



Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Fifty-second session

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Item 12(a) and (b) of the provisional agenda

Matters relating to capacity-building

Capacity-building under the Convention

Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

Implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries

Synthesis report by the secretariat

Summary

This synthesis report has been prepared to support the Subsidiary Body for Implementation in monitoring and evaluating, in accordance with decisions 2/CP.7 and 29/CMP.1, the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7. It draws on information in national communications, biennial update reports, biennial reports, national adaptation plans and the 2019 report of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism. The information contained in this report, presented consistently with the 15 priority areas for capacity-building in developing countries set out in the annex to decision 2/CP.7, may assist Parties in reviewing progress in the implementation of the capacity-building framework and identifying areas where additional capacity-building support is required. As the report serves as input to the work of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, it contains information relevant to the capacity-building activities in its 2016–2020 workplan. Further, the report contains information on emerging areas for capacity-building identified in both national reports and the fourth comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework under the Convention.



Abbreviations and acronyms

Annex I Party	Party included in Annex I to the Convention
Annex II Party	Party included in Annex II to the Convention
capacity-building framework	framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7
CDM	clean development mechanism
COP	Conference of the Parties
GHG	greenhouse gas
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NAP	national adaptation plan
NC	national communication
NDC	nationally determined contribution
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
2006 IPCC Guidelines	<i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The COP requested the secretariat to produce annually a synthesis report on activities undertaken to implement the capacity-building framework.¹
2. The COP also requested the secretariat to make the report available to the SBI at its sessions coinciding with the annual Durban Forum on capacity-building to facilitate the discussions.² In addition, it decided that the report will serve as input to the PCCB.³
3. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol requested the secretariat to consider in the annual synthesis report capacity-building activities relating to implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in developing countries.⁴

B. Scope of the report

4. This report summarizes available information on the implementation of the capacity-building framework, thus enabling annual monitoring of progress and identification of areas where additional capacity-building support is required.
5. The report contains information that can serve as input to the work of the PCCB in accordance with its 2017–2019 rolling workplan,⁵ of which implementation was extended until the end of 2020 at COP 25.⁶ The 2020 focus area or theme of the PCCB is strengthening coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities for implementing NDCs.⁷
6. The information contained in this report relates to activities reported between March 2019 and February 2020 in 20 NCs,⁸ 36 biennial reports,⁹ 22 biennial update reports¹⁰ and five NAPs.¹¹ The information relevant to the Kyoto Protocol comes from the CDM-related sections of the above-mentioned national reports and the 2019 report of the CDM Executive Board.¹²
7. This report may not provide an exhaustive overview of capacity-building undertaken in developing countries as the information in national reports is complex and context-dependent. In addition, further work may have been undertaken by developing country Parties and their support institutions after the submission of the national reports, and information on certain areas may not have been available in those documents.
8. The summary of main findings is followed by chapters presenting a comprehensive overview of:
 - (a) Capacity-building undertaken and capacity-building gaps and needs identified by developing country Parties within the scope of the capacity-building framework and in the context of its 15 priority areas¹³ (see chap. III below);
 - (b) Emerging areas for capacity-building and associated gaps and needs identified by developing country Parties (see chap. IV below);

¹ Decisions 2/CP.7, para. 9(c), and 4/CP.12, para. 1(c).

² Decision 1/CP.18, para. 78.

³ Decision 1/CP.21, para. 79.

⁴ Decisions 29/CMP.1, para. 4, and 6/CMP.2, para. 1(c).

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2017/11, annex IV.

⁶ Decision 9/CP.25, para. 14.

⁷ Decision 8/CP.25, para. 5.

⁸ <https://unfccc.int/NC7>.

⁹ <https://unfccc.int/BRs>.

¹⁰ <https://unfccc.int/BURs>.

¹¹ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/News/Pages/national_adaptation_plans.aspx.

¹² FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/3.

¹³ Decision 2/CP.7, annex, para. 15.

(c) Capacity-building support provided by Annex II Parties and other Parties to address the gaps and needs identified within the scope of the capacity-building framework (see chap. V below);

(d) Capacity-building activities under the Kyoto Protocol (see chap. VI below).

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

9. The SBI may wish to use the information in this report:

(a) For monitoring and reviewing implementation of the capacity-building framework;

(b) For supporting Parties in their consideration of how to enhance their reporting on the impacts of capacity-building activities, best practices and lessons learned and how these should inform relevant processes under the Convention to enhance implementation of capacity-building activities;¹⁴

(c) As input to discussions at the 9th Durban Forum on capacity-building, to be held in conjunction with SBI 52;

(d) As input to the 4th meeting of the PCCB, to be held in conjunction with SBI 52.

D. Possible action by the Paris Committee on Capacity-building

10. The PCCB may wish to use the information contained in this report when addressing its priority areas,¹⁵ where applicable, for the purposes of:

(a) Enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention with a focus on avoiding duplication of efforts, including through collaboration with bodies under and outside the Convention that engage in activities related to capacity-building, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates;

(b) Identifying capacity gaps and needs, both current and emerging, and recommending ways to address them;

(c) Promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing, and stakeholder engagement with bodies and relevant actors under and outside the Convention, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates.

II. Summary of findings

11. According to Parties, capacity-building remains central to the implementation of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, and the 15 priority areas of the capacity-building framework remain important.

12. Capacity-building has progressed at the institutional, systemic and individual level. More national policies and government entities dedicated to climate change are in place, awareness-raising and educational activities are under way and climate change is increasingly being integrated into development plans. In the reports assessed, Parties provided information on the capacity-building support they had sought or provided. While some Parties provided a detailed account of their needs by sector, others described their capacity-building needs more generally. The information in this report is structured in line with the 15 priority areas of the capacity-building framework.

13. Of the 15 priority areas, GHG inventories, reporting, implementation of adaptation measures, development and transfer of technology, and education, training and public awareness were highlighted as areas where assistance is provided but more support is required.

¹⁴ Decision 16/CP.22, para. 3.

¹⁵ Decision 9/CP.25, para.9.

14. Regarding modalities for capacity-building, Parties highlighted the direct capacity-building work that has been carried out in the form of training workshops, seminars and educational activities, mainly through short- and long-term scholarship programmes. Increasingly Parties are reporting on partnerships with academic institutions. In addition, regarding support vehicles, bilateral collaboration through development agencies remains the main vehicle. A number of Parties also highlighted the provision of support through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, multilateral development organizations and United Nations agencies.

15. Many of the 15 priority areas are complementary and cross-cutting; for example, institutional capacity-building is relevant to many other areas, such as GHG inventories, adaptation, and research and systematic observation.

16. Developing country Parties noted that the evolving nature of climate science and policy has led to the emergence of new capacity-building needs in areas beyond those provided for in the capacity-building framework. Some of those areas have already been identified, notably in the synthesis report on the fourth comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework under the Convention,¹⁶ including MRV of mitigation actions, readiness for and access to finance, REDD+, nationally appropriate mitigation actions, NDCs and transparency (see chap. IV below).

17. The CDM Executive Board continues to provide support for designated national authorities within the framework of the Kyoto Protocol, including through training events in several developing countries. Regional collaboration centres provided direct technical support, and various capacity-building events took place at the regional and subregional level.

III. Implementation of the capacity-building framework

18. This chapter provides an overview, following the 15 priority areas of the capacity-building framework, of capacity-building undertaken and capacity-building gaps and needs identified by developing country Parties.

A. Institutional capacity-building, including the strengthening or establishment, as appropriate, of national climate change secretariats or national focal points

19. Regarding progress in institutional capacity-building, Parties focused on strengthening existing institutions through training and transfer of knowledge.

20. They described how climate change programmes, initiatives and policies had helped to boost institutional capacity, and how institutions had strengthened strategies for developing sectoral policies to ensure capacity-building activity.

21. Retaining capacity was highlighted as one of the major challenges in enhancing institutional capacity. Parties described their institutional capacity-building needs, particularly in the areas of:

- (a) Ensuring adequate expertise on policy development, development of sectoral plans and evaluation of impacts;
- (b) Strengthening subnational management and administrative capacity;
- (c) Training national focal points;
- (d) Identifying sources of support or establishing funds for project development.

¹⁶ FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.17.

B. Enhancement and/or creation of an enabling environment

22. Parties reported on various legislative and policy reforms that can contribute to an enabling environment for climate change activities, including the development of sector-specific adaptation and mitigation plans, the enactment of climate change legislation and the provision of training on climate change.

23. In terms of gaps in enabling environments, Parties highlighted the lack of support for integrated implementation of policies and regulations. Also, the lack of supportive legislation was identified as the major barrier to private sector investment in the energy sector.

C. National communications

24. Parties described the capacity-building benefits of preparing NCs, emphasizing that such preparation indirectly builds capacity by resulting in reports that can serve as future reference, enhancing the capacity of experts and generating data that can be used to develop a framework for future policy interventions.

25. Parties also described the type and sources of support received for the preparation of NCs, notably institutional and technical capacity-building, including through workshops for technical working groups, and noted that support was provided for, among other areas, addressing data gaps, knowledge management, resolving inconsistencies, increasing stakeholder participation and incorporating climate change into development policies.

26. Parties highlighted general capacity-building needs for the preparation of NCs, in particular for:

(a) Enhancing the expertise of institutions and individuals, including scientific institutions, and research capacity relevant to NCs;

(b) Reporting in NCs, for example through training of national focal points;

(c) Improving technical capacity for reporting at the local and regional level as well as on specific sectors.

27. Parties described capacity-building support received for the preparation of biennial update reports, which was provided through technical workshops and training programmes and supported by Parties, international organizations and initiatives.

28. Some Parties indicated that they continue to face capacity constraints in preparing their biennial update reports; the following specific needs were highlighted:

(a) Enhancing the MRV system and related institutions;

(b) Developing capacity to evaluate technology and capacity needs;

(c) Evaluating investment needs, costs of mitigation and financial flows.

D. National climate change programmes

29. Parties drew attention to climate change programmes that include capacity-building components, such as a climate change policy to enhance capacity for low-emission development, an action plan on climate change and a government programme for mainstreaming capacity-building. They highlighted that successful implementation of such programmes, particularly those aimed at integrating climate change consideration into various sectors and building institutional capacity, requires capacity-building and awareness-raising. The specific sectors highlighted include agriculture, forestry, energy and health.

E. Greenhouse gas inventories, emission database management and systems for collecting, managing and utilizing activity data and emission factors

30. Parties highlighted how the preparation of GHG inventories has helped to develop capacity, including through use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines voluntarily to improve inventory quality and build capacity. Specifically, Parties built capacity by conducting training for experts on preparing GHG inventories.

31. Capacity-building measures implemented include:

- (a) A knowledge transfer programme for experts involved in inventory preparation;
- (b) Inventory improvement plans;
- (c) Centralized data collection and compilation mechanisms;
- (d) Measures to involve private sector data providers and other stakeholders, including through activities to build the capacity of institutions and industries that contribute to emissions to provide data for inventories and to guarantee the quality of those data;
- (e) Workshops and training for technical and sectoral teams and industry participants, including on GHG inventory management and the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, quality assurance and quality control plans, and GHG data management in the waste sector;
- (f) Regional and South–South cooperation, partnerships and networks.

32. Capacity-building needs for preparing GHG inventories relate to institutions, personnel, tools and methods, data and specific sectors. Some Parties indicated that they continue to analyse their needs. The following needs were highlighted:

- (a) Enhancing the technical capacity of institutions to prepare GHG inventories continuously and, for sectors and facilities with proper baselines, to maintain an inventory management system;
- (b) Strengthening coordination within and among institutions;
- (c) Establishing a dedicated institution for GHG data management;
- (d) Building the technical capacity of experts through training and strengthening human resources in order to facilitate an adequate focus on GHG inventories, promote knowledge exchange and train more public and private sector experts;
- (e) Capacity-building on various tools and methods, including for using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines; generating sector-specific data; mitigation assessment, including in relation to non-energy sector development efforts; determining indicators for reporting progress on mitigation; and estimating abatement costs;
- (f) Capacity-building on data management for developing inventories and baselines.

F. Vulnerability and adaptation assessment

33. Many Parties described measures undertaken to build capacity for vulnerability and adaptation assessment. Such assessments help to build capacity for future adaptation and disaster risk management and raise awareness. Measures undertaken include:

- (a) Establishing plans (e.g. the process to formulate and implement NAPs), contributions (e.g. adaptation targets in NDCs) and strategies;
- (b) Enhancing the capacity of existing institutions, or establishing new institutions, such as an institute or agency for disaster risk management;
- (c) Sectoral efforts, including developing plans for green urban growth or for managing health risks and strategies in the construction sector for dealing with natural disasters, monitoring sea level rise and prioritizing vulnerable sectors;

(d) Involving academia in capacity-building programmes.

34. In terms of capacity-building needs for vulnerability and adaptation assessment, Parties highlighted:

(a) Strengthening the capacity of institutions as well as legal and regulatory frameworks for vulnerability and climate change adaptation assessment;

(b) Developing and maintaining databases on the impacts of climate change;

(c) Human resources, expertise and training;

(d) Tools and methods, including technical capacity and equipment (e.g. in relation to climate models, scenarios and projections, mapping impacts, and monitoring, remote sensing and using geographical information systems) as well as research capacity;

(e) Building capacity to assess social impacts and develop socioeconomic scenarios, assess the status of vulnerability and determine the required adaptation responses for the major development sectors and for all agroclimatic zones, vulnerable groups and ecosystems.

G. Capacity-building for implementation of adaptation measures

35. Parties described their plans, programmes, projects and other activities for building capacity for adaptation. Capacity-building activities included:

(a) Attending capacity-building workshops and participating in a regional NAP Expo to build capacity for formulating a NAP;

(b) Completing institutional and/or individual training for planning, mainstreaming and implementing adaptation action;

(c) Implementing adaptation projects, research projects, training workshops and/or community-based adaptation activities;

(d) Creating an index to quantify and measure the response capacity of institutions.

36. Parties also described their capacity-building needs for implementing adaptation efforts, including institutional, economic and financial capacity; capacity to formulate NAPs and/or regional pilot projects; tools for monitoring and evaluation; capacity to assess impacts and actions; adaptation strategies for vulnerable groups; and capacity of weather and climate institutions to carry out forecasting, risk mapping and 'climate proofing'.

H. Assessment for implementation of mitigation options

37. Parties identified that capacity-building was undertaken for implementing the following mitigation activities in specific sectors:

(a) In the forestry sector, projects to increase carbon dioxide removals, projects on biodiversity management and training of auditors, workshops on forest monitoring and inventory and carbon accounting, and increasing capacity for using indicators;

(b) In the energy sector, projects on energy efficiency in public facilities, community renewable energy, green urban lighting, geothermal heat and solar thermal power;

(c) In the waste sector, projects on integrated waste management, biogas, and energy from urban waste;

(d) In the agriculture sector, building capacity for developing improved domestic technologies;

(e) In the industry sector, training for technicians in efficient plant operation.

38. Parties also identified needs for implementing mitigation options, including:

- (a) Quantifying emissions; improving estimates of emissions and removals, and accounting; and developing a mitigation baseline;
- (b) Formulating guidelines on developing sectoral mitigation options;
- (c) Increasing technical capacity, including for implementing nationally appropriate mitigation actions and for modelling to project GHG emissions and analyse mitigation potential;
- (d) Using the Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning System for energy planning and mitigation assessment;
- (e) Training on accessing technology;
- (f) In the area of infrastructure, developing parameters for estimating carbon dioxide capture in the urban sectors, conducting social assessment of public investment, enhancing coordination between the public and private sector, and gathering information to undertake feasibility studies for emission reduction activities.

I. Research and systematic observation, including meteorological, hydrological and climatological services

39. In the area of research and systematic observation, Parties have built capacity through policy frameworks, including environmental policies, research policies and action plans, and through establishment of research frameworks and institutions working on:

- (a) Improving instruments for data collection, local observation networks and information management systems;
- (b) Developing regional climate models and scenarios that can enhance technical capacity and provide opportunities to connect with the international scientific community;
- (c) Training technical experts on scientific instrumentation, data analysis and quality control, and atmospheric chemistry.

40. Capacity-building needs in research and systematic observation are concentrated in the areas of domestic research, technical equipment and human resources. Parties highlighted the following needs:

- (a) Developing integrative and systematic approaches to studying climate change;
- (b) Strengthening research institutions and universities, establishing research centres, strengthening meteorological agencies, and enhancing environmental protection services and institutional cooperation;
- (c) Strengthening the capacity of researchers through training; engaging with universities and research centres, centres of excellence and research networks; accessing information; and establishing postgraduate programmes on climate change.

41. The national reports surveyed point to an increasing trend of collaboration between universities and the establishment of networks for knowledge exchange.

J. Development and transfer of technology

42. Many Parties reported on the support provided to them by the Global Environment Facility for carrying out a technology needs assessment aimed at developing technological road maps and action plans relevant to mitigation action.

43. Parties described various needs in the area of technology transfer. In general, they require capacity to develop:

- (a) Standards and policy frameworks; for example, an energy policy to build the capacity of energy management systems;
- (b) Expertise and human resources for receiving and applying low-carbon technologies;

- (c) Institutional arrangements for the energy sector and/or private sector;
- (d) Tools for market-led dissemination of technology;
- (e) Funding arrangements for innovation and technology development;
- (f) Research on new technologies, including through research centres.

44. Parties highlighted capacity-building needs to carry out other technology-related measures, such as for improving the electricity grid, establishing multi-cycle power stations, benchmarking industrial energy use against international best practices, using natural gas, implementing flaring restrictions and using biofuels. Some Parties listed sector-specific technology needs.

K. Improved decision-making, including assistance for participation in international negotiations

45. Parties emphasized the need for capacity to strengthen local and/or sectoral decision-making, incorporate climate knowledge and expertise into decision-making, and enhance stakeholder involvement.

L. Clean development mechanism

46. Some Parties reported on their ongoing registered projects, while others pointed out that they need support to participate in the global carbon market scheme.

M. Needs arising from implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8–9, of the Convention

47. A number of the least developed countries reflected on their specific needs and concerns and how they relate to capacity-building and emphasized their need for special consideration in respect of capacity-building.

48. Capacity-building related gaps included data gaps, weak climate modelling capacities and the absence of networks for systematic observation and relevant expertise, including for considering the poverty–environment nexus in development planning and budgeting.

49. Priority capacity-building needs noted by Parties as linked to their least developed country status include needs related to accessing and mobilizing climate finance; data collection and monitoring, including institutional capacity for data collection within government departments and universities; human resources development and training of officials; scientific research, including permanent structures for systematic observation; awareness-raising on and sensitization to climate issues; gender mainstreaming in climate-related policies and projects; implementation of climate strategies; monitoring and mainstreaming climate-related activities throughout the governance structure.

N. Education, training and public awareness

50. Parties emphasized education, training and public awareness as drivers of capacity-building, support and public engagement. Low levels of education and awareness were identified as key obstacles, including to mainstreaming climate change in national policies.

51. Many Parties drew attention to progress made and highlighted specific education and training efforts that contributed to capacity-building.

52. In terms of needs, Parties emphasized the overall need for human and institutional resources, knowledge transfer, facilities and training. Particular importance was attached to strengthening the capacity of higher education and research institutions to consider climate change in an interdisciplinary fashion, including in the humanities, social sciences and arts-based disciplines, and building capacity for gender analysis.

53. Specifically, capacity is needed for integrating climate change into education (e.g. strengthening capacity of teachers, sharing data and establishing laboratories at schools), training programmes and quality management systems; and enhancing the awareness of the general public, decision makers, civil servants, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and media of climate change, including of related impacts and commitments, adaptation, behavioural change, energy conservation and sustainable energy, and the associated importance of natural resources, science, technology and indigenous knowledge.

O. Information and networking, including establishment of databases

54. Parties described their participation in various networks that help to build capacity. These include international networks, such as the Coordination and Advancement of sub-Saharan Africa–EU Science and Technology Cooperation Network, the Collaborative Adaptation Research Initiative in Africa and Asia, and the Network for Transdisciplinary Research. Parties also described national networks that provide capacity-building, disseminate climate information and build academic and technical expertise.

P. Additional information

1. Sources of support received

55. In the context of describing their capacity-building efforts and needs, Parties identified the following sources of the support received, among others:

(a) Annex II Parties and other Parties, including Australia, China, the European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America;

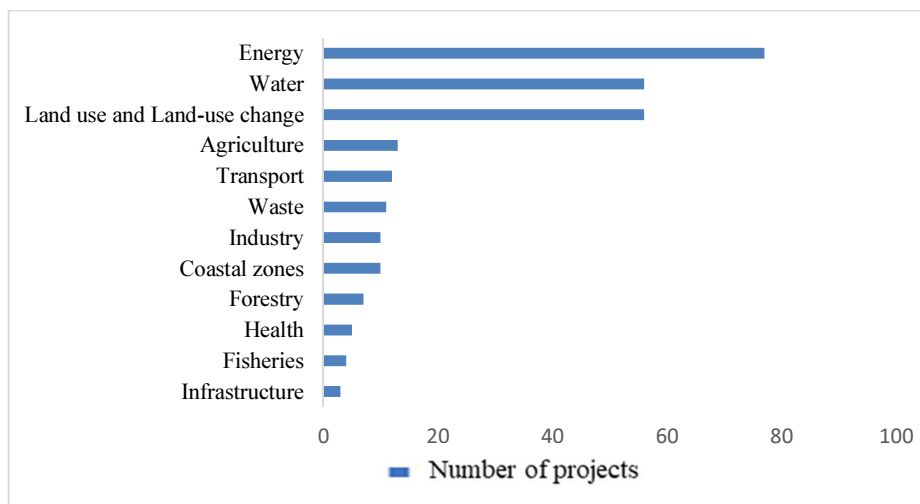
(b) Multilateral institutions, international organizations and constituted bodies, such as the Climate Technology Centre and Network, the Coalition for Rainforest Nations, the Consultative Group of Experts, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Global Environment Facility, the Global Forest Observations Initiative, the Global Support Programme, the IPCC, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the UNFCCC secretariat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the World Bank;

(c) Other entities, such as the NDC Partnership, the Stockholm Environment Institute, the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries, the World Resources Institute and WWF.

2. Priority sectors for capacity-building

56. Parties frequently identified their capacity-building efforts or needs from a sectoral perspective. Figure 1 illustrates the key sectors identified by Parties in terms of number of capacity-building projects. Energy is the sector with the most reported capacity needs but also where the most support is provided.

Figure 1
Key sectors for capacity-building identified by Parties in their most recent biennial reporting



IV. Emerging areas for capacity-building and associated gaps and needs

57. This chapter contains information on emerging areas for capacity-building mentioned in Parties' reports. Although linked to the overarching themes considered in the capacity-building framework, they are not included in the list of 15 priority areas and needs. The evolving nature of climate science and policy has led to the emergence of new needs. Some areas have already been identified, notably in the synthesis report on the fourth comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework under the Convention and in the 2019 report on implementation of the framework. The previously identified areas relate to:

- (a) Capacity-building for implementation of the Paris Agreement and NDCs, with a focus on measures already in place, regional and cooperative activities, and needs for strengthening NDCs;
- (b) Access to and availability of finance, with a focus on ways to build capacity and readiness to access international finance as well as barriers thereto;
- (c) Linkages with sustainable development, including how capacity-building can be integrated into, for example, activities related to the Sustainable Development Goals, development plans, sectoral plans and efforts to reduce poverty;
- (d) Involvement of stakeholders in capacity-building efforts, with a focus on the role of different stakeholder groups such as subnational governments, civil society, youth, the private sector and labour movements;
- (e) South–South and regional cooperation, with a focus on regional networks and cooperative projects for risk management and MRV;
- (f) MRV of action and support, in particular the development of domestic MRV systems for various sectors;
- (g) REDD+, in particular building capacity for monitoring and reporting and for strengthening institutions.

V. Capacity-building support provided by Annex II Parties and other Parties

58. Most Annex II Parties and other Parties acknowledged that capacity-building is an essential element of climate change mitigation and adaptation projects. Capacity-building helps to ensure the successful and effective implementation of climate change measures and the sustainability of any project or programme. Some Parties underlined that the cross-cutting and integrated nature of capacity-building makes it challenging to separately track capacity-building support.

Capacity-building support provided by Annex II Parties and other Parties as reported in fourth biennial reports

<i>Party</i>	<i>Number of projects supporting mitigation</i>	<i>Number of projects supporting adaptation</i>	<i>Number of projects supporting multiple areas</i>	<i>Number of projects supporting technology transfer</i>	<i>Number of projects supporting other areas</i>	<i>Total number of capacity-building projects</i>
Australia	5	4	4	–	–	13
Austria	6	7	3	–	–	16
Canada	5	1	4	–	8	18
Czechia ^a	6	12	4	–	–	22
Denmark	10	1	13	–	–	24
European Union	5	1	3	–	–	9
Finland	2	–	3	–	–	5
France	4	2	7	–	3	16
Germany	1	1	2	–	–	4
Greece	–	2	1	–	–	3
Ireland	3	7	7	–	–	17
Italy	4	1	49	2	–	56
Japan	91	121	38	–	–	250
Kazakhstan ^a	–	–	1	–	–	1
Latvia ^a	–	–	2	–	–	2
Luxembourg	2	6	3	4	–	15
Netherlands	3	23	7	–	–	33
New Zealand	23	23	4	–	–	50
Portugal	2	9	–	–	–	11
Russian ^a Federation	2	–	1	3	–	6
Slovakia ^a	–	27	–	–	–	27
Spain	6	8	25	3	3	45
Sweden	1	7	5	–	1	14
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3	6	1	–	–	10
Total	184	269	187	12	15	667

^a Not an Annex II Party.

59. Notwithstanding the challenges of reporting on capacity-building support provided, the table above provides a quantitative summary of all capacity-building projects that Annex II Parties and other Parties supported during the reporting period. The information was drawn from table 9 of the fourth biennial reports of Annex I Parties; Annex I Parties that are not included in Annex II to the Convention are not obliged to provide capacity-building support. However, such support was still reported by some Parties, as shown in the table. Parties' reporting on capacity-building support varied: some included only a few representative projects that could be categorized as capacity-building projects, while others included all projects that had a capacity-building component. In addition, their classification of projects differed considerably. Thus, this table is not exhaustive, but shows trends in the provision of capacity-building support.

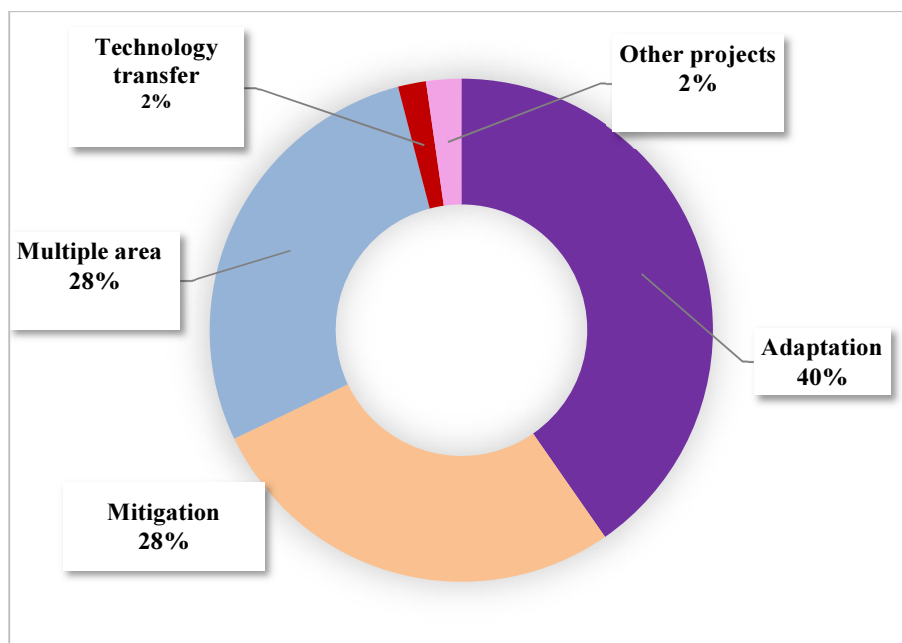
60. There were more capacity-building projects reported to be supporting adaptation (269) than distinctly mitigation (184), as also shown in figure 2, although many more projects supporting mitigation were reported as supporting multiple areas.

61. On support for mitigation, capacity-building was primarily provided for activities aimed at strengthening measures to reduce emissions from land use, deforestation and forest degradation; increasing developing countries' readiness for a domestic carbon emission market; and promoting low-carbon development.

62. As part of their capacity-building support for adaptation, developed country Parties assisted developing countries with integrating climate resilience into existing and new infrastructure and advancing the green transformation of their agricultural and forestry practices, among other activities. The sustainable development and management of water resources, especially for agricultural irrigation, and waste management were some of the notable areas of support for adaptation. Efforts were made to reduce the vulnerability of the rural population to climate risks, including through insurance coverage in developing countries.

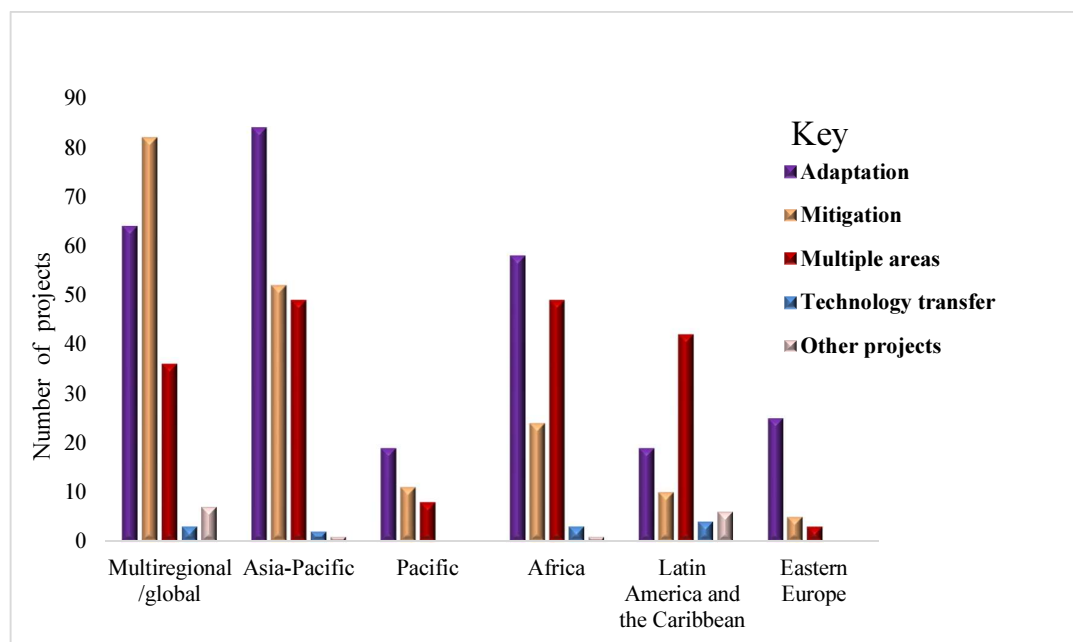
Figure 2

Distribution of capacity-building support across thematic areas as reported in fourth biennial reports



63. Regarding the geographical distribution of the various types of support provided, most of the support for adaptation was provided to the Asia-Pacific region, while support for mitigation was provided mostly to multiregional/global projects, primarily in the form of support for enhancing reporting (see figure 3).

Figure 3
Geographical distribution by thematic area of capacity-building support reported in fourth biennial reports



VI. Capacity-building activities under the Kyoto Protocol

64. The 2019 report of the CDM Executive Board highlights the important role regional collaboration centres played in capacity-building during the reporting period. They provided capacity-building and training on standardized baselines through direct technical support at the national level and via events at the regional and subregional level in Africa, Asia-Pacific, South Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. Workshops were provided for designated national authorities on the topics of climate finance instruments and implementation of NDCs.