<b>IGES</b>	Institute of Global Environmental Strategies
<b>ILC</b>	International Land Coalition
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>ILPS</b>	International League of Peoples Struggle
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>IP</b>	Indigenous Peoples
<b>IPMSDL</b>	International Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self Determination and Liberation
<b>IRES</b>	International Renewable Energy Systems Inc.
<b>IWMI</b>	International Water Management Institute
<b>KCI</b>	Katowice Committee on Impacts
<b>LACCW</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean Climate Week
<b>LEG</b>	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
<b>LDCs</b>	Least developed countries
<b>LoCAL</b>	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility
<b>LT-LEDs</b>	Long-term Low Emissions and Development Strategies
<b>MB</b>	Mangrove Breakthrough
<b>MBBI</b>	Mediators Beyond Borders International
<b>MCII</b>	Munich Climate Insurance Initiative
<b>MEL</b>	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
<b>MENA</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>MENACW</b>	Middle East and North Africa Climate Week
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>NAP</b>	National Adaptation Plan
<b>NAP Global Network</b>	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution
<b>NDC Partnership</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution Partnership
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>OHCHR</b>	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>PCCB</b>	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
<b>PCFS</b>	Peoples Coalition for Food Sovereignty



<b>PPIAF</b>	Public – Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility
<b>PRCJ</b>	People Rising for Climate Justice
<b>RAC</b>	Amazonians for Climate Network
<b>RCC</b>	Regional Collaborations Center
<b>RWA</b>	Resilient Water Accelerator
<b>SASB</b>	Sustainability Accounting Standards Board
<b>SCBD</b>	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>SGI</b>	Soka Gakkai International
<b>SIDS</b>	Small Island Developing States
<b>SMI</b>	Sustainable Markets Initiative
<b>TNGL</b>	The Next Generation Leaders
<b>UNCDF</b>	United Nations Capital Development Fund
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNIVIE</b>	University of Vienna
<b>UN-OHRLS</b>	United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
<b>UNU</b>	United Nations University
<b>UT</b>	University of Twente
<b>W4B</b>	Women for Biodiversity
<b>WECF</b>	Women Engage for a Common Future
<b>WIPO</b>	World Intellectual Property Organization
<b>WRI</b>	World Resources Institute
<b>WTNCP</b>	Water Tracker for National Climate Planning
<b>YEPT</b>	Youth Environmentalists Programme Trust
<b>YNA</b>	Youth Negotiators Academy
<b>YOUNGO</b>	Youth Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>YPLO</b>	Youth Peace & Leadership Organization

# THE 5<sup>TH</sup> CAPACITY-BUILDING HUB “IN A NUTSHELL”

Hosted by the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB), and with the support of the Capacity-building subdivision of the UNFCCC, the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub took place over the course of an opening day and six thematic days from 3 to 10 December 2023 at COP 28 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The present report provides an overview of the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub, starting with the concept and organization of the Hub (Chapter 1), followed by the lessons learned (Chapter 2), the outcomes of the thematic days during COP 28 (Chapter 3), the way forward, and an appendix of key capacity-building tools, methodologies and other resources shared at the Hub.

The following summary provides an overview of the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub, including event statistics, the thematic days, recurring topics during discussions, and feedback received from organizers and participants.

## STATISTICS

- Nearly **6000 participants** visited the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub, both in-person and virtually. The activities of the Hub were streamed online through the [PCCB's YouTube channel](#).
- In total, **131 organizations conducted 57 sessions**. The partners represented a diversity of organizations, with larger proportions from **NGOs (34%)**, **UN and affiliated organizations (21%)**, and **National/public entity (15%)**.
- The sessions also represented a wide array of modalities. The majority being **open discussions (40%)**, **roundtable dialogues (16%)**, **lightening & stand-up talks, ceremonial & launch events (11%)** as well as **storytelling (9%)** and **fishbowl (4%)** sessions. Other innovative modalities used at the Hub included **2 performances**, a **photo exhibition**, a **meditation session**, a **marketplace**, a **bingo event**, and **video projections**.
- Through these modalities, **330 experts from over 200 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.
- Additionally, just **over 60% of all resource people and audience** who participated in the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub were **women**.



## THEMATIC DAYS

The Steering Committee of the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub planned six thematic days (listed below) together with their lead partners.



4 December 2023: **Effective Capacity-building Day** | [OECD](#) | Assessing and enhancing the impact of capacity-building initiatives by emphasizing evidence-based evaluation, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and collaboration among stakeholders.

### Key outcomes

- Enhanced evaluation and systematic monitoring practices not only build new capacities but also strengthen existing ones, amplifying the impact of climate action across actors, sectors, and regions.
- In the context of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), discussions underscored the need to connect capacity needs with solutions and funding, recognizing the potential of coalitions to shift power dynamics and amplify the voices of those most vulnerable to climate impacts, often excluded from decision-making processes.
- Utilizing AI-driven capacity-building offers opportunities for fostering connections and enhancing capabilities among diverse actors generating various types of knowledge, empowering more climate leaders and linking climate action to social justice.

### [Read more](#)



5 December 2023: **CapaCITIES Day – learning from and transforming our cities** | [UNU-EHS](#) & [ICLEI](#) | Promoting dynamic, solution-driven capacity-building with a human-needs focus to address the climate emergency in cities.

### Key outcomes

- Diverse perspectives on urban climate action are crucial to ensure the successful integration of human-centered needs and creative approaches for effective capacity-building.
- A comprehensive approach to capacity-building was emphasized, recognizing the importance of identifying needs, tools, and case studies to support urban climate action and transform communities and cities.
- Encouragement of citizens to be catalysts for change in their cities highlighting the importance of individual agency and active engagement in driving positive transformations.

### [Read more](#)



6 December 2023: [Private Finance Capacities Day](#) | [onepoint5](#) & [CPI](#) | Mobilizing private climate finance, addressing access gaps, and promoting collaborative efforts to unlock private capital alongside government resources for advancing climate-centric initiatives.

### Key outcomes

- Capacities in scaling up private climate finance need to be enhanced, recognizing that despite contributing 49% of global climate finance in 2021/2022, private investments remain a fraction of their substantial assets.
- Private finance mobilization is crucial in supporting climate action, adding to the importance of building capacities for stakeholders to navigate complexities, identify opportunities, and make informed investment decisions.
- Insights into needs, challenges, funding opportunities, and tools highlighted the promotion of a whole-of-society approach to efficiently catalyze private-sector finance for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) implementation and encourage collaboration among private institutions, NGOs, and civil society.

### [Read more](#)



8 December 2023: [South-South Capacities Day](#) | [Impulsouth](#) | Exploring and addressing challenges in building climate action capacities through multi-stakeholder alliances and showcasing good practices within the South-South cooperation framework.

### Key outcomes

- Emphasizing tailored and effective capacity-building processes, particularly for youth from the Global South, to address challenges such as language barriers and digital divides.
- Promoting the exchange of experiences among nations engaged in South-South cooperation to collectively tackle transparency challenges and enhance collaborative efforts.
- Recognizing circular economy solutions in NDCs and emphasizing the necessity for international collaboration and financial support to facilitate their implementation.

### [Read more](#)



9 December 2023: **Capacities for Rights-based Climate Action Day** | [OHCHR](#) & [CIEL](#) | Emphasizing the integration of human rights and mobilizing resources for a just transition, with a special emphasis on participatory approaches for marginalized groups.

### Key outcomes

- Focusing on capacity-building for right holders, including refugees and individuals with disabilities, and ensuring their meaningful participation in climate action. With an emphasis on empowering women through education and training and recognizing the crucial role of youth in building resilient societies and fostering opportunities in the green job sector.
- Emphasis is placed on bottom-up approaches, prioritizing local communities, Indigenous Peoples, and vulnerable groups in decision-making processes, reflecting a grassroots effort to shape climate action.
- Establishing an inclusive framework that reflects a people-centric and rights-based approach, where diverse voices actively contribute to and influence ongoing climate action strategies.

### [Read more](#)



10 December 2023: **PCCB4NAPs Day** | [PCCB](#) | addressing gaps and needs related to formulating and implementing national adaptation plans (NAPs) – the focal point of this year's PCCB's annual focus area.

### Key outcomes

- Highlighting the need for tailored gender action plans and gender-responsive climate policies, emphasizing a bottom-up approach to address challenges faced by women in specific communities.
- Showcasing the crucial link between National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and overall development planning to ensure equity and justice in climate actions.
- The integration of M&E throughout the adaptation planning cycle is crucial, emphasizing community engagement and considering language and cultural practices.

### [Read more](#)

## EVALUATION OF THE EVENT

Feedback was sought from organizers and participants via online post-event surveys. A summary of outcomes from the post-event surveys is provided in Chapter 2. Overall, participants and organizers felt positively



about their participation in the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub and were satisfied with its outcomes. All feedback and suggestions received will be carefully considered when planning the 6<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub at COP 29.

## SUMMARY REPORT

The present report provides an overview of the 5<sup>th</sup> 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 28 (Chapter 3) and the way forward.



# CHAPTER 1: CONTEXT, CONCEPT, AND IMPLEMENTATION



## **CONTEXT AND CONCEPT**

The decision regarding the modalities and organization of the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub was made at the 7<sup>th</sup> PCCB meeting.<sup>1</sup> In this meeting which took place from 12 to 14 June 2023, the PCCB discussed and endorsed a concept note that served as a guiding framework for the organization of the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub at COP 28.

At the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, the PCCB agreed to:

- Organize the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub over a series of six thematic days, tentatively between 4 to 10 December;
- Continue to incorporate cross-cutting issues into the organization and implementation of the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub as per the 4<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub, including areas such as gender responsiveness, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, youth, human rights, and Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE);
- Engage a modalities expert to ensure the incorporation of innovative sessions;
- Launch an open call for expressions of interest from Party and non-Party stakeholders to suggest sessions;
- Dedicate a thematic day to human rights.

## **IMPLEMENTATION**

The preparation and implementation of the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub began in August 2023 and lasted until December 2023. Encompassing a series of interlinked steps, the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub was a collective effort of over 140 organizing partners, including eight 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 five cross-cutting issues – gender responsiveness, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, youth, human rights, and Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) – across the programme of the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub. To this end, the PCCB invited six 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

---

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

Steering Committee of the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub advised and guided all organizers to mainstream cross-cutting issues in their discussions, as well as ensuring that the cross-cutting issues are integrated across the thematic days. Furthermore, the cross-cutting issue experts provided inputs on the advice document created by the PCCB to assist organizers in mainstreaming cross-cutting issues as they developed their sessions and opened the thematic days.

The PCCB would like to express its deep gratitude to the experts who assisted with the implementation of the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub:



**Gender**

Umbreen Salim  
Founder and Managing  
Director,  
SEEK Feminist Research  
Network



**Indigenous Peoples'  
knowledge**

Johnson Cerda  
Senior Director,  
Dedicated Grant  
Mechanism for Indigenous  
Peoples and Local  
Communities



**Youth**

Yoko Lu  
YOUNGO NDC's  
Working Group  
Contact Point,  
YOUNGO



**Human rights**

Romchat  
Wachirarattanakornkul  
Associate Human Rights  
Officer,  
Office of the United Nations  
High Commissioner for  
Human Rights (OHCHR)



**Action for Climate  
Empowerment (ACE)**

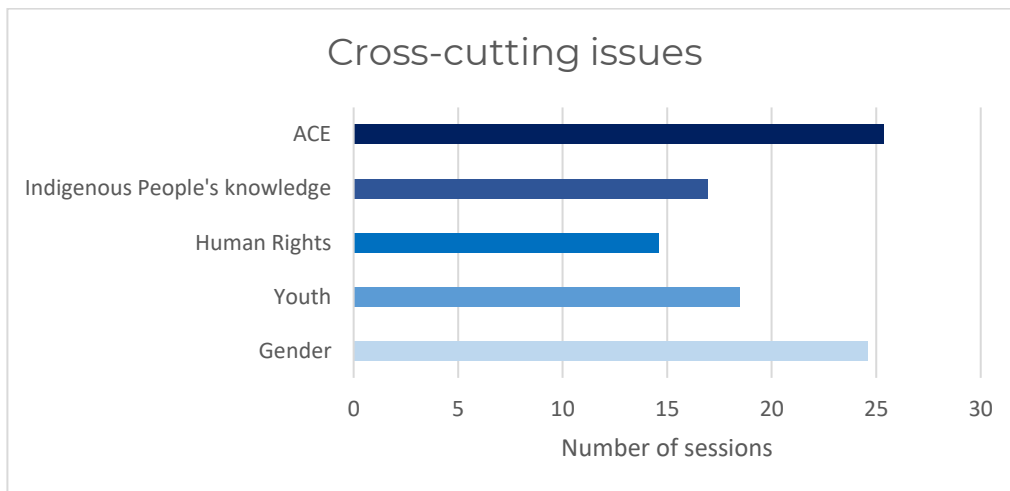
Vositha Wijenayake  
Executive Director  
(Global),  
SYLCAN Trust



**Modalities  
Expert**

Gregg Walker  
Co-lead and DCP,  
Mediators Beyond  
Borders  
International

The figure below shows the cross-cutting issues that were mainstreamed in terms of substance and representation at the different events of the Hub, with ACE and gender being mainstreamed the most with a 25% share each, followed by youth (18%); and Indigenous People's knowledge (17%) and human rights being mainstreamed the least (15%). Compared to the 4<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub, the mainstreaming of indigenous people's knowledge experienced a 3% increase. Mainstreaming human rights issues experienced a 9% increase this year, attributed to a thematic day dedicated to human rights, which also facilitated the inclusion of disability rights for the first time at the Hub. Nonetheless, this data will serve as a guiding point to ensure that human rights and indigenous people's knowledge are mainstreamed more effectively at the 6<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub.



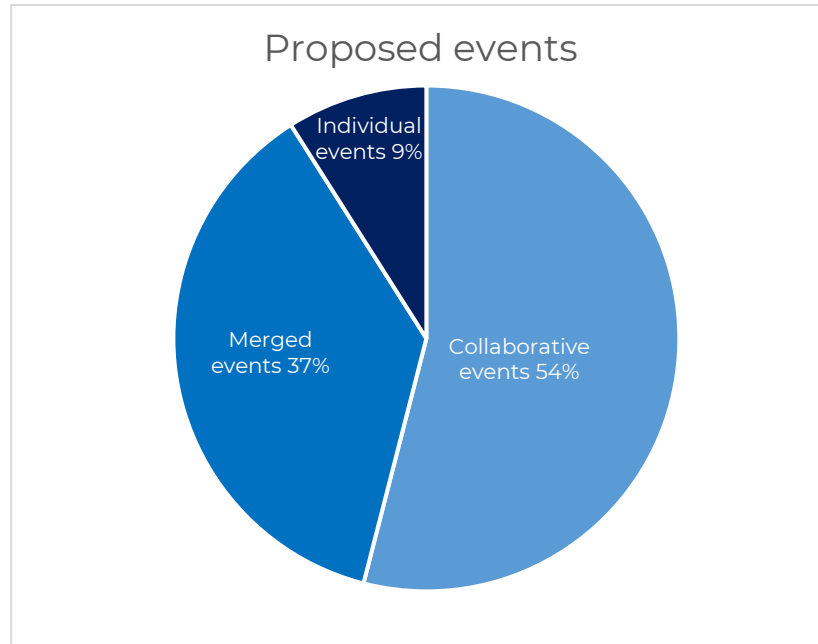
## EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

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 on 21 August 2023, and over 298 proposals were received by the end of the submission period on 01 September 2023. This was followed by a multi-criteria assessment.

The proposals were assessed against several criteria concerning their internal consistency, experiences on capacity-building, linkages with the PCCB's work and innovation in proposed approaches and methodology. The remaining of the criteria looked at gender, regional, institutional, and sectorial balance, as well as cross-cutting issues.



The submissions were carefully reviewed, assessed, and 61 of the 298 proposals were selected and allocated to the six thematic days and the opening of the Hub, totalling to 57 sessions overall. Given the high number of quality proposals and limited slots, the Steering Committee suggested to merge some proposals with similar objectives into combined sessions. 10 event proposals were merged into 5 events. Furthermore, 31 of the 57 sessions were hosted by a collaboration of two or more organizations or groups, as shown on the figure below.



Three of the thematic days were led by a collaborative effort of two organizations. 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.

## COMMUNICATIONS & OUTREACH

The official website of the [5<sup>th</sup> 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 agenda and each individual event page with key information on the objectives, structure, and speakers of each session.

Where needed, other internal online channels, including the [UNFCCC's COP 28 Blog](#), the [UN Climate Change Capacity-building LinkedIn group](#), PCCB and [PCCB Network](#) mailing lists, the Capacity-building,



PCCB Network or Regional Collaborations Center (RCC) Newsletters, and other platforms were utilized to boost the reach of the updates.

The external channels of 27 organizers were mobilized and information about their events and the Hub were disseminated in the form of social media posts through various social media channels such as Instagram, Twitter and LinkedIn, and in the form of news announcements, articles, or blog posts through communication outlets like newsletters and webpages a total of 74 times.

The hashtag #5CBHub was used a total of 23 times on LinkedIn, 12 on X, and 5 on Instagram. Various hashtags specific to each thematic day were also utilized. Additionally, the photobooth and photo exhibition installed by one of the lead partners of the CapaCITIES Day, UNU-EHS, as part of “co-creating the cities we deserve” photo exhibition, attracted hundreds of Hub visitors.



# Capacity-building Hub Visitors & Co-Creating the Cities We Deserve Photobooth





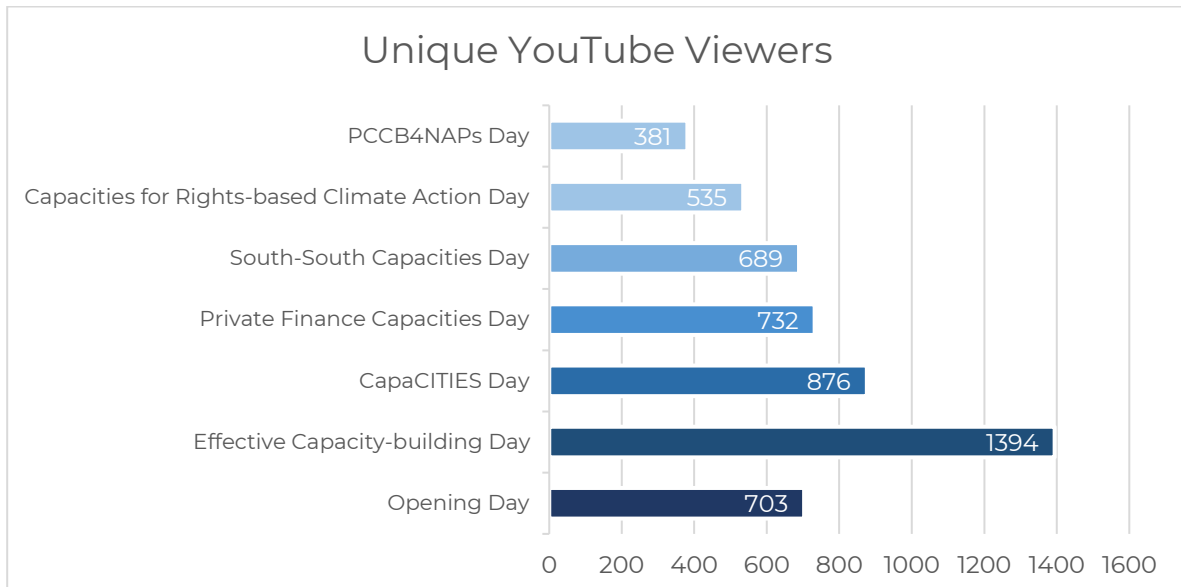
## CHAPTER 2: BY THE NUMBERS

## NUMBERS AND ACTORS

To enhance the organizational efficiency of the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub, an online registration system for participants was implemented. Nevertheless, due to the open access of the Hub to all individuals with a Blue Zone badge, accurately accounting for the in-person attendance remains challenging.

## VIEWERS AND PARTICIPANTS

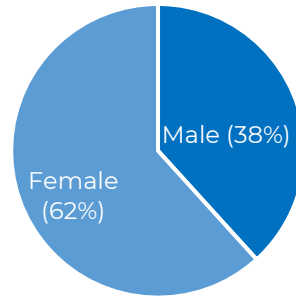
In total, more than **600 participants** registered to attend the Hub in-person and more than **5300 viewed** the sessions through the **YouTube livestream**. The number of viewers varied depending on the thematic day. The “Effective Capacity-building Day” had the highest number of virtual participants attracting 1394 viewers.



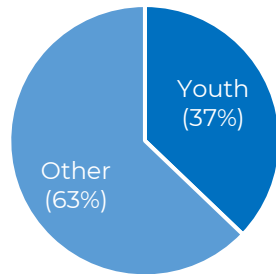
Virtual attendance averaged nearly 100 viewers per session. This marked an overall 141% increase of virtual audience compared to the 4<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub.

Whereas no data was available through YouTube analytics on gender and age groups of viewers, below is a more detailed picture of the breakdown of registered participants based on their gender and whether they identified as youth or Indigenous Peoples. 62% of registered participants identified as women, 37% as youth and 5% as Indigenous Peoples.

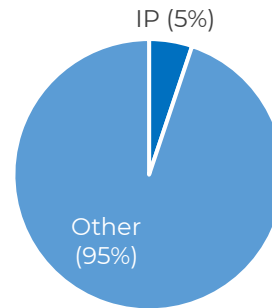
### Participants by Gender



### Participants by Age Group



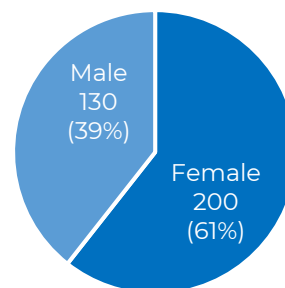
### Participants identifying as Indigenous Peoples

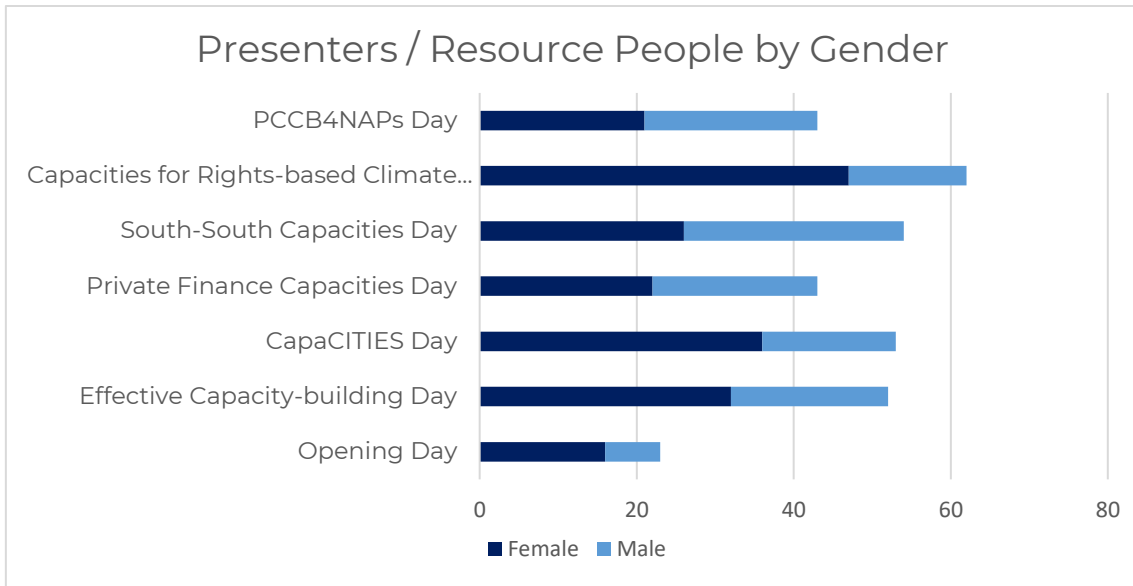


## PRESENTERS AND RESOURCE PEOPLE

In total, **330 presenters and resource people** participated as speakers, panelists, and/or experts throughout the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub. 200 of those experts identified as female. Gender balance or female-dominant panels were identified in all the thematic days apart from South-South Capacities Day and PCCB4NAPs Day where the percentage of female resource people was 48% for both thematic days.

### Presenters / Resource People by Gender



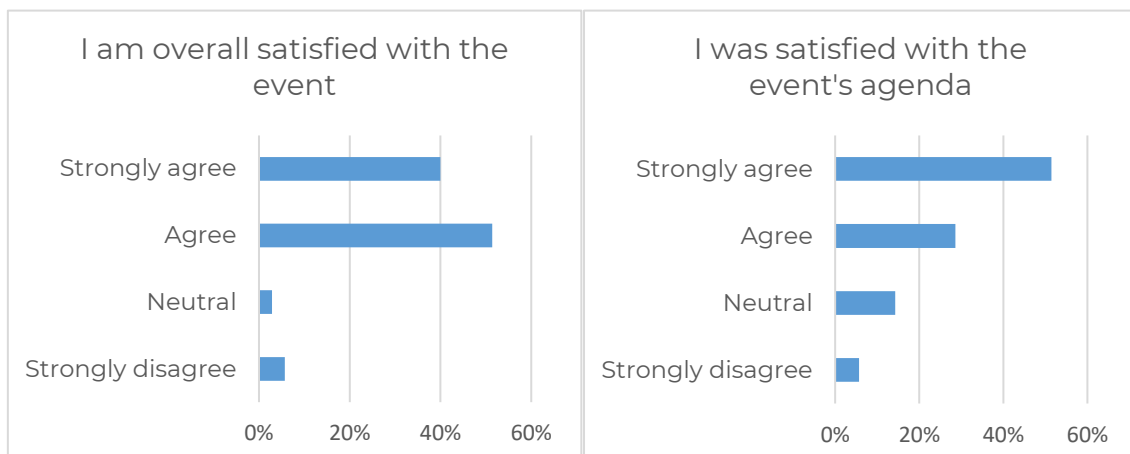


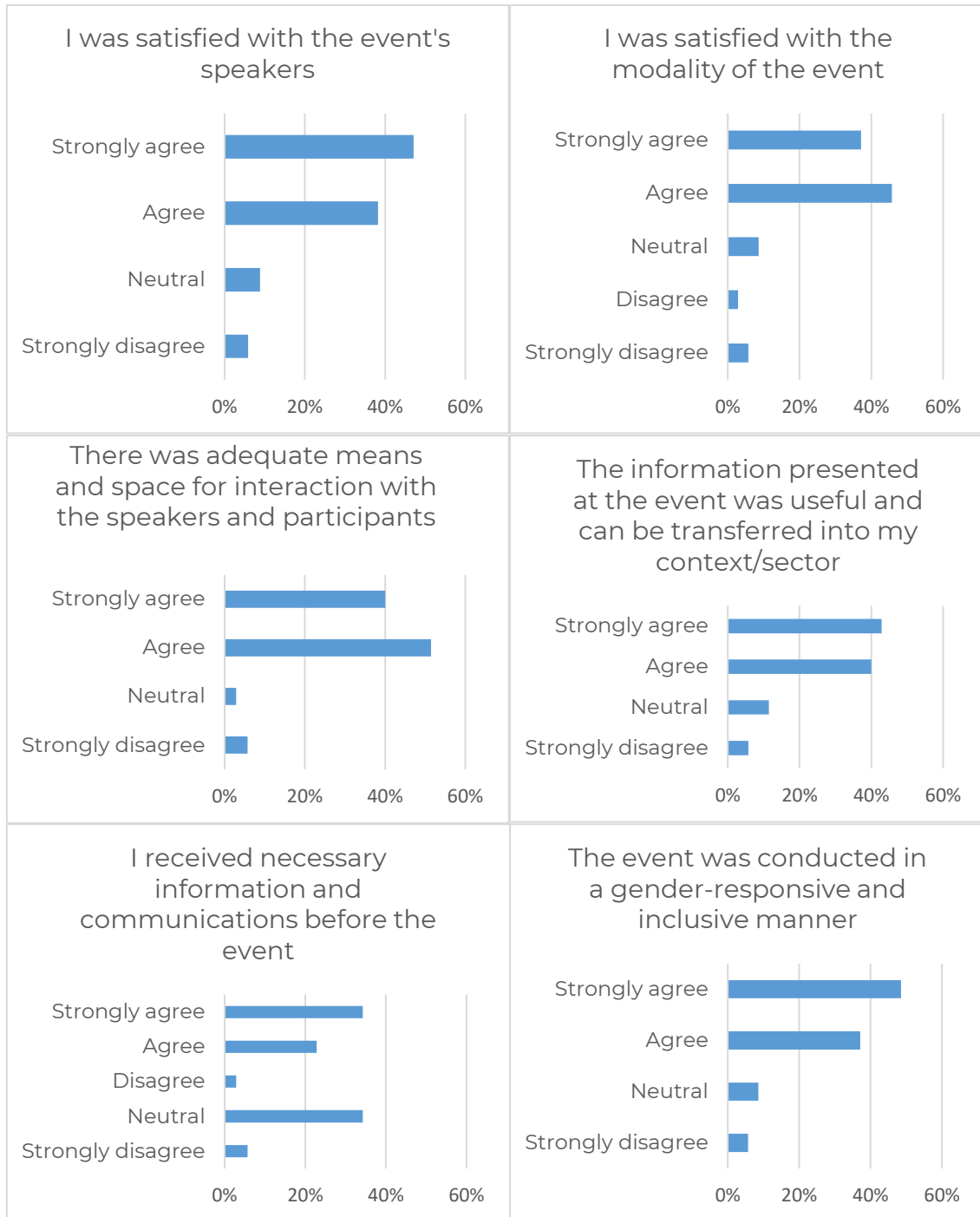
## FEEDBACK AND EVALUATIONS

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 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub via online post-event surveys and direct communications, both online and on-site.

### AUDIENCE FEEDBACK

Shortly after COP 28, a brief online survey was sent to in-person audience members. Questions asked related to general satisfaction and participation perceptions. In total, 35 participants answered the survey, and the results can be seen in more detail below.





Overall, attendees were very satisfied with the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub, with most selecting “strongly agree” or “agree” for each question. An area, however, which had slightly neutral responses was with regards to receiving the necessary information and communication before the event.

Further information provided through the open comment section of the survey highlighted that participants would have liked more time to ask questions.



The following outlines the main points of the open comments:

- Positive feedback with regards to the information shared at the events.
- Positive feedback with regards to the diversity of the speakers and topics.
- Positive feedback with regards to the different modalities.
- Not enough space for questions.
- More time needed for audience participation.

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 for the 6<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub.

## **ORGANIZER & LEAD PARTNERS FEEDBACK**

Like the audience, organizers were provided with a brief online survey shortly after COP 28 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. In general, responses were highly positive, like with audience members. With most selecting “strongly agree” and “agree” on their level of satisfaction with the implementation and outcomes of the session, and having their needs and expectations met.

Areas of improvement where the responses were not as positive concerned the technical and logistical support provided and the opportunities to network and connect with other organizations. Suggestions from the open comments included interpretation services and an increased mobilization of attendance.

The lead partners for each thematic day also provided their feedback with regards to general satisfaction and their role as lead partners. Overall, responses from the lead partners were highly positive, selecting mostly “strongly agree” or “agree”, particularly when it came to the clarity of their roles and responsibilities, the synergies and diversity of sub-topics for all events under the various thematic days, having their needs and expectations met and overall satisfaction with the implementation and outcomes of their session.

Some general reflections gathered from the open comments emphasised the clear directions on responsibilities and deadlines and positive engagement with the event organizers. Organizational challenges and having better clarity on the venue in advance were raised as areas of improvement.



## CHAPTER 3: FINDINGS FROM THE THEMATIC DAYS

# 5th CAPACITY- BUILDING HUB

## 5th Capacity-building Hub

3rd - 10th December 2023

### Programme



**Opening Day of the Capacity-  
building Hub**

Sunday, 3rd December

**Effective Capacity-building Day**

Monday, 4th December



BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES



Local Governments  
for Sustainability



UNU  
EHS



**CapaCITIES Day – learning from  
and transforming our cities**

Tuesday, 5th December

**Private Finance Capacities Day**

Wednesday, 6th December



**onepoint5**



CLIMATE  
POLICY  
INITIATIVE



GLOBAL COOPERATION  
FOR CLIMATE ACTION



**South-South Capacities Day**

Friday, 8th December

**Capacities for Rights-based  
Climate Action Day**

Saturday, 9th December



CENTER for INTERNATIONAL  
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW



**PCCB4NAPs Day**

Sunday, 10th December

# OPENING OF THE 5<sup>TH</sup> CAPACITY-BUILDING HUB

14:00 - 15:30	Opening of the 5 <sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub: The Past, Present & Future of Capacity-building   PCCB & UNFCCC
15:30 - 16:30	Building Climate Capable Governments   COP 28, Apolitical, GDF UAE, the Bezos Earth Fund & C40
16:45 - 17:45	Tools4Youth Marketplace   Youth4Capacity
17:45 - 18:30	PCCB Network(ing) Bingo   PCCB Network





Lead partner



Organizers



4	703	23	9
Sessions	Online Viewers	Experts	Institutions

## CONTEXT

The [Opening Day](#), co-led by PCCB and the UNFCCC, marked the start of the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub. This day highlighted the aim of each thematic day as well as the hub as a whole. It also provided the experts a chance to connect and network.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF DISCUSSIONS

[PCCB & UNFCCC | Opening of the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub: The Past, Present & Future of Capacity-building](#)

A multistakeholder panel discussion that delved into the diverse perspectives of stakeholders on the past, the present, and the future of capacity-building efforts within their sector(s) and group(s). Speakers shared personal experiences, offered insights into ongoing capacity-building efforts in their areas, and underscored shared goals, priorities, and opportunities for collaboration. The session also paid tribute to the late Dr. Saleemul Huq, an expert in the field of capacity-building and development.

[COP 28, Apolitical, GDF UAE, the Bezos Earth Fund & C40 | Building Climate Capable Governments](#)

Keynote speakers emphasized the vital role of public servants in fulfilling government commitments for climate action, highlighting climate change as a collective responsibility. Nine governments, spanning various levels (national, state, and city), pledged support for climate-capable governance by committing to provide training for their teams. Additional governments were encouraged to join in the pledge, with the aim of providing public servants the essential skills and knowledge during this critical decade.



## **Youth4Capacity** | *[Tools4Youth Marketplace](#)*

As part of the Youth4Capacity programme, the Tools4Youth Marketplace brought together organizations offering impactful tools on different climate change topics for young people. It empowered youth with the resources they require to catalyze positive change in their communities by providing a dynamic environment for interaction and exploration.

## **PCCB Network** | *[PCCB Network\(ing\) Bingo](#)*

This event brought together members of the PCCB Network and climate change capacity-building enthusiasts to enjoy a networking Bingo, showcase their capacity-building work, and mingle with other capacity-building stakeholders.



# EFFECTIVE CAPACITY-BUILDING DAY

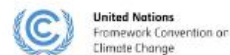
8:30-10:00	Opening: Enhancing the capacity of Small Island Developing States for climate action and ambition   OECD & NDC Partnership
10:00-10:45	Enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts   PCCB
10:45-11:45	Amplifying Youth Voices: Strengthening Climate Negotiators with Artificial Intelligence-Driven Capacity Building   YNA & GainForest
11:50-12:50	Fostering agency amongst rural indigenous women farmers of Central Indian tribal belt   BRLF & APC Project Odisha
13:00-14:00	How to build the capacities and skills for youth to develop a successful green career?   Iberdrola, UNICEF, ILO
14:05-15:05	Triggering positive tipping through gamification of education   The Long Game & others
15:10-16:10	Measuring capacity progress in climate transparency under the GST: A collaborative discussion to enhance coherence and effectiveness of future capacity-building endeavors   GHGMI, IGES & CEEW
16:15-17:15	Lessons learned on participatory monitoring of the resources and project implementation   DGM
17:20-18:20	Climate knowledge for all: effective capacity building for non-technical audiences   FAO
18:20-18:35	Closing   OECD



### Lead partner



### Organizers



9	1394	52	21
Sessions	Online Viewers	Experts	Institutions

## CONTEXT

The **Effective Capacity-building Day**, led by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), focused on strategies for creation, delivery, and impact measurement of capacity-building efforts. The day highlighted successful initiatives, emerging good practices, and innovative strategies, emphasizing the importance of systematic monitoring through well-planned evaluation practices for ensuring the long-term and sustained effectiveness of capacity-building. By convening stakeholders, the day fostered the exchange of insights and best practices, promoting collaboration across sectors and borders with the shared goal of building a green future.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF DISCUSSIONS

### OECD & NDC Partnership | *Opening: Enhancing the capacity of Small Island Developing States for climate action and ambition*

The session launched the OECD report on climate-related action and ambition in SIDS. Speakers shared views on the situation of Sao Tomé and Príncipe, as well as approaches from Germany or the NDC Partnership as a platform to connect capacity needs with solutions, and funding for SIDS. The session highlighted that fundamental constraints to capacity are inherently linked to, and part of, the development situation of a country, and that addressing capacity constraints need to be seen through the lens of the reality of the development context on the ground.





### **PCCB** | *Enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts*

The session emphasized the ongoing efforts within and outside the UNFCCC to enhance coherence and coordination in capacity-building. The pivotal role of the Informal Coordination Group (ICG) in creating a collaborative space for representatives from different bodies to share information and coordinate climate change-related capacity-building initiatives was highlighted and featured the launch of six e-booklets on capacity-building resources. The session underscored the significance of collaborations between the PCCB and entities beyond the Convention, facilitated through the PCCB Network which has proven to be highly effective in fostering widespread coherence and coordination in capacity-building endeavors.

### **YNA & GainForest** | *Amplifying Youth Voices: Strengthening Climate Negotiators with Artificial Intelligence-Driven Capacity Building*

The session introduced an AI tool by GainForest, aimed at providing valuable support to youth negotiators. This innovative tool addresses language barriers, making UNFCCC documents more accessible to both native and non-native English speakers. It also streamlines the process for youth negotiators by summarizing lengthy documents and assisting in email drafting. Additionally, the tool acts as a virtual "coach", fostering debates and discussions on diverse perspectives to enhance the confidence and engagement in negotiations.

### **BRLF & APC Project Odisha** | *Fostering agency amongst rural indigenous women farmers of Central Indian tribal belt*

The event introduced the foundation's collaboration with indigenous communities in central India, emphasizing livelihood improvement in the tribal belt. In partnership with civil society organizations, they aim to connect quality work in small-scale projects with larger-scale government programmes. The session spotlighted the Agriculture Producer Company (APC) project, focused on doubling farmers' income. This initiative involves capacity-building, sustainable agriculture practices, and forming producer groups and companies to address challenges posed by climate change.

### **Iberdrola, UNICEF & ILO** | *How to build the capacities and skills for youth to develop a successful green career?*

Diverse participants shared ideas and recommendations, highlighting the need to align education with the labor market's green skills demand. The session emphasized the need for improved climate education, including digital skills, to prepare future generations. Stakeholders were urged to collaborate, engaging youth in decision-making and involving the private sector in building capacities and skills for green careers. Recognizing youth as professionals and changemakers, the session stressed providing resources for youth-led projects, supporting entrepreneurship, and offering decent job opportunities. Initiatives must be inclusive, accessible, gender mainstreamed, and adaptable to various circumstances, including conflict-affected areas.



### **The Long Game, RevolutionLove, CRS, IAAI, CCI & Henkel | *Triggering positive tipping through gamification of education***

The session stressed the crucial role of capacity-building in enabling rapid climate action, particularly for vulnerable communities. Emphasizing the empowerment of women and youth, it highlighted climate education using gamification and collaborative simulations to instill urgency and self-efficacy. The importance of digital technologies and AI, especially among the youth, was underscored for motivating and accelerating global real-world climate action. The session also highlighted the significance of transparent and informed tech solutions in enhancing impact and traceability.

### **GHGMI, IGES & CEEW | *Measuring capacity progress in climate transparency under the GST: A collaborative discussion to enhance coherence and effectiveness of future capacity-building endeavors***

Group discussions addressed capacity progress in climate transparency on various themes, including accuracy, funding, and the role of the private sector. Attendees, representing diverse organizations and countries, shared insights on priorities for future research and evaluation in capacity-building for climate transparency. The goal was to identify key indicators and considerations, fostering collaboration and networking among participants with different perspectives and backgrounds.

### **DGM | *Lessons learned on participatory monitoring of the resources and project implementation***

Speakers highlighted the importance of community involvement in project monitoring, with a focus on learning from experiences in implementing these systems. This entails building the capacities of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, placing emphasis on participatory monitoring processes that include training and engaging local youth. Moreover, the integration of innovative technologies, such as mobile applications and satellites, in remote areas was underscored. This facilitates the collection of empirical data, subsequently codifying it for the analysis of project implementation and community statistics.

### **FAO | *Climate knowledge for all: effective capacity building for non-technical audiences***

The discussion addressed the imperative of standardized methodologies for calculating agricultural emissions to prevent inaccuracies and greenwashing. Emphasizing the attainment of climate goals in agriculture, it underscored the essential role of comprehensive accounting for the intricate factors involved in both mitigation and adaptation. Additionally, addressing gaps in equitable access to knowledge and funding opportunities is essential to alleviate existing disadvantages faced by the most vulnerable countries and populations.

# CapaCITIES DAY - Learning from and transforming our cities

08:30-10:30	Opening: Empowering transformative urban action towards an expanded climate and innovation agenda   UNU-EHS & ICLEI
10:35-11:35	Building capacity for demand-driven technology and innovation in cities  CTCN & WIPO
11:40-12:40	Nature-based Approaches for Establishing Resilient Cities: Case Studies, Best Practices, and Co-benefits   CliMates, YEPT, YPLO & others
12:45-13:45	Cities Reimagined, bringing everyone on board: The Necessary path to Greener and more Resilient Urban Cities   KCI
14:15-15:15	Playing the city game   NABAD Consulting & KAWN
15:20-16:20	Building capaCITIES to bring the L&D fund to the most vulnerable   UNU-EHS & MCII
16:25-17:25	CapaCITY through Co-creation: comparing transformational processes of capability development for urban resilience   SouthSouthNorth
17:30-18:30	Resilience lessons in African heritage sites: co-creation of innovative solutions and multi-actor capacity building   The Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection & FSPC Rabat
18:30-Close	Closing: Urban Transformation: When Capacity-building and Innovation Work Together   UNU-EHS & ICLEI





### Lead partners



### Organizers



United Nations Climate Change  
Katowice Committee on Impacts



WIPO | GREEN



مؤسسة محمد السادس لحماية البيئة  
FONDATION MOHAMMED VI  
POUR LA PROTECTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT



9	876	53	16
Sessions	Online Viewers	Experts	Institutions

## CONTEXT

During the **CapaCITIES Day – learning from and transforming our cities**, led by the United Nations University – Institute of Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) and ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, collaborative urban innovation in the face of the climate crisis took center stage. Emphasizing diverse partnerships and dynamic approaches, the thematic day expanded cities' climate agendas to meet community needs. Interactive sessions empowered cities to address the climate emergency, contributing to sustainable urban development and capacities for a just, low-carbon, and resilient future—a cornerstone in transformative change.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF DISCUSSIONS

### UNU-EHS & ICLEI | *Opening: Empowering transformative urban action towards an expanded climate and innovation agenda*

The CapaCITIES Day opened with a global photo exhibition showcasing 24 photos addressing transformative urban actions. Two dialogues followed: one highlighted global community-led initiatives, emphasizing their potential for change, while the second explored the Expanded Climate and Innovation Agenda (ECIA) centered on human needs. The session concluded the necessity of both bottom-up and top-down initiatives to accelerate urban action, underscoring diverse approaches and engagement for effective capacity development.



### **CTCN & WIPO** | *Building capacity for demand-driven technology and innovation in cities*

The organizers collaborated on urban climate technology capacity-building. Innovation is vital for low-carbon cities, but awareness and know-how can be barriers. The session stressed the importance of capacity-building, including technical assistance. Representatives shared experiences from Bangladesh and Zimbabwe. WIPO GREEN showcased its database, aiding matchmaking for green solutions in urban spaces.

### **CliMates, ATSIIEO, YEPT, YPLO & Nisarg Foundation** | *Nature-based Approaches for Establishing Resilient Cities: Case Studies, Best Practices, and Co-benefits*

The session highlighted the crucial role of establishing Resilient Cities and emphasized the need to strengthen inter-city linkages to mitigate climate-related risks, enhance urban resilience, and promote long-term well-being through socioeconomic and ecological synergies. The discussion underscored cross-cutting issues in developing, implementing, and monitoring the multifunctional systems of Resilient Cities within the Making Cities Resilient (MCR) 2030 Framework. Guest speakers shared their key takeaways with MCR 2030, engaging the audience with innovative ideas and successful stories.

### **KCI** | *Cities Reimagined, bringing everyone on board: The Necessary path to Greener and more Resilient Urban Cities*

The event discussed just transition in urban areas, addressing challenges and proposing solutions. Experts highlighted the need for socially inclusive capacity-building, emphasizing support for the most vulnerable urban populations. The session stressed the need to enhance knowledge on inclusive urban transitions, identify best practices, foster collective climate ambition, and raise awareness on just transitions in cities. Participants emphasized multi-level partnerships for inclusivity and balanced capacity-building for technical competence in green transitions.

### **NABAD Consulting & KAWN** | *Playing the city game*

An innovative session, incorporating meditation and sense activation exercises, advocated for a transformative urban development approach, stressing collaboration with children to harness creativity. It highlighted the value of urban agriculture and food-scaping to invigorate cities. The discourse urged incorporating sensory experiences, water, and nature's sounds into urban spaces. Empowering women was a crucial aspect, seen as instrumental in inspiring comprehensive climate action for city regeneration. These principles envision cities as dynamic, sustainable, and inclusive spaces, emphasizing a holistic transformation.



### **UNU-EHS & MCII** | *Building capaCITIES to bring the L&D fund to the most vulnerable*

The session addressed challenges in directing funding to vulnerable urban groups, especially in informal settlements. Jakarta's case emphasized threats like land subsidence and rising sea levels, underscoring the importance of prioritizing vulnerable communities in climate planning. It highlighted informality as a human rights issue and advocated for integrating social capital into L&D considerations. It emphasized a fair and inclusive resource allocation approach, urging the integration of justice and equality into funding schemes and local support structures through coordinated efforts.

### **SouthSouthNorth** | *CapaCITY through Co-creation: comparing transformational processes of capability development for urban resilience*

The session underscored the crucial role of inclusive capacity-building for successful urban resilience, exemplified by CLARE and ARA projects. It emphasized intergenerational, inclusive, and democratic approaches, prioritizing youth involvement for sustained urban resilience. Co-creation methodologies, emphasizing collaboration, inclusivity, and innovation through decision-making, local knowledge integration, youth empowerment, resource mobilization, and community engagement, aim to enhance resilience capacities in urban contexts, fostering social cohesion and widespread participation.

### **The Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection & FSPC Rabat** | *Resilience lessons in African heritage sites: co-creation of innovative solutions and multi-actor capacity building*

The event focused on analyzing heritage sites, emphasizing traditional construction techniques for sustainability. Case studies offered recommendations for addressing climate impacts in modern cities, providing guidelines for bolstering urban heritage resilience. Experts highlighted the ecological value of heritage conservation as a source of resilience, advocating for the integration of indigenous knowledge in tackling climate challenges. Conservation, seen as managing change while preserving cultural values, emphasizes aligning climate efforts with community resilience and sustainable development.

### **UNU-EHS & ICLEI** | *Closing: Urban Transformation: When Capacity-building and Innovation Work Together*

The session underscored the imperative of building comprehensive capacities for sustainable and climate-friendly cities. Experts emphasized collaboration between research and practice, innovative dissemination formats, and opportunities for capacity-building in crucial transitions like energy and transport. The discussion stressed the importance of a broad yet feasible urban innovation agenda, shaped by examples from global frontrunner cities, to foster transformation through shared experiences and capacities.

# PRIVATE FINANCE CAPACITIES DAY

08:45-10:00	High-level Opening   onepoint5 & CPI
10:05-11:05	The trillion-dollar challenge: Mobilizing private finance for NDC implementation   NDC Partnership
11:10-12:10	Enhancing Climate Finance: Role of Banks in Capacity Building   HSBC
12:15-13:15	Accelerating Private Capital into Nature-based Solutions Projects: a multi-stakeholder collaboration approach   HSBC Middle East, Barclays, SMI FSTF & MB
13:30-14:30	Impact investing with precision and purpose based on sound accounting principles   ACCA & TÜV Rheinland
14:35-15:35	Unlocking Finance for a Just and Equitable Energy Transition – an intergenerational dialogue   CSET Agenda
15:40-16:40	Climate-Smart Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) - Building Low-Carbon and Resilient Infrastructure in Partnership with the Private Sector   PPIAF, GIF & IFC
16:45-17:45	Socially Responsible Investing (SRI) Strategy for Quantifying ESG Factors   Amity University Dubai
17:50-18:05	Closing   onepoint5 & CPI





## CONTEXT

In the face of managing substantial assets, the financial sector allocates only a fraction to climate-related investments. To confront this challenge, the **Private Finance Capacities Day**, jointly led by onepoint5 & Climate Policy Initiative (CPI), focused on exploring experiences, good practices, and lessons learned to mobilize and upscale private climate finance. The objectives of the thematic day included addressing capacity gaps, spotlighting collaborative efforts among private, public, and philanthropic institutions, promoting innovative financing models, and amplifying diverse perspectives on capacity-building and climate finance access.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF DISCUSSIONS

### onepoint5 & CPI | High-level Opening

Addressing the urgency of scaling up climate finance, the event emphasized aligning financial flows with achieving a net-zero economy. Acknowledging the crucial role of private investors, panelists called for correcting market signals hindering climate initiatives and ensuring a bankable project pipeline. The importance of capacity-building, integrating transition finance principles, and promoting multistakeholder partnerships were highlighted. The discussions emphasized the significance of clear guidelines for transition finance and rewards for sustainable practices.





### **NDC Partnership** | *The trillion-dollar challenge: Mobilizing private finance for NDC implementation*

The session highlighted the importance of comprehensive and inclusive investment planning and requiring critical capacity-building to attract necessary private finance. Corporates are expected to fund one-third of the needed investment for country mitigation actions. Climate action investments demand cooperation across sectors, and support is essential for coordinating efforts. Emphasizing private sector participation, the session urged early involvement in NDC updates, considering implementation and funding strategies from the start rather than the end.

### **HSBC** | *Enhancing Climate Finance: Role of Banks in Capacity Building*

The panel stressed embedding sustainability at all levels, demanding a cultural and mindset shift. Comprehensive capacity-building for employees is vital for the substantial transition. Collaboration between financial institutions for knowledge sharing is seen as an opportunity. Banks need Net Zero strategies to address their impactful scope 3 financed emissions, engaging clients in transition plans. Obtaining credible data for emissions measurement is a challenge, requiring technological and political solutions.

### **HSBC Middle East, Barclays, SMI FSTF & MB** | *Accelerating Private Capital into Nature-based Solutions Projects: a multi-stakeholder collaboration approach*

This session discussed the challenges in scaling private capital for Nature and Biodiversity projects due to pricing complexities. Collaboration among industry practitioners is crucial, and tools like the Financing Coastal Ecosystems Practitioners guideline and Mangrove Breakthrough Finance Roadmap exemplify private sector and non-state actor cooperation for tangible targets. Despite bankable blue carbon credit projects, there is a need to address non-bankable ones, proposing potential solutions through grouping and de-risking with support from local governments or funds.

### **ACCA & TÜV Rheinland** | *Impact investing with precision and purpose based on sound accounting principles*

The discussion highlighted sustainable development funding opportunities with case studies and investor expectations, addressing the textile industry's resource-intensive nature. Participants discussed sustainable finance frameworks, such as Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) standards and EU taxonomy. Key takeaways emphasized the need for education, Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) engagement, reduction of assessment fatigue, and sharing case studies to accelerate the use of sustainable finance in achieving positive social and environmental impacts.



### **CSET Agenda** | *Unlocking Finance for a Just and Equitable Energy Transition – an intergenerational dialogue*

The session emphasized the pivotal role of strong government leadership and coordination, citing successful mini grid projects in Nigeria and Senegal. It highlighted the importance of localized and community-based approaches for ensuring the sustainability and local benefits of electrification projects. The discussion also advocated for innovation, including repurposing abandoned pipelines, and involving insurance companies to address climate risks to attract increased commercial investment in resilience and adaptation projects, underscoring the need for creative solutions in the energy sector.

### **PPIAF, GIF & IFC** | *Climate-Smart Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) - Building Low-Carbon and Resilient Infrastructure in Partnership with the Private Sector*

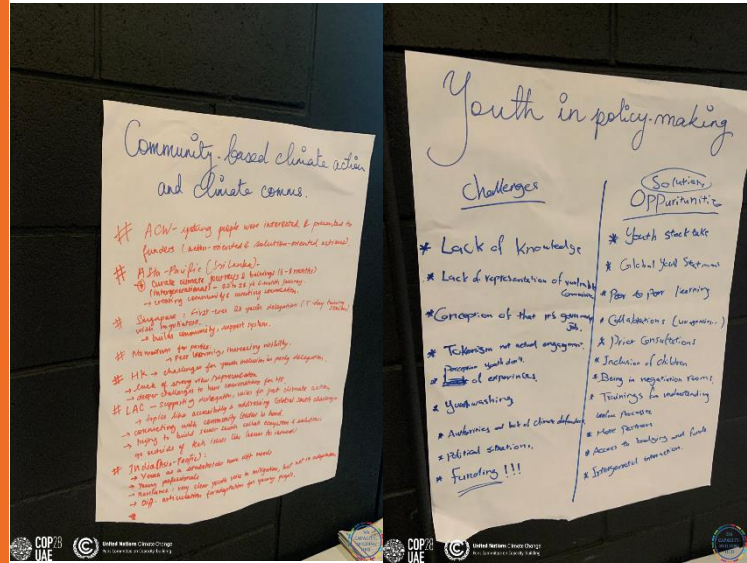
Infrastructure is pivotal for global sustainability goals but poses environmental challenges, contributing to 79% of greenhouse gas emissions. The World Bank Group addresses this by mobilizing private capital, emphasizing sustainability, and integrating climate considerations. Despite challenges, the private sector and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) are crucial solutions. The Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF) prioritizes climate action, and tools like the Climate Toolkits for Infrastructure PPPs support developers in integrating climate considerations for successful, sustainable projects.

### **Amity University Dubai** | *Socially Responsible Investing (SRI) Strategy for Quantifying ESG Factors*

This session delved into Socially Responsible Investing (SRI), highlighting its rising importance in aligning financial goals with ethical considerations. Emphasizing the role of higher education, the session underscored the need to equip future finance professionals with knowledge in quantifying ESG factors. Integrating SRI principles into curricula aims to create responsible investors capable of making positive impacts on both financial markets and global well-being.

# SOUTH-SOUTH CAPACITIES DAY

08:45-10:00	Opening: South-south cooperation among capacity builders: an opportunity to scale transformative action   Impulsouth
10:05-11:05	National Capacity in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) for Accelerated Climate Action and Launch of the Capacity Building Program   ICCCAD
11:10-12:10	Fostering country ownership through South-South capacity-building   PCCB & MBBI
12:15-13:15	Capacity building for M&E in adaptation and loss and damage- lessons from Global South   UNEP-CCC & AF
13:30-14:30	Accelerating Global Climate Actions via Subnational Leadership   The Climate Group, WRI India & Race to Zero – The UN High Level Champions
14:35-15:35	Regional Climate Weeks to You(th) World Cafe: Bringing the Youth4Capacity regional outcomes to COP28   Youth4Capacity
15:40-16:40	South-South Learning on Locally Led Adaptation Metrics   GRP, CDKN & ARIN
16:45-17:45	Fostering South-South Learning: The collaboration between Cuba, Chile, and Panama under the CBIT-Global Support Programme   GEF & UNEP-CCC
17:50-18:50	Boosting ambition and implementation of NDCs through circularity – A practical toolbox   UNDP, UNEP's One Planet Network & UNFCCC
18:50-19:05	Closing   Impulsouth



### Lead partners



### Organizers



9	689	54	16
Sessions	Online Viewers	Experts	Institutions

## CONTEXT

**South-South Capacities Day**, led by Impulsouth, focused on building climate action capacities in the Global South. The event also addressed transparency, Least Developed Countries (LDCs) capacity-building needs, and circular economy solutions in NDCs. Key messages included the importance of collaborative efforts, inclusive strategies, and financial support from developed countries for sustainable solutions. Ongoing peer learning forums were stressed for continuous capacity-building cooperation.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF DISCUSSIONS

**Impulsouth** | *Opening: South-south cooperation among capacity builders: an opportunity to scale transformative action*

The event focused on leveraging South-South collaboration for effective climate action capacity-building, especially for youth. Impulsouth's experience emphasized addressing challenges like language barriers and the digital divide. Lessons highlighted the need for knowledge management, tailored processes, and collaborative spaces to foster experimentation. Flexible funding was deemed crucial for creativity in climate crisis problem-solving.



**ICCCAD | National Capacity in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) for Accelerated Climate Action and Launch of the Capacity Building Program**

The session emphasized the vital role of building national capacity in LDCs to enhance climate action. Urgent individual and institutional capacity-building was stressed, with a focus on transparency, and loss and damage funds. Community involvement, youth empowerment, and awareness-raising were highlighted. The discussion concluded with a call for multi-actor platforms, robust knowledge production, and South-South partnerships to drive comprehensive climate resilience initiatives.

**PCCB & MBBi | Fostering country ownership through South-South capacity-building**

The event heightened participants' awareness of South-South capacity-building's role in bolstering country ownership. It fostered collaborative learning, allowing individuals to share experiences, best practices, and challenges tied to promoting country ownership through South-South capacity-building. This knowledge will guide the PCCB's future recommendations to UNFCCC Parties.

**UNEP-CCC & AF | Capacity building for M&E in adaptation and loss and damage- lessons from Global South**

The session emphasized the capacity-building needs of Global South countries in M&E for adaptation and loss and damage. Emphasizing an integrated approach, lessons included addressing non-economic impacts, involving local communities, and building partnerships. Challenges such as limited resources were acknowledged, highlighting the importance of financial mobilization, and bridging the gap between academia and practice. The event underscored the critical role of M&E in strengthening Global South countries' responses to climate change impacts.

**The Climate Group, WRI India & Race to Zero – The UN High Level Champions | Accelerating Global Climate Actions via Subnational Leadership**

The event addressed the urgent need for collaboration in combating climate change, with a focus on the Global South. Presentations highlighted the devastating impacts in these regions, stressing the importance of sharing best practices and fostering South-South collaboration. Panelists discussed consolidating subnational experiences for effective cooperation and finance flow to support climate actions. A storytelling session featured experiences from indigenous communities and government efforts, emphasizing the critical role of ongoing peer learning forums in South-South knowledge exchange and capacity-building cooperation.



**Youth4Capacity** | *Regional Climate Weeks to You(th) World Cafe: Bringing the Youth4Capacity regional outcomes to COP28*

The Youth4Capacity programme brought the findings from the Regional Climate Weeks (ACW, MENACW, LACCW, APCW) regarding youth participation and skills development for a just transition, meaningful engagement in policy-making processes, and climate communications for community-led action. The outcomes highlighted the role of region-specific collaborations amongst youth and community-building to enhance young people's capacities to act on climate change.

**GRP, CDKN & ARIN** | *South-South Learning on Locally Led Adaptation Metrics*

The discussion emphasized prioritizing metrics assessing the process, not just outcomes, in locally-led adaptation efforts. Challenges in communicating improvement needs to partners were acknowledged, advocating for effective collaboration among initiatives. Brokering relationships between citizens and local authorities was highlighted as crucial. Building trust and accountability locally was identified as a critical metric for successful adaptation, providing evidence of good governance and respect for community rights.

**GEF & UNEP-CCC** | *Fostering South-South Learning: The collaboration between Cuba, Chile, and Panama under the CBIT-Global Support Programme*

The event emphasized the establishment of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) after COP21 and the approaching Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) deadline. The CBIT-GSP Coordinator used a Mentimeter survey to gather insights, stressing the importance of South-South learning. Shared collaboration experiences from Cuba, Chile, and Panama highlighted contributions like aiding emissions factor development. The session stressed a common language for effective collaboration and concluded by urging countries to seek assistance and promote collaborative initiatives facilitated through CBIT-GSP Network Coordinators.

**UNDP, UNEP's One Planet Network & UNFCCC** | *Boosting ambition and implementation of NDCs through circularity – A practical toolbox*

Circular economy approaches are critical for addressing the planetary crisis and should be integrated into NDCs to enhance countries' mitigation and adaptation efforts. Circular practices offer financial opportunities, drive innovation, create green jobs, and bolster resilience. Revising NDCs is urged to ensure circularity integration, aligning with biodiversity goals. Agriculture presents a key sector for circular action, promoting environmental sustainability, food security, and livelihoods. Ongoing international collaboration, knowledge sharing, and capacity-building are crucial, with the toolbox marking a milestone requiring continuous development and regional customization.

# CAPACITIES FOR RIGHTS-BASED CLIMATE ACTION DAY

08:30-09:30	Opening: Power to the People: An introduction to capacity-building for rights-based climate action   OHCHR & CIEL
09:30-10:30	Advancing gender and multi-stakeholders' collaboration and participation in climate action at grassroots level   ACCARD Initiative
10:35-11:35	Capacity-Building and Rights-based Climate Action: Issues and Modalities for Awareness, Participation, Engagement, and Empowerment   MBBi & TNGL
11:40-12:40	Good practices of Gender-responsive Climate Action: Matching capacity-building needs and existing opportunities   WECF International
13:00-14:00	Empowering Youth and Vulnerable Communities in Climate-Decision Making Processes through Effective Capacity-building: Experiences from the Operation COP Programme in Latin America and the Caribbean   CRP & others
14:05-15:05	Power to the People: Harnessing and mobilizing collective action to enhance the capacities of environment and climate defenders most at risk   APNED, IPMSDL, PRCJ & others
15:10-16:10	Refugee women, climate action and the green economy   SEEK & GGGI
16:15-17:15	Rights centered climate and biodiversity action in practice   SwedBio, WRI Brasil, SGI & others
17:20-18:20	Empowering Youth Champions: Integrating Children's Rights in Climate-Health Advocacy   YOUNGO & others
18:20-18:35	Closing   OHCHR & CIEL





**9** Sessions  
**535** Online Viewers  
**62** Experts  
**37** Institutions

## CONTEXT

The [Capacities for Rights-based Climate Action Day](#), co-led by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) & the Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), facilitated information exchange on integrating human rights into climate action, mobilized resources for rights-based climate action, and emphasized participatory approaches, empowering groups like Indigenous Peoples, children, youth, refugees, individuals with disabilities, and gender rights advocates. The focus included finance for mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and a just transition.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF DISCUSSIONS

[OHCHR & CIEL | Opening: Power to the People: An introduction to capacity-building for rights-based climate action](#)

The opening session focused on empowering indigenous women, youth, and individuals with disabilities to actively engage in climate discussions and advocate for their rights. It addressed the systematic exclusion of people with disabilities from climate policies, advocating for gender-responsive approaches and recognizing women's inherent capacity in policy-making. Additionally, the initiative highlighted the importance of integrating valuable indigenous knowledge into climate change initiatives, emphasizing collaboration between traditional practices and modern strategies for enhanced resilience and conservation.





**ACCARD Initiative** | *Advancing gender and multi-stakeholders' collaboration and participation in climate action at grassroots level*

The session underscored the need for gender action plans at the grassroots, addressing unique challenges faced by women. It advocated for a bottom-up approach in implementing gender-responsive climate policies, considering cultural influences at the sub-national level. Inclusive participation in climate solutions, involving diverse stakeholders, traditional leaders, and community-based organizations was emphasized. It particularly focused on recognizing and incorporating women's experiences in decision-making processes to ensure comprehensive and effective climate strategies.

**MBBI & TNGL** | *Capacity-Building and Rights-based Climate Action: Issues and Modalities for Awareness, Participation, Engagement, and Empowerment*

Incorporating diverse stakeholders, including local and indigenous voices, is crucial for effective rights-based climate action. Progress in substance, process, and relationships is vital in this endeavor. Pakistan exemplifies a developing country needing targeted rights-based climate action, with a particular focus on the health and climate nexus. The session emphasized facilitated case study discussions as a valuable modality for fostering shared learning, facilitating collaboration in addressing the complex challenges at the intersection of rights, health, and climate.

**WECF International** | *Good practices of Gender-responsive Climate Action: Matching capacity-building needs and existing opportunities*

The pivotal role of climate finance in empowering women's engagement in climate actions was underscored during this session. Illustrated by the situation in Uganda, traditional norms hinder women's access to land rights and loans, impeding their active involvement. Innovative technologies play a dual role in addressing climate change and dismantling gender inequality. The Indian rainwater harvesting project exemplifies how such technologies empower local communities, particularly women, fostering adaptation to climate impacts and enhancing livelihoods.

**CRP - América Latina, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the United States of Mexico & YNA** | *Empowering Youth and Vulnerable Communities in Climate-Decision Making Processes through Effective Capacity-building: Experiences from the Operation COP Programme in Latin America and the Caribbean*

In this session, several programs were highlighted for their role in empowering youth and vulnerable communities to effectively participate in climate decision-making. Focused on filling knowledge gaps, building negotiation skills, and promoting intergenerational equity, the session underscored the importance of a rights-based capacity-building approach,



emphasizing youth representation with the principle "nothing about us without us" for shaping a future that aligns with their needs and aspirations.

**APNED, IPMSDL, PRCJ, PCFS & ILPS** | *Power to the People: Harnessing and mobilizing collective action to enhance the capacities of environment and climate defenders most at risk*

This session emphasized the imperative inclusion of indigenous communities in both adaptation and mitigation efforts, respecting their knowledge and experiences. Issues such as unmet land rights, food sovereignty, and limited participation in climate negotiations were highlighted. The integration of traditional knowledge and spirituality into climate policies was underscored. Collective action and cross-constituency movements were deemed vital for community empowerment. Scrutiny of "Nature-based solutions" was urged to avoid threats to indigenous lands. Sharing grassroots success stories and maintaining passion were stressed for climate justice and indigenous rights.

**SEEK & GGGI** | *Refugee women, climate action and the green economy*

This session focused on empowering refugee women through the green economy. Opening with a presentation on a Jordanian project supporting green jobs for women and refugees, the panel discussed Jordan's green growth initiatives, the role of refugee women in adaptation jobs, empowerment in Europe, and international collaboration. The session emphasized the link between the green economy, climate change mitigation, and creating economic opportunities for displaced persons, underscoring the importance of inclusive solutions.

**SwedBio, WRI Brasil, SGI, ICLEI Africa, W4B, CDKN, FWCC, ILC, SCBD, SwedWatch, RAC, AIPP, GYBN, Amazonia Vox, & YOUNGO** | *Rights centered climate and biodiversity action in practice*

This collaborative event prioritized environmental justice, human rights, and participatory approaches in combating climate change and biodiversity loss. It aimed to empower rights holders with people-centered, participatory tools. The panel emphasized supporting communities to build biodiversity resilience autonomously, locally-led solutions, dialogue between traditional and modern knowledge, legal recognition of land rights, a human rights-based approach, protection of environmental defenders, and intergenerational equity. The event stressed the centrality of respecting and protecting human rights across the Rio Conventions to ensure inclusive synergies.



**YOUNGO, CYMG UNEP, IFMSA, GCHA Youth Network, YOUNGO ACE working group & YOUNGO human rights working group | Empowering Youth Champions: Integrating Children's Rights in Climate-Health Advocacy**

The session emphasized the significance of the Global Youth Statement, a comprehensive policy document reflecting diverse youth contributions globally. It explored interconnections between climate, health, and human rights within YOUNGO's activities. Thematic working groups like health, human rights, migration, peace, and children's rights were highlighted for addressing these issues. Strategies for empowering youth champions in children's rights advocacy were discussed, emphasizing representation, safe spaces, language inclusivity, and mentorship.

# PCCB4NAPs DAY

08:30-09:30	Opening: Building capacities for NAP implementation strategies - Regional Climate Weeks Outcomes   PCCB
09:35-10:35	Connect-Challenge-Transform: A speed-networking event to share opportunities and barriers towards implementing effective NAPs   WTNCP & others
10:40-11:40	Monitoring, evaluation and learning for adaptation: interactive feedback session on new toolkit   NAP Global Network & UNFCCC AC
11:45-12:45	Leveraging Capacity Building and Multilateral Collaboration to enhance the realization of the National Adaptation Plans   IRES
12:50-13:50	Tools for integration of gender and social inclusion in climate instruments: LT-LEDS, NDCs, NAP   GGGI & UN Women
14:15-15:15	Building Capacities to Mainstream Human Mobility in National Adaptation Plans   IOM & others
15:20-16:20	Making NAPs a reality with capacity building that meets community and local government needs   UNCDF LoCAL & others
16:25-17:25	What skills and capacities are needed at subnational levels to implement NAPs? Lessons learnt from national and local level actors   NAP Global Network
17:30-18:30	From NAP gaps assessment to enhanced institutional capacities for NAPs   GGGI, LEG & UT
18:30-Close	Closing of the 5 <sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub   PCCB



## Lead partner



## Organizers



**9** Sessions  
**381** Online Viewers  
**43** Experts  
**23** Institutions

## CONTEXT

The PCCB annually focuses on an area related to enhanced technical exchange on capacity-building. The focus area for 2023 was ‘Capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to formulating and implementing national adaptation plans (NAPs)’. The **PCCB4NAPs Day** featured discussions on capacity-building for NAPs, including on some of the key themes that emerged from the inputs received by the PCCB in response to its call for submissions on the 2023 focus area, as well as explore and discuss region specific capacity-building needs, solutions and findings from relevant work undertaken by UNFCCC bodies, entities and processes.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF DISCUSSIONS

**PCCB** | [Opening: Building capacities for NAP implementation strategies - Regional Climate Weeks Outcomes](#)

The session emphasized building national capacity for implementing NAPs through education, training, and international cooperation. It addressed region-specific challenges in Asia Pacific, MENA, Africa, and Latin America, emphasizing regional collaboration and targeted training to overcome local capacity shortages and financial constraints. Significance was placed on comprehensive monitoring and evaluation, advocating for transparency through top-down and bottom-up approaches, and stressing the role of data-driven decision-making and stakeholder involvement in evaluating adaptation efforts.



**WTNCP partners (AGWA, IWMI, Arup & Deltares), FWF, RWA & WaterAid | *Connect-Challenge-Transform: A speed-networking event to share opportunities and barriers towards implementing effective NAPs***

The session highlighted the crucial link between NAPs and development planning, emphasizing climate action's integral role. It showcased water resilience as a key driver for equity, prosperity, and environmental sustainability, utilizing the Water Tracker tool to enhance adaptation strategies. The event aimed to inspire collaborative climate action by providing participants with innovative NAP design ideas and fostering a strong network, especially focusing on the context of water resilience.

**NAP Global Network & UNFCCC AC | *Monitoring, evaluation and learning for adaptation: interactive feedback session on new toolkit***

This event showcased the crucial integration of M&E throughout the adaptation planning cycle for continuous reflection and adjustment. Recommendations highlighted the need for a blend of quantitative and qualitative methods, incorporating traditional knowledge and engaging local communities. The importance of considering language and cultural practices in M&E was underscored. Additionally, regional, and international reporting was deemed crucial for sharing best practices. The breakout sessions on the NAP Global Network toolkit aimed to ensure clarity, inclusivity, and accessibility, catering to countries at various stages of M&E system development.

**IRES | *Leveraging Capacity Building and Multilateral Collaboration to enhance the realization of the National Adaptation Plans***

Highlighted was the importance of climate legislation for a robust and environmentally conscious just transition, with a call for legal support. Experiences were shared regarding capacity-building for market access and financial services at the local level in Haiti, emphasizing the need to tailor adaptation efforts to local needs. The significance of backup plans in adaptation strategies, particularly in critical sectors like electricity and transportation, was stressed from an engineering perspective to mitigate the impact of unforeseen events.

**GGGI & UN Women | *Tools for integration of gender and social inclusion in climate instruments: LTLEDS, NDCs, NAP***

The speakers emphasized the pivotal role of Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDs) in promoting inclusivity for women and marginalized groups. COP28 witnessed the launch of a gender integration methodology in LT-LEDs, inspired by Burkina Faso's success. A toolkit for gender and social inclusion integration was introduced, followed by discussions on co-benefits and challenges in key sectors. Feedback highlighted barriers, including limited access to resources and time poverty. The session concluded with a call for active participation from women, youth, and marginalized groups in a just transition.

**IOM, the governments of the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, and Uganda, UN-OHRLS & UNIVIE | *Building Capacities to Mainstream Human Mobility in National Adaptation Plans***

High-level officials discussed national experiences in integrating human mobility into NAPs. The emphasis was on evidence generation for adaptation planning, with a case study exploring migration's contribution to climate change adaptation. Participants stressed the need for increased financial and technical support for vulnerable countries. The introduction of the Supplement on Human Mobility for the UNFCCC Technical Guidelines for the NAP Process, offering practical tools for mainstreaming into NAPs, was highlighted. It underscored improved coherence in understanding and addressing human mobility in the context of NAP formulation.

**UNCDF LoCAL, Government of Benin & Government of Ghana | *Making NAPs a reality with capacity building that meets community and local government needs***

Local governments, crucial in addressing climate crises, lack funding for effective adaptation. Representatives from The Gambia, Ghana, and Senegal highlighted that systemic approaches with integrated capacity-building boost NAPs and national development. The importance of capacity for sustained development was stressed. Projects must embed capacity-building systematically, as seen in the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL), ensuring institutional knowledge and progress.

**NAP Global Network | *What skills and capacities are needed at subnational levels to implement NAPs? Lessons learnt from national and local level actors***

An analysis by the NAP Global Network of 45 NAP documents indicated progress in vertical integration during planning and implementation but less in the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) phase. Examples of multi-level governance, with a focus on inclusiveness and information access, were highlighted. Skill gaps at the subnational level were identified, and a bottom-up approach was encouraged. Speakers emphasized the role of civil society in vertical integration and intergenerational justice within the NAP process.

**GGGI, LEG & UT | *From NAP gaps assessment to enhanced institutional capacities for NAPs***

A newly introduced NAP assessment framework, based on the analysis of 40+ NAPs, evaluates clear goals, stakeholder participation, policies, implementation details, timeframe, and accountability. Best practices from Peru, Bangladesh, Fiji, Togo, Burkina Faso, Armenia, and Papua New Guinea offer inspiration in NAP development, covering objectives, adaptation priorities, stakeholder involvement, time-specific indicators, and financial planning. For LDCs, identified capacity needs include formulating initial NAPs, prioritized implementation, scaling up adaptation, securing financial support (including the Green Climate Fund), and receiving technical guidance and capacity-building for stakeholders.



## THE WAY FORWARD

The success and significance of the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub were acknowledged by a wide array of actors during COP 28, placing capacity-building in the spotlight of the conference.

The PCCB will discuss the focus of the 6<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub at the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Committee in June 2024, taking into account the lessons learned, as well as feedback and recommendations received from the lead partners, organizers and participants. 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, representation, and language inclusiveness, central to the depth and success of collaborations that the Hub fosters, has been further highlighted and duly noted through the Hub at COP 28. The Hub will strive to ensure the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues throughout the Hub and consider having dedicated thematic dates for addressing these issues, ensuring the meaningful inclusion and participation of all right-holders. Additionally, the Hub will continue to foster innovation and participatory modalities that promote knowledge co-creation and shared learning. It will also synergize with other Hubs, pavilions, and spaces at COP to avoid duplication of efforts and enhance the collective impact across various platforms.

Further updates regarding the 6<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub will be subsequently available [online](#). The call for expression of interest for the 6<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub will be announced in August 2024. Suggestions and initiatives from all interested organizations and actors are welcome, and the PCCB can be contacted via email at [pccb@unfccc.int](mailto:pccb@unfccc.int).





Connect with and follow the PCCB's work through social media on the [UN Climate Change Capacity-building LinkedIn group](#), and the [PCCB's YouTube channel](#).

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.

