

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

COP 30 | NOVEMBER 2025 | BELEM

SUMMARY REPORT



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



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

COP 30 | November 2025 | Belem, Brazil

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
(UNFCCC)  
Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)  
Bonn, January 2026





# Acknowledgements

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

## Lead partners



## Organizers





# TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS.....	5
THE 7 <sup>TH</sup> CAPACITY- BUILDING HUB “IN A NUTSHELL”.....	6
CHAPTER 1: KEY CAPACITY GAPS, NEEDS, AND SOLUTIONS FROM THE THEMATIC DAYS.....	11
MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION DAY.....	14
CAPACITIES FOR THE ENERGY TRANSITION DAY.....	17
PCCB’S FOCUS ON FINANCE DAY.....	21
CAPACITIES FOR THE FUTURE DAY.....	25
CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARTS DAY.....	28
NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS DAY.....	31
CHAPTER 2: COMMUNICATIONS & OUTREACH.....	34



## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AI</b>	Artificial intelligence
<b>CB</b>	Capacity-building
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties
<b>CTCN</b>	Climate Technology Centre and Network
<b>EHS</b>	Institute for Environment and Human Security
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>GCBC</b>	Global Capacity Building Coalition
<b>IP</b>	Indigenous Peoples
<b>LDCs</b>	Least Developed Countries
<b>NAP</b>	National Adaptation Plan
<b>NAP Global Network</b>	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
<b>NBS</b>	Nature-based Solutions
<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>SIDS</b>	Small Island Developing States
<b>SME</b>	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
<b>STEM</b>	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
<b>TA</b>	Technical Assistance
<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>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>WECF</b>	Women Engage for a Common Future
<b>YOUNGO</b>	Youth Non-Governmental Organizations



# THE 7<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 7<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub took place over the course of six thematic days from 12 to 20 November 2025 at COP 30 in Belem, Brazil. The present report provides an overview of the identified capacity gaps and needs with the solutions proposed (Chapter 1), and the communications and outreach chapter (Chapter 2).

The following summary provides an overview of the 7<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub, including event statistics, as well as the key outcomes of the thematic days.

## STATISTICS

- In total, **41 organizations conducted 31 sessions**. The partners represented a diverse range of organizations, with larger proportions from **UN and affiliated organizations (42%)**, **NGOs (32%)**, and **private sector (5%)**.
- The sessions also represented a wide array of modalities. The majority being **workshops (35%)**, **panel discussions (29%)**, **world cafés (13%)**, **pitch competitions (10%)** as well as **roundtable dialogues (6%)**. Other innovative modalities used at the Hub included a **meditation, simulation game, role-play, a movie screening and a masterclass**.
- Through these modalities, **113 experts, 52% of which identified as women, from over 112 institutions** shared their experiences, knowledge, and perspectives on capacity-building, which built connections among speakers and attendees of the 7th Capacity-building Hub.
- Each of the six thematic days were led by one lead partner who ensured a coherent flow of discussion and activities.

## THEMATIC DAYS



12 November 2025: [Means of Implementation Day](#) | [UNFCCC MOI](#) | Addressing critical gaps through an integrated and coordinated approach to finance, technology and capacity-building as a unified Means of Implementation.

### Key outcomes

- Effective means of implementation require **strong institutional, policy, and coordination capacity** across **finance, technology, and capacity-building** pillars. Fragmented policy frameworks, limited institutional readiness, and weak coordination between actors continue to constrain the translation of climate strategies into implementable actions.
- Targeted, country-driven capacity-building is essential to operationalize means of implementation. Aligning **climate, energy, and development policies, strengthening public institutions and financial systems**, and building skills for **investment, technology deployment, and partnership** management were identified as **critical enablers of implementation**.
- **Partnerships, innovation, and inclusive** approaches accelerate impact. Strengthening public-private collaboration, mobilizing private investment, fostering **South-South cooperation**, and **integrating gender and other cross-cutting** considerations were highlighted as key to scaling implementation and ensuring that climate action **delivers equitable and sustainable outcomes**.

### Read more



15 November 2025 | [Capacities for the Energy Transition](#) | [GEIDCO](#) | Looking at the crucial role capacity-building plays to deliver an equitable, inclusive, and resilient energy transition.

### Key outcomes

- The global energy transition hinges on strengthened capacity across institutions, technologies, and people. **Gaps in governance, technical expertise, and workforce readiness** continue to slow the pace of energy system transformation, **particularly in developing countries**.

- **Digitalisation, innovation, and responsible technology** use are emerging as critical enablers of energy transitions. Building capacity for the **inclusive and ethical use** of technologies such as **artificial intelligence**, alongside integrated **energy system planning** (renewables, storage, hydrogen), was identified as essential to **improving efficiency, reducing emissions**, and supporting system-level change.
- **Cooperation and inclusivity** are central to a **just and accelerated** energy transition. **South–South cooperation**, peer learning, and knowledge sharing, combined with the mainstreaming of **gender responsiveness** and Action for Climate Empowerment, were highlighted as key to **scaling solutions, strengthening local ownership**, and ensuring that energy transitions are **fair, resilient, and people-centred**.

### [Read more](#)



17 November 2025: [PCCB Focus on Finance Day](#) | [PCCB](#) | Examining institutional readiness and coordination challenges affecting inclusive and equitable access to climate finance.

### **Key outcomes**

- Climate finance readiness depends on **strong, coordinated institutions** rather than funding alone. Persistent gaps in **governance, technical capacity, data systems**, and coordination across **national and international actors** continue to limit countries' ability to access and **deploy climate finance** effectively.
- Long-term, country-driven and coordinated capacity building is essential. **Unified government approaches aligned with technical assistance, country platforms, and harmonized standards** were identified as critical to overcoming fragmentation and translating **NDCs and NAPs into bankable investments**.
- **Strengthening financial systems and partnerships** unlocks scale and **inclusivity**. Enhancing the capacity of public development banks, supporting local institutions, promoting peer learning, and **systematically integrating gender and cross-cutting issues** are key to mobilizing **private capital** and **achieving inclusive climate finance outcomes**.

### [Read more](#)



18 November 2025: [Cultural Heritage and Arts Day](#) | [The Convergence](#) and [Entertainment + Culture Pavillion](#) | Exploring capacity needs for the systemic integration of cultural and creative dimensions into climate planning and implementation, and for articulating their role in climate action.

### Key outcomes

- Culture, heritage, and the arts are critical enablers of effective climate capacity-building, **bridging the gap between global climate knowledge and local realities**. Persistent gaps in culturally relevant **communication, education, and engagement** continue to limit public understanding, trust, and ownership of climate action, particularly among **vulnerable and marginalized communities**.
- **Culturally grounded and intergenerational** approaches strengthen long-term climate action. Integrating Indigenous knowledge, creative practices, and age-appropriate learning into climate education, **especially for children and youth**, was identified as key to building sustained **awareness, empowerment, and community-led** responses to climate challenges.
- **Protecting information integrity and empowering communities** enhances climate resilience. Building local capacity to counter **climate mis- and disinformation**, using trusted cultural actors and creative tools, and mainstreaming Action for Climate Empowerment and gender responsiveness were highlighted as essential to safeguarding access to **accurate environmental information** and **ensuring inclusive, people-centred climate action**.

### [Read more](#)



19 November 2025: [Capacities for the Future Day](#) | [UNU-EHS](#) | Fostering capacities to integrate diverse knowledge systems to co-create regenerative and equitable futures.

### Key outcomes

- Futures Day highlighted that strengthening climate action requires embedding **futures literacy, creativity, and cultural narratives** into **climate governance, education, and public engagement**. Immersive tools such as VR/AR, film, and AI-assisted storytelling were recognized as powerful mechanisms to translate climate science into

lived experience and foster **inclusive participation**, particularly among **youth, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities**.

- Participants underscored that **education and skills systems must be transformed** to support climate-resilient futures.
- The sessions also emphasized the importance of **embedding futures literacy and systems thinking into policy and negotiation processes**. Playful, participatory, and scenario-based approaches can help break silos across science, policy, and practice, **strengthen anticipatory governance**, and enable decision-makers to respond more effectively to **interconnected climate, biodiversity, and land challenges**.

### [Read more](#)



20 November 2025: [Nature-based Solutions Day](#) | [ISPN](#) | Strengthening capacities for NbS and ecosystem restoration, integrating Indigenous and local knowledge, and promoting synergies across climate, biodiversity, and land agendas.

### Key outcomes

- Effective nature-based solutions require **integrated and coordinated governance across climate, biodiversity, and land agendas**. Persistent fragmentation among the **Rio Conventions** and across policy, institutional, and implementation levels continues to limit the **scale, coherence, and impact of NbS**.
- **Gender-responsive and rights-based** approaches are central to successful NbS implementation. Strengthening policy and practice to **recognise women, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities as agents of change** and to address differentiated impacts was identified as essential to delivering equitable, resilient, and sustainable outcomes.
- Embedding **local knowledge and inclusive participation** enhances implementation and long-term resilience. Integrating **traditional knowledge, community-rooted solutions, and lived experience** into NbS design and delivery, while fostering partnerships between **grassroots actors, policymakers, and researchers**, was highlighted as key to generating co-benefits for **livelihoods, food security, water resources, and human well-being**.

### [Read more](#)



# CHAPTER 1: KEY CAPACITY GAPS, NEEDS, AND SOLUTIONS FROM THE THEMATIC DAYS



# 7th CAPACITY- BUILDING HUB

## 7th Capacity-building Hub

12th - 20th November 2025  
Programme

**Means of  
Implementation Day**  
Wednesday, 12th November



**United Nations**  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change



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



**Capacities for the Energy  
Transition**  
Saturday, 15th November

**PCCB Focus on Finance Day**  
Monday, 17th November



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



**Cultural Heritage and Arts Day**  
Tuesday, 18th November

**Capacities for the Future Day**  
Wednesday, 19th November



**UNU  
EHS**



**ISPN**  
INSTITUTO SOCIEDADE,  
POPULAÇÃO E NATUREZA



**Nature-based Solutions Day**  
Thursday, 20th 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.



# MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION DAY

4 Sessions | 16 Institutions | 19 Experts

12:00 – 13:00	CB Friends: Opening of the 7th Capacity-building Hub
13:15-14:45	Technology Day on Transformative Industry   UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee, UNIDO Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan
15:00-16:30	CB Academy: Connecting the UNFCCC Dots: Navigating the Three Pillars of Implementation   MCII and UNU-EHS
16:45-17:45	Advancing Technical and Societal Readiness in AI for Climate   Climate Change AI and Reciprocal





## KEY CAPACITY GAPS AND NEEDS & SOLUTIONS

Theme	Capacity Gaps and Needs	Stakeholders Affected	Solution Approaches	Actions Proposed/ Case Studies	Stakeholders Involved
Policy and Legislative Frameworks	Limited institutional capacity <b>to translate NDCs</b> and sectoral strategies into <b>implementable Mol pathways</b>	Governments, line ministries, implementing agencies	Strengthen institutional Mol planning and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Embed Mol considerations (finance, technology, capacity) into <b>national planning and sectoral strategies</b></li> <li>b. Strengthen <b>inter-ministerial coordination</b> mechanisms for implementation</li> <li>c. Support <b>whole-of-government</b> approaches to Mol delivery</li> </ul>	Governments, ministries of planning/finance, development partners
	Weak <b>policy coherence</b> between climate, industrial, energy and economic policies	Governments, regulators	Improve policy alignment and coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Align <b>industrial transition</b> policies with climate objectives</li> <li>b. Use <b>cross-sector policy</b> dialogues to address trade-offs</li> <li>c. <b>Strengthen regulatory frameworks</b> enabling low-emission transitions</li> </ul>	Governments, regulators, industry representatives
	<b>Limited institutional readiness</b> to manage complex implementation partnerships	Public institutions, state-owned entities	Build institutional capacity for partnership management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Strengthen governance frameworks <b>for public-private collaboration</b></li> <li>b. Develop institutional guidance for managing multi-stakeholder Mol initiatives</li> </ul>	Governments, public agencies, private sector
Access to Climate Finance	Limited capacity to <b>mobilise and align public and private</b> finance for implementation	Governments, financial institutions, industry	Strengthen sustainable finance and investment capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Build capacity on <b>blended finance</b>, risk-sharing and guarantees</li> <li>b. Support alignment of <b>financial flows with climate objectives</b></li> <li>c. Enhance understanding of <b>financial instruments</b> for Mol</li> </ul>	Ministries of finance, PDBs, private financiers



<b>Technical/ Technology</b>	High perceived <b>investment risks in transformative sectors</b> (e.g. chemicals, petrochemicals, heavy industry)	Private sector, investors	Reduce risk and improve investability	a. <b>Develop policy certainty</b> and long-term transition signals b. Support <b>early-stage de-risking</b> and demonstration projects c. Strengthen <b>public-private</b> dialogue on transition pathways	Governments, industry, investors
	Limited engagement of <b>SMEs</b> and <b>local actors</b> in Mol	SMEs, local enterprises	Expand inclusive access to finance and support	a. Targeted financial and technical support for <b>SMEs</b> b. Capacity-building on <b>compliance, standards and reporting</b> c. Facilitate access to <b>transition finance instruments</b>	Governments, financial institutions, SMEs
	Insufficient <b>technical capacity</b> to deploy and scale <b>low-emission</b> and transformative technologies	Industry, public agencies	Strengthen technology deployment capacity	a. Capacity building on <b>technology options and readiness levels</b> b. Support technology roadmaps for <b>hard-to-abate sectors</b> c. Promote technology <b>cooperation and knowledge sharing</b>	Governments, industry, technology providers
	<b>Skills gaps</b> for workforce transition and implementation	Workers, training institutions	Build human capital for Mol	a. Develop <b>reskilling</b> and <b>upskilling</b> programmes b. Align education and training systems with <b>transition needs</b> c. Support <b>just transition approaches</b> in implementation	Governments, training institutions, employers
	Limited access to practical, <b>implementation-oriented</b> knowledge and <b>peer learning</b>	Policymakers, practitioners	Strengthen knowledge exchange and learning	a. Promote <b>peer-to-peer</b> learning platforms b. Share case studies and <b>practical implementation</b> experiences c. Foster <b>South-South and triangular</b> cooperation	<a href="#">PCCB Network</a> , international organisations



# CAPACITIES FOR THE ENERGY TRANSITION DAY

5 Sessions | 33 Institutions | 33 Experts

10:00-11:15	Strengthening Capacity Building for the Energy Transition to Accelerate Global Energy Transformation   GEIDCO and UNSDSN
11:45-12:45	Enhancing South-South Cooperation: Capacity Building for Climate-Resilient Development and Sustainable Energy Transitions   CREIA, Development Reimagined and GEIDCO
14:00 – 15:00	Beyond Photovoltaics: Building a Resilient Net-Zero World—A Vision for 2050: Solar, Storage, Hydrogen   LONGi
14:15 – 15:15	COP30 Masterclass on AI for Energy Systems   TEC, PCCB and CTCN
15:30 – 17:00	CB Academy: Empowering Change: Building Capacities for Gender-Just Energy Transition   UNU-VIE and Fundación Avina





## KEY CAPACITY GAPS AND NEEDS & SOLUTIONS

Theme	Capacity Gaps and Needs	Stakeholders Affected	Solution Approaches	Actions proposed/ Case Studies	Stakeholders Involved
<b>Institutional Coordination</b>	Limited institutional capacity to plan and <b>manage complex, multi-dimensional energy transitions</b>	Governments, policy makers, energy institutions	Strengthen institutional capacity for energy transition governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Build skills and systems for integrated <b>energy planning</b></li> <li>b. <b>Strengthen coordination</b> across energy, climate, and development institutions</li> <li>c. Support <b>long-term transition strategies</b> aligned with net-zero goals</li> </ul>	Governments, energy agencies, development partners
	Insufficient <b>technical skills</b> and workforce capacity to support rapid energy system transformation	Public institutions, utilities, local authorities	Invest in human capital for energy transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Capacity-building programmes for <b>energy system planning</b> and implementation</li> <li>b. Training and <b>peer learning</b> for public officials and practitioners</li> </ul>	Governments, international organisations, academic institutions
	Limited capacity to ensure energy transitions are <b>just, inclusive, and socially responsive</b>	Vulnerable groups, local communities	Embed just transition principles into capacity-building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Integrate <b>social, gender, and equity</b> considerations into energy planning</li> <li>b. Support <b>institutional learning</b> on post-extractive transitions (e.g. post-mining land restoration)</li> </ul>	Governments, civil society, community organisations
<b>Technical/ Technology</b>	Limited capacity to deploy and <b>integrate advanced energy technologies</b> at system level (renewables, storage, hydrogen)	Energy planners, utilities, industry	Strengthen system-level technology integration capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Build knowledge on <b>integrated energy systems</b> (solar, storage, hydrogen)</li> <li>b. Share long-term system visions and transition pathways</li> </ul>	Private sector, governments, technology providers



				c. Support technology <b>roadmapping</b>	
	Insufficient understanding of the <b>ethical, inclusive, and effective use of AI</b> in energy systems	Governments, regulators, technology providers	Build capacity on responsible AI for energy	a. Knowledge sharing on <b>AI applications for energy</b> optimisation and emissions reduction b. Guidance on <b>ethical, inclusive, and transparent AI</b> use in energy systems c. Dissemination of <b>technology mechanism tools</b> and resources	<a href="#">TEC, CTCN, PCCB</a> , governments, start-ups
	Weak linkages between <b>technology providers, policy makers, and local implementers</b>	Start-ups, local technology providers	Strengthen innovation ecosystems	a. Facilitate <b>dialogue between innovators and policy makers</b> b. Support <b>local technology providers</b> through capacity building and partnerships	Private sector, governments, development agencies
<b>Institutional Coordination</b>	Limited capacity to leverage <b>South-South cooperation</b> for energy transitions	Developing countries, Global South partners	Strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation	a. Share <b>practical lessons</b> from China, Brazil, Africa and other regions b. Promote peer learning on <b>renewable energy deployment</b> and policy design	Governments, regional organisations, development partners
	<b>Gender and social considerations</b> insufficiently integrated into energy transition capacity-building	Women, marginalised groups	Mainstream gender responsiveness and inclusivity	a. Apply <b>gender-just energy</b> transition frameworks b. Use participatory approaches to <b>scale inclusive solutions</b>	Governments, NGOs, community organisations
	Limited awareness of available <b>international support mechanisms</b> for energy transition	Public institutions, investors	Improve access to knowledge and support mechanisms	a. Disseminate knowledge products and activities of <b>TEC, CTCN and PCCB</b> b. Strengthen linkages between <b>stakeholders</b> and	<a href="#">TEC, CTCN, PCCB</a> , IFIs, investors



				<b>international support networks</b>	
--	--	--	--	---------------------------------------	--



# PCCB'S FOCUS ON FINANCE DAY

5 Sessions | 23 Institutions | 27 Experts

10:00 – 11:30	CB Academy: Finance for Actions: Bridging Gaps to Accelerate NDCs and NAPs 3.0   MCII and UNU
11:45 – 12:45	Building Institutional Foundations for Climate Finance Readiness   GCF
13:00-14:00	Systemic Coordination in Aligning National and International Resources   FICS and IDFC
14:15 – 15:30	Building Climate Finance Capacity Across Government, Private Sector, and Coordination Systems   UNFCCC Secretariat, UNDP, NDC Partnership, UNEP
15:45 – 17:30	High-level Event on Building Cooperation for Scaling Climate Finance - Expanding Successful Approaches Together   PCCB and IISD





## KEY CAPACITY GAPS AND NEEDS & SOLUTIONS

Theme	Capacity Gaps and Needs	Stakeholders affected	Solution Approaches	Actions proposed/ Case Studies	Stakeholders Involved
<b>Institutional Coordination</b>	Fragmented <b>institutional systems</b> and weak coordination mechanisms slow access to <b>climate finance</b>	All countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS	Strengthen national coordination platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Use country platforms to align international <b>technical assistance with national systems</b></li> <li>b. Embed <a href="#">GCF Readiness funding</a> into national coordination mechanisms</li> <li>c. Adopt whole-of-government approaches for <b>NDC/NAP implementation</b></li> </ul>	Governments, ministries of finance/planning, national climate authorities, <a href="#">GCF</a> , development partners
	Limited <b>technical skills</b> for preparing bankable <b>climate projects</b> and <b>investment plans</b>	Ministries, local governments	Build strategic and long-term capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Move from one-off trainings to <b>multi-year country-owned</b> capacity programs</li> <li>b. Develop <b>national project</b> preparation units with local universities</li> <li>c. Deploy tools like <a href="#">OSeMOSYS</a> for evidence-based planning</li> </ul>	Governments, local universities, technical institutions, development agencies
	Gaps in climate data, financial modelling and integration of science into planning	Ministries, central banks, planning agencies	Expand use of analytical tools and data systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Strengthen national <b>climate data infrastructure</b></li> <li>b. Support <b>climate risk assessment</b> and disclosure frameworks</li> <li>c. Build <b>national modelling</b> capacity through peer learning</li> </ul>	Governments, research institutions, central banks



	Difficult and complex procedures for <b>accreditation and fiduciary compliance</b> limit access to funds	National entities seeking accreditation	Simplify access procedures & support readiness for fiduciary standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Provide targeted support to meet fiduciary, environmental and social safeguards</li> <li>b. Use readiness grants to build institutional compliance systems</li> </ul>	<a href="#">GCF</a> , multilateral funds, national entities, development agencies
Technical/ Technology	<b>Fragmented TA</b> and overlapping support streams	Governments, TA providers	Harmonize technical assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <a href="#">Adopt Global Capacity Building Coalition principles</a></li> <li>b. Co-design <b>TA plans</b> with governments</li> <li>c. Develop <b>national coordination platforms</b> to avoid duplication</li> </ul>	International organizations, country governments, <a href="#">PCCB</a>
	Insufficient alignment of <b>TA with national priorities</b>	All countries	Ensure demand-driven capacity support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Integrate TA within <b>national policy frameworks</b></li> <li>b. <b>Align donor activities</b> via country platforms</li> <li>c. Launch <b>TA hubs</b> for structured support</li> </ul>	<a href="#">GCF</a> , MDBs, <a href="#">OECD</a> , <a href="#">NDC Partnership</a> , <a href="#">JICA</a>
	Lack of <b>peer-learning mechanisms</b> slows knowledge diffusion	PDBs, central banks, SMEs	Foster regional peer learning and South-South exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Technical labs for SMEs</b> in South Africa</li> <li>b. Capacity-building with central banks through <a href="#">Greening Financial Systems programme</a></li> <li>c. Shared methodologies through <a href="#">OECD</a></li> </ul>	Public development banks, <a href="#">OECD</a> , DBSA, <a href="#">NDC Partnership</a>
Access to Climate Finance	Limited skills to structure blended <b>finance instruments</b>	National & regional PDBs	Enhance institutional capacity on financial structuring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Technical assistance hubs</b> for PDBs</li> <li>b. <b>Guarantees hub</b> under the Finance in Common community</li> <li>c. Support for <b>liquidity, pipeline development</b> and <b>impact reporting</b></li> </ul>	<a href="#">NDC Partnership</a> , <a href="#">OECD</a> , <a href="#">JICA</a> , PDB coalition
	Inconsistent standards and methodologies <b>raise transaction costs</b>	PDBs, investors	Harmonize standards and shared methodologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Develop <b>common risk frameworks</b></li> <li>b. <b>Peer-learning</b> networks</li> <li>c. <b>Harmonized taxonomies</b> and disclosure</li> </ul>	<a href="#">OECD</a> , PDB networks, MDBs



	Weak local institutional capacity for <b>climate investment planning</b>	Municipalities, SMEs	Build local readiness systems	a. Integrated <b>municipal platforms</b> b. Development labs <b>for youth &amp; women entrepreneurs</b>	<a href="#">DBSA</a> , <a href="#">JICA</a> , local organizations
--	--	----------------------	-------------------------------	--	---



# CAPACITIES FOR THE FUTURE DAY

6 Sessions | 9 Institutions | 16 Experts

10:00 – 11:30	The Future We Imagine: Knowledge Sharing Open Dialogues   People's Palace Projects
11:45 – 13:15	CB Academy: Hopeful Futures: Play, Negotiate, Imagine   UNU-EHS and Youth4Capacity
13:30 - 14:30	Future Proofing People and Communities Through Greening   UNESCO/ UIL and UNEVO
14:45 – 15:45	Co-creating Tomorrow: From Hopeful Futures to Shared Action   UNU-EHS and UNESCO
16:00 – 17:00	Pitch Perfect - Building the Voices for the Future of Climate Action   UNU-VIE
17:15 – 18:00	Futures Movie Night: Lights, Climate, Action!   UNU-EHS/G20 Land Initiative / UNCCD





## KEY CAPACITY GAPS AND NEEDS & SOLUTIONS

Theme	Capacity Gaps and Needs	Stakeholders Affected	Solution Approaches	Actions proposed/ Case Studies	Stakeholders Involved
Public Engagement	Limited access, skills, and infrastructure for using immersive technologies <b>(VR/AR), AI-assisted media,</b> and narrative tools to visualize climate futures	Youth, creatives, Indigenous communities, NGOs, local governments	Build technical, creative, and experiential storytelling capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Collaborative <b>VR/AR labs</b> and mentorship</li> <li>b. Training on <b>AI-assisted media</b></li> <li>c. Inclusion of <b>immersive tools in climate learning</b></li> </ul>	Universities, cultural institutions, youth groups, research centres
	Creative and narrative-based methods remain peripheral to <b>climate decision-making and communication</b>	Local & national governments, NGOs, research institutions	Integrate creative methodologies into institutional climate processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Open-access <b>immersive content</b> repositories</li> <li>b. Embedding <b>climate futures</b> narratives within <b>policy consultations</b></li> </ul>	National climate bodies, arts organizations, knowledge platforms
	<b>Ethical, inclusive</b> co-production practices are not systematically used to <b>amplify Indigenous and marginalized voices</b>	Indigenous peoples, youth, community groups	Strengthen ethical storytelling & participatory design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Pop-up VR exhibitions</b> and cinema screenings featuring <b>Indigenous knowledge</b></li> <li>b. Training on <b>ethical co-production</b> methods</li> </ul>	Indigenous communities, NGOs, cultural practitioners
Public Engagement	Shortage of technical professionals equipped with <b>green skills, climate knowledge,</b> and <b>futures literacy</b>	Governments, TVET institutions, industry associations	Expand and modernize skills development aligned with climate transitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>TVET programs</b> combining green skills and futures literacy</li> <li>b. Workforce <b>upskilling</b> for emerging climate jobs</li> </ul>	<a href="#">UNESCO-UNEVOC</a> , <a href="#">SENAI Brazil</a> , <a href="#">GIZ</a>
	Education and vocational training systems lack <b>integrated sustainability strategies</b>	TVET systems, national ministries	Institutional transformation of training and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Embedding <b>sustainability into curriculum</b></li> <li>b. <b>Reforming campus operations</b> and partnerships</li> </ul>	National education ministries, TVET centers



	<b>National climate strategies</b> are poorly aligned with vocational training and workforce development frameworks	Policymakers, industry partners	Align policy frameworks to anticipate climate labour needs	a. Develop foresight-informed <b>green skills frameworks</b> b. Multi-stakeholder collaboration between <b>ministries and training providers</b>	Governments, industry associations, foresight experts
<b>Implementation</b>	Fragmented approaches <b>between science, policy, and practice</b> limit anticipatory and systemic responses to <b>the triple planetary crisis</b>	Negotiators, policymakers, researchers	Foster systemic collaboration through futures literacy	a. <b>Scenario-building</b> and negotiation games b. <b>Cross-sector</b> collaborative dialogues	<a href="#">UNU-EHS</a> , national delegations, civil society
	Limited <b>futures literacy competencies</b> among practitioners and negotiators	Government negotiators, policymakers	Build adaptive, anticipatory decision-making capacities	a. Play-based and <b>experiential training</b> b. Futures literacy <b>modules for negotiators</b>	Capacity-building institutions, training academies
	Narrative-based and cultural insights are not integrated into <b>formal climate policy and governance frameworks</b>	Researchers, filmmakers, civil society	Institutionalize narrative evidence in climate policy processes	a. <b>Dedicated spaces</b> linking <b>film/media to policy dialogues</b> b. <b>Curated screenings</b> followed by guided reflections	<a href="#">UNU-EHS</a> , creative networks, ministries
	Lack of tools to embed systems thinking and long-term foresight into <b>negotiation frameworks</b>	Policymakers, negotiation teams	Integrate foresight tools into climate governance structures	a. Systemic <b>risk mapping</b> b. Futures literacy embedded into <b>negotiation guidelines</b>	Governments, international bodies



# CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARTS DAY

5 Sessions | 20 Institutions | 20 Experts

12:30-13:45	Building Capacity Through Policy for Culture-based Climate Action   The Convergence and Entertainment + Culture Pavilion
14:00 – 15:15	Designing Capacity for Culture-based Climate Action   The Convergence, Entertainment + Culture Pavilion
15:30 – 17:00	CB Academy: Climate Culture Lab: Weaving Climate Stories for a more Resilient Future   UNU-EHS and People’s Palace Projects
17:15 – 18:00	Pitch Perfect: Building the Voices of Climate Action for Culture-Based Solutions   UNU-VIE and Youth4Capacity
18:15 – 19:15	Creative Circularity: Where Art Meets New Possibilities   Instituto Reinventando Futuros and LB Cultura Circular





## KEY CAPACITY GAPS, NEEDS AND SOLUTIONS

Theme	Capacity Gaps and Needs	Stakeholders Affected	Solution Approaches	Actions proposed/ Case Studies	Stakeholders Involved
Public Engagement	Climate knowledge is often communicated in technical, abstract formats that do not resonate with <b>local cultures or lived realities</b>	Local communities, grassroots organisations	Embed culture into climate communication and engagement	a. Translate climate concepts into <b>culturally meaningful narratives</b> and symbols b. Use <b>storytelling, arts, and creative practices</b> to contextualise climate impacts and <b>solutions</b>	Cultural practitioners, community organisations, NGOs
	Limited capacity to bridge global climate science with <b>local knowledge systems</b>	Indigenous peoples, local communities	Strengthen knowledge translation across scales	a. Co-create climate <b>communication with local actors</b> b. Integrate <b>Indigenous and local knowledge</b> into climate narratives c. Support participatory dialogue between <b>scientists and communities</b>	Researchers, cultural leaders, civil society
	Culture remains <b>under-recognised</b> in formal climate <b>capacity-building frameworks</b>	Policymakers, institutions	Mainstream culture within climate capacity-building approaches	a. Recognise <b>cultural approaches</b> as valid means of <b>climate engagement</b> b. Create space for <b>cultural actors</b> within <b>capacity-building platforms</b>	Governments, <a href="#">PCCB Network</a> members
Human Resources	Climate education often excludes <b>children, youth, and informal learning spaces</b>	Children, youth, educators	Expand age-appropriate and inclusive climate education	a. Integrate <b>climate learning</b> into <b>early and informal education settings</b> b. Support <b>youth-led and intergenerational learning</b> initiatives	Educators, NGOs, youth organisations
	Lack of <b>culturally relevant learning materials</b>	Indigenous and local communities	Develop culturally grounded education tools	a. Co-create learning materials <b>inspired by local cultures</b> and <b>traditions</b> b. Combine <b>digital tools</b> with <b>tangible, culturally familiar</b> learning aids	Educators, cultural practitioners, technology developers



	Weak links between <b>education, culture, and climate action</b>	Schools, communities	Connect learning to action	a. Use <b>creative and participatory</b> approaches to link <b>education with community-level</b> climate action	Schools, community organizations
<b>Data and Information</b>	Growing vulnerability of <b>communities to climate mis- and disinformation</b> , particularly where <b>linguistic and cultural barriers</b> exist	Local communities, civil society	Build culturally grounded information integrity capacity	a. Strengthen <b>local-language climate communication</b> b. Support community-based monitoring and <b>response to misinformation</b> c. <b>Empower</b> trusted <b>local actors</b> as information intermediaries	Civil society, local media, community leaders
	Limited capacity to use <b>creative approaches</b> to counter <b>misinformation and disengagement</b>	Cultural actors, NGOs	Leverage creativity for trust-building and resilience	a. Use <b>arts, storytelling, and cultural expression</b> to build trust in climate information b. Support creative campaigns <b>rooted in local contexts</b>	Artists, NGOs, community organizations
	Insufficient protection of communities' <b>right to accurate environmental information</b>	Vulnerable and marginalised groups	Strengthen community resilience to information manipulation	a. Build <b>end-to-end capacity</b> to detect, analyse, and respond to <b>climate mis/disinformation</b> in local contexts	Civil society, research institutions, international partners



# NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS DAY

6 Sessions | 11 Institutions | 18 Experts

10:30-12:00	Capacity Building Academy: No problems... only Nature-based Solutions! NbS from policy to practice   UNU-EHS and UNDRR
12:15-13:15	Co-Creating Gender-Responsive Climate Solutions Across the Rio Conventions   WECF, CTCN and GFC
13:30-14:30	Presidency event: Mana's Network: Young Women Driving Climate Justice   Decodifica Institute & Mandi
14:45-15:45	Scaling NbS in the Cerrado and Amazon: Strengthening Peoples and Communities for Territorial Protection and the Sociobiodiversity Economy   Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza
16:00-17:00	From Traditional Gardens to Future Cities: Youth-led Nature-Based Solutions for Urban Resilience   UNU-IAS OUIK
17:15-18:00	Pitch Perfect - Building the Voices of Climate Action for Nature-based Solutions   UNU-VIE & Youth4Capacity





## KEY CAPACITY GAPS AND NEEDS & SOLUTIONS

Theme	Capacity Gaps and Needs	Stakeholders Affected	Solution Approaches	Actions proposed/ Case Studies	Stakeholders Involved
Institutional Coordination	Persistent lack of coordination and dialogue among <b>the Rio Conventions</b> undermines integrated <b>NbS implementation</b>	Parties, government agencies, international bodies	Strengthen cross-convention coordination mechanisms	a. Foster structured dialogue and <b>collaboration across the Rio Conventions</b> b. Promote integrated approaches <b>linking climate, biodiversity, and land degradation</b> c. Encourage <b>joint planning and learning spaces</b>	Governments, UN agencies, <a href="#">Rio Convention</a> focal points
	Fragmentation between <b>policy, practice, and grassroots actors</b> limits holistic responses	Policymakers local communities	Improve vertical and horizontal coordination	a. Build platforms <b>connecting grassroots organisations, policymakers, and researchers</b> b. Support <b>long-term alliances and mutual learning</b>	Governments, civil society, research institutions
Policy and Legislative Frameworks	Climate and environmental policies often lack ambition to <b>deliver gender-responsive NbS frameworks</b>	Women, marginalised groups	Strengthen gender-responsive policy design	a. Integrate <b>gender equality and human rights</b> into NbS policy frameworks b. Recognise <b>women and marginalised groups</b> as agents of change	Governments, gender and climate focal points, feminist organizations
	Insufficient recognition of local and traditional knowledge in policy design	Indigenous peoples, local communities	Embed local knowledge into policy frameworks	a. Institutionalise <b>community-rooted and intersectional approaches</b> b. <b>Co-create policy recommendations with local actors</b>	Governments, communities, researchers
Public Engagement	Limited <b>inclusion of local communities and grassroots organizations</b> in NbS decision-making	Local communities, youth organisations	Strengthen participatory engagement	a. Create <b>inclusive spaces for community voices</b> in NbS planning b. Elevate lived experiences from the <b>Global South</b>	Grassroots organisations, youth groups, civil society



	Under-recognition of <b>feminist and community-led</b> NbS approaches	Feminist organizations, social enterprises	Amplify community-led NbS narratives	a. Showcase practical, <b>community-rooted NbS solutions</b> b. Promote <b>public dialogue</b> on <b>gender-just</b> NbS	NGOs, social enterprises, advocacy groups
<b>Implementation</b>	NbS implementation often fails to <b>integrate gender justice</b> and <b>social equity</b>	Marginalised communities	Promote gender-just NbS implementation	a. Apply <b>gender-just climate solutions</b> to enhance resilience and biodiversity protection b. Generate co-benefits for <b>livelihoods, food security, water, and well-being</b>	Governments, civil society, development partners
	Limited capacity <b>to translate local knowledge</b> into <b>scalable NbS action</b>	Communities	Bridge knowledge and practice	a. Support implementation models <b>rooted in traditional and technical knowledge</b> b. Foster <b>cross-sector collaboration</b> to scale solutions	Governments, communities, researchers



## CHAPTER 2: COMMUNICATIONS & OUTREACH

## CONTEXT

This chapter outlines the communications and outreach efforts that supported the 7th Capacity-building Hub, highlighting how information was disseminated, narratives were amplified, and diverse audiences were engaged before and during the Hub.

### STAYING UP TO DATE WITH THE CB HUB

The official website of the [7th Capacity-building Hub](#) hosted all information pertaining to the Hub and was updated throughout the process. Each thematic day had a designated page with agenda's and teasers of each event.

### CLIMATE ACTION 101 PODCASTS

[The CB Stories: Climate Action 101 podcast series](#), produced under the PCCB Network and in collaboration with UNU, consisted of five episodes released prior to the Capacity-building Hub. Each episode provided a 101-level introduction to the topics of the thematic days by identifying the key capacity-building gaps and needs and exploring practical approaches and solution



pathways to address them. The episode guests included partner organisations who provided expert insights and context for each topic.

These episodes were published on the [PCCB YouTube channel](#) prior to the Hub and gathered a total of over 400 views.

### SPIRIT OF MUTIRAO: 60 SECONDS TO PITCH LOCAL ACTIONS



The Capacity-building Hub featured a UNU and Transformative Urban Coalitions (TUC) consortium photo exhibition, “Weaving Urban Futures for a Global Mutirão” which showcased Latin American

community-led urban climate action. This exhibition highlighted the transformative power of strengthening and building capacities for collective action in urban contexts, with community-led climate action in Latin America.

Additionally, the [Voices of Mutirão Video Pitch Contest](#) featured contestants from around the globe who had 60 seconds to pitch their climate action projects and initiatives. The winning pitches were showcased at the Capacity-building Hub, celebrating solidarity, cooperation, and the spirit of Mutirão. By highlighting these real-world initiatives, the contest demonstrated how collective action and capacity-building are contributing to more sustainable, resilient cities.

## YOUR DAILY UPDATES OF THE CAPACITY-BUILDING HUB

The [CB Friends Daily Show](#) put *CB Friends* at the center by showcasing expert voices, perspectives and stories from each thematic day. Each episode included highlights from the sessions, interviews and key takeaways for audiences on Youtube and LinkedIn.

