

Paris Committee on Capacity-building

Follow-up Webinar to the 11th Durban Forum on Capacity-building

Coherently implementing the climate and development agendas in the context of sustainable recovery: Building capacities for green skills and climate innovation

Thursday, 29 September 2022, 15:00-16:30 CET

MS Teams

Follow-up webinar to the 11th Durban Forum on Capacity-building

29th September 15:00-16:30 CET

United Nations Climate Change Paris Committee on Capacity-building

Coherently implementing the climate and development agendas in the context of sustainable recovery: Building capacities for green skills and climate innovation

Opening & Closing
Marzena Chodor
PCCB

Moderator
Simone Albus
UNFCCC

PANEL DISCUSSION

Kenneth Barrientos
UNESCO-UNEVOC

Aline Conchon
industriALL Europe

Nadege Trocellier
CTCN

ON-GROUND EXAMPLE SHARING

Sergio La Motta
TEC

Eddie Sembatya
Finding XY

Pemy Gasela
South Africa

Event Summary

The webinar was opened by the **Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) member Marzena Chodor**. Presenting the background and purpose of the event, she noted that the 2022 Durban Forum Deep Dive was organized by the PCCB as a follow-up webinar to the 11th Durban Forum on Capacity-building, that was held by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) on 8 June 2022. The theme of the 11th Durban Forum was “Capacity-building for integrating NDC implementation into national sustainable recovery plans”. This theme had been chosen following a request from the Conference of the Parties (COP) for the Durban Forum to be thematically aligned with the annual focus area of the PCCB, which in 2022 is “Building capacity to facilitate the coherent implementation of nationally determined contributions in the context of national development plans and sustainable recovery”.

One of the key topics identified in the discussions at the [11th Durban Forum](#), as well as through a [call for submissions](#) from Party and Non-Party stakeholders that the PCCB had issued in early 2022 to inform its work under the focus area, was the importance of building capacity for skill development to support climate innovation and a just transition of the workforce in the implementation of NDCs and sustainable recovery. The 2022 Durban Forum Deep Dive was organized to have a dedicated discussion on this topic, in order to ensure effective cross-fertilization of ideas and interchange between the discussions at the Durban Forum and the work of the PCCB related to its annual focus area. This ‘Durban Forum Deep Dive’ is an annual activity of the PCCB under its 2021-2024 workplan and was the second such follow-up webinar after the first organized in September 2021.

The PCCB’s scene-setting presentation was followed by a **panel discussion**, moderated by **Simone Albus, Programme Officer at the UNFCCC Capacity-building team**. The discussion shed light on the role of capacity-building in bolstering capacities for innovation to boost climate-climate-informed and contextually-appropriate solutions for a sustainable recovery in line with national climate and development priorities, as well as in enabling gender-responsive green skill development to support a just transition of the workforce in the implementation of NDCs and sustainable recovery. The panelists, consisting of representatives of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (UNESCO-UNEVOC), and industriAll Europe, a member of the UNFCCC Trade Union NGOs (TUNGO) constituency, shared their views and ideas as well as experiences and lessons learned in their own work.

Nadège Trocellier, Climate Technology Specialist at the CTCN, began by highlighting that CTCN’s new work programme commencing in 2023 would facilitate cooperation across a broad

range of stakeholders in promoting climate technology development and transfer. Furthermore, the new work programme seeks to create an enabling environment for climate technology acceleration, technical assistance, capacity-building, private sector investment, and knowledge sharing. It includes two new enablers, national systems of innovation and digitalization, in order to ensure effective technology deployment and provide digital public goods to drive resilience and low-emission pathways. For example, the CTCN has launched several projects with relevant partners, such as the Youth Climate Innovation Labs and Gender Just Climate Solutions, which are long-term initiatives to build skills, retain capacities, and keep participants engaged. In this regard, CTCN serves as a technology broker, connecting country needs to partners that can provide the technology, capacity, knowledge, and finance.

Through the new programme of work, Ms. Trocellier expressed CTCN's hope to enable countries to accelerate innovation at different stages of a technology cycle, provide clear pathways and options to enhance technology development and transfer, build an enhanced policy and regulatory environment, ensure active stakeholder engagement and collaboration, and access technical assistance and financial support. Finally, she concluded by highlighting the importance of a cross-country approach and a common activity-based framework, in order to remove market barriers, leverage funding mechanisms, and reinforce country capacities in terms of knowledge, experience, and best practices on technology development.

Kenneth Barrientos, Programme Officer at UNESCO-UNEVOC, started by introducing UNESCO-UNEVOC as UNESCO's specialised agency for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET). Specifically, she highlighted TVET as part of lifelong learning to connect and equip learners with tools to achieve significant emission reduction and the transition to a green economy. In this context, UNESCO-UNEVOC conducted an analysis in 2017-2018 to understand potential gaps in how climate change action plans are prepared and structured, as well as the linkages of climate responses to the needs in skills development.

Furthermore, Ms. Barrientos recognized that adopting climate strategies will impact job profiles, and workplace changes will impact the skills required for work. In response, decision-makers will have to act upon these new skills and work profiles, adopt more flexible training approaches in order to support different learner needs and types, and develop measures to upscale, reskill, and transfer skills. Such transformations in the educational system are especially important in order to fill key gaps in achieving climate ambitions and targets, as well as to meet emerging skills demands once an economic agenda and a climate vision for a skilled workforce is set.

Responding to a question on the enablers and hindrances for TVET institutions to effectively engage in the context of NDCs and sustainable recovery, Ms. Barrientos highlighted the need to build capacities in the design and assessment of skills adaptation projects at a governmental level, to support educators to integrate climate knowledge as a cross-cutting educational priority, and to engage all stakeholders in a coordinated educational response. Finally, Ms. Barrientos concluded by sharing about UNESCO's new TVET strategy focused on the

development of skills for a just and sustainable economy, which will mobilize member states to improve coherence of overall strategy and implementation, and foster greater understanding of the urgency and importance of climate action.

Aline Conchon, Senior Policy Advisor at industriAll Europe, started by introducing industriAll Europe as the mothership of 180 trade union organizations in 38 European countries, while representing and defending 7 million workers in the industry and energy sectors. Recognizing that workers are at the center of the just transition, she highlighted some of the organizational priorities: to leave no one behind by creating a thriving decarbonized industry that delivers high-quality jobs, and to secure a job-to-job transition by providing training and avoiding unemployment phases. Connecting to Ms. Barrientos' earlier point, Ms Conchon emphasized the importance on-the-ground implementation of just transition policies, specifically through facilitating social dialogues between worker unions and employers to develop the skills policy agenda.

Moving forward, she provided some areas of consideration to ensure a just transition. First, strategic thinking is required to define the industries that need to be supported for a decarbonised future and those that need to be restructured due to their carbon intensity. Second, strategic funding is needed to support training efforts in the climate transition. Third, social dialogues will be necessary to bring together social partners at all levels, national, regional, and global. Fourth and finally, workers' rights to education and training, especially for minority groups such as women, youth, low-skilled, and precarious workers, should be promoted. Finally, Ms. Conchon directed participants to the industriAll Europe website for concrete actions and practical solutions for training, re-training, upskilling and reskilling to support workers.

The panel discussion was followed by a Q&A session. One participant inquired about the availability of a global study or report on the impact of climate change adaptation measures on global or regional labour markets. In response, Ms. Conchon recognized that local and regional observatories are set up in Europe to understand and evaluate just transition pathways, even while there is no global study due to the targeted approach of understanding local and regional needs.

Responding to another question by an audience member on where the webinar participants can find the tools and resources shared by the panel, the panelists directed participants to the [industriAll](#) Europe website, the [CTCN Knowledge Portal](#), the [UNESCO-UNEVOC](#) website, and the UNESCO digital library, respectively, for further information.

A final question was directed to Ms. Conchon about the role of NDCs in countries' industrial and job market transitions. In response, she recognised that industriAll Europe's work is conducted in the framework of EU policy, in order to support the workforce in the national recovery strategies.

After the Q&A section, the audience was also briefly introduced to the Padlet, a digital resource wall featuring a range of resources related to the webinar topic submitted by various stakeholders. The participants were invited to add further resources and react to the existing resources, in order to facilitate example sharing and further discussion.

Moving on, the webinar proceeded to the on-the-ground example sharing segment pertaining to good practices and examples of promoting climate innovation and green skills for climate action.

Pemy Gasela (South Africa) highlighted that capacity-building for skills development to support climate innovation and just transition of the workforce is an important enabler in climate action, the implementation of NDCs, and sustainable recovery. In the context of South Africa, she recognized that just transition involves seizing opportunities and managing risks towards a climate resilient and low-carbon economy, while improving the lives and livelihoods of South Africans, particularly those most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. To ensure a just transition that is equitable and inclusive, green skill development is crucial for workers to adapt and transfer from areas of declining employment to other industries with cleaner and greener production and service patterns. Moving forward, Ms. Gasela emphasized the need to expand access to skills, invest in basic and higher education systems, and maximize decent work opportunities in the low-carbon economy.

Eddie Sembatya (Finding XY, Uganda) introduced a private sector example of Finding XY, which is an innovation center that designs and implements innovative projects that provide access to low-risk capital and capacity development backed by markets-based research. Through a blended financing scheme, Finding XY seeks to enable the implementation of green technology projects, support the growth of local climate-smart enterprises, and provide green energy and better climate adaptation solutions in local communities. Ultimately, this facility promotes increased cooperation among green business promoters by taking a bespoke approach to defining green technology needs, learning and facilitating deal flow using finance and project consulting for commercial uptake by investors.

Sergio La Motta (TEC) concluded this segment by providing some brief takeaways based on the previous two presentations and provided some insights from TEC's perspective. He started by recognizing the common theme of risk management by both government and private sector stakeholders, as they seek to minimize negative socio-economic ramifications in the context of the just transition. Connecting it to TEC's draft compilation of case studies related to national systems of innovation (NSIs), he explained how this report assessed selected successful case studies based on a methodological framework developed to evaluate strengths and weaknesses of NSIs. Moving forward, Mr. La Motta highlighted some key lessons learned and success factors, including (1) a systemic perspective, integrated with host country development objectives, (2) a tailored approach to bridging sector- and innovation phase-specific gaps, (3)

participation of local actors and inclusion of local knowledge and coordination among actors, (4) engagement with international institutions and collaborations to help build local institutions and networks, (5) evolutionary and adaption innovation and organizations, and (6) long-term planning and continuous monitoring and review.

In concluding the event, **PCCB member Marzena Chodor** thanked the panelists for their views, remarks and ideas, highlighting that the PCCB looks forward to further engage on the topics discussed in the webinar. She also thanked the audience for their active participation, encouraging them to join future events to continue the discussion, including on the 'Just Transition and Sustainable Economies Day' at the upcoming 4th Capacity-building Hub at COP27, which will dive deeper into the thematic areas discussed at the webinar, and where findings from the webinar will be shared.

Finally, based on the post-event survey, a majority of participants were satisfied with the overall event. Furthermore, a majority of participants particularly highlighted the usefulness of the information presented at the event and its relevance to their own work, as well as the gender-responsive and inclusive nature of the event.

Padlet Resource Summary

Providing Institution	Title and Link of Resource	Short Description
NDC Partnership	<u>NDC Knowledge Portal</u>	The NDC Partnership's Knowledge Portal helps countries to accelerate climate action by providing quick and easy access to data, tools, guidance, good practice, and funding opportunities. Whether you are interested in reducing emissions or adapting to the impacts of climate change, the Knowledge Portal draws together the most relevant resources from partners and other leading institutions.
United Nations Environment Programme	<u>Global Database of National GHG Inventory (GHGI) Capacity in Developing Countries</u>	The two indices can be used to assess the evolving capacity of developing countries to prepare national GHGIs under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). <i>GHGI Capacity</i> represents the inherent capacity of countries, and is calculated by the sum of three weighted dimensions of nine (9) indicators.
Katowice Committee on Impacts, UNFCCC	<u>KCI technical paper on capacity-building related to economic diversification and just transition</u>	The technical paper: (i) provides information about the ways of assessing and analyzing the impacts of the implementation of response measures; (ii) identifies possible means to enhance the capacity and understanding of Parties in the assessment and analysis of these impacts; and (iii) draws on the work of identified organizations, and highlights the scope for further collaboration with those stakeholders.
Fundación Avina	<u>Insights from Impulsouth Project on enhancing the capacity of developing country Parties to implement the Paris Agreement</u>	Submission by Fundación Avina to the First Global Stocktake process under the Paris Agreement

<p>Katowice Committee on Impacts, UNFCCC</p>	<p><u>KCI technical paper on tools and methodologies to assess impacts of the implementation of response measures</u></p>	<p>This technical paper and accompanying database provide detailed information on some of the quantitative and qualitative tools and methodologies available to be developed, enhanced, customized, and used for modelling and assessing the impacts of implementation of response measures.</p> <p>The paper seeks to lower the informational barrier faced by potential users of such tools and methods. The database is compiled through stakeholder interactions with the authors and developers of the tools and methodologies.</p>
<p>Centre of Excellence for Climate Change and Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Climate Leadership Program Project Framework</p>	<p>The Centre of Excellence for Climate Change and Sustainable Development launched a youth capacity-building program titled the Climate Leadership Program, to develop youth's skills, in various fields, to integrate climate change into their work and raise awareness in their communities.</p>
<p>Katowice Committee on Impacts, UNFCCC</p>	<p><u>Database for tools and methodologies to assess impacts of the implementation of response measures</u></p>	<p>The database accompanies KCI technical paper on tools and methodologies and provides information of some tools and methodologies for modelling and assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures.</p>
<p>Impulsouth</p>	<p><u>Impulsouth research about climate knowledge and capacity needs - Methodological guideline (English version)</u></p>	<p>Impulsouth implements cross-country research about climate knowledge and capacity needs in Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Madagascar, Niger, Uganda and Zambia. For this purpose, it supports national institutions and master students with research grants.</p> <p>By encouraging the use of similar research methodologies, Impulsouth is enabling countries to share best practices and learn from each other's success and challenges.</p> <p>Therefore, Impulsouth has developed and published this Methodology guidelines currently being used by</p>

		several developing countries (Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Madagascar, Niger, Uganda and Zambia) to address the needs and gaps on capacity-building.
Technology Executive Committee, UNFCCC	<u>Strengthening National Systems of Innovation to Enhance Action on Climate Change</u>	This TEC brief addresses how developing countries can be supported in building their technological capabilities and enhancing their climate efforts.
Technology Executive Committee, UNFCCC	<u>TEC Draft Compilation of Case Studies Related to National Systems of Innovation</u>	The primary aim of this compilation is to share lessons learned and good practices on the setting up and implementation of NSIs for the use of developing country policymakers looking to strengthen their NSI in the context of climate action. It aims to deepen the understanding of NSIs (or parts thereof) and identify measures and approaches which have improved the effectiveness of the national systems in specific cases and translate them into good practices that can be replicated in other countries.
International Labour Organization	<u>Global Call to Action for a Human-centred Recovery from the COVID-19 crisis</u>	The Global Call to Action provides a clear and comprehensive way forward that will enable countries to convert the moral and political aspiration of leaving no one behind into concrete action, in the context of creating a recovery that is inclusive, sustainable and resilient as a top policy priority.
Climate Technology Centre and Network, UNFCCC	<u>Ensuring a Climate Resilient Recovery after COVID-19</u>	Through this paper, the CTCN aims to provide practical guidance that enables countries to become more resilient, align their actions with their climate goals and ultimately become better prepared for future crises, natural disasters, and other potential threats, specifically through incorporating climate resilience into national planning.
Climate Technology Centre and Network, UNFCCC	<u>Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA)</u>	The webpage provides information on the USD 10 million pilot small grants programme launched by the Adaptation Fund to foster innovation in adaptation in developing countries at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP25) in Madrid.

UNESCO- UNEVOC	<u>Bridging Innovation and Learning in TVET (BLIT)</u>	The webpage provides information on future-oriented qualifications and competencies for a relevant and attractive TVET, in the context of climate change.
Climate & Development Knowledge Network	<u>Voices from the frontline of Covid-19: What can we learn about achieving SDGs at community level? A synthesis report</u>	CDKN and the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), in collaboration with the Global Resilience Partnership (GRP), have woven together the ‘Voices from the Frontline’ stories into a colourful synthesis publication highlighting how resilience is forged and strengthened at community level.
UNESCO- UNEVOC	<u>Skills development and climate change action plans: Enhancing TVET's contribution</u>	This paper compiles relevant information about country submissions (NDCs and NCs including national adaptation plans and policies created) and complements the national-level assessments of green skill gaps and needs with insights gained through desk research and interviews. The aim is to distil relevant information that are useful for decision-makers and vocational training providers about issues of skills supply and demand in climate change priority sectors.