



## Paris Committee on Capacity-building

30 May 2024

**Eighth meeting**  
**Bonn, 10–12 June 2024**

# **Synthesis of submissions on tools and methodologies for assessing and addressing capacity gaps and needs related to accessing climate finance**

## **I. Introduction**

### **A. Mandate and background**

1. In total, seven submissions were received and included in this report.<sup>1</sup> These include submissions from various types of organizations, including both Party and non-Party stakeholders. Moreover, the submitting entities operate at different levels, ranging from local to global.

2. At the 21<sup>st</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties (COP), Parties decided that the PCCB will have the aim of addressing gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhancing capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities under the Convention.<sup>2</sup>

3. The PCCB 2021–2024 workplan sets out an activity on the collection of information on capacity-building tools and methodologies, including through a call for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on existing tools and methodologies for implementing capacity-building activities that enable countries to achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.<sup>3</sup>

4. As part of efforts to address the above-mentioned mandate, the PCCB agreed to issue in 2023 a call for submissions on tools and methodologies for assessing and addressing capacity gaps and needs related to accessing climate finance.

5. The call for submissions was published from 18 September 2023 and closed on 10 November 2023 on the dedicated PCCB web page.<sup>4</sup> However, owing to the lack of responses received by the initial deadline, it was relaunched and closed on 4 February 2024.

### **B. Objective**

6. The objective of this document is to synthesize submissions on existing tools and methodologies for implementing capacity-building activities that enable countries to achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, and to provide a knowledge base for further work on identifying and disseminating capacity-building tools and methodologies for assessing and addressing capacity gaps and needs related to accessing climate finance.

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<sup>1</sup> Submissions were published on the following web page: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/submissions-to-the-paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb#Tools-and-methodologies-for-assessing-and-addressing-capacity-gaps-and-needs-related-to-accessing-climate-finance>.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 1/CP.21.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/2020/13, activity B.2 of the workplan.

<sup>4</sup> See [https://unfccc.int/PCCB\\_call\\_for\\_submissions-climate\\_finance\\_tools](https://unfccc.int/PCCB_call_for_submissions-climate_finance_tools).

## C. Scope of the report

7. This report synthesizes the information provided by Parties and non-Party stakeholders under the call for submissions referred to in paragraph 4 above.

(a) In total, 7 submissions were received and are synthesized in this report:

(b) Two submitting entities identified as a United Nations or affiliated organization, two as a non-governmental organization, two as a public sector entity, and one as an international network, coalition or initiative;

(c) In total, four submitting entities are based in developed countries, and two are based in developing countries;

(d) A total of four submitting entities identified as operating on a global scale, one on a regional scale, and one did not specify the scale of operation;

(e) In total, one entity is operating in Latin America and the Caribbean, one is operating in Africa, two are operating in Asia, and four did not specify.

8. This document aims to provide a synthesis rather than an exhaustive account of all inputs received from the submitting entities. In some instances, the document refers to the submitting entities in an effort to facilitate possible follow-up activities or discussion. References are intended to be illustrative and facilitative for follow-up rather than a direct reflection of the viewpoints and areas of work of the submitting entities. All submissions received are available on the PCCB submissions web page for reference.<sup>5</sup>

## II. Synthesis of the submissions

9. This chapter contains three subchapters. Chapter II.A presents the capacity gaps and needs assessed by the different submitters for accessing climate finance. Chapter II.B outlines the submitters' initiatives and approaches for addressing capacity gaps and needs related to accessing climate finance. Lastly, chapter II.C provides a selection of tools and methodologies related to assessing and addressing capacity gaps and needs related to accessing climate finance, identified in the submissions.

### A. Capacity gaps and needs identified for accessing climate finance

10. The following paragraphs synthesize capacity gaps and needs identified for accessing climate finance. The synthesis of the seven submissions reveals a multifaceted landscape of challenges and needs in accessing climate finance.

11. The submissions prominently discuss the capacity gap in the management, access and utilization of resources and information related to climate finance. Most of the submitters underline the significant gap in access to resources and data, indicating a clear need for increased capacity-building efforts. One submission translates the observed gap in capacity-building into the need for more comprehensive resources with increased accessibility and transparency. Another submission indicates the lack of human capacity and networks to access information on climate finance, emphasizing the complexity of the definition of the climate rationale in itself, which requires resources and capacities that may not be available. Two submissions illustrate this need for resources, sharing that financing is the most requested topic on their platforms.

12. Another key capacity need concerns the gap in accessing financial resources, especially for local communities and Indigenous Peoples. Two submissions emphasize the need for the dissemination of resources to empower stakeholders. One of the submissions underlines the need for funds to support experiential learning among stakeholders, enabling local communities to engage in

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<sup>5</sup> Submissions are available on the following web page: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/submissions-to-the-paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb#Tools-and-methodologies-for-assessing-and-addressing-capacity-gaps-and-needs-related-to-accessing-climate-finance>.

and lead their own climate actions actively and participate in defining the climate rationale. In addition, it recognize that its observations lead to the need to re-evaluate the guidelines of existing funds, ensuring that they are adaptable to the context of the Global South.

13. Moreover, a significant gap identified in the submissions concerns the ongoing participation of various actors and their capacity needs. Two submissions particularly emphasize the need to integrate the needs, observations and knowledge of local communities and Indigenous Peoples regarding climate impacts. One of them underlines the need to establish a mechanism with authorities of Indigenous territories and regions to achieve greater participation and collaboration while promoting the exchange of knowledge, taking into consideration a gender and youth perspective. The other submission supports the need to broaden collaboration with local communities in order to identify patterns in climate-related effects on local communities and understand how they successfully adapt to climate change impacts. Additionally, the same submitting entity emphasizes the need for more engagement from non-governmental stakeholders and recognizes the importance of intermediary organizations in building effective solutions to access climate finance, as this set-up can enhance efficiency, help coordinate research efforts and avoid the burden of generating microscale evidence for every project.

## **B. Addressing capacity gaps and needs for accessing climate finance**

14. This section compiles methodologies, tools and approaches proposed by the submitting entities for addressing the identified capacity gaps and needs for accessing climate finance. A core component of all submissions is the emphasis on collaborative knowledge-sharing and capacity-building for accessing climate finance.

15. According to most of the submitting entities, a prominent key factor in addressing capacity needs and gaps for accessing climate finance is their evaluation. Two submissions include consultative initiatives to identify and address gaps and needs in accessing climate finance – one directed towards local initiatives, and the other towards banks and asset management. One submitter provides a framework to help countries identify knowledge and capacity gaps. On the basis of their evaluation of capacity needs and gaps, the submitters have provided their own examples of capacity-building initiatives.

16. Fundación Avina presented two collaborative projects, Impulsouth and BASE, to address identified needs and gaps in accessing climate finance. The first project, Impulsouth, is an alliance of global and national stakeholders. It aims to increase knowledge and capacities by organizing exchanges focused on capacity-building for climate action, particularly emphasizing youth and gender and addressing challenges related to climate finance. The second project, BASE, operates as a task force to promote access to climate finance for local communities. It does so by redesigning the climate rationale and reporting on the impact of implemented solutions on mitigation or adaptation.

17. The NDC Partnership presented two platforms created to promote capacity-building and enhance access to climate finance. The Knowledge Portal serves as a mechanism for connecting stakeholders with the latest resources and opportunities. It includes the Climate Funds Explorer, which consolidates information on public and private finance, as well as the Climate Finance Bulletin, a searchable repository of climate funding opportunities, and the Good Practice Database and the Climate Toolbox, which are not solely focused on climate finance but prominently feature it. The second platform presented by the NDC Partnership (and the United Kingdom) is the Knowledge Nook, a membership platform with a tailored taxonomy designed to efficiently provide access to support on various themes, including climate finance.

18. Another way to address capacity needs and gaps is by elaborating climate finance guides, frameworks and manuals. The Green Climate Fund introduces its Climate Investment Planning and Mobilization Framework, a guide that shares countries' experiences in climate investment. Its goal is to offer a shared reference and taxonomy for countries and climate finance providers to navigate the steps from planning NDC/NAP/LT-LEDS to mobilizing the finance required to meet the Paris Agreement goals. Additionally, Panama provides a list of resources, including technical guides, manuals and labels created to foster climate finance guidance.

### C. Selection of tools and methodologies related to assessing and addressing capacity gaps and needs related to accessing climate finance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Link</i>
Assessing existing gaps and needs	<b>The BASE (Building Approaches to fund local Solutions with climate Evidence) initiative</b> conducted consultations to identify and address gaps and needs in accessing finance at the local level, leading to innovative climate funding approaches.	<a href="#">Link</a>
Collaborative initiatives	<b>Impulsoth</b> is an alliance of organizations working collaboratively to increase knowledge and capacities on climate action in developing countries.	<a href="#">Link</a>
Knowledge portals and other resources	<b>The Knowledge Portal</b> is the NDC Partnership’s platform for publicly sharing good practices, tools, funding opportunities and other resources related to NDC implementation enhancement and sustainable development. It contains, among other tools, the Climate Funds Explorer and the Climate Finance Bulletin.	<a href="#">Link</a>
	<b>The Knowledge Nook</b> catalogues country requests to the NDC Partnership and the support being delivered. Its objective is to provide the membership with insights into global-, regional- and country-level trends and support gaps pertaining to developing countries’ NDC implementation and enhancement needs.	<a href="#">Link</a>
	<b>The Financed Emissions Database</b> is an open-access platform for top-down estimates of financed direct and indirect emissions.	<a href="#">Link</a>
Guides	<b>The Climate Investment Planning and Mobilization Framework</b> is a guide based on countries’ experiences of climate investment planning and mobilization. Its purpose is to provide a common reference point and taxonomy for countries, as well as providers of climate finance and support, to navigate the progressive steps involved in moving from planning for the implementation of NDC/NAP/LT-LEDS to identifying and mobilizing finance at the speed and scale needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.	<a href="#">Link</a>
	<b>The Manual of Operations and Procedures of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in Panama</b> is a manual for local and national government, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and communities.	<a href="#">Link</a>
	<b>The Technical Guide on Climate Change for Public Investment Projects</b> is a guide to assess climate risks in the face of present and future climate change, promoting the implementation of adaptation and GHG emission reduction measures.	<a href="#">Link</a>
	<b>The Climate Change Labelers for Public Investment Projects</b> aims to strengthen capacities in planning State resources to mainstream climate change in public investment processes, thus orienting investments towards more resilient economic activities and low-carbon emissions.	<a href="#">Link</a>