

# 6<sup>th</sup> CAPACITY-BUILDING HUB

COP 29 | NOVEMBER 2024 | BAKU

## SUMMARY REPORT



**United Nations** Climate Change  
Paris Committee on Capacity-building



# 6<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub Summary Report

COP 29 | November 2024 | Baku, Azerbaijan

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
(UNFCCC)  
Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)  
Bonn, January 2025





## Acknowledgements

A thank you to all the Hub session's organizers for contributing to the writing of this report.

### Lead partners



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

### Organizers



Global Energy Interconnection  
Development and Cooperation Organization  
全球能源互联网发展合作组织



United Nations Climate Change  
Technology Executive Committee



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ABBREVIATIONS .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>THE 6TH CAPACITY-BUILDING HUB “IN A NUTSHELL” .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1 : FINDINGS FROM THE THEMATIC DAYS.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>PCCB’S FOCUS ON FINANCE FOR NAPs DAY.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>BRIDGING CAPACITIES, CLIMATE AND MIGRATION DAY .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>CAPACITIES FOR CLIMATE INNOVATION DAY .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>RIO CONVENTIONS SYNERGIES DAY .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR CAPACITIES DAY .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>CAPACITY-BUILDING TOOLS AND METHODOLOGIES MARKETPLACE     DAY .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>CHAPTER 2 : CONTEXT, CONCEPT, AND IMPLEMENTATION.....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>CONTEXT AND CONCEPT .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>IMPLEMENTATION .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>CHAPTER 3 : BY THE NUMBERS.....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>NUMBERS AND ACTORS.....</b>	<b>44</b>

## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AC</b>	Adaptation Committee
<b>ACE</b>	Action for Climate Empowerment
<b>AF</b>	Adaptation Fund
<b>AI</b>	Artificial intelligence
<b>BTR</b>	Biennial Transparency Report
<b>C40</b>	C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group
<b>CB</b>	Capacity-building
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CBIT</b>	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency
<b>CDRFI</b>	Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance
<b>CFMCA</b>	Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties
<b>CTCN</b>	Climate Technology Centre and Network
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>ELD</b>	Economic Loss and Damages
<b>ESG</b>	Environmental, Social, and Governance
<b>EHS</b>	Institute for Environment and Human Security
<b>EMDE</b>	Emerging Market and Developing Economy
<b>EO</b>	Earth Observation
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>GCBC</b>	Global Capacity Building Coalition
<b>GGGI</b>	Global Green Growth Institute
<b>GYBN</b>	Global Youth Biodiversity Network
<b>HMCCC</b>	Human Mobility in the context of Climate Change
<b>IBM</b>	International Business Machines Corporation
<b>ICG</b>	Informal Coordination Group
<b>IGO</b>	Intergovernmental organization
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>IP</b>	Indigenous Peoples
<b>KCI</b>	Katowice Committee on Impacts
<b>L&amp;D</b>	Loss and Damage
<b>LEG</b>	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
<b>LDCs</b>	Least developed countries
<b>LT-LEDs</b>	Long-term Low Emissions and Development Strategies
<b>NELD</b>	Non-economic loss and damage
<b>MCII</b>	Munich Climate Insurance Initiative
<b>MEL</b>	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
<b>MENA</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>NAP</b>	National Adaptation Plan



<b>NAP Global Network</b>	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution
<b>NDC Partnership</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution Partnership
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-governmental organizations
<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>PCCB</b>	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
<b>RCC</b>	Regional Collaborations Center
<b>SASB</b>	Sustainability Accounting Standards Board
<b>SIDS</b>	Small Island Developing States
<b>SME</b>	Small and medium-sized enterprises
<b>STEM</b>	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
<b>TEC</b>	Technology Executive Committee
<b>UAE FGCR</b>	UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience
<b>UNCCD</b>	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
<b>UNCDF</b>	United Nations Capital Development Fund
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNU</b>	United Nations University
<b>YOUNGO</b>	Youth Non-Governmental Organizations

# THE 6<sup>TH</sup> CAPACITY-BUILDING HUB “IN A NUTSHELL”

Hosted by the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB), and with the support of the Capacity-building subdivision of the UNFCCC, the 6<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub took place over the course of six thematic days from 14 to 21 November 2024 at COP 29 in Baku, Azerbaijan. The present report provides an overview of the 6<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub, starting with the outcomes of the thematic days during COP 29 (Chapter 1), followed by the concept and organization of the Hub (Chapter 2), and the Hub statistics (Chapter 3).

The following summary provides an overview of the 6<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub, including event statistics, as well as the key outcomes of the thematic days.

## STATISTICS

- More than **1500 participants** participated in the 6<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub in-person. The activities of the Hub were streamed online on the COP 29 platform.
- In total, **55 organizations conducted 42 sessions**. The partners represented a diversity of organizations, with larger proportions from **UN and affiliated organizations (34%)**, **NGOs (29%)**, and **private sector (20%)**.
- The sessions also represented a wide array of modalities. The majority being **workshops (27%)**, **panel discussions (25%)**, **world café (12%)**, **roundtable dialogue (10%)** as well as **marketplace (5%)** and **fishbowl (5%)** sessions. Other innovative modalities used at the Hub included **meditation, simulation game, role-play and TED-talk style** sessions.
- Through these modalities, **242 experts from over 151 institutions** shared their experiences, knowledge, and perspectives.
- Additionally, **over 58% of resource people** who participated in the 6<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub identified as **women**.
- Each of the six thematic days were led by one lead partner who ensured a coherent flow of discussion and activities.
- **13 tools, resources and case studies** extracted for the [Capacity-building portal](#).

## THEMATIC DAYS



14 November 2024: **PCCB's Focus on Finance for NAPs Day** | [CCBC](#) | Addressing critical capacity-building needs for mobilising finance - including private finance - for adaptation, especially in the context of operationalising NAPs.

### Key outcomes

- Recognizing mutual consistency among NAPs, NDCs, and national macroeconomic objectives is challenging yet crucial for strengthening implementation. Countries like Costa Rica and Uganda have improved climate finance transparency by implementing budget tagging for climate adaptation and DRR since 2025.
- Inter-literacy between Ministries of Finance on climate risks and Ministries of Environment on national budgets needs to be enhanced to support capacity-building and improve institutional collaboration.
- Diverse financial instruments, such as Climate and Disaster Risk Finance & Insurance (CDRFI), blended finance, and tax incentives should be leveraged to boost private sector's investment and enhance support for vulnerable communities.

### Read more



16 November 2024: **Bridging Capacities, Climate and Migration Day** | [RWI](#) | Addressing the urgent intersection of climate change and human mobility, emphasizing the need for comprehensive, people-centric strategies to reduce displacement risk, protect people on the move, and find durable solutions.

### Key outcomes

- The mainstreaming of human mobility and human rights-based approach in NAPs and climate adaptation is stressed to ensure human dignity in the face of the increasing frequency of climate migration events.
- Amplifying the voices of Indigenous climate migrants, especially women and young people, is key to fostering emotional understanding, and facilitating the sharing of experiences and knowledge.
- Establishing multi-sectoral dialogues at different stages of climate action is critical for gathering community interests, incorporating existing knowledge from training models, and adhering to policy harmonization.

### Read more





18 November 2024: **Capacities for Climate Innovation Day** | [Iberdrola](#) | Looking at the essential role that capacity-building plays in developing, transferring and scaling up frontier technologies and innovation for climate solutions.

### Key outcomes

- AI has strong potential in areas like forest management and early warning systems, but it also poses risks of exacerbating inequalities and data security concerns. Updated legal frameworks and transparency are necessary to ensure the equitable, effective, and safe use of AI.
- Engagement with all relevant stakeholders, including AI end-users, developers, academia, government, and the private sector, is essential for formulating AI governance that maximizes its potential in enhancing data analysis, predictive capabilities, and resource optimization.
- Young people play a key role in shaping future climate innovations. Building trust in green education and careers through accessible guidance, upskilling, mentorship, and increased exposure to green technical knowledge is significant for fostering youth-led innovation.

### [Read more](#)



19 November 2024: **Rio Conventions Synergies Day** | [Rio Impact](#) | Looking into the capacity gaps to carry out the required integrated approaches across the climate, biodiversity and land nexus.

### Key outcomes

- Effective institutional arrangements are crucial for a coordinated response, requiring a unified plan to address the interconnections between the UNFCCC, UNCCD, and CBD, along with the associated NDCs, NAPs, and NBSAPs. Synergizing reporting instruments and timelines will be key.
- Recognizing that women from Indigenous and vulnerable communities are most affected by the interconnected impacts of climate change, biodiversity loss, and desertification, gender and human perspectives should, hence, be integrated into all three conventions.
- Promoting the active involvement of youth, and the integrating Indigenous knowledge and rights in decision-making processes, to enhance inclusivity, foster innovation, and ensure equitable, culturally grounded actions across the climate, biodiversity and land nexus.

### [Read more](#)



20 November 2024: [Private Sector Capacities Day](#) | [Onepoint5](#) | Exploring the capacity gaps and needs that the private sector faces, and finding solutions to bridge these gaps in order to contribute to higher ambition and collective action.

### Key outcomes

- Public-private partnerships allow the private sector to maximize socio-economic impacts, leveraging climate capital. Effective collaboration between host countries and projects was highlighted by successful examples from Fiji, Pakistan, and India.
- Innovative climate risk insurance solutions combined with social protection systems, while ensuring local data availability and community acceptance are critical to scaling up pilot programmes.
- Discussions shed light on the need to prepare countries for engaging in Voluntary Carbon Markets, which involves educating governments to design the necessary regulatory frameworks and digital infrastructure to support and promote net-zero goals among businesses.

### [Read more](#)



21 November 2024: [Capacity-building Tools and Methodologies Marketplace Day](#) | [FAO](#) | Providing a platform to demonstrate how capacity development tools and methodologies are created, what capacity gaps they address, how they are used, what value they generate, and how they can be scaled up to bring about greater climate-related action and ambition.

### Key outcomes

- Tools such as the Climate Action Review (CAR) tool, developed by UNDP and FAO, help countries—particularly SIDS and least developed countries—streamline NAPs and NDCs into national plans tailored to local contexts, prioritizing measures with high potential and public acceptance; also emphasizing the need for efficient Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) systems.
- Advancing climate finance strategies requires tracking successful deployment cases and lessons learned, especially in EMDEs, while synergizing climate finance capacity-building efforts is needed by establishing a centralized, accessible global hub offering technical resources and case studies.
- Empowering individuals and marginalized groups to engage in climate action by introducing self-assessment tools to identify roles and strengths, as well as providing support for network building, coalition establishment, and multi-stakeholder collaboration.

### [Read more](#)



## CHAPTER 1 : FINDINGS FROM THE THEMATIC DAYS



## 6th CAPACITY- BUILDING HUB

# 6th Capacity-building Hub

14th - 21st November 2024  
Programme

**PCCB's Focus on Finance  
for NAPs Day**  
Thursday, 14th November



GLOBAL  
CAPACITY  
BUILDING  
COALITION



United Nations Climate Change  
Paris Committee on Capacity-building

**RAOUL  
WALLENBERG  
INSTITUTE**  
OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN LAW



**Bridging Capacities, Climate  
and Migration Day**  
Saturday, 16th November

**Capacities for Climate  
Innovation Day**  
Monday, 18th November



**Rio Conventions Synergies Day**  
Tuesday, 19th November

**Private Sector Capacities Day**  
Wednesday, 20th November



**onepoint 5**



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



**Capacity-building Tools &  
Methodologies Marketplace Day**  
Thursday, 21st November



## CONTEXT

This chapter extracts and synthesizes the key gaps, needs, and corresponding solutions provided or suggested by host organizations during the six thematic days of the Hub. These findings are presented in table format for clear visualization and are organized under ten critical cross-cutting themes for capacity building:

- 1) Access to climate finance**
- 2) Technical/technology**
- 3) Data and information**
- 4) Human resources**
- 5) Policy and legislative frameworks**
- 6) Public engagement**
- 7) Institutional coordination**
- 8) Reporting**
- 9) Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)**
- 10) Implementation**

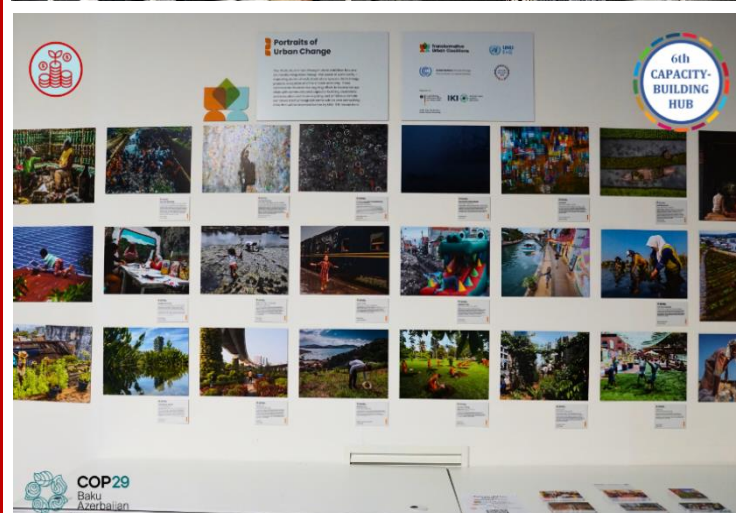
Links to relevant toolkits and solution providers are also included to enhance accessibility.



# PCCB'S FOCUS ON FINANCE FOR NAPs DAY

8 Sessions | 8 Institutions | 35 Experts | 194 Participants

08:30 - 9:00	Opening of the 6th Capacity-building Hub   PCCB, UNU
9:00 - 10:00	Building the Transition; Financing a Resilient Future   WGBC
10:15 - 11:15	Strengthening collaboration between Ministries of Finance and Ministries of Environment to implement National Adaptation Plans   UNEP, UNDP, Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action
11:30 - 13:00	CB Academy: Bridging Finance Gap of NAP with Climate and Disaster Risk Finance   UNU
13:30 - 14:30	Aligning for Climate Impact: Planning for Synergistic NAP and NDC Investment Mobilization   NDC Partnership
14:45 - 15:45	Best Practice Capacity Building to Unlock Climate Capital   GCBC
16:00 - 17:00	From Planning to Finance: What can we learn and how we can enhance capacity by studying the finance aspects in the NAPs?   GGGI
17:15 - 18:15	Launch event for PCCB focus area 2025 - Capacity-building for investment strategies and bankable projects for NDCs and NAPs   PCCB





## KEY CAPACITY GAPS AND NEEDS & SOLUTIONS

Theme	Capacity gaps and needs	Stakeholders affected	Solution Approaches	Actions proposed/ Case Studies	Stakeholders involved
<b>Access to climate finance (Funding)</b>	Current adaptation funding meets only 30% of the needs, with heavy reliance on loans	All countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS	Widen sources	a. Strengthen NAPs' climate rationale to encourage investment  b. Enhance private sector involvement through tax incentives, subsidies and blended finance  c. Use small grants to catalyze broader/ multi-lateral finance	Governments, financiers, private sector (incl. insurance companies), development partners and multilateral/bilateral organizations
	Insufficient focus on inclusive and transformative adaptation projects	Vulnerable groups		Strategic prioritization of high impacts & inclusive projects	
	Women's access to necessary finance and land resources for climate adaptation	Women		Mainstream gender in climate finance	
	Disbursement delays due to complex bureaucratic requirements	All countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS		Simplify climate funds access procedures	



Access to climate finance (Projects design)	National level: Comprehensive investment strategies to attract and manage funding that meet international financial standards e.g. Green Climate Fund	Investors, governments, LDCs and SIDS	Strategic planning	a. Advocate the alignment of climate finance strategies with national budget cycles	Governments, financiers, private sector (incl. insurance companies), development partners, multilateral/bilateral organizations, global coalitions e.g. <a href="#">NDC Partnership</a>
	National level: Limited capacity to identify and implement blended finance			b. Assist countries with holistic investment strategies: identify specific risks, interventions and set up appropriate financing mechanisms	
	Local level: Gaps in considering farmers' capacity to pay for microinsurance	Farmers	Grassroots accessibility	c. Assist countries to develop bankable projects for investment, balancing risk, time horizon, and market conditions	
Technical/ technology	Limited technical expertise and institutional memory in government agencies	Governments, society	Knowledge sharing	Develop innovative financial instruments, e.g. CDRFI, parametric, and forecast-based	Governments, development partners, financiers, global coalitions
	Insufficient knowledge sharing mechanisms			Boost the sharing of practical tools and e-learning modules e.g. <a href="#">Commonwealth Secretariat's Climate Finance Toolkit</a>	
				Promote peer-to-peer learning e.g. cross-country exchanges between Namibia and Mozambique	





<b>Data and information</b>	Data transparency	Beneficiaries asking for capacity building	Publication	Clear publication of national budgets, especially the amount of money used in climate mitigation and adaptation	Governments, private sector
	Current data inadequately show the economic and social benefits of avoided losses	Governments, potential investors, LDCs and SIDS	Research and standardization	Invest more on ELD & NELD research	Governments, development partners, research institutes
	Fragmented data without unified definitions and metrics			Establish climate data taxonomy to create a structured and standardized documentation system for climate-related data	IGOs
<b>Policy and legislative</b>	NAPs and NDCs priorities are not well aligned with local adaption plans, national budget and subnational development	Governments, farmers, local communities	Policies alignment	Incorporate climate finance strategically into national budget cycles and fiscal policies, creating a fiscally supportive political environment for climate action	Governments, development partners, financiers, global coalitions
	Policies are not well-adapted to the local cultural, economic and realities of end-users e.g. farmers lack incentives to adopt new crops		Amplify local voices	Conduct local surveys to gather input and design policies that align with such realities	Local communities, governments, NGOs
	Countries face challenges in establishing best practices for climate legislation and prioritizing their limited resources	Governments		a. Promote locally led adaptation initiatives to ensure inclusive and community-responsive climate finance  b. Focus on grassroots level solutions e.g. green finance products for farmers/ small-scale investors	



<b>Institutional coordination</b>	Mutual understanding between Financial Ministries on climate risks and Environment Ministries on financial expertise	National governments	Strategic collaboration	<p>a. CFMCA brought together 90 countries' Ministries of Finance to engage in climate action and collaborate with Ministries of Environment</p> <p>b. CFMCA highlighted the role of climate finance advisors within governments to strengthen coordination and expertise</p>	<a href="#">CFMCA</a> , UNEP, UNDP, national governments
	Public finance for de-risking first-loss	Beneficiaries of climate fund	Public finance	Scale-up blended finance	National governments
<b>Reporting</b>	Lack of standardized principles for high-quality capacity building practices	CB funders, designers & providers, national governments	Standardization and transparency	Develop unified principles for capacity-building practices can support the scaling up of good practices	CB initiatives and related funders & providers, national governments
	Some countries have no tracks on how much national budget is allocated to climate adaptation	LDCs e.g. Uganda and Costa Rica		Implement national budget tagging for climate adaptation and DRR	National governments
<b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>	Consistent documentation for tracking, sharing, and applying lessons from successful interventions	Funders, project designers and governments	Early intervention	<p>a. Stress the importance of robust M&amp;E systems to inform decision-making and improve project design</p> <p>b. Include longitudinal data to analyze changes over time</p>	Governments, development partners, financiers, global coalitions e.g. <a href="#">GCBC</a>



	Lack of CB assessments in M&E stage	Private sector, local communities, governments		Incorporate CB intervention in the “design cycle”: needs assessment, activity/ intervention design, resources allocation, implementation, exit strategy, monitoring and evaluation	Governments, CB designers, global coalitions
Implementation	Capacity to absorb climate finance	Governments	Institutional readiness	Establish dedicated or improve existing governmental structures to better allocate funds	Governments
	Difficulty in identifying the exact person in charge in mobilizing the right resources		Role accountability	Define roles clearly and increase accountability	



# BRIDGING CAPACITIES, CLIMATE AND MIGRATION DAY

7 Sessions | 12 Institutions | 30 Experts | 264 Participants

09:00 - 10:00	Strengthening Capacities to Mainstream Human Mobility into the National Adaptation Plans   IOM
10:15 - 11:15	Human Rights-based Approach in Climate Action: Unlocking the 'What,' 'Why,' and 'How'   RWI
11:30 - 13:00	CB Academy: Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change   UNU
13:30 - 14:30	Refugee Women & Indigenous Knowledges: Building capacities, Bridging gaps   SEEK Research to Response Network
14:45 - 15:45	Mapping the Capacity Building Ecosystem for Climate Mobility   The Convergence, GCCM
16:00 - 17:00	How can we uncover the Risk of Disaster Displacement at Country Level?   UNU IDMC
17:15 - 18:15	ActNowFilm: Youth Climate Leaders as Agents of Change   University of Bath IPR, Cambridge Zero





## KEY CAPACITY GAPS AND NEEDS & SOLUTIONS

Theme	Capacity gaps and needs	Stakeholders affected	Solution Approaches	Actions proposed/ Case Studies	Stakeholders involved
<b>Technical/ technology</b>	Technical knowledge to preserve Indigenous heritages	Indigenous community, academia, research institutions	Documentation	Digital documentation for heritage preservation and traditional practices	Governments, private sector, Indigenous communities, NGOs
<b>Data and information</b>	Tendency of misrepresentation of HMCCC in media and AI narratives	Displaced communities, host communities	Individual attitudes	Careful usage of media in understanding narratives around climate migration as a complex issue	Displaced communities, policy makers, humanitarian organizations
	Refinement of models to integrate human mobility data and trends with climate risk assessments	Displaced communities, governments	Model enhancement	Identify the most practical outputs/ indicators from displacement risk models	Academia, research institutions, data experts, governments
<b>Human resources</b>	Absence of tailored, formal youth education on climate adaptation e.g social media skills, leadership, project management	Young people	Nurture green talents	a. Design and implement context-specific school curricula to equip young people with green skills and prepare leaders  b. Ensure meaningful participation of youths in decision-making processes e.g. COPs	Governments, educational institutions, IGOs, NGOs, civil society



<b>Policy and legislative</b>	Needs of integrated people-centric and right-based approach in climate adaptation, at both national and subnational level	Displaced communities, policy makers, Parties, Non-Party stakeholders	Mainstream human rights	<p>a. Mainstream human mobility into NAPs by 1) including a separate chapter on migration, 2) mainstreaming migration in all parts of NAPs and 3) in sectoral adaptation plans</p> <p>b. Address the full spectrum of human rights (rights to access to information, adequate housing, food, health, education, healthy environment, non-discrimination) in policies</p> <p>c. Establish platform for migrants' emotional understanding</p> <p>d. Support duty bearers by "<a href="#">Framework for Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality (FIRE)</a>" to fulfil international human rights law standards</p>	Governments (environment, urban planning, agricultural, DRR), IGOs, NGOs, civil society
	Better understanding of applying displacement modeling results in decision making	Displaced communities	Technical guide	<p>UNFCCC: <a href="#">Technical Guide on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes</a></p>	Research institutions, data experts, governments
<b>Public engagement</b>	Need to strengthen actors' skills to ensure inclusive, active, and meaningful participation in climate action	Displaced communities, host communities	Local engagement	Facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogues from a local perspective at various stages of specific climate-related actions	Governments, private sector, civil society, NGOs





# CAPACITIES FOR CLIMATE INNOVATION DAY

7 Sessions | 11 Institutions | 49 Experts | 305 Participants

09:00-10:00	Bridging the digital divide: ensuring inclusive frontier technology for climate action   ITU, WMO, Climate Change AI, Fraunhofer HHI
10:15 - 11:15	Building Capacity on New Power System for Global Energy Transition and Global Climate Action   GEIDCO
11:30 - 13:00	CB Academy: Innovation through collaboration – building capacities to leverage frontier technologies for transforming climate adaptation   UNU
13:30 - 15:00	Capacities for Climate Innovation: Artificial Intelligence   TEC, PCCB, CTCN, Enterprise Neurosystem
15:15 - 16:15	How to attract youth to green innovative opportunities?   Iberdrola
16:30 - 17:30	Local Innovators, Global Change: Youth Talk   CTCN, UNEP
17:45 - 18:30	Co-Create to Re-Generate   NABAD Consulting





## KEY CAPACITY GAPS AND NEEDS & SOLUTIONS

Theme	Capacity gaps and needs	Stakeholders affected	Solution Approaches	Actions proposed/ Case Studies	Stakeholders involved
Technical/ Technology	Explore SIDS and African countries' potential in AI and frontier technology	SIDS and African countries	Active AI deployment	a. Use AI to collect SIDS's climate data from documents  b. Explore AI tools by partnering with SIDS and African countries, e.g. <a href="#">the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTEC)</a> for an irrigation project	National governments, donors, development partners, private sector, UNFCCC entities e.g. <a href="#">TEC</a> , <a href="#">CTCN</a>
		Young people	Youth Empowerment	c. Upscaling youths' climate technology ideas by international platforms e.g. <a href="#">Youth Climate Innovation Programme from CTCN</a>	National governments, development partners, educators, NGOs
Data & information	Need of sufficient data to train AI models, its absence may lead to data bias and the possibility of exacerbating inequalities	AI end-users, AI developers, public, government, IGOs, academia, and private sector	Gaps research	Fill the gaps in observations (e.g. <a href="#">WMO's SOFF Systematic Observation Financing Facility</a> ), annotations (e.g. crowd sourcing), and the increase of satellite-derived EO	AI developers, governments, IGOs, academia, and private sector
	Data transparency and clear standards			Explore how open-source databases, Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) could be used in international standards	





Human resources	Inclusion of STEM, innovation, digitalization, and 'green studies' in educational and vocational training	Young people	Systemic green training and guidance	Reform training systems, enlarging green employment and entrepreneurship opportunities and engage youth with all actors	National governments, education and training institutions, IGOs
	Guidance and access to information about study and career opportunities in the green field			Provide accessible and transparent career counselling in early studies, e.g. mentorship, experience sharing, digital platforms reporting green transition	Experienced mentors in the green field, governments (education and career development)
	More competitive salaries and transparent career expectations in green jobs	Green Sectors e.g. renewable energy	Market competitiveness	a. Conduct regular market research to benchmark salaries in green jobs against other sectors b. Provide wage subsidies and tax incentives for employers in green industries, to attract and retain high-skilled workers	Governments, private sector, trade unions
Policy and legislative	Integrate renewable energy sources into the existing power system	Energy sector, governments, AI developers and end users	Code Standardization	Standardize emission and grid codes, interconnection requirements and performance standards for renewable energy technologies	Policy makers (incl. standard developers), AI developers, AI end users
	Lack of legal framework to control AI technology, leading to low level of trust from the public		Private sector support	Private sector stepped up with strong data protection policy	Private sector e.g. <a href="#">IBM</a>

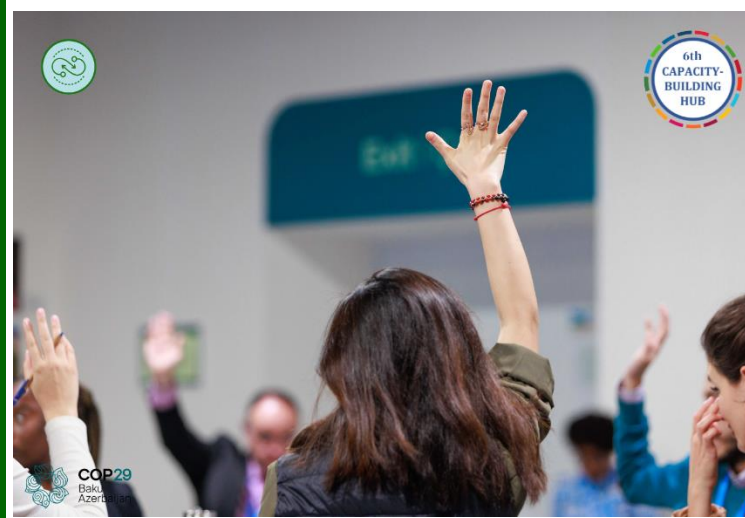


<b>Public engagement</b>	Insufficient gender inclusiveness in AI capacity building efforts	Women	Gender mainstreaming	Gender mainstreaming in AI capacity building	Women, governments, educational institutions, tech companies
<b>Implementation</b>	Inadequate public understanding of AI implementation in climate resilience and DRR support	AI end-users, AI developers	Public demonstration	Demonstrate specific projects for knowledge transfer e.g. <a href="#">MedEWSa</a> and <a href="#">CLINT</a>	AI developers, IGOs, civil society

# RIO CONVENTIONS SYNERGIES DAY

7 Sessions | 16 Institutions | 51 Experts | 298 Participants

09:00 - 10:00	Breaking Siloes Across the Climate-Biodiversity Nexus: Enhancing synergies between NDC, NAP and NBSAP   IISD, WWF
10:15 - 11:15	Building Synergies Across the Rio Conventions: Gender Just Climate Solutions   WECF, CTCN, GFC, FACJ
11:30 - 13:00	CB Academy: The Role of Youth Empowerment for Advancing Climate and Biodiversity Action Synergies   UNU, GYBN, YOUNGO, UNFCCC, CBD
13:30 - 15:00	The Power of Gender Data for Prioritization and Transparency: Workshop focused on NDCs and BTRs   GEDA (IUCN, WEDO, UN Women, UNFCCC), COP28 UAE Presidency
15:15 - 16:15	Empowering You(th) for synergistic Rio Conventions action   YOUNGO, GYBN, UNCCD Youth Caucus
16:30 - 17:30	Let's build synergies between the three Rio Conventions   Rio Impact
17:45 - 18:45	Broadening cooperation among the MEAs: Insights from the Bern III Conference   UNEP





## KEY CAPACITY GAPS AND NEEDS & SOLUTIONS

Theme	Capacity gaps and needs	Stakeholders affected	Solution Approaches	Actions proposed/ Case Studies	Stakeholders involved
<b>Access to climate finance</b>	Needs for accessible finance bridging grassroots ideas & implementation	Youth organizations, community leaders	Youth-focus	Extend dedicated funding programmes for youth and local initiatives with streamlined applications	Donors, financiers, development partners
<b>Technical/ technology</b>	Understanding in trade-offs and synergies between biodiversity and climate actions	National decision makers: NDC/NAP development team	Knowledge sharing and research	Invest in technology-sharing platforms	Researchers, tech companies, global networks
	Finding resources and technical support for developing countries			Encourage peer-to-peer learning	
	Knowledge in identifying nature-based solutions' benefits			More relevant research on ELD & NELD	
<b>Data and information</b>	Lack of clear and accessible data on synergies between biodiversity and climate actions	Governments, civil society	Accessible Publication	More readable and accessible research publications on biodiversity and climate actions synergies	IGOs, private sector, data experts, NGOs, researchers, governments
	Data for mitigation as global policies focus more on adaptation	All countries, particular LDCs and SIDS	Data collection enhancement	Invest in acquiring data for both mitigation and adaptation efforts	



	Insufficient gender-disaggregated data: an up-to-date demographic health survey (DHS) to explore the link between gender-based violence (GBV) and climate change	All countries, particular LDCs and SIDS	Data collection enhancement	a. Invest in acquiring the known data gaps  b. Ensure data is gender disaggregated	IGOs, private sector, data experts, NGOs, researchers, governments
	Specific data needed: impacts of extreme heat on care economy & health; how land rights hinder women's leadership in climate actions in Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean	Region-specific: Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean			
<b>Human resources</b>	Loss of Indigenous/ local/ ancestral knowledge	National government, NGOs, multilateral organizations, academia, young people and seniors	Local & Youth empowerment	Co-create solutions with local communities and Indigenous peoples to ensure cultural relevance and sustainability, e.g. integrating traditional knowledge with modern techniques	Training institutions, policy makers, Indigenous people, youth networks, local leaders, educators, financiers
	More intergenerational collaboration and youth leadership	Young people		Training opportunities to develop cross-generation and sectoral skills for collaborations	
<b>Policy and legislative</b>	Understanding how to develop high-level political mandates involving Finance Ministries	National government, multilateral organizations, NGOs	Economic analysis	Normalization of conducting economic analyses for climate policy planning	National government, IGOs, multilateral organizations, NGOs, financiers



	Insufficient inclusion of L&D in policies	National government, multilateral organizations, NGOs	Policies mainstreaming	Incorporate L&D addressing policies into climate action frameworks	National government, IGOs, multilateral organizations, NGOs, financiers
	Systemic inequalities in women's participation in policymaking and leadership			Create synergies to link gender equality and human rights with NDCs, NAPs and NBSAPs; advocate the inclusion of women in local-level policymaking	
	Lack of frameworks to align private sector's adaptation strategies with biodiversity and sustainable land management		Incentivisation	Align private sector incentives with global climate funds like GCF and local trust funds	
<b>Public engagement</b>	Indigenous communities are often excluded from NDCs	Civil society, disadvantaged groups	Inclusive participation	Ensure Indigenous community and women representation and participation in NDCs	Governments, Indigenous communities, women's organizations, IGOs, development partners
	Women representation	Women, Society			
<b>Institutional coordination</b>	Siloed implementation & limited coordination between ministries and national focal points	Governments, UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD	High-level collaboration	1a. Collaboration across ministries (gender, health, climate, etc.) with sub-national authorities  1b. Facilitate inter-convention dialogues	Governments, IGOs



	No unified action plan to identify how UNFCCC, UNCCD and CBD is impacted by each other yet, could lead to replication of effort	Governments, UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD	High-level collaboration	Establish concrete guidelines and unified action plan to promote coordination and mutual knowledge sharing among the UNFCCC, UNCCD, and CBD	Governments, IGOs
<b>Reporting</b>	Challenges in identifying synergies in reports from UNFCCC, UNCCD and CBD	NDC/ NAP development team, national government	Joint-reporting	Consider establishing a unified framework for reporting synergies from the Conventions	UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD



# PRIVATE SECTOR CAPACITIES DAY

7 Sessions | 12 Institutions | 33 Experts | 263 Participants

09:00 - 10:00	Contribution to Global Net Zero – Leveraging Carbon Markets for Public-Private Partnerships   ClimatePartner Impact
10:15 - 11:15	Destinations for tomorrow. Skills and sustainability in the tourism industry   onepoint5
11:30 - 13:00	CB Academy: Protecting communities and businesses: Exploring climate risk transfer solutions through play   UNU, UNCDF
13:30 - 14:30	Leveraging the private sector for social and economic transformation and climate action   KCI, UNGCMYB, RCC Asia-Pacific
14:55 - 15:45	How to sustain and scale funding for climate solutions   Youth4Capacity, TED Countdown, YCJF, Youth4Climate
16:00 - 17:00	Boosting SME climate action   Climatekos, UNFCCC
17:15 - 18:15	The Role of the Private Sector in Protecting Livelihoods and Ecosystems Through Parametric Insurance   UNU-EHS MCCI







## KEY CAPACITY GAPS AND NEEDS & SOLUTIONS

Theme	Capacity gaps and needs	Stakeholders affected	Solution Approaches	Actions proposed/ Case Studies	Stakeholders involved
<b>Access to climate finance</b>	Identification of appropriate types of carbon/ climate finance for specific intervention	Private companies aim for climate actions, donors, development banks, philanthropies, governments, youth-led organizations	Finance mechanisms assessment	Assess the strengths and weaknesses of each type of climate finance, leveraging both public and private capital	Host countries government, private sector (incl. insurance companies, tech providers, etc.)
	Structural barriers that limit long-term fundings for youth- and grassroots driven climate solutions	Young people	Innovative fundings	Introduce quotas for youth-led projects, prioritize long-term commitments	Financial institutions, development organizations, governments, insurance companies, philanthropies
	SMEs to acquire finance versus traditional big firms	SMEs		Create flexible and adaptive funding models e.g. contingency funds, micro-finance	
	Lack of ex-post or ex-ante financial solutions in the Pacific	Pacific countries		Introduce innovative insurance products	
<b>Technical/ technology</b>	Need to improve technology access for GIS, remote sensing & weather-based indexing	All	Technological investment	Invest in technology access on GIS, remote sensing & weather-based indexing, ensuring user-friendliness	Governments, research institutions, funders, private sector



<b>Data and information</b>	SMEs' enhanced knowledge on business-related climate policies, how to assess climate funds and identify context-specific climate actions	SMEs	Tailored trainings	Tailored training programmes and workshops for SMEs, leveraging expert partnerships and online resources for continuous learning	Governments, SMEs, big firms, research institutions, funders
<b>Human resources</b>	Youths lack skills and mentors to upscale climate projects	Young people	Mentoring	Mentorship programmes to pair up youths with experienced climate leaders e.g. <a href="#">Climate Catalyst mentorship programme</a>	Global initiatives e.g. <a href="#">Youth4Capacity</a> and <a href="#">Youth4Climate</a>
<b>Policy and legislative</b>	Under-preparedness of host countries to consider Voluntary Carbon Markets due to insufficient resources, confidence and commercialization	Private sector, governments, insurance regulators	Positive regulatory environment with tech support and accurate resources assessment	a. Effective regulation to support the integrity of carbon markets in framework of host countries b. Maintain integrity of carbon reduction projects to gain trusts c. Supportive tech ecosystem is needed to provide reliable data d. Assess national carbon resources and VCM opportunities to identify best strategy for capacity-building	IGOs, host country governments, regulatory agencies, private sector
	Beyond Article 6: need for additional measures to create fully transactable carbon ecosystem		Policies update	Explore legislative enhancement	Governments, private sector, IGOs



	Companies view net zero targets as business opportunities rather than merely transition	Private sectors	Incentivization	Adjustment of business orientation	Governments, private sector, IGOs
	Insufficient policy interventions for creating enabling environment for climate risk insurance (CRI)	Private sectors, insurance companies, governments, vulnerable groups		Develop enabling supportive regulations for CRI and incentives	Governments, funders
<b>Public engagement</b>	Grassroots youth organizations lack support in navigating financial mechanisms	Young people	Youth Empowerment	Ensure inclusion of grassroots youth's perspective in private sector decision making	Private sector, IGOs & host country governments
<b>Implementation</b>	Companies lack investment and compelling business cases for net zero initiatives	Private sector	Knowledge sharing	Mutual learning of successful business model and public-private partnerships, e.g. from Fiji, Pakistan and India	Governments, IGOs, leading companies in climate actions

# CAPACITY-BUILDING TOOLS AND METHODOLOGIES MARKETPLACE DAY

7 Sessions | 11 Institutions | 44 Experts | 225 Participants

09:00 - 10:00	From Toolkit to Reality: Designing MEL systems to inform the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience   NAP Global Network, IISD
10:15 - 11:15	Accelerating climate action in agriculture and land use: The Climate Action Review (CAR) Tool   FAO, UNDP
11:30 - 13:00	CB Academy: Coalition building for Transformative Climate Action  UNU
13:30 - 14:30	THE CAPACITY Fellowship – an effective tool to enhance capacities in LDCs and SIDS   UNFCCC CAPACITY fellowship programme
14:45 - 15:45	Introducing the Global Capacity Building Platform: A New Resource for Climate Finance Capacity Building  GCBC
16:00 - 17:15	Tools4Youth Marketplace   Youth4Capacity, UNITAR, YOUNGO
15:30 - 18:30	Tools and Methodologies for Climate Finance   PCCB





## KEY CAPACITY GAPS AND NEEDS & SOLUTIONS

Theme	Capacity gaps and needs	Stakeholders affected	Solution Approaches	Actions proposed/ Case Studies	Stakeholders involved
Access to climate finance	More case studies of successful climate finance to inspire and guide institutions	Governments and non-party stakeholders, especially for SIDS and LDCs	Tools & Case studies sharing	Showcase key financial tools in climate finance, share case studies, and ensure accessibility	Governments, IGOs, <a href="#">UNFCCC CAPACITY Fellowship</a>
	Tailoring finance strategies to local needs and contexts		Market research	Conduct thorough local market research for suitable financial instruments	Governments, funders, private sector
Data and information	Address duplication	Financial Institutions, EMDEs countries	Centralized platform	Establish open-access global hubs for climate finance capacity-building with resources, case studies, and live learning e.g. <a href="#">GCBC Knowledge Hub</a> , <a href="#">UNFCCC CB Portal</a>	Governments, ministries, climate action planners and decision-makers, financial institutions, researchers, networks e.g. <a href="#">GCBC</a>
	Create, share and use transformative knowledge to address climate change in agrifood systems	Food and Agriculture sector	Strategic targeting	a. Identify entry points for transformative climate actions in the agri-food sectors  b. Prioritize projects with highest transformative impacts	
Public engagement	Indigenous communities, women and youth groups are underrepresented in decision making	Marginalized groups	Inclusive collaboration	Ensuring multistakeholder collaboration and communication, building inclusive coalitions	Governments, ministries and department partners, civil society, NGOs, IGOs, private sectors, research institutions, networks



	Inadequate knowledge of stakeholder roles and approaches for identifying successful stories	Governments, marginalized groups	Collaborative reflection & networking	<p>a. Share successful climate actions, sustain momentum, and leverage collective strengths for awareness and accountability</p> <p>b. Facilitate self-assessment activity to reflect on personal roles and strengths, share resources and initiatives, expand networks to support sustainability efforts</p>	Governments, ministries and department partners, civil society, NGOs, IGOs, private sectors, research institutions, networks
<b>Institutional coordination</b>	Lack of whole-of-society approach to turn plans into impactful actions	Governments, private sector	Tools Utilization	Use the <a href="#">Climate Action Review (CAR) tool</a> , shortlisting adaption priorities, transforming NDCs NAPs planning into actionable roadmaps	Governments, IGOs e.g. FAO, UNDP ( <a href="#">SCALA programme</a> )
<b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>	Develop efficient MEL systems that align with national context	Governments, private sector	Local contextualization	<p>a. Link national and local needs actively with the guidance provided by the <a href="#">UAE EGCR</a></p> <p>b. Improve tracking of successful climate finance in EMDEs and extract lessons learned</p>	Governments, private sector, IGOs



## CHAPTER 2 : CONTEXT, CONCEPT, AND IMPLEMENTATION



## CONTEXT AND CONCEPT

## IMPLEMENTATION

The preparation and implementation of the 6th Capacity-building Hub began in August 2024 and lasted until November 2024. Encompassing a series of interlinked steps, the 6<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub was a collective effort of over 55 organizing partners, including six lead partners. The remainder of this chapter highlights some of the actions undertaken for the successful implementation of this event.

### MAINSTREAMING CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

The PCCB focused on mainstreaming five cross-cutting issues – Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, gender responsiveness, Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE), human rights, and youth – across the programme of the 6<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub. To this end, the PCCB invited six external experts on cross-cutting issues to join the Steering Committee of the Hub. The Steering Committee of the 6<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub advised and guided all organizers to mainstream cross-cutting issues in their sessions both in terms of substance and representation.

The PCCB would like to express its deep gratitude to the experts who assisted with the implementation of the 6<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub:



**Indigenous Peoples'  
knowledge**

**Johnson Cerda**  
Conservation  
International Dedicated  
Grant Mechanism for  
Indigenous Peoples and  
Local Communities  
(DGM)



**Gender  
Responsiveness**

**Bhavya George**  
Women Engage for a  
Common Future (WECF)



**Action for Climate  
Empowerment  
(ACE)**

**Isatis M. Cintron-  
Rodriguez**  
ACE Observatory





### Human rights

**Matthew Scott**

Raoul Wallenberg Institute of  
Human Rights and Humanitarian  
Law (RWI)



### Youth

**Ashik Iqbal**

YOUNGO

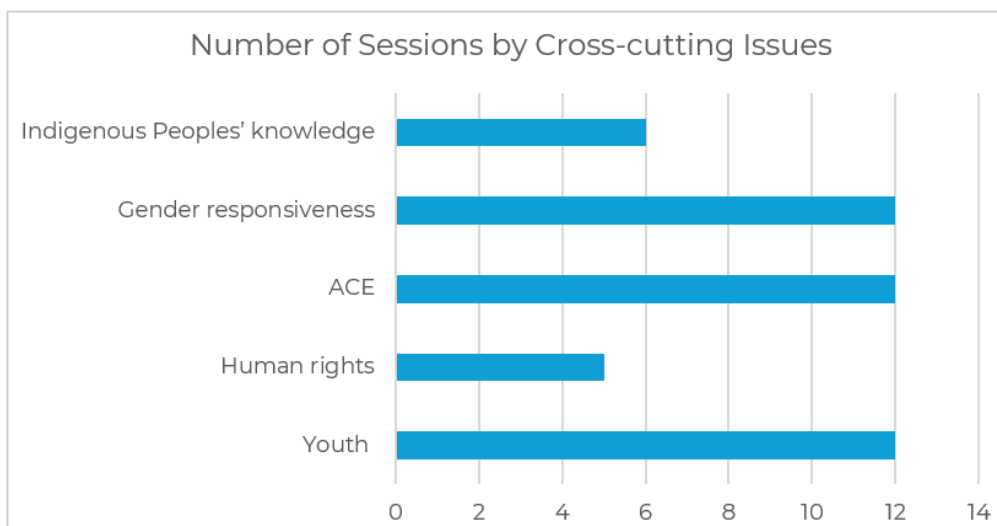


### Modalities

**Gregg Walker**

Mediators Beyond  
Borders International  
(MBBI)

The figure below shows the cross-cutting issues that were mainstreamed at different events of the Hub, with gender, ACE and youth being mainstreamed the most with 12 sessions each.



It is noted that one session could mainstream more than one cross-cutting issue hence the number of sessions did not sum up to the total number of sessions. Compared to the 5<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub, the number of sessions representing each cross-cutting issue was higher on average, reflecting a stronger mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues throughout the Hub.

## CB ACADEMY

A Capacity-building Hub Academy was organized throughout the thematic days, offering diverse workshops and hands-on capacity-building activities that addressed some of the capacity-building gaps and needs related to the thematic days. The Academy was led by the

Vice Rectorate in Europe of the United Nations University, bringing cross-cutting expertise from different United Nations University Institutes around the world, academic partners, and PCCB Network members.

## COMMUNICATIONS & OUTREACH

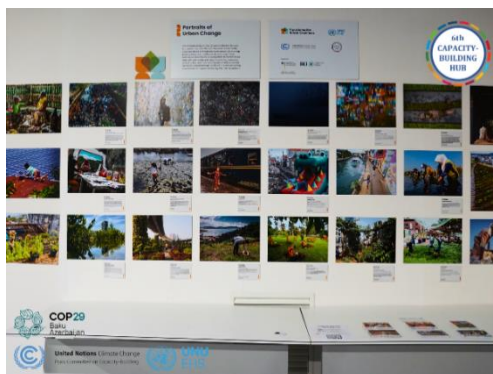
The official website of the [6<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub](#) hosted all information pertaining to the Hub and was updated throughout the process.

[The CB Stories: Climate Action 101 podcast series](#), produced under the PCCB Network and in collaboration with UNU, consisted of six episodes, each introducing a thematic day. These episodes were published on the PCCB YouTube channel prior to the Hub and gathered a total of over 800 views.



19 external channels of 18 organizers were mobilized, disseminating information about the Hub and its events 34 times through social media platforms like Instagram, X, and LinkedIn, as well as via newsletters, articles, and blog posts. The hashtag #6CBHub was used a total of 32 times along with various hashtags specific to each thematic day.

Additionally, the ["Portraits of Urban Change"](#) photo exhibition, installed by UNU, drew hundreds of visitors to the Hub.





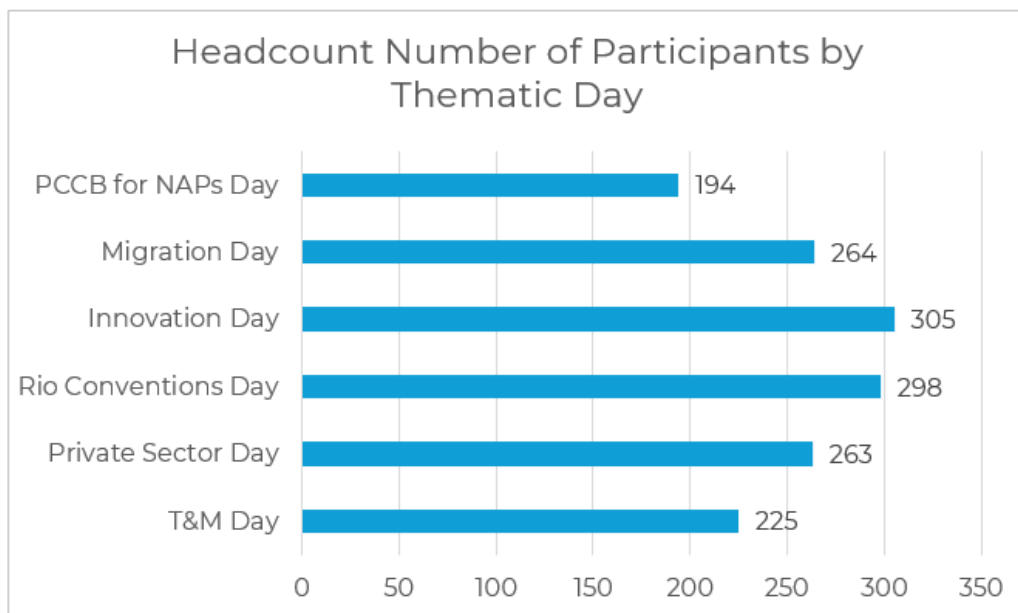
## CHAPTER 3 : BY THE NUMBERS

## NUMBERS AND ACTORS

The 6<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub was open to all individuals registered to COP 29 and livestream was available through the COP 29 platform.

### PARTICIPANTS

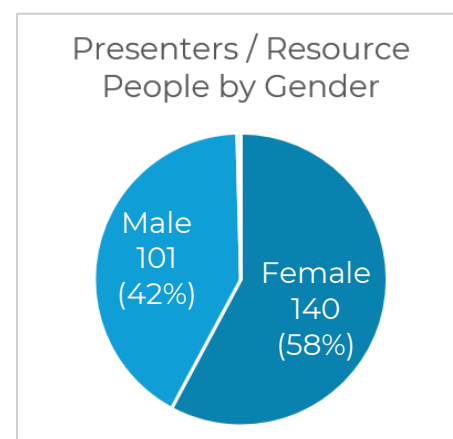
In total, more than **1500 participants** joined the sessions. The number of participants varied depending on the thematic day. “Capacities for Climate Innovation Day” had the highest number of participants, attracting 305 attendees.

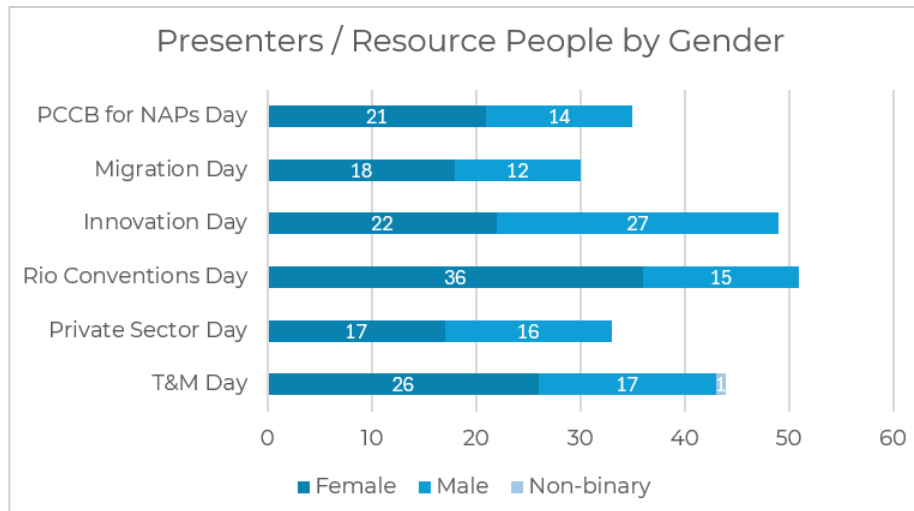


Participant breakdown data cannot be provided since there were no registrations for attendees.

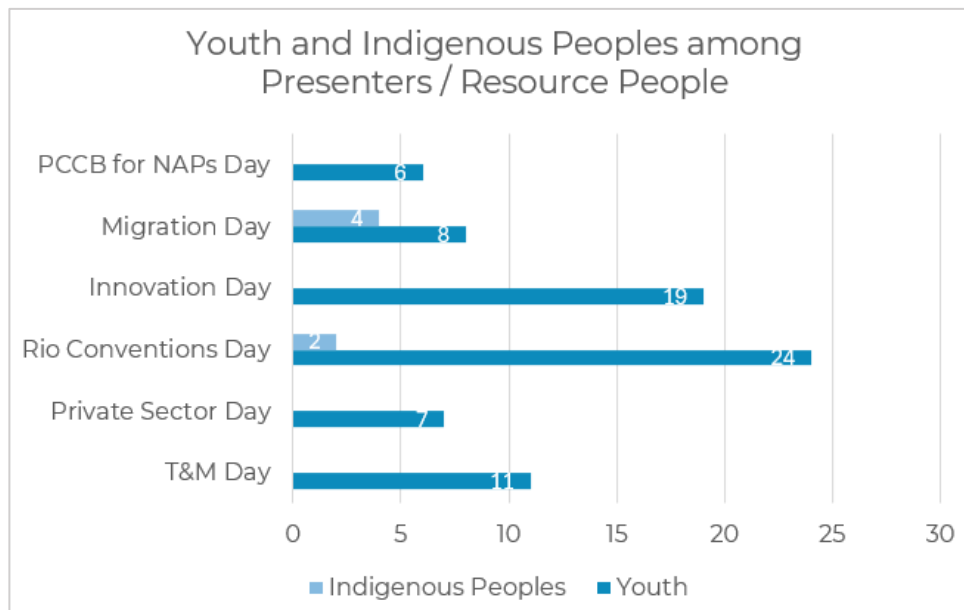
### PRESENTERS AND RESOURCE PEOPLE

In total, **242 presenters and resource people** participated as speakers, facilitators, panelists, and/or experts throughout the 6<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub. 140 of those experts identified as female. Gender balance or female-dominant modality were identified in all the thematic days apart from Day 3 “Capacities for Climate Innovation Day” where the percentage of female resource people was 45%.

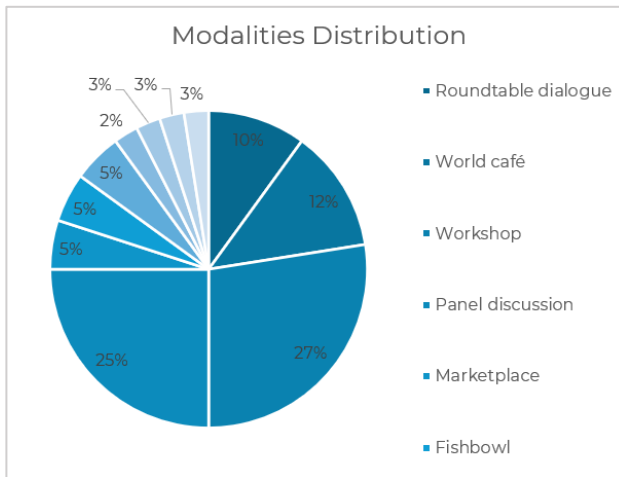




A total of **75 youth and 6 Indigenous peoples** were among the presenters and resource people across the 6 days of Hub. While the youth presenters and resource people mainly joined the youth themed sessions, there is an opportunity to actively engage them as well as Indigenous peoples in the future editions of the Hub.



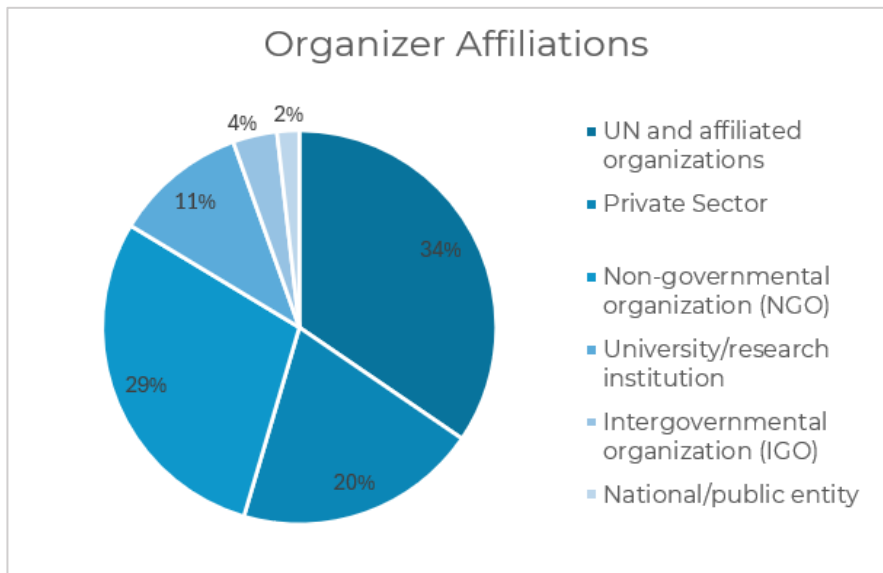
## MODALITIES



The sessions also represented a wide array of modalities. The majority being **workshops (27%)**, **panel discussions (25%)**, **world café (12%)**, **roundtable dialogue (10%)** as well as marketplace (5%) and fishbowl (5%) sessions. Other innovative modalities used at the Hub included meditation, simulation game, role-play, and TED-talk style.

## ORGANIZER AFFILIATIONS

In total, **55 organizations** conducted 42 sessions. The partners represented a diversity of organizations, with larger proportions from **UN and affiliated organizations (34%)**, **NGOs (29%)**, and **private sector (20%)**.



Among the 6 lead partners of the thematic days, 3 of which were from private sector, and 1 of which were UN and affiliated organizations, NGO and research institution respectively. This shows a relative balance representation of the overall six organization types.





**United Nations** Climate Change  
Paris Committee on Capacity-building