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## **Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

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Item 12(a) and (b) of the provisional agenda

**Matters relating to capacity-building**

**Capacity-building under the Convention**

**Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol**

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

**Compilation and synthesis report by the secretariat**

### *Summary*

This report was prepared to inform discussions to take place at the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building and the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building. It compiles and synthesizes information on capacity-building contained in reports of relevant bodies under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the Adaptation Fund Board published in 2019.

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## Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
BUR	biennial update report
CBIT	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency
CDM	clean development mechanism
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DNA	designated national authority
DTU	Technical University of Denmark
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	greenhouse gas
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDC	least developed country
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NC	national communication
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NDE	national designated entity
NIE	national implementing entity
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
RCC	regional collaboration centre
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TNA	technology needs assessment
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

## I. Introduction

### A. Mandate

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

### B. Scope of the report

4. This report synthesizes information relevant to capacity-building contained in the following reports published in 2019:
  - (a) Report of the AC;<sup>4</sup>
  - (b) Report of the CGE;<sup>5</sup>
  - (c) Reports on the 35<sup>th</sup> and 36<sup>th</sup> meetings of the LEG;<sup>6</sup>
  - (d) Annual technical progress report of the PCCB;<sup>7</sup>
  - (e) Report of the SCF;<sup>8</sup>
  - (f) Joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2019;<sup>9</sup>
  - (g) Report of the WIM Executive Committee;<sup>10</sup>
  - (h) Annual report of the CDM Executive Board to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;<sup>11</sup>
  - (i) Report of the GCF to the COP;<sup>12</sup>
  - (j) Report of the GEF to the COP;<sup>13</sup>
  - (k) Report of the Adaptation Fund Board.<sup>14</sup>
5. For the first time, the compilation and synthesis report includes a subchapter on capacity-building elements in the work of the FWG of the LCIPP, a constituted body

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<sup>1</sup> Decisions 2/CP.17, para. 146, and 1/CP.18, para. 78.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, para. 79.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 3/CMA.2, para. 6.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SB/2019/3.

<sup>5</sup> FCCC/SBI/2019/19.

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/2019/5 and FCCC/SBI/2019/16.

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/SBI/2019/13.

<sup>8</sup> FCCC/CP/2019/10–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/3.

<sup>9</sup> FCCC/SB/2019/4.

<sup>10</sup> FCCC/SB/2019/5 and Add.1.

<sup>11</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/3.

<sup>12</sup> FCCC/CP/2019/3 and Add.1 and Corr.1.

<sup>13</sup> FCCC/CP/2019/5 and Add.1.

<sup>14</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/4–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/2 and Add.1.

established at COP 24. The information was drawn from the body's website and the report on its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting.<sup>15</sup>

6. A compilation of information on specific capacity-building activities undertaken by bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol is provided in the addendum.<sup>16</sup>

7. Information available to the secretariat on capacity-building activities undertaken by the bodies in 2019 after the publication of the reports referred to in paragraph 4 above was also taken into account in preparing this report to ensure that it was up to date.

## II. Key findings and emerging trends

8. As in previous years, bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol undertook various capacity-building activities in 2019 and continued to collaborate in areas of work in which they were able to identify potential for synergy.

9. The total number of capacity-building activities reported decreased from 132 in 2018 to 114 in 2019 (see the table below for the number of activities in both years by body). As for 2018, the category with the most activities (48) reported in 2019 is events, technical meetings and forums, followed by web-based seminars, tools and courses (20), technical assistance and support (19) and training and workshops (16); 11 activities fall under the category of tools and handbooks.

**Number of reported capacity-building activities undertaken by constituted bodies in 2018 and 2019**

<i>Constituted body</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
AC	9	8
CDM Executive Board	26	31
CGE	16	15
CTCN	46	27
FWG	0	7
LEG	17	4
PCCB	7	8
SCF	2	1
TEC	7	5
WIM Executive Committee	2	8

10. The category of events, technical meetings and forums includes many activities that are organized on a regular basis by the constituted bodies, such as the NAP Expo, Adaptation Forum, SCF Forum, Global DNA Forum and Capacity-building Hub. In 2019, nearly all bodies organized training or technical workshops on various climate-related topics, including workshops held at SB 50, COP 25 and the UNFCCC regional climate weeks. Technical assistance and support was provided, for example, by the CTCN in response to requests submitted by developing countries via their national focal points or NDEs. Web-based activities in 2019 included the webinars and e-learning courses offered by the CGE and the CTCN, and the web-based portals hosted or supported by the constituted bodies such as the PCCB Facebook page, NAP Central (developed under the guidance of the LEG) and the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer (maintained by the WIM Executive Committee). Tools and handbooks included a toolkit for a gender-responsive NAP process prepared by the AC, and

<sup>15</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2019/4.

<sup>16</sup> FCCC/SBI/2020/2/Add.1. Weblinks to publications referred to in this document can also be found in the addendum.

a technical handbook for developing country Parties on preparing for implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement developed by the CGE.

11. Many features of the capacity-building activities reported in 2019 were in line with the findings captured in the previous compilation and synthesis report.<sup>17</sup> These include the incremental approach applied by many bodies, whereby their activities build on their previous work in the context of ongoing mandates, and the collaboration among the bodies and with external stakeholders, including United Nations organizations, other intergovernmental organizations and initiatives, research institutions and academia, and civil society.

12. Several bodies actively promoted private sector participation in their activities, such as in the 2019 SCF Forum and the 2<sup>nd</sup> PCCB Capacity-building Hub. The AC and the CTCN in particular undertook a range of activities dedicated to private sector engagement in 2019: the AC, inter alia, held a technical expert meeting on adaptation finance with private sector participation, and prepared a technical paper resulting from it, as well as an outreach product on making the business case for adaptation; the CTCN, inter alia, conducted activities focused on enhancing private sector participation in clean energy technology partnerships and on implementing private sector innovation programmes as part of its private sector engagement strategy.

13. As in the past, the bodies addressed various topics in their capacity-building activities in response to their mandates, and the activities continued to be aligned with the priority areas for capacity-building outlined in the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7. In addition, other key topics were addressed by many bodies, such as climate finance access and readiness, and NDC implementation. As regards consideration of cross-cutting issues, such as gender responsiveness, human rights and indigenous peoples' knowledge, the increasing trend continued, with several bodies, including the most recently established FWG, addressing one or more such issues in their capacity-building activities in 2019.

14. Since the publication of the previous compilation and synthesis report in April 2019, the PCCB has undertaken an analysis of coherence and coordination gaps and needs in capacity-building activities under the Convention, including by means of a survey that was circulated to constituted bodies and other stakeholders. The outcomes of the analysis were captured in a technical paper and discussed with other constituted bodies at the second of two constituted body round tables organized by the PCCB in 2019. The outcomes of the analysis, including specific action points, and of the consultations with the other bodies will lead to follow-up and implementation work in 2020 with the aim of enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention.

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

#### **A. Adaptation Committee**

15. In 2019, the AC continued to provide technical support and guidance to Parties, mainly on adaptation action and means of implementation (finance, technology and capacity-building), two areas of its work. The main focus of its work was providing support and guidance on NAPs in close collaboration with the LEG and with support from the AC NAP task force.

16. As mandated, the AC led the technical examination process on adaptation, which focused in 2019 on adaptation finance, including the private sector. Together with the GCF, the Stockholm Environment Institute, UNEP DTU Partnership and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, through the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, the AC led the 2019 technical expert meeting, which included exploring

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<sup>17</sup> FCCC/SBI/2019/2 and Add.1.

ways of scaling up adaptation finance. One mandated output of the technical examination process on adaptation was a technical paper.

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

18. Building on its previous work on enhancing private sector engagement in adaptation, the AC hosted the 2019 Adaptation Forum, on “Engagement of the private sector in adaptation planning processes, including NAPs: challenges and opportunities”, in April 2019. Findings from the Forum were summarized in an outreach product on making the business case for adaptation.

19. In addition, the AC launched the *Toolkit for a gender-responsive process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs): Supplement to the UNFCCC Technical Guidelines for the NAP Process* at COP 25, which was elaborated jointly by the AC, the LEG and the NAP Global Network.

20. Furthermore, the AC issued a short overview publication explaining various approaches to long-term adaptation planning, ranging from ecosystem-based adaptation and community-based adaptation approaches to risk-based approaches, that countries can use individually or in combination.

21. The flagship publication of the AC in 2019 was an overview report on 25 years of adaptation under the UNFCCC, aimed at improving understanding of adaptation-related developments in the UNFCCC process, the various relevant UNFCCC institutions and how they fit into the broader history of adaptation being addressed by the international community.

## **B. Consultative Group of Experts**

22. In 2019, the CGE continued to enhance the capacity of non-Annex I Parties to prepare NCs and BURs, and of experts nominated to the UNFCCC roster of experts to conduct technical analysis of BURs.

23. Under its mandate, the CGE trained 106 experts from 91 non-Annex I Parties at three regional hands-on training workshops for Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The workshops focused on enhancing the technical capacity of national experts from developing country Parties involved in the preparation of NCs, BURs and national GHG inventories to institutionalize data management in their national institutional arrangements. A secondary objective of the workshops was to promote peer learning through exchange of experience and lessons learned, group role play, and exploration of specific data management techniques and tools.

24. The CGE conducted a range of web-based capacity-building activities. Its e-learning course for national experts on the preparation of NCs is ongoing, with 252 participants registered as at February 2020. It organized three webinars, which attracted a total of 80 participants, aimed at providing an overview of the existing measurement, reporting and verification arrangements under the Convention and the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, and an introduction to key types and sources of data for national GHG inventories, in preparation for the workshops referred to in paragraph 23 above. Finally, it offered two rounds of online training for teams of technical experts aimed at establishing or expanding their expertise on the technical analysis of BURs.

25. The CGE developed the *Technical handbook for developing country Parties on preparing for implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement* and a toolbox to support developing countries in enhancing their institutional arrangements for implementing the existing measurement, reporting and verification arrangements under the Convention and preparing for the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.

26. In conjunction with UNFCCC sessions, the CGE organized two side events and two pilot informal forums. The side events helped to enhance developing country representatives’

understanding of challenges and lessons learned in preparing NCs and BURs and how countries are using those reports as the basis for preparing for the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework. The pilot informal forums were targeted at key actors and other stakeholders in the area of measurement, reporting and verification, and transparency of climate action and support and provided participants with the opportunity to increase their awareness of the importance of institutionalizing GHG data management, to exchange best practices, practical experience and lessons learned in institutionalizing GHG data management, and to improve their understanding of relevant constraints and challenges and the need for further capacity-building efforts. The second pilot informal forum was held at COP 25 as part of Transparency Day at the 2<sup>nd</sup> PCCB Capacity-building Hub.

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

27. In 2019, the WIM Executive Committee held a range of events, workshops and dialogues to help raise relevant awareness and build the capacity of countries to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts. At SB 50 it held an expert dialogue jointly with the TEC on technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in coastal zones, which facilitated development of a policy brief on the subject.

28. In addition, the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management was launched, which seeks to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change through enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to comprehensive risk management approaches. In October 2019, it held a stakeholder engagement workshop on strengthening capacity for observation and risk assessment in the context of loss and damage associated with climate change, organized in collaboration with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and the World Meteorological Organization. The workshop was attended by 30 experts from different regions from the public and private sector, United Nations entities, regional organizations, academia and non-governmental organizations and facilitated broader cooperation among these and other stakeholders, such as the LEG, in relation to observation and risk assessment.

29. Furthermore, the WIM Executive Committee finalized its *Compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches*, which provides an overview of approaches to risk assessment, risk reduction, financial risk transfer and risk retention, transformational approaches and enabling environments for those approaches.

30. At COP 25 the WIM Executive Committee participated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> PCCB Capacity-building Hub and led an interactive capacity-building workshop as well as a half-day thematic session on loss and damage that provided an overview of the capacity-building needs identified by the WIM Executive Committee, the PCCB and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the course of their work. In addition, its task force on displacement held a side event to increase awareness and understanding of the issue of displacement and displacement risk related to the adverse effects of climate change, and to take stock of relevant approaches and tools as well as policy development at the global, regional and national level.

31. The task force on displacement, which was operationalized in 2017, launched its second phase of implementation in 2019 with a view to continuing to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change through enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation.

32. Finally, the WIM Executive Committee continued to maintain the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer, an open repository for information on insurance and risk transfer, including relevant case studies, and institutions, as well as tutorials, which encompasses an interactive online platform called RISK TALK to connect information and solution seekers with the global community of experts.

## **D. Least Developed Countries Expert Group**

33. In its reporting period, the LEG continued to provide support to the LDCs and the SBI in relation to the formulation and implementation of NAPs. In collaboration with other actors, including United Nations agencies and the GCF, the LEG organized the 2019 NAP Expo, held in conjunction with Korea Global Adaptation Week in April 2019. This sixth NAP Expo since 2013 brought together over 400 participants and provided a forum for different countries, organizations and other actors to learn from each other and exchange information.

34. The LEG organized training to assist the LDCs in developing a workable plan for rolling out their NAP process given their needs and gaps in relation to various aspects, including individual and institutional capacity. A total of 70 participants from 18 LDCs were trained, including government officials and representatives of other agencies involved in formulating and implementing NAPs.

35. Those 18 LDCs continue to be supported through Open NAPs, a hub managed by the LEG to provide technical guidance and support to countries in order to advance their formulation and implementation of NAPs. Open NAPs not only provides a quick and practical overview of how the process to formulate and implement NAPs can be rolled out at the national level, but also contributed to the bottom-up evolution and development of the integrative framework for NAPs and the Sustainable Development Goals.

36. Finally, the LEG continued to maintain NAP Central as the main platform for NAP-relevant information and resources. As at February 2020, the hub contained 17 NAPs from developing countries and 22 supplements to the NAP technical guidelines, guiding countries in the process of formulating and implementing NAPs.

## **E. Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group**

37. Recognizing the need to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, COP 21 established the LCIPP to support the exchange of experience and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner.

38. The FWG was established as a constituted body at COP 24 with the objective of further operationalizing the LCIPP and facilitating implementation of its three functions related to knowledge, capacity for engagement, and climate change policy and action.

39. In 2019, the FWG developed an initial two-year workplan for implementing the functions of the LCIPP, which comprises three initial activities focused on capacity-building for engagement. It organized a number of informal dialogues between representatives of constituted bodies on the three functions of the LCIPP, designed to enhance coherence of work under the LCIPP and build the capacity of constituted bodies seeking to engage local communities and indigenous peoples in their work.

40. It also organized a partnership-building dialogue, held in June 2019, on LCIPP-related work outside the Convention, aimed at enhancing the engagement of local communities and indigenous peoples in climate change related processes that affect their lives. The dialogue facilitated exchange of experience and highlighted potential opportunities to weave the knowledge, practices and positive values of indigenous peoples and local communities into the global effort to address climate change in a holistic and integrated way.

41. Finally, the FWG, together with the AC, the LEG and the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, held a thematic event at COP 25 to promote exchanging experience and enhancing integration of indigenous and local knowledge as well as positive values into climate adaptation action.



## **F. Paris Committee on Capacity-building**

42. During its reporting period, the PCCB undertook a number of capacity-building activities in line with its mandates. Most prominently, and building on the outcomes of the 1<sup>st</sup> Hub, held at COP 24, the PCCB hosted the 2<sup>nd</sup> Capacity-building Hub at COP 25, where a rich diversity of voices, experience and topics relevant to the work of the PCCB on climate-related capacity-building was represented. Over seven thematic days, the PCCB hosted over 60 events with the involvement of more than 260 experts and 210 institutions, including other constituted bodies. There were over 1,200 on-site participants in the Hub, and it reached an even wider audience online.

43. The PCCB organized two Capacity-building Knowledge-to-Action Days, which took place during the Latin America and Caribbean, and Asia-Pacific Climate Weeks. These full-day workshops were aimed at encouraging regional dialogue and strengthening the engagement of universities and research institutions in building capacity for preparing and implementing NAPs and NDCs and for raising the ambition of climate action. Another workshop will take place during Africa Climate Week in 2020.

44. Building on a joint side event held at COP 24, the PCCB organized, jointly with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and in conjunction with SBI 50, a technical workshop on building capacity for integrating human rights into climate action, in line with its mandate to consider cross-cutting issues in its work. The aim of the workshop was to increase participants' awareness of the interlinkages between human rights and climate change and of relevant capacity-building gaps and needs. The focus was on just transition, indigenous peoples' rights and integrating human rights into NDCs. The cross-cutting issue of gender was also addressed. Findings from the workshop are contributing to the development of a relevant online training tool to be launched in 2020.

45. The PCCB collaborated with the SCF to strengthen capacity related to climate finance for cities. At the invitation of the SCF, the PCCB provided detailed technical input and guidance to the SCF regarding the content and organization of two capacity-building sessions at the 2019 SCF Forum and supported the sessions directly through moderation and facilitation.

46. In addition, the PCCB formed a new partnership with the Adaptation Fund Board secretariat and the CTCN to raise awareness of available readiness and capacity-building support for adaptation. At COP 25 the partnership launched a bulletin that provides information on the readiness and capacity-building support available to developing countries for accessing adaptation finance under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. The partnership hosted one side event at SBI 50 and one at COP 25.

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

48. Finally, the PCCB continued to step up its work on coherence and coordination of capacity-building, with a focus on enhancing the coherence and coordination of the capacity-building work of the constituted bodies: it organized two round tables with the constituted bodies to seek their views and enable exchange of experience to facilitate identification and use of synergies; and prepared a technical paper that provides relevant recommendations and possible solutions, which will be addressed by the PCCB in 2020.

## **G. Standing Committee on Finance**

49. Among its mandated functions, the SCF addresses capacity-building issues mainly in the context of the SCF Forum, which annually convenes a wide range of stakeholders to discuss topics related to climate finance and to promote linkages and coherence in the mobilization and delivery of climate finance.

50. The two-day 2019 SCF Forum, on the topic "Climate finance and sustainable cities", was hosted by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in

September 2019 and was attended by around 130 participants, representing national and municipal governments, civil society, academia, think tanks, multilateral and bilateral finance institutions, and international commercial banks.

51. At the Forum, participants identified challenges faced at the city level in accessing and attracting climate finance, and exchanged good practices and lessons learned in financing sustainable cities and integrating climate considerations into cities' broader domestic infrastructure, development and urban planning processes. In addition, they explored the role of climate finance in facilitating the development of inclusive, participatory, gender-responsive and youth-oriented cities. The Forum provided space for discussion among climate finance actors at the city level on how lack of capacity and of related technical support is affecting the mobilization of and access to climate finance at the city level for building sustainable cities, and on possible solutions.

## **H. Technology Executive Committee and Climate Technology Centre and Network**

### **1. Joint activities**

52. The TEC and the CTCN continued their close collaboration in 2019 on implementing the technology framework. They jointly organized two regional technical expert meetings on mitigation, which were held during the Latin America and Caribbean Climate Week and the Asia-Pacific Climate Week. The meetings were aimed at raising awareness at the regional level of policy and technology options for climate change mitigation in the agrifood sector through smart energy and water solutions, and enhancing understanding of success factors and the roles of different stakeholders in the process of optimizing water and energy use in the agrifood sector in the two regional contexts.

### **2. Technology Executive Committee**

53. The TEC and the WIM Executive Committee jointly held an expert dialogue on technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in coastal zones at SB 50. The dialogue convened leading experts, practitioners and policymakers to discuss and share information on technologies for coastal zone risk assessment, risk retention, and recovery and rehabilitation, and helped to enhance their understanding and awareness of available technologies in the context of comprehensive risk management for coastal zones. Findings from the dialogue will be drawn on in preparing a relevant joint policy brief and recommendations for COP 26.

54. The TEC continued its work on the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies, and held a dialogue at SB 50 to gather stakeholders' perspectives on and enhance participants' understanding of elements and features of endogenous capacities and technologies, and to exchange views and discuss enabling environments and measures that could facilitate countries in building these capacities.

55. Furthermore, the TEC prepared a paper on experience, lessons learned and good practices in conducting TNAs and implementing their results, which, among other things, identifies key factors for successful implementation of TNAs and discusses ways and means of improving the TNA process with a view to assisting Parties in creating or enhancing the conditions for implementation success after the TNA, including by means of capacity-building.

### **3. Climate Technology Centre and Network**

56. In 2019, the CTCN conducted 27 capacity-building activities at the global, regional and national level. At the global level, the CTCN Secondment Programme welcomed its tenth participant in 2019, continuing to provide early- and mid-career professionals from Network organizations with the opportunity to contribute to the strategic and operational work of the CTCN while enhancing their understanding of climate technology implementation and knowledge transfer.

57. In collaboration with Network members and other partners, the CTCN delivered five webinars, reaching 357 participants from different stakeholder groups, on a range of topics, including women's engagement in the energy sector, trading environmentally sound technologies in developing countries, innovation for transforming the power sector, financing green climate solutions, and carbon capture and storage.

58. The CTCN held two parallel sessions at the 2019 NAP Expo to enhance participants' knowledge of climate technologies for reducing coastal vulnerability and support for planning and implementing adaptation, and to increase their awareness and understanding of how the CTCN can help countries to accelerate the development and implementation of their NAPs.

59. At the regional level, the CTCN organized regional NDE forums, attended by more than 80 NDEs, on the margins of the Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America and Caribbean Climate Weeks. The forums contributed to building the capacity of NDEs through the sharing of national and regional experience and best practices from CTCN technical assistance in the regions. In November 2019, the CTCN organized a climate technology matchmaking event to engage NDEs from Asia-Pacific countries in more than 70 face-to-face meetings with clean energy technology suppliers and service providers, enabling the sharing of challenges, good practices and successful case studies in relation to implementing clean energy technologies.

60. The CTCN organized a regional 'deep dive' workshop on accelerating clean energy transformation in partnership with the private sector, which took place at the 2019 Asia Clean Energy Forum. Attended by around 100 energy sector professionals, the aim of the workshop was to enhance private sector participation in clean energy technology partnerships. Other workshops held in different regions focused on building capacity and raising awareness on issues related to implementing TNAs, involving the private sector in climate action, strengthening relations between NDEs and other climate technology focal points and the private sector, and the CTCN model of work and technical assistance.

61. These global and regional capacity-building activities were complemented by CTCN activities at the national level, including its provision of technical assistance to six countries in 2019: Algeria (for establishing a laboratory for accreditation and quality control of photovoltaic modules), Bangladesh (for developing a certification course for energy managers and auditors), Mauritius (for undertaking a climate change vulnerability and adaptation study for Port Louis), Myanmar (for promoting data for climate change, drought and flood management), Sri Lanka (for developing Kurunegala as a climate-smart city) and United Republic of Tanzania (for enabling access to efficient and low-emission biomass stoves for households and institutional cooking in two communities).

62. Finally, as part of its private sector engagement strategy, the CTCN launched a national-scope technology clinic for industrial small and medium-sized enterprises to implement private sector innovation programmes. The programme is currently under implementation in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania and challenges are being addressed by introducing climate technologies and international climate technology suppliers, creating linkages to finance, and building the capacity and awareness of the local industrial small and medium-sized enterprises.

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

63. During its reporting period, the CDM Executive Board provided capacity-building support under the Nairobi Framework Partnership, support to forums and other stakeholders, and support to regions, including in the context of side events at UNFCCC sessions.

64. Activities related to the Nairobi Framework Partnership included CDM-related events, attended by 40 DNA participants in total, during the Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America and Caribbean Climate Weeks. In Africa and Asia-Pacific, the events highlighted CDM Loan Scheme statistics and opportunities offered by standardized baselines to scale up

and replicate mitigation projects. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the event focused on the role of certified emission reductions from the CDM in developing carbon pricing strategies in the region and on expectations of future developments.

65. Under its provision of support to forums and other stakeholders, the CDM Executive Board hosted the 20<sup>th</sup> Global DNA Forum, which attracted close to 100 participants. Their knowledge of CDM activities and climate finance, among other things, was enhanced and they exchanged experience in relation to regional collaboration, Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and the role of DNAs. The CDM Executive Board also hosted an RCC Global Forum meeting to provide RCC partners with an opportunity to connect and share and set strategies to help advance global climate action through the RCC network.

66. To strengthen the capacity of designated operational entities and lead assessors from the CDM accreditation roster of experts, the CDM Executive Board continued to organize calibration workshops. In addition, an online workshop for practitioners on methodological issues related to clean cookstoves, safe drinking water and sampling was organized to collect views from project developers, designated operational entities and experts on those topics to inform the work of the CDM Methodologies Panel.

67. Under its provision of support to regions, the CDM Executive Board, through the RCCs, conducted 17 regional and national capacity-building activities, reaching over 500 participants. The activities ranged from capacity-building for DNAs on standardized baseline development, and workshops and public consultations at the national level on standardized baseline development in specific sectors, to capacity-building and knowledge-sharing workshops and events focused on issues such as the CDM project cycle, CDM project identification and structuring, and international market mechanisms and transparency under the Paris Agreement. In addition, the RCCs supported the Needs-based Finance Project implemented by the UNFCCC secretariat by organizing a number of technical workshops in different subregions that focused on developing regional climate finance strategies and provided an opportunity to take stock of the state of climate finance, determine needs and priorities, and exchange knowledge and information among experts in the region.

68. At its side events at SB 50 and COP 25, which attracted 175 participants, the CDM Executive Board discussed the role of the CDM in ambitious climate policy and the potential for implementing mitigation projects, including CDM projects, in cities, respectively.

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

### **A. Green Climate Fund**

69. In its reporting period, the GCF provided capacity-building support through its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, projects and programmes and Private Sector Facility.

70. Through its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, the GCF continued to provide resources for strengthening the institutional capacity of national designated authorities or focal points and direct access entities to effectively engage with the GCF and for strengthening countries' capacity to undertake adaptation planning and develop strategic frameworks to build their programming with the GCF.

71. In line with the revised strategy for the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme adopted by the GCF Board at its 22<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the operational modalities of the Programme were maintained, including the allocation of USD 1 million per country per calendar year and the separate allocation of USD 3 million for adaptation planning per country, but refocused its objectives on output rather than input. The realigned objectives are to:

(a) Support capacity-building of various stakeholders, including national designated authorities or focal points, direct access entities and civil society organizations;

- (b) Develop robust strategic frameworks;
- (c) Support adaptation planning and adaptation planning processes;
- (d) Support the development of a robust project pipeline, including quality concept notes and funding proposals;
- (e) Support knowledge-sharing as a cross-cutting issue.

72. The GCF Board approved an additional USD 122.50 million for the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, resulting in a total allocation of USD 312.50 million. As at 31 December 2019, a cumulative amount of USD 250.02 million had been committed or spent; the GCF had engaged with 139 countries on 426 readiness requests; USD 226.36 million had been committed either as grants or technical assistance in response to 366 readiness requests from 137 countries (92 of which were SIDS, LDCs or African States); and 270 readiness requests were being responded to or had been completed. Also by the end of 2019, USD 23.66 million had been invested in organizing readiness events, including structured dialogues, regional workshops and visits of national designated authorities to the UNFCCC secretariat, and providing in-kind support to countries and direct access entities through the GCF accreditation process.

73. The Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme has a separate activity for the formulation of NAPs; and, as at 31 December 2019, the GCF had approved 42 NAP proposals and received proposals from 38 other countries.

74. In terms of GCF projects and programmes, capacity-building support continued to be provided through its adaptation and mitigation thematic windows. In most cases, the support was delivered through dedicated capacity-building or technical assistance components. As previously, the financial support and technical assistance provided cut across five UNFCCC-defined priority areas for capacity-building: institutional capacity-building, including for strengthening or establishing, as appropriate, national climate change secretariats or national focal points; enhancement or creation of an enabling environment; capacity-building for implementing adaptation measures; research and systematic observation, including meteorological, hydrological and climatological services; and education, training and public awareness.

75. The GCF secretariat revised the funding proposal template to include a separate section on the capacity-building activities included in the proposed project. Specifically, accredited entities are now requested to provide information on whether the proposed project or programme is expected to contribute to capacity-building and to describe any such activities and provide the amount of GCF financing needed for them.

76. As regards capacity-building supported through the GCF Private Sector Facility, for mitigation, resources were provided to support national institutions and other stakeholders addressing legal barriers to low-emission energy systems in developing countries, including in SIDS and the LDCs, with the aim of paving the way for private investment in solar energy in those countries. The GCF provided support in the form of financing schemes for creating knowledge and learning platforms and knowledge-sharing plans for various government and non-government actors to assist in fully operationalizing and testing established regulatory frameworks for non-sovereign-backed power purchase agreements. For adaptation, a focus was on supporting enabling environments by supporting the strengthening of the capacity of beneficiaries to develop the most suitable adaptation measures for production models, to improve their organizational capabilities and to introduce new adaptation technologies. Also supported were capacity-building measures taken to strengthen regulatory environments for adaptation, including enhancing beneficiaries' knowledge of climate change and adaptation strategies and strengthening their capacity to perform feasibility assessments, and measures to promote adoption of best practices by beneficiaries and international finance institutions and increase the quality of projects.

## B. Global Environment Facility

77. In the 2019 fiscal year, from July 2018 to June 2019, capacity-building continued to be an integral element of GEF mitigation and adaptation projects, and the GEF continued to support enabling activities and capacity-building for fulfilling Convention commitments, such as the preparation of BURs, through its projects.

78. Through the GEF Trust Fund, the GEF provided USD 23.7 million for 14 enabling activities and continued to provide full-cost funding for the preparation of NCs and BURs, meeting all requests for support received. It also continued to provide assistance to countries for formulating project proposals identified in their NCs and BURs.

79. In the 2018 calendar year, the GEF Trust Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund supported 76 stand-alone and multifocal area projects (72 on mitigation and 4 on adaptation) through technical assistance. The projects cut across 10 UNFCCC-defined priority areas for capacity-building, with most mitigation projects addressing enhancement of enabling environments, institutional capacity-building, GHG inventories, emission database management and systems for collecting, managing and utilizing activity data and emission factors, and enhancement and transfer of technologies. Adaptation projects focused mostly on institutional development and strengthening, research and systematic observation through climate information systems, and capacity-building for implementing adaptation measures. Total GEF funding in 2018 for the projects amounted to an estimated USD 96.6 million, and support was provided to 43 SIDS and LDCs through 36 of the 76 projects, with funding for capacity-building activities amounting to USD 51.7 million.

80. The GEF continued to support the Global Support Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports by non-Annex I Parties, jointly implemented by the United Nations Development Programme and UNEP. Since late 2015 the Programme has been providing technical support to developing countries for preparing high-quality NCs and BURs and facilitating the backstopping for the submission and improvement of NDCs, complementing the work of other supporting bodies under the Convention such as the CGE.

81. The GEF continued to manage the CBIT, established at COP 21 with the aim of contributing to the strengthening of institutional and technical capacities of non-Annex I Parties to meet the enhanced transparency requirements defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Between late 2016 and October 2018, the GEF secretariat approved 44 CBIT projects using resources from the CBIT Trust Fund. Since its establishment, the Trust Fund has successfully programmed all available resources, amounting to USD 58.3 million.

82. In the GEF reporting period, the GEF secretariat approved two global CBIT projects, one regional project supporting five member States of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, and seven national projects (in Afghanistan, Armenia, China, Colombia, Equatorial Guinea, India and Nicaragua). As at 30 June 2019, the CBIT country portfolio, amounting to USD 78.2 million, included 46 country projects across the globe. Through the national projects and the regional project, 15 LDCs and seven SIDS (one also being an LDC) are being supported. The portfolio is regionally balanced, with Africa leading with 16 approved projects (accounting for USD 25.4 million), followed by 14 projects in Latin America and the Caribbean (USD 21.5 million), 10 projects in Asia (15.1 million) and 7 projects in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (USD 8.9 million). Four global projects (accounting for USD 7.2 million) focused on knowledge-sharing, coordination and facilitating additional capacity-building complete the portfolio. As at 30 June 2019, 51 of the 154 non-Annex I Parties (33 per cent) had received CBIT support.

83. The GEF has continued to support the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and the Doha work programme, and in 2018 spent at least USD 7.4 million on education, training and public awareness through its regular climate change mitigation and adaptation programming. Many GEF NC projects include components related to education, training and public awareness.

## C. Adaptation Fund Board

84. The Adaptation Fund provides capacity-building support under its Readiness Programme for Climate Finance and has continued to work towards increasing the capacity of national institutions in developing countries to effectively access funds and implement projects. In accordance with its medium-term strategy, approved in October 2017, and its implementation plan, the Fund continued to undertake readiness activities in its reporting period, and the Adaptation Fund Board approved the launch of project scale-up grants, including their application procedures and review criteria.

85. The Adaptation Fund hosted its 5<sup>th</sup> NIE seminar in August 2018 and its 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> climate finance readiness webinars for accredited NIEs in October 2018 and April 2019. The former webinar focused on making changes to adaptation projects or programmes during the implementation phase, and the latter on knowledge management systems and products.

86. Through its Readiness Programme, the Adaptation Fund approved two South–South cooperation grants to support countries in identifying suitable national institutions as NIE candidates and preparing and submitting an accreditation application. The first grant was provided to Afghanistan and implemented by the NIE for India, and the second grant was received by Mauritius and implemented by the NIE for Senegal. The Fund also supported the strengthening of countries' ability to address and manage environmental and social risks and gender considerations in adaptation projects and programmes at the institutional level: three technical assistance grants to support the NIEs for Armenia, Bhutan and the Dominican Republic were approved.

87. In May 2019, the Adaptation Fund conducted a five-day country learning exchange in Chile, co-hosted by the country's NIE, that convened 12 African, Latin American and Caribbean, and Asia-Pacific accredited NIEs. The exchange enabled knowledge- and experience-sharing on the topic of water and agriculture and drew lessons learned from a project in Chile funded by the Adaptation Fund.

88. Furthermore, the Adaptation Fund organized a regional climate finance workshop for Central African countries, held during Africa Climate Week, which focused on promoting access to adaptation finance through the Fund's direct access modality. Finally, with regard to direct access, an initial face-to-face meeting for the community of practice for direct access entities was organized and funded in partnership with the GCF and the Africa Climate Change Fund of the African Development Bank. In view of its purpose of enhancing the capacity of NIEs of the Adaptation Fund and direct access entities of the GCF to access and programme climate finance, the meeting helped to advance the work to establish the governance framework of the community of practice and an action plan for addressing the gaps and challenges faced by direct access entities.