

Informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement (ICG)

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Summary report of the seventh meeting

(held on 4 June 2024, 12:00-14:00 CEST/ UTC +2)

I. Background

ICG establishment and objective

In line with the workplan of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) for 2021-2024¹, the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement (ICG) was established in early 2021.

The ICG currently meets twice per year in a hybrid format on the margins of existing sessions. Information on the agendas and outcomes of all meetings is available on the dedicated ICG website.²

The purpose of the ICG is to create a conducive space for representatives of constituted bodies, operating entities and relevant processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to coordinate climate change-related capacity-building plans and activities, and allow for better sharing of information, coherence, and identification of opportunities.³

ICG membership

The ICG currently (as of June 2024) comprises 24 members from 16 constituted bodies, operating entities and relevant UNFCCC processes.⁴

Seventh ICG meeting

The seventh ICG meeting (ICG 7) was held on Tuesday, 4 June 2024, 12:00–14:00 CET, in conjunction with the Bonn Climate Change Conference. The meeting was conducted in a hybrid manner with virtual participants connected through MS Teams. The agenda of the meeting can be found in the annex to this document. ICG 7 was moderated by Roberta Ianna, PCCB co-chair and lead of PCCB working group 1 on coherence and coordination of capacity-building. Anticipated participants include PCCB co-chairs, members of PCCB working group 1, and ICG members, including, nominated representatives of the Adaptation Committee (AC), Adaptation Fund Board secretariat, Consultative Group of Experts (CGE), Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), Executive Committee of the Warsaw International

¹ Available here: <https://unfccc.int/documents/267207>.

² See <https://unfccc.int/PCCB-ICG>.

³ FCCC/SBI/2020/13 Annex II.

⁴ For the membership list refer to: <https://unfccc.int/PCCB-ICG>.

Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM), Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (FWG of the LCIPP), Global Environment Facility secretariat (GEF), Green Climate Fund secretariat (GCF), Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI), Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), Technology Executive Committee (TEC), and representatives of the Action for Climate Empowerment process (ACE), the Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG) and the Nairobi Work Programme.

The final list of participants of ICG 7 is contained in the annex of this report.

II. Meeting Summary

Update on the work of the PCCB's upcoming activities, including the 13th Durban Forum and the 6th Capacity-building Hub

Following welcoming remarks and words of gratitude shared by Roberta Ianna addressed to all ICG members for contributing to the six ICG capacity-building resource e-booklets that were launched at COP 28⁵, the ICG members turned to agenda item 2, which focused the upcoming activities of the PCCB.

Ms. Ianna announced that the 13th Durban Forum on Capacity-building was scheduled for the following day from 15:00-18:00, with the theme "Capacity-building for addressing gaps and needs for accessing finance for NAPs," aligned with the 2024 focus area of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB). The objective of the forum is to facilitate the exchange of relevant experiences, good practices, and lessons learned in enhancing individual, institutional, and systemic capacities to address gaps and needs related to accessing finance for national adaptation plans (NAPs). The event, open to all participants, was held in the AH Upper Conference room at the UN Campus. Ms. Ianna emphasized that the discussions would illuminate capacity-building at both the institutional and individual levels across various thematic areas identified through a synthesis of submissions on capacity-building for NAPs, in the context of the PCCB's 2024 focus area.

Additionally, she highlighted the PCCB's ambition to replicate the success of the 5th edition of the Capacity-building Hub at COP28 by organizing an even more impactful 6th edition at COP29 which seeks to showcase efforts to enhance climate action through capacity-building. The 6th Capacity-building Hub will be organized into thematic days focusing on issues directly related to capacity-building, aiming to support enhanced climate action at all levels. The themes will reflect the outcomes

⁵ Available at:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Forward%20looking%20overview_Nov%202023.pdf

of discussions from previous Hubs, key capacity-building areas under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, priorities articulated by PCCB Network members and other entities at various PCCB events, as well as capacity-building-related outcomes of the first Global Stocktake at COP28.

Ms. Ianna extended an invitation to the members of the ICG to utilize the Hub's platform to showcase their capacity-building work and submit proposal of events to be hosted at the Capacity-building Hub, noting that further details will be communicated to the support teams of the secretariat once the concept is finalized by the PCCB. Additionally, she announced that a Capacity-building Hub Academy will be organized throughout the thematic days, offering diverse workshops and hands-on capacity-building activities to address the identified capacity-building gaps and needs related to the thematic focus areas.

Discussion on capacity gaps and needs identified in the respective areas of work

Moving to Agenda item 3, participants shared capacity gaps and needs identified in their respective areas of work and country contexts. A key challenge that was broad up, is the enhancing capacity of local actors and experts, especially regarding the NAP process. Strengthening these capacities would also be crucial for bolstering the independence and ownership of the countries. Participants also highlighted the need to develop courses and modules that build capacities of diverse stakeholders on different themes, as well as the need for capacity-building on accessing finance, design of projects, planning procedures related to funding. In discussing these capacity gaps and needs they also provided examples of how they are addressing those, which will be specified in the next section.

Overview of upcoming capacity-building activities, with a view to exploring concrete collaboration opportunities

Various organizations are actively engaged in capacity-building efforts to enhance climate resilience and adaptation. The AC shared that they organize dialogues on different topics, provide technical guidance and training materials, and map existing resources to support countries in accessing funds for NAPs. They also support the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience through Technical guidance and training materials, mapping or existing resources provided by different bodies. They also ran a side event at SB 60 about best practices regarding technical guidance and training materials in adaptation. Furthermore, they are providing a portal of interactive portfolios that show state of adaptation of each country.

The CGE shared that it offers capacity-building support in the form of technical advice and support. The CGE also builds regional capacity-building workshops around the capacity gaps and needs identified by countries, which support to assessment of policies and monitoring. Under the Enhanced

Transparency Framework, the CGE by facilitating the provision of technical advice and support to developing country Parties to prepare their national communications and biennial transparency reports and providing technical advice to the secretariat on the implementation of the training of technical expert review teams.

The GCF shared that it runs a readiness program, which has the objective to enhance the capacity of national institutions to efficiently engage with GCF. Their efforts mainly target capacities such as how to empower countries and stakeholders to strengthen countries to access more climate finance, how to apply for funding and how to implement the projects. They also build capacities to strengthen direct access entities. Through their regional dialogues they provide training on economic analysis, project design, and access to finance. Their upcoming first global training is set to take place in March 2025 in Morocco.

The GEF shared that it provides in-person training opportunities, such as its regional workshops to help countries to elaborate projects ideas based on NAPs or other plans in alignment with the requirements of GEF.

The KCI shared that they focus on understanding impacts from response measures and help bodies understand these. Currently, they are developing their capacity-building framework for which they have already developed modules that will further be developed into training programs.

The LEG shared that it focuses on building capacities of LDCs and their national experts to formulate and implement NAPs, employing methodologies and tools for assessing risk arising from climate change and establishing metrics to measure the progress of adaptation efforts. Through the Open NAP initiative, the LEG seeks to mobilize the widest possible inputs from all interested and available actors and stakeholders (“crowd-sourcing”) to support the LDCs and other interested developing countries, in the formulation and implementation of their NAPs. Another important area of their work is enabling stakeholders to develop and implement their own projects and access funding for them. For this purpose, the LEG also shared that they map relevant resources on financing for LDCs.

On matters of future cooperation, ICG members requested further information about the activities of the PCCB such as the PCCB Network and ICG’s e-booklets. The participants also noted that they want to leverage the PCCB more to inform about their own activities and reach a broader audience. Furthermore, the members of the PCCB Network were identified as an important source of expertise that organizations can tap in for collaborations but also to reach out to stakeholders.

Other matters

The participants of the 7th ICG meeting did not bring forward other matters to discuss.

Closure of the meeting

Roberta Ianna closed the meeting by thanking the participants for their attendance and again highlighting the important work the ICG has done so far and the valuable points for collaboration identified during the meeting.

The eighth meeting of the ICG is planned to be held in a hybrid format on the margins of COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan in November 2024. Further information will be shared with ICG members in due course. The Secretariat will also update, publish, and circulate the forward-looking overview of capacity-building activities of constituted bodies, operating entities and UNFCCC processes represented in the ICG after SB 60.

Annex: Agenda and List of Participants of the seventh ICG meeting

Agenda

1. Welcome remarks (PCCB)
2. Update on the work of the PCCB's upcoming activities, including the 13th Durban Forum and the 6th Capacity-building Hub (PCCB)
3. Discussion on capacity gaps and needs identified in the respective areas of work (all ICG members)
4. Overview of upcoming capacity-building activities, with a view to exploring concrete collaboration opportunities (all ICG members)
5. Other matters (all ICG members)
6. Closure of the meeting (PCCB)

List of Participants

Name	Body/entity/process
Abze Djigma	PCCB
Alexandra Klenova	KCI
Amgad Elmahdi	GCF secretariat
Camila Martins Duarte	UNFCCC secretariat
Capacity-building team	UNFCCC secretariat
Carlos Ruiz Garvia	UNFCCC secretariat
Cecilia Schneider	PCCB
Dorji Tshewang	GEF secretariat
Jorje Cardamo	PCCB
Karina Barrera	AC
Lilian De Leon	PCCB
Richard Mfumu Lungu	LEG
Roberta Ianna	PCCB
Sameera Sheikh	PCCB
Sandra Boitumelo Motshwanedi	CGE
Tibor Lindovsky	UNFCCC secretariat