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**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 12th Durban Forum on capacity-building and the 7th 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 2022.

* This document was scheduled for publication after the standard publication date owing to circumstances beyond the submitter's control.



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
CPDAE	Community of Practice for Direct Access Entities
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DNA	designated national authority
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	greenhouse gas
Global Support Programme	Global Support Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports by non-Annex I Parties
ICG	informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement
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
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NC	national communication
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NDE	national designated entity
NIE	national implementing entity
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TNA	technology needs assessment
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 information on capacity-building contained in 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 discussions at the latter.¹
2. COP 21 decided to include the compilation and synthesis report on the 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 information regarding 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:
 - (a) Report of the AC;⁴
 - (b) Report of the CGE;⁵
 - (c) Report of the KCI;⁶
 - (d) Reports on the 41st and 42nd 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 SCF;¹⁰
 - (h) Report of the WIM Executive Committee;¹¹
 - (i) Annual report of the CDM Executive Board;¹²
 - (j) Report of the GCF to the COP;¹³
 - (k) Report of the GEF to the COP;¹⁴
 - (l) Report of the AFB.¹⁵
5. Information available to the secretariat on capacity-building-related activities undertaken by the bodies in 2022 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.

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/SBI/2022/5.

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2022/16.

⁶ FCCC/SB/2022/6.

⁷ FCCC/SBI/2022/6 and FCCC/SBI/2022/18.

⁸ FCCC/SBI/2022/14.

⁹ FCCC/SB/2022/4.

¹⁰ FCCC/CP/2022/8–FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/7 and Add.1–6.

¹¹ FCCC/SB/2022/2 and Add.1–2.

¹² FCCC/KP/CMP/2022/7.

¹³ FCCC/CP/2022/4.

¹⁴ FCCC/CP/2022/5.

¹⁵ FCCC/KP/CMP/2022/4–FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/3.

6. 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.¹⁶

II. Key findings and emerging trends

7. As in previous years, bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol undertook various capacity-building activities in 2022 and continued to collaborate in areas of work in which they were able to identify potential for synergy.

8. The total number of capacity-building-related activities reported increased from 164 in 2021 to 174 in 2022 (see the table below for the number of activities in both years by body). The category with the most activities reported in 2022 is events, technical meetings and forums (53), followed by technical assistance and support (44), tools and handbooks (32), webinars, tools and courses (28), and training and workshops (17).

Number of reported capacity-building-related activities undertaken by constituted bodies in 2021 and 2022

<i>Constituted body</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
AC	8	14
CDM Executive Board	34	16
CGE	18	13
CTCN	26	21
FWG	4	7
KCI	4	10
LEG	23	43
PCCB	11	18
SCF	3	5
TEC	16	14
WIM Executive Committee	17	13
Total	164	174

9. Significantly fewer activities were reported under training and workshops in 2022 (17) than in 2021 (28), equating to an annual decrease of approximately 40 per cent since 2020, when 47 such activities were reported. Activities reported under technical assistance and support increased from 26 in 2021 to 44 in 2022, and activities under tools and handbooks from 21 in 2021 to 32 in 2022.

10. The category of events, technical meetings and forums includes many activities organized on a regular basis by the constituted bodies, such as the Capacity-building Hub, NAP Expo and SCF Forum. In 2021–2022, virtual participation was enabled and enhanced across all activities to adapt to restrictions related to the coronavirus disease 2019. Most activities in 2022 were held in a hybrid (combined virtual and in-person) format, thus enabling broader audiences to understand and access the capacity-building work of the bodies.

11. In 2022, web-based activities included webinars and dialogues; e-learning courses such as those offered by the CGE and the PCCB; news bulletins produced by the AC, the AFB, the CDM Executive Board and the PCCB; and maintaining 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.

12. Technical assistance and support was provided in 2022 by, for example, the LEG for formulating and implementing NAPs and the WIM Executive Committee (under the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse

¹⁶ FCCC/SBI/2023/5/Add.1.

effects of climate change) in areas including risk-mapping and finance, early warning systems and nature-based solutions.

13. Most of the bodies developed tools and handbooks in 2022 on an array of climate-related topics, for example enhancing efforts related to adaptation communications (AC), presenting tools and methodologies for assessing and analysing the impacts of the implementation of response measures to facilitate economic diversification and transformation and enable a just transition (KCI), assessing capacity-building gaps and needs in relation to implementing the Paris Agreement (PCCB), presenting methodologies for reporting climate finance (SCF) and presenting innovative ways of scaling up promising climate solutions in developing country markets for achieving national and international climate ambitions (TEC).

14. The bodies addressed topics in their capacity-building-related activities that are aligned with the priority areas for capacity-building outlined in the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7,¹⁷ as well as more recently emerging topics such as climate finance access and readiness, country ownership of responses and actions, just transition, operationalizing the ETF and NDC implementation. Several bodies, namely the AC, the CTCN, the FWG of the LCIPP, the PCCB and the TEC, addressed one or more cross-cutting issues, such as gender responsiveness, human rights, indigenous peoples' knowledge and youth, in their capacity-building-related activities in 2022. For example, the CTCN (in partnership with the UNFCCC women and gender constituency and Women Engage for a Common Future) launched the seventh edition of the Gender Just Climate Solutions Award in June 2022, the LCIPP held its Annual Youth Round Table and the PCCB organized an online course providing an introduction to climate change and human rights.

15. The capacity-building-related activities of the bodies were targeted at a wide range of stakeholders, including government actors, academia, the private sector, civil society, indigenous knowledge holders and youth. The ICG, launched by the PCCB in early 2021, continues to provide a space for representatives of constituted bodies, operating entities and relevant processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to share information and enhance coherence and coordination in relation to their climate change related capacity-building plans and activities.

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

A. Adaptation Committee

16. In 2022, the AC continued to provide technical support and guidance to Parties on adaptation action and means of implementation (finance, technology and capacity-building).

17. The AC published four issues of its Adaptation Finance Bulletin, which provides news and updates to Parties and other stakeholders on adaptation finance in relation to funds, UNFCCC bodies and negotiations, and was viewed over 1,500 times in 2022.

18. The AC hosted three events at the NAP Expo in Gaborone focused on promoting the inclusion of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in national adaptation planning and implementation; gender-responsive adaptation planning and action; and matching needs with support in relation to formulating and implementing NAPs. These events were delivered in collaboration with the NAP Global Network, the LEG and various organizations.

19. The AC published two technical papers, one on assessing the adaptation needs of Parties and one on adaptation-related technologies with a focus on agriculture, water resources and coastal zones. It also published four reports that have collectively been downloaded over 1,000 times: an overview of the landscape of NAP-related support available (which it supplemented with an interactive online tool that has already been accessed over

¹⁷ Decision 2/CP.7, annex, para. 15.

1,300 times); draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating adaptation information; a synthesis report on experience and opportunities in the areas of adaptation action and support; and a synthesis report on developing countries' efforts to assess and meet adaptation costs.

B. Consultative Group of Experts

20. In 2022, the CGE continued to enhance the capacity of non-Annex I Parties to prepare NCs and BURs and for implementation of the ETF, and to enhance the capacity 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 118 experts registered as at December 2022. In the fifteenth round of the training programme for the technical analysis of BURs, 276 experts qualified to take part in the technical analysis of BURs.

21. The CGE conducted three regional hands-on training workshops, attended by 134 participants from 90 developing country Parties, on institutional arrangements for measurement, reporting and verification and the ETF, including data management for GHG inventories. It also added three new case stories, three video interviews and two short animations to its toolbox on institutional arrangements.

22. The CGE held three regional webinars, attended by 197 experts, on the role of climate transparency arrangements at the national level. It also organized two side events: one at SB 56 on taking into account the findings of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in climate change reporting, attended by more than 80 experts, and one at COP 27 to present a summary of CGE support provided to developing country Parties, upcoming activities in 2023 and findings from the CGE capacity-building needs assessment report, attended by more than 60 experts.

23. In December 2022, the CGE held its fifth informal forum to provide a platform for stakeholders to reflect and exchange views on ways to address difficulties in preparing transparency reports and transitioning to the ETF, and to collect feedback on CGE support for developing countries and suggested topics for its capacity-building activities in 2023.

C. Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

24. In 2022, the WIM Executive Committee presented its second five-year rolling workplan, for 2023–2027, designed to guide the implementation of the functions of the WIM (namely enhancing understanding of comprehensive risk management, strengthening coordination and coherence of overall efforts, and enhancing action and support for implementing approaches relevant to loss and damage in developing countries) through dedicated activities under five workstreams and additional cross-cutting measures, such as awareness-raising, development and dissemination of technical guides on loss and damage, facilitation of capacity-building and training on applying the technical guides and other knowledge products. The three expert groups under the WIM (on slow-onset events, non-economic losses, and action and support), as well as its technical expert group on comprehensive risk management and task force on displacement, made progress in implementing their respective plans of action.

25. The Executive Committee updated its online guide on loss and damage,¹⁸ which serves as a tool for navigating the procedural, thematic and technical work carried out under the WIM and by the Executive Committee. It continued to maintain the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer, an open repository of information, including case studies, on insurance, risk transfer, institutions and tutorials.

26. The Executive Committee prepared a summary of the technical assistance catalysed under the Santiago network for developing countries particularly vulnerable to the impacts

¹⁸ Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/loss_and_damage_online_guide.pdf.

of climate change, drawing on information provided in 14 submissions. The types of assistance described include risk-mapping, assessments and analysis; early warning systems; anticipatory action; risk finance, insurance schemes and contingency measures; policy and legal frameworks and plans; and nature-based solutions.

27. Other capacity-building-related activities of the Executive Committee include the organization of a technical workshop on the institutional arrangements of the Santiago network, the annual outreach event on achievements and challenges in averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage and two side events: one at SB 56 on linking climate change science, policy and practice with a view to addressing loss and damage associated with slow-onset events, and one at COP 27 on next steps for the WIM Executive Committee's work, aimed at moving from policy guidance to on-the-ground solutions.

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

28. In 2022, the FWG continued work under its function to build the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to engage in the UNFCCC process, and the capacity of Parties, constituted bodies and other relevant actors to engage with local communities and indigenous peoples, including in the context of implementing the Paris Agreement and other climate change related processes.

29. In conjunction with SB 56, the FWG organized three capacity-building-related activities: a training workshop on considering indigenous knowledge in policymaking and climate action, including in relation to adaptation, mitigation and resilience-building; a two-part informal youth dialogue and communication workshop to build the capacity of indigenous youth with a view to enabling them to share their stories and amplifying their voices in the UNFCCC process; and a round-table discussion on indigenous curricula and materials to enhance understanding of indigenous knowledge and its importance in assessing and responding to climate change.

30. At Middle East and North Africa Climate Week in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, which took place from 28 to 31 March 2022, the FWG held a side event on nature stewardship with a view to promoting inclusive climate action. It provided a platform for exchanging experience and observations in relation to the impacts of climate change on livelihoods and ecosystems and for fostering inclusive and equitable partnerships between indigenous peoples, local communities, Parties and other entities as part of global efforts to address climate change.

31. As part of the second three-year workplan of the LCIPP, the Asia and Africa biregional gathering took place from 13 to 15 October 2022 to build the capacity of indigenous peoples and local community representatives to engage in the UNFCCC process.

32. The LCIPP Annual Youth Round Table at COP 27 focused on the role of indigenous youth and youth from local communities in designing and implementing climate policies and action at all levels, including in the UNFCCC process, and enhancing their engagement in this regard. Additionally, the LCIPP and gender action plan teams led a joint dialogue at COP 27 that highlighted the leadership roles of women in implementing sustainable and transformative climate solutions and enabled direct interaction between indigenous women and women from local communities with female leaders in the UNFCCC process on leadership in climate policymaking and action.

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

33. In 2022, the KCI continued to address the effects of implementing 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 Parties' understanding of the impacts of mitigation actions, and by enabling exchange of

information, experience and best practices among Parties to increase their resilience to these impacts.

34. In accordance with the workplan of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and its KCI, the KCI organized events aimed at enhancing stakeholders' understanding and capacity in the areas of economic diversification and just transition, including analysis of the impacts of the implementation of response measures.

35. The KCI developed two technical papers: one on capacity-building in relation to impact assessment and one on different tools and methodologies for impact assessment, accompanied by a database of such tools and methodologies for modelling and assessing the impacts of response measures. The database aims to enhance user access to such information. The KCI also finalized a compilation of country-driven strategies on just transition and economic diversification, setting out challenges and opportunities in relation to implementing low-GHG emission policies and strategies, which will be published in 2023.

36. At its 6th and 7th meetings, the KCI discussed and made progress in developing another two technical papers: one on identifying and assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures taking into account intergenerational equity, gender and the needs of local communities, indigenous peoples, youth and those in vulnerable situations, and one on the social, economic and environmental impacts of three new or emerging industries and business areas (namely carbon capture, utilization and storage; hydrogen production; and artificial intelligence), with a view to exploring ways to maximize positive and minimize negative impacts.

37. In conjunction with SB 56, the KCI organized a side event to promote its work and facilitate discussions on impacts of response measures and the importance of and types of tools and methodologies available for impact assessments on policy planning. At its 7th meeting, the KCI organized an expert discussion on assessing the social, environmental and economic co-benefits of climate change policies and action, which resulted in recommendations being forwarded to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and adopted at COP 27. At COP 27, the KCI also organized a capacity-building networking hour for support on just transition at the 4th Capacity-building Hub, and an event at the just transition pavilion for sharing experience and lessons learned in relation to just transition efforts in South-East Asia, Spain and Canada.

F. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

38. In 2022, the LEG continued to facilitate the provision of support to the LDCs for formulating and preparing NAPs.

39. Through the Open NAP initiative, the LEG provided technical guidance and direct support to 18 LDCs to advance their formulation and implementation of NAPs. The LEG provided feedback on nine draft NAPs and facilitated exchanges between governments and United Nations organizations and agencies. A total of 38 LDCs in Africa and Asia made use of the project proposal writing support on NAPs provided by the LEG in 2022, including in associated workshops, and generated more than 50 project ideas that have been compiled into project catalogues and made available online. The LEG continued to follow up with the LDCs through the NAP country dialogues.

40. The NAP Expo, organized by the LEG, was attended by over 400 participants and engaged 9 United Nations agencies, organizations and bodies, 10 international organizations and networks and 4 regional centres and networks as experts, organizers and keynote speakers. The NAP Expo helped to generate ideas for facilitating transformation in adaptation planning and implementation; initiated the establishment of communities of practice on specific adaptation themes; enhanced regional cooperation on, inter alia, responding to transboundary climate risks; and launched and promoted joint publications and products such as a book highlighting NAP results in the LDCs.

41. The NAP technical working group continued to engage with organizations and regional centres and networks in advancing technical guidance and support for the LDCs and created four subgroups to facilitate this work in a more coordinated manner. The LEG

continued to maintain NAP Central as the main NAP-related information and resource platform. As at 31 December 2022, the hub contained 41 NAPs from developing countries, as well as various outputs related to the NAP process and 35 supplements to the NAP technical guidelines. The LEG also conducted a webinar on the Paris Agreement alignment tool for the roster of experts on LDC NAPs in October 2022.

G. Paris Committee on Capacity-building

42. In 2022, the PCCB undertook capacity-building-related activities as set out under its three priority areas, namely enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building; identifying capacity gaps and needs and recommending ways to address them; and promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing and stakeholder engagement. These activities were also aligned with its annual focus area, which in 2022 was building capacity to facilitate the coherent implementation of NDCs in the context of national development plans and sustainable recovery. To this effect, the PCCB published a synthesis of 30 submissions from Party and non-Party stakeholders on its focus area.

43. Under its priority area of enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building, the PCCB held two meetings of the ICG. The PCCB also regularly updated and made publicly available its forward-looking overview of capacity-building work under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. It further published a summary of information submitted by ICG members on efforts to address capacity gaps and needs by bodies and entities and under processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including on 35 activities or areas of work as examples of such efforts.

44. Under its priority area of identifying capacity gaps and needs and recommending ways to address them, the PCCB, with the support of eight partners, published a toolkit containing more than 50 resources to support countries' efforts to assess their capacity needs and gaps in relation to implementing the Paris Agreement. The PCCB also hosted a virtual discussion to promote the toolkit in March 2022 in which it presented various capacity-building tools and methodologies. An online course launched by the PCCB in 2021, developed jointly with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, on integrating human rights related concerns into climate action saw a 121 per cent increase in registrations and a 162 per cent increase in certificates issued. As at 31 December 2022, 18,037 learners were registered and 4,596 certificates of completion had been awarded.

45. The PCCB published a synthesis of 18 submissions from Party and non-Party stakeholders on best practices, tools and other resources related to implementing capacity-building activities for achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. Such practices and tools were discussed at a dedicated event at the 4th Capacity-building Hub. The PCCB published a technical paper on enhancing developing country ownership of building and maintaining capacity for climate action, which was discussed at a dedicated event at the 4th Capacity-building Hub as well.

46. Under the priority area of promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing and stakeholder engagement, the PCCB completed its series of regional events entitled "You(th) in capacity-building" during UNFCCC regional climate weeks, with the final event held at Middle East and North Africa Climate Week. In alignment with its 2022 focus area, the PCCB also organized side events at Africa and Latin America and Caribbean Climate Weeks and engaged with 70 participants on capacities needed to facilitate the horizontal and vertical integration of NDCs in and alignment of climate and development agendas at different levels of governance.

47. Under the same priority area, at COP 27 the PCCB hosted its 4th Capacity-building Hub, which was attended by over 3,500 on-site participants and online viewers and comprised 48 events organized by 56 partners. The Capacity-building Hubs are mandated events held annually at the sessions of the COP with a view to facilitating exchange of experience, knowledge, success stories and lessons learned on how best to support capacity-building in developing countries; presenting tools and methodologies for capacity-building; and enhancing collaboration and partnerships among capacity-building stakeholders. The PCCB organized a follow-up webinar to the 11th Durban Forum, which involved sharing

knowledge, good practices and examples related to the role of capacity-building in climate innovation and in ‘greening’ skills for climate action.

48. The PCCB continued to coordinate the work of the PCCB Network – a voluntary association of stakeholders engaged in climate-related capacity-building, which as at 31 December 2022 had 323 members from 86 countries – and took steps to enable its members to collaborate on activities; develop new partnerships; share experience, good practices and tools; and increase their climate-related knowledge and capacity.

49. Other capacity-building activities of the PCCB included preparing a synthesis report for the technical assessment component of the first global stocktake and regularly updating the information on the capacity-building portal.

H. Technology Executive Committee and Climate Technology Centre and Network

1. Joint activities

50. The TEC and the CTCN continued to collaborate closely in 2022 to support implementation of the technology framework. Building on their joint publication on technology and NDCs published in 2021, they co-organized a side event on the role of technology in constructing more ambitious NDCs at SB 56 with a view to raising awareness of the findings in their joint publication. The event was also watched by more than 140 viewers online. At COP 27, the TEC and the CTCN co-organized a side event to present the current and future work of the Technology Mechanism on the topic of technology innovation to support countries in implementing the Paris Agreement, which was attended by more than 80 participants in person and watched by more than 980 viewers online.

51. The TEC and the CTCN worked together closely to develop the first joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism, aimed at enhancing coherence and synergy. A high-level event to launch the work programme was held at COP 27 and attended by high-level government and United Nations officials, TEC and CTCN Advisory Board members and other stakeholders.

2. Technology Executive Committee

52. As in previous years, capacity-building activities of the TEC focused on a range of knowledge products and events. The TEC produced four TEC Briefs on enabling environments and challenges related to technology development and transfer; linkages between the TNA and the NDC processes; experience and lessons learned related to support for climate technologies provided by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism; and innovative approaches to integrating technology and nature-based solutions with a focus on strengthening coastal and ocean adaptation action. Through its Briefs, the TEC broadens the reach of its work among Parties, policymakers and technology stakeholders. A further knowledge product with strong capacity-building components was a compilation of good practices and lessons learned in relation to setting up and implementing national systems of innovation. The TEC engaged extensively with partners under and outside the Convention to enrich and disseminate the outcomes of its work on national systems of innovation, including as part of the 2022 Durban Forum Deep Dive of the PCCB.

53. The TEC organized two thematic dialogues: an online dialogue held in conjunction with its 24th meeting on its work on enabling environments for incentivizing the private and the public sector in relation to the development and transfer of technologies followed by more than 120 online viewers; and a hybrid dialogue, attended by more than 60 participants in person and followed by 280 online viewers, held in collaboration with the BMW Foundation at COP 27 on advancing resilient, intelligent, sustainable and equitable mobility systems, which also shed light on the technical work of the TEC on deep decarbonization technologies for sustainable road transport. In collaboration with children and youth non-governmental organizations, the TEC organized a session at the Global Sustainable Technology and Innovation Community conference at which it engaged with around 100 participants on youth-led innovative approaches to climate technology and adaptation.

54. The TEC engaged with stakeholders through calls for submissions (with 13 received from Parties, non-governmental organizations, United Nations organizations and other entities), TEC meetings and bilateral engagements (with over 20 potential partners) in developing its new rolling workplan (2023–2027) and the first joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism.

3. Climate Technology Centre and Network

55. In 2022, the CTCN conducted 21 capacity-building-related activities at the global, regional and national level. It hosted three webinars, attended by 213 participants, on the topics of sustainable finance, carbon emissions and sustainable value chains related to blockchain technologies, and organized another webinar on effective governance and digital transformation for accelerating implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

56. The CTCN organized two joint thematic programmes with NDEs involving five field visits: one that engaged 15 NDE representatives on co-creating mechanism-linking multi-country technical assistance projects focused on increasing national innovation capacities to address the water-related climate crisis; and one on digital innovation and technologies for increasing the overall sustainability of agriculture and food systems, in which 26 representatives of NDEs and ministries of agriculture from 14 countries participated.

57. The CTCN also organized two matchmaking events for NDEs requiring technological assistance: one matching NDEs with climate technology experts in Incheon, Republic of Korea, resulting in 15 NDEs having access to approximately 40 climate technology solutions; and one matching NDEs with experts from the National Institution of Green Technology¹⁹ of the Republic of Korea (and a Network member), which resulted in a bilateral meeting between Ghana's NDE and a potential business partner. Further, a networking event was held for CTCN members from the Republic of Korea with the objective of connecting members with the right partners and resources, where four members showcased their technology solutions. The networking event also led to connections between CTCN members and more than 15 local stakeholders that attended the event.

58. In total, 38 NDE representatives took part in the two-day regional CTCN NDE Forum at Africa Climate Week to discuss the work of the CTCN in Africa and related strategic considerations, as well as shared success stories of technical assistance in Africa relating to the five themes of the technology framework. A further 15 participants attended two training sessions on advanced metering infrastructure analysis and behind-the-meter energy storage deployment and performance for key stakeholders from the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and Eskom in South Africa.

59. Taking Antigua and Barbuda and its newly launched National Environmental Data and Information System as an example, the CTCN organized a webinar on using integrated information management systems for multilateral environmental agreement reporting. Attended by 78 participants, the webinar provided an overview of the process for implementing national environmental data and information systems and how they can help countries adapt to and fight climate change.

60. At its webinar on nature-based solutions to emerging water management challenges, organized in collaboration with the UNEP–DHI Centre on Water and Environment, held on 12 October 2022 and attended by 223 participants, the CTCN also launched its new knowledge brief on nature-based solutions to emerging water management challenges in the Asia-Pacific region.

61. Responding to the growing demand and need for knowledge exchange and regional collaboration among countries in Africa, Asia-Pacific and South Asia on low-carbon transportation focusing on electric mobility, the CTCN, in partnership with the Energy and Resources Institute and the National Institution of Green Technology of the Republic of Korea, organized a workshop in New Delhi from 20 to 23 June 2022 in which 11 participants from 10 countries in the Asia-Pacific and Africa regions improved their knowledge and shared experience on low-carbon transport technologies and initiatives. Additionally, a

¹⁹ Formerly the Green Technology Center Korea.

webinar on the same topic was held on 29 July 2022, where a background paper on low-carbon development opportunities in these regions was launched. These efforts contributed to enhanced South–South exchanges on technology transfer opportunities among countries and between countries and industries.

62. The activities of the CTCN at the global and regional level were complemented by those at the national level, such as providing technical assistance, including in the form of training and workshops, for better adopting and commercializing climate technologies for small and medium-sized agrifood businesses (Thailand); building the capacity of water sector institutions and stakeholders to develop climate technologies (Sri Lanka); applying a drought risk prediction model (Saint Kitts and Nevis); implementing the TNA and/or technology action plan processes (Chile and Paraguay); and validating the feasibility and sustainability of climate technologies applicable to dairy farms (Uruguay).

63. On the cross-cutting issue of youth engagement, the CTCN developed a youth climate innovation programme for the Middle East and North Africa region, providing 80 young people from 14 countries with innovation skills and mentoring to develop climate solutions for the region. Through the Gender-Just Climate Solutions Upscaling Programme, 15 participants received a grant of EUR 2,000, travel support to attend the awards ceremony at COP 27, and mentorship and skills training in advocacy, fundraising and technology from the members of the CTCN and the women and gender constituency.

I. Standing Committee on Finance

64. In 2022, the SCF continued to address capacity-building issues in the context of the SCF Forum, which annually convenes a wide range of stakeholders to discuss topics related to climate finance and to promote linkages and coherence in the mobilization and delivery of climate finance. Building on the key findings of the first part of the SCF Forum in 2021, the second part was held as a hybrid event in Cairns, Australia, from 26 to 28 September 2022. The participants, 80 in person and 30 online, who represented many countries and institutional backgrounds, discussed, among other things, the lack of capacity, especially in developing countries, with regard to integrating the value of ecosystem goods and services into economic and financial services; the need for a business case for investing in nature and ecosystems; the need to strengthen capacity-building and technical assistance for accessing international finance for nature-based solutions at the national and subnational level in developing countries, including for local communities and indigenous peoples; and a set of possible actions for building such capacities.

65. The SCF published the fifth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows, intended to shed light on the geographical and thematic balance of climate finance flows and provide an updated overview of methodologies for reporting on climate finance and supporting capacity-building efforts to develop domestic climate finance tracking systems, establish definitions of climate finance and gather information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement. Other capacity-building efforts of the SCF also included its work on definitions of climate finance and work relating to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement.

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

66. In 2022, the CDM Executive Board continued to provide capacity-building support to forums and other stakeholders, including through the 23rd DNA Forum, attended by 38 participants, which aimed to build capacity, facilitate information-sharing and enable discussions on how to further support climate action through the CDM. Two regional DNA Forum meetings then took place in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, attended by 34 participants, providing a further opportunity for DNA representatives to exchange views and share experience, including with the CDM Executive Board, on issues relating to the

CDM, such as temporary measures under the CDM, transition of CDM activities and capacity-building needs.

67. The CDM Executive Board held a calibration workshop for designated operating entities, attended by 30 participants, with a view to strengthening capacity and knowledge related to validating and verifying CDM activities under new regulations approved by the Executive Board. It also held four conference calls with a total of 53 personnel from designated operating entities to inform and clarify the new regulations. Members of the CDM Accreditation Panel also participated in these calls as observers.

68. As part of the support provided to regions, the CDM Executive Board, through the regional collaboration centres, conducted 11 capacity-building activities for an average of 35 participants per activity. The activities included training modules, workshops and knowledge-sharing events on topics such as ambitious and credible actions under Race to Zero campaigns; data needs for baseline development; decarbonization; youth empowerment and engagement; and carbon markets, pricing and related mechanisms.

69. Further, 120 participants took part in a side event at COP 27 to discuss the CDM infrastructure, including the regulatory framework, methodologies, regional collaboration centres, accreditation system, registry, forums and capacity-building programmes, that the Supervisory Body²⁰ for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement could use with a view to facilitating the swift implementation of that mechanism.

V. Capacity-building support reported by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the Adaptation Fund Board

A. Green Climate Fund

70. As reported in the eleventh report of the GCF to the COP and its addendum,²¹ the GCF continued to provide capacity-building support through the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, the Project Preparation Facility and approved projects and programmes that are a part of its adaptation and mitigation thematic windows.

71. The Readiness Programme is a strategic priority for the GCF that supports country-driven initiatives by developing countries to strengthen their institutional capacities, governance mechanisms, and planning and programming frameworks towards a transformational long-term climate action agenda, including through grants and technical assistance. Although the GCF has acknowledged that the Readiness Programme is designed to be a flexible tool to support developing countries, the GCF has not defined a list of activities that can be supported under the programme. An aim under the Readiness Programme is to ensure that all GCF recipient countries will have the enabling environment needed, including increased institutional capacity and robust country strategies, in order to implement transformational projects and programmes in line with national climate change priorities and GCF result areas, including as elaborated in their updated NDCs and NAPs, ultimately moving towards meeting the objectives of the Convention and the Paris Agreement. The Readiness Programme also helps build institutional capacity in key sectors such as energy, agriculture and forestry and promotes collaboration and knowledge-sharing between countries and stakeholders. Following the adoption of decision B.33/04 at the thirty-third meeting of the GCF Board, the Board requested the GCF secretariat to update the strategy for the Readiness Programme with a view to presenting the revised strategy at its thirty-sixth meeting.²² Also at its thirty-third meeting, the GCF Board approved additional funding of USD 166.94 million for the Readiness Programme.

72. As at 10 October 2022, the GCF had approved 651 readiness requests under the Readiness Programme covering 141 countries, which includes requests for support for the formulation of NAPs and other adaptation planning processes, as well as 33 different

²⁰ Established by decision 3/CMA.3.

²¹ FCCC/CP/2022/4 and Add.1.

²² GCF document GCF/B.33/04, annex I.

readiness events such as structured dialogues, regional workshops and GCF global conferences, and a total of USD 459.05 million had been committed or spent. Of the 141 countries whose readiness requests were approved, 84 were SIDS, LDCs or African States. As at 10 October 2022, the GCF had also approved 87 adaptation planning proposals, while another 40 adaptation planning proposals were at various stages of the review process.

73. The GCF continued to provide support for capacity-building through its projects and programmes as part of its adaptation and mitigation thematic windows. As the Integrated Results and Management Framework is mandatory for all GCF projects approved at or after the thirty-second meeting of the Board, the introduction of an updated template for funding proposals, in response to the Integrated Results and Management Framework, will allow for a more structured collection of data on capacity-building activities undertaken as part of GCF projects and programmes, through a dedicated subsection of the template on capacity-building. In addition, the GCF secretariat worked on developing 10 sectoral guides across the eight GCF results areas, in response to GCF decision B.17/08, which would also serve as capacity-building materials for accredited entities and other relevant stakeholders to prepare high-quality transformational funding proposals.

74. As regards capacity-building supported through the GCF Private Sector Facility, resources have been invested to support subnational entities and other developing country stakeholders, including in SIDS and the LDCs, in addressing project-level barriers and limitations encountered in attracting private investment for bankable mitigation and adaptation projects at the subnational level. This includes support through the Project Preparation Facility for developing feasibility studies on investment opportunities, capacity-building for developing bankable projects, and developing metrics, tools and indicators that promote climate resilience and mitigation. Other forms of technical assistance provided by the GCF include capacity-building to empower enhancement and stewardship for local communities and capacity-building of women and girls to enable greater roles for them in environmental stewardship and capacity-building to demonstrate to the market new financial solutions in the mitigation sector and partnerships with local private sector corporations, including micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, to build the capacity of local markets in relation to mitigation. In addition to this effort, other forms of technical assistance have been provided in specific cases to address real or perceived risks and barriers that are limiting energy efficiency investments in specific sectors in a developing country. Financial support has also been provided to local financial actors to facilitate implementation of a wide range of programmes.

75. Finally, the GCF continued to engage with other constituted bodies through the ICG and specifically with the PCCB through its contributions to calls of the PCCB for submissions on existing tools and methodologies for implementing capacity-building activities that enable countries to achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, as well as on experience, good practices and lessons learned related to enhancing the ownership of developing countries of building and maintaining capacity, among others.

B. Global Environment Facility

76. In its reporting period, the GEF continued to provide financing for country-driven climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, technology transfer, and transparency and reporting projects through the GEF Trust Fund, the LDCF and the Special Climate Change Fund. Capacity-building elements are integrated into project and programme design. The projects funded by those Funds cut across 11 of the defined priority areas for capacity-building, with most mitigation projects addressing support for NCs; education, training and public awareness; and enhancement of enabling environments and institutional capacity-building. The 26 projects and programmes approved under the LDCF enhanced the capacity of 119,025 people (of which 52.3 per cent women) to identify climate risks or engage in adaptation measures.

77. In 2021, these Funds provided technical assistance for 131 stand-alone and multifocal area projects with various capacity-building priorities, including 22 under the CBIT, 83 on mitigation and 26 on adaptation. GEF funding for supporting these capacity-building

activities totalled approximately USD 346.1 million, including USD 102.8 million for activities under 65 projects providing support to 70 SIDS and LDCs.

78. The GEF is continuing to manage the CBIT, established at COP 21 with the aim of contributing to strengthening the institutional and technical capacity of non-Annex I Parties to meet the enhanced transparency requirements defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. CBIT support is provided to developing country Parties, upon request, to address capacity gaps and needs identified by those countries at the institutional, policy and individual level. CBIT projects focus on institutional capacity-building for transparency, developing GHG inventories, emission database management and systems for collecting, managing and using activity data and emission factors. Adaptation-related projects focused on capacity-building for implementation of adaptation measures; education, training and public awareness; and enhancement of enabling environments.

79. As at 30 June 2022, the CBIT project portfolio comprised 88 projects: 82 individual country projects, 1 regional project and 5 global projects (of which more than 88 per cent had been approved or endorsed and were in the implementation stage) supporting 86 countries. Funding provided under the CBIT totalled USD 144.6 million, including in the form of GEF project financing, project preparation grants and agency fees. In the reporting period from July 2021 to June 2022, the GEF secretariat approved 15 country projects with USD 25.7 million of project financing and agency fees provided by the GEF.

80. The GEF funded the continuation of the Global Support Programme, which merged with the CBIT Global Coordination Platform in September 2021, designed to help countries transition to the ETF and biennial transparency reporting by the end of 2026.

81. The GEF 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 2021, the GEF provided more than USD 98.4 million for education, training and public awareness through its regular climate change mitigation and adaptation programming.

82. The GEF also provided support for developing countries to undertake TNAs. In the reporting period, capacity-building activities were conducted under TNA global project phase IV, including a regional capacity-building workshop, two technical support missions in Africa and the publication of two new guidebooks, one on climate technologies in an urban context and one on indigenous peoples and climate technologies. Further, the GEF Small Grants Programme for mitigation focused on capacity-building, knowledge management and systematization of enabling frameworks and mechanisms at the community level and establishing partnerships as part of national and global initiatives to ensure that innovative measures are implemented on the basis of a programmatic approach to create larger impacts.

C. Adaptation Fund Board

83. In its reporting period, the AF continued to provide support for long-term institutional and technical capacity-building under its Readiness Programme for Climate Finance, under which it continued to deliver readiness and capacity-building support to accredited NIEs and developing countries, using both virtual and in-person methods, for accessing climate finance and programming adaptation finance. Such support took place through seminars, workshops, webinars, country exchanges and learning events. Funding windows under the AF have expanded and now include regular project funding, enhanced direct access, innovation, regional project funding and small grants for readiness, learning and project upscaling.

84. The AF also continued to enhance the effectiveness of readiness and capacity-building support by actively engaging other organizations that provide capacity-building support for adaptation, which included jointly organizing events, contributions to the development of guidance and knowledge material produced internally and by external stakeholders, and the participation of the AF in activities and events sponsored by other organizations in order to deliver capacity-building support to developing countries.

85. The AF held its annual climate finance readiness seminar for accredited NIEs as an in-person event from 26 to 30 September 2022. The seminar, attended by 60 participants

from 25 countries, facilitated dialogue, knowledge-sharing and exchange on climate finance programming and access and the Fund's growing portfolio of projects. Participants also discussed matters related to addressing capacity-building gaps and needs, such as policies, project upscaling, communications, knowledge management, innovation in adaptation, gender aspects, and environmental and social safeguards, as well as the Fund's support for the Community of Practice for Direct Access Entities.

86. A series of global accreditation training workshops was held virtually between July 2021 and June 2022, including an online accreditation training workshop on 9 June 2022 focusing on climate finance access and readiness support for the accreditation of a second NIE. Accredited NIEs shared their accreditation experience and lessons learned with a view to building confidence to access the Fund's resources through direct access modalities. The AF also held an in-person workshop on enhanced direct access modalities in partnership with Fundcooperación for Sustainable Development from 21 to 24 June 2022, in which it facilitated exchanges of lessons learned, knowledge and experience among accredited NIEs in relation to programming adaptation finance and developing adaptation projects and encouraged the use of direct access channels.

87. In order to accelerate, encourage and enable innovation for effective, long-term adaptation to climate change, the AF held a virtual workshop on innovation in adaptation on 22 and 23 November 2021. The workshop facilitated dialogue and exchanges on types of innovation and provided clarity on the innovation processes or pathways related to adaptation. Participants also discussed project preparation and development under the AF innovation funding window to advance innovation in adaptation.

88. The AF hosted its 13th webinar for accredited NIEs on 9 December 2021 on enhancing access to adaptation finance under the new AF funding windows with a view to increasing access to such finance in developing countries.

89. The AF continued to support the CPDAE, in partnership with the GCF, as an initiative driven by the accredited NIEs under the AF and direct access entities under the GCF. As at 30 June 2022, the CPDAE had committed EUR 1.2 million to supporting the implementation of capacity-building activities by its members. The CPDAE serves as a good example of country-driven capacity-building where identification of capacity gaps, needs, and solutions as well as implementation of the solutions is entirely planned for and driven by countries needing the capacity-building support.

90. The AF engaged in outreach activities to raise awareness of available funding opportunities under the Fund at the Botswana Global Adaptation Week from 22 to 26 August 2022, organized by the secretariat, consisting of the NAP Expo organized by the LEG; Resilience Frontiers organized by the secretariat; the UN4NAPs Forum; and the 42nd meeting of the LEG. The event included bilateral discussions with United Nations agencies and bodies to advance the delivery of capacity-building support in Africa and globally.

91. The AF gave presentations and delivered training at the workshop on climate finance access in the Arab States, organized by the secretariat, which took place in Tunisia from 18 to 20 September 2022. The workshop brought together national focal points of the Arab States to the UNFCCC, the AF, the GCF and the GEF with the aim of validating the draft climate finance access and mobilization strategy for Arab States; enhancing knowledge of the different climate finance sources and instruments available; and identifying common priority adaptation and mitigation needs in the region and transforming them into project concepts.

92. The AF shared its experience in addressing capacity gaps and needs at the Africa Regional Resilience Hub, hosted by SouthSouthNorth and the Climate and Development Knowledge Network from 19 to 22 September 2022. The event included a session on bottom-up approaches to climate funding for African civil society organizations, including challenges and opportunities, which shed light on the experience of the AF in supporting locally led climate action, including through access to its funding via its enhanced direct access and innovation funding windows.

93. Further, the AF developed and launched a free-of-charge virtual training course on its project scale-up grants, aimed at NIEs interested in scaling up their AF projects. The course

was made available in English, French and Spanish and can be accessed via the Fund's website.

94. In order to share the knowledge and experience of the AF with external stakeholders in relation to various adaptation themes and topics, the AF produced and shared a number of publications on, inter alia:

(a) Lessons learned in relation to food security and climate resilience, as shared by accredited NIEs as part of the 2021 AF country exchange hosted by the Indian National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development;

(b) Regional transboundary approaches to climate adaptation actions and interventions from the AF portfolio;

(c) Intersectional approaches to gender mainstreaming in adaptation-relevant interventions;

(d) Youth engagement and participation in AF-supported climate adaptation projects;

(e) The streamlined AF accreditation process, including lessons learned and recommendations for improvement;

(f) Lessons learned in relation to continuous capacity-building of the Fund's implementing entities through reaccreditation to the Fund.
