



附属履行机构

第五十九届会议

2023年11月30日至12月6日，阿拉伯联合酋长国

巴黎能力建设委员会年度技术进展报告

概要

本报告介绍巴黎能力建设委员会在2022年8月1日至2023年8月31日期间的工作。报告载有组织和程序信息，包括在报告所述期间举行的会议的信息。报告重点介绍委员会执行2021-2024年工作计划在以下优先领域的进展情况：加强《公约》下能力建设的一致性和协调性；明确现有的和新出现的能力差距和需要，并就如何处理这些差距和需要提出建议；与《公约》框架内外的机构和相关行为体一道，促进提高认识、知识和信息共享及利益相关方参与。最后，报告根据委员会在报告所述期间开展的工作提出了一些建议。



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## 简称和缩略语

英文简称	中文简称	中文全称
AC		适应委员会
ACE		气候赋权行动
ATPR*		巴黎能力建设委员会年度技术进展报告
CGE		专家咨询小组
CMA	《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议	作为《巴黎协定》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议
COP	《公约》缔约方会议	《公约》缔约方会议
CTCN		气候技术中心和网络
FWG		促进工作组
ICG	非正式协调小组	《公约》和《巴黎协定》框架内能力建设非正式协调小组
IGO		政府间组织
IPCC	气专委	政府间气候变化专门委员会
LCIPP		地方社区和土著人民平台
LEG		最不发达国家专家组
MENA		中东和北非区域
NAP		国家适应计划
NDC		国家自主贡献
NGO		非政府组织
NWP	内罗毕工作方案	关于气候变化影响、脆弱性和适应的内罗毕工作方案
OHCHR	人权高专办	联合国人权事务高级专员办事处
PCCB		巴黎能力建设委员会
RCC		区域合作中心
SB		附属机构届会
SBI	履行机构	附属履行机构
SBSTA	科技咨询机构	附属科学技术咨询机构
SCF		资金问题常设委员会
TEC		技术执行委员会
UN CC:Learn		“联合国一体化”气候变化学习伙伴关系
WIM	华沙国际机制	气候变化影响相关损失和损害华沙国际机制

\* 仅在附件一中使用。

## 一. 导言

### A. 任务

1. 《公约》缔约方会议第二十一届会议设立了巴黎能力建设委员会，以处理在发展中国家缔约方实施能力建设以及进一步加强能力建设方面现有的和新出现的差距和需要，包括加强《公约》下能力建设活动的一致性和协调性。<sup>1</sup>
2. 巴黎能力建设委员会依照职权范围规定，编写关于其工作的年度技术进展报告，通过履行机构提交给缔约方会议，并在履行机构与《公约》缔约方会议届会同时举行的各届会议上提供这些报告。<sup>2</sup>
3. 《公约》缔约方会议第二十五届会议请巴黎能力建设委员会在其年度技术进展报告中报告其工作计划下的预期工作以及工作计划中各项活动的进展、成果、影响和成效。<sup>3</sup>
4. 《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第二届会议决定，巴黎能力建设委员会还应为《巴黎协定》服务，并确认巴黎能力建设委员会应通过其年度技术进展报告向《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议报告工作。<sup>4</sup>

### B. 本报告的范围

5. 本报告介绍巴黎能力建设委员会在 2022 年 8 月 1 日至 2023 年 8 月 31 日期间开展的工作。
6. 下文第二章载有关于巴黎能力建设委员会第七次会议的信息以及巴黎能力建设委员会在执行 2021-2024 年工作计划方面的进展情况。<sup>5</sup> 下文第三章介绍巴黎能力建设委员会从自己的工作中产生的向《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议提出的建议。附件一载有对巴黎能力建设委员会工作计划活动的产出、成果、影响和成效的评估，包括对沟通和参与工作的评估，附件二载有巴黎能力建设委员会工作中在性别平等主流化方面的进展概况。

### C. 附属履行机构可采取的行动

7. 请履行机构审议本报告所载信息。具体而言，履行机构不妨审议下文第三章所载建议，并将其转交《公约》缔约方会议第二十八届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第五届会议酌情审议和通过。

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<sup>1</sup> 第 1/CP.21 号决定，第 71 段。

<sup>2</sup> 第 2/CP.22 号决定，附件，第 17 段。

<sup>3</sup> 第 9/CP.25 号决定，第 17 段。

<sup>4</sup> 第 3/CMA.2 号决定，第 3 和第 8 段。

<sup>5</sup> FCCC/SBI/2020/13，附件一。

## 二. 本报告所述期间的活动

### A. 会议

#### 1. 选举联合主席

8. 在巴黎能力建设委员会第七次会议上, Roberta Ianna(意大利)再次当选为巴黎能力建设委员会联合主席, 任期一年, 从巴黎能力建设委员会第七次会议起生效。Rosibel Martínez Arriaga (洪都拉斯)当选为联合主席, 任期一年, 从巴黎能力建设委员会第七次会议起生效, 接替张永香(中国)。<sup>6</sup>

9. 巴黎能力建设委员会感谢 Roberta Ianna 和张永香在过去 12 个月中发挥领导作用, 使委员会能够有效开展工作。

10. 巴黎能力建设委员会成员名单, 包括任期时间, 可查阅《气候公约》网站。<sup>7</sup> 在性别结构方面, 巴黎能力建设委员会目前由七名女性(包括两名联合主席)和三名男性组成, 两个席位空缺。

#### 2. 议事情况

11. 巴黎能力建设委员会第七次会议于 2023 年 6 月 12 日至 14 日与附属机构第五十八届会议同时举行, 这是报告所述期间召开的唯一一次会议。<sup>8</sup> 巴黎能力建设委员会欢迎三名新成员, 其任期从巴黎能力建设委员会第七次会议开始。会议向登记参加附属机构第五十八届会的缔约方和经认证的观察员开放。按照以往的惯例, 《公约》之下的组成机构和资金机制的经营实体也应邀参加了会议。未登记的利益相关方可以通过直播视频流随时掌握会议的进展情况。

12. 来自政府实体、联合国机构和其他政府间组织、非政府组织和媒体的共 68 名观察员参加了会议。观察员可以在现场就所有议程项目直接发表评论, 还有机会通过数字化调查提交书面意见。调查在整个会议期间都可以参加, 观察员可以多次作答。此外, 为了使观察员能够更深入地参与, 巴黎能力建设委员会在整个会议期间在不同的议程项目下组织了分组讨论, 包括讨论巴黎能力建设委员会供《公约》缔约方会议第二十八届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第五届会议审议的建议草案。

13. 会议重点讨论了巴黎能力建设委员会 2021-2024 年工作计划的执行情况。按照工作计划下的三个优先领域进行了讨论: 加强《公约》下能力建设的一致性和协调性; 明确当前的和新出现的能力差距和需要, 并就如何处理这些差距和需要提出建议; 与《公约》框架内外的机构和相关行为体一道, 促进提高认识、知识

<sup>6</sup> 在选举期间, 现任联合主席和秘书处提请巴黎能力建设委员会注意, 缔约方已认识到男女代表平等参与《公约》和《巴黎协定》下气候讨论和行动的重要性, 指出《公约》缔约方会议第十八届会议已通过关于在《公约》及其《京都议定书》框架内设立的机构中实现性别均衡的目标, 并强调实现和保持妇女充分、平等、切实参与《气候公约》进程的重要性(第 3/CP.25 号决定, 包括附件, 第 5 段)。因此鼓励巴黎能力建设委员会在提名联合主席时力图实现男女代表平衡。

<sup>7</sup> <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/members>.

<sup>8</sup> 所有会议文档和网播见 <https://unfccc.int/pccb/pccb-meetings-and-documents#eq-7>。

和信息共享及利益相关方参与。巴黎能力建设委员会针对每个优先领域介绍了最近和即将开展的工作，随后审议并商定了今后开展的活动。

14. 此外，巴黎能力建设委员会还讨论了供《公约》缔约方会议第二十八届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第五届会议审议的建议及其监测和评价工作，包括对性别平等主流化、沟通和利益相关方参与方面的进展的监测和评价。巴黎能力建设委员会还审议了 2024 年年度重点领域的各种备选方案，并商定了继续以适应和国家适应计划方面的能力建设作为重点。会后，成员们在闭会期间商定，将适应方面的能力建设支持作为重点领域，着重解决与获取国家适应计划所需资金有关的差距和需要，并将与适应委员会、最不发达国家专家组和其他组成机构密切协调予以落实。

15. 会议结束时，巴黎能力建设委员会根据其 2019 年通过的性别平等主流化标准选举了一名性别平等问题协调人，并更新了其四个工作组的成员名单以及其他组成机构、资金机制经营实体和《气候公约》进程，如气候赋权行动和性别问题利马工作方案的巴黎能力建设委员会协调人，因为巴黎能力建设委员会成员发生变动，这些更新是必要的。

## B. 2021-2024 年工作计划

16. 《公约》缔约方会议第二十五届会议请巴黎能力建设委员会根据第 9/CP.25 号决定附件所载优先领域和活动制定延长期工作计划，供《公约》缔约方会议第二十六届会议审议。<sup>9</sup>

17. 巴黎能力建设委员会继续推进其 2021-2024 年工作计划的执行，该工作计划已获得《公约》缔约方会议第二十六届会议的核可。<sup>10</sup>

### 1. 监测和评价

18. 《公约》缔约方会议第二十五届会议请巴黎能力建设委员会报告 2021-2024 年工作计划中活动的进展、成果、影响和成效。为此，巴黎能力建设委员会制定了初步的监测和评价框架供审查和修订，并于 2022 年获得通过。<sup>11</sup> 该框架将巴黎能力建设委员会的任务与其工作成果挂钩，并涵盖以下内容：

- (a) 在产出层面，工作计划下的可交付成果，例如会议、活动、技术文件、征集材料的呼吁和能力建设中心；
- (b) 在成果层面，工作计划的优先领域和贯穿性问题；
- (c) 在影响层面，业务成效和与巴黎能力建设委员会工作影响有关的成功信号。

19. 该框架结合定量和定性指标以及巴黎能力建设委员会利益相关方的反馈，来确定和展示进展，并逐步促进学习和改进。该框架首次用于监测和评价巴黎能力建设委员会 2022 年的活动。

<sup>9</sup> 第 9/CP.25 号决定，第 15 段。

<sup>10</sup> 第 12/CP.26 号决定，第 5 段。

<sup>11</sup> 包含框架概述的动态文档，可查阅 <http://unfccc.int/node/611245/>。

20. 秘书处继续支持巴黎能力建设委员会执行该框架，包括在收集数据和信息以及修订方面提供支持。监测和评价进程的主要结果载于本报告中(见附件一)。

## 2. 贯穿性问题

21. 《公约》缔约方会议第二十二届会议请巴黎能力建设委员会在管理第一个工作计划时考虑贯穿性问题，如性别回应、人权和土著人民的知识<sup>12</sup>，委员会在管理第二个工作计划时继续考虑了这些问题。青年和气候赋权行动是巴黎能力建设委员会经常考虑的其他贯穿性问题。

22. 《公约》缔约方会议第二十五届会议请所有组成机构继续在定期报告中提供信息，说明在将性别视角纳入各个进程方面取得的进展。<sup>13</sup> 通过执行其性别平等主流化标准，巴黎能力建设委员会取得了进展，既确保妇女在其活动中的平等代表性，又在其技术工作中以贯穿性的方式考虑性别问题(见附件二)。

23. 《公约》缔约方会议第二十六届会议请所有组成机构在定期报告中提供信息，说明如何在各自的工作流程下实施气候赋权行动。<sup>14</sup> 巴黎能力建设委员会将气候赋权行动纳入了监测和评价框架中关于贯穿性问题的部分(见附件一)，并在其定期报告中列入关于工作计划中气候赋权行动执行情况的信息，同时通过非正式协调小组参与气候赋权行动进程，以期探索和推进工作的交汇领域。

## 3. 优先领域 A: 加强《公约》下能力建设的一致性和协调性

### (a) 活动 A.1: 核对和审查根据《公约》和《巴黎协定》设立的负责能力建设活动的组成机构现有和计划开展的能力建设工作，以便提供《公约》和《巴黎协定》框架内的能力建设活动概览，并定期与组成机构分享这一信息

24. 巴黎能力建设委员会在活动 A.1 的两个分项活动下均取得了重大进展。在分项活动 **A.1.1** 下，巴黎能力建设委员会继续为非正式协调小组提供便利，以协助核对和审查组成机构、资金机制经营实体以及《气候公约》其他进程下当前的和计划开展的能力建设活动概览。非正式协调小组继续成为有利平台，供上述机构、实体和进程的代表协调与气候变化有关的能力建设计划和活动及促进信息共享、保障工作一致性和确定合作机会。截至 2023 年 8 月，非正式协调小组由代表 16 个组成机构、经营实体和《气候公约》进程的 28 名成员组成。<sup>15</sup>

25. 为确保非正式协调小组的有效性，巴黎能力建设委员会在秘书处的支持下：

(a) 维护非正式协调小组网页并编写文件以便利其工作，包括成员名单、会议议程和会议报告；

(b) 分别于 2022 年 11 月 16 日(《公约》缔约方会议第二十七届会议)和 2023 年 6 月 6 日(附属机构第五十八届会议)以混合形式举行了非正式协调小组第四次和第五次会议。

<sup>12</sup> 第 16/CP.22 号决定，第 4(a)段。

<sup>13</sup> 第 3/CP.25 号决定，第 12 段。

<sup>14</sup> 第 18/CP.26 号决定，附件，第 6(a)段。

<sup>15</sup> 成员名单和与非正式协调小组有关的所有其他文件，包括会议文件，可查阅 <https://unfccc.int/pccb-icg>。

26. 非正式协调小组第四次会议重点介绍自第三次会议以来闭会期间协调与协作的最新情况。这些工作包括巴黎能力建设委员会实施非正式协调小组成员在答复 2021 年分发的全小组范围调查时提出的可行建议；巴黎能力建设委员会成员继续参加华沙国际机制执行委员会行动和支持专家组；以及巴黎能力建设委员会与在非正式协调小组中有代表的机构和实体以及进程下就各种举措进行协作(例如，2022 年德班论坛深度网络研讨会和第四次能力建设中心活动)。会上，技术执行委员会还就促进内部能力进行发言，并就协调机会展开讨论。非正式协调小组同意了来自专家咨询小组的一名非正式协调小组成员的建议，将制作电子手册，展示在非正式协调小组中有代表的机构、实体和进程在各专题领域的能力建设资源，作为 2023 年的一项联合活动。

27. 非正式协调小组第五次会议围绕上文第 26 段所述电子手册的编制问题进行了讨论，包括就已编制完成供会议审议的前两份电子手册草稿发表意见，并讨论了协调与协作的机会；会上，非正式协调小组的两名成员回应了另外两名成员的发言，提出具体建议，供会议后续对话参考，以探索协同和合作事项。巴黎能力建设委员会第七次会议审议了该会议的成果，并商定了后续步骤。<sup>16</sup>

28. 在分项活动 **A.1.2** 下，巴黎能力建设委员会在秘书处的支持下，两次更新了关于在非正式协调小组中有代表的组成机构和经营实体以及进程下当前和计划开展的能力建设活动的全面前瞻性概览文件。<sup>17</sup> 非正式协调小组对该动态文件的编写作出了积极贡献，如非正式协调小组第一次会议所商定，该文件将每半年在其会议之前更新一次。非正式协调小组成员再次认可该文件在促进协调与协作努力方面的价值。

29. 非正式协调小组第六次和第七次会议预计将分别与《公约》缔约方会议第二十八届会议期间的第五次能力建设中心活动以及履行机构第六十届会议期间的巴黎能力建设委员会第八次会议同时举行。两次会议的议程将由巴黎能力建设委员会在闭会期间制定，并提前在网上公布。应非正式协调小组的请求，会议将以混合形式举行。会议纪要将在每次会议后编写并分发。非正式协调小组成员将继续在闭会期间根据已经确定的协调和协作机会与彼此进行协调。

**(b) 活动 A.2: 就如何加改进能力建设的一致性和协调性并避免工作重复问题向缔约方提出建议**

30. 2022 年 8 月，巴黎能力建设委员会呼吁缔约方和非缔约方利益相关方就加强《公约》和《巴黎协定》下能力建设工作的一致性和协调性提交材料。所提交材料的综合报告已于 2023 年 1 月发表，其中载有经验、最佳做法和教训的具体实例。<sup>18</sup> 报告为巴黎能力建设委员会就此专题开展进一步工作提供了知识基础。

31. 巴黎能力建设委员会起草了向《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议提出的本项活动相关建议(见下文第三章)，其中考虑到上文第 30 段所述提交材料的综合报告以及观察员在巴黎能力建设委员会第七次会议上提出的意见。因此，2023 年的活动 A.2 可视为已完成。

<sup>16</sup> 见巴黎能力建设委员会 PCCB/2023/10 号文件，第 16、第 17 和第 19 段。

<sup>17</sup> 概览文件最新版本可查阅 <https://unfccc.int/pccb-icg>。

<sup>18</sup> 可查阅 <https://unfccc.int/documents/625388>。



(c) 活动 A.3: 与《公约》和《巴黎协定》框架内外从事能力建设活动的机构根据各自任务规定进行联络和互动

32. 活动 A.3 的所有三个分项活动均按计划进行。关于审查加强《公约》和《巴黎协定》框架内能力建设一致性和协调性的重要方面的分项活动 **A.3.1**, 巴黎能力建设委员会已开始筹备将在《公约》缔约方会议第二十八届会议的第五次能力建设中心活动期间举行的相关技术会议。<sup>19</sup>

33. 关于分项活动 **A.3.2**, 即参加其他组成机构和《气候公约》相关进程下的会议和活动, 巴黎能力建设委员会在报告所述期间应邀参加或协助了以下活动和会议:

(a) 适应委员会第 22 次会议(2022 年 9 月 6 日至 9 日);<sup>20</sup>

(b) 资金问题常设委员会为基于自然的解决方案提供资金问题论坛第二部分(2022 年 9 月 26 日至 28 日), 巴黎能力建设委员会在会上主持了关于促进发展中国家扩大基于自然的解决方案所需的资金和技术支持及工具的分组讨论;<sup>21</sup>

(c) 科技咨询机构—气专委联合工作组在线会议(2022 年 10 月 25 日);

(d) 地方社区和土著人民平台促进工作组第八次会议(2022 年 11 月 1 日至 4 日), 巴黎能力建设委员会在会上分享了土著人民和当地社区的贡献和参与如何丰富委员会的工作, 包括丰富其能力建设中心和工作组的工作;<sup>22</sup>

(e) “地方社区和土著人民平台/性别问题行动计划联合对话: 加强土著妇女在《气候公约》进程中的气候领导力”(2022 年 11 月 9 日), 巴黎能力建设委员会参加了一次小组讨论, 谈到来自土著人民群众体和地方社区的妇女与组成机构的妇女之间的合作如何在提升地方韧性的同时, 加强与《巴黎协定》的一致性;<sup>23</sup>

(f) 第六届非洲面向地方政府领土管理者和培训机构论坛(2022 年 11 月 28 日至 12 月 3 日), 巴黎能力建设委员会在会上谈到了《公约》缔约方会议第二十七届会议的能力建设相关成果;<sup>24</sup>

(g) “地方社区和土著人民平台年度青年圆桌会议第二部分: 与缔约方和其他利益相关方的对话”(2022 年 11 月 11 日), 巴黎能力建设委员会在会上分享了将圆桌会议成果纳入其工作的方式;<sup>25</sup>

(h) 绿色气候基金与各组成机构之间的第七次年度会议(2022 年 11 月 11 日), 巴黎能力建设委员会在会上介绍了通过非正式协调小组与基金开展协作和

<sup>19</sup> 见 <https://unfccc.int/5CBHub>。

<sup>20</sup> 见 <https://unfccc.int/event/AC-22>。

<sup>21</sup> 见 <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/events-meetings/scf-forum/2021-scf-forum/the-scf-forum-on-finance-for-nature-based-solutions-part-ii>。

<sup>22</sup> 见 <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/8th-meeting-facilitative-working-group-fwg>。

<sup>23</sup> 见 <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/joint-dialogue-lcippgap-enhancing-indigenous-women-climate-leadership-unfccc-process>。

<sup>24</sup> 见 <https://www.uclga.org/news/6th-edition-of-the-african-forum-of-territorial-managers-and-training-institutes-targeting-local-governments-fami-6-2022-in-agadir/>。

<sup>25</sup> 见 <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-annual-youth-round-table-part-ii-dialogue-parties-and-other-stakeholders>。

协调的机会，并作为其 2023 年重点领域(适应方面的能力建设支持，着重解决与制定和执行国家适应计划有关的差距和需要)的一部分；

(i) 适应委员会第 23 次会议(2023 年 3 月 7 日至 10 日)，巴黎能力建设委员会除其他外，在会上就现有和潜在的合作机会分享了优先事项和建议；<sup>26</sup>

(j) 华沙国际机制执行委员会行动和支持专家组第四次会议(2023 年 3 月 24 日)；<sup>27</sup>

(k) 应最不发达国家专家组邀请，与专家组和世界资源学会在 2023 年国家适应计划展览期间联合举办的“制定国家适应方案和建设长期能力以执行《巴黎协定》”活动(2023 年 3 月 27 日至 30 日)；<sup>28</sup>

(l) 为避免、尽量减轻和处理气候变化不利影响相关损失和损害问题的圣地亚哥网络秘书处选择东道方评估小组会议(2023 年 4 月 5 日)；<sup>29</sup>

(m) 国家适应计划工作组会议(2023 年 5 月 4 日)，会上决定，巴黎能力建设委员会将同其他若干组成机构一道受邀，定期为工作组工作提供协助；<sup>30</sup>

(n) 促进工作组第 9 次会议(2023 年 6 月 3 日)，巴黎能力建设委员会在会上向与会者简要介绍了巴黎能力建设委员会网络，以支持其进一步增加网络内土著人民组织数量的努力，并促进其他合作机会；<sup>31</sup>

(o) 科技咨询机构主席组织的旨在加强格拉斯哥非市场方法委员会与《巴黎协定》和/或《公约》框架内或服务于《巴黎协定》和/或《公约》的组成机构和体制安排之间合作的会议(2023 年 6 月 5 日)，巴黎能力建设委员会在会上介绍了其工作，包括合作领域；<sup>32</sup>

(p) 地方社区和土著人民平台为缔约方和组成机构举办的“调动土著人民和地方社区参与改变气候行动”研讨会(2023 年 6 月 7 日)，巴黎能力建设委员会参加了互动讨论(因两位联合主席均未能出席，委员会以书面形式参加讨论)，重点介绍了调动土著人民和地方社区参与委员会工作的经验，以及进一步加强其参与委员会各项活动的机会；

(q) 气候赋权行动展览中的图文展示活动(2023 年 6 月 12 日)，巴黎能力建设委员会展示了其与气候赋权行动及与青年有关的活动；<sup>33</sup>

<sup>26</sup> 见 <https://unfccc.int/event/AC-23>。

<sup>27</sup> 见 <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/WIMExCom/Action-Support>。

<sup>28</sup> 见 <https://napexpo.org/2023/sessions/3-4-1-creating-national-adaptation-programme/>。

<sup>29</sup> 见 <https://unfccc.int/documents/628704>。

<sup>30</sup> 见 <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/AC-NAPTF>。

<sup>31</sup> 见 <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/9th-meeting-facilitative-working-group-fwg-9>。

<sup>32</sup> 见 <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-chair-meeting-with-constituted-bodies/inst-arrangements-on-collaboration-with-the-gcnma>。

<sup>33</sup> 见 <https://unfccc.int/ace-gallery-2023>。

(r) 各组成机构主席就将性别视角纳入组成机构进程的进展情况进行的对话(2023年6月15日), 巴黎能力建设委员会在活动中介绍了其在性别平等主流化方面的进展情况;<sup>34</sup>

(s) 适应委员会召集的关于解决发展中国家在获取适应资金方面的能力差距的对话的第一部分(2023年7月10日), 巴黎能力建设委员会除其他外, 分享了其过去、现在和未来在处理已明确的能力差距方面的工作。

34. 和前几年一样, 这种参与使巴黎能力建设委员会得以跟踪其他机构和《气候公约》进程下的相关工作, 与自己的工作建立或加深联系, 并突出《公约》和《巴黎协定》下能力建设的协同作用。参加其他组成机构和《气候公约》相关进程下的会议和活动, 还继续使巴黎能力建设委员会得以为其他机构和《气候公约》相关进程下的工作提供有关能力建设的具体意见, 从而提高对能力建设重要相关事项的认识, 并促进其他行为体对这些事项的审议。通过传播与能力建设相关的知识和信息, 提供关于能力建设的一致信息, 巴黎能力建设委员会的参与有助于改进《公约》和《巴黎协定》下能力建设的一致性和协调性。巴黎能力建设委员会将继续应邀或请求, 酌情参加或者协助与其任务和工作计划相关的活动、会议和专家组。

35. 关于与巴黎能力建设委员会 2021-2024 年工作计划中提出的 2023 年全球盘点有关的交付成果, 于 2022 年 4 月发表的巴黎能力建设委员会为首次全球盘点技术评估部分编写的综合报告未被请求或要求更新。<sup>35</sup> 组成机构也没有收到参加在附属机构第五十八届会议上举行的全球盘点技术对话的邀请。

36. 关于分项活动 **A.3.3**, 即酌情与《公约》和《巴黎协定》框架内外的机构就能力建设工作的一致性和协调性进行接触, 巴黎能力建设委员会通过其既定模式, 包括非正式协调小组(见活动 A.1)、能力建设中心(见活动 C.3)和巴黎能力建设委员会网络(见活动 C.4), 进行定期和有针对性的沟通与协作。

#### 4. 优先领域 B: 明确当前和新出现的能力差距和需要, 并就如何处理这些差距和需要提出建议

- (a) 活动 B.1: 与其他组成机构互动, 使巴黎能力建设委员会能够收集以下方面的信息: 为处理与这些机构的任务相关领域的能力差距和需要而正在采取的行动的信息, 以便酌情为这些机构的工作提供意见

37. 关于收集信息的分项活动 **B.1.1** 正按计划进行。巴黎能力建设委员会正在收集关于在非正式协调小组中有代表的机构、实体和进程在适应和技术等议题上的相关能力建设资源的信息。

38. 收集到的信息将进行分析和分类, 随后纳入非正式协调小组同意作为 2023 年的一项联合活动而制作的八本专题电子手册(见第 26 至第 27 段)。这些电子手册预计将在《公约》缔约方会议第二十八届会议之前发表, 并将在第五次能力建设中心活动中举行发布活动。

<sup>34</sup> 见 <https://unfccc.int/event/dialogue-between-the-chairs-of-constituted-bodies-on-progress-in-integrating-a-gender-perspective>。

<sup>35</sup> 可查阅 <https://unfccc.int/documents/461613>。

## (b) 活动 B.2: 继续努力收集执行能力建设活动的工具和方法, 并促进其开发和传播

39. 报告所述期间本项活动下的第一个交付成果, 即关于执行旨在促进实现《巴黎协定》长期目标的能力建设活动的现有主要工具和方法的技术会议已成功举行。巴黎能力建设委员会与适应委员会和最不发达国家专家组在《公约》缔约方会议第二十七届会议期间在第四次能力建设中心活动中联合主办了“能力建设工具和应用”活动。活动以开放空间学习形式进行, 参加人数众多。<sup>36</sup>

40. 2023 年的交付成果, 即呼吁缔约方和非缔约方利益相关方就执行能力建设活动的现有工具和方法提交材料, 正按计划进行。在巴黎能力建设委员会第七次会议上, 巴黎能力建设委员会审议并敲定了一份就评估和解决与获取气候资金有关的能力差距和需求的工具和方法征集材料的呼吁草案。该呼吁将于 2023 年 9 月发布。选择该呼吁主题是为了能够更有针对性地收集工具和方法, 相较而言, 2021 年发布的本项活动下(B.2)的第一次呼吁涵盖了《巴黎协定》所有领域的能力建设工具和方法。此外, 巴黎能力建设委员会将重点放在气候资金的获取, 寻求提请注意《巴黎协定》第十一条第一款强调的关键能力建设领域, 使委员会能够帮助推进这一能力差距和需要关键领域的工作。根据巴黎能力建设委员会工作计划, 提交材料的综合报告将于 2024 年初编制和发表。

41. 巴黎能力建设委员会和人权高专办与秘书处合作, 在德国联邦经济合作和发展部的支持下(由德国国际合作局实施), 于 2021 年推出的关于气候变化与人权的介绍性在线课程成功继续。在联合国气候变化学习平台上开设的这项面向公众的免费、自定进度的培训课程提供了促进了解气候变化以及人权挑战和机遇并参与和采取行动的模式。截至 2023 年 8 月 8 日, 该课程已有来自 187 个国家的 23,141 人注册, 并颁发了 6,430 份证书。

42. 巴黎能力建设委员会继续在各种活动中推广其广受认可的评估《巴黎协定》执行方面的能力建设差距和需要的工具包, 并应利益相关方的多项请求, 做出了大量努力以筹集资金将工具包从英文翻译成其他联合国语文。由于中东、北非和南亚区域合作中心和巴黎能力建设委员会网络成员 Impulsouth 提供的慷慨支持, 该工具包的阿拉伯文、法文和西班牙文版本于 2023 年 3 月上线。

## (c) 活动 B.3: 核对、审查和分享与增强发展中国家自主掌控能力建设和维持有关的经验、良好做法和教训的信息, 并在这方面提出建议

43. 关于核对、审查和分享信息的分项活动 **B.3.1** 正按计划进行。报告所述期间本分项活动下的第一项交付成果, 即题为“增强发展中国家自主掌控气候行动能力建设和维持”的技术文件, 于第四次能力建设中心活动期间的一次专门活动上成功发布。<sup>37</sup> 此后, 该文件通过《气候公约》能力建设和巴黎能力建设委员会网络通讯和社交媒体渠道以及巴黎能力建设委员会、巴黎能力建设委员会网络和外部活动得到广泛宣传。巴黎能力建设委员会获得了支持, 以将技术文件翻译成英文以外的其他联合国语文。由于巴黎能力建设委员会网络成员气候变化非洲机遇、阿拉伯区域和欧洲环境与发展中心及抵御全球变暖洪都拉斯青年运动慷慨提供翻译, 该技术文件的法文、阿拉伯文及西班牙文版本分别于 2023 年 8 月发布。

<sup>36</sup> 见 <https://unfccc.int/pccb/4CBHub/OSLDay>。

<sup>37</sup> 可查阅 <https://unfccc.int/documents/631135>。

第二项交付成果，即关于该技术文件的结论和可能的后续工作的技术会议，将按计划第五次能力建设中心活动期间举行。

44. 巴黎能力建设委员会起草了向《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议提交的本分项活动相关建议(见下文第三章 B 节)，草案依据了上文第 43 段提及的技术文件所载的建议，并考虑到成员和观察员在巴黎能力建设委员会第七次会议上提供的反馈和意见。因此，2023 年的分项活动 B.3.2 可视为已完成。

5. 优先领域 C: 与《公约》框架内外的机构和相关行为体一道，促进提高认识、知识和信息共享及利益相关方参与
- (a) 活动 C.1: 从包括德班论坛在内的有关来源收集与能力建设相关的良好做法、经验和教训的信息，并通过能力建设门户网站等渠道，传播这一信息，以处理与能力建设有关的差距和需要

45. 分项活动 C.1.1 下关于收集和传播信息的工作已按计划执行。2023 年 1 月 6 日委员会发出呼吁，请缔约方和非缔约方利益相关方就巴黎能力建设委员会 2023 年重点领域提交材料。<sup>38</sup> 在 2023 年 2 月 28 日截止日期前共收到了 31 份材料，其中两份材料迟交(一份于 4 月提交，另一份于 5 月提交)。<sup>39</sup> 提交材料的综合报告于 2023 年 5 月发表。<sup>40</sup> 综合报告除其他外，概述了获得财政支持和监测、评价和学习等 13 个领域的的能力差距和能力建设需要；探讨了如何改进已明确领域的现有能力建设工作的需要；以及在次国家、国家和区域各级开展新的和额外的能力建设工作的需要；并提供了一系列案例研究、良好做法、工具和其他相关资源。提交材料和综合报告的结论纳入了巴黎能力建设委员会的后续活动(见(分项)活动 C.1.2、C.2 和 C.3.1)。

46. 关于报告所述期间分项活动 C.1.1 下的第二项产出或交付成果，即通过巴黎能力建设委员会和伙伴宣传渠道，包括通过能力建设门户网站传播信息和知识产品，巴黎能力建设委员会在秘书处的支持下，通过其网页维护其在线业务。巴黎能力建设委员会在社交媒体上的影响力通过《气候公约》能力建设 LinkedIn 群组继续得到加强，该群组由秘书处能力建设分部管理。截至 2023 年 8 月 31 日，有 2,266 人加入该群组。<sup>41</sup> 在报告所述期间，通过该平台发布了近 40 条关于巴黎能力建设委员会工作的定期更新。这些帖子包括关于巴黎能力建设委员会和巴黎能力建设委员会网络的能力建设相关活动的通知、关于最新出版物和其他资源的信息、关于正在进行的项目的新闻以及提交材料的呼吁。关于资源的信息通过巴黎能力建设委员会网络的通讯<sup>42</sup> 分发(见分项活动 C.4.2)。此外，巴黎能力建设委员会利用合作伙伴，特别是巴黎能力建设委员会网络内的合作伙伴的宣传渠道，来提高其工作的覆盖面和效力。在报告所述期间，巴黎能力建设委员会利用了 40

<sup>38</sup> 见 <https://unfccc.int/pccb-submissions-2023-focus%20area>。

<sup>39</sup> 所有提交材料均可查阅 [https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/resources/submissions-to-the-paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb#\\_23-PCCB-focus-area-Capacity-building-support-for-adaptation](https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/resources/submissions-to-the-paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb#_23-PCCB-focus-area-Capacity-building-support-for-adaptation)。

<sup>40</sup> 可查阅 <https://unfccc.int/documents/628026>。

<sup>41</sup> 见 <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/12550724/>。

<sup>42</sup> 可查阅 <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/pccb-network/activities-pccb-network/pccb-network-newsletters>。

多个合作伙伴的宣传渠道(80%为巴黎能力建设委员会网络成员所有),包括各实体和《气候公约》进程下(如区域合作中心、《气候公约》性别平等小组和内罗毕工作方案)发布的通讯,来扩大委员会旗舰活动和产品的影响范围。巴黎能力建设委员会将继续在其宣传策略和利益相关方参与策略的指导下,收集和传播与能力建设有关的信息和知识产品。

47. 在分项活动 **C.1.2** 下,巴黎能力建设委员会受秘书处邀请在 2023 年 6 月 7 日举行的第十二届德班论坛上,以加强制定和执行国家适应计划能力的机遇和挑战为主题,就能力建设作背景介绍。巴黎能力建设委员会第七次会议讨论了论坛的成果和重要信息,以期确保这些成果和信息反映于巴黎能力建设委员会的工作中,包括在委员会向《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议提出的建议中。巴黎能力建设委员会已开始筹备将于 2023 年 10 月举行的 2023 年德班论坛深度网络研讨会,该研讨会将更详尽地讨论第十二届德班论坛的一些议题和成果;筹备过程除其他外,参考了就委员会 2023 年重点领域提交材料的综述报告(见分项活动 C.1.1)和委员会网络内可用的专业知识。巴黎能力建设委员会计划在第五次能力建设中心活动期间举行巴黎能力建设委员会国家适应计划主题日,着重宣传其 2023 年重点领域。

48. 关于分项活动 **C.1.3**,巴黎能力建设委员会继续定期利用能力建设门户网站传播资源。巴黎能力建设委员会在上一个报告期向秘书处提交了关于进一步加强该门户网站的全面指导意见<sup>43</sup>,秘书处正参考此指导意见,更新该门户网站。

- (b) 活动 C.2: 就以下事项向缔约方提出建议: (1) 帮助《公约》和《巴黎协定》框架内外有关机构更好分享与能力建设有关的良好做法、经验和教训; (2) 鉴于一些机构的工作与委员会及其工作计划有关,探讨与这些机构在其任务范围内与委员会协作的潜在领域; (3) 《公约》和《巴黎协定》框架内外的机构如何利用德班论坛的信息。

49. 巴黎能力建设委员会起草了向《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议提出的本项活动相关建议(见下文第三章 C 至 E 节),其中考虑到巴黎能力建设委员会利益相关方、委员会各项活动参与者以及委员会第七次会议上观察员提供的发言和建议,以及委员会在分享良好做法、经验和教训方面的经验(分项活动 C.2.1)、非正式协调小组在报告所述期间的工作成果(分项活动 C.2.2)以及第十二届德班论坛讨论中产生的重要信息(分项活动 C.2.3)。因此,2022 年的活动 C.2 可视为已完成。

- (c) 活动 C.3: 组织年度能力建设中心活动

50. 第四次能力建设中心活动于 2022 年 11 月 9 日至 16 日在《公约》缔约方大会第二十七届会议期间举行(分项活动 **C.3.1**)。在活动举行前(2022 年 9 月 1 日),巴黎能力建设委员会发出公开呼吁,征询各方对组织中心活动的意向。截至提交期结束(2022 年 9 月 23 日),共收到 200 多份提案,56 个组织被选中参与。这些组织在 7 个专题日期间举办了 48 场活动,吸引了 3,500 名访客线下或线上访问能力

<sup>43</sup> 见 FCCC/SBI/2019/13 号文件,第 44 段。

建设中心。第四次能力建设中心活动的全面总结报告于 2023 年 2 月发表，其中载有活动的详细信息和统计数据以及主要成果。<sup>44</sup>

51. 关于第五次能力建设中心活动，巴黎能力建设委员会在委员会第七次会议上讨论了中心的概念说明草案，并决定在 2023 年 8 月 21 日至 9 月 1 日期间发出公开呼吁，征询各方对组织中心活动的意向。为确保将贯穿性问题纳入中心方案的主流，巴黎能力建设委员会将继续于 2021 年确立的有效做法，邀请贯穿性问题的外部专家加入中心指导委员会。除了性别、青年、土著人民、人权问题和气候赋权行动专家外，还将首次邀请一名互动模式专家。

52. 本项活动下 2023 年的预期进一步工作包括组织两次技术会议，一次围绕能力建设的一致性和协调性，另一次围绕增强发展中国家自主掌控能力建设和维持的技术文件(见分项活动 A.3.1 和 B.3.1)，以及巴黎能力建设委员会国家适应计划主题日(见分项活动 C.1.2)，这些会议和活动都将在第五次能力建设中心活动期间举行，还将编写关于第五次能力建设中心活动的总结报告(分项活动 C.3.2)，其中将包括经验教训和对中心今后活动的建议。

- (d) **活动 C.4: 通过工作计划所述有针对性的外联活动等途径，促进战略利益相关方参与，以促进国家和区域层面的能力建设工作交流，包括酌情借助区域气候周等渠道进行交流，具体行动需视有无资源而定**

53. 关于分项活动 **C.4.1** 下的交付成果，巴黎能力建设委员会于 2022 年 8 月 31 日在非洲气候周期间举行了一次活动，结束了其 2022 年“国家自主贡献横向和纵向整合所需的能力”区域专题对话系列。<sup>45</sup> 活动审查了非洲国家的国家自主贡献横向和纵向整合的现状以及能力建设工作在这方面的作用。活动揭示了培训和知识管理方面的能力差距，并凸显了加强机构能力建设的需要。活动还强调有必要将对性别平等问题敏感度和包容性纳入国家自主贡献政策的主流，并分享了这方面的一些案例研究和良好做法。

54. 因此，巴黎能力建设委员会参照其 2023 年重点领域，选择国家适应计划执行战略方面的能力建设作为 2023 年区域气候周区域专题对话系列的主体。这一新系列的第一场活动于 2023 年 9 月 6 日在非洲气候周期间举行。另外三场活动正在筹备中，将在 2023 年拉丁美洲和加勒比、亚洲和太平洋以及中东和北非区域气候周期间举行。<sup>46</sup>

55. 截至 2023 年 8 月 31 日，巴黎能力建设委员会网络(分项活动 **C.4.2**)有 382 名成员，比上一个报告期增加了 28% 以上。该网络在巴黎能力建设委员会的工作中发挥了重要作用，特别是在本优先领域下的活动方面。巴黎能力建设委员会网络通过每月两次的通讯(与分项活动 C.1.1 有关)收集和传播与能力建设有关的信息。在报告所述期间，巴黎能力建设委员会网络：发表了巴黎能力建设委员会网络试点阶段的评估报告<sup>47</sup>，并在第四次能力建设中心活动期间举办了一次面对面活动，介绍和讨论了报告结论；发表了有关 2021 年 5 月至 2023 年 4 月期间活动的

<sup>44</sup> 可查阅 <https://unfccc.int/documents/626647>。

<sup>45</sup> 见 <https://unfccc.int/pccb/regional-activities>。

<sup>46</sup> 见 <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/regional-climate-weeks>。

<sup>47</sup> 可查阅 <https://unfccc.int/documents/624545>。

第三次年度报告<sup>48</sup>；于 2023 年 4 月 25 日召开了第四次会议，来自 38 个成员组织的 54 名与会者出席了会议；主办了 10 次成员主导的活动；发布了四集“能力建设故事”播客剧集；发起了“明信片远行”活动；促进了战略利益相关方的参与，例如在区域层面(与分项活动 C.4.1 有关)。其他活动正在筹备中，将在网络的网页上公布。

56. 巴黎能力建设委员会的目标是促进巴黎能力建设委员会网络成员密切参与 2023 年区域气候周的区域专题对话和第五次能力建设中心活动(活动 C.3)。第四次能力建设中心活动中半数以上的活动系由巴黎能力建设委员会网络成员组织，成员担任中心指导委员会的外部专家，预计第五次能力建设中心活动将继续采用这种做法。

57. 在巴黎能力建设委员会第七次会议期间，巴黎能力建设委员会网络试点阶段的评估形成结论，巴黎能力建设委员会同意：(1) 在《公约》缔约方会议届会期间主办巴黎能力建设委员会网络年度旗舰活动(以混合形式举办)；(2) 增加巴黎能力建设委员会网络在通信和外联方面的产出，以提高包容性和参与度。

58. 巴黎能力建设委员会在闭会期间做出的与巴黎能力建设委员会网络相关的决定将在巴黎能力建设委员会第八次会议上进行讨论，相关信息将纳入 2024 年技术进展报告。

### 三. 向《公约》缔约方会议和作为《巴黎协定》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议提出的建议

59. 巴黎能力建设委员会将就若干工作领域提出建议。<sup>49</sup> 根据其 2021-2024 年工作计划，巴黎能力建设委员会将在(分项)活动 A.2、B.3.2 和 C.2 下酌情向《公约》缔约方会议和/或《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议提出建议。本章列出报告所述期间的建议。

#### A. 加强能力建设一致性和协调性并避免工作重复

60. 根据其工作计划的优先领域 A，巴黎能力建设委员会在报告所述期间进一步推进了加强能力建设一致性和协调性的工作，包括为此便利巴黎能力建设委员会网络和非正式协调小组履行其职能，并对缔约方和非缔约方利益相关方就此优先领域的经验、最佳做法和教训提交的材料编写综合报告。根据这些活动产生的结论，以及观察员在巴黎能力建设委员会第七次会议上提出的意见，巴黎能力建设委员会建议《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议鼓励缔约方：

(a) 加强对国家和次国家各级能力建设活动进行规划的要求，以有效协调能力建设工作；

(b) 确立或加强国家专门机构实体的作用以及气候变化相关安排的适当性，例如国家气候变化协调机构和国家气候变化总体政策和战略，以有效协调气候行动和相关的能力建设工作；

<sup>48</sup> 可查阅 <https://unfccc.int/documents/627928>。

<sup>49</sup> 第 9/CP.25 号决定，附件。



(c) 制定或加强法律框架，促进所有相关政府和非政府利益相关方之间的数据共享和协调；

(d) 为旨在加强国家和次国家各级能力建设一致性的协调工作提供充足的资源；

(e) 加强现有气候变化实体的体制和业务能力，以及国家和次国家各级相关安排的职能能力，以有效协调与气候变化相关的能力建设干预工作；

(f) 加强对气候行动和发展行动的跟踪，以制定有针对性的能力建设干预措施，避免工作重复；

(g) 使用技术、非技术、定量和定性指标或衡量标准监测能力建设工作的进展、效力和影响，并促进定期收集可靠数据，为制定有效的能力建设干预措施提供依据；

(h) 创造机会促进能力建设提供者和执行机构开展信息交流，例如在国家政府机构的职权范围内举行协调会议，以减少工作重复，加强工作一致性，并分享经验教训；

(i) 增进学术界和研究行为体与公共机关之间的合作，加强能力建设工作的一致性和协调性。

## B. 增强发展中国家自主掌控能力建设和维持

61. 在其工作计划的优先领域 B 活动 B.3 下，巴黎能力建设委员会发表了一份关于增强发展中国家自主掌控能力建设和维持的技术文件，并在缔约方会议第二十七届会议上发布了该文件。巴黎能力建设委员会呼应技术文件中的建议，建议《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议：

(a) 鼓励所有缔约方：

(i) 促进国家、次国家和地方各级的能力建设需要评估，借鉴用于技术需要评估和制定技术行动计划的成功办法，并确保这种需要评估有助于了解与执行国家气候政策、战略和计划有关的能力建设的总体国内需要，及有助于制定战略以解决所明确的需要；

(ii) 在开展能力需要评估时，以及在根据已明确的需要和差距，设计、规划、实施、监测和评估能力建设干预措施时，在国家、次国家和地方各级调动广大缔约方和非缔约方利益相关方，包括学术界、民间社会、土著人民群众体、青年和私营部门的利益相关方参与，采用多利益相关方办法建设和保持能力；

(iii) 通过强调气候行动能力建设的共同效益，包括韧性提高、资源效率办法实现的成本节约以及国际碳市场创收等方面产生的财政共同效益，促进政治支持；

(iv) 制定长期能力建设干预措施，从基于项目的办法转向旨在实现自给自足的方案办法，并确保制度和体系一级的能力建设为个人一级的能力建设提供补充，并将重点放在促进国家自主贡献和国家适应计划的执行方面；

(v) 加强国际、区域和国内知识网络、平台、同业交流圈和同行支持，特别是确保提供充足的资源，并通过南南合作等方式，将成功的网络和平台复制到尚未建立此类网络和平台的区域或专题上；

(vi) 改善现有专门知识的可及性，利用和发展地方能力和土著人民的知识，并与地方学术机构合作，编制国家和区域有关问题专家名册，而此类名册也可由地方学术机构托管；

(vii) 根据国家优先事项并考虑到国情，制定激励计划和机制，以维持发展中国家的能力，特别是最不发达国家和小岛屿发展中国家的能力，包括为此改善国内专家的工作条件；

(viii) 加强发达国家能力建设提供方和发展中国家接受方之间的协调，确保能力建设方法依据充分、协调一致且具有变革性，确保关于现有能力建设支持信息的传播可有效改善获得此类支持的机会，确保与支持有关的申请和报告程序不过于繁琐；

(b) 鼓励发达国家缔约方确保国家、次国家和地方各级的独立能力建设方案可获得充足的气候资金，并确保缔约方和非缔约方利益相关方均可获得此类资金；

(c) 鼓励发达国家缔约方和多边组织提供可预测的长期专项支持，以加强发展中国家的体制安排，促进适应和减缓行动各个领域的能力建设，包括加强国家一级安排以支持巴黎能力建设委员会的工作，并确保巴黎能力建设委员会的政策建议和知识产品在发展中国家的国家、次国家和地方各级得到传播。

### C. 加强与能力建设有关的良好做法、经验和教训的交流

62. 分享与《公约》和《巴黎协定》下的能力建设有关的良好做法、经验和教训，是巴黎能力建设委员会贯穿其三个优先领域的一项重要职能。在此背景下，巴黎能力建设委员会回顾其于 2021 年和 2022 年向《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议提出的建议，建议仍然有效。<sup>50</sup> 根据在报告所述期间开展的工作，巴黎能力建设委员会建议《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议鼓励缔约方：

(a) 通过各级自治网络建立和维持同业交流圈，创造空间促进能力建设工作者、缔约方和非缔约方利益相关方之间的同行学习和知识共享；

(b) 将地方、传统和经验知识纳入气候变化能力建设活动，并推广这方面的相关良好做法、经验和教训；

(c) 加强大学和其他高等教育机构参与分享学习做法和提高对气候能力建设的认识；

(d) 鼓励交流良好做法、经验和教训的创新方式，包括开放空间技术等参与性方法；<sup>51</sup>

<sup>50</sup> 建议分别载于 2021 年年度技术进展报告(FCCC/SBI/2021/10, 第 76 段)和 2022 年年度技术进展报告(FCCC/SBI/2022/14, 第 60 段)。

<sup>51</sup> 更多信息，见 <https://openspaceworld.org/wp2/explore/>。

(e) 推广能力建设门户网站，并通过定期提交新的或更新的能力建设资源，例如工具、手册、培训和电子学习课程以及项目案例研究，支持门户网站的持续优化；

(f) 参加各种全球性能力建设论坛，如德班论坛和能力建设中心，并利用这些论坛加强协作和沟通，以丰富能力建设工作的形式和内容，并促进信息和知识的转让；

(g) 考虑加入和推广巴黎能力建设委员会网络，以建设集体能力，并通过分享良好做法、经验和教训，加强能力建设工作的一致性和协调性；

(h) 继续与巴黎能力建设委员会分享与能力建设有关的良好做法、经验和教训，供审议和进一步传播，包括参加巴黎能力建设委员会网络和巴黎能力建设委员会其他活动，响应巴黎能力建设委员会征集材料的呼吁，并向《气候公约》能力建设 LinkedIn 群组提交信息。

## D. 协作工作的潜在领域

63. 参考非正式协调小组的工作，巴黎能力建设委员会建议，关于同工作与巴黎能力建设委员会及其工作计划有关的机构在它们的任务范围内开展协作的潜在领域，《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议请缔约方：

(a) 继续关注非正式协调小组的工作，考虑其会议报告，同时注意到因小组的协调工作而开展或计划开展的协作，并酌情在开展各自的能力建设相关工作时，考虑到非正式协调小组成员间协作的结论和建议；

(b) 审议定期更新的在非正式协调小组中有代表的机构和实体以及进程下的能力建设活动和计划的前瞻性概览，并请或邀请非正式协调小组成员酌情在特定活动中进行协作；

(c) 继续鼓励相关机构和实体以及在《公约》和《巴黎协定》框架内的进程下加紧努力，加强协调与合作，以解决发展中国家的能力差距和需要；

(d) 注意到非正式协调小组提议的或通过其工作确定的正在进行或计划开展的合作活动，包括由巴黎能力建设委员会：

(i) 牵头制作各专题领域的电子手册，展示和推广在非正式协调小组中有代表的机构和实体以及进程下开发的能力建设资源，并在缔约方会议第二十八届会议上发布；

(ii) 协助国家适应计划工作组的工作；

(iii) 与资金问题常设委员会合作，为有关机构创造空间，就资金机制经营实体如何改进其向发展中国家和其他有关利益相关方提供的能力建设开展讨论并提供建议；

(iv) 继续参加华沙国际机制执行委员会行动和支持专家组；

(v) 为促进工作组工作计划中规定的各项活动作出贡献，包括年度培训讲习班系列；

(vi) 继续就将土著人民的知识纳入委员会工作的主流问题向促进工作组寻求指导；

(vii) 继续利用与适应委员会、最不发达国家专家组和其他相关机构的合作机会，落实 2023 年重点领域的工作，包括 2023 年区域专题对话和第五次能力建设中心活动；

(e) 注意到 2024 年巴黎能力建设委员会的重点领域已经选定，即适应方面的能力建设支持，着重解决与获取国家适应计划所需资金有关的差距和需要；将与适应委员会、最不发达国家专家组和组成机构密切协调和协作，落实这一重点领域。

## E. 《公约》和《巴黎协定》框架内外的机构对德班论坛信息的利用

64. 巴黎能力建设委员会回顾第十二届德班论坛讨论中产生的重要信息，在利用德班论坛的信息方面，建议《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议鼓励《公约》和《巴黎协定》框架内外的机构：

(a) 支持执行系统性方针，调动广大行为体参与，以克服制定和执行国家适应计划方面的障碍，并支持落实去中心化的金融体系，以帮助将气候资金引向地方政府；

(b) 支持国家适应计划全进程的能力需要评估，与利益相关方磋商，确定如何解决不断变化的需要；

(c) 通过在公共和私营部门利益相关方之间建立伙伴关系，并推动将适应报告纳入更广泛的报告框架，促进提供一致和优质的适应数据；

(d) 促进将预警和备灾措施纳入国家适应计划，并确保国家适应计划与《巴黎协定》和《2015-2030 年仙台减少灾害风险框架》下的国家承诺保持一致，以减少灾害风险；

(e) 通过调动地方和国家政府及其他有关利益相关方，包括社区和弱势群体参与国家适应计划进程，并通过使用适当工具评估治理结构，加强良好治理，以建立气候韧性；

(f) 促进将妇女，包括土著妇女纳入国家适应计划进程，并推动对其亲身经验的承认，以强化适应行动的成果；

(g) 促进有效的适应行动和实现更公平的结果，为此加强发展中国家开发可融资项目和获得资金的能力，以及建立适当的治理结构，除其他外，确保监测、评价和学习有效、包容且促进性别平等；

(h) 采用业绩衡量标准评估社区层面以及国家和次国家政府层面执行国家适应计划的进度，并为适应相关决策提供参考。

## Annex I

### Findings from the monitoring and evaluation of the outputs, outcomes, and impact and effectiveness of Paris Committee on Capacity-building workplan activities in the reporting period

[English only]

1. In line with the framework developed for monitoring and evaluating implementation of the 2021–2024 workplan of the PCCB, this annex provides an overview of the results of PCCB activities at the output, outcome and impact level. The findings will inform future work of the PCCB towards fulfilling its mandate and serve as a baseline for monitoring progress over the coming years. Where necessary, the PCCB will adjust the framework, including the indicators and targets, to reflect emerging learnings, available information and specific circumstances.

#### I. Outputs

2. Table 1 summarizes the outputs of the work undertaken by the PCCB in 2021–2023, mirroring the structure provided in the monitoring and evaluation framework. The PCCB is on track to deliver the outputs envisioned in its 2021–2024 workplan. Results of the delivery of forthcoming outputs in 2023 will be reported in the next annual technical progress report.

Table 1

**Overview of outputs in 2021–2023 under the workplan of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2021–2024**

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>Outputs in 2021</i>	<i>Outputs in 2022</i>	<i>Outputs up until August 2023</i>	<i>Forthcoming outputs in 2023</i>	<i>Targeted number of outputs by 2024</i>
Events	<b>Six outputs:</b> Technical session on coherence and coordination of capacity-building (A.3.1) Durban Forum follow-up webinar (C.1.2) Thematic day on the 2021 PCCB focus area (C.1.2) Three regional thematic dialogues at regional climate weeks (C.4.1)	<b>Seven outputs:</b> Webinar on the PCCB synthesis report as an input to the global stocktake (A.3.2) Webinar on the PCCB toolkit (B.2) Technical session on tools and methodologies for implementing capacity-building (B.2) Durban Forum follow-up webinar (C.1.2) Thematic day on the 2022 PCCB focus area (C.1.2) Two regional thematic dialogues at regional climate weeks (C.4.1)	<b>No outputs</b>	<b>Eight outputs:</b> Technical session on coherence and coordination of capacity-building (A.3.1) Technical session on the technical paper on enhancing developing country ownership of building and maintaining capacity (B.3.1) Durban Forum follow-up webinar (C.1.2) Thematic day on the 2023 PCCB focus area (C.1.2) Four regional thematic dialogues at regional climate weeks (C.4.1)	22

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>Outputs in 2021</i>	<i>Outputs in 2022</i>	<i>Outputs up until August 2023</i>	<i>Forthcoming outputs in 2023</i>	<i>Targeted number of outputs by 2024</i>
Calls for submissions and expressions of interest	<p><b>Four outputs:</b></p> <p>Call for submissions on the 2021 PCCB focus area (C.1.1)</p> <p>Call for submissions on tools and methodologies for implementing capacity-building (B.2)</p> <p>Call for submissions on developing country ownership of capacity-building (B.3)</p> <p>Call for expressions of interest for the 3rd Capacity-building Hub (C.3)</p>	<p><b>Three outputs:</b></p> <p>Call for submissions on the 2022 PCCB focus area (C.1.1)</p> <p>Call for expressions of interest for the 4th Capacity-building Hub (C.3)</p> <p>Call for submissions on coherence and coordination of capacity-building (A.2)</p>	<p><b>Two outputs:</b></p> <p>Call for submissions on the 2023 PCCB focus area (C.1.1)</p> <p>Call for expressions of interest for the Capacity-building Hub (C.3)</p>	<p><b>One output:</b></p> <p>Call for submissions on tools and methodologies (B.2)</p>	12
Policy recommendations	<p><b>One output:</b></p> <p>Set of policy recommendations contained in the 2021 ATPR (related to A.2 and C.2)</p>	<p><b>One output:</b></p> <p>Set of policy recommendations contained in the 2022 ATPR (related to B.3 and C.2)</p>		<p><b>One output:</b></p> <p>Set of policy recommendations contained in the 2023 ATPR (related to A2, B.3 and C.2)</p>	4
Technical documents	<p><b>One output:</b></p> <p>Synthesis of submissions on the 2021 PCCB focus area (C.1.1)</p>	<p><b>Five outputs:</b></p> <p>Synthesis report as an input to the global stocktake (A.3.2)</p> <p>Synthesis report of submissions on tools and methodologies (B.2)</p> <p>Toolkit (B.2 – delayed activity from 2021)</p> <p>Technical paper on enhancing developing country ownership of building and maintaining capacity (B.3.1)</p> <p>Synthesis report of submissions on the 2022 PCCB focus area (C.1.1)</p>	<p><b>Eight outputs:</b></p> <p>Synthesis report of submissions on improving coherence and coordination of capacity-building (A.2)</p> <p>Three translated versions of the PCCB toolkit (Arabic, French and Spanish) (B.2)</p> <p>Synthesis report of submissions on the 2023 PCCB focus area (C.1.1)</p> <p>Three translated versions of the technical paper on enhancing developing country ownership of building and maintaining capacity (Arabic, French and Spanish) (B.3.1)</p>	<p><b>No outputs</b></p>	8

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>Outputs in 2021</i>	<i>Outputs in 2022</i>	<i>Outputs up until August 2023</i>	<i>Forthcoming outputs in 2023</i>	<i>Targeted number of outputs by 2024</i>
Capacity-building Hub	<b>One output:</b> 3rd Capacity-building Hub (C.3)	<b>Two outputs:</b> 3rd Capacity-building Hub summary report (C.3) 4th Capacity-building Hub (C.3)	<b>One output:</b> 4th Capacity-building Hub summary report (C.3)	<b>One output:</b> 5th Capacity-building Hub (C.3)	8
Outputs under the ICG (PCCB-led activities only)	<b>Six outputs:</b> Forward-looking overview of capacity-building activities (A.1.2) Two meetings and two summary reports (A.1.1) Survey of ICG members on efforts to address capacity-building gaps and needs (B.1)	<b>Seven outputs:</b> Two meetings and two summary reports (A.1.1) Two updates to the forward-looking overview of capacity-building activities (A.1.2) Synthesis report on the gaps and needs survey (B.1)	<b>Three outputs:</b> Meeting and summary report (A.1.1) Updated forward-looking overview of capacity-building activities (A.1.2)	<b>Five outputs:</b> Meeting to take place at COP 28 and summary report (A.1.1) Updated forward-looking overview of capacity-building activities (A.1.2) ICG evaluation report (A.1.1) ICG e-booklets (B.1)	21
Outputs under the PCCB Network (PCCB-led activities only)	<b>Two outputs:</b> Annual meeting and annual report (C.4.2)	<b>Four outputs:</b> Annual meeting and annual report (C.4.2) In-person flagship event at COP 27 Report on the evaluation of the PCCB Network pilot phase	<b>Two outputs:</b> Annual meeting and annual report (C.4.2)	<b>One output:</b> In-person flagship event at COP 28	9
Communications and stakeholder engagement activities	<b>One output:</b> Annual review report	<b>One output:</b> Annual review report	<b>One output:</b> Annual review report		4

*Note:* (Sub)activity numbers are shown in parentheses.

## II. Outcomes

3. This section describes the findings from applying the monitoring and evaluation framework for assessing the outcomes under the three priority areas of the PCCB workplan and those related to cross-cutting issues. A forward-looking plan of action is provided for each area in order to ensure that desirable performance is maintained and interventions are made where improvements are needed.

### A. Enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement with a focus on avoiding duplication of efforts

4. Table 2 summarizes key outcomes of PCCB activities across its workplan towards enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts. As evidenced by the range of activities undertaken and stakeholders engaged, the PCCB continued to make measurable progress towards fulfilling this priority area of work, including through

collaboration with bodies under and outside the Convention that engage in activities related to capacity-building. The PCCB will continue to take advantage of its convening role and make use of engagement modalities such as the ICG and the PCCB Network towards maintaining its performance and achieving the expected outcomes in the coming years.

Table 2

**Outcomes of work under priority area A of the workplan of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2021–2024**

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>August 2022 to August 2023</i>	<i>Target for 2024</i>
Number and type of collaborative efforts led or convened by the PCCB across workplan activities	<p>The PCCB used its convening power to foster collaborative efforts aimed at more effective and coherent capacity-building, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collaborating with bodies and entities and under processes represented in the ICG, such as by organizing a joint event with the AC and the LEG at the 4th Capacity-building Hub and hosting with the CTCN and the TEC the 2022 Durban Forum Deep Dive webinar;</li> <li>- Hosting joint events and activities, such as 48 sessions and seven thematic days at the 4th Capacity-building Hub; one thematic dialogue at a regional climate week, which included contributions from PCCB Network members and 10 member-led joint workshops under the PCCB Network;</li> <li>- Hosting two ICG meetings to explore the potential for coordination and collaboration in capacity-building-related activities;</li> <li>- Taking a coordinated, inclusive and dynamic approach to developing knowledge products such as the PCCB technical paper, to which 16 capacity-building experts (from Parties and non-Party stakeholders) contributed. The technical paper and the PCCB toolkit were translated into several languages, with the support of members of the PCCB Network, to improve their accessibility;</li> <li>- Involving contributions from five stakeholders gathered from the call for submissions on experience, best practices and lessons learned related to improving coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts to feed into the synthesis of these submissions;</li> <li>- Collating and sharing information on the capacity-building efforts of bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including (1) the collaborative efforts of the ICG to update (twice) the forward-looking overview of capacity-building plans and activities of ICG members and e-booklets; (2) the coordination of the PCCB with 43 members of the PCCB Network in publishing the newsletter of the PCCB Network, releasing three episodes of the Capacity-building Stories podcast and launching the Postcard Expedition campaign; and (3) the coordination of the PCCB with lead and organizing partners in preparing summary reports on joint activities, including the Capacity-building Hub and the Durban Forum Deep Dive webinar.</li> </ul>	<p>Meet or exceed the baseline set in the 2022 ATPR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 42 sessions and seven thematic days at the Capacity-building Hub</li> <li>- Two member-led workshops under the PCCB Network</li> <li>- Two series of thematic dialogues for regional climate weeks</li> <li>- One example of evidence of a coordinated approach to developing capacity-building resources or knowledge products</li> <li>- Three examples of evidence of collaborative efforts to collate and share information on capacity-building (e.g. ICG forward-looking overview, PCCB Network newsletter, Capacity-building Hub summary report)</li> </ul>
Number and type of external activities for which PCCB members provided inputs on capacity-building-related topics and/or interacted with bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, upon invitation or request	<p>The PCCB attended 14 meetings and events of other bodies as participants, consultants or speakers. In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A representative of the PCCB continued to serve as a member of the expert group on action and support of the WIM Executive Committee;</li> <li>- Two members of the PCCB were asked to serve on the panel to evaluate the proposals and select the host of the secretariat of the Santiago network;</li> <li>- At the invitation of the LEG, the PCCB collaborated with the LEG and the World Resources Institute to jointly deliver an event at NAP Expo 2023 on creating a national adaptation programme and building long-term capacity for implementing the Paris Agreement. At this event, it presented three PCCB resources that support country-owned, sustainable capacity-building efforts towards implementing the Paris Agreement;</li> </ul>	Not applicable
Number and type of stakeholders (entities) with whom the PCCB directly interacted	<p>The PCCB engaged with stakeholders as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It welcomed the NWP to the ICG in early 2023, thus growing the ICG to 16 members;</li> </ul>	<p>Meet or exceed the baseline set in the 2022 ATPR:</p>



Indicator	August 2022 to August 2023	Target for 2024
in implementing its workplan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It interacted with the representatives of all 16 bodies, entities and processes represented in the ICG at ICG meetings (representatives of 66 and 75 per cent of the bodies, entities and processes represented in the ICG attended ICG 4 and ICG 5 respectively) and/or intersessionally, including in the preparation of the forward-looking overview of capacity-building plans and activities of ICG members and of the forthcoming ICG e-booklets. In addition, it engaged in bilateral discussions with the ICG representatives of and/or secretariat staff supporting the AC, CGE, FWG, LEG, NWP, SCF and TEC to explore areas of synergy and specific coordination and collaboration opportunities;</li> <li>- It encouraged contributions to its activities from PCCB Network members. More than 70 actively contributed, including 17 members who were involved in designing joint activities, webinars and workshops. In addition, Network members played a prominent role in the 4th Capacity-building Hub (27 out of 56 organizing partners were Network members) and one member was engaged at each of the thematic dialogues of the PCCB at the regional climate weeks;</li> <li>- It organized the 4th Capacity-building Hub in coordination with 56 partners, largely NGOs, United Nations and affiliated organizations, regional organizations, IGOs, research institutions, and three UNFCCC bodies, entities or processes. Of these, eight lead partners engaged more closely with the PCCB to lead the organization of the six thematic days. External experts from five organizations joined the Hub steering committee, ensuring greater coherence and coordination in mainstreaming cross-cutting issues across all thematic days and events of the Hub;</li> <li>- It opened PCCB 7 to observers. The meeting was attended by 68 representatives of 45 Parties and 23 non-Party stakeholders (representing the United Nations Secretariat and bodies, specialized agencies and related organizations, IGOs, NGOs and media), who were able to make spoken and written interventions (through an online survey);</li> <li>- It encouraged stakeholder engagement in the 2023 evaluation of the ICG through two surveys (one for ICG members and one for Parties and observers), which ran until 15 September 2023.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Demonstrated interaction with all (15) ICG members</li> <li>- More than 70 PCCB Network members actively contributing to activities</li> <li>- 40 partners involved in organizing the Capacity-building Hub</li> <li>- 60 meeting observers at the annual PCCB meeting</li> </ul>
Stakeholder satisfaction with PCCB activities and outputs	<p>Stakeholders expressed satisfaction with the outcomes of PCCB efforts towards enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as demonstrated by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At COP 27 and CMA 4, Parties welcomed the work of the PCCB in relation to enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including its collaboration with constituted bodies and other stakeholders in this regard (decisions 19/CP.27, para. 6, and 21/CMA.4, para. 6), as well as its continued collaboration with Parties and non-Party stakeholders on capacity-building for climate action more broadly;</li> <li>- At PCCB 7, PCCB progress with regard to enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement was widely acknowledged by representatives of Parties and non-Party stakeholders;</li> <li>- More than 90 per cent of the respondents to the annual survey of the PCCB Network stated the greatest benefit of the Network is its provision of opportunities for networking or connecting with other organizations, which is linked to the convening role of the PCCB and its efforts to enhance coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities and promote cooperation among actors;</li> <li>- About 70 per cent of the respondents to a post-event survey for the 4th Capacity-building Hub (strongly) agreed that the Hub offered an interactive space for networking. The Hub facilitated coordination on capacity-building by convening a diverse array of capacity-building stakeholders for several days of discussions.</li> </ul>	Evidence of satisfaction, or at least 70 per cent favourable feedback (when quantified measures are available)

**B. Identifying capacity gaps and needs, both current and emerging, and recommending ways to address them**

5. Table 3 summarizes the outcomes of PCCB activities across its workplan towards identifying capacity gaps and needs, both current and emerging, and recommending ways to address them. The results show satisfactory performance and alignment of achievements with targets.

6. Areas for improvement identified in the previous reporting period were addressed as follows:

(a) The PCCB has enhanced its outreach efforts related to its calls for submissions by issuing repeated announcements and reminders via multiple channels to encourage greater participation of all key stakeholder groups, in particular those that were underrepresented by submissions received in response to some previous calls. Participation by Parties in one call was not satisfactory, and across all calls further efforts would be beneficial to enhance the regional balance of submissions. To this end, the PCCB will make its forthcoming calls available on the official UNFCCC-wide submission portal and request support from UNFCCC national focal points in disseminating the calls. Regional outreach to MENA and Latin America and the Caribbean will be conducted, including via the PCCB Network, to increase contributions from these regions;

(b) With regard to providing technical products in languages other than English in response to stakeholder requests, the PCCB secured support for translating both the PCCB toolkit and the technical paper on enhancing developing ownership of building and maintaining capacity into Arabic, French and Spanish. The translated versions of the toolkit were published in March 2023 and of the technical paper in August 2023.<sup>1</sup>

Table 3  
**Outcomes of work under priority area B of the workplan of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2021–2024**

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>August 2022 to August 2023</i>	<i>Target(s) for 2024</i>
Institutional and geographical background of partners/resource persons/external experts contributing to implementation of the PCCB workplan	<p>Close to 70 entities from a diverse range of geographical and institutional backgrounds contributed to implementation of the PCCB workplan by providing their expertise and co-organizing capacity-building events.</p> <p>Institutionally, the largest group of partners were NGOs (20 per cent), followed by United Nations agencies, international networks and initiatives, academia and research institutions (45 per cent), UNFCCC bodies, entities, processes and constituencies and IGOs (20 per cent) and national and local governments (7 per cent).</p> <p>Regionally, partner entities and external experts were located in Europe (30 per cent), Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean (20 per cent each), North America (16 per cent) and Asia and the Pacific (14 per cent).</p>	<p>At least 50 per cent representation from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean</p> <p>Diversity in institutional affiliation</p>
Number and institutional and geographical background of Parties and non-Party stakeholders engaged in the work of the PCCB through calls for submissions and expressions of interest for the	<p>In total, 37 submissions were received in response to two calls for submissions. The entities who responded were located in Europe (30 per cent), Africa (30 per cent), Asia and the Pacific (18 per cent), North America (17 per cent) and Latin America and the Caribbean (5 per cent). No submissions were received from Latin America and the Caribbean or Africa for the call on experience, best practices and lessons learned related to improving coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts.</p> <p>The largest group of stakeholders responding to the calls for submissions was NGOs (31 per cent), followed by academic and research institutions (26 per cent), United Nations and affiliated agencies (17 per cent), governments and public entities (17 per cent), the private sector (17 per cent) and international or regional networks and initiatives (17 per cent).</p>	<p>Meet or exceed the baseline set in the 2022 ATPR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 64 submissions in response to three calls</li> <li>- 136 expressions of interest for the Capacity-building Hub</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> The PCCB expressed deep gratitude to PCCB Network members Climate Change Africa Opportunities, Center for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe, Youth Against Global Warming Honduras and Impulsouth, as well as RCC MENA and South Asia, for providing the translations as in-kind support.

Indicator	August 2022 to August 2023	Target(s) for 2024
Capacity-building Hub	About 12 per cent each of submissions were made from IGOs and constituted bodies under the UNFCCC.  A total of 203 expressions of interest for the 4th Capacity-building Hub were submitted, with the most coming from NGOs (35 per cent), United Nations and affiliated organizations (19 per cent), research institutions and academia (15 per cent), IGOs (7 per cent), private sector organizations (7 per cent) and civil society organizations (7 per cent).  Regionally, the expressions of interest were mostly from entities or initiatives based in Europe (30 per cent), followed by those located in North America (20 per cent), Africa (20 per cent ) and Asia and the Pacific (15 per cent). Only 8 per cent of submissions were from organizations based in Latin America and the Caribbean.	
Number and type of capacity-building-related resources disseminated through PCCB and partner communication channels, including those administered by the UNFCCC	More than 80 resources were collected through PCCB activities (e.g. calls for submissions, events, PCCB Network) and disseminated via the capacity-building portal.  More than 80 submissions were from members of the PCCB Network to the Network’s newsletter, showcasing capacity-building-related updates, publications and activities.  Information related to some 200 capacity-building activities (planned and ongoing) of ICG members was compiled and/or updated by the PCCB and made available in the forward-looking overview of capacity-building activities.	Meet or exceed the baseline set in the 2022 ATPR:  - 110 resources collected through PCCB activities  - 80 submissions from PCCB Network members to the PCCB Network newsletter  - Information on 70 capacity-building activities compiled and made available on the ICG web page
Stakeholder satisfaction with PCCB activities/outputs	Stakeholders expressed satisfaction with the outcomes of PCCB efforts towards identifying capacity gaps and needs, both current and emerging, and recommending ways to address them, as demonstrated by the following:  - At CMA 4, Parties welcomed the launch of the PCCB toolkit for assessing capacity gaps and needs in implementing the Paris Agreement and invited Parties and relevant institutions to consider using the toolkit to support their capacity gaps and needs assessment efforts (decision 21/CMA.4, para. 8);  - At PCCB 7, Parties and non-Party stakeholders welcomed the translation of the PCCB toolkit into Arabic, French and Spanish and proposed translation into more languages to further enable its practical application;  - About 95 per cent of learners who completed the PCCB–OHCHR online course on climate change and human rights (strongly) agreed that the course presents the most recent information available, with about 85 per cent stating that the content of the modules is relevant to their job.	Evidence of satisfaction, or at least 70 per cent favourable feedback (when quantified measures are available)

**C. Promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing and stakeholder engagement with bodies and relevant actors under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement**

7. Table 4 summarizes key outcomes of PCCB activities across its workplan towards promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing and stakeholder engagement. The results show satisfactory performance and alignment of achievements with targets. The PCCB successfully raised awareness of capacity-building issues across a wide audience, convened a diverse range of actors through the PCCB Network and the Capacity-building Hub, and leveraged UNFCCC and partner communication channels to facilitate stakeholder access to capacity-building-related information and raise the profile of the PCCB.

8. Areas for improvement identified in the previous reporting period were addressed as follows:

(a) The PCCB standardized and simplified its processes for collecting stakeholder information and feedback across its activities through uniform registration procedures for events and activities along with regular post-event follow-up. While participation data were recorded for all PCCB events, a low response rate persists in relation to participant feedback, as noted in the second review report on the communications and stakeholder engagement strategies of the PCCB. This highlights a need for changing the approach to or diversifying the feedback collection process;

(b) The PCCB utilized a substantial number of partners' communication channels, particularly with regard to the 4th Capacity-building Hub and the PCCB Network. However, further efforts, such as securing an outreach partner, are needed to foster regular and long-term collaboration for outreach activities;

(c) The PCCB employed innovative and diverse communication modalities, including the creation of diverse content, which has proven instrumental in enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of its communications and outreach efforts as well as in expanding the awareness of capacity-building issues across a broad audience.

Table 4

**Outcomes of work under priority area C of the workplan of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2021–2024**

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>August 2022 to August 2023</i>	<i>Target for 2024</i>
Total number of views across the main PCCB web pages and online products	The PCCB and PCCB Network web pages were viewed over 8,000 times.  As at August 2023, the PCCB–OHCHR online course on climate change and human rights had over 23,000 enrolments and had been successfully completed by nearly 6,500 learners.	Meet or exceed the baseline set in the 2022 ATPR: - 8,000 page views - 3,000 course completions
Total number of participants in events and activities organized or hosted by the PCCB	More than 1,300 individuals attended in person the events organized or hosted by the PCCB, over 2,000 virtual participants followed the discussions live, and the recordings of the events were viewed more than 1,000 times.	At least 1,000 individual participants annually
Institutional and geographical background of stakeholders (entities/individuals) engaged or reached through implementation of the PCCB workplan	The PCCB–OHCHR online course on climate change and human rights was taken by a diverse range of learners from 187 countries (compared with 173 in July 2022), the majority being students (about 50 per cent), followed by learners from the private sector, academia, NGOs or civil society organizations, and international or regional networks. About 10 per cent of the learners were affiliated with national or subnational government entities.  About 57 individuals attended the 2022 Durban Forum Deep Dive webinar virtually and PCCB events held in person were attended by around 50 participants each.  For some PCCB-led activities, no participation statistics were collected, owing in part to the activities being organized externally and in part to limited human resources in the secretariat's PCCB support team.	Diversity in regional background and institutional affiliation
Number and type of communication channels mobilized (PCCB, UNFCCC and partner channels)	More than 40 communication channels were mobilized to assist the PCCB with outreach, including: - PCCB channels: web pages, YouTube channel, mailing list and Network newsletter; - UNFCCC channels: capacity-building portal, UNFCCC Newsroom and social media, Climate Hub 360 calendar of events, UNFCCC capacity-building group on LinkedIn (administered by the Capacity-building subdivision of the secretariat) and specialized newsletters (e.g. of RCCs); - Partner channels: web pages and social media of PCCB Network members, organizing partners of the 4th Capacity-building Hub and other stakeholders.	Meet or exceed the baseline set in the 2022 ATPR: 30 communication channels mobilized
Stakeholder satisfaction with	More than 75 per cent of the respondents to the annual survey of the PCCB Network were (very) satisfied with the PCCB Network and more	Evidence of satisfaction, or at

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>August 2022 to August 2023</i>	<i>Target for 2024</i>
PCCB activities/outputs	<p>than 70 per cent stated the greatest benefit of the Network is its function as a platform for sharing capacity-building-related resources.</p> <p>Close to 90 per cent of the respondents to the post-event survey for the 4th Capacity-building Hub (strongly) agreed that the information provided at the Hub was useful and interesting.</p> <p>More than 90 per cent of organizing partners of the 4th Capacity-building Hub who responded to a post-event survey for organizers expressed satisfaction with the implementation and outcomes of their sessions.</p> <p>Regarding the 2022 Durban Forum Deep Dive webinar, 90 per cent of respondents to the post-event survey were (very) satisfied with the event, its agenda and speakers, but expressed the wish that there had been more opportunities for interaction with the speakers and participants.</p> <p>For some PCCB-led activities, no satisfaction survey was conducted or a limited number of responses were received.</p>	<p>least 70 per cent favourable feedback (when quantified measures are available)</p>

**D. Taking into consideration cross-cutting issues such as gender-responsiveness, human rights, Indigenous Peoples’ knowledge, Action for Climate Empowerment and youth in managing and implementing the workplan**

9. Table 5 summarizes key outcomes of PCCB activities across its workplan for addressing cross-cutting issues. The results show that the PCCB successfully addressed cross-cutting issues across its workplan activities and by far exceeded the target (50 per cent), with 100 per cent of products and activities incorporating consideration of the issues.

Table 5  
**Outcomes of work related to addressing cross-cutting issues under the workplan of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2021–2024**

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>August 2022 to August 2023</i>	<i>Target for 2024</i>
Evidence (list of examples) of addressing cross-cutting issues (i.e. gender-responsiveness, human rights, Indigenous Peoples’ knowledge, ACE, youth) in implementing the PCCB workplan	<p>The PCCB was successful in addressing cross-cutting issues across its workplan activities, including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stakeholder engagement: the PCCB continually interacted with entities and initiatives with a focus on cross-cutting issues through its engagement modalities (i.e. PCCB Network, ICG, participation of external experts in the steering committee of the 4th Capacity-building Hub). About 55 per cent of the PCCB Network membership consists of entities or initiatives that work on cross-cutting issues, with the largest groups being focused on education and training (over 100 members) and youth-related matters (about 60 members);</li> <li>- Calls for submissions and for expressions of interest: the PCCB included a question related to addressing cross-cutting issues in its call for submissions on coherence and coordination of capacity-building and multiple questions focused on cross-cutting issues in its call for expressions of interest for the 4th Capacity-building Hub. About 32 per cent of the successful expressions of interest related to mainstreaming ACE, while others indicated youth (28 per cent), gender (20 per cent), Indigenous Peoples’ knowledge (14 per cent) or human rights (6 per cent) as the cross-cutting theme;</li> <li>- Technical products: the PCCB–OHCHR online course on climate change and human rights includes a module on persons, groups and peoples in vulnerable situations (e.g. women, children and Indigenous Peoples) and the PCCB toolkit includes a section dedicated to gender. All technical products of the PCCB delivered in the reporting period include multiple references to gender;</li> <li>- Technical guidance and mainstreaming: with support from external experts participating in the steering committee of the 4th Capacity-building</li> </ul>	Not applicable

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>August 2022 to August 2023</i>	<i>Target for 2024</i>
	<p>Hub, the PCCB ensured that cross-cutting issues were mainstreamed across thematic areas, a practice that will be continued in organizing the next Hub;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thematic dialogues: the thematic dialogue at Africa Climate Week 2022 included a question designed to explore considerations for inclusive and just horizontal and vertical integration of groups such as women, children and youth, and Indigenous Peoples into NDCs;</li> <li>- Policy recommendations: the PCCB included elements related to integrating cross-cutting issues in its policy recommendations for the COP and the CMA in this and previous ATRs (see documents FCCC/SBI/2021/10 and FCCC/SBI/2022/14);</li> <li>- Outreach materials: the PCCB Network’s Capacity-building Stories podcast dedicated an episode in 2022 to human rights and an episode in 2023 to capacity-building with Indigenous Peoples and the economic empowerment of Indigenous women and girls;</li> <li>- Most (90 per cent) PCCB Network member-led events either addressed one or more cross-cutting issues or had a cross-cutting issue as a stand-alone topic.</li> </ul>	
Female to male ratio of resource persons and participants, including youth and Indigenous Peoples, involved in PCCB activities	<p>An average of just over 50 per cent of resource persons for PCCB activities are women, a ratio reflecting well-balanced gender distribution. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional thematic dialogue at Africa Climate Week 2022: 60 per cent female resource persons and 50 per cent female participants;</li> <li>- 2022 Durban Forum Deep Dive webinar: 75 per cent female resource persons and 53 per cent female participants;</li> <li>- 4th Capacity-building Hub: 57 per cent resource persons identified as female, 18 per cent as youth and 6 per cent as Indigenous Peoples;</li> <li>- PCCB technical sessions at the 4th Capacity-building Hub: session on the technical paper on enhancing developing country ownership of building and maintaining capacity and on tools and methodologies for implementing capacity-building: 50 per cent female resource persons and 47 per cent female participants; session on tools and applications for capacity-building: 60 per cent female resource persons and 37 per cent female participants.</li> </ul> <p>For more information on gender statistics, see annex II.</p>	At least 40 per cent female
Percentage and type of outputs (e.g. events, publications, tools) addressing cross-cutting issues	<p>100 per cent of the publications prepared and events organized or hosted by the PCCB addressed at least one cross-cutting issue.</p> <p>For 70 per cent of the publications and 80 per cent of the events, one or more cross-cutting issues were the primary focus, mainstreamed or covered as stand-alone topics (i.e. in a chapter or event segment).</p>	At least 50 per cent address cross-cutting issues
Stakeholder satisfaction with PCCB activities or outputs	<p>About 95 per cent of the respondents to the survey on the PCCB–OHCHR online course on climate change and human rights stated that the content of the course is very or mostly useful and more than 90 per cent of the learners stated that they will most likely use the information acquired in their work.</p>	Evidence of satisfaction, or at least 70 per cent favourable feedback (when quantified measures are available)

## E. Effectiveness

10. The PCCB reiterates that while the impact of its work lies beyond its direct influence and may extend beyond the time frame of reporting under its workplan for 2021–2024, indicators related to operational effectiveness and to the satisfaction of key stakeholders with the work of the PCCB are continually being used as measures of the impact and effectiveness

of workplan implementation. Table 6 contains indicators for each measure. More details are provided in the monitoring and evaluation framework.<sup>2</sup>

Table 6

**Measures of the effectiveness of implementation of the workplan of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2021–2024**

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Data sources</i>
Operational effectiveness: management of the workplan by the PCCB	<p>Timeliness, effectiveness and inclusivity of annual PCCB meetings</p> <p>Regular intersessional calls for submissions and expressions of interest</p> <p>Timeliness of publication of the ATPR and favourable feedback from the COP and the CMA thereon</p> <p>Timeliness and achievement of expected results in implementing workplan activities</p> <p>Efficiency in use (and mobilization) of resources for implementing the workplan</p> <p>Evidence (list of examples) of improved practices on the basis of findings from the results-based assessment of the PCCB communications and engagement strategies and feedback from stakeholders</p> <p>Evidence of responsiveness to emerging capacity-building needs and priorities in developing countries</p>	Status report on implementation of the PCCB communications and engagement strategies, post-event surveys, annual satisfaction surveys, PCCB meeting reports, and internal monitoring dashboards for tracking PCCB activities under the monitoring and evaluation framework
Signals of success: impact	<p>Evidence of acknowledgement or satisfaction of stakeholders regarding the impact and effectiveness of PCCB workplan activities</p> <p>Evidence (list of examples) of dissemination of PCCB publications and policy recommendations and uptake of PCCB policy recommendations of stakeholders</p>	Feedback from stakeholders on the work of the PCCB and desk research

11. With regard to operational effectiveness, the PCCB was generally successful in delivering expected outputs and outcomes towards fulfilling its mandate. In particular:

(a) PCCB 7 was successfully organized and well attended by observers. It was live-streamed via the meeting web page (where the recording is also available) and could thus be followed by interested stakeholders not registered for the meeting. Meeting documents and the report on proceedings were published in a timely manner. Decisions were reached under all agenda items;

(b) For its intersessional work, the PCCB organized 10 all-member calls (100 per cent reaching quorum) and advanced work through regular email exchanges, including reviewing and clearing documents and taking other decisions, and assigned responsibilities to the PCCB working groups for implementing activities in line with their focus. The PCCB continued to leverage the diverse expertise and background of its members to advance its work in collaboration with other bodies, at the regional level and on technical subject matter;

(c) The technical progress report of the PCCB for 2022 was prepared and circulated in adherence with the timeline. COP 27 and CMA 4 welcomed the work of the PCCB in relation to enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities under the Convention,<sup>3</sup> including its collaboration with constituted bodies and other actors under the Convention and efforts on addressing cross-cutting issues, its monitoring and evaluation framework and outputs, outcomes, impact and effectiveness of its workplan activities, and its launch of the PCCB toolkit for assessing capacity gaps and needs in implementing the Paris Agreement;

(d) With regard to implementation of PCCB workplan activities, all activities except for the 4th Capacity-building Hub summary report (C.3) were implemented within the envisaged time frame. Owing to the comprehensive nature of the report, its length and the

<sup>2</sup> Available at <http://unfccc.int/node/611245/>.

<sup>3</sup> Decisions 19/CP.27, para. 6, and 21/CMA.4, para. 6.

requirement for review and inputs from partners, the PCCB was only able to publish the summary report of the 4th Capacity-building Hub in the first quarter of the year following the Hub, which was later than the envisaged publication date as per its workplan (2022). Similarly, the summary report for the upcoming 5th Capacity-building Hub convening at COP 28 will be published in the first quarter of 2024 and not in December 2023 as stipulated in the workplan owing to the time-consuming nature of its preparation. All activities envisaged to be implemented through collaborative efforts were conducted in collaboration with the expected stakeholders;

(e) With a view to ensuring the efficiency and effectiveness of activities, the PCCB was successful in mobilizing resources in collaboration with stakeholders, for example:

(i) Resources and support were secured from within the PCCB Network and RCC MENA and South Asia to translate both the PCCB toolkit and the technical paper on enhancing developing country ownership of building and maintaining capacity into three United Nations languages other than English;

(ii) Expertise was drawn from the PCCB Network in forming the steering committee of the 4th Capacity-building Hub;

(iii) Support was mobilized by all bodies and entities and under processes represented in the ICG to continue to jointly update the forward-looking overview of capacity-building activities twice per year, as well as to co-produce thematic capacity-building e-booklets, which are expected to be published in time to be launched at COP 28;

(iv) PCCB Network members led joint activities, including eight webinars and two workshops;

(f) The PCCB applied its communications and stakeholder engagement strategies and systematically collected data and information on the results. Examples of improved practices related to communications include deploying innovative and diverse modalities for communications and using a combination of available communication means and UNFCCC channels to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of PCCB communication efforts. Improved practices regarding stakeholder engagement include diversifying the modalities for and approaches to engaging with stakeholders, such as photo exhibitions and theatre performances, and engaging external experts in delivering the 4th Capacity-building Hub;

(g) Examples of PCCB responsiveness to emerging priorities and mandates related to capacity-building include enhancing access to tools and support for building capacity and raising awareness among Parties and non-Party stakeholders with regard to ACE from the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment by dedicating a thematic day at the 4th Capacity-building Hub to building capacities with ACE. Another example is the PCCB dedicating a thematic day to the ocean and land during the 4th Capacity-building Hub in response to an invitation from the COP to constituted bodies<sup>4</sup> to integrate and strengthen ocean-based action across their workstreams;

(h) With regard to the signals of success pertaining to the satisfaction of stakeholders with the performance of the PCCB, the outputs of the PCCB were acknowledged by Parties at the sessions of the COP, the CMA and the subsidiary bodies with no concerns being raised, and the outputs received favourable feedback from Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including at the annual meeting of the PCCB, at the meetings of the ICG, at the 4th Capacity-building Hub and by PCCB Network members. In addition, the relevance of the work of the PCCB was highlighted by bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including the FWG in including the PCCB in the LCIPP second three-year workplan (2022–2024);<sup>5</sup> the WIM Executive Committee in continuing to include a PCCB member in its expert group on action and support; the NWP in requesting to join the ICG; the AC in inviting the PCCB to become a regular contributor to the NAP task force; and the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies in inviting the PCCB to designate members of the evaluation panel to support the selection process for the host of the secretariat of the Santiago network.

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<sup>4</sup> Decision 1/CP.26, para. 60.

<sup>5</sup> See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/about-lcipp/workplan-activities>.



12. Means and experience remain limited with regard to identifying and showcasing evidence of the uptake of policy recommendations provided by the PCCB and stakeholders' familiarity with them. Building on the practice of the TEC and starting in 2022, the PCCB has begun to strengthen its outreach efforts to broaden the reach of its policy recommendations, including by repackaging the recommendations outside the framework of official reports and disseminating them through appropriate communication channels, including the PCCB mailing list and key events. The PCCB, with the support of UNFCCC national focal points, is preparing to seek feedback from stakeholders in order to assess their familiarity with the policy recommendations over time and the usefulness and applicability of the recommendations in advancing the capacity-building agenda under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. Findings from this exercise are expected to be reported in the annual technical progress report for 2024.

## **F. Way forward**

13. The monitoring and evaluation framework, first applied in the previous reporting period, continued to be a useful means for the PCCB to monitor and evaluate the results of implementing workplan activities without placing any undue burden on the limited resources available to the PCCB. With support from the secretariat, the PCCB will continue to maintain its monitoring and evaluation efforts and make revisions, as necessary. Findings from this work will continue to be included in annual technical progress reports. The PCCB welcomes inputs and suggestions from stakeholders on further improving and enriching these efforts.

## Annex II

### Progress on gender mainstreaming in the work of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building in the reporting period

[English only]

1. In its gender mainstreaming standard<sup>1</sup> the PCCB recognizes that a gender-sensitive approach to creating, developing and strengthening institutional, systemic and human resource capacity-building can foster inclusive decision-making on, delivery of and access to means and tools for implementing mitigation or adaptation action. The PCCB also recognizes that building capacity for applying gender-sensitive and -responsive approaches can lead to more effective climate policy and action.
2. With regard to implementing its gender mainstreaming standard, the PCCB continued the established practice of designating one member as its gender focal point to support the coordination, implementation and oversight of gender mainstreaming in PCCB activities. At PCCB 7, a new gender focal point was elected for a term of one year.
3. The PCCB successfully expanded its network to further strengthen the way in which gender considerations are taken into account in its activities. As at August 2023, the PCCB Network included 30 organizations with a focus on gender (compared with 23 as at July 2022 and 17 as at July 2021). Furthermore, a representative of Action for Rural Women's Empowerment, a member organization of Women Engage for a Common Future, joined the steering committee of the 4th Capacity-building Hub to ensure that gender was mainstreamed across the programme of the Hub. Women Engage for a Common Future is a PCCB Network member and part of the UNFCCC women and gender constituency. In addition, gender was mainstreamed in several other PCCB activities and products, including the regional thematic dialogue for Africa Climate Week 2022, the call for submissions on coherence and coordination of capacity-building on the 2022 and 2023 focus areas and their synthesis of submissions, and the joint event with the LEG and the World Resources Institute for NAP Expo 2023. Some degree of gender mainstreaming was also achieved for the 2022 Durban Forum Deep Dive webinar and the PCCB technical paper "Enhancing the ownership of developing countries of building and maintaining capacity for climate action". In terms of products that address gender as a stand-alone topic, the PCCB toolkit for assessing capacity gaps and needs in implementing the Paris Agreement, which contains a dedicated section on gender, was published in Arabic, French and Spanish in the reporting period and the PCCB–OHCHR online course on climate change and human rights, which contains a module on women and gender-responsive climate action, was successfully continued.
4. The PCCB further continued efforts to record and review lessons learned by other constituted bodies with regard to integrating gender into their work, including most recently at the dialogue between the Chairs of constituted bodies held on 15 June 2023 (see para. 33 of this document), where it presented its own progress and challenges. The Lima work programme on gender continued to be represented in the PCCB-facilitated ICG and its representative contributed to the contents of forthcoming e-booklets containing capacity-building resources (see para. 38 of this document).
5. As regards information-sharing, the PCCB regularly published and disseminated information on initiatives supporting development and strengthening of capacity for mainstreaming gender considerations in climate action. Examples include multiple resources shared via the capacity-building portal; the 4th Capacity-building Hub; and the PCCB Network newsletter, web page and Capacity-building Stories podcast (the episode focusing on gender mainstreaming for Indigenous women).<sup>2</sup> In addition, gender-related resources were shared in the three submission synthesis reports published in the reporting period, as

<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBI/2019/13, annex.

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GdC-o9l0t\\_k&t=396s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GdC-o9l0t_k&t=396s) (in Spanish).

well as during the 2022 Durban Forum Deep Dive webinar, the joint event with the LEG and the World Resources Institute at NAP Expo 2023, and two PCCB technical sessions held at the 4th Capacity-building Hub. The PCCB continued its efforts to use inclusive language across its activities and products in accordance with its gender mainstreaming standard.

6. With regard to gender balance and equal participation at PCCB events, the PCCB made considerable efforts to ensure balanced gender representation and active participation by women. At the events organized (or hosted in the case of the Capacity-building Hub) by the PCCB,<sup>3</sup> on average 54 per cent of the speakers and moderators were female and women accounted on average for 51 per cent of the audience. At the 4th Capacity-building Hub (by far the largest event, with 48 individual sessions), women accounted for 55 per cent of the in-person audience. A total of 54 per cent of the learners who have completed the PCCB–OHCHR online course as at 31 August 2023 identified as female.

7. Post-event surveys were conducted for the regional thematic dialogue at Africa Climate Week 2022, for the 2022 Durban Forum Deep Dive webinar and for the 4th Capacity-building Hub, with the majority of the responses indicating (strong) agreement that the events had been conducted in a gender-responsive and inclusive manner in terms of format and/or organization and content. Some responses were neutral, and no responses indicated disagreement.

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<sup>3</sup> Regional thematic dialogue at Africa Climate Week 2022, 2022 Durban Forum Deep Dive webinar, 4th Capacity-building Hub, and the technical sessions “Towards country-owned capacity-building and capacity gaps and needs assessments” and “Tools and applications for capacity-building” at the 4th Capacity-building Hub.