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Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Capacity-building work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol

Compilation and synthesis report by the secretariat

Summary

This report was prepared to inform discussions to take place at the 10th meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building and the 5th meeting of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building. It compiles and synthesizes information on capacity-building contained in reports of relevant bodies under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the Adaptation Fund Board published in 2020.



Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
BUR	biennial update report
CBIT	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency
CDM	clean development mechanism
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DNA	designated national authority
DNA Forum	Designated National Authorities Forum
DTU	Technical University of Denmark
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	greenhouse gas
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDC	least developed country
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NAP	national adaptation plan
NC	national communication
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NIE	national implementing entity
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
RCC	regional collaboration centre
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TNA	technology needs assessment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The COP requested the secretariat to compile and synthesize the reports prepared by the relevant bodies established under the Convention since the most recent meeting of the Durban Forum and to make the resulting report available to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its sessions coinciding with the meetings of the Durban Forum to facilitate the discussions at the latter.¹
2. COP 21 decided to include the compilation and synthesis report on capacity-building work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol in the inputs to the PCCB.²
3. CMA 2 requested the secretariat to include in the compilation and synthesis report referred to in paragraph 2 above information on work on issues pertaining to capacity-building under the Paris Agreement undertaken by bodies serving the Paris Agreement.³

B. Scope of the report

4. This report synthesizes information relevant to capacity-building contained in the following reports:
 - (a) Report of the AC;⁴
 - (b) Report of the CGE;⁵
 - (c) Report of the WIM Executive Committee;⁶
 - (d) Reports on the 37th and 38th meetings of the LEG;⁷
 - (e) Annual technical progress report of the PCCB;⁸
 - (f) Joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN;⁹
 - (g) Report of the GEF to the COP;¹⁰
 - (h) Report of the AFB.¹¹
5. Information available to the secretariat on capacity-building-related activities undertaken by the bodies in 2020 after the publication of the reports referred to in paragraph 4 above was also taken into account in preparing this report to ensure that it was up to date.
6. For the first time, the compilation and synthesis report includes a subchapter on capacity-building elements in the work of the KCI, a constituted body established at COP 24. Information on the activities mentioned in the subchapters on the KCI and the FWG of the LCIPP is available on the respective bodies' web pages.¹²
7. The report of the SCF and the annual report of the CDM Executive Board for 2020 were not published in time for consideration in this document. Information on the activities of the SCF and the CDM Executive Board was drawn from relevant web pages¹³ instead.

¹ Decisions 2/CP.17, para. 146; and 1/CP.18, para. 78.

² Decision 1/CP.21, para. 79.

³ Decision 3/CMA.2, para. 6.

⁴ FCCC/SB/2020/2.

⁵ FCCC/SB/2020/15.

⁶ FCCC/SB/2020/3.

⁷ FCCC/SBI/2020/6 and FCCC/SBI/2020/14.

⁸ FCCC/SBI/2020/13.

⁹ FCCC/SB/2020/4.

¹⁰ Available at <https://www.thegef.org/documents/report-gef-26th-session-cop-unfccc>.

¹¹ FCCC/KP/CMP/2020/2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2020/2.

¹² <https://unfccc.int/KCI> and <https://unfccc.int/LCIPP-FWG>, respectively.

¹³ <https://unfccc.int/SCF> and <https://cdm.unfccc.int/EB>, respectively.

8. The GCF report to the COP for 2020 was also not published in time for consideration in this document. Information on the capacity-building-related work of the GCF in 2020 will be included in its report to the COP.

9. A compilation of information on specific capacity-building-related activities undertaken by bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol is provided in the addendum to this document.

II. Key findings and emerging trends

10. The work of the bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol in 2020, including much of their capacity-building-related work, was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Some of the events, technical meetings and forums they organize on a regular basis were postponed to 2021 or until further notice, or underwent changes in format. Examples of the former include the Adaptation Forum, the Capacity-building Hub, the NAP Expo and the SCF Forum; examples of the latter are the Global DNA Forum and the RCC Global Forum organized by the CDM Executive Board, which were held virtually in 2020.

11. Nevertheless, similarly to previous years, the bodies managed to conduct various capacity-building-related activities in 2020 and continued to collaborate in areas of work with potential for synergy. Many activities built on previous work in the context of ongoing mandates and were undertaken in collaboration with not just other bodies but also external stakeholders, including United Nations organizations, other intergovernmental organizations and initiatives, research institutions and academia, and civil society.

12. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the total number of capacity-building-related activities reported increased from 114 in 2019 to 180 in 2020 (see the table below for the number of activities in both years by body). The number of activities of the CGE and the LEG spiked the most, owing to a sharp increase in the number of training tools and handbooks produced by the CGE and the amount of direct country support provided by the LEG under the Open NAP initiative. The CDM Executive Board also conducted a higher number of training activities and workshops in 2020.

13. The category with the most activities reported in 2020 is training and workshops (47), followed by events, technical meetings and forums (43), tools and handbooks (40), technical assistance and support (28) and web-based seminars, tools and courses (17).

Number of reported capacity-building-related activities undertaken by constituted bodies in 2019 and 2020

<i>Constituted body</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
AC	8	6
CDM Executive Board	31	44
CGE	15	46
CTCN	27	33
FWG	7	3
KCI	—	1
LEG	4	25
PCCB	8	5
SCF	1	0
TEC	5	7
WIM Executive Committee	8	5

14. As in 2019, most of the bodies organized training or technical workshops on climate-related topics in 2020, including workshops held virtually rather than at the UNFCCC regional climate weeks. Some of the regularly organized events, technical meetings and forums were held virtually, but some were postponed owing to the pandemic. Examples of events, technical meetings or forums held virtually are the regional technical expert meetings, regional forums for national designated entities and the Global DNA Forum,

and postponed activities include the Adaptation Forum, the Capacity-building Hub and the NAP Expo.

15. Various training tools and handbooks were developed, ranging from an inventory of methodologies for assessing adaptation needs of developing country Parties prepared by the AC and a policy brief on technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in coastal zones jointly produced by the TEC and the WIM Executive Committee, to training materials such as handbooks and videos on the existing MRV arrangements under the Convention and the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement prepared by the CGE.

16. In 2020, web-based activities once again included webinars and e-learning courses such as those offered by the CGE and the CTCN, news bulletins produced by the AC, the AFB, the CTCN and the PCCB, and web-based portals such as NAP Central, developed under the guidance of the LEG, and the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer, maintained by the WIM Executive Committee.

17. Technical assistance and support was provided, for example, by the CTCN in response to requests from developing countries and by the LEG and the WIM Executive Committee in the areas of formulating and implementing NAPs and of human mobility and comprehensive risk management, respectively.

18. The bodies addressed topics in their capacity-building-related activities that continue to be aligned with the priority areas for capacity-building outlined in the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7, as well as more recent topics such as climate finance access and readiness, and NDC implementation. Several bodies, including the FWG, the PCCB and the CTCN, addressed one or more cross-cutting issues such as gender responsiveness, human rights and indigenous peoples' knowledge in their capacity-building-related activities in 2020. Another more recent topic is the implementation of response measures, addressed in a capacity-building-related activity of the KCI in 2020.

19. The capacity-building-related activities of the bodies were targeted at a wide range of stakeholders, including government actors, academia and civil society, youth actors included. As in previous years, private sector participation was often promoted in 2020, including in activities specifically dedicated to private sector issues and engagement.

20. Finally, the PCCB intensified its work on enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building, with a focus on enhancing the coherence and coordination of the capacity-building-related work of the constituted bodies: it organized a round table with representatives of constituted bodies, operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, and the Action for Climate Empowerment process to seek their views on a draft concept note on establishing an informal coordination modality for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. The concept note was finalized intersessionally, and it was agreed to launch this informal coordination group in 2021.

III. Capacity-building elements in the work of bodies established under the Convention

A. Adaptation Committee

21. In 2020, the AC continued to provide technical support and guidance to Parties on adaptation action and means of implementation (finance, technology and capacity-building). The main focus of its work was providing support and guidance on NAPs, in close collaboration with the LEG and with support from the AC NAP task force, as well as addressing CMA mandates.

22. The AC continued issuing its Adaptation Finance Bulletin, which provides news and updates to Parties and other interested stakeholders on adaptation finance in relation to funds, UNFCCC bodies and negotiations.

23. Building on its previous work on enhancing private sector engagement in adaptation, the AC, in collaboration with the NAP Global Network, developed a toolkit for engaging the private sector in NAPs¹⁴ and launched it at an interactive online event in May 2020.

24. The AC, in collaboration with the LEG, partners of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, and users and developers of relevant methodologies, also launched a pilot inventory of current methodologies for assessing adaptation needs, and ways to address them. Featuring a wide range of tools, case studies and other resources submitted by Parties and key users, the inventory serves as a hub of information on tools for assessing adaptation needs in various contexts. The inventory will also serve as input for a technical paper, to be prepared in 2021, that will shed light on methodologies for assessing adaptation needs as well as their application and related gaps, good practices, lessons learned and guidelines.

25. Other capacity-building-related activities of the AC included preparing a publication in response to the CMA mandate to recognize adaptation efforts of developing countries and synthesize lessons learned and good practices of developing countries in addressing hazards;¹⁵ and a technical paper,¹⁶ with a summary for policymakers,¹⁷ on data for adaptation at different spatial and temporal scales.

26. Two AC events had to be postponed to 2021 owing to the COVID-19 pandemic: the Adaptation Forum on monitoring and evaluating adaptation (to be held as part of the Adaptation Futures conference in New Delhi)¹⁸ and a workshop on gender and adaptation, which was to be held at the 2020 NAP Expo.

B. Consultative Group of Experts

27. In 2020, the CGE continued to enhance the capacity of non-Annex I Parties to prepare NCs and BURs, and of experts nominated to the UNFCCC roster of experts to conduct technical analysis of BURs. The e-learning course of the CGE on vulnerability and adaptation assessment, mitigation assessment and national GHG inventories for national experts on the preparation of NCs is ongoing, with 313 participants registered as at October 2020. The CGE also offered the eleventh and twelfth rounds of the training programme, aimed at establishing or expanding the expertise of teams of technical experts in the technical analysis of BURs.

28. The CGE also conducted a number of new activities to enhance Parties' capacities in relation to the existing MRV arrangements under the Convention, as well as regarding the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. For example, the CGE trained 296 participants from 108 countries at seven virtual regional hands-on training workshops focused on implementing the existing MRV arrangements and understanding the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework. The CGE developed two technical presentations and training materials for the workshops, including four pre-recorded animated videos available in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish on the UNFCCC YouTube channel.¹⁹

29. The CGE hosted three regional webinars in English and Spanish on synergies at the national level in data collection for reporting under the existing MRV arrangements, the enhanced transparency framework, the monitoring framework for the Sustainable

¹⁴ Crawford A, Church C and Ledwell C. 2020. *Toolkit for Engaging the Private Sector in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs): Supplement to the UNFCCC Technical Guidelines for the NAP Process*. NAP Global Network and UNFCCC. Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada: International Institute for Sustainable Development. Available at <https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/toolkit-for-engaging-the-private-sector-in-national-adaptation-plans-naps/>.

¹⁵ AC document AC/2020/6. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/210538>.

¹⁶ AC. 2020. *Data for adaptation at different spatial and temporal scales*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/267555>.

¹⁷ AC. 2020. *Data for adaptation at different spatial and temporal scales: summary for policymakers*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/267554>.

¹⁸ See <http://adaptationfutures2020.in/>.

¹⁹ See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N3dg8sDsnYA&list=PLBcZ22cUY9RLLBHnq3xwvt1fq3qPqcxWb&index=1>.

Development Goals and other international instruments, which were attended by 187 experts from 79 countries.

30. It further held three webinars, in English, French and Spanish, on transitioning from using the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* to using the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. A total of 222 experts from 87 countries attended.

31. The CGE published a handbook on institutional arrangements to support MRV and transparency of climate action and support,²⁰ available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. It also published a technical handbook for developing country Parties on preparing for implementation of the enhanced transparency framework, available in the same languages.²¹ Finally, it translated its existing handbook on MRV for developing country Parties²² into Arabic, French, Russian and Spanish to make it available to a wider audience.

32. In conjunction with the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020, the CGE held its third informal forum to provide a platform for stakeholders to reflect on and exchange national experience and evolving needs and priorities in relation to implementing the MRV arrangements and preparing for transition to the enhanced transparency framework.

C. Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

33. In 2020, the WIM Executive Committee in collaboration with the TEC issued a policy brief on technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in coastal zones,²³ with key messages for policymakers and practitioners on assessing and managing climate-related risks, including through recovery and rehabilitation efforts.

34. The Executive Committee's technical expert group on comprehensive risk management, launched in 2019, continued its work. A broad range of technical activities from its plan of action were carried out by 18 organizations with expertise in observation and risk assessment, risk profiling or comprehensive risk management. Relevant outputs in 2020 include knowledge products on social protection; forecast-based approaches; a workshop on disaster risk financing and insurance; and a regional peer-learning summit for 12 Pacific countries.

35. The task force on displacement, operationalized in 2017, also continued to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change through enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation. A broad range of technical activities from its plan of action were carried out by eight organizations and networks with expertise in human mobility, development and humanitarian assistance. Relevant outputs in 2020 include fact sheets, issue briefs, case studies and e-learning modules as well as global disaster displacement data for 2019. The task force published a user-friendly summary of the technical outputs from the first phase of the implementation of the task force.

²⁰ CGE. 2020. *Handbook on institutional arrangements to support MRV/transparency of climate action and support*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts-cge/cge-toolbox-on-institutional-arrangements>.

²¹ CGE. 2019. *Technical handbook for developing country Parties on preparing for implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts-cge/enhanced-transparency-framework-training-material#eq-1>.

²² UNFCCC. 2014. *Handbook on measurement, reporting and verification for developing country Parties*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/guidelines-and-manuals-for-the-preparation-of-non-annex-i-national-reports-and-international>.

²³ WIM Executive Committee and TEC. 2020. *Policy Brief: Technologies for Averting, Minimizing and Addressing Loss and Damage in Coastal Zones*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/231688>.

36. Finally, the WIM Executive Committee continued to maintain the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer, an open repository of information on insurance and risk transfer, institutions and tutorials, encompassing RISK TALK, an interactive online platform that connects information and solution seekers with the global community of experts.

D. Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

37. In 2020, the FWG initiated the implementation of its initial two-year workplan, which was developed in 2019. One of the three functions of the LCIPP is building the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to enable their engagement in the UNFCCC process and the capacity of Parties and other relevant stakeholders to engage with the platform and with local communities and indigenous peoples, including in the context of the implementation of the Paris Agreement and other climate change related processes.²⁴

38. To implement this function, the FWG launched a thematic training series to increase the capacity of Parties and relevant institutions for ethical application of indigenous knowledge in the context of averting, minimizing and addressing the adverse impacts of climate change. The series comprises four webinars, with the first one held in November 2020 entitled “Trust and Respect: Contours of Indigenous Knowledge”.

39. The FWG also organized an FWG stakeholder dialogue as an open forum for knowledge-sharing on LCIPP-related progress, which helped to build the capacity of participants and FWG members.

40. Furthermore, an LCIPP special event was held during the Climate Dialogues entitled “Advancing safeguards, protocols and good practices for knowledge-sharing and exchange of experiences for climate change adaptation, resilience and mitigation” that facilitated the exchange of experience from Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Arctic.

E. Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures

41. One of the functions of the forum on the impacts of the implementation of response measures and its KCI is to address the effects of the implementation of response measures under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement by enhancing cooperation among Parties, stakeholders, external organizations, experts and institutions by enhancing the capacity and the understanding of Parties of the impacts of mitigation actions and by enabling the exchange of information, experience and best practices among Parties to raise their resilience to these impacts.²⁵ According to the workplan of the forum and its KCI, this includes enhancing capacity for and understanding of the assessment and analysis of the impacts of the implementation of response measures to facilitate the undertaking of economic diversification and transformation and just transition.

42. To this end, at a technical discussion at the 3rd meeting of the KCI, information was exchanged on (1) programmes that are or can be effective in enhancing capacity and the understanding of the impacts of the implementation of response measures, (2) the possible role of the KCI in enhancing the capacity of Parties in the assessment and analysis of the impacts of the implementation of response measures, and (3) the types of stakeholder that the KCI should engage with to enhance Parties’ capacity for and understanding of the assessment and analysis of the impacts of the implementation of response measures so as to facilitate economic diversification and transformation and just transition. The outcomes of the discussion will feed into the future work of the KCI on this mandate, including a technical paper.

43. The activities related to the facilitation of the development, enhancement, customization and use of tools and methodologies for modelling and assessing the impacts

²⁴ Decision 2/CP.23, para. 6(b).

²⁵ Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 1(d).

of the implementation of response measures, including identifying and reviewing existing tools and approaches in data-poor environments, in consultation with technical experts, practitioners and other relevant stakeholders, have been postponed owing to the COVID-19 pandemic.

F. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

44. The LEG facilitated the provision of support to the LDCs in line with the strategic objectives to enhance the provision of direct support to the LDCs that have not yet formulated a NAP in order to help them to submit their first NAP by the end of 2020 or soon after; and to help all the LDCs to initiate and submit a proposal to the GCF for implementing at least one of the priority adaptation needs associated with their NAP.²⁶

45. Through the Open NAP initiative, the LEG continued to provide technical guidance and support to countries in order to advance their formulation and implementation of NAPs. Its NAP technical working group continued to engage organizations, regional centres and networks in advancing technical guidance and support for the LDCs. Countries were able to present their NAP on the NAP Country Platform to highlight their adaptation priorities and implementation designs and ways to promote collaboration with other countries and monitor the progress and effectiveness of their adaptation efforts, and share lessons learned.

46. The LEG organized a NAP champions event entitled “Advancing national adaptation plans and climate-resilient recovery under COVID-19”, providing space for LDC representatives and other stakeholders to discuss adaptation-related challenges and solutions advancing adaptation amid the pandemic. The LEG further organized a NAP champions webinar entitled “Advancing adaptation through national adaptation plans” that resulted in the creation of joint programmes and synergies with organizations providing support on NAPs.

47. The LEG continued to maintain NAP Central as the main NAP-related information and resource platform. As at January 2021, the hub contained 20 NAPs from developing countries and 25 supplements to the NAP technical guidelines, guiding countries in the process of formulating and implementing NAPs.

48. NAP Expo 2020, which was scheduled to take place from 30 March to 3 April 2020 in Gaborone, Botswana, was postponed until further notice owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. Selected technical components of the NAP Expo were organized virtually. The Paris Agreement related training for the LDCs, originally planned for June 2020, was also cancelled and moved to the virtual domain. The LEG adjusted the modalities of delivering these activities under its work programme owing to the pandemic.

49. A stocktaking meeting on the work of the LEG held in February 2020 also contributed to enhancing knowledge and understanding of key capacity-building-related activities of the LEG, including identifying and addressing gaps and needs related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement in the LDCs, and of the modalities for delivering support to the LDCs.

G. Paris Committee on Capacity-building

50. In 2020, the PCCB continued to undertake capacity-building-related activities in line with its mandates. Owing to the postponement of COP 26, and with it the annual Capacity-building Hub hosted by the PCCB, to 2021, the PCCB organized the virtual Capacity-building Momentum to Recover Better with members of the PCCB Network in November 2020. One virtual event was held each week, focusing on pressing capacity-building issues such as challenges and opportunities of virtual capacity-building; building and enhancing capacity to strengthen climate resilience at the local level; and lessons learned with regard to capacity-building solutions related to the process of enhancing NDCs. The final event in the series was held during the Climate Dialogues and focused on the work of the PCCB in 2021

²⁶ See document FCCC/SBI/2020/14, paras. 79–80.

and the sharing of views and perspectives on advancing the implementation of capacity-building under the Paris Agreement, including on capacity-building needs and efforts regarding SIDS and building capacity to access climate finance. Some 250 participants actively participated in the event series, and over 750 followed the event live streams.

51. In April 2020, the PCCB launched the PCCB Network, an association of stakeholders interested in engaging in climate change related capacity-building with the aim of fostering synergy and enhancing coherence and coordination. The Network does so through not just communication, outreach, engagement and networking but also technical exchanges, webinars, workshops and peer-to-peer learning, among other working modalities. As at 31 December 2020, the Network had 220 members from around 80 countries.

52. The PCCB also completed its regional Capacity-building Knowledge to Action Day workshop series with a workshop for the Africa region. Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, the workshop could not be held during the Africa Climate Week and was instead organized with regional and international partners as a virtual event. Over 50 participants enhanced their knowledge and understanding of the ways knowledge and institutional barriers as well as research gaps and other capacity and skill deficits may be weakening the science-policy-action interface at the national and regional level, and identified a range of response actions to address those barriers, gaps and needs. The workshop series, which was started in 2019, resulted in concrete findings and action-oriented recommendations for different stakeholder groups²⁷ and led to some of the organizing partners starting several ongoing follow-up activities.

53. In addition, the PCCB continued its partnership with the AFB secretariat and the CTCN to raise awareness of available readiness and capacity-building support for accessing adaptation finance under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. They jointly issued the second iteration of a news bulletin on this topic.²⁸

54. The PCCB continued to update the information available on the capacity-building portal and associated web pages and to maintain its digital network page on Facebook, providing easy access to information on the capacity-building-related activities of constituted bodies and other stakeholders.

55. The 3rd Capacity-building Hub, the launch of online training to build capacity for integrating human rights related concerns into climate action, developed jointly with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and an AC workshop on gender and adaptation that the PCCB had been invited to contribute to, originally planned to be held at the 2020 NAP Expo, also had to be postponed to 2021 owing to the COVID-19 pandemic.

H. Technology Executive Committee and Climate Technology Centre and Network

1. Joint activities

56. The TEC and the CTCN continued their close collaboration in 2020 on implementing the technology framework. They jointly organized four virtual technical expert meetings for the Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe and West Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean regions. The meetings were aimed at raising awareness at the regional level of policy and technology solutions for climate change mitigation and adaptation in the building sector and led to an enhanced understanding of success factors and roles of different stakeholders in the development and transfer of climate-smart cooling solutions for green building.

²⁷ See PCCB. 2020. *Capacity-building Knowledge to Action Days at the Regional Climate Weeks (2019–2020): summary report*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CBK2A_SummaryReport.pdf.

²⁸ Available at <https://us9.campaign-archive.com/?u=88a3b792bb30a3108bd1c1be7&id=91aa176cf5>.

2. Technology Executive Committee

57. Capacity-building-related activities of the TEC in 2020 focused on knowledge products. The TEC issued a publication on innovative approaches to accelerating and scaling up climate technology implementation for mitigation and adaptation,²⁹ with a set of recommendations for national and international stakeholders. Furthermore, it prepared a TEC Brief on enhancing implementation of the results of technology needs assessments,³⁰ which provides recommendations for further action by international, regional and national actors, including policymakers in developing countries, international organizations, financial institutions and private sector actors.

58. Finally, it published in collaboration with the WIM Executive Committee a policy brief on technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in coastal zones (see para. 33 above).

3. Climate Technology Centre and Network

59. In 2020, the CTCN conducted over 30 capacity-building-related activities at the global, regional and national level. At the global level, the CTCN hosted online training on the TNA methodology and resources developed by the UNEP DTU Partnership under the global TNA project to help build capacity for implementing TNA projects. It was attended by representatives of 120 national designated authorities, national designated entities and TNA implementers from 13 developing countries.

60. To boost support for innovation in climate change adaptation, the CTCN, UNEP and UNDP launched a new USD 10 million small grant programme funded by the AF. The CTCN will support countries in testing, evaluating, rolling out and scaling up innovative adaptation practices, products and technologies. Moreover, the programme will facilitate knowledge-sharing and the exchange of best practices.

61. In collaboration with UNEP and the Network of Africa Women Environmentalists, the CTCN organized several webinars as part of a new online conference event series called Earth Science Cafes, focusing on issues ranging from deforestation, disruption and pandemics to landscape restoration.

62. Together with Network members and other partners, the CTCN delivered four webinars on a range of topics, including climate change, food security and COVID-19, ocean accounting, ocean energy technologies for blue economies in SIDS, and bioenergy and carbon dioxide capture and storage.

63. At the regional level, the CTCN organized virtual regional forums attended by 134 participants mainly representing national designated entities, national designated authorities, CTCN consortium partners and Network members. The forums contributed to building the capacity of national designated entities and other relevant stakeholders through sharing national and regional experience and best practices regarding CTCN technical assistance in the respective regions.

64. The CTCN launched Climate Innovation Labs in 2020. Two virtual ones took place in November and December, attracting nearly 800 participants from more than 50 African and Asia-Pacific countries. The labs are aimed at supporting countries in fostering innovation by improving their national systems of innovation and by engaging youth through co-creating local solutions to climate change challenges with private small and medium-sized enterprises.

65. These global and regional capacity-building-related activities were complemented by CTCN activities at the national level, such as providing technical assistance to five countries: Indonesia for enhancing the e-mobility transition in Jakarta, Pakistan for developing a pool of trainers to train the future workforce in energy management and audits, Solomon Islands for improving the energy efficiency of municipal pump stations, Tonga for the revision and

²⁹ TEC. 2020. *Innovative approaches to accelerating and scaling up climate technology implementation for mitigation and adaptation*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/tclear/tec/innovativeapproaches>.

³⁰ TEC. 2020. *Enhancing implementation of the results of technology needs assessments*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/tclear/tec/brief13.html>.

launch of the Tonga Energy Efficiency Master Plan, and Viet Nam for enhancing capacity to assess mitigation options for low-carbon rice production.

66. Further technical or capacity-building support was provided to Panama City, Grenada and Eswatini for accelerating the transition to sustainable mobility and low-carbon emissions, improving water supply management, and preparing a GCF concept note, respectively.

67. Finally, as part of its national-scope technology clinic for industrial small and medium-sized enterprises on implementing private sector innovation programmes launched in 2019, the CTCN hosted bootcamp and matchmaking events at clinics for Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, respectively, reaching a total of 134 participants.

IV. Capacity-building elements in the work of bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol: Executive Board of the clean development mechanism

68. In 2020, the CDM Executive Board continued to provide capacity-building support under the Nairobi Framework Partnership, to forums and other stakeholders, and to regions.

69. Activities organized under the Nairobi Framework Partnership include the first series of virtual regional dialogues in five regions and subregions on carbon pricing under the workstream on collaborative instruments for ambitious climate action. The events gave participating government officials from key ministries a platform to engage in regional peer learning with officials from other countries interested in carbon pricing instruments.

70. As part of support provided to forums and other stakeholders, the CDM Executive Board co-organized with the World Bank the 21st Global DNA Forum as a virtual event that attracted 90 participants. The event contributed to enhancing the knowledge of DNAs of CDM activities, carbon markets, climate finance and activities under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, and enabled them to exchange experience with regional collaboration and discuss the future of the CDM. Three regional DNA Forum meetings took place in the lead-up to the global event to seek input in particular about the future of market mechanisms. The CDM Executive Board also organized its annual RCC Global Forum meeting. The virtual event, hosted by the World Green Economy Organization and attended by 75 participants, provided RCC partners with an opportunity to connect and share and set strategies for advancing global climate action through the RCC network.

71. Under the same mandate of providing support to forums and other stakeholders, the CDM Executive Board organized a virtual calibration workshop to strengthen the capacity of designated operational entities and lead assessors on the CDM accreditation roster of experts. In addition, two online workshops for practitioners, on CDM standards and tools for GHG emissions in the building sector, and on the use of market penetration rates in CDM standards, methodologies and tools, were organized to collect views from project developers and experts and inform the work of the CDM Methodologies Panel.

72. In collaboration with the United Nations System Staff College, an online course entitled “The Paris Agreement on Climate Change as a Development Agenda” was held, attended by 300 participants who learned more about holistic and integrated approaches to climate change and the interlinkages and interdependencies between sustainable development and efforts against climate change and built their capacity to make informed policy choices on low-carbon and climate-resilient sustainable development.

73. Under its provision of support to regions, the CDM Executive Board, through the RCCs, conducted 31 regional and national capacity-building-related activities, reaching an average of 31 participants per event. The activities ranged from capacity-building workshops, knowledge-sharing events and public consultations on issues from standardized baselines and their applications, carbon pricing and domestic and international carbon markets, to climate-smart cooling solutions, climate change negotiations and carbon neutrality, carbon footprint programmes and regional carbon footprint platforms, to voluntary GHG management and MRV. In addition, the RCCs continued to support the Needs-based Finance project by organizing technical workshops in various subregions that focused on developing regional

climate finance strategies and provided an opportunity to take stock of the state of climate finance, determine needs and priorities and exchange knowledge and information.

V. Capacity-building support reported by the Global Environment Facility and the Adaptation Fund Board

A. Global Environment Facility

74. In the 2020 fiscal year (from July 2019 to June 2020), capacity-building continued to be featured in GEF mitigation and adaptation projects. Through its projects, the GEF continued to support enabling activities and capacity-building for fulfilling commitments under the Convention such as the preparation of BURs.

75. In the 2019 calendar year, 65 stand-alone and multifocal area projects with various capacity-building priorities were supported by the CBIT Trust Fund, GEF Trust Fund, Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund through technical assistance. GEF funding for these capacity-building activities totalled approximately USD 84.7 million in 2019, including USD 41.2 million for activities in 30 projects providing support to 26 SIDS and LDCs.

76. The projects cut across 10 priority areas for capacity-building defined by the COP, with most mitigation projects addressing enhancement of enabling environments, institutional capacity-building, education, training and public awareness, and support for NCs. Projects supported by the CBIT Trust Fund focused on GHG inventories, emission database management and systems for collecting, managing and utilizing activity data and emission factors; institutional capacity-building; and education, training and public awareness. Adaptation projects focused mostly on capacity-building for implementing adaptation measures, institutional development and strengthening, enhancement of enabling environments, and research and systematic observation through climate information systems.

77. The GEF continued to manage the CBIT, established at COP 21 with the aim of contributing to the strengthening of institutional and technical capacity of non-Annex I Parties to meet the enhanced transparency requirements defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. In the 2020 fiscal year, the GEF approved 1 global CBIT project and 12 national projects, in Benin, Fiji, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritius, Namibia, Paraguay, Thailand and Viet Nam. Of the indicative resources under the seventh GEF replenishment set aside for the CBIT from the GEF Trust Fund, USD 41.0 million (or 74.5 per cent) had been programmed as at 30 June 2020.

78. The GEF also continued to support the Global Support Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports by non-Annex I Parties, jointly implemented by UNDP and UNEP. In addition to support for preparing NCs and BURs, the Programme facilitates the provision of assistance for the submission and improvement of NDCs. Since late 2015, the Programme has provided support to more than 130 countries in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

79. In the 2020 fiscal year, the Global Support Programme supported the establishment and enhancement of 14 peer-to-peer collaboration networks for the provision of targeted support and exchange of experience and lessons learned. Further activities undertaken in this period include webinars, publications, provision of support to countries in integrating gender considerations into NCs and BURs and on the review of their national reports, a workbook on national GHG inventory development for SIDS and the LDCs in collaboration with the UNFCCC secretariat, and the maintenance of the iNDC Help Desk portal.

80. The GEF has continued to support the implementation of activities under Article 6 of the Convention, including the Doha work programme, for example by providing financial resources to non-Annex I Parties, in particular African States, the LDCs and SIDS. In 2019, the GEF spent at least USD 11.4 million on education, training and public awareness through its regular climate change mitigation and adaptation programming. In addition, many GEF NC projects include components related to this topic.

B. Adaptation Fund Board

81. Strengthening capacity-building is a key component of the current portfolio of AF-approved projects and programmes. In the 2019 fiscal year, women accounted for 50.5 per cent of the project beneficiaries. The beneficiaries received training on climate change resilience and livelihood diversification. As part of its capacity-building efforts, the AF developed a self-paced e-learning course on accreditation and addressing environmental and social and gender considerations in project and programme design and implementation. The course targets AF designated authorities, implementing entities, implementing entity candidates and other stakeholders.

82. The AF also provides capacity-building support under its Readiness Programme for Climate Finance, including for developing country institutions to effectively access funds and implement projects. Some planned activities related to readiness and capacity-building had to be postponed owing to the COVID-19 pandemic; the remainder of this section provides an overview of the activities that took place during the reporting period.

83. In the reporting period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, the AF co-hosted in Antigua and Barbuda the annual climate finance readiness seminar for accredited NIEs together with the Antigua and Barbuda Department of Environment, the country's accredited NIE. The event, inter alia, featured training related to the AF gender policy and discussions on innovation in adaptation and accessing AF innovation grants, a new funding window under the Fund's medium-term strategy for 2018–2022.

84. The AF hosted its 9th and 10th climate finance webinars for accredited NIEs, focusing on its experience and lessons learned with regard to assessing vulnerability and feasibility for sustained local resilience, and managing project extensions through adaptive management during project implementation, respectively.

85. Through its Readiness Programme, the AF approved two South–South cooperation grants to support developing countries in identifying suitable institutions as NIE candidates, and in preparing and submitting an application for accreditation in Botswana and Mozambique, both implemented by the NIE for Kenya. The Fund also approved three technical assistance grants to support the NIEs for Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe in strengthening their ability to address and manage environmental and social risks as well as gender considerations in adaptation projects and programmes and at the institutional level.

86. Furthermore, in collaboration with the NDC Partnership and the GCF, the AF organized an accreditation training workshop for developing countries, held from 2 to 3 September 2019 during the Asia-Pacific Climate Week.

87. The AFB secretariat together with the CTCN and the PCCB organized a side event at COP 25 on raising awareness of available readiness and capacity-building support for adaptation and on increasing the accessibility of information on available support.

88. In addition to the capacity-building support provided under the Readiness Programme, the AFB secretariat supported capacity-building work under the Convention and the Paris Agreement by actively engaging in the work of the PCCB, including by:

- (a) Co-organizing with the GCF a side event to launch a community of practice for direct access entities at the 2nd Capacity-building Hub, at COP 25;
- (b) Becoming a member of the PCCB Network on 14 April 2020 and participating in the inaugural meeting of the PCCB Network, held virtually on 26 June 2020;
- (c) Participating in the 4th meeting of the PCCB, held from 22 to 25 June 2020.