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Matters relating to capacity-building

Capacity-building work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and undertaken by bodies serving the Paris Agreement

Compilation and synthesis report by the secretariat

Summary

This report has been prepared to inform discussions at the 14th Durban Forum on capacity-building and the 9th meeting of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building and to serve as input to the review by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision [2/CP.7](#). It compiles and synthesizes information on capacity-building from reports of UNFCCC constituted bodies, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the Adaptation Fund Board published in 2024.



Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
AI	artificial intelligence
Article 6.4 mechanism	mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement
BTR	biennial transparency report
CBIT	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency
CBIT–GSP	joint programme of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency and the Global Support Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports by non-Annex I Parties
CDM	clean development mechanism
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDC	least developed country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NIE	national implementing entity
PAICC	Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
RCC	regional collaboration centre
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TNA	technology needs assessment
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 information on capacity-building contained in 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 Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its sessions coinciding with the meetings of the Durban Forum in order to facilitate the discussions at the latter.¹
2. COP 17 requested the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, in its consideration of the review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision [2/CP.7](#), to include the reports of relevant bodies established under the Convention as additional inputs to this review.²
3. COP 21 decided to include the compilation and synthesis report on the capacity-building work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol in the inputs to the PCCB.³
4. CMA 2 requested the secretariat to include in its report information on work on issues pertaining to capacity-building under the Paris Agreement undertaken by bodies serving the Paris Agreement.⁴

B. Scope

5. This report synthesizes information relevant to capacity-building from the:
 - (a) Report of the AC;⁵
 - (b) Annual report of the Compliance Committee;⁶
 - (c) Report of the CGE;⁷
 - (d) Annual report of the CDM Executive Board;⁸
 - (e) Joint annual report of the WIM Executive Committee and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;⁹
 - (f) Report of the FWG of the LCIPP;¹⁰
 - (g) Annual report of the KCI;¹¹
 - (h) Reports on the 45th and 46th meetings of the LEG;¹²
 - (i) Annual report of the PAICC;¹³
 - (j) Annual technical progress report of the PCCB;¹⁴

¹ Decisions [2/CP.17](#), para. 146, and [1/CP.18](#), para. 78.

² Decision [2/CP.17](#), para. 151.

³ Decision [1/CP.21](#), para. 79.

⁴ Decision [3/CMA.2](#), para. 6.

⁵ [FCCC/SB/2024/4](#).

⁶ [FCCC/KP/CMP/2024/2](#).

⁷ [FCCC/SBI/2024/18](#).

⁸ [FCCC/KP/CMP/2024/3](#).

⁹ [FCCC/SB/2024/2](#).

¹⁰ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1](#).

¹¹ [FCCC/SB/2024/8](#).

¹² [FCCC/SBI/2024/5](#) and [FCCC/SBI/2024/22](#).

¹³ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/7](#).

¹⁴ [FCCC/SBI/2024/19](#).

- (k) Report of the SCF;¹⁵
 - (l) Annual report of the Supervisory Body for the Article 6.4 mechanism¹⁶ and the note by the secretariat on capacity-building for implementing Article 6 of the Paris Agreement;¹⁷
 - (m) Joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN;¹⁸
 - (n) Report of the GCF to the COP;¹⁹
 - (o) Report of the GEF to the COP;²⁰
 - (p) Report of the AF Board.²¹
6. Information available to the secretariat on capacity-building-related activities undertaken by the bodies in 2024 after the publication of the reports referred to in paragraph 5 above was also considered in preparing this report to ensure that it was up to date.
7. A compilation of information on specific capacity-building-related activities undertaken by UNFCCC constituted bodies is provided in the addendum to this document.²²

II. Key findings

8. In 2024, as in previous years, constituted bodies reported on various capacity-building activities aligned with their mandates for capacity-building and addressing the priority areas outlined in the capacity-building framework.
9. Several bodies undertook capacity-building activities aimed at enhancing awareness and understanding in various areas. For example, the WIM Executive Committee organized events aimed at enhancing coherence and coordination across the loss and damage support architecture as well as raising awareness and enhancing understanding of the loss and damage support system under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. The TEC and the CTCN worked both collaboratively and individually to raise awareness of the Technology Mechanism and emerging technologies such as AI and green hydrogen production, while the FWG undertook activities aimed at improving the effectiveness of the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC process and strengthening the inclusion of human-rights-based perspectives in climate policymaking.
10. Furthermore, a variety of materials aimed at enhancing knowledge and understanding were published, ranging from WIM Executive Committee publications on non-economic losses and SCF publications on climate finance to TEC products on existing and emerging technologies for addressing climate challenges, such as AI, agrifood systems and multi-hazard early warning systems.
11. The bodies held training sessions and workshops aimed at developing and enhancing the technical capacities and skills required to formulate and implement NAPs, ensure access to climate finance and facilitate the transition to new carbon markets. For example, training sessions conducted by the AC and the LEG were intended to improve the capacity of developing countries to formulate and implement NAPs, while technical training by the CGE supported developing countries in meeting reporting requirements under the ETF. Furthermore, the Supervisory Body, in collaboration with RCCs, organized multiple training sessions and workshops to assist countries in transitioning their CDM projects to the Article 6.4 mechanism.

¹⁵ [FCCC/CP/2024/6–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8](#).

¹⁶ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/2](#) and [Add.1](#).

¹⁷ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/INF.1](#).

¹⁸ [FCCC/SB/2024/3](#).

¹⁹ [FCCC/CP/2024/3](#) and [Add.1](#).

²⁰ [FCCC/CP/2024/8](#) and [Add.1](#).

²¹ [FCCC/KP/CMP/2024/4–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/6](#) and [Add.1](#).

²² [FCCC/SBI/2025/1/Add.1](#).

12. Some bodies developed resources, such as e-learning courses, toolkits and technical guides, to support developing countries in achieving national climate change objectives. For example, the AC published a toolkit aimed at improving monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, while the PAICC and the PCCB continued to share practical capacity-building materials on their web pages and the capacity-building portal, respectively.

13. The bodies held events and facilitated opportunities for promoting the exchange of experience and sharing of lessons learned. For example, the PCCB undertook knowledge-sharing activities during, inter alia, the 6th Capacity-building Hub designed to address capacity gaps and needs in key thematic areas; the LEG hosted NAP Expo 2024 to promote the exchange of experience and foster partnerships to advance the NAP process; and the KCI held events related to just transition, education, skill development and the role of the private sector. In 2024, the Santiago network held its first regional workshop for the LDCs and SIDS on managing climate and disaster risks, which aligns with its mandate to catalyse technical assistance to support developing countries in addressing climate risks.

14. In addition, various resources enabling stakeholders to learn from shared knowledge and experience were published or maintained. For example, the CGE maintained its toolbox and published a technical paper with a view to assisting developing countries in preparing their first BTR; the WIM Executive Committee prepared a technical guide on human mobility and a report on GCF activities related to loss and damage; the KCI published a technical paper on the impact of the implementation of response measures on specific groups; the LEG produced a policy brief on the experience of the LDCs in aligning their NAPs with other reporting under the UNFCCC; and the CTCN produced two publications, namely a case study on the use of AI for climate action in Asia and the Pacific and a document addressing knowledge gaps related to emerging technologies.

15. The bodies improved their coherence of and collaboration on capacity-building efforts, resulting in greater efficiency and alignment. The bodies worked together to deliver joint training sessions and other events designed to enhance the capacity of their stakeholders. This included joint training activities by the AC and the LEG and events by the CGE and the PAICC on preparing for reporting under the ETF. Furthermore, the Supervisory Body collaborated extensively with the RCCs in providing technical assistance and support to developing countries to enhance their understanding of cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and carbon markets.

16. In addition, the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement continued to provide a space for representatives of the constituted bodies, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and relevant processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to improve coherence and coordination in relation to their climate change related capacity-building plans and activities.

17. The bodies strengthened collaboration on capacity-building initiatives through various global and regional partnerships and with United Nations organizations, national Governments and other non-Party stakeholders.

18. The number of capacity-building-related activities reported by the bodies decreased from 230 in 2023 to 165 in 2024 (see the table below for the number of activities in both years by body).

Number of reported capacity-building-related activities undertaken by UNFCCC constituted bodies in 2023–2024

<i>Constituted body</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
AC	5	7 ^a
CDM Executive Board	4	2
CGE	17	10
Compliance Committee	–	1
FWG of the LCIPP	12	13
KCI	11	5
LEG	51	7 ^a

<i>Constituted body</i>	2023	2024
PAICC	–	2
PCCB	29	51
SCF	5	5
Supervisory Body for the Article 6.4 mechanism	48	32
TEC and CTCN	35	23
WIM Executive Committee and Santiago network	13	10
Total	230	165

^a Includes three training sessions undertaken jointly by the AC and the LEG.

19. The capacity-building activities undertaken by the bodies were designed to engage a diverse range of stakeholders, including government representatives and policymakers; international and regional organizations such as United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations; financial and development institutions such as multilateral development banks and climate funds; other bilateral and multilateral agencies; technical experts and practitioners; civil society groups, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities; youth; non-governmental organizations; civil society organizations and worker organizations; the private sector; members of academia; researchers; and think tanks.

20. In 2024, adaptation-related technical assistance and support was provided by the AF and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism. This included support from the GCF and the GEF for the formulation and implementation of NAPs and capacity-building support from the AF for locally led adaptation initiatives, resilience-building and disaster risk reduction.

21. Furthermore, the GCF, the GEF and the AF undertook activities aimed at enhancing social inclusion, gender mainstreaming and gender-responsive projects and programmes.

22. Additionally, the GCF provided capacity-building support and technical assistance to the LDCs and SIDS designed to help them overcome project-level challenges in attracting private investment for both mitigation and adaptation projects, and the GEF provided technical assistance and support pertaining to NDC enhancement and preparation for reporting under the ETF.

III. Capacity-building elements in the work of the bodies in 2024

A. Adaptation Committee

23. The AC continued to provide technical support and guidance to Parties in relation to adaptation action and means of implementation (finance, technology and capacity-building) and facilitate the sharing of information on common challenges, lessons learned and good practices pertaining to implementing adaptation actions. It leveraged its partnerships with the LEG, the NAP Global Network and the NAP task force to enhance the delivery of its capacity-building activities.

24. The AC and the LEG jointly led three training sessions for developing countries during NAP Expo 2024. The sessions were designed to enhance understanding and address capacity gaps and needs related to NAP formulation and implementation, strengthen capacities to access funding for adaptation, and improve understanding of monitoring, learning and evaluation approaches to adaptation and how to include vulnerable groups and communities in the NAP process.

25. The AC convened a dialogue aimed at addressing the capacity gaps and needs of developing countries in accessing funding for adaptation and identifying opportunities for the wider community to respond to those gaps and needs. Through the NAP task force, the AC developed a policy brief on progress, good practices and lessons learned, and challenges and opportunities in the application of traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems to adaptation.

26. In partnership with the NAP Global Network, the AC developed a toolkit providing practical guidance to developing countries on the development and continuous improvement of monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for NAP formulation and implementation.

27. In addition, the AC created a document for its stakeholders outlining how adaptation is addressed and supported under the UNFCCC process.

B. Compliance Committee

28. The secretariat supported the facilitative branch of the Compliance Committee in providing advice and assistance to Parties to promote compliance under the Kyoto Protocol by organizing an online capacity-building exercise for members and alternate members on the general analysis and overview tool.

C. Consultative Group of Experts

29. The CGE continued to provide support to and enhance the technical capacity of developing countries for, inter alia, preparing for reporting under the ETF. During 2024, the CGE delivered two regional hands-on training workshops aimed at enhancing the capacity of technical experts to prepare the first BTRs and use the ETF reporting tools. To facilitate the training, the CGE also organized webinars, which allowed participants to familiarize themselves with relevant technical materials ahead of the workshops.

30. The CGE improved the accessibility of its e-learning courses on the preparation by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention of national communications and biennial update reports by making the courses available in an offline format. Furthermore, the CGE toolbox, aimed at assisting experts and practitioners in improving national institutional arrangements, was maintained.

31. The CGE prepared an updated technical paper on problems, constraints, lessons learned and capacity-building needs in preparing national communications, biennial update reports and BTRs. The sixth annual informal forum of the CGE provided a space for participants to share experience in and lessons learned from reporting under the ETF and showcase technical assistance available to technical experts. Additionally, the CGE held a side event highlighting key lessons learned from and experience in preparing the first BTRs.

32. The CGE also held a side event with the PAICC with a view to raising awareness of the work of the PAICC in preparing for reporting under the ETF.

D. Executive Board of the clean development mechanism

33. The CDM Executive Board provided capacity-building support to facilitate the transition of CDM activities to the Article 6.4 mechanism. For example, it held a calibration workshop to strengthen the capacity of designated operational entities to verify CDM activities that have transitioned to the Article 6.4 mechanism, deepen the understanding of those entities regarding the Article 6.4 mechanism and provide the entities' auditing and technical staff with the opportunity to share experience in implementing regulations for the Article 6.4 mechanism. The Board also held a knowledge-sharing workshop for the CDM accreditation roster of experts for lead assessors to update them on the latest CDM regulations and the latest regulatory documents for the Article 6.4 mechanism.

E. Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism and Santiago network

1. Executive Committee

34. The WIM Executive Committee undertook capacity-building activities aimed at advancing understanding, coordination and action relating to loss and damage associated with climate change impacts. One event was the third Glasgow dialogue, which aimed to

enhance coherence and coordination across the loss and damage support architecture, specifically in relation to the role of funding arrangements referred to in paragraph 2 of decisions [2/CP.27](#) and [2/CMA.4](#) in this context. Additionally, two events were held to raise awareness and enhance understanding of the loss and damage support system under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including the roles therein of the WIM Executive Committee, the Santiago network and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage.

35. The expert group on non-economic losses published a technical paper on non-economic losses to guide and inform policymakers. Following its publication, an event was held to enhance understanding of working approaches to and good practices for responding to non-economic losses and of the nexus between non-economic losses and other forms of loss and damage, including in the context of human mobility.

36. The task force on displacement developed a technical guide on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national processes. Following its publication, a technical session was held at NAP Expo 2024 to highlight the linkages between human mobility and climate change in national planning processes, during which participants had the opportunity to enhance their skills and knowledge related to integrating human mobility considerations into NAPs.

37. The WIM Executive Committee published a report covering the access by developing countries to funding from the GCF for activities related to loss and damage. The report is designed to inform and guide the development of future national policies and practices. Additionally, the WIM Executive Committee published its second and third newsletters, aimed at enhancing the visibility and impact of its knowledge products and activities and of the ongoing work of its five thematic expert groups.

2. Santiago network

38. The Santiago network convened its first regional workshop under its mandate to catalyse the technical assistance of support providers to address the impacts of climate change. The workshop, tailored to the LDCs and SIDS, focused on managing climate and disaster risks, and built on activities previously undertaken by the secretariat as the interim secretariat of the Santiago network.

F. Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

39. The FWG employed various strategies for both multidirectional and focused capacity-building and learning, including hosting two webinars to enable Indigenous Peoples and local communities to effectively engage in and contribute to the work of the LCIPP, holding two training workshops to advance the meaningful engagement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC process, and conducting training workshops designed to enhance the capacity of Parties, constituted bodies and other stakeholders to strengthen the human-rights-based engagement of Indigenous Peoples and engagement of local communities in national, regional and global climate policymaking and in the work of relevant bodies and under processes under and outside the Convention related to assessing the impacts of and responding to climate change.

40. During the 11th and 12th meetings of the FWG, dedicated sessions raised awareness of the FWG and its work and aligned the planned FWG activities with those of other constituted bodies. The sessions provided an inclusive space for interregional and intergenerational consideration of and collaboration on climate action, strengthening collective efforts in this regard.

41. The FWG brought together Indigenous youth and youth from local communities during the LCIPP annual youth round table, providing an opportunity for intergenerational knowledge-sharing and building their capacity to understand and engage effectively in the UNFCCC process.

G. Katowice Committee on Impacts

42. The KCI continued to implement activities to raise awareness and enhance understanding of the impacts of the implementation of response measures and of existing guidelines and frameworks for supporting a just transition, and to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, experience and best practices among Parties pertaining to developing approaches to implementing response measures.

43. In this regard, the KCI published a technical paper on the impacts of the implementation of response measures on intergenerational equity, gender, local communities, Indigenous Peoples, youth and people in vulnerable situations.

44. The KCI held four events: one focused on raising awareness of the benefits of just transition strategies and tracking their implementation; one on incorporating education and skill development into just transition strategies; one exploring how climate policies and their impact assessments can help countries to achieve their sustainable development objectives; and one aimed at raising awareness of private sector contributions to social development and economic growth through climate action.

H. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

45. The LEG continued to facilitate the provision of support to the LDCs for formulating and implementing NAPs. For example, it convened NAP Expo 2024 to provide a platform for Parties, organizations and other relevant stakeholders to interact and exchange experience in relation to advancing NAP processes. During NAP Expo 2024, and in collaboration with the AC, the LEG conducted three training sessions to address capacity gaps and needs in NAP formulation and implementation, as outlined in paragraph 24 above.

46. The LEG hosted an event to present the work of the LEG in providing guidance and support in the formulation and implementation of NAPs, share the results of the meeting of Party experts to assess progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs and obtain feedback on the draft of the updated technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs. It also held an event to present the updated technical guidelines, launch the NAP progress report with the latest information on progress made by developing countries on their NAPs and present other products developed by the LEG.

47. The LEG produced a policy brief designed to raise awareness and enhance understanding of the linkages between NAPs and NDCs and adaptation communications. The publication highlights the benefits of and recommendations for aligning them and sharing the experience of the LDCs in aligning the reports.

48. The LEG continued to make available on NAP Central user-friendly tools for accessing, managing and analysing data on NAPs, the NAP tracking tool and its database of adaptation projects. Furthermore, the LEG continued to update the climate change adaptation project profile catalogue, a compilation of project ideas and proposals that is targeted at stakeholders in a position to provide funding or implementation support to develop those ideas and proposals.

I. Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee

49. The PAICC hosted a side event to raise awareness of (1) the upcoming deadlines for the submission of NDCs, BTRs and biennial communications of information related to Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, (2) the diverse and tailored range of measures that the PAICC can take to facilitate implementation of and compliance with the Paris Agreement, including solutions to challenges faced in this regard, and (3) the tools and resources available for preparing mandatory submissions under the Paris Agreement. The Co-Chairs participated in meetings and training workshops aimed at helping Parties prepare their BTRs, organized by the CGE.

50. The PAICC produced a video covering the principles guiding its work, how the Committee was started and how it assists Parties. Furthermore, the PAICC web page²³ shares information on the work of the PAICC and provides links to relevant e-learning courses and other capacity-building resources.

J. Paris Committee on Capacity-building

51. The PCCB carried out capacity-building activities to address both current and emerging gaps and needs in implementing capacity-building for developing countries. Additionally, it worked to enhance capacity-building efforts, including to improve coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities under the Convention.

52. The PCCB released two synthesis reports based on submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders. The first report synthesizes submissions on tools and methodologies for assessing and addressing capacity gaps and needs related to accessing climate finance and the second synthesizes submissions on the 2024 PCCB focus area,²⁴ outlining the institutional, technical and financial barriers to accessing climate finance for NAPs and identifying opportunities for enhancing capacity-building efforts in this area. It also includes a collection of tools, methodologies and best practices for developing investment strategies and bankable adaptation projects, helping stakeholders to effectively navigate the climate finance landscape.

53. In line with its 2024 focus area, the PCCB convened the 13th Durban Forum in collaboration with the AC and held a webinar on de-risking strategies for enhancing the provision of adaptation finance. The events addressed capacity gaps and needs in accessing finance for NAPs and enhanced participants' knowledge of accessing finance from different funding mechanisms and institutions.

54. At COP 29, the PCCB hosted its 6th Capacity-building Hub, which provided a platform for exchanging experience, knowledge, success stories and lessons learned pertaining to effectively supporting capacity-building in developing countries. The 42 sessions that took place during the Hub facilitated knowledge co-creation, fostered deeper collaboration on and insights into solutions for addressing capacity challenges, gave participants the opportunity to develop practical skills for addressing capacity gaps and encouraged a collaborative mindset in and proactive approach to building collective capacities to enhance climate action.

55. The PCCB continued to coordinate activities promoting collaboration under the PCCB Network, under which, as at 31 December 2024, 397 members from 99 countries were engaged in climate-related capacity-building. The PCCB worked closely with those members in organizing the 6th Capacity-building Hub and developing its Capacity-building Stories podcast.²⁵

56. As part of its efforts to enhance coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities, the PCCB convened two coordination meetings of the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. During the meetings, members discussed capacity gaps and needs identified in their areas of work and capacity-building activities related to the 2025 PCCB focus area²⁶ and identified opportunities for synergies and collaboration across the constituted bodies.

57. The introductory online course on climate change and human rights, launched in 2021, remained accessible and as at 31 December 2024 had been completed by over 10,000 participants. The PCCB continued to collate capacity-building resources and knowledge

²³ <https://unfccc.int/PAICC>.

²⁴ Capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to accessing finance for NAPs.

²⁵ Available at https://unfccc.int/pccb-network/CB_Stories.

²⁶ Capacity-building for holistic investment strategies, bankable projects and stakeholder engagement to strengthen the implementation of NDCs and NAPs in developing countries.

products and disseminate them via the capacity-building portal, the PCCB Network and other communication channels.

K. Standing Committee on Finance

58. The SCF, in its continued efforts to address key issues in climate finance, published four reports aimed at enhancing understanding of critical aspects of these issues. The reports cover topics such as global and regional climate finance flows; the scale and nature of the climate finance needs of developing countries in addressing climate change; the progress of developed country Parties in providing and mobilizing climate finance and meeting the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address developing country needs; and the methodologies and practices used by Parties and non-Party stakeholders for defining, reporting on and accounting for climate finance. Additionally, the SCF held its 2024 Forum on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive financing, which emphasized that gender-responsive approaches enhance the effectiveness of climate finance and lead to more inclusive and equitable climate action and resilience.

L. Supervisory Body

59. In collaboration with RCCs and other organizations and partners, the Supervisory Body undertook multiple activities to raise awareness and share knowledge of, and deliver practical training designed to facilitate implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

60. In collaboration with United Nations regional offices, the Supervisory Body delivered two webinars to raise awareness of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, including cooperative approaches under Article 6, paragraph 2, and the Article 6.4 mechanism, as well as to facilitate discussions on carbon markets.

61. The RCCs are a key collaborator for regional capacity-building pertaining to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. In 2024, on behalf of the Supervisory Body, they participated in five workshops, four webinars, five regional events and one training session. The workshops explored opportunities related to cooperative approaches under Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement; transitioning from the CDM to the Article 6.4 mechanism; voluntary carbon markets and their use in enhancing ambition in NDCs; and mobilization of climate finance. The aim of the webinars was to strengthen regional awareness of the Article 6.4 mechanism and its requirements and of how to integrate the mechanism into national systems and structures. The regional events focused on mobilizing finance through carbon markets; advancing progress towards achieving sustainable development co-benefits via carbon market initiatives; leveraging different carbon markets to support NDC targets; exploring the interaction of domestic carbon crediting mechanisms with international markets; and participation requirements and provisions for carbon markets. Lastly, the training session was held to for legal experts to enhance their understanding of the Article 6.4 mechanism.

M. Technology Executive Committee and Climate Technology Centre and Network

1. Joint activities

62. The TEC and the CTCN continued to collaborate to support the implementation of the technology framework. In this regard, they organized a joint event to highlight the role of the Technology Mechanism in providing technical assistance to developing countries and how the CTCN, as its implementation arm, accelerates climate technology action.

2. Technology Executive Committee

63. The TEC delivered six knowledge products aimed at raising awareness of climate-resilient technologies and policies: two exploring the role of AI in addressing climate challenges in developing countries, particularly in the LDCs and SIDS; one exploring interlinkages between agrifood systems and climate technologies; one covering gender-

responsive technology and infrastructure for sustainable urban mobility; one providing guidance and actionable recommendations for effectively integrating industries and technologies, in particular AI, into NDC preparation and implementation; and one, developed in collaboration with the Group on Earth Observations, aiming to improve climate information and disaster risk knowledge in order to enhance the effectiveness of multi-hazard early warning systems.

64. Additionally, the TEC organized three events to raise awareness of and facilitate knowledge exchange on the use of AI for climate action. One event promoted the exchange of cutting-edge research, deep insights and best practices in how AI technologies can enable climate change mitigation and adaptation; one event considered the role of AI in climate action under the Convention and the Paris Agreement; and one event addressed how AI is being used for climate action in developing countries. The TEC also held an award ceremony for the winner of the 2024 AI Innovation Grand Challenge.

65. The TEC organized an event to facilitate the exchange of information, experience and views pertaining to NDCs and TNAs in order to create a shared understanding of the value of TNA outcomes and the role of different actors in fostering alignment and complementarity in ongoing NDC and TNA processes and actions. Furthermore, it held Technology Day on Transformative Industry to inform countries of technology and policy options for hard-to-abate industries as they develop and implement their NDCs, as well as an event focused on policy and finance for sustainable climate technology uptake in agrifood systems.

3. Climate Technology Centre and Network

66. The CTCN undertook various capacity-building activities at both the global and the regional level aimed at fostering knowledge exchange and promoting the adoption of climate technologies.

67. The CTCN raised awareness and enhanced understanding of the work of the CTCN and under the Technology Mechanism through five events on the technical assistance bidding process, four regional forums of national designated entities and three information sessions with agencies such as the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research's CIFAL Global Network.

68. The CTCN sought to increase knowledge of emerging technologies by holding four capacity-building events on AI in different regions and two network engagement events, one of which was global and one targeting the LDCs and SIDS. In addition, it took part in two research, development and demonstration programmes consisting of a green hydrogen production site visit and a workshop.

69. The CTCN produced two publications: an update to the 2023 compilation of national strategies, plans and projects on green hydrogen technologies for systems transformation and a case study on AI in Asia and the Pacific.

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

A. Green Climate Fund

70. During the reporting period (1 August 2023 to 31 July 2024), the GCF continued to provide capacity-building support through its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, the Project Preparation Facility and approved projects and programmes.

71. Under the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, the GCF had approved USD 630.6 million for 798 readiness requests covering 142 countries, including 93 countries that are SIDS, LDCs or African States, as at 31 July 2024. As at the same date, 476 approved readiness requests were under implementation and 257 had been completed, including USD 250.45 million approved for adaptation planning and USD 79.88 million for technology-focused projects.

72. A revised strategy for the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for 2024–2027 was approved by the GCF Board at its 37th meeting. Under the new operational modalities, the strategy allocates up to USD 7 million per country over a four-year period to support the integrated planning and implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures. This includes the previously available support for NAP formulation for countries that have not yet fully utilized that allocation, and additional funding of up to USD 3 million can be requested for NAP implementation in certain cases.

73. In addition, a new dedicated window for direct access entities was established under the strategy to assist direct access entities in playing a greater role in GCF programming. The window focuses on providing support for finalizing the GCF accreditation process and aligning it with GCF policies; enhancing programming capacity to develop investment-grade proposals aligned with national priorities after GCF accreditation; improving capacity to ensure effective project management, financial management, procurement and stakeholder engagement; and strengthening monitoring and reporting to facilitate compliance with the GCF integrated results management framework and accountability requirements.

74. The GCF also launched its Expert Placement Scheme, under which national designated authorities and focal points can request the placement of a local expert within their offices or another relevant agency. The expert will assist the country in its interactions with the GCF secretariat, including with regard to country programming, planning readiness support over the medium term, supporting efforts for mainstreaming funding, overseeing readiness activities and climate investments, and monitoring and reporting in compliance with the GCF integrated results management framework and accountability requirements.

75. The GCF continued to offer technical support through its Readiness Programme for the development of national and subnational gender strategies relevant to climate change. It mobilized readiness grants to promote gender mainstreaming in developing countries, including for conducting gender assessments as part of GCF country programmes; developing guidelines, policies, procedures, and data and reporting systems on the basis of gaps and needs analyses; fostering enhanced stakeholder engagement; and providing training and capacity-building.

76. The GCF Private Sector Facility provides resources and support for building the capacity of subnational entities, the local private sector and other stakeholders in developing countries, including the LDCs and SIDS, to overcome project-level barriers to attracting private investment, which have contributed to the persistent underfunding of viable mitigation and adaptation projects at the subnational level. It also provides technical assistance to (1) subnational entities and local authorities for improving their utilization of project funding and enabling them to overcome both real and perceived barriers in specific sectors, and (2) public and private sector stakeholders and local financial institutions for implementing GCF country programmes.

77. As at 31 July 2024, the Project Preparation Facility had approved USD 58.2 million to support project development. This included approval of 86 project applications to the Facility and 12 technical assistance deployments. Support under the Facility was also granted for 6 simplified approval process proposals, bringing the total number of such proposals benefiting from Facility support to 32. Additionally, efforts were made to streamline and expedite the simplified approval process, including by creating and implementing the related standard operating procedures and through new and updated resources, including the launch of an e-learning course on the simplified approval process.

78. The GCF continued to assist national designated authorities in strengthening the strategic connections between GCF accreditation and its programming, as well as in identifying direct access entities to support national programmes and align them with climate change priorities. As at 31 July 2024, 71 candidate entities had been nominated as direct access entities and 105 grants had been provided to support direct access entities in closing gaps in accreditation.

79. Finally, the GCF continued to engage with constituted bodies and under UNFCCC processes, including by attending meetings and consultations for, and providing inputs to, calls for submission and technical papers.

B. Global Environment Facility

80. During the reporting period (1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024), the GEF continued to provide financing for country-driven climate change mitigation and adaptation, technology transfer, and transparency and reporting projects and programmes on climate change through the GEF Trust Fund, the LDCF and the SCCF.

81. Many projects with mitigation objectives focus on technical training, education, public awareness, policy enhancement, creating enabling environments and strengthening institutional capabilities. The GEF provides financial resources for capacity-building support under the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources and the CBIT for preparing and implementing the next round of NDCs, due in 2025. As at 30 June 2024, approximately 60 per cent of projects funded under the CBIT focused on areas such as NDC enhancement, policy analysis and review.

82. As for projects with adaptation objectives, many focus on capacity-building for implementing adaptation measures across relevant sectors, as well as on education, training, public awareness, improving enabling environments, strengthening institutional capabilities and conducting vulnerability and adaptation assessments. Under the eighth replenishment of the GEF, capacity-building support, through GEF workshops, is additionally focused on increasing countries' knowledge of LDCF and SCCF funding programmes and strengthening the implementation of adaptation projects.

83. Total GEF funding under the GEF Trust Fund, the LDCF and the SCCF for supporting projects with capacity-building priorities amounted to approximately USD 268.7 million during the reporting period.

84. In the reporting period, various capacity-building and outreach activities were conducted under TNA global project phase IV, including four regional capacity-building workshops, four technical support missions, online training and 10 bilateral meetings. Phase V of the project was subsequently endorsed, aiming to support 17 countries in developing or updating their TNAs, to the value of USD 5.6 million.

85. In the reporting period, the GEF secretariat approved four country projects and two global projects amounting to USD 12.7 million under the CBIT. As at 30 June 2024, the CBIT portfolio included 96 projects (88 individual country, 1 regional and 7 global projects, of which 20 were completed, 63 were under implementation, 9 were yet to start implementation and 4 were pending submission or review for approval or endorsement), with CBIT support totalling USD 159.7 million, including GEF project financing, project preparation grants and agency fees. CBIT-supported projects specifically focus on building institutional capacity, managing greenhouse gas inventories, developing emission databases and establishing systems for collecting, managing and using activity data and emission factors.

86. The CBIT–GSP focuses on the provision of global support for the transition to reporting under the ETF, including capacity-building support, and facilitation of coordination to enable developing countries to prepare the first BTRs and meet the reporting requirements under the ETF. During the reporting period, the CBIT–GSP, which will run until the end of 2026, supported the launch of 10 regional transparency networks with a view to supporting Parties in meeting the reporting requirements under the ETF.

87. The LDCF and the SCCF continued to support the LDCs in formulating and implementing their NAPs. As at 30 June 2024, the LDCF had provided funding of USD 60.3 million to the LDCs for identifying and implementing NAP priorities and improving alignment of project proposals submitted for funding under the GEF with those priorities, and the SCCF had provided funding of USD 5.1 million to assist non-LDC developing countries in advancing their NAP formulation efforts. As part of GEF programmes designed to enhance visibility of LDCF and SCCF capacity-building support for the LDCs and SIDS, the GEF conducted a series of in-person and virtual regional programming and strategy workshops across various regions, aimed at enhancing capacity for planning, preparing for and implementing adaptation projects with a view to bringing about a higher level of ambition in climate action.

88. The GEF participated in events for young professionals and youth negotiators and leaders and participated in various events and activities organized by youth non-governmental organizations and groups to advance social inclusion in the context of the UNFCCC process. Furthermore, through the GEF Gender Partnership, the GEF secretariat and the UNFCCC secretariat co-organized capacity-building and awareness-raising activities pertaining to gender equality and women's empowerment. The GEF secretariat also participated in training for national gender and climate change focal points and other events, workshops and activities designed to support the acceleration of gender-responsive climate action.

89. The GEF actively engaged with the UNFCCC secretariat and other partners in providing capacity-building to developing countries for preparing their BTRs and transitioning to the ETF, including by participating, both virtually and in person, in activities under UNFCCC processes, including regional workshops and webinars.

C. Adaptation Fund Board

90. The Medium-Term Strategy (2023–2027) of the AF is aimed at consolidating the comparative advantage of the Fund and optimizing its impact by focusing on financing adaptation action, innovation, and learning and sharing. During the Board's reporting period (1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024), the AF approved a learning grant proposal and increased the learning grant amount to USD 500,000 per grant. The grants are aimed at increasing knowledge transfer between NIEs and the wider adaptation community.

91. The AF continued to enhance support for readiness and capacity-building activities by increasing the size of formulation grants for all projects and programmes, with additional support made available for locally led adaptation initiatives. It developed publications, with a view to sharing knowledge pertaining to adaptation, on, inter alia, strengthening resilience through disaster risk reduction and early warning systems; addressing adaptation in fragile settings and conflict-affected countries; and the role of national financial institutions and trust funds in providing adaptation.

92. The AF secretariat participated in two regional training workshops on needs-based finance for Central Asian and South Caucasian countries and the Economic Community of West African States and delivered a virtual presentation on the AF innovation funding window during the Melanesia Sub-Regional Private Sector Climate Finance Workshop.

93. Under the Readiness Programme for Climate Finance, the AF continued to support developing countries in strengthening institutional capacity to build local-level resilience to climate impacts. Capacity-building activities under the Programme included the annual NIE seminar, attended by 23 accredited NIEs and about 60 participants, on monitoring and evaluation of ecosystem-based interventions and adaptation actions, strategies for improving access to climate finance through the new AF funding mechanisms and the integration of environmental, social and gender considerations into adaptation projects and programmes.

94. The 16th and 17th AF climate finance readiness webinars for accredited NIEs were held under the Readiness Programme for Climate Finance. The webinars focused on compliance with environmental and social policy requirements following project approval, on the AF evaluation framework and on integrating evaluation and reporting into the project life cycle. The AF also hosted three webinars on AF policies related to the Fund's environmental and social safeguard requirements, the evaluation framework and project compliance with the Fund's evaluation and gender policies. Furthermore, the AF secretariat took part in the Community of Practice for Direct Access Entities.

95. The AF launched an e-learning course on gender mainstreaming,²⁷ available in English, French and Spanish, designed to strengthen the capacity of accredited implementing entities to design gender-responsive adaptation projects. It also collaborated with organizations, including other climate funds and the UNFCCC secretariat, on issues relating to climate finance and gender, as well as with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to provide input to its report on women-led solutions for drought resilience.

²⁷ Available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/gender-mainstreaming-e-course/>.

96. The AF organized a readiness workshop aimed at enhancing knowledge of the importance of locally led adaptation for improving the climate resilience of local communities and strengthening capacity to access climate finance. It also hosted a country exchange in the United Republic of Tanzania in cooperation with the National Environment Management Council, focused on building resilience through locally led adaptation.

97. The AF took part in the GCF Regional Dialogue with Eastern Europe and Central Asia, which aimed to enhance coherence of the AF with other climate funds, enhance access to climate finance and maximize the impact of that finance. The AF actively engaged with the secretariat and the bodies in providing capacity-building to developing countries.

98. The AF hosted a virtual session on challenges and opportunities related to the monitoring of locally led adaptation initiatives at the Gobeshona Global Conference. The session provided an opportunity for national implementing partners from Antigua and Barbuda, Costa Rica and Indonesia to share their experience of the Fund's adaptation projects on the ground.

99. The AF secretariat participated in a workshop convened by the Asian Development Bank, Anwar Gargash Diplomatic Academy, the GCF, the GEF, the COP 28 Presidency and the World Bank on climate finance readiness in fragile and conflict-affected settings, during which the Fund shared lessons learned from adaptation practices and challenges and lessons learned arising from fragile and conflict-affected settings.
