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与能力建设有关的事项

巴黎能力建设委员会的年度技术进展报告

巴黎能力建设委员会的年度技术进展报告

概要

本报告涵盖2017年5月举行巴黎能力建设委员会第一次会议至2017年8月期间委员会的工作。其中包括关于巴黎能力建设委员会第一次会议以及关于巴黎能力建设委员会成员的资料。报告还载有巴黎能力建设委员会的议事规则和工作模式，以及巴黎能力建设委员会2017-2019年滚动工作计划，并包括巴黎能力建设委员会执行工作计划所取得的进展。报告中还列入了关于巴黎能力建设委员会2017年重点领域或主题落实情况的资料，以及巴黎能力建设委员会提出的建议，供附属履行机构酌情审议并转交缔约方会议。

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一. 导言

A. 任务

1. 在第 1/CP.21 号决定第 71 段中, 缔约方会议(COP)决定设立巴黎能力建设委员会, 目的是处理发展中国家缔约方在实施能力建设方面现有的和新出现的差距和需要, 以及进一步加强能力建设, 包括加强《公约》下能力建设活动的一致性和协调。

2. 巴黎能力建设委员会的职权范围包括编写其工作的年度技术进展报告、通过附属履行机构(履行机构)提交缔约方会议以及向与缔约方会议届会同时举行的履行机构届会提供这些报告。¹

B. 本报告的范围

3. 本报告载有 2017 年 5 月举行巴黎能力建设委员会第一次会议至 2017 年 8 月期间委员会开展的工作, 包括第一次会议期间以及闭会期间的工作。按章节而言, 报告载有巴黎能力建设委员会将转交履行机构供缔约方会议审议的建议和结论(第二章)以及关于巴黎能力建设委员会第一次会议的议事情况的资料(第三章)和巴黎能力建设委员会 2017 年的工作(第四章)。附件载有截至 2017 年 8 月 9 日的巴黎能力建设委员会成员名单(附件一)、巴黎能力建设委员会的议事规则和工作模式(附件二)、为期一天的关于 2017 年重点领域或主题的技术交流的总结报告(附件三)以及巴黎能力建设委员会 2017-2019 年滚动工作计划(附件四)。

C. 附属履行机构可采取的行动

4. 请履行机构审议本报告所载资料。特别是, 履行机构不妨审议以下第二章所载建议, 并将其转交缔约方会议酌情审议和通过。

二. 对缔约方会议的建议

5. 根据 2017 开展的工作, 巴黎能力建设委员会商定, 向缔约方会议转交以下建议供审议。缔约方会议不妨:

(a) 注意到并核准巴黎能力建设委员会 2017-2019 年滚动工作计划(见附件四);

(b) 请缔约方和有关机构为巴黎能力建设委员会 2017-2019 年滚动工作计划的执行提供适当支助和资源;

(c) 注意到巴黎能力建设委员会的议事规则和工作模式(附件二);

¹ 第 2/CP.22 号决定, 附件, 第 17 段。

(d) 注意到为期一天的关于 2017 年重点领域或主题的讨论会的总结报告(执行国家自主贡献方面的能力建设活动)(见附件三),特别是载于下文第 6 段以及附件三第 60 和第 61 段的巴黎能力建设委员会的建议和结论;

(e) 注意到,经巴黎能力建设委员会商定,2018 年的重点领域或主题将与 2017 年相同;

(f) 注意到将邀请资金机制经营实体和《公约》组成机构的代表参加巴黎能力建设委员会第二次会议(见下文第 42 和第 43 段)。

6. 缔约方会议不妨注意到巴黎能力建设委员会根据为期一天的关于 2017 年重点领域或主题的技术交流的调查结果(为期一天的活动的报告全文见附件三)得出的以下建议和结论。闭会期间以及巴黎能力建设委员会关于管理和执行 2017-2019 年滚动工作计划(见上文第 5(a)段)的今后会议上将对这些调查结果,包括以下建议进行进一步讨论。

(a) 巴黎能力建设委员会建议缔约方会议确保 2018 年德班能力建设论坛与巴黎能力建设委员会 2017-2018 年重点领域或主题——根据《巴黎协定》执行国家自主贡献方面的能力建设活动——保持专题一致。

(b) 此外,缔约方会议不妨注意到巴黎能力建设委员会根据有关讨论的结果得出的与 2017-2018 年重点领域或主题有关的关于执行其工作计划的结论:

- (一) 巴黎能力建设委员会将获得德班论坛以前会议的概要报告,包括通过获取有关信息和可能的建议;
- (二) 巴黎能力建设委员会将致力于总结为执行国家自主贡献而开展的所有能力建设活动,并向缔约方和非缔约方利害关系方提供这一资料,以确保分享关于支持执行国家自主贡献的有关能力建设活动的信息,包括通过提供关于各种能力需要,有关利害关系方、最佳做法和经验教训的详细情况,例如通过利用能力建设门户网站;巴黎能力建设委员会还将致力于加强与参与的各利害关系方,包括学术界和私营部门的协作,例如通过邀请各利害关系方提交资料并就其采取后续行动;
- (三) 巴黎能力建设委员会将致力于分析执行国家自主贡献方面的能力建设需要和差距,并有可能就如何进行能力差距和需要评估以及如何增强缔约方执行国家自主贡献的能力建设努力提出指南建议;
- (四) 巴黎能力建设委员会还将致力于进一步探讨和落实为期一天的专门活动中与会者提出的各项建议,包括:
 - a. 在能力建设门户网站提供关于任何有用的能力培训单元的参考资料或相关资料;
 - b. 建立其他现有门户和平台清单,包括探讨怎样能够将它们与能力建设门户网站有效联系起来;
 - c. 需要建立一个能力建设国家联络中心;
 - d. 需要为在根据《公约》所提交报告,包括国家信息通报和两年期更新报告中报告能力建设需要提供准则;

- e. 需要将性别考虑纳入气候行动能力建设；
- f. 需要建议在不同的国际和国家利害关系方之间进行更好的协调，并与次国家层面，包括城市、县和省中的实体建立伙伴关系，执行国家自主贡献；
- g. 组织能力建设讲习班和活动，特别是在区域一级。

三. 巴黎能力建设委员会第一次会议议事情况

A 选举联合主席和成员

7. 依照第 2/CP.22 号决定附件第 8 段，Mohamed Nbou 先生(摩洛哥)和 Matti Nummelin(芬兰)被选举为巴黎能力建设委员会 2017 年的联合主席。

8. 12 名成员全部出席了巴黎能力建设委员会第一次会议(见附件一)。此外，根据巴黎能力建设委员会的职权范围，资金机制经营实体和《公约》组成机构的以下代表被提名参加了第一次会议：²

- (a) Milena Gonzalez Vasquez 女士，全球环境基金；
- (b) Clifford Polycarp 先生，绿色气候基金；
- (c) Damdin Davgadorj 先生和 Hlobisile Sikhosana-Shongwe 女士，适应委员会；
- (d) Mery Yaou 女士，最不发达国家专家组；
- (e) 在 Gemma O'Reilly 女士支持下参加会议的 Edith Kateme-Kasajja 女士，资金问题常设委员会；
- (f) Birama Diarra 先生和 Naoki Mori 先生，技术执行委员会。³

B. 巴黎能力建设委员会第一次会议

9. 巴黎能力建设委员会在履行机构第四十六届会议期间，于 2017 年 5 月 11 日至 13 日在德国波恩举行了第一次会议。代表缔约方、非政府组织、政府间组织、智库、多边开发银行以及全球环境基金、绿色气候基金、未列入《公约》附件一的缔约方国家信息通报专家咨询小组、损失和损害问题华沙国际机制执行委员会及气候技术中心和网络的约 80 名观察员出席了会议。观察员积极参与了巴黎能力建设委员会的讨论。⁴

² 在一些情况下，由于正式被提名者无法出席巴黎能力建设委员会第一次会议，其所属机构由另一名成员或代表代表。会议出席情况的更多资料可查阅巴黎能力建设委员会第一次会议与会者名单，见 http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/application/pdf/lop_pccb_11_13.05.2017.pdf。

³ 见 FCCC/SBI/2016/20 号文件，第 92 段。

⁴ 见 FCCC/SBI/2016/20 号文件，第 93 段。

10. 巴黎能力建设委员会的会议通过 YouTube 进行了网络直播，以便尽可能实现透明度和包容性，但巴黎能力建设委员会另有决定的会议除外。《气候公约》网站可应要求提供会议录像。⁵

11. 为了促进观察员积极参加会议，巴黎能力建设委员会邀请观察员代表在会议开幕期间进行一般性发言，在讨论具体议程项目期间提出建议，还在为期一天的关于重点领域的专门活动(会议第二天)期间邀请他们积极参与讨论。还邀请观察员在会议期间和之后提供书面投入，以向巴黎能力建设委员会的审议和工作作出贡献。

12. 巴黎能力建设委员会第一次会议第二天全天专门讨论了其 2017 年的重点领域或主题。包括资金机制经营实体和其他组成机构的代表在内的各与会者作了发言，还进行了圆桌讨论和分组讨论，从而使巴黎能力建设委员会能够与发言者和观察员进行互动讨论。技术交流的项目安排和期间的发言可查阅巴黎能力建设委员会网页。⁶ 为期一天的活动的概要载于附件三。

13. 会议所有文件也可查阅巴黎能力建设委员会网页。为支持巴黎能力建设委员会的讨论，共编写了 7 份背景说明。

14. 巴黎能力建设委员会商定了以下工作事项：

- (a) 议事规则和工作模式；
- (b) 2017-2019 年滚动工作计划；
- (c) 维护和进一步开发能力建设门户网站的方法；⁷
- (d) 与组成机构和资金机制经营实体保持联系的方法；
- (e) 执行滚动工作计划的今后步骤，包括关于重点领域的闭会期间工作，以及最终完成年度技术进展报告；
- (f) 2018 年的重点领域(保持 2017 年的重点领域)。

四. 巴黎能力建设委员会 2017 年的工作

A. 巴黎能力建设委员会的工作模式和程序

15. 缔约方会议第二十二届会议请巴黎能力建设委员会在第一次会议上进一步制订和通过其工作模式和程序。⁸ 作为回应，巴黎能力建设委员会通过了载于附件二的议事规则和工作模式。

⁵ <http://unfccc.int/10260.php>。

⁶ <http://unfccc.int/10260.php>。

⁷ <http://unfccc.int/7204.php>。

⁸ 第 2/CP.22 号决定，第 4 段。

16. 在就这一问题进行讨论期间，巴黎能力建设委员会着重指出了观察员对其工作的宝贵贡献，并商定，按照其议事规则，巴黎能力建设委员会还可请观察员组织参与巴黎能力建设委员会设立的工作组的工作。

17. 联合主席还概述了请观察员参与巴黎能力建设委员会会议的程序，指出，决策仅限于巴黎能力建设委员会成员，在作出任何决定前，允许观察员提供投入和发言。

B. 执行 2016-2020 年能力建设工作计划

18. 缔约方在缔约方会议第二十一届会议上决定，巴黎能力建设委员会将管理和监督缔约方会议第二十一届会议启动的 2016-2020 年能力建设工作计划。⁹

19. 作为对《公约》之下发展中国家能力建设框架执行情况的第三次全面审评的一部分，缔约方会议第二十二届会议请巴黎能力建设委员会在管理 2016-2020 年能力建设工作计划时：

(a) 将注重性别问题、人权以及土著人民的知识等跨领域问题纳入考量；

(b) 将发展中国家能力建设框架执行情况第三次全面审评工作的成果纳入考量；

(c) 将此前围绕能力建设指标开展的工作纳入考量；

(d) 酌情推动和探求与《公约》及《巴黎协定》下其他工作范围涵盖能力建设的组成机构之间的联系；

(e) 推动和探求与《公约》及《巴黎协定》之外的从事能力建设活动的机构之间协同增效、加强协作；

(f) 参考《公约》及《巴黎协定》下的所有能力建设举措、行动和措施以及现有的报告任务，将加强能力建设活动相关报告工作的办法纳入考量，以实现连贯一致和协调配合。¹⁰

20. 在第一次会议期间，巴黎能力建设委员会就如何处理以上第 18 和第 19 段所列任务进行了讨论。它商定在编写 2017-2019 年滚动工作计划时考虑到定于 2019 年缔约方会议第二十五届会议上进行的巴黎能力建设委员会审评。¹¹ 它还商定从其年度重点领域或主题的角度，尽可能执行 2016-2020 年能力建设工作计划和对《公约》之下发展中国家能力建设框架执行情况的第三次全面审评所产生的活动和问题。¹²

21. 巴黎能力建设委员会在全体会议和两次非公开会议上讨论了其工作计划。为了实现透明和包容，巴黎能力建设委员会在网上发布了滚动工作计划草案，并

⁹ 第 1/CP.21 号决定，第 72 和第 73 段。

¹⁰ 第 16/CP.22 号决定，第 4 段。

¹¹ 第 1/CP.21 号决定，第 81 段。

¹² See also see PCCB document PCCB/2017/1/4, paragraphs 1 and 2.

请观察员提供投入和材料，以充实讨论。巴黎能力建设委员会表示，它将在执行工作计划的过程中继续借鉴收到的诸多材料。

22. 巴黎能力建设委员会商定通过其 2017-2019 年滚动工作计划(载于附件四)，并在其年度技术进展报告中向缔约方会议提供一项有关建议。

23. 此外，巴黎能力建设委员会按照第 1/CP.21 号决定第 73(i)段就维护和进一步开发基于网络的能力建设门户网站问题进行了深入讨论。¹³ 在这方面，它注意到能力建设门户网站有机会为巴黎能力建设委员会执行其任务提供支助。¹⁴ 巴黎能力建设委员会请秘书处注意到所提建议并提出尽可能执行这些建议的提议，同时考虑到秘书处的预算限制。巴黎能力建设委员会还请秘书处探求进一步提高能力建设门户网站的知名度的办法，包括通过提高认识措施。

24. 巴黎能力建设委员会还商定发起提交材料的呼吁，邀请感兴趣的利害关系方和《公约》组成机构：

(a) 提供关于进一步加强能力建设门户网站，包括关于如何增强与其他平台、网络或举措的联系的建议；

(b) 提交纳入门户网站的有关资料。¹⁵

25. 对于提交材料的呼吁，组成机构提供了 2 份投入，缔约方和其他感兴趣的利害关系方提供了 10 份投入。¹⁶ 提交材料的截止日期为 2017 年 7 月 31 日，但巴黎能力建设委员会邀请有关利害关系方进一步提交意见，以便巴黎能力建设委员会充分考虑并纳入其工作。

26. 提交的材料包括以下关于改善能力建设门户网站的建议：

(a) 增加一个能力建设活动日历，以使其更加方便使用和有用；

(b) 对汇编能力建设数据进行分析，以为决策者提供资料并促进《公约》之下和之外的利害关系方间的交流；

(c) 增加一个搜索功能，以使用户能够快速获取提供能力建设和资金支助的各实体的资料；

(d) 列入能力建设支助提供方和捐助方、培训模块和参考资料的直接网页链接；

(e) 明确门户网站的目标受众，提供信息，说明收到的用于能力建设活动的资金水平；

¹³ <http://unfccc.int/7204.php>。

¹⁴ 巴黎能力建设委员会会议期间提出的关于改善能力建设门户网站的建议清单载于巴黎能力建设委员会文件 PCCB/2017/1/10 的附件一。

¹⁵ 呼吁《公约》之下所设机构提交材料的呼吁可查阅 http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/application/pdf/080617_pccb_call_for_submissions_constituted_bodies_final.pdf；呼吁缔约方和其他感兴趣的利害关系方提交材料的呼吁可查阅 http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/application/pdf/310517_pccb_call_for_submissions_parties_and_stakeholders_final.pdf。

¹⁶ 提交材料可查阅 <http://unfccc.int/10412.php>。

- (f) 汇编关于区域、国家和次国家层面的能力建设行动的资料；
- (g) 避免与其他门户，如气候技术中心和网络以及国家自主贡献伙伴关系开发的门户出现重复；
- (h) 在能力建设对话中提供用户参与和反馈空间；
- (i) 列入新的资料类型，如大学与最不发达国家缔约方代表团间的服务学习伙伴关系的资料，这种伙伴关系帮助这些国家决策者加强参与气候变化谈判进程的能力。
27. 巴黎能力建设委员会商定，与秘书处密切协商，分析所收到材料的内容并确定利用现有资源在 2017 年底以前易于落实的建议。
28. 巴黎能力建设委员会还商定注意到巴黎能力建设委员会文件 PCCB/2017/1/6 所概述的与巴黎能力建设委员会许多工作领域相关的其他组成机构正在开展的工作的重要性。此外，巴黎能力建设委员会注意到与《公约》组成机构和资金机制经营实体保持联系对于其任务的重要性。
29. 巴黎能力建设委员会还商定提名一些成员，与上述机构和实体联络，包括通过酌情交流相关信息以及以个人专家身份代表巴黎能力建设委员会参加这些机构和实体的会议和活动。在这方面，巴黎能力建设委员会向所有《公约》组成机构和资金机制经营实体通报了其 2017-2019 年滚动工作计划以及被提名的与各机构和实体联系的巴黎能力建设委员会成员名单。
30. 在履行机构第四十六届会议期间，巴黎能力建设委员会联合主席会见了绿色气候基金董事会联合主席 Ayman Shasly 先生以及高级别全球气候行动倡导者 Inia B. Seruiratu 先生和 Hakima El Haite 女士，以提供关于巴黎能力建设委员会的工作，包括其工作计划的资料。
31. 巴黎能力建设委员会第一次会议请秘书处探求技术解决办法，以确保所有成员充分参与巴黎能力建设委员会的所有活动。对此，秘书处通过电话会议尽可能协助了巴黎能力建设委员会闭会期间的工作。¹⁷
32. 巴黎能力建设委员会在第一次会议之后开展的工作包括完成了滚动工作计划、设立和组成了工作组、编写和发布了两次提交材料的呼吁、编写了为期一天的关于重点领域的技术交流的总结以及这一领域进一步的技术工作。
33. 巴黎能力建设委员会设立了关于以下问题的基于任务的不限成员名额工作组：
- (a) 与《公约》下设的其他现有机构的协作；
- (b) 跨领域问题(如注重性别问题、人权以及土著人民的知识)；¹⁸
- (c) 加强能力建设门户网站；
- (d) 查明能力方面的差距和需要；
- (e) 完成年度技术进展报告。

¹⁷ 见巴黎能力建设委员会工作模式(附件二，第 49(b)段)。

¹⁸ 第 16/CP.22 号决定，第 4(a)段。

C. 2017 年的重点领域或主题

34. 缔约方在第 1/CP.21 号决定第 74 段中决定，巴黎能力建设委员会每年将聚焦加强能力建设技术交流的某一个领域或主题，以便不断了解在某一特定领域切实开展能力建设的最新成就和挑战。履行机构第四十五届会议商定，巴黎能力建设委员会 2017 年的第一个重点领域或主题是根据《巴黎协定》执行国家自主贡献方面的能力建设活动。¹⁹

35. 此外，巴黎能力建设委员会在第一次会议决定按照其滚动工作计划，开展以下技术工作：

(a) 评估国家自主贡献、两年期更新报告、国家信息通报和关于德班论坛的报告等有关来源所确定的能力建设需要；

(b) 评估与这一主题有关的其他组成机构所开展的工作，以期确定差距、解决办法和协同作用。

36. 为了支持关于这一事项的工作，巴黎能力建设委员会呼吁缔约方、组成机构和其他感兴趣的利害关系方提交与巴黎能力建设委员会 2017 年重点领域或主题方面的工作有关的资料(见上文第 5(d)段)。

37. 对于提交关于 2017 年重点领域或主题的材料呼吁，1 个组成机构提交了 1 份投入，11 个缔约方和其他感兴趣的利害关系方提交了 12 份投入。²⁰ 提交材料的截止日期为 2017 年 7 月 31 日，但巴黎能力建设委员会邀请有关利害关系方进一步提交意见，以便巴黎能力建设委员会充分考虑并纳入其工作。

38. 关于该主题的一些提交材料着重指出了国家和区域层面近期或正在进行的能力建设活动，这些活动的目的是支持发展中国家落实国家自主贡献，重点领域包括可再生能源并网、适应气候变化和减少灾害风险以及跟踪和报告温室气体排放量和清除量等。其他材料强调必须进一步进行落实国家自主贡献方面的能力建设，更新和调整国家自主贡献，并将资源管理和技术安装作为在发展中国家落实国家自主贡献的一部分。此外，有材料着重指出了以下问题供巴黎能力建设委员会审议，即必须在将人权和性别观点纳入落实国家自主贡献方面的能力建设。有材料建议巴黎能力建设委员会通过能力建设门户网站提供资料，说明为落实国家自主贡献的短期、中期和长期气候行动制订和加强国内法律和体制安排方面的良好做法和经验教训。有材料强调必须加强发展中国家对能力建设进程的自主权，作为其国家自主贡献落实工作的一部分，还有材料强调，应灵活调整能力建设活动以更好地适应当地条件和需要。

39. 巴黎能力建设委员会商定分析所提交材料的内容，并确定可上传至能力建设门户网站进行信息共享的与执行国家自主贡献方面的能力建设活动有关的信息。由于巴黎能力建设委员会已商定明年围绕相同的重点领域或主题开展工作，对关于 2017 年重点领域或主题的提交材料的分析将进一步指导巴黎能力建设委员会 2017 年剩余时间以及 2018 年的工作。

¹⁹ FCCC/SBI/2016/20, 第 91 段。

²⁰ 提交的材料可查阅 <http://unfccc.int/10412.php>。

D. 2018 年的重点领域或主题

40. 根据其职权范围，忆及第 1/CP.21 号决定第 74 段，巴黎能力建设委员会应决定其与加强能力建设技术交流有关的年度重点领域或主题，以便不断了解在某一特定领域切实开展能力建设的最新成就和挑战，并将在其年度技术进展报告中报告这项工作的情况。²¹

41. 巴黎能力建设委员会第一次会议商定 2018 年保持 2017 年的重点领域(见上文第 5(d)和(e)段)。

42. 巴黎能力建设委员会还商定，以下资金机制经营实体和《公约》组成机构的代表将受邀请按照委员会的年度重点领域或主题参加巴黎能力建设委员会第二次会议：全球环境基金、绿色气候基金、适应委员会、最不发达国家专家组、资金问题常设委员会和技术执行委员会。²²

43. 此外，巴黎能力建设委员会商定，将请其他《公约》下设机构和资金机制经营实体的代表确定就巴黎能力建设委员会的工作相关具体活动酌情开展协作的代表，并尤其鼓励气候技术中心和网络的一名代表参加会议。

²¹ 第 2/CP.22 号决定，附件，第 12 段。

²² 见第 2/CP.22 号决定，附件，第 3 段。第二次会议将与履行机构第四十七届会议同时举行。

附件一

截止 2017 年 8 月 9 日的巴黎能力建设委员会成员

来自联合国五个区域集团的成员

Marzena Chodor 女士(波兰)

Jeniffer Hanna 女士(多米尼加共和国)

Mahawan Karuniasa 先生(印度尼西亚)

Kakhaberi Mdivani 先生(格鲁吉亚)

Rita Mishaan 女士(危地马拉)

Mohamed Nbou 先生(摩洛哥)

Renilde Ndayishimiye 女士(布隆迪)

Matti Nummelin 先生(芬兰)

Vedis Vik 女士(挪威)

张永香女士(中国)

来自最不发达国家的成员

Mfumu Richard Lungu 先生(赞比亚)

来自小岛屿发展中国家的成员

Crispin d'Auvergne 先生(圣卢西亚)

附件二

巴黎能力建设委员会的议事规则和工作模式

A. 巴黎能力建设委员会的议事规则

1. 范围

1. 根据第 2/CP.22 号决定附件中的规定以及缔约方会议的任何其他相关决定，本议事规则适用于巴黎能力建设委员会。

2. 定义

2. 为本议事规则的目的：

- (a) “《公约》”指《联合国气候变化框架公约》；
- (b) “缔约方会议”指《公约》缔约方会议；
- (c) “委员会”指巴黎能力建设委员会；
- (d) “联合主席”指当选为委员会联合主席的委员会成员；
- (e) “秘书处”一词指《公约》第七条所指的秘书处。

3. 成员

3. 委员会应由缔约方提名的以下 12 名成员组成，他们应以个人身份任职：

- (a) 联合国 5 个区域集团各 2 名；
- (b) 最不发达国家 1 名；
- (c) 小岛屿发展中国家 1 名。

4. 委员会成员应由各自所属集团或推选集团提名，并经缔约方会议选举产生。鼓励各集团或推选集团向委员会提名成员，以实现适应委员会目标的适当的专家平衡，同时考虑到依照第 36/CP.7、第 23/CP.18 和第 21/CP.22 号决定实现性别平衡的目标。

5. 成员任期 2 年，并有资格最多连续任职两届。应适用以下规则：

- (a) 最初选举半数成员任职三年，选举另外半数成员任职两年；
- (b) 此后，缔约方会议将每年选举半数成员，任职两年。

6. 成员的任期应从其当选后该日历年第一次委员会会议开始，到其任期结束的日历年第一次委员会会议前结束。

7. 如一名成员辞职或因其他原因无法完成指定任期或履行职能，考虑到距举行下届缔约方会议的所剩时间，委员会可决定任命来自同一集团或推选集团群组的一名成员接任该成员的剩余任期，所作任命应算为一个任期。

《公约》下建立的机构和资金机制经营实体的代表

8. 《公约》下建立的机构和资金机制经营实体的 6 名代表将受邀请按照委员会的年度主题参加委员会的所有会议。
9. 将邀请上文第 8 段所述代表任职一年。
10. 上文第 8 段所述代表应有权在委员会会议的任何时间发言，并不应参与委员会的决策。

4. 主席的安排

11. 委员会应从其成员(见上文第 3 段)中每年选举 2 名联合主席，每人任期 1 年。
12. 如果一联合主席临时无法履行职务，委员会从其他成员(见上文第 3 段)中指定的任何一人应担任联合主席。
13. 如果一联合主席无法完成任期，委员会应从其成员(见上文第 3 段)中选举一人替代完成任期。
14. 如果联合主席之一或两人均缺席某次会议，委员会应指定任何其他成员临时担任联合主席或该次会议主席。
15. 联合主席应共同主持委员会会议和相关闭会期间的工作。除其他外，联合主席应宣布会议开幕和闭幕、确保本议事规则得到遵守、准许发言并宣布决定。联合主席应就程序问题作出裁决，并在遵守本规则的情况下完全掌控每次会议的进行和维持会场秩序。
16. 联合主席或委员会指定的任何成员应代表委员会向缔约方会议和/或附属履行机构报告。
17. 联合主席或委员会指定的任何成员应代表委员会参加外部会议并向委员会汇报这些会议的情况。
18. 联合主席还可委派成员从事某项任务，以加快和促进委员会的工作。
19. 委员会可进一步确定联合主席的额外职责和责任。
20. 联合主席行使职务时，始终处于委员会的权力之下。。

5. 工作组或工作队

21. 委员会可在必要情况下设立工作组或工作队，开展委员会分配的具体工作，或提供专家咨询意见，以协助委员会执行其工作和实现其目标。
22. 在设立工作组或工作队时，委员会将确定适当的成员人数，并确保成员具有适当的相关工作领域专门知识。

6. 秘书处

23. 秘书处将在具备资源的情况下支持和促进委员会的工作。
24. 按照上文第 23 段，秘书处应：

(a) 为委员会的会议作出必要的安排，包括宣布会议、发出邀请和提供会议文件；

(b) 保留会议记录，并安排会议文件的保管和保存；

(c) 向公众提供会议文件，除非委员会另有决定。

25. 此外，秘书处应履行委员会要求或缔约方会议要求的与委员会工作有关的任何其他职能。

7. 会议

26. 委员会将在由附属履行机构主办的年度会期会议期间举行会议。

27. 委员会过半数成员出席方构成法定人数。

28. 在每次会议后，联合主席应提出会议决定草案，供委员会审议和批准。

29. 要求成员尽早确认出席会议情况，如有资格获得参会资金，至少应在会议前四周进行确认，以便秘书处有充足时间作出必要的旅行安排。

8. 会议议程和文件

30. 联合主席应在秘书处的协助下编写每次会议的临时议程以及会议的报告草稿。

31. 成员可在收到临时议程后一周内以书面形式向委员会提出增补或修改意见。任何此类增补或修改应被列入秘书处经与联合主席商定编写的修正的临时议程。修正的临时议程应立即送交委员会成员。

32. 秘书处应至少在会前四周向委员会成员送交会议的临时议程说明。经联合主席批准，可在该日期之后送交临时议程说明。

33. 委员会会议的文件，除非联合主席另有决定，应尽可能于该次会议前至少两周在《气候公约》网站上公布。

34. 委员会在每次会议开始时应审议和通过会议议程。

35. 委员会一次会议议程中任何未完成审议的项目应自动列入下一次会议的临时议程，除非委员会另有决定。

9. 决策

36. 委员会成员应按协商一致作出决定。

37. 委员会可使用电子手段作出决定。

10. 采用电子通信手段

38. 委员会可按照委员会将商定的准则，使用电子通信手段便利闭会期间的工作和作出决定。秘书处将确保建立并维护安全和专门的网络界面，以便利委员会的工作。

11. 与《公约》下设立的其他机构和《公约》资金机制经营实体的协作

39. 委员会可请《公约》下设立的其他机构和《公约》资金机制经营实体确定就涉及其工作的具体活动酌情协作的代表。

12. 外部专门知识

40. 委员会可接触并吸取《公约》之外的有关机构、组织、框架、网络 and 中心的专门知识，包括酌情在政府间、区域、国家和次国家各级。

13. 观察员参加会议

41. 除委员会另有决定外，会议应向缔约方和被接纳的观察员组织开放，以期鼓励观察员有均衡的区域代表性。

42. 委员会可就被接纳参加《气候公约》进程的观察员组织之外观察员组织参加会议的补充程序作出决定。

43. 委员会可出于经济和效率考虑，决定限制观察员到场出席其会议。

44. 委员会可在任何时候决定一次会议或其中一部分不对观察员开放。

14. 透明度

45. 委员会的议事情况和结果应在《气候公约》网站上公布。

15. 工作语文

46. 委员会的工作语文是英文。

16. 议事规则的修正

47. 委员会可修正本议事规则，但载于第 1/CP.21 和第 2/CP.22 号决定的规则除外。

17. 《公约》的压倒性权威

48. 如本议事规则的任何规定与《公约》的任何规定发生冲突，则应以《公约》为准。

B. 巴黎能力建设委员会的工作模式

49. 除议事规则之外，巴黎能力建设委员会不妨决定推进工作的进一步工作模式。特别是，考虑到委员会将在由附属履行机构主办的年度会期会议期间举行会议，巴黎能力建设委员会不妨考虑广泛利用闭会期间的工作。如议事规则第 38 段所述，巴黎能力建设委员会可按照巴黎能力建设委员会将商定的准则，使用电子通信手段便利闭会期间的工作和作出决定。巴黎能力建设委员会不妨审议以下备选方案，以便利这些闭会期间工作：

- (a) 虚拟出席会议，但应考虑到可能的技术制约因素；
- (b) 电话会议/虚拟会议，但应考虑到可能的技术制约因素；
- (c) 紧接着届会或其他活动举行的非正式会议；

(d) 采用网络平台促进闭会期间的文件工作。

50. 巴黎能力建设委员会不妨审议以下开展闭会期间工作和决策的模式草案：

(a) 巴黎能力建设委员会可侧重在其会议期间为闭会期间工作提供明确的指导意见，以及闭会期间的技术问题；

(b) 闭会期间工作可在秘书处的支助下，由整个巴黎能力建设委员会开展，或由一个工作组或工作队开展。如巴黎能力建设委员会选择后者，不妨依据以下原则进行：

(一) 邀请巴黎能力建设委员会所有成员参加和参与工作，向巴黎能力建设委员会通报工作组或工作队的组成情况；

(二) 巴黎能力建设委员会的成员可在任何时候决定加入工作组或工作队；

(三) 定期向巴黎能力建设委员会的所有成员通报工作情况和进展；

(c) 定期通过电子邮件向巴黎能力建设委员会通报所有活动的情况；

(d) 成员将有充足机会就正在开展的工作，包括巴黎能力建设委员会将提供的有关产出提供反馈；

(e) 如在闭会期间作出决定，将给予成员至少五天时间就文件草案提供反馈，之后将文件提交巴黎能力建设委员会，在无异议的基础上通过；

(f) 在对文件提出反对意见和/或重大修改的情况下，备选方案可包括以下：

(一) 工作组或工作队的共同协调人或联合主席将修正该文件并通过电子邮件提出，供巴黎能力建设委员会在无异议的基础上审议/通过；

(二) 将对文件的讨论推迟到巴黎能力建设委员会下一次会议。

Annex III

Paris Committee on Capacity-building technical exchange on the 2017 focus area or theme

[English only]

A. Introduction

1. The Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB), during its first meeting, held from 11 to 13 May 2017 in Bonn, Germany, dedicated one full day to a technical exchange on its 2017 focus area or theme on capacity-building activities for the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in the context of the Paris Agreement. The 2017 focus area or theme of the PCCB was agreed by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) at its forty-fifth session.¹

2. The technical exchange on the 2017 focus area or theme of the PCCB took place on 12 May 2017 and focused on the following two main topics, which were also the themes of session I and session II as outlined below:

(a) Identification of initiatives or partnerships supporting capacity-building activities for NDC implementation;

(b) Assessment of capacity-building gaps and needs in NDC implementation in the context of the Paris Agreement.

3. The technical exchange was chaired by the Co-Chairs of the PCCB, Mr. Mohamed Nbou and Mr. Matti Nummelin, and moderated by capacity-building expert Mr. Ari Huhtala. It featured presentations by representatives of Parties, organizations and institutions, interventions by members of other constituted bodies, question and answer sessions, round-table discussions and two parallel breakout discussions.

4. The programme, presentations, guiding questions and report slides of the breakout groups are available on the UNFCCC website, as well as a recording of the discussions.²

B. Discussion on complementarity between the Durban Forum and the work of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building

5. The Chair of the SBI, Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow, kicked off the discussion on complementarity between the Durban Forum and the work of the PCCB by providing a brief overview of the Durban Forum.

6. The Durban Forum was established in 2011 at the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) with the following purpose:

(a) To further enhance the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building;

(b) To provide a platform for an open, transparent and extensive exchange of experience, good practices and lessons learned on the implementation of capacity-building activities in developing countries.

7. The Durban Forum is held annually during the first sessional period of the SBI. Its outcomes support the SBI in its annual monitoring of the delivery of capacity-building actions, and in periodic comprehensive reviews of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. The COP decided that the summary reports on the Durban Forum would serve as inputs to

¹ FCCC/SBI/2016/20, paragraph 91.

² http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/10260.php.

the PCCB.³ The topic of the Durban Forum is determined based on the submissions from Parties and in consultation with the SBI Chair. For instance, Parties were invited to submit, by 9 March 2017, their views on potential topics for the 6th Durban Forum.⁴

8. Since its establishment, the Durban Forum has held six forums. The last three forums focused on the topics: 1) technical and financial support, and capacity-building activities for the preparation of intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs); 2) enhancing capacities to effectively implement the Paris Agreement, particularly focusing on the capacity to convert NDCs into action; and 3) enhancing capacities for adaptation in the context of national adaptation plans and NDCs, respectively.

9. Mr. Chruszczow's presentation was followed by a round-table discussion, which focused on the question of how to best facilitate, ensure and maximize complementarity between the discussions of the Durban Forum and the thematic work of the PCCB, in line with decision 16/CP.22, by which the COP invited the SBI to facilitate complementarity between the Durban Forum and the PCCB.⁵

10. During the discussion, the key role for capacity-building in advancing the implementation of national plans and strategies for low-carbon and climate-resilient development, and in moving away from project-based approaches towards supporting integrated planning and interventions was highlighted. Ownership and in-country capacity retention were considered particularly vital in this regard.

11. One participant noted that identifying common features of successful capacity-building initiatives is important and that recommendations provided by the Durban Forum are useful for providers of capacity-building support. The same participant also pointed to the need to clarify the added value of the PCCB in identifying characteristics of a successful capacity-building initiative.

12. Participants highlighted the complementarity of the work of the PCCB and the Durban Forum. For example, the Durban Forum generates information on best practices that are useful input into the work of the PCCB, while the PCCB may provide guidance on future topics of the Durban Forum.

13. Participants also discussed to what extent the outcomes of the meetings of the Durban Forum are making a difference on the ground. In this regard, it was noted that the PCCB, with its mandate to provide recommendations to the COP through the SBI, provides a new channel to make better use of the Durban Forum results.

14. One participant suggested that the PCCB consider establishing a one-stop shop for funding for capacity-building to facilitate coherence and coordination with regard to accessing capacity-building support, and supporting vertical integration of capacity-building.

15. The importance of multilevel governance and of enabling subnational governments to enhance capacity-building activities that support the implementation of NDCs was also highlighted by the local governments and municipal authorities constituency.

16. At the same time, participants considered it critical to explore the role of the PCCB in promoting private sector involvement and private finance in NDC implementation.

17. A representative of the research and independent non-governmental organizations constituency also pointed to the need for the PCCB to inform individual researchers about its future calls for submissions and to facilitate their participation in providing inputs to the PCCB, and raise awareness among those researchers on Parties' data and capacity-building needs.

18. Adding to this, one participant suggested that the PCCB aggregate best practices by pulling out relevant findings and recommendations from the Durban Forum and other sources and provide guidance on the focus of the next forum. The PCCB could, in a

³ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 79.

⁴ Decision 16/CP.22, paragraph 9.

⁵ Decision 16/CP.22, paragraph 5.

participatory manner, provide capacity-building data and information on demand and promote knowledge management through provision of guidelines and other tools.

19. Finally, it was suggested that the PCCB consider facilitating better coordination at the national level with regard to provision of capacity-building.

C. Presentation on the outcome of the capacity-building workshop organized by the Moroccan Government

20. Mr. Mohamed Nbou, Director of the Ministry of the Environment of Morocco and PCCB Co-Chair, made a brief presentation on the outcomes of a workshop on capacity-building and the implementation of the Paris Agreement, organized by the National Competence Centre for Climate Change in Morocco (4C), which was held in Rabat, Morocco, in March 2017. 4C was established to build capacities of Moroccan stakeholders in the area of climate change and to provide a platform for South–South cooperation between Morocco and other African developing countries on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

21. The workshop brought together a team of local and international experts to discuss the implementation of capacity-building under the Paris Agreement. It was aimed at highlighting different approaches to analysing capacity-building in the context of NDCs as well as experience and lessons learned with regard to capacity-building. Financial aspects of capacity-building as well as mechanisms to create synergies and harmonize capacity-building interventions were also discussed. In addition, a round table that was convened as part of the workshop looked at the potential role of regional climate centres, networks and coalitions in the delivery of capacity-building, mobilization of expertise and knowledge management and sharing of regional best practices.

22. Recommendations emerging from the workshop included the need to broaden the scope of regional networks to encompass wider skill sets and areas of expertise, to collaborate with the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and its member institutions, and to convene governments and policymakers to enable the integration of inputs from national governments into the work of the PCCB.⁶

23. Participants at the workshop also pointed to the need to capitalize on existing capacity-building initiatives of actors, such as the CTCN or the Global Environment Facility (GEF), by ensuring good coordination that allows building on existing capacity. Peer-to-peer exchange as well as bilateral and multilateral projects and cooperation should likewise be encouraged to enhance mutual understanding and trust-building between stakeholders. At the same time, the need to link technology transfer, climate finance and NDC support with capacity-building efforts was noted to optimize effectiveness and improve sustainability. The important coordinating function of national focal points was underlined in this regard.

24. With respect to NDC implementation, participants further noted the need for feasibility studies and assessments of needs and gaps. Furthermore, it was noted that the science and policy interface needs to be further developed to enhance the relevance of policy instruments. Another point made was that in countries where NDCs were prepared by external experts, capacity-building efforts should focus on building necessary capacities of local experts. Participants also identified the need to cooperate across all governance levels and to build relevant capacities of different groups in society to enable action at the micro level.

25. As regards financing for capacity-building, participants emphasized the need to simplify procedures for accessing finance. Enhancing transparency frameworks for the monitoring and reporting of capacity-building support received and delivered was noted as a further important point, as was the need for providers of capacity-building to respond to requests for support in a more timely manner.

⁶ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 148 and 149.

26. Finally, the participants at the workshop also highlighted the need to improve the capacity-building portal to include information for non-state actors, to ensure better integration of non-state actors in the meetings of the Durban Forum, to enhance coordination between the CTCN and the Adaptation Committee (AC) concerning the delivery of capacity-building initiatives, and to enhance coordination between donors to avoid duplication and inefficiencies.

D. Summary of the outcomes of session I discussions

27. Session I was designed to bring to the attention of the PCCB members some of the initiatives or partnerships supporting capacity-building activities to implement NDCs in the context of the Paris Agreement. The session was conducted through a round-table discussion with representatives of the NDC Partnership, Climate and Development Knowledge Network, GEF, Green Climate Fund (GCF), CTCN and Standing Committee on Finance (SCF). All presentations delivered are available on the UNFCCC website.⁷ The substantive discussions undertaken during session I were guided by the following questions:

(a) What can be done to maximize the impact of the current capacity-building initiatives and support provided by various actors at the national level and to ensure coordination?

(b) What can be done to promote the engagement of other key stakeholders in capacity-building initiatives?

28. The possibility of the PCCB providing recommendations on how to best address the capacity gaps and needs specific to the cases of recipient countries was discussed. In particular, it was noted that developing countries need support in identifying what should be their sectoral approaches for mitigation and adaptation. For instance, some small island developing States need support for identifying best practices that could be applied in their transport sector. It was suggested that the PCCB could compile information about the different needs of individual countries and make available the information collected, and that its guidance should be tailored to the varying capacity needs of countries.

29. The need for close dialogue between the PCCB and the other constituted bodies was noted, with the aim to create synergies and strengthen collaboration. In this regard, it was also noted that the PCCB should take into consideration and learn from experience, especially concerning their work on capacity-building and on strengthening linkages with other bodies and stakeholders. For instance, the SCF representative informed the PCCB that the SCF has focal points for all constituted bodies under the Convention who participate in the meetings of these bodies. Through these focal points, the SCF stays informed of the various activities undertaken by other bodies and strengthens its linkages with them.

30. The importance of having champions for capacity-building to advance the work of the PCCB was highlighted, noting that the leadership of highly motivated champions could drive other key stakeholders to take action.

31. The representative of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) suggested that the PCCB could potentially request the CTCN to extend its Incubator Programme to cover all developing countries and/or provide guidance to the GCF to simplify its accreditation process for national entities. The Incubator Programme of the CTCN is designed to provide support to the least developed countries (LDCs) to achieve specific mitigation and adaptation targets included in their NDCs through technology interventions. It helps the LDCs bring together key national stakeholders to identify and prioritize specific technology actions for NDC implementation through the development of a technology road map.⁸

32. The CTCN representative stressed the importance of having regional meetings of national focal points, as it allows countries to come together to share lessons learned. Such

⁷ http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/10260.php.

⁸ More information available at: <https://www.ctc-n.org/capacity-building/request-incubator>.

regional meetings could also empower the national officers in the process. However, while the CTCN supports country-driven processes and directly serves the needs of individual countries, participants noted that the PCCB cannot work directly at the country level.

33. The GEF representative emphasized the important role of GEF focal points (FPs) and GCF national designated authorities (NDAs) in ensuring coordination of projects on the ground and strengthening country ownership of the project cycle. In many cases, the FPs and NDAs are the same institutions or individuals that can help ensure coordination in climate action projects. In addition to building institutions necessary for climate action, the FPs and NDAs need the technical capacity to design projects and develop project portfolios.

34. It was suggested that the PCCB could conduct surveys, possibly through the use of the capacity-building portal,⁹ on certain key sectors that are important in achieving the climate goals of countries envisioned in the NDCs. For instance, the PCCB could choose to first focus on certain sectors for a specific time period.

35. The capacity-building work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was also shared with the PCCB. It was highlighted that IAEA provides energy-related services and capacity-building support, such as providing energy planning tools and helping countries develop their energy strategies. For instance, the IAEA energy planning service can help identify gaps in energy policy or programmes and then adjust the NDC content accordingly.

E. Summary of the outcomes of session II discussions

36. The aim of session II was to help the PCCB assess the existing capacity-building gaps and needs in implementing NDCs in the context of the Paris Agreement. Mr. Clarence Samuel from the Marshall Islands and Mr. Bubu Jallow representing the LDCs were invited to speak at the session to assist the PCCB with its assessment of capacity needs and gaps. Representatives of the AC, the LEG and the Technology Executive Committee were also invited to intervene during the round-table discussion with the two representatives of developing countries mentioned above, the PCCB members and the observers. All presentations and interventions made by the discussants are available on the UNFCCC website.¹⁰ The round-table discussion of session II was guided by the following questions:

(a) Which are the main human, institutional and systemic capacity gaps and needs identified by developing countries in implementing NDCs?

(b) What are some of the existing and innovative solutions to address the capacity needs and gaps identified above?

37. When asked what the priority actions of the PCCB should be to help facilitate the implementation of NDCs in developing countries, the LDC representative said the LDCs need support in transforming their INDCs into NDCs. Further, the need for support for estimating the cost of mitigation and adaptation activities and providing a breakdown of cost to facilitate the planning process and implementation of NDCs was highlighted. In addition to the ability to transform the INDCs into NDCs, it was stressed that the capacity for preparing a practical plan for the implementation of NDCs should be built.

38. Based on the understanding that the PCCB cannot do site visits and can only provide recommendations, it was suggested that the PCCB could assist in capturing what is happening in developing countries and integrate the compiled information in its future reports. As a way of collecting this information by countries, the LDC representative recommended the use of a survey, to be distributed to Party delegates to fill out when they convene for the session of the Conference of the Parties. Going one step further, it was also suggested that the PCCB should be able to provide information about best practices and provide country-specific recommendations, if possible, to help support the implementation of NDCs in developing countries. It was also suggested that guidance of the PCCB on how

⁹ <http://unfccc.int/capacitybuilding/activities.html>.

¹⁰ http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/10260.php.

to best address capacity-building issues regarding the transfer of technologies aimed at supporting specific activities outlined in the INDCs would be helpful to developing countries.

39. It was stressed that while all the data the PCCB may need are available, the challenge is that those data are fragmented and scattered, which makes it difficult to get a full, holistic picture of what has been done so far and what specific capacities need to be further enhanced. In this context, taking stock of all capacity-building activities undertaken or being undertaken at this stage and making that information available for Parties and non-Party stakeholders was identified as a priority for the PCCB.

40. During the round-table discussion, a representative of the women and gender constituency stressed the importance of integrating gender in capacity-building for climate action. Women are among the most heavily affected by climate change, but they are still largely excluded from climate finance and technology. Noting that women are powerful drivers of change, the representative of the women and gender constituency provided suggestions for mainstreaming gender. Specifically, she mentioned that the training modules for accessing the GCF and technology needs assessments should include gender elements, not only in the context of human rights but also to ensure the effectiveness of capacity-building work.

41. A representative of the research and independent non-governmental organizations constituency highlighted that universities largely remain untapped resources despite the fact that they have an important role to play in supporting the work on capacity-building. He stressed the willingness of universities to work with the PCCB and to help support the implementation of NDCs in developing countries through research and knowledge sharing.

F. Outcomes from the breakout group discussions

1. Breakout group I

42. The first breakout group focused on how the PCCB may be able to strengthen collaboration between different actors to support capacity-building activities for the implementation of NDCs in the context of the Paris Agreement. The group's discussion was guided by the following questions:

(a) How can the PCCB serve as the connecting bridge among actors under and outside the Convention supporting capacity-building activities in developing countries, and how can it contribute to increasing synergies among them?

(b) How can the PCCB collaborate with constituted bodies under the Convention to address current and emerging capacity gaps and needs in implementing NDCs in the context of the Paris Agreement?

43. Participants suggested that the PCCB could compile information on capacity-building gaps and needs to report back to the COP, for example through the use of a database that maps various capacity needs in a holistic manner.

44. In addition to capacity gaps and needs, it was recommended that the PCCB make available on the capacity-building portal any useful capacity training modules or reference materials (see Annex I to PCCB document PCCB/2017/1/10 for further information).

45. Setting up task forces aimed at handling specific types of capacity-building issues was also recommended as a way forward for the PCCB.

46. Establishing capacity-building national focal points was another suggestion made by participants.

47. It was also recommended by the group that the PCCB provide detailed guidelines on how countries should report on their capacity-building needs in national reports under the Convention, including national communications and biennial update reports.

2. Breakout group II

48. The second breakout group discussed how the PCCB may be able to help enhance the capacities of developing countries to implement NDCs in the context of the Paris Agreement with a special emphasis on solutions and best practices. The group's discussion was guided by the following questions:

(a) How can the PCCB address the main institutional, systemic and individual capacity gaps and needs in implementing NDCs in the context of the Paris Agreement?

(b) What can the PCCB do to promote an exchange of information, good practices and lessons learned contributing to addressing current and emerging capacity gaps and needs in implementing NDCs in the context of the Paris Agreement?

49. It was suggested that what the PCCB will do to facilitate an exchange of information and good practices should not overlap with what the Durban Forum on capacity-building does but rather be an add-on.

50. Participants largely agreed that the capacity-building portal should be the PCCB platform for facilitating an exchange of information and best practices. However, their views regarding the extent to which the capacity-building portal should be revamped as well as what further information or functions the portal should provide diverged. The views regarding ways to enhance the capacity-building portal that are captured in paragraphs 51 and 52 below can be complemented by the suggestions emerging from the first PCCB meeting contained in annex I to the meeting report.¹¹

51. Some in the group were of the view that the PCCB should not burden itself with trying to collect any further information but rather work with the existing data, such as the existing capacity-building initiatives on the capacity-building portal. They pointed out that there are other portals, run by other international organizations or non-Party stakeholders, that contain relevant capacity-building information and data and that it is possible to do a simple search on these portals for any information about capacity-building. In this context, it was suggested that the PCCB does not burden other groups or entities with the task of collecting data for the purpose of replenishing the capacity-building portal but rather work with what is already available, including the information that is easily accessible on other capacity-building related portals.

52. Others in the group were of the view that the capacity-building portal needs a significant revamp and requires new features that enable users to do more. The ideas put forward by the group are as follows:

(a) Within the portal, there should be a virtual space for matching local communities or countries that have specific capacity-building needs with specific capacity-building initiatives, thereby allowing their collaboration to advance the work of capacity-building for climate action;

(b) The capacity-building portal should inventory all the inputs gathered, analyse the data and provide customized solutions to individual countries or regions. These steps could be implemented with the use of a common yearly work cycle, asking Parties to provide country-level data on the portal by a certain date and then providing an analysis and review of those inputs. This could be a common process for all Parties, similar to how national communications and biennial update reports are submitted to the secretariat;

(c) The capacity-building portal should have a designated space for a virtual exchange of ideas among national focal points;

(d) The PCCB, through the capacity-building portal, should help countries figure out what their capacity needs are at the regional and national levels, and then try to match those needs to capacity-building initiatives that specialize in addressing such needs. A combination of a mapping of capacity-building initiatives and capacity-building needs assessments would be helpful;

¹¹ See PCCB document PCCB/2017/1/10, annex I.

(e) The capacity-building portal should provide information about the mechanisms and tools available to fill the capacity gaps once the needs have been identified. Often, countries are not aware of what they need to achieve their climate goals and ambitions;

(f) In addition to running the portal, the PCCB should organize workshops and carry out outreach activities to inform people about its activities and potentially invite more people to its meetings. The aspect of building human relationships should not be missing from the process.

G. Key outcomes of the technical exchange

53. This section summarizes the key outcomes of the one-day technical exchange on the basis of the wrap-up provided by the moderator, Mr. Huhtala, on the third day of the first meeting of the PCCB.

54. The discussions during the technical exchange indicated that the overarching purpose of the PCCB could be to support developing countries in building capacities to operationalize their NDCs into investment plans at the country level, focused on poverty alleviation and inclusive growth.

55. Given that there are numerous mandated processes dealing with similar topics, the PCCB could put in place a mechanism that helps to avoid overlaps and to ensure complementarity with other processes. For instance, it would be important to explore how the Durban Forum could influence the topics discussed under the PCCB and how the PCCB in turn can guide the Durban Forum regarding PCCB priority areas. The COP invited the SBI to facilitate complementarity between the Durban Forum and the PCCB.¹² In addition, the PCCB and other Convention bodies should closely collaborate to cross-fertilize their agendas and work plans.

56. Two key areas for possible action by the PCCB emerged from the discussions:

- (a) Analytical work;
- (b) Information sharing.

57. With regard to analytical work, it was suggested that the PCCB could conduct an analysis of capacity-building gaps to report back on to the COP, for example through a database that maps existing gaps and needs in a holistic manner. It could also create an inventory of available capacity-building initiatives and reference materials, establish a task force on specific capacity-building issues, and provide guidelines on how capacity-building related issues should be reported in national reports, including national communications and biennial update reports. The challenge is that the PCCB is not in a position to work at the country level and is therefore limited to desk-based work. The technical exchange revealed a strong appetite for creating a capacity-building inventory and important inputs were provided by developing country and LDC representatives during the exchange. Importantly, any analysis would need to be followed by a knowledge management exercise aimed at synthesizing, articulating and packaging the analysis and its outcomes in a way that is easily understood and ready for action by stakeholders.

58. With respect to information sharing, the existing capacity-building portal offers a good starting point for the establishment of a more complex and user-friendly platform that responds better to existing information needs. For instance, the creation of a password-protected helpdesk or a moderated conversation forum, which would allow national focal points to share and obtain more tailored information, could be explored. An easier and perhaps more realistic option in the short term would be to expand the existing capacity-building portal to include information on available tools, such as the NDC quick start guide or the NDC Partnership navigator, good practices, lessons learned and success stories. It was suggested that a task force could be entrusted with creating an inventory of already existing portals and platforms, and exploring how they could be usefully linked to the

¹² Decision 16/CP.22, paragraph 5.

capacity-building portal. The Climate Knowledge Brokers Group, an alliance of around 150 leading global, regional and national knowledge brokers specializing in climate and development information, could be a good partner in this endeavour.

59. In addition to these discussions on information sharing and analytical work, participants discussed the urgency for better coordination, both international and national, and the need for partnering at the subnational level, including cities, counties and provinces, to deliver NDCs. With regard to the latter, it was noted that mayors and governors can be important champions to accelerate NDC implementation, and that enhanced engagement with non-state actors, such as universities, individual researchers and the private sector, is also vital in this regard. In particular, the need for a stronger partnership between universities and research institutions with the PCCB was stressed, with suggestions for inviting submissions from individual researchers and collaborating with academia for the purpose of collecting and analysing capacity-building data, which is key to the work of the PCCB in providing guidance. It was also suggested that the PCCB help promote private-sector involvement in NDC implementation. What role the PCCB can play in these endeavours is yet to be further discussed and explored.

H. Recommendations and conclusions of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building based on the findings of the technical exchange on its 2017 focus area or theme

60. On the basis of the discussions that took place during the one-day dedicated event on the annual focus area or theme of the PCCB, the PCCB recommends that the COP ensure the thematic alignment of the 2018 Durban Forum on capacity-building with the 2017–2018 focus area or theme of the PCCB on capacity-building activities for the implementation of NDCs in the context of the Paris Agreement.

61. Furthermore, the COP may wish to take note of the following conclusions of the PCCB regarding the implementation of its workplan as it relates to the 2017–2018 focus area or theme based on the outcomes of the discussions thereon:

(a) The PCCB will be informed by the summary reports on the previous meetings of the Durban Forum, including by extracting relevant information and potential recommendations;

(b) The PCCB will aim to take stock of all capacity-building activities undertaken for the implementation of NDCs and make that information available for Parties and non-Party stakeholders, to ensure information sharing regarding relevant capacity-building activities supporting the implementation of NDCs, including by providing a mapping of various capacity needs, relevant stakeholders, best practices and lessons learned, for example by making use of the capacity-building portal. The PCCB will also aim to strengthen collaboration with the wide range of stakeholders involved, including academia and the private sector, for example by inviting submissions from the diverse stakeholders and following up on them;

(c) The PCCB will aim to provide an analysis of capacity-building needs and gaps in the context of NDC implementation and to possibly recommend guidelines on how to conduct capacity gap and need assessments and on how to enhance the capacity-building efforts of Parties to implement NDCs;

(d) The PCCB will also aim to further explore and follow up on the manifold suggestions raised by participants at the one-day dedicated event, including:

(i) The provision of references on the capacity-building portal to any useful capacity training modules or relevant materials;

(ii) The creation of an inventory of other existing portals and platforms, including exploring how they could be usefully linked to the capacity-building portal;

(iii) The need for establishing national focal points for capacity-building;

- (iv) The need for providing guidelines for reporting on capacity-building needs in national reports under the Convention, including national communications and biennial update reports;
- (v) The need for integration of gender considerations into capacity-building for climate action;
- (vi) The need to recommend better coordination among different international and national stakeholders, and partnering with entities at the subnational level, including cities, counties and provinces, to implement NDCs;
- (vii) The organization of capacity-building workshops and events, especially at the regional level.

Rolling workplan of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2017–2019

[English only]

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Deliverables / expected result / outputs</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
Management and oversight of the 2016–2020 workplan				
Mandate: Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 72 and 73: Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) will manage and oversee the workplan for the period 2016–2020 with the following activities				
	Information on management and oversight of the workplan to be included in the annual technical progress report	X	X	X
Mandate: Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 72 and 73: (a) Assessing how to increase synergies through cooperation and avoid duplication among existing bodies established under the Convention that implement capacity-building activities, including through collaborating with institutions under and outside the Convention				
Assessment of the activities of existing bodies	Assessment report on opportunities to increase synergies through: - Identifying possibilities for cooperation; - Avoiding duplication; - Collaborating with institutions under and outside the Convention	X	X	X
	Relevant recommendations as appropriate		X	X
Mandate: Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 72 and 73: (b) Identifying capacity gaps and needs and recommending ways to address them				
Gathering of relevant information, including identification of information gaps in order to address them, and identification of best practices, tools and methodologies, including through making use of the capacity-building portal	Assessment report on capacity gaps and needs, comparing the current state of affairs and the new development models	X	X	
Analysis of relevant information gathered	Relevant recommendations as appropriate		X	X
Mandate: Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 72 and 73: (c) Promoting the development and dissemination of tools and methodologies for the implementation of capacity-building				
Identification of available tools, methodologies and good practices	Assessment report and dissemination of information gathered	X	X	X
	Relevant recommendations as appropriate		X	

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Deliverables / expected result / outputs</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
Exploration of options for the enhancement of the capacity-building portal to allow for collection of available tools, methodologies and good practices	Options for enhancement of the capacity-building portal identified		X	
Promotion and dissemination of the development of tools and methodologies through awareness-raising, cooperation with relevant stakeholders, etc.	Outreach activities, including through use of the capacity-building portal		X	X
Mandate: Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 72 and 73: (d) Fostering global, regional, national and subnational cooperation				
Identification of relevant actors and stakeholders for the fostering of global, regional, national and subnational cooperation	Enhanced cooperation through outreach activities, including through use of the capacity-building portal	X	X	X
	Relevant recommendations as appropriate			X
Information sharing, including through making use of the capacity-building portal		X	X	X
Mandate: Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 72 and 73: (e) Identifying and collecting good practices, challenges, experiences and lessons learned from work on capacity-building by bodies established under the Convention				
Identification of activities of existing bodies	Report	X		
Identification of good practices, challenges, experience and lessons learned from work on capacity-building of bodies established under the Convention	Information disseminated, including through use of the capacity-building portal	X		
	Awareness-raising through outreach activities		X	X
	Relevant recommendations as appropriate			X
Mandate: Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 72 and 73: (f) Exploring how developing country Parties can take ownership of building and maintaining capacity over time and space				
Information gathering, including through seeking of inputs from Parties and others on how developing country Parties can take ownership of building and maintaining capacity over time and space	Information and good practices, including through use of the capacity-building portal	X	X	X
Analysis of information gathered on how developing country Parties can take ownership of building and maintaining capacity over time and space	Relevant recommendations as appropriate		X	X
Mandate: Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 72 and 73: (g) Identifying opportunities to strengthen capacity at the national, regional and subnational level				
Information gathering, including through seeking of inputs from Parties and others on opportunities to strengthen capacity at the national, regional and subnational levels	Compilation of notable initiatives and partnerships at the international, national, regional and subnational levels, and dissemination of information gathered, including through use of the capacity-building portal	X	X	X
Analysis of information gathered on opportunities to strengthen capacity at the national, regional and	Relevant recommendations as appropriate		X	X

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Deliverables / expected result / outputs</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
subnational levels				
Mandate: Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 72 and 73: (h) Fostering dialogue, coordination, collaboration and coherence among relevant processes and initiatives under the Convention, including through exchanging information on capacity-building activities and strategies of bodies established under the Convention				
Identification of relevant processes and initiatives under the Convention and gathering of information on capacity-building activities and strategies of bodies established under the Convention	Information shared, including through use of the capacity-building portal	X	X	X
Information gathering, including through seeking of inputs from Parties and others				
Identification of representatives of the PCCB for liaison with respective constituted bodies under the Convention and operating entities of the Financial Mechanism				
Inviting relevant bodies to attend meetings of the PCCB, provide inputs to the capacity-building portal, exchange information on capacity-building activities and strategies of bodies established under the Convention and foster dialogue, coordination, collaboration and coherence among relevant processes and initiatives under the Convention				
Initiation of dialogue and sharing information on capacity-building activities and strategies of bodies established under the Convention and fostering dialogue, coordination, collaboration and coherence among relevant processes and initiatives under the Convention	Platform for continued exchange and communication with other relevant processes and initiatives under the Convention, including through use of the capacity-building portal	X	X	X
Mandate: Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 72 and 73: (i) Providing guidance to the secretariat on the maintenance and further development of the web-based capacity-building portal				
Exploration of options for the enhancement, development and maintenance of the capacity-building portal in order to provide specific guidance to the secretariat	Enhanced capacity-building portal so as to support the PCCB in all its activities as appropriate	X	X	X
	Relevant recommendations as appropriate	X	X	X
Mandate: Decision 16/CP.22, paragraph 4: PCCB will be invited to consider the following in managing the 2016–2020 workplan				
Mandate: Decision 16/CP.22, paragraph 4: (a) To take into consideration cross-cutting issues such as gender responsiveness, human rights and indigenous peoples' knowledge				
Identification and compilation of relevant information on	Relevant information disseminated	X	X	X

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Deliverables / expected result / outputs</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
cross-cutting issues	Relevant recommendations as appropriate		X	
Incorporation of relevant information on cross-cutting issues when conducting other activities, as appropriate		X	X	X
Mandate: Decision 16/CP.22, paragraph 4: (b) To take into consideration the outcomes of the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries				
Consideration of outcomes of the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries when conducting other activities, as appropriate		X	X	X
Mandate: Decision 16/CP.22, paragraph 4: (c) To take into consideration previous work undertaken on indicators for capacity-building				
Identification and review of previous work undertaken on indicators for capacity-building	Analysis and recommendations as appropriate		X	X
Mandate: Decision 16/CP.22, paragraph 4: (d) To promote and explore linkages with other constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as appropriate, that include capacity-building in their scopes				
Identification of representatives of the PCCB for liaison with the respective constituted bodies under the Convention and operating entities of the Financial Mechanism	Linkages with relevant constituted bodies maintained	X	X	X
Inviting relevant bodies to attend meetings of the PCCB, provide inputs to the capacity-building portal and explore and promote linkages with other constituted bodies under the Convention				
Mandate: Decision 16/CP.22, paragraph 4: (e) To promote and explore synergies for enhanced collaboration with institutions outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement engaged in implementing capacity-building activities				
Identification of relevant institutions outside the Convention engaged in implementing capacity-building activities so as to explore and promote synergies for enhanced collaboration	Identification of synergies for enhanced collaboration	X	X	X
	Information sharing and awareness-raising measures implemented, including through use of the capacity-building portal			
	Relevant recommendations as appropriate		X	X
Mandate: Decision 16/CP.22, paragraph 4: (f) To take into consideration ways of enhancing reporting on capacity-building activities, taking into account all initiatives, actions and measures on capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement as well as existing reporting mandates, in order to achieve coherence and coordination				
Identification of initiatives, actions, measures and existing reporting mandates, and collection of information on existing reporting mandates and activities in order to	Ways to enhance reporting identified		X	X
	Relevant recommendations as appropriate			X

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Deliverables / expected result / outputs</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
consider ways of enhancing reporting on capacity-building activities				
Annual focus area or theme				
Mandate: Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 74: 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				
Decision 2/CP.22, annex, paragraph 12: PCCB shall decide on its annual focus area or theme, recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 74, 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, and will report on this work in its annual technical progress report				
Implementation of pillar 1 ^a of the work of the PCCB through the lens of the annual focus area or theme		X	X	X
Agreeing on 2018 and 2019 focus area or theme of the PCCB	Information on 2018 and 2019 focus areas or themes of the PCCB included in its annual technical progress report	X	X	
Mandate: Decision 2/CP.22, annex, paragraph 3: Six representatives from bodies established under the Convention and from the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism will be invited to participate in all the meetings of the PCCB in line with the annual theme of the PCCB (FCCC/SBI/2016/20, para. 91)				
Agreeing on representatives to be invited to participate in all meetings of the PCCB	Information on representatives to be invited to participate in all meetings of the PCCB in line with the 2018 focus area or theme of the PCCB included in its annual technical progress report	X	X	X
Mandate: Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) at its forty-fifth session: In 2017 the first focus area or theme for the PCCB will be on capacity-building activities for the implementation of nationally determined contributions in the context of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/SBI/2016/20, para. 91)				
Consideration of the 2017 focus area or theme	Information on consideration of the 2017 focus area or theme of the PCCB, including recommendations and actions, included in the report of the first meeting of the PCCB and the annual technical progress report	X		
Mandate: SBI 45 agreed that representatives of the following operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the constituted bodies established under the Convention will be invited to participate in the first meeting of the PCCB, which will be held in conjunction with the forty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies:				
(a) The Global Environment Facility;				
(b) The Green Climate Fund;				
(c) The Adaptation Committee;				
(d) The Least Developed Countries Expert Group;				
(e) The Standing Committee on Finance;				

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Deliverables / expected result / outputs</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
(f) The Technology Executive Committee				
SBI 45 further agreed that representatives of other bodies established under the Convention and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism are invited to identify representatives to collaborate, as appropriate, on specific activities related to the work of the PCCB, and particularly encourages a representative of the Climate Technology Centre and Network to participate in the first meeting of the PCCB (FCCC/SBI/2016/20, paras. 92 and 93)				
Invitation of the relevant representatives to the first meeting of the PCCB	Information on consideration of the 2017 focus area or theme of the PCCB included in its annual technical progress report	X		
Mandate: Decision 4/CP.22, paragraph 5: PCCB invited, within the scope of its workplan, to consider a future theme on addressing loss and damage As appropriate, including collaboration with the Executive Committee [of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts?]				
	As appropriate	X	X	X
Working modalities and procedures				
Mandate: Decision 2/CP.22, paragraph 5: PCCB to further develop and adopt its working modalities and procedures at its first meeting Decision 2/CP.22, annex, paragraph 13: PCCB shall further develop and adopt its working modalities and procedures at its first meeting, and revise them as necessary				
Development and adoption of working modalities and procedures	Relevant information to be included in annual technical progress report	X		
Linkage with other bodies and external expertise				
Mandate: Decision 2/CP.22, annex, paragraph 14: PCCB may invite other bodies established under the Convention and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention to identify representatives to collaborate, as appropriate, on specific activities related to its work				
Identification of representatives of the PCCB for liaison with the respective constituted bodies under the Convention and operating entities of the Financial Mechanism	As appropriate	X	X	X
Inviting relevant bodies to attend meetings of the PCCB and provide inputs to the capacity-building portal, as appropriate				
Mandate: Decision 2/CP.22, annex, paragraph 15: PCCB may engage with and draw upon the expertise from relevant institutions, organizations, frameworks, networks and centres outside the Convention, including at the intergovernmental, regional, national and subnational levels, where appropriate				
Identification of institutions, organizations, frameworks, networks and centres outside the Convention at the intergovernmental, regional, national and subnational levels with relevant expertise	Entities engaged with and expertise drawn on, as appropriate	X	X	X

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Deliverables / expected result / outputs</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
Thematic areas				
Mandate: Decision 14/CP.21, paragraph 8: Representatives of the relevant bodies established under the Convention, operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and relevant experts and practitioners invited to integrate into their work programmes and activities the lessons learned at, and the main outcomes of, the meetings of the Durban Forum				
As appropriate	As appropriate	X	X	X
Mandate: Decision 3/CP.22, paragraph 8: Constituted bodies under the Convention invited, as appropriate, as those bodies undertake their work, to continue or to initiate, as appropriate, the integration of efforts to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in particularly vulnerable developing countries, vulnerable populations and the ecosystems that they depend on				
As appropriate, including collaboration with the Executive Committee [of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts?]	As appropriate	X	X	X
Mandate: Decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 4: All constituted bodies in the UNFCCC process requested to include in their regular reports information on progress made towards integrating a gender perspective in their processes according to the entry points identified in the technical paper referred to in paragraph 13 of decision 21/CP.22				
As appropriate	Relevant recommendations as appropriate	X	X	X
Annual technical progress report				
Mandate: Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 80: PCCB to prepare annual technical progress reports on its work, and to make these reports available at the sessions of the SBI coinciding with the sessions of the Conference of the Parties (COP)				
Decision 2/CP.22, annex, paragraph 17: PCCB will prepare annual technical progress reports on its work for submission to the COP through the SBI, and will make these reports available at the sessions of the SBI coinciding with the sessions of the COP				
Preparation of the annual technical progress report	Technical progress report with all relevant information, including recommendations, as appropriate	X	X	X

Notes: (1) The implementation of all activities of the PCCB, as contained in pillar 1 of its work, will be conducted through the lens of its annual focus area or theme, which, for 2017–2018, is capacity-building for the implementation of nationally determined contributions in the context of the Paris Agreement pursuant to the goals contained in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement; (2) The implementation of the activities of the PCCB outlined in the workplan is subject to the availability of sufficient resources.

^a Pillar 1: activities contained in the 2016–2020 capacity-building workplan, which the PCCB is to manage and oversee, as well as the elements emerging from the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7 that the PCCB was invited to take into consideration in managing the workplan (decisions 1/CP.21, paragraphs 73 and 74, and 16/CP.22, paragraph 4, respectively); pillar 2: annual focus area or theme (decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 74).