Subsidiary Body for Implementation
Fifty-first session
Santiago, 2–7 December 2019
Item X of the provisional agenda

Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building

Summary
This report covers the work of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building between September 2018 and September 2019. It contains organizational and procedural information, including on the meeting held during the reporting period. The report highlights the progress of the Committee in implementing its rolling workplan for 2017–2019 in the areas of promoting the coherence and coordination of capacity-building under and outside the Convention; providing technical support and guidance on building climate change related capacity; and undertaking awareness-raising, outreach, and knowledge- and information-sharing. It concludes with recommendations to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to consider and forward to the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.

* Session dates are tentative.
## Abbreviations and acronyms

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Paris Committee on Capacity-building gender mainstreaming standard
Abbreviations and acronyms

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<td>Adaptation Committee</td>
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<td>Adaptation Fund Board</td>
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<td>CBIT</td>
<td>Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency</td>
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<td>CGE</td>
<td>Consultative Group of Experts</td>
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<td>COP</td>
<td>Conference of the Parties</td>
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<td>CTCN</td>
<td>Climate Technology Centre and Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>DTU</td>
<td>Technical University of Denmark</td>
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<tr>
<td>FWG</td>
<td>Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform</td>
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<td>GCF</td>
<td>Green Climate Fund</td>
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<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environment Facility</td>
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<td>NDC</td>
<td>nationally determined contribution</td>
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<td>United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights</td>
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<td>PCCB</td>
<td>Paris Committee on Capacity-building</td>
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<td>SB</td>
<td>sessions of the subsidiary bodies</td>
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<td>Subsidiary Body for Implementation</td>
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<td>UNEP</td>
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I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. COP 21 established the PCCB to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhancing capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention.¹

2. The PCCB, as per its terms of reference, is to prepare annual technical progress reports on its work for submission to the COP through the SBI and to make these reports available at the sessions of the SBI coinciding with the sessions of the COP.²

B. Scope of the report

3. This report contains information on the work undertaken by the PCCB between 1 September 2018 and 13 September 2019. Following this introductory chapter, chapter II contains information on the proceedings of the 3rd meeting of the PCCB, held in June 2019, and on the implementation of the rolling workplan of the PCCB for 2017–2019. Chapter III presents key messages and recommendations of the PCCB for the SBI to consider and forward to the COP, as appropriate.

4. The annex contains a standard developed by the PCCB for mainstreaming gender considerations in its work.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

5. The SBI is invited to consider the information contained in this report. In particular, it may wish to consider the recommendations contained in chapter II below and forward them to the COP for consideration and adoption, as appropriate.

II. Report on the activities of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building in the reporting period

A. Third meeting of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building

1. Election of the Co-Chairs

6. Marzena Chodor and Rita Mishaan were re-elected as the Co-Chairs of the PCCB for the term of one year, effective from its 3rd meeting. The PCCB expressed its appreciation to Ms. Chodor and Ms. Mishaan for their leadership during the preceding 12 months, which had enabled the PCCB to carry out its work effectively.

7. A list of the members of the PCCB, including the length of their respective terms of office, is available on the UNFCCC website.³

2. Proceedings

8. The 3rd meeting of the PCCB, the only meeting convened during the reporting period, was held in Bonn from 20 to 22 June 2019, in conjunction with SBI 50.

9. At the invitation of the PCCB, Party observers and observer organizations expressed their views on the issues under consideration. Representatives of the other constituted bodies under the Convention and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism also participated in the meeting and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the PCCB on the topic of

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¹ Decision 1/CP.21, para. 71.
² Decision 2/CP.22, annex, para. 17.
enhancing the coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities under the Convention.

10. The meeting was broadcast live. The video recordings of the meeting are available on demand on the PCCB meetings web page, as are the meeting report, all other meeting documents and the presentations.

B. Implementation of the rolling workplan for 2017–2019

11. At the 1st meeting of the PCCB, in 2017, the PCCB agreed on its rolling workplan for 2017–2019. COP 23 took note of the workplan and encouraged the PCCB, when implementing its workplan, to identify and collaborate with institutions and other stakeholders with relevant expertise, tools and resources, including bodies established under the Convention.

12. The table below presents the activities and outputs of the PCCB during the reporting period and indicates where further details on them are contained in this report.

### Activities and outputs of the PCCB between September 2018 and September 2019

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5 FCCC/SBI/2017/11, annex IV.
6 Decision 16/CP.23, para. 5.
7 Decision 16/CP.23, para. 7.
1. Coherence and coordination of capacity-building

13. Climate-related capacity-building must be approached in a more systematic and coherent manner to ensure that capacity-building initiatives are targeted, consistent and continuous, as well as bring about long-term effects. The PCCB has a mandate to help Parties and other actors achieve coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities.

(a) Coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities under the Convention

14. To enhance the coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention, the PCCB has further strengthened and expanded its collaboration with other constituted bodies, including the AC, AFB secretariat, CGE, CTCN, FWG, SCF and TEC, as well as its involvement in the ACE process.

15. In line with its workplan, the PCCB appointed members as focal points for the constituted bodies and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and invited these bodies and entities to identify representatives to collaborate, as appropriate, on specific activities related to the work of the PCCB.

16. It also invited representatives of the AC, ACE process, AFB secretariat, CGE, CTCN, GEF secretariat, GCF secretariat, FWG, Least Developed Countries Expert Group, TEC and SCF to attend its 3rd meeting and participate in a dialogue with the PCCB on the issue of enhancing the coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention. These representatives as well as the representatives from Parties and observer institutions attending the dialogue found the discussion to be highly valuable and expressed the wish for the PCCB to continue and expand the organization of a space for discussion among the constituted bodies, operating entities and processes under the Convention in a similar setting. As a result of the dialogue, the PCCB requested the secretariat to compile the workplans as well as the dates of and information about activities, events and mandated meetings planned by the constituted bodies, operating entities and relevant processes under the Convention to help identify synergies and collaboration opportunities. The compilation of workplans and a calendar of activities and meetings will be available on the PCCB web page and regularly updated by the secretariat.

17. To encourage the constituted bodies to regularly provide inputs to its work, the PCCB has, since 2018, had an open call on its web page inviting constituted bodies to submit:

   (a) Information on capacity-building activities relevant to the implementation of NDCs in the context of the Paris Agreement;

   (b) Information and suggestions relevant to PCCB mandates related to the capacity-building work of constituted bodies;

   (c) Information and suggestions regarding the web-based capacity-building portal.

18. The collaboration of the PCCB with other constituted bodies and processes under the Convention has developed over time, partly in response to invitations from other constituted bodies seeking to enhance coherence and reduce duplication of effort. Linkages – initiated either by the PCCB or another body – have been established with several bodies and are fully operational and yielding the first concrete results, as follows:

   (a) The PCCB partnered with the AFB secretariat and the CTCN to develop a joint bulletin on enhancing readiness and capacity-building for adaptation finance. A joint side event was held at SB 50 to launch the partnership (see para. 45 below for further details);

   (b) The PCCB collaborated with the CGE on the first Capacity-building Hub, held at COP 24, to disseminate information on the technical support provided by the CGE for implementing the measurement, reporting and verification framework by developing countries;

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The PCCB and the AC collaborated on an AC event to take place in 2020 on the inclusion of gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation. In August 2019, the AC and the PCCB started to jointly produce the event concept note;

(d) The PCCB and the FWG actively participated in each other’s meetings held in conjunction with SBI 50 and collaborated on the technical workshop organized by the PCCB and OHCHR on building capacity for integrating human rights into climate action (see para. 35 below for further details). The PCCB intends to encourage the participation of indigenous peoples’ representatives in the thematic days and events of the second Capacity-building Hub, to be held at COP 25. Furthermore, the PCCB proposed that the FWG participate in developing the online training tool that the PCCB will work on together with OHCHR;

(e) The PCCB collaborated with the SCF on the 2019 SCF Forum (see para. 37 below for further details);

(f) The PCCB invited the secretariats of the GCF and the GEF to provide inputs to the technical paper capturing the results of the PCCB pilot exercise on capacity gaps and needs related to NDC implementation (see para. 31 below for further details);

(g) The PCCB and the TEC agreed to continue their collaboration on the issue of endogenous technologies and capacities in 2019;

(h) The PCCB agreed at its 2nd meeting to address the issue of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in its rolling workplan for 2017–2019 in the context of the activities of its working groups, and has exchanged ideas with the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts for ways of collaborating on this issue. The PCCB intends to integrate the issue of loss and damage into one of the thematic days at its second Capacity-building Hub, and closely consult with the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism on the preparation for and organization of this activity.

19. In addition to the collaborative activities outlined in paragraph 18 above, the PCCB contributed to various in-session events and meetings at COP 24 and SBI 49, as follows:

(a) The first workshop of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture on 3 December 2018;

(b) The COP 24 stocktake on pre-2020 implementation and ambition on 5 December 2018;

(c) The tenth meeting of the research dialogue and an informal meeting with the research community on 7 December 2018;

(d) The third annual meeting of the GCF with the constituted bodies under the Convention on 11 December 2018.

10 Decision 4/CP.22, para. 5.
11 The PCCB provided an update on its work and presented ideas on how it could support implementation of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture road map. The input is available at https://unfccc.int/event/modalities-for-implementation-of-the-outcomes-of-the-five-in-session-workshops-on-issues-related-to.
12 In response to decision 1/CP.23, the PCCB provided written input to the stocktake, available at https://unfccc.int/topics/pre-2020.
13 The PCCB’s objectives at these meetings were to introduce its mandate and workplan and to learn more about the work of the research community with a view to informing its own work.
14 The PCCB provided an update on the implementation of its workplan and proposals for collaborative activities with the GCF, including (1) jointly exploring ways of and opportunities for enhancing the coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts of various actors; (2) identifying capacity-building-related needs and gaps in the context of the country programming and readiness work of the GCF; (3) promoting regional dialogues on capacity-building for NDC implementation, for example in the context of GCF regional structured dialogues; (4) inviting the GCF to share capacity-building-related tools and information resources for dissemination through the capacity-building portal; and (5) engaging the GCF in the digital capacity-building network established on Facebook and in future capacity-building hubs at the COPs.
20. At SB 50, the PCCB contributed to the following in-session events and meetings:
   (a) The workshop on gender and climate change on 17 June 2019;\(^{15}\)
   (b) The SBSTA informal open dialogue between representatives of constituted bodies on the three functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform on 18 June 2019;\(^{16}\)
   (c) An informal meeting hosted by the SBSTA Chair with representatives of the research community on 21 June 2019;\(^{17}\)
   (d) The 7\(^{th}\) Dialogue on Action for Climate Empowerment on 23 June 2019;\(^{18}\)
   (e) The meeting of the SCF with the constituted bodies on 24 June 2019.\(^{19}\)
   (f) An informal meeting with the high-level champions of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action on 19 June 2019, which led to the participation of one of the PCCB Co-Chairs in a closed half-day meeting of the Marrakech Partnership on Tuesday, 3 September 2019, on the margins of the Asia-Pacific Climate Week in Bangkok.\(^{20}\)

21. On the basis of its interaction and collaboration with relevant bodies and processes under the Convention as well as other relevant actors to date, and the information contained in the annual compilation and synthesis report on the capacity-building work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and the addendum thereto,\(^{21}\) the PCCB intersessionally agreed to prepare an analysis of coherence and coordination gaps and needs related to capacity-building activities under the Convention, and to present it in the form of a technical paper. The technical paper was completed in September and is available on the PCCB web page.\(^{22}\)

22. Finally, in response to the gender action plan adopted at COP 23,\(^{23}\) and the mandate from the COP for the PCCB to consider cross-cutting issues such as gender responsiveness in managing its workplan,\(^{24}\) the PCCB considered mainstreaming a gender perspective in its work. The PCCB, in collaboration with the secretariat, organized the Gender 101 webinar for its members and members of other constituted bodies and a technical workshop on gender capacity-building for all constituted bodies (for further details on both activities, see para. 33 below). On the basis of the outcomes of these activities, the PCCB developed a standard for mainstreaming gender in its work, which is included in the annex to this report. The standard will be further developed and updated over time. The PCCB is pleased that its composition this year continues to reflect gender balance and promote the leadership of women.

\(^{15}\) The PCCB presented its work on gender issues (see para. 33 below for further details).
\(^{16}\) The PCCB introduced its mandate and workplan and highlighted ongoing and envisaged collaborative activities.
\(^{17}\) The PCCB was unable to attend the meeting but provided written input to the meeting highlighting its upcoming Capacity-building Knowledge to Action Days at Asia-Pacific Climate Week, Latin America and the Caribbean Climate Week and COP 25 (see para. 32 below for further details).
\(^{18}\) The PCCB provided input focusing on the interlinkages and synergies between the PCCB and the ACE process and on ways of collaborating to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to integrate ACE into climate change policies and NDCs, including collaboration on the second Capacity-building Hub, to be held at COP 25, and engagement of the PCCB with ACE focal points.
\(^{19}\) The PCCB highlighted its ongoing collaboration with the SCF in the context of the 2019 SCF Forum and other ongoing or previous work on capacity-building related to climate finance.
\(^{20}\) The meeting was aimed at exploring ways to enhance collaboration between non-Party stakeholders and policymakers in the Asia-Pacific region. It facilitated in-depth discussions on the issues identified as priorities for Asia-Pacific in order to collectively scale up pre- and post-2020 climate action and to fully implement the Paris Agreement.
\(^{21}\) FCCC/SBI/2019/2 and Add.1.
\(^{23}\) Decision 3/CP.23.
\(^{24}\) Decision 16/CP.22, para. 4(a).
(b) **Coherence and coordination of capacity-building outside the Convention**

23. During the reporting period, the PCCB significantly strengthened existing and initiated new collaboration with capacity-building stakeholders outside the Convention with the goal being to increase coordination, and ultimately coherence, among stakeholders in climate change related capacity-building initiatives and related United Nations initiatives such as the Sustainable Development Goals.

24. The PCCB continued collaborating with institutions and other stakeholders by inviting observer organizations to participate in its 3rd meeting; inviting experts and organizations to participate in the Capacity-building Hub at COP 24, workshops, webinars, side events and the PCCB’s social media network on Facebook; and inviting experts to provide inputs to technical papers.

25. The PCCB actively collaborated with other United Nations agencies, such as OHCHR on human rights and just transition issues; the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on gender issues; and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Development Programme, the UNEP DTU Partnership and the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security in the broad context of capacity-building for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

26. The PCCB also collaborated strategically with organizations that have established multi-stakeholder networks with global or regional reach to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of its work. Such partners include the NDC Partnership, which actively participated in numerous PCCB activities, including the first Capacity-building Hub, a technical paper on NDC-related capacity gaps and needs, and the Capacity-building Knowledge to Action Days (for which it is a key partner) at the regional climate weeks and COP 25. Other key networks and initiatives the PCCB has collaborated or still collaborates on include the Climate and Development Knowledge Network, the NAP Global Network, the European Capacity Building Initiative and the Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on Climate Change.

27. Furthermore, the PCCB strengthened its collaboration with a number of multilateral and bilateral capacity-building providers, including the World Bank, the German Agency for International Cooperation and the Polish Institute for Environmental Protection at the first Capacity-building Hub, at COP 24, and the Canadian International Development Research Centre and the Stockholm Environment Institute during the Capacity-building Hub at COP 24, and the Canadian International Development Research Centre and the Stockholm Environment Institute during the Capacity-building Knowledge to Action Days at the 2019 regional climate weeks.

28. Since 2018, the PCCB has had an open call on its web page for any interested stakeholder to submit information or suggestions relevant to proposed or existing areas of work of the PCCB in line with its mandates.

2. **Technical support for and guidance on building climate-related capacity**

29. The PCCB has made progress in providing technical support for and guidance on building climate change related capacity of stakeholders. As agreed at its 1st meeting, the PCCB implements its activities through the lens of its annual focus area, which for years 2017–2019 is capacity-building activities for the implementation of NDCs in the framework of the Paris Agreement.26

30. During COP 24, the PCCB organized a side event on enhancing capacity for implementing NDCs.27 The event featured a multi-stakeholder panel discussion focusing on key capacity gaps and needs of developing countries in implementing their NDCs and ways of addressing those gaps and needs. The outcomes of the discussion informed the work of

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26 PCCB document PCCB/2017/1/10, para. 16(a). Available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/pccb_1_meeting_report.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/pccb_1_meeting_report.pdf).

the PCCB in 2019. In addition, the event enabled the realization in the first half of 2019 of collaboration opportunities between the PCCB and the NDC Partnership, the United Nations Development Programme and the German Agency for International Cooperation, particularly in the context of work focused on identifying capacity gaps and needs related to NDC implementation.

31. The PCCB conducted a pilot exercise at the national level to identify and assess capacity gaps and needs related to NDC implementation, and at its 3rd meeting considered and endorsed the technical paper capturing the results of the pilot exercise. The technical paper compiles the submissions from the six PCCB members who undertook the assessment of gaps and needs in their countries or region, and complements the national-level assessments of capacity gaps and needs with insights gained through desk research and interviews. The recommendations contained in the technical paper were considered by the PCCB in the development of its recommendations to COP 25.

32. The PCCB organized two Capacity-building Knowledge to Action Days that took place during the climate weeks for the Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia-Pacific regions. These action days take the format of full-day workshops and aim to encourage regional dialogue and strengthen the engagement of universities and research institutions in building capacity for preparing and implementing national adaptation plans and NDCs and for raising ambition in climate action. An additional workshop is envisaged to take place during Africa Climate Week in 2020 if sufficient resources are available. The results from the first two workshops will be presented at the second Capacity-building Hub, to be held at COP 25. The outcomes and recommendations of the workshops will also be synthesized in a discussion paper or policy brief to be jointly prepared by all the partners involved in the workshops and published in 2020.

33. Regarding its mandate on cross-cutting issues, the PCCB, in collaboration with the secretariat, organized two capacity-building activities on integrating gender considerations into climate action and into the work of the constituted bodies. The first activity, the Gender 101 webinar, was held on 23 October 2018. It provided an overview of how to integrate gender considerations into capacity-building. The second activity, a technical workshop, was held at COP 24. In plenary sessions and breakaway group discussions, the workshop covered:

(a) Gender-responsive, participatory and inclusive needs and gaps analysis for capacity-building;

(b) Strengthening climate policy and action by building capacity for gender analysis and budgeting;

(c) Accessible and effective knowledge-sharing products and awareness-raising on integrating gender considerations.

34. The summary report on the workshop was considered and endorsed by the PCCB at its 3rd meeting, and the recommendations contained therein were considered by the PCCB in the development of its recommendations for consideration at COP 25.

35. The PCCB, together with OHCHR and Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice, organized a side event on building capacity for integrating human rights into climate action at COP 24. The outcomes of the side event fed into a technical workshop co-organized by the PCCB and OHCHR in Bonn on 26 June 2019, in conjunction with SBI 50. The workshop aimed to contribute to increasing awareness among participants of the

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28 Available at [https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/working-groups/pccb-working-group-4-identifying-capacity-gaps-and-needs](https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/working-groups/pccb-working-group-4-identifying-capacity-gaps-and-needs).


30 The recording of the webinar and a summary are available at [https://unfccc.int/event/gender-101-webinar](https://unfccc.int/event/gender-101-webinar).

31 Available at [https://unfccc.int/event/technical-workshop-on-gender-capacity-building](https://unfccc.int/event/technical-workshop-on-gender-capacity-building).


33 The summary report on the workshop is available at [https://unfccc.int/PCCB-OHCHR_workshop](https://unfccc.int/PCCB-OHCHR_workshop).
interlinkages between human rights and climate change as well as of capacity-building gaps and needs in this area. Its focus was on just transition, indigenous peoples’ rights and the integration of human rights into NDCs. Gender, being an issue that cuts across these three topics, was also addressed. The workshop facilitated a discussion on a ‘blueprint’ for integrating human rights into NDC planning and implementation, which is currently being developed by OHCHR and the Center for International Environmental Law. Besides co-moderating the workshop, PCCB members actively participated in the discussions. The PCCB agreed to consider the outcomes of the event when developing its recommendations to COP 25. The PCCB and OHCHR will develop an online training tool on the basis of the outcomes of the activities they have undertaken so far on building capacity for integrating human rights into climate action.

36. The role of cities is another cross-cutting topic the PCCB focused on during the reporting period. To advance its work on it, one of the PCCB Co-Chairs joined the climate change task force of United Cities and Local Governments of Africa in November 2018, upon invitation. As well as participating in a planning meeting of the task force at COP 24, the PCCB Co-Chair provided technical inputs to the development of a concept note for structured dialogues on climate change that the task force envisages conducting in the near future. The invitation extended to the Co-Chair to speak at the side event on cities and local action organized by United Cities and Local Governments of Africa at Africa Climate Week 2019 had to be declined owing to insufficient resources for participation costs.

37. The PCCB collaborated with the SCF on the 2019 SCF Forum on “Climate finance and sustainable cities”, held on 12 and 13 September in Beirut. At the invitation of the SCF, the PCCB provided detailed technical inputs and guidance to the SCF regarding the content and organization of two capacity-building related sessions at the Forum. Furthermore, a PCCB Co-Chair moderated the fifth session of the Forum, which was dedicated to capacity-building.

38. At its 3rd meeting, the PCCB agreed that the focus area for 2020 will be strengthening the coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities for NDC implementation. All PCCB members agreed that work on the focus area would take into consideration emerging lessons and the revision and updating of NDCs for 2020.

3. Awareness-raising, outreach, and knowledge- and information-sharing

39. In accordance with its workplan, the PCCB continued to implement its mandates related to knowledge- and information-sharing and the engagement of and outreach to various capacity-building stakeholders under and outside the Convention.

40. All knowledge and information products of the PCCB are disseminated broadly, including through its web page, the capacity-building portal and the PCCB Facebook page, all of which are maintained by the secretariat.

41. The PCCB organized its first Capacity-building Hub from 5 to 12 December 2018, during COP 24. More than 130 experts from approximately 90 institutions, networks, organizations, Parties, constituted bodies and the secretariat were involved in the organization of around 40 events, all with a clear focus on capacity-building. Topics included the role of cities, local governments and communities in climate action; climate finance; measurement, reporting and verification; approaches for communicating climate change issues; gender-responsive climate action; indigenous peoples’ knowledge; just transition; NDCs; private sector engagement; and urban and rural linkages. The events at the Capacity-building Hub reflected the collaborative spirit of the capacity-building community and served as an opportunity for increasing the visibility of capacity-building, for networking and for showcasing best practices and innovative tools.

34. [https://unfccc.int/pccb](https://unfccc.int/pccb).
42. Coinciding with the launch of the first Capacity-building Hub was the launch of the PCCB social media network on Facebook. Since its introduction, the Facebook page has reached 1,207 followers and garnered 134,000 impressions and 2,526 reactions. Posts to the page were shared 836 times. The PCCB intends to integrate this social media channel into the PCCB Network under development (see para. 43 below).

43. At its 2nd meeting, the PCCB agreed to develop communications, stakeholder engagement and resource mobilization strategies that would help it address its mandates more effectively. The overarching, integrated “Strategic plan for stakeholder engagement, communications and resource mobilization” was developed intersessionally and endorsed by the PCCB at its 3rd meeting.\(^3\) The PCCB also agreed on the next steps to facilitate implementation of the strategic plan,\(^9\) including the development of the PCCB Network, a proactive multi-stakeholder partnership, envisaged to be launched at COP 25.\(^4\)

44. In line with its mandate to provide guidance to the secretariat on the maintenance and further development of the web-based capacity-building portal, the PCCB in 2018 provided detailed guidance on this matter to the secretariat.\(^4\) As at 13 September 2019, the secretariat, in the light of existing resource constraints, was still in the process of reviewing how to implement the full set of guidance provided by the PCCB and developing a concept for the portal’s comprehensive enhancement. Nevertheless, some of the guidance was implemented during the reporting period, such as the further development of the resource pages that accompany the portal, including a dedicated page highlighting recent capacity-building activities of the constituted bodies and operating entities and the cross-linking of the portal with other relevant information and knowledge portals.

45. The PCCB formed a partnership with the AFB secretariat and the CTCN to raise awareness of available readiness and capacity-building support for adaptation, including via a bulletin. The bulletin will include information on available readiness and capacity-building support for accessing programme adaptation finance from organizations providing such support to developing countries under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. The bulletin is also expected to promote collaboration and partnerships in the delivery of readiness and capacity-building support, which in turn could strengthen the quality of technical assistance and other forms of support aimed at resilience-building on the ground delivered to developing countries. The partnership hosted a side event on 19 June 2019 in Bonn, at SB 50. The event, which convened organizations and stakeholders providing readiness and capacity-building support for adaptation to developing countries, was aimed at promoting the bulletin. The first bulletin is envisaged to be published during COP 25.

46. To raise awareness of the work of the PCCB and the importance of climate change related capacity-building, members of the PCCB participated in a number of non-UNFCCC events during the reporting period. The PCCB Co-Chairs and one PCCB member gave a presentation and discussed collaboration opportunities with CBIT and other relevant stakeholders at the third workshop on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform on 22 and 23 May 2019 in Rome. One Co-Chair presented PCCB work on building capacity for integrating human rights into climate action at the expert workshop on integrating human rights in NDCs organized by OHCHR on 3 and 4 June 2019 in Geneva.

4. Challenges and lessons learned

47. The current rolling workplan of the PCCB will conclude at the end of 2019. Since becoming operational at its 1st meeting in May 2017, the PCCB has undertaken an increasing number of activities in various areas related to capacity-building and produced numerous outputs in implementing its mandates and in responding to guidance from Parties.

\(^3\) Available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/20190715-Strategic%20plan%20FINAL%20Version.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/20190715-Strategic%20plan%20FINAL%20Version.pdf).


\(^4\) For further details on the PCCB Network, see chapter 2.5 of the strategic plan.

48. The mandate from the COP to the PCCB was broad, and when developing its rolling workplan, the PCCB had to incorporate mandated activities contained in the 2016–2020 capacity-building workplan as well as the elements the COP invited the PCCB to take into consideration in its work that were based on the outcomes of the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7. In addition, owing to limited resources for implementing its work, including having only one meeting per year, it has been challenging for the PCCB to make equivalent advances across all areas under its workplan. While this chapter has demonstrated the progress made by the PCCB on most of its mandates, work on several mandates, including those related to capacity-building indicators, reporting, and loss and damage, is still in the preparatory stage. Specific activities covering these topics are planned for the second Capacity-building Hub, to be held at COP 25.

49. The PCCB found the establishment in 2018 of four working groups focusing on key work areas to be very helpful in implementing its workplan. Taking on board experience and lessons learned from other constituted bodies such as the TEC, the PCCB, subject to the extension of its mandate, intends to open its working groups to external experts upon invitation for the period of its next workplan to further enhance the effectiveness of the groups.

50. Given the myriad of stakeholders involved in capacity-building and the rather fragmented institutional arrangements for capacity-building under and outside the Convention, enhancing coherence and coordination is one of the most challenging tasks for the PCCB. The PCCB notes that building and maintaining effective stakeholder collaborations takes time. Having been operational for only two years, the PCCB is still in the process of establishing its stakeholder base, and expects that by further broadening its interaction with stakeholders on a range of capacity-building issues, it will become better recognized and better placed, under and outside the Convention, to provide guidance on building a coherent and consistent institutional architecture for climate change related capacity-building.

51. The PCCB has continuously enhanced its collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders, including Parties and non-Party stakeholders, United Nations entities, national governments, academia, civil society and the private sector. At the same time, it has been significantly increasing its communications and outreach to its target audiences through regional engagement (i.e. Capacity-building Knowledge to Action Days). To further enhance its collaboration efforts and to manage the additional workload resulting from these efforts, the PCCB developed a strategic plan for stakeholder engagement, communications and resource mobilization (see para. 43 above) and prepared for the launch of the PCCB Network at COP 25. The Network will be integral to helping capacity-building stakeholders achieve coherence and coordination of capacity-building action. Subject to the extension of its mandate, the PCCB will enhance its efforts in this regard.

III. Recommendations to the Conference of the Parties

52. Building on the work carried out in the reporting period, the PCCB agreed to forward the following messages and recommendations for consideration at COP 25.

A. Capacity gaps and needs related to the implementation of nationally determined contributions

53. The PCCB notes that despite overall progress in capacity-building related to climate action at the national level, in developing countries there are still institutional, technical and financial capacity gaps and needs with respect to the implementation of the adaptation and mitigation components of their NDCs. The PCCB highlights that there are significant differences among countries in terms of the scope and scale of those gaps and needs.

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42 Decision 1/CP.21, para. 73.
43 Decision 16/CP.22, para. 4.
54. The PCCB recommends that the COP:

(a) Invite Parties in a position to do so, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the Technology Mechanism to support developing countries in undertaking the assessment of their capacity gaps and needs with regard to the full implementation of their current NDCs and the development of new or updated NDCs by 2020;

(b) Invite the PCCB, subject to the availability of resources, to:

(i) Consider developing a toolkit or guidelines for national-level assessment of capacity gaps and needs relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement, taking into account lessons learned from national capacity needs assessments conducted with support from the GEF, activities under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and other relevant initiatives;

(ii) Prepare and regularly update an overview of capacity-building programmes and other sources of support available to developing countries in building their capacity for implementing the Paris Agreement; and collect and share experience and lessons learned from developing countries that have made use of the aforementioned support;

B. Coherence and coordination of capacity-building

55. The PCCB notes that enhancing coherence and coordination of climate-related capacity-building is increasingly important as the work of bodies under the Convention leads to ever greater cooperation in a number of climate change related areas and frameworks.

56. The PCCB recommends that the COP:

(a) Encourage Parties, capacity-building providers and other capacity-building stakeholders to:

(i) Further enhance coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities under and outside the Convention;

(ii) Strengthen coherence and coordination of capacity-building for the implementation of NDCs and for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(b) Request the PCCB to further develop and implement tools or approaches for enhancing communication with other relevant bodies and processes under the Convention;

(c) Request the PCCB and other relevant bodies and processes under the Convention to analyse their respective workplans and programmes of work so as to identify synergies and complementarities and to design and implement collaborative capacity-building activities;

(d) Invite Parties and non-Party stakeholders to provide support for such activities.

C. Strengthening and retaining capacity at the local and national level

57. The PCCB:

(a) Recalls the key messages emerging from the discussions at the 8th Durban Forum on capacity-building, held in Bonn on 20 June 2019;\(^44\)

(b) Underscores the role of academic and research institutions and other relevant local and national actors in strengthening and retaining capacity in developing countries;

(c) Highlights the need to bridge existing gaps among policy, practice and research at the local, national and regional level.

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\(^{44}\) For the report on the Forum see document FCCC/SBI/2019/11.
58. The PCCB recommends that the COP invite Parties to strengthen stakeholder engagement by establishing partnerships and other collaborations with local, national and regional knowledge producers (including academic and research institutions, businesses, non-governmental organizations and local communities) in order to find effective and context-driven ways of implementing their NDCs.

D. Building capacity to integrate gender into climate action

59. Gender mainstreaming and recognizing women as essential to the solutions for climate change lead to more effective climate policies and actions.

60. Recalling the key findings from its technical workshop on gender capacity-building for the constituted bodies, the PCCB highlights:

   (a) The need to increase the visibility of relevant existing work on mainstreaming gender considerations in climate capacity-building and on building capacity on gender and climate change, including by improving the accessibility and inclusiveness of information thereon;

   (b) Existing individual capacity gaps and needs, such as the need to build the gender-related capacity of sectoral specialists and to raise awareness among decision makers and project developers and implementers of the value of using gender analysis and budgeting in the design and implementation of climate actions;

   (c) Existing institutional capacity gaps and needs, such as the need to strengthen mechanisms for coordination and information- and data-sharing between gender and climate stakeholders in order to promote gender analysis and budgeting, and the need to integrate gender considerations into the monitoring and evaluation of climate actions.

61. The PCCB recommends that the COP:

   (a) Urge Parties to build the capacity of national institutions to:

      (i) Integrate gender considerations into all stages of NDC planning and implementation;

      (ii) Apply gender analysis and gender budgeting;

      (iii) Ensure a gender-balanced structure and the meaningful participation of women in planning and decision-making processes;

   (b) Encourage Parties to establish partnerships, communication channels and coordination mechanisms between gender and climate stakeholders to strengthen coherence and coordination, for instance by nominating and building the capacity of national gender and climate change focal points;

   (c) Encourage the PCCB to raise awareness of the importance of integrating gender considerations into climate capacity-building, through its capacity-building portal, capacity-building hubs, Facebook page and workplan activities;

   (d) Invite the PCCB to utilize and expand its networks with relevant stakeholders in order to:

      (i) Ensure that PCCB activities take gender considerations into account;

      (ii) Increase the visibility of relevant existing work on mainstreaming gender considerations in climate capacity-building and on building capacity on gender and climate change, including by improving the accessibility and inclusiveness of information thereon, for instance through the capacity-building portal and the PCCB Facebook page, and by linking these to the UNFCCC gender web pages and to external portals, as appropriate.
E. Building capacity to integrate human rights into climate action

62. Recalling the key findings from its joint technical workshop with OHCHR, the PCCB notes that integrating human rights into climate action, including actions in the NDCs, is key to strengthening the effectiveness of climate action and empowering communities to contribute to policymaking. The integration of human rights into climate action supports policy coherence and synergies between climate action and the promotion of other social objectives and existing legal obligations, and enhances public support for climate policies.

63. While the meaningful participation of all relevant stakeholders in the planning and implementation of climate policies and actions is vital, not all government agencies have the capacity to facilitate effective public participation processes. At the same time, many stakeholders are not fully aware of the linkages between human rights and climate action and therefore are not adequately empowered to participate in consultation processes.

64. The PCCB recommends that the COP:

(a) Encourage Parties to integrate capacity-building for cross-cutting issues such as human rights, gender responsiveness, just transition and indigenous peoples’ knowledge, including skill development and climate education, in their new or updated NDCs in a systematic manner;

(b) Urge Parties to integrate the human right to equal participation in the planning and implementation of NDCs and climate actions, including by improving the capacity of relevant government agencies to more effectively engage and empower all relevant stakeholders, including civil society actors, indigenous peoples and local communities.
Annex

Paris Committee on Capacity-building gender mainstreaming standard

I. Definition of gender mainstreaming

1. In 1997, the United Nations Economic and Social Council adopted the following definition of gender mainstreaming:

“Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in any area and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality”.

II. Background to the gender mainstreaming standard

2. Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement states that capacity-building “should be an effective, iterative process that is participatory, cross-cutting and gender-responsive”.

3. The gender action plan created under the Lima work programme on gender sets out in five priority areas the activities that will drive the achievement of its objectives:

(a) Capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and communication;
(b) Gender balance, participation and women’s leadership;
(c) Coherence;
(d) Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation;
(e) Monitoring and reporting.

4. Under the priority area of coherence, the gender action plan “seeks to strengthen the integration of gender considerations within the work of UNFCCC bodies, the secretariat and other United Nation entities and stakeholders towards the consistent implementation of gender-related mandates and activities”. Related to this objective, all constituted bodies under the UNFCCC process are requested to include in their regular reports information on progress made towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes according to the entry points identified in the technical paper thereon.

5. Furthermore, the COP requested the PCCB to take into consideration cross-cutting issues such as gender responsiveness, human rights and indigenous peoples’ knowledge in managing the 2016–2020 capacity-building workplan launched under the Paris Agreement.

6. The PCCB recognizes that a gender-sensitive approach to creating, developing and strengthening institutional, systemic and human-resource capacity-building can foster inclusive decision-making on, delivery of and access to means and tools of implementation

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2 Decision 3/CP.23, annex.
3 Decision 3/CP.23, annex, para. 9.
4 Decision 21/CP.22, para. 14.
5 FCCC/TP/2018/1.
6 Decision 16/CP.22, para. 4(a).
7 Decision 1/CP.21, para. 73.
for mitigation of adaptation actions. The PCCB further recognizes that building capacity in gender-sensitive and -responsive approaches can lead to more effective policy and action on climate change.

7. The PCCB has therefore outlined a number of methods for mainstreaming gender perspectives in its work, which comprise the standard presented in chapter III below.

8. The PCCB recognizes that this standard is a living document and may be revised over time.

III. Gender mainstreaming standard of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building

A. Gender mainstreaming in all activities

1. Substantive work

9. The PCCB shall designate one member as its gender focal point. With support from the secretariat, the focal point is to be responsible for coordinating, implementing and overseeing gender mainstreaming in PCCB activities.

10. The PCCB shall utilize and expand its existing network to strengthen the way in which gender considerations are taken into account in its activities.

11. The PCCB shall continue to collaborate with constituted bodies on gender-related capacity gaps and needs and record and review lessons learned by other constituted bodies.

12. The PCCB shall raise awareness of initiatives supporting the development and/or strengthening of capacity for mainstreaming gender considerations in climate action.

2. Gender balance and equal representation

13. The PCCB shall use gender-inclusive language in all communications, whether oral or written, formal or informal, and addressed to an internal or external audience.

B. Gender mainstreaming at events and meetings

1. Substantive work

14. The PCCB shall consult with partners and organizers to establish whether resource persons with relevant gender expertise can be identified and included in its events (e.g. workshops, panels, side events).

15. The PCCB shall consult with resource persons to request that, where possible, they specifically call attention to how taking gender considerations into account impacts climate policy and action outcomes.

16. The PCCB shall integrate gender consideration objectives into the design and organization of its events.

17. The PCCB shall include substantive gender-related features and statistics from its events in documentation and on digital platforms about the events.

2. Gender balance and equal representation

18. The PCCB shall ensure balanced gender representation and active participation by women in events at which the PCCB is actively engaged or is the lead organizer.

19. The PCCB shall encourage presenters, speakers and resource persons to use gender-inclusive language.
C. Gender mainstreaming in information-sharing

1. Substantive work

20. The PCCB shall publish and disseminate, in documents, on web pages and through social media channels, information on initiatives supporting the development and/or strengthening of capacity for mainstreaming gender considerations in climate action.

2. Gender balance and equal representation

21. The PCCB shall avoid gender stereotypes in documents and other texts, including speeches, presentations, press releases and social media posts.