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Matters relating to capacity-building

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 September 2023 and 31 August 2024. 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.

* This document was submitted to the conference services for processing after the deadline in order to include all relevant inputs.



Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
ACE	Action for Climate Empowerment
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
GCF	Green Climate Fund
ICG	informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
UN CC:Learn	One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership
WIM Executive Committee	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

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

5. This report contains information on the work undertaken by the PCCB between 1 September 2023 and 31 August 2024.
6. Chapter II below contains information on PCCB 8 and the progress of the PCCB in implementing its workplan for 2021–2024.⁵ Chapter III below presents recommendations arising from the work of the PCCB for the COP and the CMA.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

7. The SBI is invited to consider the information in this report. In particular, it may wish to consider the recommendations in chapter III below and forward them to COP 29 and CMA 6 for consideration and adoption, as appropriate.

II. Activities in the reporting period

A. Meeting

1. Election of the Co-Chairs

8. At PCCB 8, the PCCB was invited to elect its Co-Chairs in accordance with its rules of procedure. Roberta Ianna (Italy), the outgoing Co-Chair who presided over the meeting until new Co-Chairs were elected, reminded members that COP 18 adopted a goal of gender balance in bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol⁶ and that COP 25 recognized that the full, meaningful and equal participation and leadership of women in all aspects of the UNFCCC process is vital for achieving long-term climate goals.⁷
9. Abzeita Djigma (Burkina Faso) and Rohemir Ramirez-Ballagas (United States of America) were elected as Co-Chairs, effective from PCCB 8. The newly elected Co-Chairs

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.

⁶ Decision [23/CP.18](#), para. 2.

⁷ Decision [3/CP.25](#), para. 7.

made short statements, thanking PCCB members for placing trust in their leadership and thanking the outgoing Co-Chairs for their dedication to and leadership in the role.

10. A list of the members of the PCCB, including the length of their respective terms of office, is available on the UNFCCC website.⁸ Regarding gender composition, the membership of the PCCB for 2024–2025 comprises six women (including one Co-Chair) and three men, with three seats vacant (two for Eastern European States and one for Latin American and Caribbean States).

2. Proceedings

11. PCCB 8, the only meeting convened during the reporting period, was held from 10 to 12 June 2024 in conjunction with SB 60.⁹

12. In opening the meeting, Roberta Ianna welcomed the PCCB members, including the five new members elected at COP 28 and whose terms commenced at PCCB 8. She expressed appreciation to the seven departing PCCB members for their dedication and hard work during their tenure.

13. The meeting was open to Parties and admitted observer organizations. As per previous practice, constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism were invited to participate in the meeting. Other stakeholders were able to follow the progress of the meeting via live stream.

14. A total of 55 observers from government entities, United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and media participated in the meeting. Observers were given the opportunity to make interventions throughout the meeting. Furthermore, to enable the deep engagement of participants, breakout group discussions were held under different agenda items, including those relating to the draft recommendations of the PCCB for consideration at COP 29 and CMA 6, the workplan of the PCCB from 2025 onward and the outcome of the first global stocktake.

15. 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, and then considered and agreed on forthcoming activities.

16. Given that its current workplan concludes at the end of 2024, the PCCB sought the input of members and observers regarding its future work. The relevant discussions were structured around (1) identifying lessons learned from implementing the 2021–2024 workplan with a view to informing the development of the next workplan, (2) responding to the elements of the outcome of the first global stocktake relevant to capacity-building and (3) determining the focus area of the PCCB for 2025. The PCCB discussed the outcomes of the breakout group discussions and agreed on elements to be considered in all three areas of work.

17. Regarding the focus area of the PCCB for 2025, after considering options proposed at the meeting, members agreed intersessionally that the focus for the year will be on capacity-building for designing holistic investment strategies, bankable projects and stakeholder engagement to strengthen the implementation of NDCs and NAPs in developing countries. The PCCB will coordinate closely with the LEG, the SCF and other constituted bodies to integrate this focus area into its work.

18. Furthermore, the PCCB, with the input of observers, discussed recommendations for consideration at COP 29 and CMA 6 and its monitoring and evaluation efforts, including

⁸ <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/members>.

⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/pccb/pccb-meetings-and-documents#Eighth-PCCB-Meeting-10-12-June-2024> for all meeting documentation and the webcasts.

with regard to progress in gender mainstreaming and in communications and stakeholder engagement. The PCCB considered the report on the third and final review of implementation of its communications and stakeholder engagement strategies for 2021–2024,¹⁰ which highlights achievements, lessons learned and areas for improvement.

19. In addition, the PCCB updated its rules of procedure to allow members to remain in office until their successors have been elected.¹¹

20. The meeting concluded with the PCCB electing a gender focal point in line with its gender mainstreaming standard¹², adopted in 2019, and updating the membership of its four working groups and the PCCB focal points for other constituted bodies, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and UNFCCC processes, such as ACE and the enhanced Lima work programme on gender, which was necessary owing to changes in the membership of the PCCB.

B. Workplan for 2021–2024

21. 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 26.¹³

22. During the reporting period, the PCCB continued to implement its workplan for 2021–2024.

1. Monitoring and evaluation

23. COP 25 requested the PCCB to report on the progress, outcomes, impacts and effectiveness of the activities in its workplan for 2021–2024.¹⁴ In response, the PCCB developed an initial monitoring and evaluation framework, subject to review and amendment¹⁵ 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.

24. 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.

25. The secretariat continued to support the PCCB in implementing the framework, including in collecting data and information and making revisions.

2. Cross-cutting issues

26. 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 workplan,¹⁶ which it has continued to do for its current workplan. Youth is another cross-cutting issue that the PCCB regularly considers.

¹⁰ The report is contained in the annex to PCCB document PCCB/2024/7.

¹¹ The revised rules of procedure are available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/293445>.

¹² See the annex to document [FCCC/SBI/2019/13](#).

¹³ See decisions [9/CP.25](#), para. 15, and [12/CP.26](#), para. 5.

¹⁴ Decision [9/CP.25](#), para. 17.

¹⁵ A living document containing an overview of the framework is available at <http://unfccc.int/node/611245/>.

¹⁶ Decision [16/CP.22](#), para. 4(a).

27. 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.¹⁷ By implementing its gender mainstreaming standard,¹⁸ 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. In the reporting period, the PCCB prepared a submission for the final review of implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan, which took place at SBI 60. The submission outlines progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in relation to the PCCB implementing the gender action plan between 2019 and 2023.¹⁹

28. At COP 26, all constituted bodies were invited to include in their regular reports information on how ACE is implemented under their respective workstreams.²⁰ The PCCB incorporated ACE into its monitoring and evaluation framework under cross-cutting issues and includes in its regular reports information on ACE implementation under its workplan. It continues 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 with a focus on avoiding duplication of efforts, including through collaboration with bodies under and outside the Convention that engage in activities related to capacity-building

(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

29. 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 31 August 2024, the ICG comprised 24 members, representing 15 constituted bodies, operating entities and UNFCCC processes.²¹

30. 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 6 and 7, in hybrid format, on 11 December 2023 (at COP 28) and 4 June 2024 (at SB 60) respectively.

31. At ICG 6, members of the group discussed capacity-building for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including recommendations for upholding Indigenous Peoples' rights and improving the engagement of representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC process, and considered the progress in the evaluation of work under the ICG. Members shared updates on various initiatives, such as the preparation of technical guides on loss and damage by the WIM Executive Committee, work on national systems of innovation of the Technology Executive Committee and development of gender-responsive adaptation actions by the AC. Emphasis at the meeting was on enhancing

¹⁷ Decision [3/CP.25](#), para. 12.

¹⁸ See the annex to document [FCCC/SBI/2019/13](#).

¹⁹ The submission is available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "gender action plan").

²⁰ Decision [18/CP.26](#), annex, para. 6(a).

²¹ A membership list and all other ICG-related documents, including meeting documentation, are available at <https://unfccc.int/pccb-icg>.

collaboration across bodies and exploring opportunities for further coordination of work in 2024.

32. ICG 7 centred on the provision of updates by members on key upcoming activities of the bodies, entities and processes represented in the group, including the 13th Durban Forum, on capacity-building for addressing gaps and needs for accessing finance for NAPs,²² and the 6th Capacity-building Hub.²³ Members discussed enhancing the expertise and building the capacity of local experts, including those from diasporic communities, in regard to designing capacity-building projects and accessing finance for implementing them. Representatives of the AC, the Consultative Group of Experts, the GCF and the LEG, among others, shared information on ongoing initiatives aimed at strengthening relevant national capacities by providing, in particular, training, technical advice and guidance on resource mapping.

33. Under **subactivity A.1.2**, the PCCB, with the support of the secretariat, updated the comprehensive forward-looking overview of capacity-building activities of constituted bodies and operating entities and under UNFCCC processes represented in the ICG.²⁴

34. ICG 8 and 9 are expected to be held at COP 29 and SBI 62 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

35. The PCCB drafted its recommendations related to this activity for the COP and the CMA (see chap. III.A below), taking into account the activities of the constituted bodies, operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and UNFCCC processes represented on the ICG and inputs provided by observers at PCCB 8. Activity A.2 can thus be considered completed for 2024.

(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

36. All three subactivities of activity A.3 are on track. For **subactivity A.3.1**, the PCCB convened a technical session on coherence and coordination during the 5th Capacity-building Hub.

37. 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 24th and 25th meetings of the AC, held from 10 to 13 October 2023 and from 12 to 15 March 2024 respectively, where the PCCB provided information on its activities in the context of its focus areas for 2023 and 2024 respectively;²⁵

(b) The 8th annual meeting between the GCF and the constituted bodies, held on 8 December 2023, where the PCCB provided information on opportunities for collaboration and coordination with the Fund under the ICG and as part of its 2024 focus area (capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to accessing finance for NAPs);

²² See <https://unfccc.int/event/13th-durban-forum-on-capacity-building>.

²³ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/events-meetings/capacity-building-hub/6th-capacity-building-hub>.

²⁴ The latest iteration of the overview is available at <https://unfccc.int/pccb-icg>.

²⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/event/AC-24> and <https://unfccc.int/event/AC-25> respectively.

(c) The AC side event, held in conjunction with SB 60, on supporting the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience,²⁶ where the PCCB shared its lessons learned in developing, disseminating and applying technical guidance and training materials and offered to support the AC in its development of materials relating to reporting on adaptation action under the Framework;

(d) The in-session workshop under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement held in conjunction with the sixtieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice,²⁷ at which the PCCB shared information about its activities and lessons learned in implementing them.

38. As in previous years, the engagement in meetings and events of other constituted bodies and under relevant UNFCCC processes enabled the PCCB to follow relevant work of those bodies and under those processes, establish or deepen connections between work of those bodies and under those processes with its own work, and highlight synergies in all capacity-building efforts under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. The continued engagement also enabled 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, the PCCB can contribute to and be a catalyst for greater coherence and coordination across capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement through its engagement. 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.

39. 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

40. Under **subactivities B.1.1** and **B.1.2**, gathering information, the PCCB collected information for, developed, and launched at the 5th Capacity-building Hub six thematic e-booklets showcasing relevant capacity-building-related products and activities of bodies, entities and processes represented in the ICG.²⁸ The e-booklets contain a total of 172 capacity-building resources on the topics adaptation and resilience; climate action, with a focus on effective capacity-building and mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues; climate finance; mitigation; technology; and transparency.

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

41. This activity is on track. The PCCB, at PCCB 7, agreed to issue a call for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on tools and methodologies for assessing and addressing capacity gaps and needs related to accessing climate finance. The call was launched on the PCCB web page on 18 September 2023 and closed on 10 November 2023; however, owing to insufficient responses received by the deadline, the call was reissued, closing again on 4 February 2024. The PCCB compiled the submissions and published a

²⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/event/side-event-ac-supporting-the-uae-framework-for-global-climate-resilience>.

²⁷ See document [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/9](https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/pccb-informal-coordination-group/capacity-building-resource-e-booklets) for the report on the workshop.

²⁸ Available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/pccb-informal-coordination-group/capacity-building-resource-e-booklets>.

synthesis report thereon that was considered at PCCB 8.²⁹ A total of seven submissions were received, covering the matters of identifying and addressing, and selecting tools and methodologies for assessing and addressing, capacity gaps and needs related to accessing climate finance.

42. The PCCB is undertaking, intersessionally, preparatory work for a technical session on tools and methodologies for accessing climate finance to be held on the thematic day for tools and methodologies (21 November 2024) at the 6th Capacity-building Hub.

43. The introductory online course on climate change and human rights launched in 2021 by the PCCB and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 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 covering human rights challenges and opportunities. As at August 2024, over 30,000 participants from 192 countries had registered for the course and 8,841 certificates had been issued.

(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**

44. **Subactivity B.3.1**, collating, reviewing and sharing information, is on track. As per the 2021–2024 workplan, the PCCB continued to disseminate the findings of the technical paper “Enhancing the ownership of developing countries of building and maintaining capacity for climate action”³⁰ and integrate them into its work. It also held an event on fostering country ownership through South–South capacity-building³¹ at the 5th Capacity-building Hub.

45. Regarding **subactivity B.3.2**, the PCCB drafted its recommendations for the COP and the CMA (see chap. III.B below) on the basis of the findings of the above-mentioned technical paper and the outcome of the technical session held thereon at the 5th Capacity-building Hub. The subactivity can thus be considered completed.

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**

46. Under **subactivity C.1.1**, the collection and dissemination of information was implemented as per the workplan. A call for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on the 2024 PCCB focus area was issued on 9 February 2024. A total of five submissions were received by the deadline of 31 March 2024. The synthesis report was published on 30 May 2024.³² It includes information on observed capacity gaps and needs in relation to accessing climate finance for national adaptation plans, and identified requirements for building and maintaining capacity for translating NAPs into finance investment strategies, plans and projects in the longer term, as well as relevant case studies.

47. With regard to the deliverable 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

²⁹ PCCB document PCCB/2024/3.

³⁰ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/631135>.

³¹ See <https://unfccc.int/event/fostering-country-ownership-through-south-south-capacity-building>.

³² PCCB document PCCB/2024/5.

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 3,656 members as at 31 August 2024. More than 50 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 newsletter, which is distributed to Network members (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, up to 50 communication channels of partners were utilized (around 80 per cent owned by PCCB Network members), including newsletters published by entities and under UNFCCC processes (e.g. the regional collaboration centres, the UNFCCC gender team and the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change), 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.³³

48. Under **subactivity C.1.2**, the PCCB convened the 2023 Durban Forum Deep Dive webinar on synergy and alignment between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in NAPs on 7 November 2023.³⁴

49. The PCCB was invited by the secretariat to give the scene-setting presentation at the 13th Durban Forum. At PCCB 8, the PCCB 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 2024 Durban Forum Deep Dive webinar, held on 8 October 2024, which will address some of the topics and outcomes of the 13th Durban Forum in detail, making use of, inter alia, the synthesis of submissions on the 2024 PCCB focus area (see subactivity C.1.1) and expertise available within the PCCB Network. The PCCB plans to hold a focus area day highlighting its 2024 focus area during the 6th Capacity-building Hub.

50. With regard to **subactivity C.1.3**, the PCCB continued to regularly use the capacity-building portal for disseminating resources.

(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 Committee 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

51. 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 8, 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 13th Durban Forum (subactivity C.2.3). Activity C.2 can thus be considered completed.

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

52. The 5th Capacity-building Hub was held from 3 to 10 December 2023 at COP 28 (**subactivity C.3.1**). Prior to the event (on 21 August 2023), the PCCB launched an open call for expressions of interest in organizing sessions for the Hub. Almost 300 proposals were received by the end of the submission period (23 September 2023) and 131 organizations

³³ Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/negotiations/capacity-building-documents/pccb-communications-and-stakeholder-engagement-strategies>.

³⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/event/2023-durban-forum-deep-dive-pccb-follow-up-webinar-to-the-12th-durban-forum-on-capacity-building>.

were selected to participate. These organizations held 61 sessions over seven thematic days, which attracted 6,000 visitors, in person or virtual, to the Hub. A comprehensive summary report capturing detailed information and statistics on the 5th Capacity-building Hub, as well as key outcomes, was published in February 2024.³⁵

53. As regards the 6th Capacity-building Hub, the PCCB, at PCCB 8, 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 1 August and 1 September 2024. 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. Experts on gender, youth, Indigenous Peoples, human rights, ACE and interactive modalities were invited.

54. Further work linked to this activity expected in 2024 includes organizing two technical sessions on tools and methodologies for assessing and addressing capacity gaps and needs related to accessing climate finance (see activity B.2); organizing the focus area day for 2024 (see subactivity C.1.2) and a preview event for the 2025 PCCB focus area, which are to be held at the 6th Capacity-building Hub; and, under **subactivity C.3.2**, preparing the summary report on the 6th Capacity-building Hub, which will include lessons learned and recommendations for future Hubs.

(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

55. 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 2023 regional climate weeks. Four dialogues were held between September and November 2023, one at each of the climate weeks for Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa, and Asia and the Pacific.³⁶

56. The PCCB Network (**subactivity C.4.2**) had 412 members from 101 countries as at 31 August 2024, growing by more than 10 per cent since the previous reporting period. The Network plays an instrumental role in the work of the PCCB, particularly with regard to this activity. 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 hosted 11 member-led events and released one Capacity-building Stories podcast episode (related to subactivity C.4.1).

57. The PCCB worked closely with members of the PCCB Network on the regional thematic dialogues held at the 2023 regional climate weeks. More than half of the sessions of the 5th 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 6th Capacity-building Hub.

III. Recommendations

58. The PCCB is to provide recommendations under all three of its priority areas. According to its workplan for 2021–2024, the PCCB is to provide recommendations for consideration by the COP and/or the CMA, as appropriate, under (sub)activities A.2, B.3.2 and C.2. The recommendations for the reporting period are provided in this chapter.

³⁵ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/636876>.

³⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/pccb/regional-activities> (under 2023 activities).

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

59. 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, particularly by facilitating the PCCB Network and the ICG in performing their functions and by convening the technical session on coherence and coordination that took place at the 5th Capacity-building Hub. On the basis of the findings from those activities, the PCCB recommends that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties to:

- (a) Strengthen the mapping of capacity-building activities at the national, subnational and local level to facilitate the effective coordination of capacity-building efforts and avoid duplication thereof;
- (b) Facilitate the establishment or strengthening of national institutional arrangements related to climate change, including climate change coordination bodies and unified capacity-building portals, as well as the forging of linkages among them, to enable capacity-building efforts for climate action to be effectively coordinated;
- (c) Develop or enhance legal frameworks for data collection, sharing, reporting and archiving in order to promote those activities as well as the coordination of those activities among governments and non-government stakeholders, taking into account data protection laws under the purview of national government bodies;
- (d) Facilitate the provision of adequate resources for coordination efforts aimed at improving the coherence of capacity-building at the national and subnational level;
- (e) Strengthen the monitoring of climate action to ensure that capacity-building interventions can be targeted effectively and to avoid duplication of capacity-building efforts;
- (f) Identify capacity gaps and capacity-building needs in their biennial transparency reports;
- (g) Adjust and contextualize key performance indicators for monitoring the progress, effectiveness and impact of capacity-building efforts;
- (h) Create opportunities for information exchange among capacity-building providers, including by holding coordination meetings under the purview of national government bodies and making use of collaborative platforms;
- (i) Augment the monitoring of capacity-building efforts at the national, subnational and local level by collecting data on capacity-building activities, developing or strengthening legal and regulatory frameworks relating to data collection, and establishing a centralized databank to avoid duplication of data, while respecting applicable data protection laws and regulations;
- (j) Establish national focal points to enhance institutional coordination of capacity-building efforts;
- (k) Promote cooperation between academia, research institutions, the private sector (in particular micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and the informal sector), diasporic communities, civil society organizations and public authorities, including subnational and local authorities and traditional leaders, to enhance coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts.

B. Enhancing developing country ownership of building and maintaining capacity

60. Under priority area B, activity B.3, of its workplan, the PCCB continued to disseminate the findings of the technical paper “Enhancing the ownership of developing countries of building and maintaining capacity for climate action”. In the reporting period, the PCCB held a technical session at the 5th Capacity-building Hub to discuss findings of the paper and potential follow-up work. On the basis of this work, the PCCB recommends that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties to:

(a) Promote capacity-building 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 overall domestic needs for capacity-building to implement the country's climate policies, strategies and plans as well as to developing strategies to address such needs;

(b) 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 representatives of academia, civil society, Indigenous Peoples, traditional leaders, youth, women, persons with disabilities and the private sector, including informal sectors and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, when undertaking capacity-building needs assessments and when designing, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating capacity-building interventions on the basis of identified needs;

(c) Disseminate information highlighting the co-benefits of capacity-building for climate action, including financial benefits arising from increased resilience, cost savings resulting from applying resource-efficient approaches to implementing policies and programmes, and income generation achieved by raising revenue from participation in international carbon markets;

(d) 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;

(e) Strengthen international, regional and domestic knowledge networks, platforms, communities of practice, peer-to-peer support and train-the-trainers programmes, particularly by facilitating regular informal meetings; ensuring availability of adequate resources; and 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;

(f) Build on local capacity, including the capacity of communities of diaspora, and on Indigenous Peoples' knowledge in relation to developing capacity to lower greenhouse gas emissions and boost climate resilience, and develop 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, in order to make access to expertise easier;

(g) Develop incentive schemes and mechanisms to maintain capacity in developing countries, in particular in the least developed countries and small island developing States, including by improving working conditions for domestic and diasporic experts;

(h) Promote efforts to make climate finance available for stand-alone capacity-building programmes at the national, subnational and local level, and acknowledge both the importance of such funding to be accessible by both Parties and non-Party stakeholders and the need for ensuring a balance in funding between non-Party stakeholders from developed and developing countries;

(i) Increase coordination among capacity-building providers from developed and 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;

(j) Provide dedicated, 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-, subnational- and local-level arrangements that support the work of the PCCB, and ensure that PCCB policy recommendations and knowledge products 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

61. 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. 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 by creating a space for peer-to-peer learning and knowledge-sharing among capacity-building practitioners and 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 efforts;
- (c) Strengthen and promote the involvement of universities and other institutions of higher education, high schools and primary schools in sharing learning practices and raising awareness of climate change capacity-building;
- (d) Promote use of innovative modalities for exchanging knowledge, including participatory methods, such as role play, simulation and pitch sessions, and digital platforms such as the capacity-building portal;
- (e) Build capacity through bottom-up approaches that focus on inclusive stakeholder engagement at the local level;
- (f) Submit information on new or updated capacity-building resources, including e-learning and training opportunities, good practices, tools, handbooks and case studies, to the capacity-building portal on a regular basis, thus building on the contributions of governments, practitioners, researchers and other capacity-building stakeholders and promoting the portal as a comprehensive and respected source of resources;
- (g) Support the continuous enhancement of the capacity-building portal by regularly submitting information on joint capacity-building activities implemented by the secretariat in coordination with the regional collaboration centres;
- (h) Continue participating in existing and explore new global capacity-building forums, such as the Durban Forum, the Capacity-building Hub and workshops aimed at facilitating the sharing of knowledge and good practices for NDC preparation and implementation,³⁷ using them to strengthen collaboration and networking in order to diversify and enrich capacity-building and enable the transfer of information and knowledge, and encouraging the provision of space for the Capacity-building Hub at each COP to maintain momentum in this regard;
- (i) Continue to promote the role of networks such as the PCCB Network in building collective capacity and improving coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts through the sharing – within and between such networks – of good practices, experience and lessons learned;
- (j) 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 workshops aimed at facilitating the sharing of knowledge and good practices for NDC preparation and implementation, to the UNFCCC capacity-building group on LinkedIn.

D. Potential areas of collaborative work

62. 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:

³⁷ See decision [1/CMA.5](#), para. 117.

(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 arising from the collaborative work of ICG members when undertaking their own capacity-building-related efforts, as appropriate;

(b) Consider the forward-looking overview of capacity-building activities of constituted bodies and operating entities and under UNFCCC 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 capacity-building needs of developing countries by relevant constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and under relevant UNFCCC processes;

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

(i) Continue the collaborative work with the members of the ICG in identifying capacity gaps and capacity-building needs and ways and means to address them;

(ii) Strengthen the link between the members of the ICG and the PCCB Network with a view to facilitating their collaboration on capacity-building activities;

(iii) Contribute to the work of the AC, in particular the development of its rolling workplan for 2025–2027 and of technical guidance and training materials to support implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience;³⁸

(iv) Continue to work with the GCF and the Global Environment Facility on their capacity-building activities;

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

(vi) Contribute to the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme by promoting the key role of capacity-building in addressing capacity gaps and needs and supporting the implementation of relevant capacity-building activities under the programme in all economic dimensions, including those activities aimed at the workforce;

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

(viii) Continue to contribute to the capacity-building activities of the LEG, in particular those aimed at enhancing the capacity of developing countries to formulate and implement NAPs;

(ix) Contribute to various activities of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform stipulated in its workplan, including its annual training workshop series;

(x) Continue to seek guidance from the Facilitative Working Group on mainstreaming Indigenous Peoples' knowledge in its work;

(e) Take note that the 2025 PCCB focus area of capacity-building for designing holistic investment strategies, bankable projects and stakeholder engagement to strengthen the implementation of NDCs and NAPs in developing countries has been selected and will be implemented in close coordination and collaboration with the LEG, the SCF and other constituted bodies.

³⁸ See decision [2/CMA.5](#), para. 44.

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

63. COP 21 decided that the inputs to the PCCB include the reports on the Durban Forum.³⁹ At PCCB 8, the PCCB agreed to consider the outcomes of the 13th Durban Forum intersessionally in preparing its annual technical progress report.

64. Drawing on the work under the Durban Forum, the PCCB recommends that the COP and the CMA invite Parties to consider the report prepared by the secretariat on the 13th Durban Forum.⁴⁰

65. Recalling the key messages emerging from the discussions at the 13th Durban Forum, the theme of which was capacity-building for addressing gaps and needs for accessing finance for NAPs, 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) Build their capacity to scale up successful programmes, enhance data management infrastructure and create a compendium of best practices relating to green investment, as well as raise awareness thereof among stakeholders;

(b) Develop strategies aimed at enabling micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, the informal sector, traditional leaders, women and youth to participate in the process to formulate and implement NAPs as well as training programmes targeting those and other stakeholders on various aspects of the NAP process;

(c) Strengthen their partnerships with global, regional and national governments, capitalizing on local knowledge, networks and administrative infrastructure, in order to assist developing countries in developing bankable projects for NAP implementation;

(d) Promote ongoing efforts related to securing funding and technical assistance for implementing NAPs, and highlight the value of building resilience to climate change for encouraging the prioritization of adaptation-related investments;

(e) Conduct thematic dialogues to promote enablers of and remove barriers to South–South cooperation on technologies for adaptation;

(f) Enhance the capacity of developing countries to interpret adaptation-related data, assign responsibilities with regard to the collection of those data and facilitate collaboration among ministries and stakeholders in data management;

(g) Promote the development of national adaptation investment plans addressing the mobilization of private sector finance, the integration of climate priorities into national development planning cycles and the monitoring of climate diagnostic indicators;

(h) Consider using innovative financial instruments such as debt-for-nature swaps to improve access to climate finance and promote the importance of building institutional capacity to effectively implement such instruments;

(i) Conduct a mapping of donors and stakeholders involved in implementing NAPs, assess technical expertise available for assisting developing countries in implementing NAPs and develop clear indicators for monitoring the transition from NAP formulation to implementation.

³⁹ Decision [1/CP.21](#), para. 79.

⁴⁰ [FCCC/SBI/2024/14](#).