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Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building

Summary

This report covers the work of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building between 1 August 2022 and 31 August 2023. It contains organizational and procedural information, including on the meeting held during the reporting period. The report highlights the progress of the Committee in implementing its workplan for 2021–2024 under the priority areas of enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention; identifying current and emerging capacity gaps and needs and recommending ways to address them; and promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing and stakeholder engagement with bodies and relevant actors under and outside the Convention. It concludes with recommendations arising from work undertaken by the Committee in the reporting period.



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Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
ACE	Action for Climate Empowerment
ATPR*	annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building
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
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
ICG	informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement
IGO	intergovernmental organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NGO	non-governmental organization
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
RCC	regional collaboration centre
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UN CC:Learn	One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

* Used exclusively in annex I.

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. COP 21 established the PCCB to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhancing capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities under the Convention.¹
2. As per its terms of reference, the PCCB is to prepare annual technical progress reports on its work for submission to the COP through the SBI and make the reports available at the sessions of the SBI coinciding with the sessions of the COP.²
3. COP 25 requested the PCCB to report on the expected work under its workplan and on the progress, outcomes, impacts and effectiveness of the activities in its workplan in its annual technical progress report.³
4. CMA 2 decided that the PCCB shall also serve the Paris Agreement and confirmed that the PCCB shall report to both the COP and the CMA through its annual technical progress report.⁴

B. Scope of the report

5. This report contains information on the work undertaken by the PCCB between 1 August 2022 and 31 August 2023.
6. Chapter II below contains information on PCCB 7 and the progress of the PCCB in implementing its workplan for 2021–2024.⁵ Chapter III below presents recommendations of the PCCB for the COP and the CMA arising from its work. An assessment of the outputs, outcomes, and impact and effectiveness of the workplan activities of the PCCB, including of communication and engagement efforts, is contained in annex I and an overview of progress on gender mainstreaming in the work of the PCCB is contained in annex II.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

7. The SBI is invited to consider the information contained in this report. In particular, it may wish to consider the recommendations contained in chapter III below and forward them to the COP 28 and the CMA 5 for consideration and adoption, as appropriate.

II. Activities in the reporting period

A. Meeting

1. Election of the Co-Chairs

8. At PCCB 7, Roberta Ianna (Italy) was re-elected as Co-Chair of the PCCB for a term of one year, effective from PCCB 7. Rosibel Martínez Arriaga (Honduras) was elected as

¹ Decision 1/CP.21, para. 71.

² Decision 2/CP.22, annex, para. 17.

³ Decision 9/CP.25, para. 17.

⁴ Decision 3/CMA.2, paras. 3 and 8.

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2020/13, annex I.

Co-Chair for a term of one year, effective from PCCB 7, replacing Yongxiang Zhang (China).⁶

9. The PCCB expressed its appreciation to Roberta Ianna and Yongxiang Zhang for their leadership during the preceding 12 months, which enabled the PCCB to carry out its work effectively.

10. A list of the members of the PCCB, including the length of their respective terms of office, is available on the UNFCCC website.⁷ Regarding gender composition, the PCCB currently comprises seven women (including both Co-Chairs) and three men, with two vacant seats.

2. Proceedings

11. PCCB 7, the only meeting convened during the reporting period, was held from 12 to 14 June 2023 in conjunction with SB 58.⁸ The PCCB welcomed three new members whose terms started at PCCB 7. The meeting was open to Parties and accredited observers registered for SB 58. As per previous practice, constituted bodies under the Convention and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism were also invited to participate in the meeting. Non-registered stakeholders were able to follow the progress of the meeting via live stream.

12. A total of 68 observers from government entities, United Nations agencies and other IGOs, NGOs and media participated in the meeting. Observers were given the opportunity to make written submissions on all agenda items via a digital survey, in addition to being able to comment from the floor. The survey was accessible throughout the meeting and observers could make multiple submissions. Furthermore, to enable deeper engagement of observers, the PCCB organized breakout group discussions throughout the meeting under different agenda items, including a discussion on the draft recommendations of the PCCB for consideration at COP 28 and CMA 5.

13. The meeting focused on implementation of the PCCB workplan for 2021–2024. Discussions were structured in accordance with the three priority areas under the workplan: enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention; identifying current and emerging capacity gaps and needs and recommending ways to address them; and promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing and stakeholder engagement with bodies and relevant actors under and outside the Convention. For each priority area, the PCCB presented information on recent and upcoming work, followed by consideration of and agreement on forthcoming activities.

14. Furthermore, the PCCB discussed its recommendations for consideration at COP 28 and CMA 5 and its monitoring and evaluation efforts, including with regard to progress in gender mainstreaming and in communications and stakeholder engagement. The PCCB also considered options for its 2024 annual focus area and agreed to continue to focus on capacity-building for adaptation and NAPs. After the meeting, members agreed intersessionally on capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to accessing finance for NAPs, as the focus area, to be implemented in close coordination with the AC, the LEG and other constituted bodies.

15. The meeting concluded with the PCCB electing a gender focal point in line with its gender mainstreaming standard, adopted in 2019, and updating the membership of its four working groups and the PCCB focal points for other constituted bodies, the operating entities

⁶ During the election, the serving Co-Chairs reminded the PCCB that Parties had recognized the importance of equal representation and participation of women and men in climate discussions and action under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, noting that COP 18 adopted a goal of gender balance in bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and highlighted the importance of achieving and sustaining the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in the UNFCCC process (decision 3/CP.25, including annex, para. 5). The PCCB was thus encouraged to seek balanced representation between men and women when nominating the Co-Chairs.

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

⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/pccb/pccb-meetings-and-documents#eq-7> for all meeting documentation and the webcasts.

of the Financial Mechanism and UNFCCC processes, such as ACE and the Lima work programme on gender, which was necessary owing to changes in the membership of the PCCB.

B. Workplan for 2021–2024

16. COP 25 requested the PCCB to develop a workplan for the period of its extension on the basis of the priority areas and activities contained in the annex to decision 9/CP.25 for consideration at COP 26.⁹

17. The PCCB has continued to advance implementation of its workplan for 2021–2024, which was endorsed at COP 26.¹⁰

1. Monitoring and evaluation

18. COP 25 requested the PCCB to report on the progress, outcomes, impacts and effectiveness of the activities in its workplan for 2021–2024. In response, the PCCB developed an initial monitoring and evaluation framework, subject to review and amendment, which was adopted in 2022.¹¹ The framework connects the mandate of the PCCB with the results of its work and covers:

- (a) At the output level, deliverables under the workplan, for example meetings, events, technical documents, calls for submissions and the Capacity-building Hub;
- (b) At the outcome level, priority areas of the workplan and cross-cutting issues;
- (c) At the impact level, operational effectiveness and signals of success pertaining to the impacts of the work of the PCCB.

19. A combination of quantitative and qualitative indicators, as well as feedback from PCCB stakeholders, is used to identify and showcase progress and foster learning and improvement over time. The framework was first applied to the monitoring and evaluation of PCCB activities in 2022.

20. The secretariat continued to support the PCCB in implementing the framework, including in collecting data and information and making revisions. Key findings from the monitoring and evaluation process are reflected in this report (see annex I).

2. Cross-cutting issues

21. COP 22 invited the PCCB to take into consideration cross-cutting issues such as gender-responsiveness, human rights and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge in managing its first workplan,¹² which it has continued to do for its second workplan. Youth and ACE are other cross-cutting issues that the PCCB regularly considers.

22. COP 25 requested all constituted bodies to continue to include in their regular reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes.¹³ By implementing its gender mainstreaming standard, the PCCB has progressed in terms of both ensuring equal representation of women at its events and considering gender in a cross-cutting manner in its technical work (see annex II).

23. At COP 26 all constituted bodies were invited to include in their regular reports information on how ACE is implemented under their respective workstreams.¹⁴ The PCCB incorporated ACE into its monitoring and evaluation framework under cross-cutting issues (see annex I) and includes in its regular reports information on ACE implementation under

⁹ Decision 9/CP.25, para. 15.

¹⁰ Decision 12/CP.26, para. 5.

¹¹ A living document containing an overview of the framework is available at <http://unfccc.int/node/611245/>.

¹² Decision 16/CP.22, para. 4(a).

¹³ Decision 3/CP.25, para. 12.

¹⁴ Decision 18/CP.26, annex, para. 6(a).

its workplan and to engage in the ACE process through the ICG with a view to exploring and advancing converging areas of work.

3. Priority area A: enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention

(a) Activity A.1: collating and reviewing current and planned capacity-building work of constituted bodies established under the Convention and the Paris Agreement that implement capacity-building activities in order to provide an overview of capacity-building activities under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and regularly sharing this information with the constituted bodies

24. The PCCB made significant progress under both subactivities of activity A.1. Under subactivity **A.1.1**, the PCCB continued to facilitate the ICG in collating and reviewing an overview of current and planned capacity-building activities of constituted bodies and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and under other UNFCCC processes. The ICG continued to be a conducive platform for representatives of the above-mentioned bodies, entities and processes to coordinate their climate change related capacity-building plans and activities and facilitate information-sharing, coherence of efforts and identification of collaboration opportunities. As at August 2023, the ICG comprised 28 members, representing 16 constituted bodies, operating entities and UNFCCC processes.¹⁵

25. To ensure the effectiveness of the ICG, the PCCB, with the support of the secretariat:

(a) Maintained the ICG web page and prepared documents to facilitate its work, including a membership list, meeting agendas and meeting reports;

(b) Held ICG 4 and 5, in hybrid format, on 16 November 2022 (at COP 27) and 6 June 2023 (at SB 58) respectively.

26. ICG 4 was focused on presenting updates on intersessional coordination and collaboration efforts since ICG 3. These efforts included implementation by the PCCB of feasible suggestions made by ICG members in their responses to an ICG-wide survey circulated in 2021; the continued participation of a PCCB member in the expert group on action and support of the WIM Executive Committee; and collaboration between the PCCB and bodies and entities and under processes represented in the ICG on various initiatives (e.g. the 2022 Durban Forum Deep Dive webinar and the 4th Capacity-building Hub). The meeting also included a presentation from the TEC on promoting endogenous capacities and a discussion on coordination opportunities. As a joint activity for 2023, the ICG agreed to the proposal from an ICG member of the CGE to produce e-booklets showcasing the capacity-building resources of bodies, entities and processes represented in the ICG in various thematic areas.

27. ICG 5 centred around a discussion on the preparation of the e-booklets referred to in paragraph 26 above, including commenting on the first two draft e-booklets, which had been prepared for consideration at the meeting, and a discussion on coordination and collaboration opportunities, during which two ICG members reacted to the interventions of two other members with concrete proposals for follow-up conversations to the meeting to explore synergies and collaboration. PCCB 7 considered the outcomes of the meeting and agreed on next steps.¹⁶

28. Under subactivity **A.1.2**, the PCCB, with the support of the secretariat, updated twice the comprehensive, forward-looking overview of current and planned capacity-building activities of constituted bodies and operating entities and under processes represented in the ICG.¹⁷ The ICG actively contributed to developing the living document, which, as agreed at ICG 1, is updated biannually ahead of the ICG meetings. ICG members again recognized the value the document provides in facilitating coordination and collaboration efforts.

¹⁵ A membership list and all other ICG-related documents, including meeting documentation, are available at <https://unfccc.int/pccb-icg>.

¹⁶ See PCCB document PCCB/2023/10, paras. 16, 17 and 19.

¹⁷ The latest iteration of the overview is available at <https://unfccc.int/pccb-icg>.

29. ICG 6 and 7 are expected to be held in conjunction with the 5th Capacity-building Hub, at COP 28 and with PCCB 8 at SBI 60 respectively. The meeting agendas will be developed by the PCCB intersessionally and made available online in advance of the meetings. At the request of the ICG, the meetings will be held in hybrid format. A summary will be prepared and circulated after each meeting. ICG members will continue to coordinate with one another intersessionally on the basis of the coordination and collaboration opportunities already identified.

(b) Activity A.2: providing recommendations to Parties on improving coherence and coordination of capacity-building and avoiding duplication of efforts

30. In August 2022, the PCCB issued a call for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on enhancing the coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. The synthesis of submissions, which included specific examples of experience, best practices and lessons learned, was published in January 2023.¹⁸ It provides a knowledge base for further work by the PCCB on this topic.

31. The PCCB drafted its recommendations related to this activity for the COP and the CMA (see chap. III.A below), taking into account the synthesis of submissions referred to in paragraph 30 above and inputs provided by observers at PCCB 7. Activity A.2 can thus be considered completed for 2023.

(c) Activity A.3: liaising and engaging with bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement that are engaged in implementing capacity-building activities, as consistent with their mandates

32. All three subactivities of activity A.3 are on track. For subactivity **A.3.1**, examining key aspects of enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, the PCCB has started its preparations for the technical session on this matter to be hosted at the 5th Capacity-building Hub,¹⁹ at COP 28.

33. In relation to subactivity **A.3.2**, participating in meetings and events of other constituted bodies and under relevant UNFCCC processes, the PCCB participated in or contributed to the following events and meetings upon invitation in the reporting period:

(a) The 22nd meeting of the AC (6–9 September 2022);²⁰

(b) Part II of the SCF Forum on Finance for Nature-based Solutions (26–28 September 2022), where the PCCB moderated a breakout group discussion on facilitating the financial and technical support and tools necessary for scaling up nature-based solutions in developing countries;²¹

(c) The SBSTA–IPCC Joint Working Group virtual meeting (25 October 2022);

(d) The 8th meeting of the FWG of the LCIPP (1–4 November 2022), where the PCCB shared ways in which the contributions and participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities can enrich its work, including its Capacity-building Hubs and working groups;²²

(e) The “Joint Dialogue LCIPP/GAP: Enhancing Indigenous women climate leadership in the UNFCCC process” (9 November 2022), where the PCCB contributed to a panel discussion and spoke about how collaboration between women from Indigenous Peoples groups and local communities and from constituted bodies can enhance alignment with the Paris Agreement while promoting local resilience;²³

¹⁸ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/625388>.

¹⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/5CBHub>.

²⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/event/AC-22>.

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

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

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

(f) The sixth edition of the African Forum of Territorial Managers and Training Institutes targeting Local Governments (28 November to 3 December 2022), where the PCCB spoke about the capacity-building-related outcomes of COP 27;²⁴

(g) The “LCIPP Annual Youth Roundtable Part II: Dialogue with Parties and other stakeholders” (11 November 2022), where the PCCB shared how it can integrate the outcomes from these roundtables into its work;²⁵

(h) The 7th annual meeting between the Green Climate Fund and the constituted bodies (11 November 2022), where the PCCB provided information on opportunities for collaboration and coordination with the Fund under the ICG and as part of its 2023 focus area (capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to formulating and implementing NAPs);

(i) The 23rd meeting of the AC (7–10 March 2023), where the PCCB, inter alia, shared priorities and suggestions regarding ongoing and possible opportunities for collaboration;²⁶

(j) The 4th meeting of the expert group on action and support of the WIM Executive Committee (24 March 2023);²⁷

(k) The event “Creating a national adaptation programme and building long-term capacity for implementing the Paris Agreement”, jointly organized with the LEG and World Resources Institute at the invitation of the LEG and held at NAP Expo 2023 (27–30 March 2023);²⁸

(l) The meeting of the evaluation panel for the selection of the host of the secretariat of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change (5 April 2023);²⁹

(m) A meeting of the NAP task force (4 May 2023), at which the decision was made that the PCCB will be among a number of constituted bodies invited to regularly contribute to the work of the task force;³⁰

(n) The 9th meeting of the FWG (3 June 2023), where the PCCB briefed participants on the PCCB Network to support its efforts to further increase the number of Indigenous Peoples organizations within the Network and promote other opportunities for collaboration;³¹

(o) The meeting organized by the SBSTA Chair to enhance collaboration between the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches and constituted bodies and institutional arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement and/or the Convention (5 June 2023), where the PCCB presented its work, including areas for collaboration;³²

(p) The LCIPP workshop for Parties and constituted bodies “Transforming climate action through engaging Indigenous Peoples and local communities” (7 June 2023), where the PCCB contributed to the interactive discussions (through written inputs, as neither Co-Chair was able to attend), focusing on its experience in engaging Indigenous Peoples and local communities in its work and on opportunities for further strengthening this engagement across PCCB activities;

²⁴ See <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/>.

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

²⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/event/AC-23>.

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

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

²⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/documents/628704>.

³⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/AC-NAPTE>.

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

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

(q) A poster session at the ACE Gallery (12 June 2023), where the PCCB showcased its ACE and youth-related activities;³³

(r) The dialogue between the Chairs of constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes (15 June 2023), where the PCCB gave a presentation on its progress in gender mainstreaming;³⁴

(s) Part I of the dialogue on addressing developing countries' capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding, convened by the AC (10 July 2023), where the PCCB, inter alia, shared information on its past, present and future work on addressing identified capacity gaps.

34. As in previous years, the engagement enabled the PCCB to follow relevant work of other bodies and under UNFCCC processes, establish or deepen connections with its own work, and highlight synergies across capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. The engagement in meetings and events of other constituted bodies and under relevant UNFCCC processes also continued to enable the PCCB to provide capacity-building-specific inputs to the work of other bodies and under relevant UNFCCC processes, thereby raising awareness of key capacity-building-related matters and promoting their consideration by other actors. By disseminating capacity-building-related knowledge and information and providing coherent messaging on capacity-building, PCCB engagement can contribute to greater coherence and coordination across capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. The PCCB will continue participating in or contributing to events, meetings and expert groups upon invitation or request, as appropriate and relevant to its mandate and workplan.

35. In terms of deliverables relating to the global stocktake for 2023 indicated in the PCCB 2021–2024 workplan, updating of the PCCB synthesis report for the technical assessment component of the first global stocktake published in April 2022³⁵ was not requested or required. Constituted bodies also did not receive an invitation to join the technical dialogue of the global stocktake held at SB 58.

36. With regard to subactivity **A.3.3**, engaging with bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as appropriate, on coherence and coordination of capacity-building, regular and targeted communication and collaboration take place through established modalities of the PCCB, including the ICG (see activity A.1), the Capacity-building Hub (see activity C.3) and the PCCB Network (see activity C.4).

4. Priority area B: identifying capacity gaps and needs, both current and emerging, and recommending ways to address them

(a) Activity B.1: interacting with other constituted bodies to allow the Committee to gather information on activities related to addressing capacity gaps and needs in areas relevant to their mandates to provide input to their work, as appropriate

37. Subactivity **B.1.1**, gathering information, is on track. The PCCB is in the process of gathering information on relevant capacity-building resources of bodies, entities and processes represented in the ICG on topics such as adaptation and technology.

38. The information gathered will be analysed and categorized, and then included in the eight thematic e-booklets that the ICG agreed to produce as a joint activity in 2023 (see paras. 26–27). These e-booklets are expected to be published in time for COP 28, with a launch event to be held at the 5th Capacity-building Hub.

³³ See <https://unfccc.int/ace-gallery-2023>.

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

³⁵ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/461613>.

(b) Activity B.2: continuing efforts to gather and promote the development and dissemination of tools and methodologies for implementing capacity-building activities

39. The first deliverable under this activity in the reporting period, a technical session on existing key tools and methodologies for implementing capacity-building activities aimed at enabling the achievement of the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, was successfully completed. Jointly with the AC and the LEG the PCCB hosted the session “Tools and applications for capacity-building” at the 4th Capacity-building Hub, held at COP 27. The session, which was conducted in an open space learning format, was well attended.³⁶

40. The deliverable for 2023, a call for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on existing tools and methodologies for implementing capacity-building activities, is on track. At PCCB 7, the PCCB considered and finalized a draft call for submissions on tools and methodologies for assessing and addressing capacity gaps and needs related to accessing climate finance. The call will be issued in September 2023. The topic of the call was chosen with a view to facilitating a more targeted gathering of tools and methodologies than that of the first call for submissions under this activity (B.2), which was issued in 2021 and which covered capacity-building tools and methodologies across all areas of the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, by focusing on access to climate finance, the PCCB seeks to draw attention to a key capacity-building area emphasized in Article 11, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, enabling it to contribute to advancing work in this critical area of capacity gaps and needs. The synthesis of submissions will be produced and published in early 2024 in accordance with the PCCB workplan.

41. The introductory online course on climate change and human rights launched in 2021 by the PCCB and OHCHR, in collaboration with the secretariat and with support from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (implemented by the German Agency for International Cooperation), was successfully continued. Targeted at the general public, the free, self-paced training course, hosted on UN CC:Learn, provides modalities for improving understanding, participation and action in relation to climate change as well as human rights challenges and opportunities. As at 8 August 2023, 23,141 participants from 187 countries had registered for the course and 6,430 certificates had been issued.

42. The PCCB continued to promote its widely recognized toolkit for assessing capacity gaps and needs in implementing the Paris Agreement at various events and, in response to multiple requests from its stakeholders, undertook extensive efforts to mobilize funding for translating the toolkit from English into other United Nations languages. Thanks to generous support provided by RCC MENA and South Asia and PCCB Network member Impulsouth, the toolkit was made available in Arabic, French and Spanish in March 2023.

(c) Activity B.3: collating, reviewing and sharing information on experience, good practices and lessons learned related to enhancing the ownership of developing countries of building and maintaining capacity, and providing recommendations in this regard

43. Subactivity **B.3.1**, collating, reviewing and sharing information, is on track. The first deliverable under this subactivity in the reporting period, the technical paper “Enhancing the ownership of developing countries of building and maintaining capacity for climate action”³⁷ was successfully launched at a dedicated event at the 4th Capacity-building Hub. The paper has since been widely promoted via the UNFCCC Capacity-building and PCCB Network newsletters and social media channels, as well as at PCCB, PCCB Network and external events. The PCCB secured support for translating the technical paper into United Nations languages other than English. Owing to the generous translation offers of PCCB Network members Climate Change Africa Opportunities, Center for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe and Youth Against Global Warming Honduras, the French, Arabic and Spanish versions of the technical paper respectively were published in August

³⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/pccb/4CBHub/OSLDay>.

³⁷ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/631135>.

2023. The second deliverable, a technical session on the findings of the technical paper and possible follow-up work, will be held as planned at the 5th Capacity-building Hub.

44. The PCCB drafted its recommendations related to this subactivity for the COP and the CMA (see chap. III.B below) on the basis of the recommendations included in the technical paper referred to in paragraph 43 above and taking into account the feedback and inputs gathered from members and observers at PCCB 7. Subactivity B.3.2 can thus be considered completed for 2023.

5. Priority area C: promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing, and stakeholder engagement with bodies and relevant actors under and outside the Convention

(a) Activity C.1: collecting information from relevant sources, including the Durban Forum, on good practices, experience and lessons learned related to capacity-building, and disseminating this information, including via the capacity-building portal, with the aim of addressing gaps and needs related to implementing capacity-building

45. Under subactivity **C.1.1**, the collection and dissemination of information has been implemented as planned. A call for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on the 2023 PCCB focus area was issued on 6 January 2023.³⁸ A total of 31 submissions were received by the deadline of 28 February 2023 and two submissions were received late (one in April and one in May).³⁹ The synthesis report was published in May 2023.⁴⁰ The synthesis report, inter alia, outlines capacity gaps and capacity-building needs across 13 areas such as access to financial support and monitoring, evaluation and learning; explores how to improve existing capacity-building in the identified areas and the need for new and additional capacity-building efforts at the subnational, national and regional level; and provides a selection of case studies, good practices, tools and other relevant resources. The submissions and findings from the synthesis report feed into follow-up activities of the PCCB (see (sub)activities C.1.2, C.2 and C.3.1).

46. With regard to the second output or deliverable under subactivity C.1.1 for the reporting period, disseminating information and knowledge products via PCCB and partner communication channels, including the capacity-building portal, the PCCB, with the support of the secretariat, maintained its online presence through its web pages. The social media presence of the PCCB continued to be fostered via the UNFCCC capacity-building group on LinkedIn, which is administered by the Capacity-building subdivision of the secretariat. The group had 2,266 members as at 31 August 2023.⁴¹ Nearly 40 regular updates on the work of the PCCB were posted on the platform in the reporting period. The posts covered announcements of capacity-building-related events of the PCCB and the PCCB Network, information on recent publications and other resources, news on ongoing projects, and calls for submissions. Information on resources is circulated via the PCCB Network newsletter⁴² (see subactivity C.4.2). In addition, the PCCB uses the communication channels of partners, particularly those in the PCCB Network, to boost the reach and effectiveness of its efforts. In the reporting period, more than 40 communication channels of partners were utilized (80 per cent owned by PCCB Network members), including newsletters published by entities and under UNFCCC processes (e.g. the RCCs, the UNFCCC gender team and the NWP), to boost the reach of PCCB flagship activities and products. The PCCB will continue to collect and disseminate capacity-building-related information and knowledge products, guided by its communications and stakeholder engagement strategies.

47. Under subactivity **C.1.2**, the PCCB was invited by the secretariat to give the scene-setting presentation at the 12th Durban Forum on capacity-building, held on 7 June 2023,

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

³⁹ All submissions are available at 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.

⁴⁰ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/628026>.

⁴¹ See <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/12550724/>.

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

under the theme of opportunities and challenges for enhancing capacities for formulating and implementing NAPs. PCCB 7 discussed the outcomes and key messages from the Forum with a view to ensuring that they are reflected in the work of the PCCB, including its recommendations for the COP and the CMA. The PCCB commenced its preparations for the 2023 Durban Forum Deep Dive webinar, to be held in October 2023, which will address some of the topics and outcomes of the 12th Durban Forum in greater detail, making use of, inter alia, the synthesis of submissions on the 2023 PCCB focus area (see subactivity C.1.1) and expertise available within the PCCB Network. The PCCB plans to hold a PCCB4NAPs Day, highlighting its 2023 focus area, during the 5th Capacity-building Hub.

48. With regard to subactivity **C.1.3**, the PCCB continued to regularly use the capacity-building portal for disseminating resources. It submitted comprehensive guidance to the secretariat on further enhancing the portal during a previous reporting period,⁴³ which is being considered by the secretariat in its updating of the portal.

(b) Activity C.2: providing recommendations to Parties on (1) enhancing the sharing of good practices, experience and lessons learned related to capacity-building among relevant bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement; (2) potential areas of collaborative work with those bodies whose work is relevant to the PCCB and its workplan, within their mandates; and (3) how information from the Durban Forum can be utilized by bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement

49. The PCCB drafted its recommendations related to this activity for the COP and the CMA (see chap. III.C–E below) taking into account interventions and recommendations made by its stakeholders, participants in PCCB activities and observers at PCCB 7, as well as its own experience in sharing good practices, experience and lessons learned (subactivity C.2.1), the outcomes of the work of the ICG during the reporting period (subactivity C.2.2) and the key messages emerging from the discussions at the 12th Durban Forum (subactivity C.2.3). Activity C.2 can thus be considered completed for 2022.

(c) Activity C.3: organizing the annual Capacity-building Hub

50. The 4th Capacity-building Hub was held from 9 to 16 November 2022 at COP 27 (**subactivity C.3.1**). Prior to the event (on 1 September 2022), the PCCB launched an open call for expressions of interest in organizing sessions for the Hub. Over 200 proposals were received by the end of the submission period (23 September 2022) and 56 organizations were selected to participate. These organizations held 48 sessions over seven thematic days, which attracted 3,500 visitors to the Hub, in person or virtual. A comprehensive summary report capturing detailed information and statistics on the 4th Capacity-building Hub, as well as key outcomes, was published in February 2023.⁴⁴

51. As regards the 5th Capacity-building Hub, the PCCB, at PCCB 7, discussed a draft concept note for the Hub and decided to open the call for expressions of interest in organizing sessions at the Hub between 21 August and 1 September 2023. To ensure that cross-cutting issues are mainstreamed across the programme of the Hub, the PCCB will continue the effective practice established in 2021 of inviting external experts on cross-cutting issues to join the Hub steering committee. In addition to experts on gender, youth, Indigenous Peoples, human rights and ACE, an expert on interactive modalities will be invited for the first time.

52. Further work linked to this activity expected in 2023 includes organizing two technical sessions, one on coherence and coordination of capacity-building and one on the technical paper on enhancing developing country ownership of building and maintaining capacity (see subactivities A.3.1 and B.3.1), and the PCCB4NAPs Day (see subactivity C.1.2), all of which are to be held at the 5th Capacity-building Hub, as well as preparing a summary report on the 5th Capacity-building Hub (subactivity C.3.2) with lessons learned and recommendations for future Hubs.

⁴³ See document FCCC/SBI/2019/13, para. 44.

⁴⁴ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/626647>.

(d) Activity C.4: promoting strategic stakeholder engagement through, inter alia, targeted outreach activities as set out in the workplan to foster exchange on capacity-building at the national and regional level, including through regional climate weeks, as appropriate, and subject to the availability of resources

53. As regards the deliverables under subactivity **C.4.1**, the PCCB concluded its 2022 regional thematic dialogue series “Capacities needed for the horizontal and vertical integration of NDCs” with an event held on 31 August 2022 during Africa Climate Week.⁴⁵ The event examined the current status of horizontal and vertical integration of the NDCs of African States and the role of capacity-building in this context. The event shed light on capacity gaps in training and knowledge management and highlighted the need for greater institutional capacity-building. The need for mainstreaming gender-responsiveness and inclusiveness in NDC policies was also emphasized, and in this regard, several case studies and good practices were shared.

54. Consequently, the PCCB, aligning with its focus area for 2023, selected building capacities for NAP implementation strategies as the theme for its regional thematic dialogue series for the regional climate weeks for 2023. The first event in this new series was held on 6 September 2023 during Africa Climate Week. Three further events are under preparation and will take place at the 2023 regional climate weeks for Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, and MENA.⁴⁶

55. The PCCB Network (subactivity **C.4.2**) had 382 members as at 31 August 2023, growing by over 28 per cent since the previous reporting period. The Network plays an instrumental role in the work of the PCCB, particularly with regard to activities under this priority area. The PCCB Network collects and disseminates capacity-building-related information through twice monthly newsletters (related to subactivity C.1.1). In the reporting period, it published the report on the evaluation of the PCCB Network pilot phase⁴⁷ and held an in-person event at the 4th Capacity-building Hub to present and discuss the findings of the report; published the third annual report on its activities from May 2021 to April 2023;⁴⁸ convened its 4th meeting, which was attended by 54 participants from 38 member organizations, on 25 April 2023; hosted 10 member-led events; released four Capacity-building Stories podcast episodes; launched the Postcard Expedition campaign; and promoted strategic stakeholder engagement, for instance at the regional level (related to subactivity C.4.1). Further activities are under preparation and will be announced on the Network web pages.

56. The PCCB is aiming to closely involve members of the PCCB Network in the regional thematic dialogues at the 2023 regional climate weeks and in the 5th Capacity-building Hub (activity C.3). Over half of the sessions of the 4th Capacity-building Hub were organized by members of the PCCB Network and members served as external experts in the Hub steering committee, practices that are expected to continue for the 5th Capacity-building Hub.

57. During PCCB 7, conclusions were drawn from the evaluation of the pilot phase of the PCCB Network and the PCCB agreed on (1) hosting a PCCB Network annual flagship event (in hybrid format) on the margins of the sessions of the COP and (2) increasing the PCCB Network’s output in communications and outreach to improve inclusivity and engagement.

58. Decisions taken intersessionally by the PCCB related to the PCCB Network will be discussed at PCCB 8 and information thereon included in the technical progress report for 2024.

⁴⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/pccb/regional-activities>.

⁴⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/regional-climate-weeks>.

⁴⁷ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/624545>.

⁴⁸ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627928>.

III. Recommendations for the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

59. The PCCB is to provide recommendations across several of its work areas.⁴⁹ According to its workplan for 2021–2024, the PCCB is to provide recommendations for the COP and/or the CMA, as appropriate, under (sub)activities A.2, B.3.2 and C.2. The recommendations from the reporting period are provided in this chapter.

A. Enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building and avoiding duplication of efforts

60. In line with priority area A of its workplan, the PCCB further advanced its work on enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building over the reporting period, including by facilitating the PCCB Network and the ICG in performing their functions and by preparing a synthesis report of Party and non-Party stakeholder submissions on experience, best practices and lessons learned in relation to this priority area. On the basis of the findings from these activities, as well as inputs received from observers at PCCB 7, the PCCB recommends that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties to:

- (a) Strengthen the requirement to map capacity-building activities at the national and subnational level for the effective coordination of capacity-building efforts;
- (b) Establish or strengthen the role of specialized national institutional entities and the appropriateness of arrangements related to climate change, such as national climate change coordination bodies and overarching national climate change policies and strategies, in order to effectively coordinate climate action and related capacity-building efforts;
- (c) Develop or strengthen legal frameworks to boost data-sharing and coordination across all relevant government and non-government stakeholders;
- (d) Provide adequate resources for coordination efforts aimed at enhancing the coherence of capacity-building at the national and subnational level;
- (e) Enhance the institutional and operational capacities of existing climate change entities and the functional capacity of relevant arrangements at the national and subnational level in order to effectively coordinate climate change related capacity-building interventions;
- (f) Strengthen the tracking of both climate actions and development actions in order to design targeted capacity-building interventions and avoid duplication of efforts;
- (g) Monitor the progress, effectiveness and impact of capacity-building efforts using technical, non-technical, quantitative and qualitative indicators or metrics, and promote the collection of regular and reliable data as the basis for effective capacity-building interventions;
- (h) Create opportunities for information exchange among capacity-building providers and implementing agencies, such as coordination meetings held under the purview of a national Government body, to reduce duplication and increase alignment of efforts as well as allow for the sharing of lessons learned;
- (i) Promote cooperation between academia and research actors and public authorities to enhance coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts.

⁴⁹ Decision 9/CP.25, annex.

B. Enhancing developing country ownership of building and maintaining capacity

61. Under priority area B, activity B.3, of its workplan, the PCCB published a technical paper on enhancing developing country ownership of building and maintaining capacity for climate action and launched the paper at COP 27. Echoing the recommendations included in the technical paper, the PCCB recommends that the COP and the CMA:

- (a) Encourage all Parties to:
 - (i) Promote capacity-building needs assessments at the national, subnational and local level, building on successful approaches used for technology needs assessments and the development of technology action plans and ensuring that such needs assessments contribute to developing an understanding of the overall domestic needs for capacity-building related to implementing the country's climate policies, strategies and plans as well as to developing strategies to address the identified needs;
 - (ii) Apply a multi-stakeholder approach to building and maintaining capacity by engaging a broad range of Parties and non-Party stakeholders at the national, subnational and local level, including stakeholders from academia, civil society, Indigenous Peoples groups, youth and the private sector, when undertaking capacity needs assessments and when designing, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating capacity-building interventions on the basis of identified needs and gaps;
 - (iii) Foster political support by highlighting the co-benefits of capacity-building for climate action, including financial co-benefits that arise from, for example, increased resilience, the cost savings realized by applying resource-efficient approaches, and income generation through international carbon markets;
 - (iv) Develop long-term capacity-building interventions by moving away from project-based approaches to programmatic approaches that aim to become self-sufficient, and ensure that capacity-building at the individual level is complemented by capacity-building at the institutional and systemic level that focuses on enabling implementation of the country's NDC and NAP;
 - (v) Strengthen international, regional and domestic knowledge networks, platforms, communities of practice and peer-to-peer support, particularly by ensuring the availability of adequate resources and by replicating, including through South-South cooperation, successful networks and platforms for regions or for topics for which such networks and platforms do not yet exist;
 - (vi) Improve access to available expertise by utilizing and building on local capacity and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and by developing national and regional rosters of experts on relevant issues in collaboration with local academic institutions, which could also serve as the hosts for such rosters;
 - (vii) Develop incentive schemes and mechanisms, in accordance with national priorities and taking into account national circumstances, to maintain capacity in developing countries, in particular in the least developed countries and small island developing States, including through improved working conditions for domestic experts;
 - (viii) Increase coordination among capacity-building providers from developed countries and recipients from developing countries to ensure that capacity-building approaches are informed, coherent and transformative; dissemination of information on available capacity-building support is effective in enabling access to such support; and support-related application and reporting processes are not prohibitively onerous;
- (b) Encourage developed country Parties to ensure that adequate climate finance is available for stand-alone capacity-building programmes at the national, subnational and local level and that such funding can be accessed by both Parties and non-Party stakeholders;
- (c) Encourage developed country Parties and multilateral organizations to provide dedicated and predictable long-term support for strengthening institutional arrangements in

developing countries that can facilitate capacity-building across the various areas of adaptation and mitigation action, including national-level arrangements that support the work of the PCCB, and ensure that the policy recommendations and knowledge products of the PCCB are disseminated at the national, subnational and local level in developing countries.

C. Enhancing the sharing of good practices, experience and lessons learned related to capacity-building

62. Sharing good practices, experience and lessons learned related to capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement is a key function of the PCCB across its three priority areas and in this context, the PCCB recalls its recommendations provided to the COP and the CMA in 2021 and 2022, which remain valid.⁵⁰ On the basis of work conducted in the reporting period, the PCCB recommends that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties to:

(a) Build and sustain communities of practice through self-governing networks at all levels by creating a space for peer-to-peer learning and knowledge-sharing among capacity-building practitioners, Parties and non-Party stakeholders;

(b) Integrate local, traditional and experiential knowledge into climate change capacity-building activities and promote good practices, experience and lessons learned related to such integration;

(c) Strengthen the involvement of universities and other institutions of higher education in sharing learning practices and raising awareness of climate capacity-building;

(d) Encourage innovative modalities for exchanging good practices, experience and lessons learned, including participatory methods such as Open Space Technology;⁵¹

(e) Promote the capacity-building portal and support its continuous enhancement by regularly submitting new or updated capacity-building resources such as tools, handbooks, training and e-learning courses, and project case studies;

(f) Participate in global capacity-building forums such as the Durban Forum and the Capacity-building Hub and using them to strengthen collaboration and networking in order to diversify and enrich capacity-building and enable the transfer of information and knowledge;

(g) Consider joining and promoting the PCCB Network to build collective capacity and enhance coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts through the sharing of good practices, experience and lessons learned;

(h) Continue to share good practices, experience and lessons learned related to capacity-building with the PCCB for consideration and further dissemination, including by participating in the PCCB Network and other PCCB activities, responding to PCCB calls for submissions, and submitting information to the UNFCCC capacity-building group on LinkedIn.

D. Potential areas of collaborative work

63. Drawing on the work of the ICG, the PCCB recommends that, with regard to potential areas of collaborative work with bodies, within their mandates, whose work is relevant to the PCCB and its workplan, the COP and the CMA invite Parties to:

(a) Continue to follow the work of the ICG and consider its meeting reports, taking note of collaborative work undertaken or planned as a result of its coordination efforts, and consider the findings and recommendations from the collaborative work of ICG members when undertaking their own capacity-building-related efforts, as appropriate;

⁵⁰ Contained in the annual technical progress reports for 2021 (FCCC/SBI/2021/10, para. 76) and 2022 (FCCC/SBI/2022/14, para. 60) respectively.

⁵¹ For more information, see <https://openspaceworld.org/wp2/explore/>.

(b) Consider the forward-looking overview of capacity-building activities and plans of bodies and entities and under processes represented in the ICG, which is regularly updated, and request or invite ICG members to collaborate on specific activities, as appropriate;

(c) Continue to encourage the intensification of efforts to enhance coherence and collaboration in addressing the capacity gaps and needs of developing countries by relevant bodies and entities and under processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

(d) Take note of ongoing or planned collaborative activities proposed by the ICG or identified through its work, including for the PCCB to:

(i) Lead the production of, and publish at COP 28, e-booklets on various thematic areas that showcase and promote capacity-building resources developed by bodies and entities and under processes represented in the ICG;

(ii) Contribute to the work of the NAP task force;

(iii) Create a space, in collaboration with the SCF, for relevant bodies to discuss and provide advice on how the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism can improve their capacity-building delivery to developing countries and other relevant stakeholders;

(iv) Continue to participate in the expert group on action and support of the WIM Executive Committee;

(v) Contribute to various activities of the FWG stipulated in its workplan, including its annual training workshop series;

(vi) Continue to seek guidance from the FWG on mainstreaming Indigenous Peoples' knowledge in its work;

(vii) Continue to realize collaboration opportunities with the AC, the LEG and other relevant bodies in implementing its work on the 2023 focus area, including for its 2023 regional thematic dialogues and 5th Capacity-building Hub;

(e) Take note that the 2024 PCCB focus area of capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to accessing finance for NAPs, has been selected and will be implemented in close coordination and collaboration with the AC, the LEG and constituted bodies.

E. Use of information from the Durban Forum by bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement

64. Recalling the key messages emerging from the discussions at the 12th Durban Forum, the PCCB recommends that, with regard to using information from the Durban Forum, the COP and the CMA encourage bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement to:

(a) Support the implementation of systemic approaches, engaging a wide range of actors, to overcome the obstacles in formulating and implementing NAPs, as well as implementation of decentralized financial systems to help channel climate finance to local governments;

(b) Support capacity needs assessment throughout the NAP process by consulting with stakeholders on identifying ways to address evolving needs;

(c) Enhance the availability of consistent and quality data on adaptation by establishing partnerships between public and private sector stakeholders and by promoting the integration of adaptation reporting into broader national reporting frameworks;

(d) Promote both the incorporation of early warning and preparedness measures into NAPs and the alignment of NAPs with national commitments under the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 in order to reduce disaster risk;

(e) Strengthen good governance for building climate resilience by involving both local and national governments and other relevant stakeholders, including communities and vulnerable groups, in the NAP process and by evaluating governance structures with appropriate tools;

(f) Promote the inclusion of women, including Indigenous women, in the NAP process and the recognition of their lived experience in order to strengthen the outcomes of adaptation actions;

(g) Facilitate effective adaptation action and more equitable outcomes by strengthening the capacities of developing countries to develop bankable projects and secure financial resources and by establishing appropriate governance structures for, inter alia, ensuring that monitoring, evaluation and learning is effective, inclusive and gender-responsive;

(h) Apply performance metrics to assess progress in implementing NAPs and informing adaptation-related decision-making at both the community and the national and subnational government level.

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	Six outputs: 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)	Seven outputs: 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)	No outputs	Eight outputs: 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>Four outputs:</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>Three outputs:</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>Two outputs:</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>One output:</p> <p>Call for submissions on tools and methodologies (B.2)</p>	12
Policy recommendations	<p>One output:</p> <p>Set of policy recommendations contained in the 2021 ATPR (related to A.2 and C.2)</p>	<p>One output:</p> <p>Set of policy recommendations contained in the 2022 ATPR (related to B.3 and C.2)</p>		<p>One output:</p> <p>Set of policy recommendations contained in the 2023 ATPR (related to A2, B.3 and C.2)</p>	4
Technical documents	<p>One output:</p> <p>Synthesis of submissions on the 2021 PCCB focus area (C.1.1)</p>	<p>Five outputs:</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>Eight outputs:</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>No outputs</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	One output: 3 rd Capacity-building Hub (C.3)	Two outputs: 3 rd Capacity-building Hub summary report (C.3) 4 th Capacity-building Hub (C.3)	One output: 4 th Capacity-building Hub summary report (C.3)	One output: 5 th Capacity-building Hub (C.3)	8
Outputs under the ICG (PCCB-led activities only)	Six outputs: 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)	Seven outputs: 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)	Three outputs: Meeting and summary report (A.1.1) Updated forward-looking overview of capacity-building activities (A.1.2)	Five outputs: 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)	Two outputs: Annual meeting and annual report (C.4.2)	Four outputs: 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	Two outputs: Annual meeting and annual report (C.4.2)	One output: In-person flagship event at COP 28	9
Communications and stakeholder engagement activities	One output: Annual review report	One output: Annual review report	One output: 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"> - 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; - 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; - Hosting two ICG meetings to explore the potential for coordination and collaboration in capacity-building-related activities; - 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; - 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; - 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. 	<p>Meet or exceed the baseline set in the 2022 ATPR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 42 sessions and seven thematic days at the Capacity-building Hub - Two member-led workshops under the PCCB Network - Two series of thematic dialogues for regional climate weeks - One example of evidence of a coordinated approach to developing capacity-building resources or knowledge products - 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)
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"> - A representative of the PCCB continued to serve as a member of the expert group on action and support of the WIM Executive Committee; - 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; - 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; 	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"> - It welcomed the NWP to the ICG in early 2023, thus growing the ICG to 16 members; 	Meet or exceed the baseline set in the 2022 ATPR:

Indicator	August 2022 to August 2023	Target for 2024
in implementing its workplan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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; - 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; - 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; - 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); - 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstrated interaction with all (15) ICG members - More than 70 PCCB Network members actively contributing to activities - 40 partners involved in organizing the Capacity-building Hub - 60 meeting observers at the annual PCCB meeting
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"> - 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; - 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; - 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; - 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. 	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 2023.¹

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"> - 64 submissions in response to three calls - 136 expressions of interest for the Capacity-building Hub

¹ 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.

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>August 2022 to August 2023</i>	<i>Target(s) for 2024</i>
Capacity-building Hub	<p>About 12 per cent each of submissions were made from IGOs and constituted bodies under the UNFCCC.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>	
Number and type of capacity-building-related resources disseminated through PCCB and partner communication channels, including those administered by the UNFCCC	<p>More than 80 resources were collected through PCCB activities (e.g. calls for submissions, events, PCCB Network) and disseminated via the capacity-building portal.</p> <p>More than 80 submissions were from members of the PCCB Network to the Network’s newsletter, showcasing capacity-building-related updates, publications and activities.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Meet or exceed the baseline set in the 2022 ATPR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	<p>Evidence of satisfaction, or at least 70 per cent favourable feedback (when quantified measures are available)</p>

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 4 th Capacity-building Hub and other stakeholders.	Meet or exceed the baseline set in the 2022 ATPR: 30 communication channels mobilized

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>August 2022 to August 2023</i>	<i>Target for 2024</i>
Stakeholder satisfaction with PCCB activities/outputs	<p>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 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>	Evidence of satisfaction, or at least 70 per cent favourable feedback (when quantified measures are available)

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"> - 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); - 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; - 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; 	Not applicable

Indicator	August 2022 to August 2023	Target for 2024
<p>Female to male ratio of resource persons and participants, including youth and Indigenous Peoples, involved in PCCB activities</p>	<p>- Technical guidance and mainstreaming: with support from external experts participating in the steering committee of the 4th Capacity-building 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> <p>- 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;</p> <p>- 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 ATPRs (see documents FCCC/SBI/2021/10 and FCCC/SBI/2022/14);</p> <p>- 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;</p> <p>- 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.</p> <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> <p>- Regional thematic dialogue at Africa Climate Week 2022: 60 per cent female resource persons and 50 per cent female participants;</p> <p>- 2022 Durban Forum Deep Dive webinar: 75 per cent female resource persons and 53 per cent female participants;</p> <p>- 4th Capacity-building Hub: 57 per cent resource persons identified as female, 18 per cent as youth and 6 per cent as Indigenous Peoples;</p> <p>- 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.</p> <p>For more information on gender statistics, see annex II.</p>	<p>At least 40 per cent female</p>
<p>Percentage and type of outputs (e.g. events, publications, tools) addressing cross-cutting issues</p>	<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>	<p>At least 50 per cent address cross-cutting issues</p>
<p>Stakeholder satisfaction with PCCB activities or outputs</p>	<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>	<p>Evidence of satisfaction, or at least 70 per cent favourable feedback (when quantified measures are available)</p>

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.²

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>	<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</p>
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>	<p>Feedback from stakeholders on the work of the PCCB and desk research</p>

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,³ 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

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

³ 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 bodies⁴ 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);⁵ 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

⁴ Decision 1/CP.26, para. 60.

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

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.

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 standard¹ 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).² In addition, gender-related resources were shared in the three submission synthesis reports published in the reporting period, as well as

¹ FCCC/SBI/2019/13, annex.

² https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GdC-o9l0t_k&t=396s (in Spanish).

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,³ 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.

³ 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.