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附属履行机构

第五十七届会议

2022 年 11 月 6 日至 12 日，沙姆沙伊赫

临时议程项目 19

与能力建设有关的事项

巴黎能力建设委员会年度技术进展报告

概要

本报告介绍了巴黎能力建设委员会在 2021 年 9 月至 2022 年 7 月期间的工作。报告载有关于组织和程序问题的信息，包括在报告所述期间举行的会议的信息。报告重点介绍委员会执行 2021-2024 年工作计划草案在以下优先领域的进展情况：加强《公约》下能力建设的协调一致；明确当前和新出现的能力差距和需要，并就如何处理这些差距和需要提出建议；与《公约》框架内外的机构和相关行为体一道，促进提高认识、知识和信息共享及利害关系方参与。最后，报告根据在报告所述期间开展的工作提出了一些建议。



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简称和缩略语

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

一. 导言

A. 任务

1. 《公约》缔约方会议第二十一届会议设立了巴黎能力建设委员会，以处理在发展中国家缔约方实施能力建设以及进一步加强能力建设方面现有的和新出现的差距和需要，包括加强《公约》下能力建设活动的协调一致。¹
2. 巴黎能力建设委员会依照职权范围规定，编写关于其工作的年度技术进展报告，通过履行机构提交给缔约方会议，并在履行机构与《公约》缔约方会议届会同时举行的各届会议上提供这些报告。²
3. 《公约》缔约方会议第二十五届会议请巴黎能力建设委员会在其年度技术进展报告中报告其工作计划下的预期工作以及工作计划中各项活动的进展、结果、影响和成效。³
4. 《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第二届会议决定，巴黎能力建设委员会还应为《巴黎协定》服务，并确认巴黎能力建设委员会应通过其年度技术进展报告向《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议报告工作。⁴

B. 本报告的范围

5. 本报告介绍巴黎能力建设委员会在 2021 年 9 月 1 日至 2022 年 7 月 31 日期间开展的工作。
6. 第二章载有关于巴黎能力建设委员会第六次会议的信息以及巴黎能力建设委员会在执行 2021-2024 年工作计划方面的进展情况。⁵ 下文第三章介绍了巴黎能力建设委员会根据其工作向《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议提出的建议。附件一载有对巴黎能力建设委员会工作计划活动的产出、成果、影响和成效的评估，包括对沟通和参与工作的评估，附件二载有巴黎能力建设委员会工作中在性别平等主流化方面的进展概况。

C. 附属履行机构可采取的行动

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

¹ 第 1/CP.21 号决定，第 71 段。

² 第 2/CP.22 号决定，附件，第 17 段。

³ 第 9/CP.25 号决定，第 17 段。

⁴ 第 3/CMA.2 号决定，第 3 和第 8 段。

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2020/13，附件一。

二. 本报告所述期间的活动

A. 会议

1. 选举联合主席

8. Roberta Ianna(意大利)和张永香(中国)再次当选为巴黎能力建设委员会联合主席,任期一年,从巴黎能力建设委员会第六次会议起生效。⁶

9. 巴黎能力建设委员会感谢联合主席在过去 12 个月中发挥领导作用,使委员会能够有效开展工作。

10. 巴黎能力建设委员会成员名单,包括任期时间,可查阅《气候公约》网站。⁷在性别结构方面,巴黎能力建设委员会目前由八名女性(包括两名联合主席)和三名男性组成,一个席位空缺。

2. 议事情况

11. 巴黎能力建设委员会第六次会议于 2022 年 6 月 13 日至 15 日与履行机构第五十六届会议同期举行,这是本报告所述期间召开的唯一一次会议。⁸巴黎能力建设委员会欢迎五名新成员,他们的任期从巴黎能力建设委员会第六次会议开始。会议向登记参加附属机构第五十六届会议的缔约方和经认证的观察员开放。按照以往的惯例,《公约》之下的组成机构和资金机制的经营实体也应邀参加了会议。未登记的利害关系方可以通过直播视频流跟踪会议的进展。

12. 来自政府实体、联合国机构和政府间组织、非政府组织和媒体的共 56 名观察员参加了会议。观察员有机会通过数字化调查就所有议程项目提交书面材料,还可以在会上发表评论。调查在整个会议期间都可以参加,观察员可以多次作答。

13. 会议重点讨论了巴黎能力建设委员会 2021-2024 年工作计划的执行情况。按照工作计划下的三个优先领域进行了讨论:加强《公约》下能力建设的协调一致;明确当前和新出现的能力差距和需要,并就如何处理这些差距和需要提出建议;与《公约》框架内外的机构和相关行为体一道,促进提高认识、知识和信息共享及利害关系方参与。对每个优先领域,巴黎能力建设委员会介绍了最近和即将开展的工作,随后审议并商定了今后开展的活动。

14. 此外,巴黎能力建设委员会讨论了 2023 年年度重点领域的各种备选方案,并商定了适应和国家适应计划方面的能力建设工作。会后,成员们在闭会期间商定,将适应方面的能力建设支持作为重点领域,着重解决与制定和执行国家适应计划有关的差距和需要,并将与适应委员会、最不发达国家专家组和其他方面密

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

⁷ <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership#eq-4>.

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

切协调予以落实。商定重点领域之前，巴黎能力建设委员会于 2022 年 6 月 14 日参加了适应委员会与各组成机构举行的协调与合作对话，并收到了适应委员会关于与其他组成机构共同促进在这方面的强化支持的邀请。

15. 会议结束时，巴黎能力建设委员会根据其 2019 年通过的性别平等主流化标准选举了一名性别平等问题协调人，并更新了其四个工作组的成员名单以及其他组成机构、资金机制经营实体和《气候公约》进程，如气候赋权行动和性别问题利马工作方案的巴黎能力建设委员会协调人，因为巴黎能力建设委员会有五名新委员的任期从本次会议开始，这些更新是必要的。

B. 2021-2024 年工作计划

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

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

1. 监测和评价

18. 《公约》缔约方会议第二十五届会议请巴黎能力建设委员会报告 2021-2024 年工作计划中活动的进展、结果、影响和成效。为此，巴黎能力建设委员会在闭会期间制定了一个监测和评价的初步框架¹¹，将巴黎能力建设委员会的任务与其工作成果挂钩，并涵盖以下内容：

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

19. 该框架结合定量和定性指标，以及巴黎能力建设委员会利益攸关方的反馈，来确定和展示进展，并逐步促进学习和改进。该框架将接受审查和修订。

20. 秘书处正在支持巴黎能力建设委员会实施该框架，包括在收集数据和信息以及实施修订方面提供支持。今后监测和评价的主要结果将反映在巴黎能力建设委员会的年度技术进展报告中(见附件一)。

2. 贯穿各领域的问题

21. 《公约》缔约方会议第二十二届会议请巴黎能力建设委员会在管理第一个工作计划时考虑贯穿各领域的问题，如性别回应、人权和土著人民的知识¹²，委员

⁹ 第 9/CP.25 号决定，第 15 段。

¹⁰ 第 12/CP.26 号决定，第 5 段。

¹¹ 一份包含框架概述的动态文档，可查阅 <http://unfccc.int/node/611245/>。

¹² 第 16/CP.22 号决定，第 4(a)段。

会在管理第二个工作计划时继续考虑到这些问题。青年和气候赋权行动是巴黎能力建设委员会经常考虑的其他跨领域问题。

22. 《公约》缔约方会议第二十五届会议请所有组成机构继续在其定期报告中列入资料，说明将性别观点纳入其进程方面的进展情况；¹³ 通过执行其性别平等主流化标准，巴黎能力建设委员会取得了进展，既确保妇女在其活动中的平等代表性，又在其技术工作中以跨领域方式考虑性别问题(见附件二)。

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

3. 优先领域(a): 加强《公约》下能力建设的协调一致

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

24. 巴黎能力建设委员会在这两个分项活动下都取得了重大进展。在分项活动 A.1.1 下，巴黎能力建设委员继续为非正式协调小组的工作提供便利，以协助核对和审查组成机构、资金机制经营实体以及《气候公约》其他进程下当前和计划开展的能力建设活动概览。非正式协调小组自 2021 年初成立以来，已经成为上述机构、实体和进程的代表协调与气候变化有关的能力建设计划和活动及促进信息共享、协调一致和查明机会的平台。截至 2022 年 6 月，非正式协调小组由代表 15 个组成机构、经营实体和《气候公约》进程的 26 名成员组成。¹⁵

25. 为了确保非正式协调小组的有效性，巴黎能力建设委员会在秘书处的支持下：

(a) 维护非正式协调小组网页并编写文件以便利其工作，包括成员名单、会议议程、会议报告和关于 2021 年对非正式协调小组成员所代表机构、实体和进程为解决能力差距和需要所开展努力的调查结果的简报；¹⁶

(b) 分别于 2021 年 11 月 11 日在《公约》缔约方会议第二十六届会议和 2022 年 6 月 7 日在附属机构第五十六届会议上以混合形式举行了非正式协调小组第二次和第三次会议。

26. 非正式协调小组第二次会议侧重于介绍非正式协调小组第一次会议以来闭会期间工作的最新情况，例如，非正式协调小组为巴黎能力建设委员会关于《公约》缔约方会议第二十六届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第三届会议能

¹³ 第 3/CP.25 号决定，第 12 段。

¹⁴ 第 18/CP.26 号决定，附件，第 6(a)段。

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

¹⁶ 可查阅 <https://unfccc.int/pccb-icg>。

力建设的协调一致的建议提供了投入；上文第 25(a)段提到的对非正式协调小组成员的调查；一名巴黎能力建设委员会成员加入了华沙国际机制执行委员会的行动和支持专家组；¹⁷ 巴黎能力建设委员会分别与地方社区和土著人民平台促进工作组以及资金问题常设委员会进行了非正式交流，以探索和发展非正式协调小组第一次会议确定的协调与合作机会。会议讨论了协调机会，重点关注专家咨询小组、促进工作组、最不发达国家专家组和气候赋权行动进程下的能力建设相关活动，并由《公约》缔约方会议第二十六届会议催化气候行动(COP 26 催化气候行动)倡议的一名代表介绍了该倡议产生的能力建设成果和建议。

27. 非正式协调小组第三次会议的重点是上文第 25(a)段所述调查结果以及关于协调与合作机会的讨论。通过调查和会议提出了许多具体的协调与合作建议，巴黎能力建设委员会第六次会议商定了跟进这些建议的方法。¹⁸

28. 在分项活动 A.1.2 下，巴黎能力建设委员会在秘书处的支持下，两次更新了关于在非正式协调小组中有代表的组成机构和经营实体以及《气候公约》进程下当前和计划开展的能力建设活动的全面前瞻性概览文件。¹⁹ 非正式协调小组对该动态文件的编写作出了积极贡献，并在第一次会议上商定，该文件将每半年在其会议之前更新一次。非正式协调小组注意到该文件是小组协调工作的良好基础。

29. 非正式协调小组第四次和第五次会议预计将分别与《公约》缔约方会议第二十七届会议(2022 年 11 月)期间的第四次能力建设中心活动，以及履行机构第五十八届会议(2023 年 6 月)期间的巴黎能力建设委员会第七次会议同时举行。两次会议的议程将由巴黎能力建设委员会在闭会期间制定，并提前在网上公布。应非正式协调小组的请求，会议将以混合形式举行。会议纪要将在每次会议后编写并分发。非正式协调小组成员将继续在闭会期间根据已经确定的协调和协作机会与彼此进行协调。

(b) 活动 A.2: 就如何加改进能力建设协调一致并避免工作重复问题向缔约方提出建议

30. 2022 年第三季度，巴黎能力建设委员会将呼吁缔约方和非缔约方利害关系方提交关于改善能力建设工作协调一致的经验、最佳做法和教训。提交的材料将得到分析和综合，预计将为巴黎能力建设委员会在 2023 年向《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议就这一主题提出的建议提供参考。关于 2022 年，巴黎能力建设委员会希望提及其 2021 年技术进展报告中的建议²⁰，这些建议起草时参照了非正式协调小组的意见，与改善能力建设协调一致仍然有关。

¹⁷ 见 <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/WIMExCom/Action-Support>.

¹⁸ 见巴黎能力建设委员会 PCCB/2022/8 号文件，第 22-23 段。

¹⁹ 最新版本可查阅 <https://unfccc.int/pccb-icg>.

²⁰ FCCC/SBI/2021/10, 第三章。

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

31. 所有分项活动都已步入正轨。在《公约》缔约方会议第二十六届会议的第三次能力建设中心活动²¹期间举行了一次相关的技术会议，完成了关于审查加强《公约》和《巴黎协定》框架内能力建设的协调一致的重要方面的分项活动 A.3.1。在会议期间，巴黎能力建设委员会分享了关于非正式协调小组为加强缔约方和非缔约方利害关系方能力建设的协调一致所作努力的信息；收到了缔约方和非缔约方利害关系方关于非正式协调小组迄今工作的宝贵反馈意见以及对今后相关工作的指导意见；并为进一步开展相关工作确定了良好做法。

32. 关于分项活动 A.3.2，即作为《巴黎协定》下全球盘点的信息收集和准备工作的一部分，参加其他组成机构的会议和活动以及《气候公约》相关进程下的会议和活动，《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第一届会议要求或邀请在技术评估部分开始之前编写 13 份综合报告²²。根据其专长领域，请巴黎能力建设委员会就第 19/CMA.1 号决定第 36(d)和(f)段所述领域编写一份报告。巴黎能力建设委员会于 2022 年 4 月初发布了这份综合报告²³，于 2022 年 5 月 20 日就与其综合报告有关的方法和假设问题组织了一次网络研讨会，并于 2022 年 6 月参加了第一次全球盘点技术对话会议。综合报告指出了在能力建设相关事项上加强履行《巴黎协定》的一些关键考虑因素，包括：

(a) 鉴于《巴黎协定》第十一条范围广泛，并考虑到巴黎能力建设委员会资源有限，《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议就巴黎能力建设委员会应开展和优先考虑的具体活动提供进一步指导意见，以使巴黎能力建设委员会能够为 2027 年第二次全球盘点的技术评估部分做出更全面的贡献，包括就如何更好地盘点第十一条方面的进展和应对持续存在的挑战向缔约方提出具体建议；

(b) 建立一个与执行能力建设安排有关的健全体制结构，其职能与巴黎能力建设委员会的政策职能形成互补，同时注意到气候资金和技术的体制安排，以期通过支持发展中国家努力解决气候能力建设的政策和执行两方面的问题，加快《巴黎协定》下能力建设的进展。

33. 应科技咨询机构的邀请²⁴，巴黎能力建设委员会于 2022 年 5 月 5 日提交了有关内罗毕工作方案在满足与履行《巴黎协定》有关的知识需要方面的表现和效力的意见。²⁵

34. 关于在本分项活动下向此类会议和活动提供投入，巴黎能力建设委员会应邀于 2022 年参加或协助了以下活动、会议和专家组：

(a) 华沙国际机制执行委员会行动和支持专家组，巴黎能力建设委员会的一名成员于 2021 年 1 月加入该专家组；

²¹ 见 https://unfccc.int/pccb/CB_Hub_3。

²² 第 19/CMA.1 号决定，第 23-24 段。

²³ 见 <https://unfccc.int/documents/461613>。

²⁴ FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4，第 28 段，以及 FCCC/SBSTA/2021/3，第 29 段。

²⁵ 可查阅 <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (在搜索栏输入“NWP”，然后在“Non-admitted entities (NAEs)”栏查找)。

(b) 2021 年 10 月 12 日举行的科技咨询机构——气专委联合工作组在线会议，巴黎能力建设委员会在会上介绍了近期和即将开展的工作，包括与科学与政策联系平台有关的工作，并提议探讨气专委专家参与巴黎能力建设委员会活动，包括参与能力建设中心活动的机会；

(c) 2021 年 10 月 27 日绿色气候基金与各组成机构举行的第六次年度在线会议，巴黎能力建设委员会在会上就与基金开展合作和协调的机会提供了信息，包括在非正式协调小组框架内以及在帮助发展中国家更多自主掌控建设和维持能力建设和强化直接获取资金能力领域的合作和协调机会；²⁶

(d) 资金问题常设委员会于 2022 年 11 月 3 日举行的关于第四次气候资金流动双年期评估和概览的以及关于确定发展中国家缔约方与执行《公约》和《巴黎协定》相关需求的第一次报告的会外活动，巴黎能力建设委员会在会上分享了关于其工作与需求报告之间关联的信息；²⁷

(e) 2021 年 11 月 8 日，在第三次能力建设中心活动期间，与适应委员会和最不发达国家专家组举行的关于加强《公约》和《巴黎协定》下适应工作中的性别敏感性的联合活动，巴黎能力建设委员会应适应委员会的邀请为该活动做出了贡献；²⁸

(f) 2021 年 11 月 9 日非洲世界城市和地方政府联合组织气候工作队会议，巴黎能力建设委员会在会上介绍了相关活动，包括巴黎能力建设委员会网络框架内的活动；²⁹

(g) 华沙国际机制执行委员会于 2021 年 12 月 14 日举办的关于自身对全球盘点的投入的网络研讨会，巴黎能力建设委员会在会上应邀就自身对全球盘点的投入分享了信息，并确定了协调和协同的领域；³⁰

(h) 2021 年 11 月 11 日，“COP 26 催化气候行动”启动，呼吁在《公约》缔约方会议第二十六届会议上开展变革性能力建设行动，巴黎能力建设委员会受邀就“COP 26 催化”倡议的参与情况分享意见。在此背景下，巴黎能力建设委员会还应邀参加了 2021 年 11 月 9 日在第三次能力建设中心活动期间举行的“COP 26 催化气候行动日”关于启动能力建设行动建议的专题小组讨论；³¹

(i) 2022 年 3 月 24 日至 25 日举行的关于气候资金新的集体量化目标的第一次技术专家对话(在线参与)；³²

²⁶ 见绿色气候基金文件 BCF/B.31/Inf.15，附件二。

²⁷ 见 <https://unfccc.int/event/unfccc-scf-side-event-0>。

²⁸ 见 <https://unfccc.int/event/joint-ac-leg-pccb-event-strengthening-gender-sensitivity-in-adaptation-under-the-convention-and-the>。

²⁹ 见 <https://www.uclga.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Compte-rendu-COP-26-Glasgow-2021Ang.pdf#page=27>。

³⁰ 见 <https://unfccc.int/event/WIMExcom-inputs-GST>。

³¹ 见 <https://www.wiltonpark.org.uk/event/cop26catalyst/>。

³² 见 <https://unfccc.int/event/first-technical-expert-dialogue-under-the-ad-hoc-work-programme-on-the-new-collective-quantified>。

(j) 2022 年 4 月 5 日至 8 日举行的华沙国际机制执行委员会第 15 次会议(在线参与);³³

(k) 2022 年 5 月 23 日举行的科技咨询机构关于通过知识加强适应行动的内罗毕工作方案在线非正式活动;³⁴

(l) 2022 年 5 月 25 日举行的科技咨询机构—气专委联合工作组在线会议;

(m) 2022 年 6 月 2 日举行的促进工作组第 7 次会议,会上请巴黎能力建设委员会就土著人民和地方社区的知识和做法对能力建设的可能贡献分享了见解,并就促进工作组及其利益攸关方如何与《公约》下的相关进程和机构建立协同增效提供了建议(在线参与);³⁵

(n) 2022 年 6 月 8 日在地方社区和土著人民平台下组织的非正式青年对话和沟通技能培训,巴黎能力建设委员会在活动中展示了如何让土著青年和地方社区的青年参与其工作;³⁶

(o) 2022 年 6 月 11 日,气候资金新的集体量化目标特设工作方案联合主席与组成机构举行的会议;³⁷

(p) 2022 年 6 月 14 日举行的适应委员会与其他与适应工作相关的组成机构关于加强一致性和协作以解决适应支持问题的对话,巴黎能力建设委员会在对话中介绍了与适应的能力建设支持有关的工作,重点是国家适应计划;³⁸

(q) 2022 年 7 月 20 日拉丁美洲和加勒比气候周期间,秘书处、阿维纳基金会、国际发展研究中心和联合国大学联合举办了一场会外活动,主题是加强青年在气候行动中领导能力的能力建设努力,巴黎能力建设委员会应邀发表了闭幕词,并回顾了“你(青年)与能力建设”系列活动。³⁹

35. 和前几年一样,这些参与非常有助于巴黎能力建设委员会跟踪其他机构和《气候公约》进程下的相关工作,以便与自己的工作建立或加强联系并突出《公约》和《巴黎协定》下能力建设的协同作用。这种参与还使巴黎能力建设委员会能够为其他机构和《气候公约》相关进程的工作提供针对能力建设的具体投入,从而提高对重要的能力建设相关事项的认识,并促进其他行为方对这些问题的审议。通过传播与能力建设相关的知识和信息,并提供关于能力建设的一致信息,巴黎能力建设委员会的参与可以促进改进《公约》和《巴黎协定》下能力建设的协调一致。巴黎能力建设委员会将继续应邀请或请求,酌情参加或者协助与其任务和工作计划相关的活动、会议和专家组。

³³ 见 <https://unfccc.int/event/15th-WIM-ExCom>.

³⁴ 见 <https://unfccc.int/event/enhancing-adaptation-action-through-knowledge-sbsta-informal-event-on-the-nairobi-work-programme>.

³⁵ 见 <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/7th-meeting-facilitative-working-group-fwg>.

³⁶ 见 <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/informal-youth-dialogue-and-communication-workshop>.

³⁷ 关于特设工作方案的更多资料可查阅 <https://unfccc.int/NCQG>.

³⁸ 见适应委员会 AC21/CN/5A 号文件。

³⁹ 见 https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LACCW%20Programme_22.pdf (LAC-SE121).

36. 关于分项活动 A.3.3, 即酌情与《公约》和《巴黎协定》框架内外的机构就能力建设活动的协调一致进行接触, 通过巴黎能力建设委员会的既定模式, 包括非正式协调小组(见活动 A.1)和能力建设中心(见活动 C.3)和巴黎能力建设委员会网络(见活动 C.4), 进行定期和有针对性的沟通与协作。

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

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

37. 于 2021 年通过对非正式协调小组成员的调查开展并完成了关于收集信息的分项活动 B.1.1。调查结果在非正式协调小组第三次会议上作了介绍, 并通过向非正式协调小组提交的简报进行了传播, 在获得非正式协调小组批准后在网上公布了该简报, 以便广泛传播。

38. 除了努力获取关于处理能力差距和需要的努力的一般信息之外, 调查侧重收集关于这些努力的有效性和可持续性、对性别问题的敏感度和包容性以及最佳做法的信息, 最佳做法包括在非正式协调小组中有代表的其他机构或实体以及进程可以适用的做法。此外, 应答者分享了关于有效处理发展中国家和其他利害关系方的能力差距和需要的建议或经验教训, 以及关于巴黎能力建设委员会如何能最大限度地支持它们努力的建议。最后, 确定了非正式协调小组所有或若干成员可开展共同努力的若干领域, 巴黎能力建设委员会请非正式协调小组成员在其第三次会议上提请各自的机构、进程和实体中的其他人注意潜在行动领域, 以期探索开展协作努力的机会。

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

39. 这项活动下 2021 年的第一个交付成果是协助发展中国家缔约方评估在履行《巴黎协定》方面的能力建设差距和需要的工具包⁴⁰, 工具包于 2022 年 3 月 15 日发布, 并通过异常网络研讨会推出。工具包是一份在线出版物, 提供了关于能力评估周期的概览和一些补充资源, 包括案例研究、工具、最佳做法和经验教训, 为酌情根据国情、需要和优先事项开展评估进程提供指导, 这些资源载于工具包网页, 可在能力建设门户网站上查阅。

40. 第二个交付成果也已完成, 即对 2021 年巴黎能力建设委员会呼吁缔约方和非缔约方利害关系方提交的关于为各国能够实现《巴黎协定》长期目标而实施能力建设的现有工具和方法的材料进行分析、综合和传播。分析成果已纳入巴黎能力建设委员会第六次会议审议的一份综合报告⁴¹, 并将为定于第四次能力建设

⁴⁰ 见 <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/areas-of-work/capacity-building-portal/pccb-toolkit-to-assess-capacity-building-gaps-and-needs>.

⁴¹ 见巴黎能力建设委员会 PCCB/2022/4 号文件。

心活动期间举行的相关技术会议提供参考(与活动 C.3 相关联)。提交材料中着重指出的相关工具和资源的信息和链接已载于能力建设门户网站。

41. 巴黎能力建设委员会和人权高专办与秘书处合作,在德国联邦经济合作和发展部的支持下(由德国国际合作局实施),于2021年推出的关于气候变化与人权的介绍性在线课程⁴²成功继续。在联合国气候变化学习平台上开设的这项面向公众的免费、自定进度的培训课程提供了更好地了解气候变化以及人权挑战和机遇并参与和采取行动的模式。截至2021年7月31日,该课程已有来自173个国家的13,930人注册,并颁发了3,160份证书。

(c) 活动 B.3: 核对、审查和分享与帮助发展中国家更多自主掌控建设和维持能力有关的经验、良好做法和教训的信息,并在这方面提出建议

42. 关于核对、审查和分享信息的分项活动 B.3.1 已步入正轨。对缔约方和非缔约方利害关系方应2021年提交材料的呼吁提交的经验、良好做法和教训材料进行了分析和综合,巴黎能力建设委员会第六次会议审议了分析和综合的初步结论⁴³,这些结论也将为预计将在《公约》缔约方会议第二十七届会议之前发表的关于该主题的技术文件以及2023年向《公约》缔约方会议第二十七届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议提出的建议提供参考。巴黎能力建设委员会第六次会议商定,在技术文件中,除了关于所提交信息的结论,还将以与缔约方和一些提交者所进行访谈的结果作为补充。

43. 巴黎能力建设委员会起草了提交《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议的建议(见下文第三章 A 节),建议考虑到了在参加能力建设相关活动时收集的信息。因此,2022年的分项活动 B.3.2 可视为已完成。

(d) 活动 C.1: 从包括德班论坛在内的有关来源收集与能力建设有关的良好做法、经验和教训的信息,并通过能力建设门户网站等渠道,传播这一信息,以处理与能力建设有关的差距和需要

44. 分项活动 C.1.1 下关于收集和传播信息的工作已按计划执行。2022年1月6日发出呼吁,请缔约方和非缔约方利害关系方就2021年巴黎能力建设委员会重点领域(在国家发展计划和可持续复苏背景下协调一致地落实国家自主贡献方面的能力建设)提交材料,在2022年2月25日截止日期前收到了30份材料。⁴⁴巴黎能力建设委员会第六次会议讨论了对所提交材料进行综合后的初步结论,综合报告计划于2022年8月发布和传播。提交材料和综合报告的结论正在纳入巴黎能力建设委员会的后续活动(见(分项)活动 C.1.2、C.2 和 C.3.1)。提交材料中新出现的关键主题包括需要:

(a) 加强体制和技术能力,以便将气候规划和行动横向和纵向纳入发展和恢复措施和干预措施;

⁴² 可查阅 <https://unccelearn.org/course/view.php?id=136&page=overview>.

⁴³ 相关幻灯片可查阅 https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/PCCB%206_days%201-3.pdf.

⁴⁴ 见 <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/submissions/call-for-submissions-from-parties-and-non-party-stakeholders-on-the-2021-pccb-focus-area>.

(b) 加强国家规划和预算编制制度，以便为与气候相容的社会经济政策和发展项目确定优先次序、提供激励和跟踪进展；

(c) 改进立法措施、经济和市场工具以及提高认识活动，以促进技术创新，便利气候技术的开发和转让；

(d) 改善获得国内和国际气候资金的机会，包括通过加强项目开发能力和计划中项目的管理能力以及私营部门的参与；

(e) 提高气候数据和政策评估的可得性和质量，以促进循证决策，制定本效益高、无害气候和公平的行动和支持；

(f) 支持教育、培训和技能发展，以促进行为改变，支持劳动力市场的绿色和公正过渡，作为可持续恢复计划的一部分。

45. 关于 2022 年分项活动 C.1.1 下的第二项产出或交付成果，即通过巴黎能力建设委员会和伙伴宣传渠道，包括通过能力建设门户网站传播信息和知识产品，巴黎能力建设委员会在秘书处的支持下，在此分项活动下通过其网页保持其在线业务。根据其宣传策略中的建议，巴黎能力建设委员会已逐步停止使用其 Facebook 页面，并将其社交媒体业务转移到 LinkedIn 上新创建的群组，截至 2022 年 7 月 31 日，该群组有 1,464 名成员，由秘书处的能力建设部门管理。在本报告所述期间，通过该平台发布了 80 多条关于巴黎能力建设委员会工作的定期更新。所提供的信息和资源包括与能力建设有关的活动的通知、最近的出版物、工具、电子学习课程、案例研究、正在进行的项目和提交材料的呼吁。关于资源的信息通过巴黎能力建设委员会网络的通讯⁴⁵ 分发(见分项活动 C.4.2)。此外，巴黎能力建设委员会利用合作伙伴，特别是巴黎能力建设委员会网络下的合作伙伴的宣传渠道，来提高其工作的覆盖面和效力。在本报告所述期间，调动了 25 多个合作伙伴的宣传渠道(75%为巴黎能力建设委员会网络成员所有)，包括各实体和《气候公约》进程下(如区域合作中心、《气候公约》性别平等问题小组和内罗毕工作方案)发布的通讯，以扩大巴黎能力建设委员会旗舰活动和产品的影响范围。巴黎能力建设委员会将继续在其宣传策略和利害关系方参与策略的指导下，收集和传播与能力建设有关的信息和知识产品。

46. 在分项活动 C.1.2 下，巴黎能力建设委员会出席了 2022 年 6 月 8 日举行的第十一届德班论坛，主题是将落实国家自主贡献纳入国家可持续恢复计划的能力建设，并在巴黎能力建设委员会第六次会议上讨论了成果和关键信息，以确保这些成果和信息反映于巴黎能力建设委员会的工作，包括委员会向《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议提出的建议。巴黎能力建设委员会商定组织一次后续网络研讨会，暂定于 2022 年 9 月举行，利用关于就巴黎能力建设委员会 2021 年重点领域所提交材料的综合报告(见分项活动 C.1.1)和巴黎能力建设委员会网络内现有的专门知识等，确定应对德班论坛所指出挑战的良好做法、经验教训和案例研究。巴黎能力建设委员会计划在第四次能力建设中心活动期间举行巴黎能力建设委员会 2022 年重点领域专题日。

47. 关于分项活动 C.1.3，巴黎能力建设委员会利用能力建设门户网站传播资源。巴黎能力建设委员会在上一个报告期间向秘书处提交了关于进一步加强该门户网站

⁴⁵ 可查阅 <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/pccb-network/activities-pccb-network/pccb-network-newsletters>。

的全面指导意见⁴⁶，秘书处正在考虑这一指导意见，以便对门户网站进行更新，更新定于 2022 年完成，这将有助于巴黎能力建设委员会利用该门户网站收集和传播能力建设信息和资源。

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

48. 巴黎能力建设委员会起草了向《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议提出的建议(见下文第三章 B 至 D 节)，其中考虑到本报告所述期间巴黎能力建设委员会各项活动参与者的发言和建议，以及委员会在分享良好做法、经验和教训方面的经验(分项活动 C.2.1)、非正式协调小组在报告所述期间的工作成果(分项活动 C.2.2)以及第十一届德班论坛讨论中产生的主要信息(分项活动 C.2.3)。因此，2022 年的活动 C.2 可视为已完成。

- (f) 活动 C.3: 组织年度能力建设中心活动

49. 第四次能力建设中心活动预计将与《公约》缔约方会议第二十七届会议同时举行(分项活动 C.3.1)。在巴黎能力建设委员会第六次会议上商定在闭会期间最后确定中心的概念说明草案。⁴⁷ 为确保将贯穿各领域的问题纳入中心方案的主流，巴黎能力建设委员会将继续 2021 年已经确立的有效做法，邀请贯穿各领域问题的外部专家在中心活动筹备期间加入第二工作组，并成为中心指导委员会的成员。除了性别、青年、土著人民和人权问题专家外，还将首次邀请一名气候赋权行动专家。

50. 最后的后勤安排将在休会期间确定，届时将获得关于与《公约》缔约方会议第二十七届会议同时举行中心活动的要求的更多信息。巴黎能力建设委员会将尽快就第四次能力建设中心活动的模式提供更多最新情况。

51. 这项活动下 2022 年的预期工作包括组织一次关于落实能力建设的工具和方法的技术会议(见分项活动 A.3.1)和一个关于巴黎能力建设委员会重点领域的专题日(见分项活动 C.1.2)，以及一份包括经验教训和对中心今后活动建议的第四次能力建设中心活动总结报告(分项活动 C.3.2)。

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

52. 在分项活动 C.4.1 下预期将在区域和(或)国家活动期间共同组织和举办专题对话和(或)研讨会。

53. 巴黎能力建设委员会结束了自 2021 年以来与巴黎能力建设委员会网络合作实施的区域系列活动“你(青年)与能力建设”，在 2021 年 9 月 29 日的非洲气候

⁴⁶ 见 FCCC/SBI/2019/13 号文件，第 44 段。

⁴⁷ 见巴黎能力建设委员会 PCCB/2022/5 号文件，附件。

周和 2022 年 3 月 31 日的中东和北非气候周各举办了一次活动。⁴⁸ 系列活动强调青年，特别是女青年和土著青年在更协调一致地实现气候目标和发展目标方面的作用，尤其与巴黎能力建设委员会 2021 年和 2022 年重点领域相联系的作用。这些活动阐明了如何通过区域、国家和国际各层面获得资金、技术知识、指导和技能培训来建设青年的气候行动能力。

54. 因此，巴黎能力建设委员会参照其 2022 年重点领域，在闭会期间选择纵向和横向纳入国家自主贡献的能力建设作为 2022 年区域气候周区域系列活动的主题。第一场活动于 2022 年 7 月 19 日在拉丁美洲和加勒比气候周期间举行。⁴⁹ 与会者强调，国家和国家以下各级政府在国家自主贡献框架内进行初步能力评估方面发挥着重要作用。评估可使各国调整其分析，以便有效查明能力差距，并根据具体情况加以解决。与此同时，强调需要开展能力建设，以编制和落实国家自主贡献，借以采用全系统办法，而不是以未经协调统一的方式执行侧重于具体部门的减缓和适应气候变化行动。该系列的下一场活动计划在 2022 年 8 月至 9 月的非洲气候周期间举行。

55. 巴黎能力建设委员会受邀为制定和实施“青年促进能力(Youth4Capacity)”能力建设方案作出贡献，该方案由意大利政府与秘书处通过谅解备忘录建立。该方案旨在发展青年人的气候相关能力和知识，以便在可持续发展目标和里约三公约的背景下支持、制定和实施综合互补的办法和气候行动。该方案定于 8 月 31 日在非洲气候周开始实施，之后将在未来的区域气候周和秘书处组织的其他活动中开展能力建设实践活动。

56. 截至 2022 年 7 月 31 日，巴黎能力建设委员会网络(分项活动 C.4.2)有 293 名成员，比上一个报告期增加了 9% 以上。该网络在巴黎能力建设委员会的工作中发挥了重要作用，特别是在本优先领域下的活动方面。巴黎能力建设委员会网络通过定期通讯(与分项活动 C.1.1 有关)收集和传播与能力建设有关的信息，出版了关于其 2021 年 5 月至 2022 年 4 月活动的第二份年度报告，于 2022 年 4 月召开了第三次会议，有 38 个成员组织的 54 名代表参加了会议⁵⁰，并促进了战略利害关系方的参与，例如在区域层面(与分项活动 C.4.1 有关)。其他活动正在筹备中，将在网络的网页上公布。⁵¹

57. 巴黎能力建设委员会的目标是按照先前的协议，通过让外部专家参加其工作组，让该网络成员密切参与组织第四次能力建设中心活动(活动 C.3)。⁵² 巴黎能力建设委员会第六次会议就巴黎能力建设委员会网络试点阶段(延长至 2021 年 12 月)的评估方法达成了一致，有关试点阶段成果的信息将为巴黎能力建设委员会关于开发和完善网络的决定提供参考，委员会也将在第四次能力建设中心活动期间向利益攸关方介绍并与之讨论这些信息。⁵³ 巴黎能力建设委员会第七次会议

⁴⁸ 见 <https://unfccc.int/pccb/regional-activities#eq-2>.

⁴⁹ 见 <https://unfccc.int/pccb/regional-activities#eq-1>.

⁵⁰ 见 <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/pccb-network/activities-pccb-network/third-meeting-of-the-pccb-network>.

⁵¹ 见 <https://unfccc.int/pccb-network/activities>.

⁵² 见巴黎能力建设委员会 PCCB/2020/11 号文件，第 45 段。

⁵³ 见巴黎能力建设委员会 PCCB/2020/7 号文件，第一章 D 节。

将讨论本届会议的成果以及巴黎能力建设委员会在闭会期间做出的与巴黎能力建设委员会网络相关的决定，相关信息将纳入 2023 年技术进展报告。

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

58. 巴黎能力建设委员会将在一些工作领域提出建议。⁵⁴ 根据其 2021-2024 年工作计划，巴黎能力建设委员会将在(分项)活动 A.2(将于 2023 年提出)、B.3.2 和 C.2(下文提出)下酌情向《公约》缔约方会议和/或《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议提出建议。

A. 帮助发展中国家更多自主掌控建设和维持能力

59. 巴黎能力建设委员会在工作计划的优先领域(b)活动 B.3 下，呼吁缔约方和非缔约方利害关系方提交与该主题相关的经验、良好做法和教训，关于这些材料的结论将纳入《公约》缔约方第二十七届会议的一份技术文件，并为将纳入巴黎能力建设委员会 2023 年技术进展报告的提交《公约》缔约方第二十八届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第五届会议的建议提供参考。今年，根据秘书处组织的能力建设系列讲座等外部活动收集的信息，巴黎能力建设委员会建议《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议鼓励缔约方：

(a) 促进加强非技术性的“职能”能力，如领导、管理、适应和维持变革的能力，以支持发展中国家有效制定和执行政策，获得信息和知识交流的机会，以及启动和维持网络；

(b) 与地方伙伴，包括青年、妇女和弱势利益攸关者群体一起确定能力建设需要，并帮助这些伙伴制定能力建设愿景和策略；

(c) 考虑在相关行为体中使用和(或)传播巴黎能力建设委员会工具包，用以评估履行《巴黎协定》方面的能力建设差距和需要；

(d) 确保在选择能力建设干预措施的工具和方法时考虑到国家和地方的做法和文化，以便使能力建设符合国家和地方的需要和优先事项；

(e) 促进发展中国家的大学发挥枢纽作用，以帮助保持能力。

B. 加强与能力建设有关的良好做法、经验和教训的交流

60. 交流与《公约》和《巴黎协定》之下的能力建设有关的良好做法、经验和教训，是巴黎能力建设委员会贯穿其三个优先领域的一项重要职能。根据所收到的材料，以及委员会在这方面的经验，巴黎能力建设委员会建议《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议鼓励缔约方：

⁵⁴ 第 9/CP.25 号决定，附件。

(a) 促进各国政府在区域和次区域各级就将国家自主贡献纳入规划和实施国家发展和可持续恢复工作的主流，制定国家自主贡献基准和跟踪系统，并根据净零路线加强国家自主贡献的目标交流良好做法和经验教训；

(b) 扩大各种网络的作用，特别是在区域一级，以建设集体能力，并促进在巴黎能力建设委员会网络等网络内部和通过这些网络分享良好做法、经验和教训；

(c) 与区域气候中心、培训中心以及大学或研究中心的专家合作，支持建立分享经验和管理信息的平台，建立区域专业人才库，以减少对外部专门知识的依赖；

(d) 分享建立协调或合作平台的工具和方法，以促进在国家和国家以下各级现有知识和基础设施的基础上循序渐进地开展长期数据收集、信息共享和知识传播；

(e) 鼓励以数字方式收集口述历史，作为了解气候相关项目和倡议所涉及人员的观点的一种手段；

(f) 确保青年、妇女和弱势利害关系方群体在能力建设工作中的代表性，并促进在分享与能力建设有关的良好做法、经验和教训时纳入他们的观点；

(g) 继续参加各种全球性能力建设论坛，如德班论坛和能力建设中心，并利用这些论坛加强合作和网络，以丰富能力建设的形式和内容，并促进信息和知识的转让；

(h) 与巴黎能力建设委员会分享与评估履行《巴黎协定》方面的能力建设差距和需要相关的工具、案例研究、良好做法和其他资源，以便纳入能力建设门户网站上的巴黎能力建设委员会工具包附带的资源清单；

(i) 继续与巴黎能力建设委员会分享与气候变化相关能力建设有关的良好做法、经验和教训，供审议和进一步传播，包括参加巴黎能力建设委员会网络和巴黎能力建设委员会其他活动，响应巴黎能力建设委员会关于提交材料的呼吁，并通过巴黎能力建设委员会社交媒体渠道和能力建设门户网站提交信息。

C. 协作工作的潜在领域

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

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

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

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

(d) 注意到非正式协调小组提议的或通过其工作确定的旨在实现一致性的合作活动，包括由巴黎能力建设委员会：

- (一) 继续参加华沙国际机制执行委员会行动和支持专家组；
- (二) 为资金问题常设委员会论坛关于为基于自然的解决方案提供资金的第二部分作出贡献，该部分对作为重要推动因素的能力建设有着重强调；
- (三) 为促进工作组工作计划中规定的各项活动作出贡献，包括年度培训讲习班系列；
- (四) 继续就将土著人民的知识纳入巴黎能力建设委员会工作的主流问题向促进工作组寻求指导；
- (五) 提高对与强化透明度框架有关的能力建设支助需求和机会的认识，包括在第四次能力建设中心活动期间；
- (六) 探索技术执行委员会和华沙国际机制执行委员会在各自工作领域与巴黎能力建设委员会网络合作的机会；
- (七) 考虑与气候技术中心和网络合作，查明气候技术转让、传播和吸收方面的能力差距和需要，以及气候技术转让、传播和吸收方面具有较强影响力和变革性的能力建设活动；
- (八) 考虑探索与资金问题常设委员会的合作，以便为利益攸关方创建一个空间，就如何改进资金机制下的能力建设交付工作进行讨论并提出建议；
- (九) 在其他机构和实体或其他进程的主题有关联的活动和会议上，促进在非正式协调小组中有代表的机构和实体以及进程下分享培训材料；
- (十) 探索与非正式协调小组联合制作关于不同专题领域的简短手册，简要介绍在非正式协调小组中有代表的机构和实体以及进程下开发的与具体专题有关的产品和资源；

(e) 注意 2023 年巴黎能力建设委员会的重点领域(适应方面的能力建设支持，重点是解决与制定和执行国家适应计划有关的差距和需要)是适应委员会邀请其他组成机构共同推动加强这方面的支持后选定的，在落实时将与适应委员会、最不发达国家专家组和其他利害关系方密切协调和合作。

D. 《公约》和《巴黎协定》框架内外的机构对德班论坛信息的利用

62. 巴黎能力建设委员会回顾了第十一届德班论坛讨论中产生的重要信息，建议《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议就利用德班论坛的信息的问题鼓励《公约》和《巴黎协定》框架内外的机构：

- (a) 促进能力建设和开发工具，将气候变化因素纳入短期和长期国家发展计划和预算编制；
- (b) 鉴于疫情和可持续恢复措施引起的劳动力市场变化，支持促进性别平等的能力建设和工人技能发展措施；
- (c) 继续加强将性别问题纳入气候行动计划主流的能力，以制定促进性别平等的公共和国家政策及国家自主贡献；

(d) 加强开展脆弱性指数评估的能力，该评估可用于支持关于将资源分配到最需要的地方的决策，并为气候变化战略和风险绘图提供信息，以帮助满足脆弱国家和人民的需要，促进具有气候抗御力的低排放复苏；

(e) 参与和协助巴黎能力建设委员会每年在德班论坛后开展的后续工作，包括在年度能力建设中心活动期间举办一次闭会期间专题网络研讨会和一个重点领域日，并在其能力建设工作中考虑到这一后续工作的结果。

Annex I

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

[English only]

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

I. Outputs

2. Table 1 summarizes the outputs of the work undertaken by the PCCB in 2021–2022, mirroring the structure provided in the monitoring and evaluation framework. The PCCB is on track to deliver the outputs envisioned in its 2021–2024 workplan. Results of the delivery of forthcoming outputs in 2022 indicated in the last column will be reported in the next annual technical progress report.

Table 1

Overview of outputs in 2021–2022 under the workplan of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2021–2024

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>Outputs in 2021</i>	<i>Outputs in 2022</i>	<i>Forthcoming outputs in 2022</i>	<i>Targeted number of outputs by 2024</i>
Events	Six outputs: Technical session on coherence and coordination of capacity-building (A.3.1) Durban Forum follow-up webinar (C.1.2) Thematic day on the 2021 PCCB focus area (C.1.2) Three thematic dialogues at regional climate weeks (C.4.1)	Four outputs: Webinar on the PCCB synthesis report as input to the global stocktake (A.3.2) Webinar on the PCCB toolkit (B.2) Two thematic dialogues at regional climate weeks (C.4.1)	Four outputs: At least one thematic dialogue at regional climate weeks (C.4.1) Durban Forum follow-up webinar (C.1.2) Thematic day on the 2022 PCCB focus area (C.1.2) Technical session on tools and methodologies for implementing capacity-building (B.2)	22
Calls for submissions and expressions of interest	Four outputs: Call for submissions on the 2021 PCCB focus area (C.1.1) Call for submissions on tools and methodologies	One output: Call for submissions on the 2022 PCCB focus area (C.1.1)	Two outputs: Call for expressions of interest for the 4 th Capacity-building Hub (C.3)	12

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>Outputs in 2021</i>	<i>Outputs in 2022</i>	<i>Forthcoming outputs in 2022</i>	<i>Targeted number of outputs by 2024</i>
	for implementing capacity-building (B.2) Call for submissions on developing country ownership of capacity-building (B.3) Call for expressions of interest for the 3 rd Capacity-building Hub (C.3)		Call for submissions on coherence and coordination of capacity-building (A.2)	
Policy recommendations	One output: Set of policy recommendations contained in the 2021 technical progress report (related to A.2 and C.2)	One output: Set of policy recommendations contained in the 2022 technical progress report (related to B.3 and C.2)	No outputs	4
Technical documents	One output: Synthesis of submissions on the 2021 PCCB focus area (C.1.1)	Two outputs: Synthesis report as input to the global stocktake (A.3.2) Synthesis of submissions on tools and methodologies for implementing capacity-building (B.2) PCCB toolkit (B.2, delayed from 2021)	Two outputs: Technical paper on developing country ownership of capacity-building (B.3.1) Synthesis report on the 2022 PCCB focus area (C.1.1)	8
Capacity-building Hub	Two outputs: 3 rd Capacity-building Hub and summary report (C.3)	No outputs	Two outputs: 4 th Capacity-building Hub and summary report (C.3)	8
Outputs under the ICG (PCCB-led activities only)	Six outputs: Forward-looking overview of capacity-building activities (A.1.2) Two meetings and summary reports (A.1.1) Survey of ICG members on efforts to address capacity-building gaps and needs (B.1)	Three outputs: Meeting and summary report (A.1.1) Synthesis report on the gaps and needs survey (B.1)	Two outputs: Meeting to take place at COP 27 and summary report	21
Outputs under the PCCB Network (PCCB-led activities only)	Two outputs: Annual meeting and annual report (C.4.2)	Two outputs: Annual meeting and annual report (C.4.2)	One output: Report on the evaluation of the pilot phase of the PCCB Network	9
Communications and stakeholder engagement activities	One output: Annual review report	One output: Annual review report	No outputs	4

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

II. Outcomes

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

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

4. Table 2 summarizes key outcomes of PCCB activities across its workplan towards enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts. As evidenced by the range of activities undertaken and stakeholders engaged, the PCCB made measurable progress towards fulfilling this priority area of work, including through collaboration with bodies under and outside the Convention that engage in activities related to capacity-building. The PCCB will continue to take advantage of its convening role and make use of engagement modalities such as the ICG and the PCCB Network towards maintaining its performance and achieving the expected outcomes in the coming years.

Table 2

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

Indicator	September 2021 to July 2022 (baseline)	Target for 2024
Number and type of collaborative efforts led or convened by the PCCB across workplan activities	<p>The PCCB used its convening power to foster collaborative efforts, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hosting joint events and activities, such as 42 sessions and six thematic days at the 3rd Capacity-building Hub, including one day dedicated to UNFCCC bodies, entities and processes; two series of thematic dialogues at regional climate weeks with contributions from PCCB Network members; and two member-led joint workshops (on digital storytelling and access to finance) under the PCCB Network; - Taking an inclusive and dynamic approach to developing knowledge products, such as the PCCB toolkit, comprised of an online publication (developed in consultation with various stakeholder groups, including PCCB Network members) and complementary resources submitted by stakeholders; - Collating and sharing information on the capacity-building efforts of bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including by maintaining a forward-looking overview of activities of ICG members, publishing the newsletter of the PCCB Network and preparing summary reports on joint activities, such as the Capacity-building Hub. 	≥baseline
Number and type of external activities for which PCCB members provided inputs on capacity-building-related topics and/or interacted with bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, upon invitation or request	<p>The PCCB attended over 20 meetings and events of other bodies as participants, consultants or speakers. In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the invitation of the SBSTA, the PCCB submitted views on the performance and effectiveness of the NWP in addressing knowledge needs relevant to implementing the Paris Agreement; - At the invitation of the WIM Executive Committee, a PCCB member joined the expert group on action and support; - The PCCB prepared a synthesis report as input to the global stocktake, organized a webinar on methodological issues and assumptions related to the synthesis report and participated in the round tables on the first technical dialogue of the stocktake, held at SB 56; 	Not applicable

Indicator	September 2021 to July 2022 (baseline)	Target for 2024
	<p>- The PCCB maintained engagement with the capacity-building unit of the COP 26 Presidency, including at the 3rd Capacity-building Hub, where a thematic day was led by the COP26 Catalyst for Climate Action initiative and recommendations for action were presented at a panel discussion attended by the PCCB.</p>	
Number and type of stakeholders (entities) with whom the PCCB directly interacted in implementing its workplan	<p>The PCCB engaged with stakeholders as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It interacted with all 15 ICG members through a survey and the ICG meetings. More specifically, it engaged in bilateral discussions with the ICG representatives of the SCF, the FWG, the WIM Executive Committee, the AC and the LEG to explore areas of synergy and specific coordinative and collaborative efforts; - More than 70 PCCB Network members actively contributed to activities, including 5 members embarking on designing joint activities and co-organizing two series of workshops. In addition, Network members played a prominent role in the 3rd Capacity-building Hub (in 20 of 42 events) and the thematic dialogues of the PCCB at regional climate weeks (more than 10 members across four regions); - Some 40 organizing partners were directly involved in the 3rd Capacity-building Hub, largely NGOs, United Nations and affiliated organizations, IGOs and research institutions. In particular, five lead partners led the organization of the thematic days. External experts from four organizations joined the Hub steering committee, ensuring greater coherence and coordination in mainstreaming cross-cutting issues across all thematic days and events of the Hub; - Through the regional climate weeks, more than 20 youth-focused organizations were mobilized to join the dialogues focused on youth in capacity-building, including through the PCCB Network. The dialogues resulted in enhanced coordination and interaction between the PCCB, PCCB Network members and the UNFCCC children and youth constituency on capacity-building matters related to youth and ACE; - PCCB 6 was open to observers and attended by about 60 representatives of 30 Parties and 19 non-Party stakeholders (representing the United Nations Secretariat and bodies, specialized agencies and related organizations, IGOs, NGOs and media), who were able to make spoken and written interventions (through an online survey). 	≥baseline
Stakeholder satisfaction with PCCB activities and outputs	<p>Stakeholders expressed satisfaction with the outcomes of PCCB efforts towards enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At COP 26, Parties welcomed in particular PCCB collaboration with constituted bodies and other actors under the Convention and the Paris Agreement; - At PCCB 6 and ICG 3, PCCB progress in this regard was widely acknowledged, including by representatives of constituted bodies, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement; - At the first technical dialogue of the global stocktake, participants appreciated the synthesis report provided by the PCCB and mentioned the role of the PCCB in the process, for example providing policy recommendations as part of its input; - More than 70 per cent of the respondents to the annual survey of the PCCB Network stated the greatest benefit of the Network as providing opportunities for networking or connections to other organizations, which is linked to the convening role of the PCCB 	Evidence of satisfaction, or at least 70 per cent favourable feedback (when quantified measures are available)

Indicator	September 2021 to July 2022 (baseline)	Target for 2024
	and its efforts to enhance coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities and promote cooperation among actors; - About 85 per cent of the respondents to a post-event survey, (strongly) agreed that the 3rd Capacity-building Hub provided an effective networking platform.	

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

5. Table 3 summarizes outcomes of PCCB activities across its workplan towards identifying capacity gaps and needs, both current and emerging, and recommending ways to address them. The results show satisfactory performance and alignment of achievements with targets. On the basis of the review of outcomes under this priority area, the PCCB has noted two aspects where targeted action could yield greater benefits and result in improved outcomes:

(a) With regard to calls for submissions, although this has been an effective means of engaging stakeholders in implementing workplan activities, the PCCB strives to encourage greater participation of all key stakeholders, in particular those underrepresented by submissions in response to previous calls (i.e. Parties and actors from the Latin America and the Caribbean region in the call related to developing country ownership of capacity-building). To this end, the PCCB will intensify its outreach efforts (e.g. through UNFCCC and partner communication channels) and, where necessary, use other means of engagement to ensure views of stakeholders are adequately captured (e.g. the PCCB agreed to conduct in-depth interviews with stakeholders for developing a technical paper on ownership of capacity-building to complement the inputs received through the call for submissions);

(b) With regard to providing technical products (i.e. the PCCB toolkit) in languages other than English, the PCCB acknowledges the relevant request from stakeholders and is seeking support from interested actors, including through the PCCB Network, for addressing it.

Table 3

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

Indicator	September 2021 to July 2022 (baseline)	Target(s) for 2024
Institutional and geographical background of partners/resource persons/external experts contributing to implementation of the PCCB workplan	More than 55 entities contributed to implementation of the PCCB workplan by providing their expertise and co-organizing capacity-building events, from a diverse range of geographical and institutional backgrounds: - Institutionally, the largest group of partners were from international networks and initiatives (19 per cent), followed by NGOs (17 per cent), UNFCCC bodies, entities, processes and constituencies (16 per cent), academia, research institutions and think tanks (14 per cent), IGOs and United Nations agencies (10 per cent each), national and local government (8 per cent) and the private sector (3 per cent); - Regionally, partner entities and external experts were located in Europe (32 per cent), Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean (18 per cent each) and Africa and North America (16 per cent each).	- At least 50 per cent representation from Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean - Diversity in institutional affiliation
Number and institutional and geographical background of Party and non-Party stakeholders engaged in the	In total, 64 submissions were made in response to the PCCB calls for submissions. The participating entities were located in Europe (34 per cent), Asia and the Pacific (28 per cent), Africa (19 per cent), North America (14 per cent) and Latin America and the Caribbean (5 per cent). International networks and initiatives (21 per cent), United Nations and affiliated agencies (19 per cent), NGOs (18 per cent), government and public entities (16 per cent)	≥baseline

Indicator	September 2021 to July 2022 (baseline)	Target(s) for 2024
work of the PCCB through calls for submissions and expressions of interest for the Capacity-building Hub	<p>and academic institutions and think tanks (15 per cent) were the largest groups of stakeholders responding to the calls for submissions, while about 10 per cent of the submissions were received from other stakeholders (financial institutions, IGOs, private sector). For the call on developing country ownership of capacity-building, no submissions from Parties or the Latin America and the Caribbean region were received.</p> <p>A total of 136 expressions of interest for the 3rd Capacity-building Hub were submitted, by NGOs (33 per cent), research institutions, academia and think tanks (12 per cent), private sector organizations (11 per cent), civil society organizations (9 per cent), United Nations and affiliated organizations (8 per cent), government and public entities (7 per cent), IGOs (6 per cent) and regional centres, networks and initiatives (2.2 per cent). Around 10 per cent of submissions were made by others. Regionally, 32 per cent of the submissions were made by entities or initiatives based in Europe, followed by an equal share by those located in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and North America. Only 5 per cent of submissions were made by organizations based in Latin America and the Caribbean.</p>	
Number and type of capacity-building-related resources disseminated through PCCB and partner communication channels, including those administered by the UNFCCC	<p>More than 110 resources were collected through PCCB activities (e.g. calls for submissions, events, PCCB toolkit, PCCB Network) and disseminated via the capacity-building portal.</p> <p>More than 80 submissions were made by members of the PCCB Network to its newsletter, showcasing capacity-building-related updates, publications and activities.</p> <p>More than 50 curated resources are listed in the resources section of the PCCB toolkit, with the possibility of regular updates, subject to availability of resources.</p> <p>Information related to some 70 capacity-building activities (planned and ongoing) of ICG members was compiled by the PCCB and made available on the ICG web page.</p>	≥baseline
Stakeholder satisfaction with PCCB activities/outputs	<p>Stakeholders expressed satisfaction with the outcomes of PCCB efforts towards identifying capacity gaps and needs, both current and emerging, and recommending ways to address them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The steady number of submissions received in response to the calls issued by the PCCB indicates the continued interest of Parties and non-Party stakeholders in engaging with the PCCB through this modality; - At PCCB 6, Party and non-Party stakeholders welcomed the launch of the PCCB toolkit and expressed a keen interest in the product being translated into languages other than English to broaden reach and facilitate application. In its submission in response to the PCCB call on its annual focus area for 2022, the European Union listed the PCCB toolkit as a useful resource that can assist government officials in implementing effective NDCs tailored to the country's circumstances, ultimately helping to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement; - At the PCCB toolkit virtual event, 90 per cent of survey respondents were (very) satisfied with the content of the session and found the event informative and useful. All respondents to a survey conducted at the Durban Forum follow-up webinar expressed satisfaction with the event and its speakers; - About 95 per cent of learners (strongly) agreed that the PCCB–OHCHR online course on climate change and human rights presents the most recent information available, with about 85 per cent stating that the content of the modules is relevant to their job. 	Evidence of satisfaction, or at least 70 per cent favourable feedback (when quantified measures are available)

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

6. Table 4 summarizes key outcomes of PCCB activities across its workplan towards promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing and stakeholder engagement. The results show satisfactory performance and alignment of achievements with targets. The PCCB successfully maintained its online presence to the satisfaction of stakeholders;; optimized its communications and outreach efforts by mobilizing UNFCCC and partner channels; and maintained momentum on capacity-building through its flagship activities, the PCCB Network and the Capacity-building Hub. As noted in the first review report on the communications and stakeholder engagement strategies of the PCCB, in order to ensure adherence with the strategies and facilitate results-based monitoring of related outcomes of the workplan:

(a) Practices for gathering participation statistics (i.e. regional and institutional background) and feedback of participants (e.g. through post-event surveys) in relation to PCCB-led events and activities need to be improved. This may entail standardizing the registration process for events and activities to facilitate capturing participation statistics, and conducting in-meeting evaluations and/or regular post-event follow-ups to ensure greater participation in evaluation surveys;

(b) Further efforts are needed to leverage partners' communication channels and foster regular and long-term collaboration for outreach activities between the PCCB and its partners, in particular PCCB Network members.

Table 4

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

Indicator	September 2021 to July 2022 (baseline)	Target for 2024
Total number of views across the main PCCB web pages and online products	The PCCB and PCCB Network web pages were viewed almost 8,000 times. The online course on climate change and human rights launched in 2021 by the PCCB and OHCHR has been successfully completed by more than 3,000 learners since its launch in June 2021.	≥baseline
Total number of participants in events and activities organized or hosted by the PCCB	More than 1,500 individuals attended in person the events organized or hosted by the PCCB, over 3,500 virtual participants followed the discussions live and the recordings of the events were viewed more than 8,000 times.	At least 1,000 individual participants annually
Institutional and geographical background of stakeholders (entities/individuals) engaged or reached through implementation of the PCCB workplan	The PCCB–OHCHR course on climate change and human rights was taken by a diverse range of learners from 173 countries, the majority being students (about 50 per cent), followed by learners from the private sector, academia, NGOs or civil society organizations, and international or regional networks. About 10 per cent of the learners were affiliated with national or subnational government entities. About 160 interested individuals from 69 countries (Africa, 40.4 per cent; Europe, 25.8 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 17.0 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 10.7 per cent; and North America, 3.1 per cent) and various types of institution registered to attend the PCCB toolkit virtual event, the majority NGOs, followed by United Nations agencies and IGOs. For some PCCB-led activities, no participation statistics were collected, owing in part to the activities being organized externally and to limited human resources in the PCCB support team in the secretariat.	Diversity in regional background and institutional affiliation
Number and type of communication channels mobilized	More than 30 communication outlets were mobilized to assist the PCCB with outreach, including:	≥baseline

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>September 2021 to July 2022 (baseline)</i>	<i>Target for 2024</i>
(PCCB, UNFCCC and partner channels)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PCCB channels: web pages, YouTube channel, mailing list, Network newsletter; - UNFCCC channels: capacity-building portal, UNFCCC Newsroom and social media, Climate Hub 360 calendar of events, UNFCCC capacity-building group on LinkedIn administered by the Capacity-building subdivision of the secretariat, specialized newsletters (e.g. of regional collaboration centres); - Partner channels: web pages and social media of PCCB Network members, organizing partners of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub and other stakeholders. 	
Stakeholder satisfaction with PCCB activities/outputs	<p>More than 75 per cent of the respondents to the annual survey of the PCCB Network were (very) satisfied with the PCCB Network and more than 70 per cent stated the greatest benefit of the Network as it being a platform for sharing resources or materials.</p> <p>Close to 90 per cent of the respondents to a post-event survey, (strongly) agreed that the information provided at the 3rd Capacity-building Hub was useful and interesting.</p> <p>More than 90 per cent of organizing partners of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub that responded to a post-event survey for organizers expressed satisfaction with implementation and outcomes of their sessions.</p> <p>Regarding the PCCB toolkit virtual event, 90 per cent of respondents to a survey were (very) satisfied with the participation and engagement of attendees. At the Durban Forum follow-up webinar, some survey respondents suggested allowing more time for audience interaction.</p> <p>For some PCCB-led activities, no satisfaction survey was conducted or a limited number of responses were received.</p>	Evidence of satisfaction, or at least 70 per cent favourable feedback (when quantified measures are available)

D. Taking into consideration cross-cutting issues such as gender responsiveness, human rights, indigenous peoples' knowledge, ACE and youth in managing and implementing the workplan

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

Table 5

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

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>September 2021 to July 2022 (baseline)</i>	<i>Target for 2024</i>
Evidence (list of examples) of addressing cross-cutting issues (i.e. gender responsiveness, human rights, indigenous peoples' knowledge, ACE, youth) in implementing the PCCB workplan	<p>The PCCB was successful in addressing cross-cutting issues across workplan activities, including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder engagement: the PCCB continually interacted with entities and initiatives with a focus on cross-cutting issues through its engagement modalities (i.e. PCCB Network, ICG, participation of external experts in the steering committee of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub). About 45 per cent of the PCCB Network membership consists of entities or initiatives that work on cross-cutting issues, with the largest groups being focused on education and training (about 60 members) and youth-related matters (about 30 members); - Calls for expressions of interest: the PCCB included questions related to addressing cross-cutting issues in the expression of 	Not applicable

Indicator	September 2021 to July 2022 (baseline)	Target for 2024
	<p>interest for the 3rd Capacity-building Hub. About 45 per cent of the successful submissions were aimed at addressing gender-related issues, around 27 per cent indicated youth or indigenous peoples' knowledge as the cross-cutting theme and one submission included elements related to human rights;</p> <p>- Technical products: the PCCB dedicated a section of its toolkit to gender, transparency and other cross-cutting issues. In addition, the PCCB–OHCHR online course on climate change and human rights available on UN CC:Learn includes a module on persons, groups and peoples in vulnerable situations (e.g. women, children and indigenous peoples);</p> <p>- Technical guidance and mainstreaming: with support from external experts participating in the steering committee of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub, the PCCB ensured that cross-cutting issues were mainstreamed across thematic areas, a practice that will be continued in organizing the next Hub;</p> <p>- Thematic dialogues: the PCCB dedicated its regional event series to the topic of youth in capacity-building, and co-organized with the AC and the LEG a gender-focused dialogue for the 3rd Capacity-building Hub;</p> <p>- Policy recommendations: the PCCB included elements related to integrating cross-cutting issues in its policy recommendations for the COP and the CMA in this and previous annual technical progress reports;^a</p> <p>- Outreach materials: the PCCB Network's Capacity-building Stories^b (two podcast episodes) in 2021 were dedicated to gender and youth.</p>	
Female–male ratio of resource persons and external experts involved in PCCB activities	For more information on gender statistics, see annex II.	At least 40 per cent female
Percentage and type of outputs (e.g. events, publications, tools) addressing cross-cutting issues	<p>100 per cent of the publications prepared and events organized/hosted by the PCCB addressed at least one cross-cutting issue.</p> <p>For 70 per cent of the publications and 80 per cent of the events one or more cross-cutting issues were either the primary focus, mainstreamed or covered as stand-alone topics (i.e. in a chapter or event segment).</p>	At least 50 per cent addressed cross-cutting issues
Stakeholder satisfaction with PCCB activities or outputs	About 95 per cent of the respondents to the survey on the PCCB–OHCHR online course stated that the content of the course is very or mostly useful and more than 90 per cent of the learners stated that they will most likely use the information acquired in their work.	Evidence of satisfaction, or at least 70 per cent favourable feedback (when quantified measures are available)

^a See document FCCC/SBI/2021/10, paras. 76–79.

^b See https://unfccc.int/pccb-network/CB_Stories#eq-1.

E. Effectiveness

8. The PCCB notes that the impact of its work lies beyond its direct influence and may extend beyond the time frame of reporting under its workplan for 2021–2024. Nevertheless, indicators related to the operational effectiveness of and the satisfaction of key stakeholders with the work of the PCCB are being used as measures of the impact and effectiveness of the workplan implementation. Table 6 contains indicators for each measure, and more details are provided in the monitoring and evaluation framework.

Table 6

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

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Data sources</i>
Operational effectiveness: management of the workplan by the PCCB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Timeliness, effectiveness and inclusivity of annual PCCB meetings - Regular intersessional calls for submissions/expressions of interest - Timeliness of the annual technical progress report and favourable feedback from the COP and the CMA - Timeliness and achievement of expected results in implementing workplan activities - Efficiency in use (and mobilization) of resources for implementing the workplan - Evidence (list of examples) of improved practices on the basis of findings from the results-based assessment of the PCCB communications and engagement strategies and feedback from stakeholders - Evidence of responsiveness to emerging capacity-building needs and priorities in developing countries 	Status report on implementation of the PCCB communications and engagement strategies, post-event surveys, annual satisfaction surveys, PCCB meeting reports and internal monitoring dashboards for tracking PCCB activities under the monitoring and evaluation framework
Signals of success: impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence of acknowledgement or satisfaction of stakeholders regarding the impact and effectiveness of PCCB workplan activities - Evidence (list of examples) of dissemination of PCCB publications and policy recommendations and uptake of PCCB policy recommendations by stakeholders 	Feedback from stakeholders on the work of the PCCB, desk research

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

(a) PCCB 6 was successfully organized and well attended by observers. It was live streamed via the meeting web page (where the recording is also available) and could thus be followed by interested stakeholders not registered for the meeting. Meeting documents and the report on proceedings were published in a timely manner. Decisions were reached under all agenda items;

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

(c) The technical progress report of the PCCB for 2021 was prepared and circulated in adherence with the timeline and COP 26¹ welcomed the work of the PCCB in relation to enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities under the Convention, including its collaboration with constituted bodies and other actors under the Convention;

(d) With regard to implementation of PCCB workplan activities, 90 per cent of activities (9 of 10) were implemented within the envisaged time frame. The launch of the PCCB toolkit, which was set to take place in 2021, was postponed to the first quarter of 2022. All activities envisaged to be implemented through collaborative efforts were conducted in collaboration with the expected stakeholders;

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

(i) A joint PCCB–OHCHR online course was launched and is being maintained with support from Germany’s Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, implemented by the German Agency for International Cooperation;

(ii) A memorandum of understanding was signed between the Government of Italy and the secretariat in support of a youth-centred capacity-building programme directly linked to the work of the PCCB;

(iii) Expertise was drawn from the PCCB Network in forming the steering committee of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub;

(iv) Joint activities, such as a workshop series in 2021–2022, were led by PCCB Network members;

(f) The PCCB applied its communications and stakeholder engagement strategies and systematically collected data and information on the results. Examples of improved practices related to communications include phasing out use of the PCCB Facebook page in favour of mobilizing UNFCCC channels for maintaining online presence, and using the PCCB YouTube channel to ensure easy and open access to the live streams and recordings of PCCB events and activities for stakeholders. Improved practices regarding stakeholder engagement include engaging external experts in implementing the 3rd Capacity-building Hub and dedicating a thematic day to UNFCCC bodies and processes to foster interaction and promote dialogue among entities involved in capacity-building efforts;

(g) Examples of responsiveness to emerging priorities and mandates related to capacity-building include incorporating elements of ACE into PCCB reporting and monitoring and evaluation in response to an invitation to all constituted bodies to include in their regular reports information on how ACE is implemented under their respective workstreams; planning a thematic day on oceans and land for the 4th Capacity-building Hub, responding to an invitation to constituted bodies² to integrate the issue of oceans across their workstreams; and the PCCB agreeing on its annual focus area for 2023 in response to a request from the AC to strengthen coherence and collaboration in addressing support for adaptation, with a focus on formulating and implementing NAPs.

10. With regard to the signals of success pertaining to the satisfaction of stakeholders with the performance of the PCCB, all PCCB outputs were acknowledged by Parties at the sessions of the COP and the subsidiary bodies with no concerns, and received favourable feedback from Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including at the annual meeting of the PCCB, at the meetings of the ICG, at the 3rd Capacity-building Hub and under the PCCB Network. Additionally, the relevance of the work of the PCCB was highlighted by bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including the SCF in its recommendations contained in the first report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement,³ the FWG in the LCIPP

¹ Decision 12/CP.26, para. 6.

² Decision 1/CP.26, para. 60.

³ Decision 5/CP.26, annex II, para. 71.

second three-year workplan (2022–2024);⁴ and the WIM Executive Committee by inviting a PCCB member to join its expert group on action and support, and by bodies outside the Convention, such as the capacity-building unit of the COP 26 Presidency, which maintained engagement with the PCCB from 2019, including by joining the PCCB Network, leading a thematic day at the 3rd Capacity-building Hub and inviting the PCCB to join the launch of the recommendations for action under the COP26 Catalyst for Climate Action capacity-building initiative.

11. So far, means and experience are limited with regard to identifying and showcasing evidence of the uptake of policy recommendations provided by the PCCB and stakeholders' familiarity with them. However, building on the practice of the Technology Executive Committee and starting in 2022, the PCCB will strengthen its outreach efforts to broaden the reach of its policy recommendations, including by repackaging the recommendations outside the framework of the official reports and disseminating them through appropriate communication channels, including the PCCB mailing list and key events, followed up by seeking feedback from stakeholders in order to assess their familiarity with the policy recommendations over time, and the usefulness and application of the recommendations in advancing the capacity-building agenda under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

F. Way forward

12. The PCCB applied its initial monitoring and evaluation framework for the first time for this report and found it to be a useful means of monitoring and evaluating the results of implementing workplan activities without adding any undue burden to the limited resources available to the PCCB. With support from the secretariat, the PCCB will continue to maintain its monitoring and evaluation efforts and make revisions as necessary. Findings from this work will continue to be included in annual technical progress reports. The PCCB welcomes inputs and suggestions from stakeholders to further improve and enrich these efforts.

⁴ See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/about-lcipp/workplan-activities>.

Annex II

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

[English only]

1. In its gender mainstreaming standard¹ the PCCB recognizes that a gender-sensitive approach to creating, developing and strengthening institutional, systemic and human resource capacity-building can foster inclusive decision-making on, delivery of and access to means and tools for implementing mitigation or adaptation action. The PCCB also recognizes that building capacity for applying gender-sensitive and -responsive approaches can lead to more effective climate policy and action.
2. With regard to implementing its gender mainstreaming standard, the PCCB continued the recently established practice of designating one member as its gender focal point to support the coordination, implementation and oversight of gender mainstreaming in PCCB activities. At PCCB 6, Marzena Chodor was re-elected as gender focal point for one year.
3. The PCCB also continued to use and expand its existing network to strengthen the way in which gender considerations are taken into account in its activities. The PCCB Network, for instance, as at July 2022, included around 23 organizations with a focus on gender (compared with 17 as at July 2021). Furthermore, a representative of Women Engage for a Common Future, a PCCB Network member, and the UNFCCC women and gender constituency, joined the PCCB working group on cross-cutting issues on an activity basis to support the planning and design of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub through a gender lens. In addition, several PCCB activities addressed gender as a stand-alone topic, including a chapter on gender in the PCCB toolkit and a module on women and gender-responsive climate action in the PCCB–OHCHR online course on climate change and human rights.
4. The PCCB further continued efforts to collaborate with constituted bodies on gender-related capacity gaps and needs and to record and review lessons learned by other constituted bodies. The Lima work programme on gender continued to be represented in the PCCB-facilitated ICG. Its representative responded to a survey of ICG members on efforts to address capacity gaps and needs, participated in a technical session on coherence and coordination of capacity-building at the 3rd Capacity-building Hub and contributed to the coordination-focused discussions at the two ICG meetings. Building on the coordination efforts in the ICG and at the invitation of the AC, the PCCB co-organized with the AC and the LEG an event on strengthening gender sensitivity in adaptation under the Convention and the Paris Agreement held at the 3rd Capacity-building Hub, where opportunities and challenges in integrating gender considerations into adaptation planning and implementation, experience of constituted bodies in integrating gender considerations into their workplans and ways to enhance coordination of gender- and adaptation-related activities were discussed.
5. As regards information-sharing, the PCCB regularly published and disseminated information on initiatives supporting development and strengthening of capacity for mainstreaming gender considerations in climate action. Examples include several resources shared via the capacity-building portal, as part of the PCCB toolkit, at the 3rd Capacity-building Hub and through the PCCB Network newsletter, web page and podcast series. The PCCB continued efforts to use inclusive language across its activities and products in accordance with its gender mainstreaming standard.
6. With regard to gender balance and equal participation at PCCB events and meetings, the PCCB made considerable efforts to ensure balanced gender representation and active

¹ FCCC/SBI/2019/13, annex.

participation by women. At the events organized by the PCCB,² on average 62 per cent of the speakers and moderators were female. For several events it was possible for the PCCB to gather information on the female–male participant ratio: women accounted on average for 75 per cent of virtual participants (according to statistics provided by YouTube) at the events held during the 3rd Capacity-building Hub, 54.7 per cent of participants at the 3rd meeting of the PCCB Network and 44.4 per cent of participants at the PCCB side event during Latin America and Caribbean Climate Week, for example. A total of 54 per cent of learners who completed the PCCB–OHCHR online course identified as female.

7. While mainstreaming gender across PCCB events and activities remains challenging, the PCCB continued its efforts to integrate gender objectives into the design and organization of several events and activities, such as across the programme of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub and the follow-up webinar to the Durban Forum. In 100 per cent of the events organized by the PCCB the topic of gender was touched upon, to varying degrees, and in more than 85 per cent of PCCB publications the topic of gender was covered to varying degrees. Post-event surveys were not conducted for all PCCB events, but where they were they indicated (strong) agreement that the event had been conducted in a gender-responsive and inclusive manner, in terms of format and/or organization and content.

8. The PCCB is committed to further improving gender mainstreaming across its work on the basis of lessons learned and practices established. It is keen to share its experience with other constituted bodies undertaking similar efforts and to learn from their experience.

² Follow-up webinar to 10th Durban Forum, 3rd Capacity-building Hub, PCCB toolkit webinar, side event at Middle East and North Africa Climate Week, 3rd meeting of the PCCB Network, global stocktake synthesis report webinar and PCCB side event at Latin America and the Caribbean Climate Week.