



## Paris Committee on Capacity-building

24 April 2018

### Second meeting

Bonn, Germany, 3 to 5 May 2018

## Background document on the 2019 focus area or theme of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building

### *Expected actions by the Paris Committee on Capacity-building*

The Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) will be invited:

- a) To agree on its 2019 focus area or theme;
- b) To agree on the six representatives of bodies established under the Convention and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to be invited to participate in the meeting of the PCCB in 2019, in line with its focus area for the year;
- c) To agree on the approach that it will take to implement the 2019 focus area or theme.

## I. Possible actions for consideration by the Paris Committee on Capacity-building

### A. Agreement on the 2019 focus area or theme

1. The Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) may wish to agree on its specific focus area of work for 2019 at the second meeting, with a view to including the information in its 2018 technical progress report.
2. Should there not be an agreement reached on the 2019 focus area at the second meeting, the PCCB may wish to consider the following options:
  - (a) *Option 1:* Agree on the 2019 focus area intersessionally. This may involve intensive intersessional work such as conference calls and communication via electronic means as well as decision-making to agree on the 2019 focus area on a non-objection basis;
  - (b) *Option 2:* Seek guidance from the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its twenty-fourth session in determining the 2019 focus area.
3. If opting to choose a new focus area for 2019, the PCCB may wish to consider the following areas of capacity-building that require additional support, which are identified in the 2018 synthesis report on the implementation of the capacity-building framework in developing countries under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol:<sup>1</sup>
  - (a) Enhancing the administrative and technical capacity of government institutions handling climate change related issues and their coordination;
  - (b) Implementation of national climate change plans and programmes at the sectoral level;
  - (c) Systemic integration of climate change into national planning and budgeting;
  - (d) Institutional capacity and technical expertise in managing the national greenhouse gas inventory and emission database;

<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBI/2018/5.

- (e) Climate risk modelling, vulnerability assessment and early warning systems;
- (f) The measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of mitigation actions;
- (g) Integration of MRV systems into national carbon markets;
- (h) Translating the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) into concrete actions, strategies and measures for key sectors;
- (i) Readiness for, access to and governance of climate finance;
- (j) Improved access to information about and tracking of climate finance opportunities;
- (k) Generating knowledge about linkages between gender and climate change.

4. In choosing a new focus area for 2019, the PCCB may further wish to take note of the relevant processes, including the following:

(a) The invitation of the COP for the PCCB to consider a future theme of addressing the issue of loss and damage associated with climate change impacts (see para. 13 below);<sup>2</sup>

(b) The thematic alignment between the 7<sup>th</sup> Durban Forum on capacity-building and the focus area or theme of the PCCB, as guided by decision 16/CP.23 (see para. 15 below), and the importance of ensuring a continued alignment between the Durban Forum and the work of the PCCB. In this context, the PCCB may wish to take into consideration the overarching focus and the subtopics to be addressed by the 7<sup>th</sup> Durban Forum, which will take place on Thursday, 3 May 2018 as part of the second meeting of the PCCB. The PCCB could, for instance, select as its 2019 focus area one of the subtopics of the 7<sup>th</sup> Durban Forum or one of the previous topics of the Durban Forum that it deems worthy of further development and discussion (a list of the previous topics of the Durban Forum is contained in annex I);

(c) The thematic areas of work of other constituted bodies, as reflected in their workplans and/or work programmes (see the annex of the background document PCCB/2018/2/3 on linkages with other constituted bodies);

(d) The submissions that the PCCB has received since the conclusion of its first meeting in May 2017 until December 2017 and any relevant information contained therein (a compilation and synthesis of all submissions received is provided in annex II of this document).

## **B. Agreement on the six representatives of bodies established under the Convention and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to be invited to the meeting of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building in 2019**

5. On the basis of the agreement reached with regard to the 2019 focus area, as outlined in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, and in line with its terms of reference,<sup>3</sup> the PCCB may further wish to agree on the six representatives of bodies established under the Convention and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to be invited to participate in the meeting of the PCCB in 2019 in line with its focus area for the year (see para. 9 below).

6. The PCCB may wish to agree on the approach that it will take to implement the 2019 focus area. In determining that approach, the PCCB may also wish to consider the following options:

(a) Agreeing on ways to capitalize on and advance the work of the four task-based working groups of the PCCB for the implementation of the 2019 focus area, including defining a timeline of activities and deliverables for each working group;

(b) Identifying the relevant information needed to support the work of the PCCB in 2019, including providing guidance to the secretariat on the preparation of background information and materials, as appropriate;

(c) Identifying how it could make use of the capacity-building portal in the context of the implementation of the 2019 focus area, particularly in the light of its stated purpose of maintaining

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<sup>2</sup> Decision 4/CP.22, paragraph 5.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 2/CP.22, annex, paragraph 3.

up-to-date knowledge on the successes and challenges in building capacity effectively in a particular area;

(d) Calling for submissions from interested stakeholders on specific issues related to the 2019 focus area, as appropriate.

7. On the basis of the agreements reached, the PCCB may further wish to include in its 2018 technical progress report to COP 24 information on the 2019 focus area, including on the planned activities for its implementation, and the six representatives of bodies established under the Convention and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to be invited to the meeting of the PCCB in 2019 (see para. 10 below).

## II. Background

8. COP 21 decided that the PCCB will annually focus on an area or theme related to enhanced technical exchange on capacity-building, with the purpose of maintaining up-to-date knowledge on the successes and challenges in building capacity effectively in a particular area.<sup>4</sup>

9. COP 22 decided that the PCCB shall determine six representatives from bodies established under the Convention and from the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to be invited to participate in the meetings of the PCCB in line with its annual focus area. It also decided that, in addition to the six representatives, the PCCB may invite other bodies established under the Convention and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to identify their representatives to collaborate, as appropriate, on specific activities related to the work of the PCCB.<sup>5</sup>

10. COP 22 further decided that the PCCB will prepare annual technical progress reports on its work for submission to the COP through the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and that the PCCB will make these reports available at the sessions of the SBI coinciding with the sessions of the COP.<sup>6</sup>

11. At its forty-fifth session, the SBI agreed that the first focus area or theme for the PCCB in 2017 would be on capacity-building activities for the implementation of NDCs in the context of the Paris Agreement.<sup>7</sup>

12. At its first meeting, the PCCB agreed to maintain the 2017 focus area or theme of “Capacity-building activities for the implementation of NDCs in the context of the Paris Agreement” in 2018.<sup>8</sup>

13. COP 22 invited the PCCB to consider, within the scope of its workplan, a future theme of addressing the issue of loss and damage, with a view to enhancing the collaboration and partnership between the PCCB and the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.<sup>9</sup>

14. To advance its work on the 2017–2018 focus area or theme, the PCCB issued a call for submissions from Parties, constituted bodies and other interested stakeholders, following the conclusion of its first meeting in May 2017.<sup>10</sup> Stakeholders were invited to provide their views and relevant inputs on the 2017–2018 focus area or theme of the PCCB and how the web-based capacity-building portal<sup>11</sup> may be enhanced.

15. COP 23 requested the SBI to thematically align the 7<sup>th</sup> Durban Forum with the 2017–2018 focus area or theme of the PCCB, taking note of the recommendation of the committee contained in its 2017 technical progress report.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 74.

<sup>5</sup> Decision 2/CP.22, annex, paragraphs 3 and 14.

<sup>6</sup> Decision 2/CP.22, annex, paragraph 17.

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/SBI/2016/20, paragraph 91.

<sup>8</sup> FCCC/SBI/2017/11, paragraph 41.

<sup>9</sup> Decision 4/CP.22, paragraphs 4(a) and 5.

<sup>10</sup> FCCC/SBI/2017/11, paragraph 36.

<sup>11</sup> <http://unfccc.int/7204.php>.

<sup>12</sup> Decision 16/CP.23, paragraph 9.

## Annex I

### List of the previous topics of the Durban Forum on capacity-building

#### First Durban Forum on capacity-building (thirty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI))

- Building capacity for adaptation
- Building capacity for research and systematic observation
- Building capacity for mitigation
- Building capacity for technology
- Financial support
- Monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building<sup>13</sup>

#### Second Durban Forum on capacity-building (SBI 38)

- Building capacity for mitigation
- Building capacity in relation to the linkages between gender and climate change
- Building capacity for adaptation
- Capacity-building for the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol
- Overview of capacity-building elements in the work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol
- Enhanced delivery of capacity-building to promote concrete and effective adaptation and mitigation actions at the national level<sup>14</sup>

#### Third Durban Forum on capacity-building (SBI 40)

- Enhancement and/or creation of an enabling environment
- Building capacity to mitigate: assessment of options and implementation of mitigation measures
- Building capacity to adapt: assessment of options and implementation of adaptation measures<sup>15</sup>

#### Fourth Durban Forum on capacity-building (SBI 42)

- Capacity-building related work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol
- Support available for the preparation of intended nationally determined contributions
- Building capacity for the preparation of intended nationally determined contributions<sup>16</sup>

#### Fifth Durban Forum on capacity-building (SBI 44)

- Enhancing existing national and regional capacity for the Paris Agreement
- Capacity-building to convert intended nationally determined contributions to action (policy)
- Capacity-building to mobilize climate finance (finance)
- Capacity-building for transparency-related activities (reporting)
- State of art of capacity-building and the way forward
- Capacity-building for mitigation
- Capacity-building for adaptation
- Capacity-building on technology<sup>17</sup>

#### Sixth Durban Forum on capacity-building (SBI 46)

- Enhancing capacities for adaptation in the context of national adaptation plans (NAPs) and nationally determined contributions (NDCs)
  - Enhancing human, institutional and systemic capacities to design adaptation interventions in the context of NAPs and NDCs
  - Enhancing capacity to access finance for adaptation
  - Strengthening the engagement of non-Party stakeholders to support capacity-building needed in the context of NAPs and NDCs

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<sup>13</sup> <http://unfccc.int/7487.php>.

<sup>14</sup> <http://unfccc.int/7503.php>.

<sup>15</sup> <http://unfccc.int/8121.php>.

<sup>16</sup> <http://unfccc.int/8845.php>.

<sup>17</sup> <http://unfccc.int/9439.php>.

**Seventh Durban Forum on capacity-building (SBI 48)**

- Enhancing capacities for the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in the context of the Paris Agreement
  - Enhancing institutional, technical, relational and strategic capacities for NDC implementation
  - Building capacities for integrating cross-cutting issues, such as gender responsiveness, human rights and indigenous peoples' knowledge, into NDC implementation
  - Building capacities for the tracking of and reporting on the implementation and impacts of NDC-related actions, and the finance used to support these actions<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> <http://unfccc.int/10550.php>.

## Annex II: Summary of submissions to the PCCB

The following table summarises the main points contained in the submissions to the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building (PCCB) received between June and December 2017.<sup>19</sup> The submissions address the following two topics:

- a) Information on capacity-building activities for the implementation of nationally determined contributions in the context of the Paris Agreement (2017–2018 focus area or theme);
- b) Information and suggestions regarding the web-based capacity-building portal.<sup>20</sup>

The points contained in the table below are those that are seen as most relevant to the ongoing work of the four working groups of the PCCB; these four working groups each focus on the following issues: 1) linkages with existing bodies established under the Convention; 2) cross-cutting issues such as gender responsiveness, human rights, and indigenous people's knowledge; 3) enhancing the capacity-building portal; and 4) identifying capacity gaps and needs. To give a context for the content of the submissions received, a short description of the submitting organisations or groups is also provided.

Submitting body/organization/group (PCCB 1 attendance)	Description of submitting party/organisation/group	Main points of the submission per theme of PCCB Working Groups
<p>Submitted by Peru on behalf of the <b>Association of Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC)</b></p> <p>PCCB 1 attended by Mr. Daniel Clark from Guatemala.</p>	<p>AILAC contributes to multilateral negotiations on climate change by providing a coherent vision on sustainable development goals that is responsible towards the environment and future generations.</p> <p>More information available at: <a href="http://ailac.org/en/">http://ailac.org/en/</a></p>	<p><b>WG 3) Suggestions for enhancing the capacity-building (CB) portal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NAZCA Platform is suggested as a model that the capacity-building portal can take after; information on the NAZCA Platform is presented in a user-friendly fashion;</li> <li>• The CB portal should aim to enable the analysis of information to support and educate decision-makers, and aim to promote the exchange among relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>• The CB portal should be an enhanced platform that presents user-friendly information, as well as concrete examples of good practices and lessons learned;</li> </ul> <p>The CB portal should serve the purpose and objectives of the capacity-building efforts implementation.</p> <p><b>WG 4) Capacity gaps and needs</b></p> <p>NDC implementation will require the recurrent application of a series of steps to address capacity-building needs and gaps; these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning and design of NDCs, among others by reviewing the last NDC implementation strategy/plan and developing a financial strategy for the implementation of NDCs;</li> <li>• Communication in a common agreed language and ownership;</li> <li>• Resourcing (financial, human resources, technology);</li> <li>• Technology installation/change implementation;</li> <li>• Ongoing operation and learning;</li> </ul>

<sup>19</sup> Submissions received are available at <https://unfccc.int/call-submissions-paris-committee-capacity-building-pccb>.

<sup>20</sup> <http://unfccc.int/7204.php>.

Submitting body/organization/group (PCCB 1 attendance)	Description of submitting party/organisation/group	Main points of the submission per theme of PCCB Working Groups
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring, Reporting and Verifying (MRV) assessment for the mitigation of GHG and sharing of experiences;</li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) for adaptation to climate change and sharing of experiences;</li> <li>• Re-visiting policies, programs, plans and design for improvement and increasing ambition;</li> </ul>
<p><b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</b></p> <p>Dated: 31 July 2017</p> <p>PCCB 1 attended by Mr. Martial Bernoux from Italy</p>	<p>FAO aims to defeat hunger, achieve food security and ensure that people have better access to high-quality food and can live healthy lives.</p> <p>More information available at: <a href="http://www.fao.org/home/en/">http://www.fao.org/home/en/</a></p>	<p><b>General</b></p> <p>The FAO is a founding partner in the Global Alliance on Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA), which is an inclusive, voluntary and action-oriented multi-stakeholder platform on Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA).</p> <p>The FAO and the Support Unit of the NDC Partnership have collaborated to establish a Technical Working Group (TWG) on agriculture, food security and land.</p> <p><b>WG 2) Cross-cutting issues</b></p> <p>The importance of cross-cutting issues is emphasised by the FAO; this includes gender aspects and ensuring equal access to capacity development for both women and men.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing interactive tools on the portal to visualize statistics to enable better use of the data.</li> </ul> <p><b>WG 3) Suggestions for enhancing the CB portal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All activities visualized on the activities map are categorized and searchable by 15 priority areas;</li> <li>• A search function on the portal for the entities offering capacity-building support and donor institutions;</li> <li>• A tagging and search function of capacity-building activities on the portal by major economic sectors</li> </ul> <p><b>WG 4) Capacity gaps and needs</b></p> <p>FAO programmes aim to address individual, organizational and institutional capacities, and foster an enabling environment. They have demonstrated that both technical and functional</p>

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		<p>capacities are crucial for strengthening countries' capacities; an example is the FAO-UNDP Programme on "Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plan (NAP-Ag).</p> <p>The FAO considered common challenges related to NDC implementation in developing countries, and identified five corresponding priority areas for international support:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compliance with the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement;</li> <li>2. Coherent policy frameworks for climate action in the agricultural sectors;</li> <li>3. Research, analysis and tools;</li> <li>4. Capacity development for implementation and action in the agricultural sectors; and</li> <li>5. Investment for the development of the agricultural sectors.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI)</b></p> <p>Dated: 25 July 2017</p> <p>Did not attend PCCB 1</p>	<p>GHGMI is a non-profit organization dedicated to addressing climate change by building and supporting a global community of experts with the highest standards of professional practice in measuring, auditing and managing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>More information available at:  <a href="https://ghginstitute.org/">https://ghginstitute.org/</a></p>	<p><b>General</b></p> <p>GHGMI is an implementing partner of the Coalition on Paris Agreement Capacity-building which has as a goal to publish constructive and timely recommendations for a global capacity-building strategy and provide expert input to the PCCB.</p> <p>GHGMI has some ongoing capacity-building activities which will improve the <b>reporting on GHG emissions</b>.</p>
<p>Submitted by Ecuador on behalf of the <b>Group of 77 and China (G77 and China)</b></p> <p>Dated: 31 July 2017</p> <p>Did not attend PCCB 1</p>	<p>The largest intergovernmental organization of developing countries in the United Nations, which provides the means for the countries of the South to articulate and promote their collective economic interests and enhance their joint negotiating capacity on all major international economic issues.</p>	<p><b>WG 3) Suggestions for enhancing the CB portal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the exchange of knowledge by encouraging participation in capacity-building activities with interactive functions such as a calendar view of upcoming activities;</li> <li>• Post notifications and announcements of new activities;</li> <li>• Serve as a resource hub for climate change-related data, information and knowledge;</li> <li>• Inform and educate users on best practices and successful case studies;</li> <li>• Provide a deeper analysis of information and present information in a more user- friendly manner;</li> <li>• Provide links to expertise, partners, literature and resources, including contact details for participation in or further information on listed activities;</li> <li>• Develop and promote open-source online tools and instrument;</li> </ul>



Submitting body/organization/group (PCCB 1 attendance)	Description of submitting party/organisation/group	Main points of the submission per theme of PCCB Working Groups
	<p>More information available at: <a href="http://www.g77.org/">http://www.g77.org/</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure and promote inclusiveness, openness and transparency mechanisms;</li> <li>• Facilitate continued communication and collaboration of countries across capacity-building networks.</li> </ul> <p><b>WG 4) Capacity gaps and needs:</b></p> <p>The G77 and China identified the need to increase the capacity of developing countries for implementing the NDCs and relevant policies by enhancing and improving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human capacity;</li> <li>• Institutional arrangements for communication and information sharing;</li> <li>• Measuring, Reporting and Verification;</li> <li>• Capacity to assess resources.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Global Sustainable Electricity Partnership, Cameroon Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (GSEP)</b></p> <p>Did not attend PCCB 1</p>	<p>GSEP's main concern is to bring together its member experts with decision-makers and practitioners to build skills for sustainable practices in the electricity sector and to empower communities through its capacity-building activities so that they can build a sustainable future.</p> <p>More information available at: <a href="https://www.globalelectricity.org/what-we-do/">https://www.globalelectricity.org/what-we-do/</a></p>	<p><b>General</b></p> <p>With the participation of other countries in the region, Cameroon held a three-day high-level capacity-building conference on renewable energy and public-private financing targeting the Central African Region (22-24 November 2017). <b>Cameroon</b> is strengthening the capacities of public and private actors to implement its <b>national renewable energy plan</b>, in line with its NDC.</p>
<p><b>Global Sustainable Electricity Partnership; Pacific Power Association (PPA)</b></p> <p>Did not attend PCCB 1</p>	<p>The Global Sustainable Electricity Partnership focuses on the transfer of technical expertise on the installation, operation and maintenance of grid-connected renewable energy systems.</p>	<p><b>General</b></p> <p>Information about two technical support workshops on grid integration of renewable energy in the Pacific Islands:</p> <p>The two technical workshops were held on 27-31 March 2017 and 12-16 June 2017 in Fiji and Guam, focusing on <b>grid connection for renewable energies in the Pacific Islands</b>. The workshops were hosted by PPA in Fiji and Guam; they helped develop the skills and knowledge of engineers and managers in the utilities industry in the Pacific Islands.</p>

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	Available at: <a href="https://www.globalelectricity.org/what-we-do/">https://www.globalelectricity.org/what-we-do/</a>	
<b>Government of India</b>	Government of India	<p><b>General</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India created a network of 127 institutions called INCCA (Indian Network on Climate Change Assessment) to facilitate knowledge sharing and collaborative work on climate change issues;</li> <li>• Implemented the National Training Policy with an earmarked budget for training on various issues including climate change and sustainable development. India has also recently launched ‘Skill India’ to provide training in various sectors;</li> <li>• Created domestic framework and international architecture for quick diffusion of cutting edge climate technology and joint collaborative Research and Development (R&amp;D) for future technologies.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Government of Indonesia</b></p> <p>Did not attend PCCB 1</p>	Government of Indonesia	<p><b>General</b></p> <p>Capacity-building activities are to be customized and tailored to the specific needs of the GHG emitting sectors, such as agriculture, energy and transport, keeping in mind the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity-building to provide understanding on climate change issues,</li> <li>• Capacity-building to implement mitigation and adaptation actions for NDC sectors,</li> <li>• Capacity-building to provide understanding and the use of methodology to measure and monitor implementation of actions to conduct MRV.</li> </ul> <p><b>WG 3) Suggestions for enhancing the CB portal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All capacity-building activities uploaded to the portal should be checked by an authorized body of each Party;</li> <li>• The Portal should cover capacity-building activities conducted between developing countries, including South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation;</li> <li>• The portal should include information on global stakeholder engagement, the assessment of capacity-building gaps and needs of the parties, and capacity-building plans, implementation activities, key actors, and monitoring &amp; evaluation;</li> <li>• The criteria and definition of activities to be uploaded to the CB portal should be clearly defined.</li> </ul>

Submitting body/organization/group (PCCB 1 attendance)	Description of submitting party/organisation/group	Main points of the submission per theme of PCCB Working Groups
		<p><b>WG 4) Capacity gaps and needs:</b></p> <p>Sees a need to enhance the development and dissemination of tools and methodologies for the implementation of capacity-building by both State and non-State actors.</p> <p>The bodies under the Convention need to formulate the fundamental and strategic capacity problems to provide guidance for capacity-building of the Parties.</p>
<p><b>International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)</b>, Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB)</p> <p>Dated: July 31 2017</p> <p>Did not attend PCCB 1</p>	<p>ICCCAD collects and shares knowledge on climate change and climate change adaptation, with a focus in Bangladesh. It aims to train current and future leaders, conduct research, publish relevant information, build the capacity of LDCs especially, and establish a network of Southern institutions, network of partners, mainly consisting of Southern based institutes.</p> <p>More information available at:  <a href="http://www.icccad.net/">http://www.icccad.net/</a></p>	<p><b>General</b></p> <p>Long-term capacity-building efforts need to target State and non-State actors, including researchers, communities, academics, and the private sector to build the capacity of professionals directly involved in climate change issues.</p> <p><b>WG 2, 4) Cross-cutting issues &amp; capacity gaps and needs:</b></p> <p>The mechanisms or systems in developing countries that build long term capacities need to be identified through continuous involvement with multiple stakeholders, especially women, indigenous populations, youth and local communities to understand the ways that capacity can be built.</p>
<p><b>Government of Japan</b></p> <p>Dated: 31 July 2017</p> <p>Attended PCCB 1</p>	<p>Government of Japan</p>	<p><b>General</b></p> <p>CB activities should be in the form of practical actions, for example, projects to promote energy efficiency with the use of existing technology and financial mechanism.</p> <p><b>WG 3) Suggestions for enhancing the CB portal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The costs to maintain the CB portal should be taken into consideration.</li> <li>• Duplication of various existing Web-based information portals like the Global Support Programme should be avoided.</li> </ul> <p><b>WG 4) Capacity gaps and needs:</b></p>

Submitting body/organization/group (PCCB 1 attendance)	Description of submitting party/organisation/group	Main points of the submission per theme of PCCB Working Groups
		There is a need for the <b>development and improvement of domestic, legal and/or institutional infrastructures for short-, medium-, a long-term climate action</b> in developing countries.
<p><b>Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice</b></p> <p>25 July 2017</p> <p>Attended PCCB 1</p>	<p>The Foundation's main target is to secure global justice for the victims of climate change across the world; it aims to facilitate action on climate justice to empower the poorest people and countries in their efforts to achieve sustainable development. Capacity-building, participation, access to information, training and education are all critical to the achievement of climate justice.</p> <p>The foundation strengthens capacity by bringing together Parties and observers, and national, regional and international actors with expertise in human rights and climate change.</p> <p>More information available at: <a href="https://www.mrfcj.org/">https://www.mrfcj.org/</a></p>	<p><b>General</b></p> <p>The Foundation collaborates with human rights institutions like the OHCHR and GANHRI in implementing capacity-building activities. The Foundation published two research studies on the gaps of the links between human rights and climate change considering all NCs and NAPAs submitted to the UNFCCC in 2010-2015</p> <p><b>WG 2) Cross-cutting issues:</b></p> <p>Case studies in Costa Rica, Vietnam, Niger, Ecuador and the Arctic illustrate the value of rights-based approaches to climate action.</p> <p>Research by the Foundation on gender balance in the UNFCCC process resulted in recommendations on regional and national measures and mechanisms to enable the participation of women in decision-making,</p> <p><b>WG 3) Suggestions for enhancing the CB portal:</b></p> <p>All existing resources, guidance and best practice for the integration of gender, human rights and indigenous people's knowledge in climate action should be collected and made available through the capacity-building portal.</p> <p>A new field is suggested for cross-cutting issues to guide non-party stakeholders in uploading resources related to gender responsiveness, human rights and indigenous peoples' rights.</p> <p><b>WG 4) Capacity gaps and needs:</b></p> <p>It is important to create a greater understanding of how to integrate human rights into the implementation of climate action, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).</p> <p>Considering the importance of integrating human rights into climate change, there is a need for more awareness, training and guidance to assist climate policy makers in incorporating human rights in their work.</p> <p>Capacity needs to be built for the incorporation of human rights into climate action to ensure access to information, consultation, participation and access to justice for communities</p>

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<p><b>Pacific Regional Federation for Resilience Professionals (PRFRP)</b></p> <p>Did not attend PCCB 1</p>	<p>PRFRP is a professional organisation to build capacity on climate change and disaster risk management in 15 small island developing states in the Pacific.</p> <p>More information available at:  <a href="https://pace.usp.ac.fj/pactvet-project/">https://pace.usp.ac.fj/pactvet-project/</a> and  <a href="http://www.spc.int/blog/world-first-in-resilience-for-the-pacific-islands/">http://www.spc.int/blog/world-first-in-resilience-for-the-pacific-islands/</a></p>	<p><b>General</b></p> <p>The PRFRP promotes the <b>development and dissemination of tools and methodologies for the implementation of capacity-building</b>. It uses online learning of the University of the South Pacific to reach students in its 12 countries. This helps overcome the challenges of reaching different isolated islands but connectivity remains an issue.</p> <p><b>The Pacific Technological and Vocational Education and training project (EU PacTVET)</b> was funded by EU to develop Pacific regional qualifications for resilience to the Climate change adaptation (CCA) and Disaster risk reduction (DRR) and Sustainable Energy for all 15 Pacific – African, Caribbean, and Pacific (P-ACP) countries. These qualifications are regionally recognized but learning resources are tailored made to satisfy the individual needs of individual countries. The project aims to assess national training needs and develop and establish training courses and support facilities in the DRR and CCA sectors.</p> <p>Stakeholders realised the importance and potential of possessing a standardized regional qualification especially for improving labour mobility. The regional recognition needs to be balanced with the country-specific needs that the qualifications aim to meet.</p> <p>The PRFRP aims to administrate a resilience Industry Skills Advisory Committee (ISAC) to facilitate reviews of the education and training curriculum, as well as for practices for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction management.</p> <p>The PRFRP’s work is aligned with the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP, linked with the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement) and with the Pacific Resilience Partnership; the Pacific Resilience Partnership will be established to support the implementation of the FRDP and a new working group tasked with “streamlining” training for the National Disaster Management Office.</p> <p><b>WG 2) Cross-cutting issues:</b></p> <p>Cross-cutting issues such as gender responsiveness, human rights, and indigenous people’s knowledge are included in the curriculum for the CCA qualifications.</p> <p><b>WG 3) Suggestions for enhancing the CB portal:</b></p> <p>The 2050 climate calculator is an open source tool to help facilitate decision making for climate mitigation. It is a web-based tool to model the pathways a country can take to realise the climate mitigation goals as set out in the NDCs; moreover, it can model the consequences of a business as usual pathway. The calculator may be used as a platform for people to have a</p>

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		<p>more informed conversation. Different versions of the calculator exist, and they can be tailored to different national audiences. Imperial College London, Climate-KIC, and agencies such as the International Energy Agency and World Resources Institute were involved in its development.</p> <p><b>WG 4) Capacity gaps and needs:</b></p> <p>The PRFRP conducted a training on needs and gaps analysis in the 15 participating countries at the beginning of the EU PacTVET project.</p>
<p><b>Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)</b></p> <p>Dated: July 2017</p> <p>Did not attend PCCB 1</p>	<p>PACJA is a continental coalition of civil society organizations from diverse backgrounds in Africa. It is the largest Civil Society platform on climate change and sustainable development; it mobilises and coordinates capacity-building efforts targeting the community and other key stakeholders.</p> <p>More information available at:  <a href="http://www.pacja.org/">http://www.pacja.org/</a></p>	<p><b>General</b></p> <p>Capacity-building activities require effective communication, networking, research. Tailoring capacity-building to local needs and organizational readiness necessitates the identification of areas of concern and subsequent targeting of this specific need; doing this requires flexibility.</p> <p><b>WG 3) Suggestions for enhancing the CB portal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make the portal available on mobile devices, for example through an application, since this will better enable education and could open up different capacity-building avenues;</li> <li>• The portal should aim to identify, analyse and address barriers hindering the deployment and diffusion of the prioritized capacity-building technologies;</li> <li>• The portal should be secure from hackers, be trustworthy, not conflict with cultural values, hide sensitive information, have controlled accessibility, and make it easy to contact members and the administration;</li> <li>• The portal should give learners a chance to provide feedback and the content writers should be highly qualified;</li> <li>• Civil Society Organizations and Climate Change issues should be integrated into existing portal, and the portal should ensure that climate change learning needs are addressed.</li> </ul> <p><b>WG 4) Capacity gaps and needs:</b></p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation can help identify capacity gaps in civil society. Structures to monitor progress should be put in place once actions are taken to monitor and evaluate changes in civil society capacity. These should take into account the context in which civil society functions; use of resources and accountability; social, political and economic key players; and the role of authorities and legislative bodies.</p>

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<p><b>Government of Vanuatu</b></p> <p>Did not attend PCCB 1</p>	<p>Government of Vanuatu</p>	<p><b>General</b></p> <p>Vanuatu has developed the Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCDRR) course to provide skills and knowledge to assist coastal communities to address the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>The government has put in place a Quality Assurance Framework (VQAF) to ensure credibility and transparency in the services of training providers throughout Vanuatu.</p> <p>Education and training are essential for the success of all sustainable development goals and for capacity development.</p> <p>GIZ, EU PacTVET and the Pacific Community (SPC) have collaborated on a programme which aims to ensure that the skills and capabilities of the local population, national governmental authorities and regional organizations are enhanced to cope with the effects of climate change and combat its causes.</p> <p><b>WG 3) Suggestions for enhancing the CB portal:</b></p> <p>The Pacific region already has an online capacity-building portal that provides information about the region, which may be linked to the capacity-building portal maintained by the secretariat.</p>
<p><b>Vermont Law School (VLS)</b></p> <p>July 31, 2017</p> <p>Did not attend PCCB 1</p>	<p>VLS is an accredited observer to the UNFCCC since 2009 and an active member of the Research and Independent Non-Governmental Organization (RINGO) constituency.</p> <p>More information available at: <a href="https://www.vermontlaw.edu/">https://www.vermontlaw.edu/</a></p>	<p><b>WG 3) Suggestions for enhancing the CB portal:</b></p> <p>Modify the web-based capacity-building portal to explicitly include information on university delegations which build capacity; this includes also activities building the capacity of LDCs to engage in the UNFCCC negotiations and thereby enabling them to implement their NDCs.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable Future Eco Landmarks (SFEL)</b></p> <p>PCCB 1 attended by Mr. Yusuke Teraoka from Japan</p>	<p>SFEL is a global investment initiative with a social cause instigated by METIS Global Awareness Network</p> <p>More information available at:</p>	<p><b>General</b></p> <p>SFEL is already engaging with various interdisciplinary entities to promote synergies for enhanced collaboration with institutions outside the Convention.</p> <p><b>WG 2) Cross-cutting issues</b></p>

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	<a href="https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=13684">https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=13684</a>	<p>Start-ups established under SFEL would prefer to have women entrepreneurs as partners.</p> <p>The Social Matrix Revealed (SMR) could be used as integral part of many Capacity-building programs to aid with their implementation.</p>
<p><b>Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)</b></p> <p>PCCB 1 attended by Ms. Mette Moglestue from Norway and Mr. Martial Bernoux from Italy.</p>	<p>CTCN is the operational arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism and promotes the accelerated transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low carbon and climate resilient development at the request of developing countries.</p> <p>More information available at: <a href="https://www.ctc-n.org/">https://www.ctc-n.org/</a></p>	<p><b>General</b></p> <p>Currently, various approaches are used in capacity-building activities, including technical and technological trainings, educational programmes, the development of guides and manuals on technologies, and the evaluation of national capacity-building programmes and institutions.</p> <p>The capacity-building initiatives and programmes must be embedded in longer-term locally owned plans, and should pursue medium-term impacts rather than short-term ones.</p> <p><b>WG 1) Linkages with existing bodies:</b></p> <p>The CTCN collaborates with the GEF on technical assistance on a special programme, supporting countries to access GCF Readiness Funds and collaborates with the Adaptation Fund ensure support for capacities in developing countries.</p> <p><b>WG 2) Cross-cutting issues:</b></p> <p>The CTCN highlights the effective gender mainstreaming in capacity-building projects and the importance of engagement with non-state actors, civil society and private sector.</p> <p><b>WG 3) Suggestions for enhancing the CB portal:</b></p> <p>The CTCN has adopted an approach wherein capacity is built through webinars, a technology library and other knowledge products, based on the analysis of needs expressed by the countries.</p> <p>Linking the capacity-building portal to other existing portals may be more fruitful. The popularization and maintenance of the platform will require substantial and regular expert work if the portal aims to be a true platform, rather than another database; the associated human and technical resources should be considered and are likely to be considerable. This potential cost needs to be weighed against resource requirements of other capacity-building activities.</p>



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		<p><b>WG 4) Capacity gaps and needs:</b></p> <p>There is a need to map all the efforts and lessons learned, including the work undertaken by the non-state actors and the bilateral development cooperation agencies, to create and classify good practices.</p> <p>There is a need for institutional capacity-building, primarily in the areas of technology identification, prioritization, and adaptation to local conditions, as well as monitoring and information systems for decision making.</p> <p>Tools, methodology and expertise to identify the various real activities which would lead to NDC implementation are currently lacking.</p>
<p><b>Consultative Group of Experts on NC from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE)</b></p> <p>Did not attend PCCB 1</p>	<p>The CGE was established to improve the process of preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties.</p> <p>More information available at: <a href="http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6440.php">http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6440.php</a></p>	<p><b>General</b></p> <p>The CGE developed tools and guidance materials aimed at improving institutional arrangements and gaining access to financial, technical and capacity-building resources. The CGE provided targeted training through in-person hands-on workshops, e-learning courses, and webinars on specific tools and the reporting requirements.</p> <p><b>WG 1) Linkages with existing bodies:</b></p> <p>The CGE collaborated with the UNDP/UNEP Global Support Programme for National Communications and Biennial Update Reports (GSP) and the IPCC in developing and executing training programmes, and obtaining financial contributions.</p> <p><b>WG 3) Suggestions for enhancing the CB portal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allow for the clustering of initiatives and for them to be compared using multi-variate analysis, since this would enable efficient bench marking and assist in identifying gaps;</li> <li>• Details on capacity-building support needed should be provided on the portal, as well as details on the funds and support provided;</li> <li>• The portal should have the option to display a list of clustered regional initiatives.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (ExCom)</b></p>	<p>The ExCom addresses loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change by enhance</p>	<p><b>WG 1) Linkages with existing bodies:</b></p> <p>ExCom is collaborating with multiple bodies under the Convention; this includes the the consideration of financial instruments to address the risks of loss and damage in the work of the SCF; an ongoing dialogue with the Technology Executive Committee; and a joint Task Force on Displacement with the Least Developed Country Expert Group.</p>

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<p>Dated: 8 September 2017</p> <p>Did not attend PCCB 1</p>	<p>knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches and strengthen dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>More information available at: <a href="http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6440.php">http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6440.php</a></p>	<p>ExCom works closely with the insurance sector and other relevant stakeholders to facilitate the efforts of Parties to develop and implement comprehensive risk management strategies, including risk transfer solutions.</p>
<p><b>Standing Committee on Finance (SCF)</b></p> <p>PCCB 1 attended by Ms. Edith Kateme Kasajja and Ms. Gemma O'Reilly</p>	<p>The SCF is mainly working on preparing a Biennial Assessment (BA) and Overview of Climate Finance Flows.</p> <p>More information available at: <a href="http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/standing_committee/items/6877.php">http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/standing_committee/items/6877.php</a></p>	<p><b>WG 1) Linkages with existing bodies:</b></p> <p>The SCF is developing a compilation and analysis (C&amp;A) database that contains all guidance provided to the operating entities (OEs) of the Financial Mechanism.</p> <p><b>WG 3) Suggestions for enhancing the CB portal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The portal should contain information on the Biennial Assessment of the SCF;</li> <li>• The portal should contain information from the reports of the SCF Forum;</li> <li>• It is suggested to provide links from the capacity-building portal to other portals like the UNFCCC climate finance data portal.</li> </ul> <p><b>WG 4) Capacity gaps and needs:</b></p> <p>The SCF highlights the low awareness on the need for action, the lack of available sources of funding and the low levels of technical capacity to design and develop projects/programmes to access climate finance.</p>