



Paris Committee on Capacity-building

Tenth meeting
Bonn, 15–17 June 2026

Report

Attendance

Nicholas Chapman
Lilian De Leon
Abzeita Djigma
Hayrapet Hakopyan
Kerricia Hobson (online)
Roberta Ianna
Michael Ochieng' Okumu
Sarah Pima
Edalmi Pinelo
Muhammad Rafiq
Kayah Ward

1. Opening of the meeting

1. The tenth meeting of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) was opened at 10:00 on Monday, 15 June 2026, by the outgoing Co-Chairs of the PCCB, Abzeita Djigma and Cécile Schneider.
2. The Vice-Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), Eyad Aljubran, delivered welcome remarks, reflecting on the work undertaken by the PCCB and highlighting several of its key achievements over the past ten years.
3. The Co-Chairs welcomed PCCB members, including the five members whose terms commenced at the tenth meeting, as well as meeting observers. The Co-Chairs noted that the Committee's membership is now complete, with all 12 positions filled. The Co-Chairs also expressed their appreciation to the three outgoing members Farhat Mbarouk (Tanzania), Khalida Bashir (Pakistan) Cécile Schneider (Germany) and Jorge Cárcamo (Honduras) for their dedication and valuable contributions during their terms on the Committee.

2. Organizational matters

(a) Adoption of the agenda

4. The PCCB adopted the provisional agenda contained in document PCCB/2026/1 as proposed.

(b) Organization of work

5. The PCCB took note of the proposed schedule, as contained in document PCCB/2026/2, and the order of work for the meeting. Seven documents had been prepared and made available on the meeting web page¹ prior to the meeting to facilitate the preparation and participation of members and observers.

¹ Available at: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb#Tenth-PCCB-Meeting-15---17-June-2026>.

6. The meeting registration was open to all Parties and observers registered for the sixty-fourth session of the subsidiary bodies (SB 64), continuing the Committee's tradition of broad participation and overall transparency in its in-session meetings. All participants were invited to actively contribute to the session discussions. The meeting was broadcasted live on the event web page, and recordings continue to be available there.

3. Election of the Co-Chairs

7. Under this agenda item, the PCCB was invited to elect its Co-Chairs, in accordance with its rules of procedure, to serve for a period of one year, effective from this meeting. The members were reminded that the Conference of the Parties (COP), in decision 23/CP.18, adopted a goal of achieving gender balance in bodies established under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. Furthermore, decision 3/CP.25 highlights the importance of achieving and sustaining the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in the UNFCCC process.

8. The members elected Abzeita Djigma (Burkina Faso) to continue serving as Co-Chair and newly elected Roberta Ianna (Italy) as Co-Chair. Their terms will extend until the 11th meeting of the PCCB, in 2027. The Co-Chairs thanked the members for placing trust in their leadership.

4. Implementation of workplan for 2025–2029

9. Under this agenda item, the PCCB reviewed progress in implementing its 2025–2029 workplan, considered the outcomes of activities undertaken, and agreed on next steps, as appropriate. Discussions under this item were organized by activity and taken up in the order listed below.

(a) The Global Capacity-building dialogues

10. PCCB member Lilian De Leon introduced the concept for the global capacity-building dialogues, a series of dialogues designed to bring together capacity-building support programmes and partners at the international level around a shared thematic focus aligned with the annual focus area of the PCCB, with a view to facilitating substantive exchange at the highest level. The dialogues are structured around three objectives: enhancing coherence and coordination among support providers to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication; offering a common platform to address capacity gaps and needs within a specific thematic area and promote mutual learning; and, more fundamentally, elevating capacity building as a strategic issue warranting attention and engagement at the highest levels of decision-making.

11. The first global capacity-building dialogue is scheduled to take place during Bangkok Climate Week in October 2026. It is intended to identify practical approaches for strengthening coherence and coordination, generate actionable insights, and support the development of alliances among relevant capacity-building actors.

12. The outcomes of the dialogues will inform the state of capacity-building report and support the Committee's broader work. Beginning in 2027, the dialogues will be complemented by regular virtual roundtable discussions to sustain exchange, share lessons learned, and support continued coordination among partners.

(b) The Capacity-building Hub

13. PCCB member Kayah Ward presented the updated concept for the 8th Capacity-building Hub. The Capacity-building Hub at COP 31 is being refreshed with a new approach built around three objectives: strengthening developing countries' capacity with attention to practical implementation challenges, increasing the reach and visibility of capacity-building activities, and feeding outcomes back into PCCB workstreams. The Hub will be organized around five overarching themes: mitigation; adaptation; finance, technology and capacity-building (MoI); the focus area for 2026–2027; and negotiation literacy and process-related support. Cross-cutting topics, such as just transition, gender, youth, and Indigenous Peoples and local communities and oceans will be assigned depending on the description and objectives of the specific sessions. Individual sessions are expected to be solution-oriented and tailored to the specific needs of their target audiences.

(c) Informal coordination group for capacity-building

14. The secretariat provided short summaries of the discussions from the two meetings of the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement (ICG)² held since the ninth meeting of the PCCB.

15. The summary covered updates on enhanced coordination modalities and the capacity-building activity database, along with initial discussions on the Group's engagement in the capacity-building hub and its growing membership as new bodies and work programmes join. The briefing concluded with an intervention from the Paris Agreement Implementation Compliance Committee (PAICC), one of the newest members, sharing an overview of its work.

16. As Co-Chair Christina Voigt introduced the role and work of the PAICC. It is a 24-member expert body established under Article 15 of the Paris Agreement to facilitate implementation and promote compliance in a non-adversarial, facilitative manner. It initiates cases when parties fail to meet core obligations (NDCs and BTR submissions, and Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress (FMCP) participation) and has made significant progress reducing non-compliance, notably from 208 cases in 2025 down to 63 currently.

17. While the PAICC's dialogues with Parties consistently surface capacity and resource constraints as the underlying reasons for non-compliance, and the committee can channel those findings into recommendations to relevant bodies, including on finance, technology, and capacity-building support. The potential PCCB–PAICC collaboration could be directed towards sharing knowledge about where Parties are struggling so that capacity-building interventions can reach Parties before non-compliance occurs, or shorten the period of non-compliance when it does occur.

(d) The taxonomy of capacity gaps and needs

18. The secretariat provided a summary of the analytical work undertaken in the context of the taxonomy of capacity gaps and needs. This analysis highlighted the challenges faced in developing a taxonomy of capacity gaps and needs, the reasoning behind switching to the more proportionate approach of identifying patterns of observed themes. The PCCB agreed on the next steps to continue updating and using the analysis in the State of Capacity-building Report.

(e) The state of capacity-building

19. The concept of the State of Capacity-building Report was presented, by Nicholas Chapman, covering its objectives, outline, and expected timelines. The report has five objectives. The first three are analytical: to capture a comprehensive overview of capacity gaps and needs, drawing on primary sources such as NDCs and BTRs, secondary sources such as national communications, LT-LEDS and NAPs, and complementary Party and non-Party submissions; to provide an overview of available support mechanisms and programmes relevant to the focus area topics; and to identify elements and characteristics of good or successful initiatives, with a view to drawing lessons across support mechanisms and programmes. The final two objectives relate more directly to the PCCB/UNFCCC process, which are raising the visibility of capacity-building as crucial to implementation, and the capacity needs of developing countries while showcasing the diversity of support already in place, and, with GST-2 approaching, providing a well-grounded evidence base to inform the Committee's recommendations to the COP and CMA and to serve as input to GST-2.

(f) The PCCB Network

20. The annual in-person PCCB Network meeting was integrated into the schedule of the PCCB meeting this year, departing from previous practice of holding it as a standalone event. The session focused on collaboration and partnership for impact, featuring presentations from the UNFCCC Global Climate Action Agenda, GEIDCO, United Nations University, The Convergence and YOUNGO, each sharing their current work and engagement opportunities with the roughly 50 participants present. Participants engaged in a matchmaking exercise structured around five thematic breakout groups covering adaptation, mitigation, technology, energy, and finance.

21. In the breakout sessions each group worked to identify concrete collaboration opportunities among participants sharing similar capacity gaps or strategic synergies. One participant highlighted the richness of exchanges within the finance group, where discussions surfaced

² The summary reports from the tenth and eleventh ICG meetings are available at: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/PCCB/ICG>.

complementary areas of expertise and concrete opportunities to bridge capacity gaps through collaboration. In the mitigation group, participants identified specific capacity needs around policy coherence and the enabling environment for climate mitigation and explored how an AI-based climate policy database could help connect institutional needs with open-access digital tools, illustrating how targeted capacity building can support better-informed national policy processes. Similar practical orientations were evident across all groups.

22. The event was noted as a strong reflection of the Committee's mandates to identify capacity gaps and needs and strengthen the coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts across local, national, regional, and global levels. The PCCB took note of the outputs from each breakout group and indicated it would explore how the ideas generated might be taken forward.

(g) Discussion on this agenda item

23. Members and participants emphasized that capacity-building must remain country-driven, needs-based, and action-oriented. In relation to the capacity-building dialogues and the eighth Capacity-Building Hub, they underscored the importance of practical, solutions-oriented approaches, including peer-to-peer learning, knowledge sharing, and engagement at the subnational and community levels, and encouraged the Hub to foreground good practices from local and Indigenous communities implementation while ensuring participation mechanisms remain accessible and inclusive for developing countries.

24. Members and participants cautioned that exercises to identify capacity gaps and needs should translate into concrete support, financing, and cooperation, rather than becoming reporting exercises in and of themselves. This consideration applied across all activities discussed and connected directly to the Committee's ongoing work on the thematic reference document on capacity gaps and needs.

25. Substantive capacity gaps highlighted included access to climate finance, institutional capacity and human resource retention, transparency reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework, and the gap between NDC commitments and on-the-ground climate action, with one member noting that communities are increasingly asking not about documents and plans, but about tangible results. The specific vulnerabilities of SIDS and LDCs were highlighted, as were the capacity needs of mountainous regions, which remain underfunded and underrepresented across many existing processes. Several interventions highlighted the importance of strengthening institutional capacities through long-term, sustainable, and country-driven approaches, including promoting innovation, effective governance, and multi-level collaboration.

26. Across all activities, members and participants emphasised the importance of engaging national and subnational decision-makers, particularly political leaders, in capacity-building efforts to accelerate climate action, whose engagement and access to accurate climate information can be an important determinant of effective climate action at the national level. This underscores the important role of local governments in the decision-making process and the need to involve them at all stages.

27. Members and participants also welcomed the collaborative spirit fostered through the PCCB network event, noting that partnerships, are essential for advancing and accelerating climate action. The value of innovative and inclusive network events in bringing together the broader capacity-building community was recognised, with participants encouraged to remain open to cross-institutional collaboration beyond the Committee's immediate membership.

5. Discussions on the workplan for 2027 and beyond

28. As agreed at COP 30 and CMA 7, the PCCB workplan takes a phased approach: activities and deliverables for 2025–2026 are set out in detail, while a flexible framework for 2027–2029 remains open to be defined through annual meetings, informed by monitoring and evaluation of ongoing work. Given that activities under the current work plan only commenced in 2026, it was considered too early to draw conclusions on their implementation.

29. Therefore, the discussion on the workplan focused on how cross-cutting themes, specifically gender, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and youth, can be better integrated into the current and future work of the PCCB. The PCCB invited presentations from the gender work programme, the Facilitating Working Group of the LCIPP, and on the Youth4Capacity initiative to serve as input to their discussions future work with a view to developing the discussions into more concrete activities and actions to be taken forward intersessionally.

(a) Gender work programme

30. The presentation from the secretariat, on behalf of the Gender Work Programme, introduced the Belém Gender Action Plan (GAP) (2026–2034), adopted at COP 30, which operationalizes the enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender over a ten-year horizon. The Belém GAP represents a significant scaling up from previous cycles, comprising 27 activities and 98 deliverables structured to build on each other and track progress over time. Capacity building, knowledge management, and communication is one of its five priority areas, and the Belém GAP explicitly recognises that gender equality is a driver of climate ambition rather than an add-on consideration.

31. Several mandates in the Belém GAP are directly relevant to the PCCB. Constituted bodies are requested to report on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes, and the secretariat is mandated to provide capacity-building support to constituted bodies on gender integration upon request, including through induction of new members. An interactive dialogue bringing together chairs of constituted bodies and work programme representatives to share good practices on gender integration is planned for August 2027, with constituted body gender focal points also invited to contribute.

32. Further collaboration opportunities include an open and ongoing invitation through 2034 for constituted bodies to lead or co-lead workshops and webinars promoting women and girls in science, technology, research, and development. Constituted bodies are also invited to contribute to dialogues and events on gender-responsive climate finance, with the format of future annual interactive dialogues still evolving. The Gender team noted that the PCCB's earlier submissions to the Lima Work Programme review contributed meaningfully to making the Belém GAP more practical and implementable, and expressed interest in continued collaboration going forward.

(b) Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP)

33. Angela Ebeleke as Vice Co-Chair of the FWG presented on the Baku workplan of the LCIPP (2025–2027) and its relevance to the future work of the PCCB. One of the LCIPP's three core functions is capacity building, specifically strengthening the ability of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to engage in the UNFCCC process, and the capacity of Parties and other stakeholders to engage meaningfully with Indigenous People's knowledge and local knowledge systems. The Baku workplan places strong emphasis on the ethical and equitable incorporation of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, values, worldviews, and perspectives of local communities into climate policy and action.

34. The representative of the FWG underscored that Indigenous Peoples and local communities should be recognised not only as beneficiaries of capacity-building efforts, but as knowledge holders, practitioners, and providers of solutions in their own right. Capacity gaps identified through LCIPP activities include access to information, participation in climate processes, language accessibility, financing, and the recognition and intergenerational transmission of Indigenous knowledge systems. While recent COP and CMA decisions, including on the Global Goal on Adaptation and Article 6.8, recognize the relevance of local communities and Indigenous values and worldviews, practical understanding of how these can inform capacity-building efforts and implementation on the ground remains an area requiring further attention.

35. The representative of the FWG identified several concrete areas for collaboration with the PCCB, including strengthening engagement at upcoming LCIPP annual and regional gatherings under the Baku workplan; developing dedicated knowledge products and spaces to deepen understanding of Indigenous and local, traditional knowledge systems among Parties and constituted bodies; drawing on case studies compiled under the Baku workplan to enrich PCCB knowledge products and learning activities; and exploring specific activities beyond 2027 that identify entry points for local community engagement across constituted bodies, consistent with the COP 29 encouragement to further engage local communities in the UNFCCC process.

(c) Youth4Capacity programme

36. The secretariat presented the Youth4Capacity programme, a five-year initiative (2022–2027) implemented in close collaboration with the Government of Italy, which provides its financial support. The programme was designed to address persistent capacity gaps among young

people to engage meaningfully in the UNFCCC process and in implementation of climate action at the community level.

37. The programme is structured around four workstreams: the Becoming Series, providing targeted virtual learning opportunities on specific climate roles and skills; in-person capacity-building events, including at COP and in collaboration with the sister initiative Youth4Climate; the Climate Catalyst Mentorship Programme, combining mentoring, boot camps, and practical learning to help young people develop climate initiatives at the community level; and communications and outreach, including the Language of Climate Action series, which demystifies UNFCCC terminology for young audiences. In addition, there is a training course on systems thinking and behavioural science for climate action, developed in collaboration with the UN System Staff College, was highlighted as a particularly successful product, having reached approximately 2,000 participants to date.

38. The linkage between the PCCB work and the Youth4Capacity programme is reflected both in the initiative's MOU with the Government of Italy and in its ongoing collaboration with PCCB network members, demonstrating how the network can help translate capacity-building priorities into practical action on the ground. Key lessons from implementation relevant to the broader work of the PCCB included the importance of context-specific and stakeholder-tailored approaches, innovative and interactive delivery modalities, long-lasting reusable products such as courses and toolkits, and peer exchange as a means of building communities and networks beyond individual events.

(d) Break-out discussions

39. The breakout groups on cross-cutting themes generated rich and concrete discussions across all three groups, with a number of convergent themes emerging alongside specific and innovative proposals.

40. On dedicated activities to deepen engagement with gender, youth, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and vulnerable regions, groups identified several practical directions for the PCCB to consider. These included facilitating targeted peer-to-peer regional learning dialogues that bring together stakeholders from these groups to share experiences, identify common challenges, and develop context-relevant solutions. Groups also proposed strengthening structured engagement with existing initiatives such as Youth4Capacity, including by offering training at varying levels of expertise, developing follow-up activities to support continuity after training completion, and expanding regional and local reach through partnerships with local organisations, and climate weeks. There was a strong call to bring capacity-building activities directly to communities, hold workshops in local venues, create safe spaces for youth and Indigenous Peoples to voice concerns and lead, and make resources and official documents available in multiple languages and accessible formats. One group proposed establishing PCCB youth ambassadors through the PCCB network, who could organise intersessional side events and maintain engagement with target communities between sessions. Broader multi-stakeholder engagement was also highlighted, with suggestions to more systematically involve ministries of education, civil society, the private sector, academia from both natural and social sciences, and community organisations, including through tailor-made training, such as efforts to support climate literacy among children and youth. Groups further noted the value of category-based approaches to avoid overly generalised interventions, and of supporting communities to better communicate their own perspectives and needs.

41. On changes to integrate cross-cutting considerations more systematically into the PCCB's current work, groups converged on several concrete proposals. These included developing targeted monitoring frameworks with indicators specifically designed to reflect the realities of vulnerable regions, youth, and gender groups, moving beyond broad or generalised categories. Groups encouraged the PCCB to make its work plan less generic and more specific in ways that mainstream cross-cutting considerations and reduce fragmentation, and to apply inclusive and participatory methodologies, including gender-responsive and youth-sensitive approaches, systematically across all activities. The collection and dissemination of good practices and case studies from vulnerable regions was identified as an important contribution the PCCB could make, alongside undertaking a stocktake of existing tools that support the integration of cross-cutting themes into NDCs and NAPs paired with specific objectives, targets, activities and funding commitments and indicators. Groups also proposed ensuring that youth and local community ambassadors are nominated directly by their communities rather than through top-down processes

and systematically integrating children and youth-responsive measures into NDC and NAP formulation and implementation. Addressing barriers to access to climate finance, technology, knowledge, and decision-making processes was seen as essential to translating cross-cutting commitments into tangible outcomes. Across all groups, strengthening inclusivity, accessibility, and local ownership was identified as fundamental to ensuring no one is left behind.

42. Members and participants emphasized that the implementation of the PCCB work plan for 2025–2029 must remain country-driven, demand-responsive, and focused on delivering tangible results on the ground. As the PCCB moves into the implementation phase, capacity-building efforts should directly support Parties in advancing their NDCs, NAPs, and transparency requirements, with particular attention to strengthening institutional capacities at the national and subnational levels as a foundation for sustained and transformative climate action.

43. Members also underscored the importance of coherence and coordination among the various bodies, work streams, and partners engaged in capacity building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, noting that greater collaboration can help avoid duplication, maximise available resources, and ensure that support reaches those who need it most. In this regard, the PCCB was encouraged to continue identifying and showcasing practical tools, lessons learned, and good practices that can be replicated and scaled across regions, particularly in developing countries, and to maintain a strong focus on long-term and sustainable capacity-building outcomes that strengthen institutional systems and capacities beyond individual projects and funding cycles.

44. In addition, members stressed that capacity building is most effective when it is inclusive, participatory, and responsive to the different needs and circumstances of women and men. Enhancing capacities to access, manage, and implement gender-responsive climate finance was identified as a critical priority, particularly for developing countries, where building institutional and technical capacities at the national and local levels can help ensure that climate finance reaches those who need it most. Members encouraged greater collaboration, knowledge sharing, and coordination among constituted bodies to address gender-related capacity gaps, and noted that while climate finance is increasing globally, the capacity to access and utilise such resources effectively remains uneven, particularly at the local level. Investing in women's leadership, strengthening gender-responsive budgeting, and enhancing institutional capacities were highlighted as concrete ways to translate climate commitments into equitable and sustainable.

45. Members further commended the open, transparent, and highly participatory approach adopted during the meeting, noting that the use of breakout group discussions provided an effective platform for facilitating focused exchanges and generating practical, consensus-based recommendations. Members highlighted that this approach will be particularly valuable as the PCCB continues to refine and operationalize its flexible workplan framework for 2027–2029. They also welcomed the active engagement of representatives from the Gender Action Plan, the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, and Youth4Capacity, emphasizing that their contributions strengthened the discussions, promoted coherence across relevant workstreams under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and added significant value to the PCCB's planning process.

6. Focus area of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2025–2026

46. The secretariat presented the findings and progress of the PCCB's current focus area for 2025–2026 on capacity building for holistic investment strategies, bankable projects, and stakeholder engagement to strengthen the implementation of NDCs and NAPs in developing countries.

47. Work under the focus area began in 2025 with a research phase to identify critical gaps between available capacity-building support and the needs expressed by governments, examined across three components: investment strategies, bankable project development, and stakeholder engagement, and at the systemic, institutional, and individual levels. This was followed by a series of activities including NDC clinics during the Climate Week held in Panama, the 14th Durban Forum during SB 62, an event at the Fourth International Conference on Finance for Development in Seville, a PCCB event during the NAP Expo, the focus area day at the seventh Capacity-Building Hub, and most recently the 15th Durban Forum on Capacity-Building held the previous week.

48. Several consistent findings emerged across these engagements. Capacity gaps remain a critical barrier to climate finance access, particularly for LDCs and SIDS, where limited

institutional and individual capacities, weak coordination mechanisms, pre-readiness challenges, and language barriers continue to hinder progress. A clear message across activities was that finance alone is insufficient without long-term, country-driven capacity building embedded within national institutions. Whole-of-government approaches, alignment with technical assistance, country platforms, and harmonised standards were consistently identified as essential to overcoming fragmentation and translating NDCs and NAPs into bankable investments. The 15th Durban Forum³ in particular highlighted a significant convergence of views on the need to move beyond fragmented, supply-driven approaches toward systemic, demand-driven, and locally rooted models built on strong country ownership. Good practices highlighted included embedded institutional support within government, connecting national and local levels for NAP implementation, broader stakeholder participation, common standards as a foundation for scaling up, engagement of domestic financial actors, and knowledge brokering and peer learning as more effective alternatives to one-directional technical assistance.

49. Recommendations from the 15th Durban Forum for PCCB consideration included making fuller use of existing resources, establishing common standards for planning and implementation, systematising feedback loops and accountability mechanisms, and creating enabling conditions for private sector engagement. The secretariat noted that given access to and mobilization of climate finance remain recurring capacity gaps, there may be merit in considering how lessons from the current focus area could be carried forward and explored in greater depth under the next focus area. Upcoming activities including the global capacity-building dialogues, the Capacity-Building Hub at COP 31, and the State of Capacity-Building Report will continue to be anchored in the focus area.

50. Members and participants provided several concrete reflections and proposals in response to the focus area presentation. There was broad convergence that the priority must shift from producing documents and options toward actual implementation, with capacity-building to support access to climate finance identified as the critical enabler. Members highlighted the importance of engaging with existing financial mechanisms, including the GCF and GEF, to explore how accessibility through enhanced capacity-building, and suggested that good practices from countries that have successfully accessed these mechanisms, particularly LDCs and SIDS, could be captured and shared as part of the Committee's recommendations.

51. Several specific opportunities for coordination were raised. It was mentioned that during the ICG meeting the previous week, the GCF secretariat expressed interest in greater PCCB involvement in efforts to strengthen and better align the GCF Readiness Programme, which was welcomed as a concrete opening. One member also drew attention to the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage's decision to establish a new country support system, a dedicated readiness mechanism providing technical assistance to vulnerable developing countries and encouraged the PCCB to consider this in its work. One member suggested a dedicated page on its website cataloguing available climate finance sources to support outreach and help countries navigate the funding landscape.

52. A broader point was raised on the value the PCCB can uniquely add given the already crowded ecosystem of technical assistance providers, including the NDC Partnership, GEF enabling activities, adaptation fund readiness support, multilateral development banks, and bilateral programmes. Members encouraged the PCCB to map this ecosystem carefully and focus on coordination and complementarity rather than duplication.

53. PCCB members appreciated the open, transparent, and highly participatory approach adopted in identifying a topic for its annual focus area for 2026–2027. They noted that the group discussions, which actively engaged Parties and observers, fostered inclusive dialogue, enabled the exchange of diverse perspectives and experiences, and helped identify priority capacity-building needs in a collaborative and country-driven manner. Participants emphasized that this participatory process strengthened the relevance and responsiveness of the proposed focus areas topics and provided essential food for thought as they develop the topic for the focus area during their intersessional meetings.

³ See <https://unfccc.int/event/15th-durban-forum-on-capacity-building-from-climate-plans-to-funded-projects-mandated-event>.

7. Focus area of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2026–2027

54. The breakout group discussions on the 2026–2027 focus area surfaced strong convergence across groups around a number of recurring capacity gaps, as well as several proposals for possible future focus areas.

55. Recurring capacity gaps surfaced in the groups included the limited ability of developing countries to prepare robust project proposals, feasibility studies, and cost-benefit analyses needed to design bankable projects and access climate finance. Weak in-house technical capacity in institutions was identified as a major structural barrier, compounded by enabling environment capacity challenges related to collecting baseline data, monitoring, reporting and verification, and limited capacities to translate scientific evidence into usable climate policy and investment planning. Emerging capacity gaps and needs were also noted around carbon markets, blended finance, artificial intelligence, and critical minerals, areas where developing country capacity remains nascent. Severe institutional fragmentation and weak economic assessment tools were further highlighted as persistent capacity gaps that current capacity-building support has yet to fully resolve. Additionally, the discussion highlighted the limited capacities to collect and manage data and information, and to translate this information into policy decisions and investment planning, were identified as a cross-cutting gap.

56. Across both breakout groups, a critical gap identified was the limited capacity for effective national coordination among institutions, contributing to duplication of efforts, fragmented approaches to climate action, and weakened ability to track and access climate finance from national, international, public, and private sources. Limited capacities at the individual, institutional, and systemic levels continue to constrain Parties' ability to meet reporting requirements under the Enhanced Transparency Framework, compounded by fragmented data systems and limited inter-institutional coordination capacity.

57. An opportunity to address these challenges lies in leveraging the capacity support that regional organisations can provide, given that collective or regional approaches to funding access can be more effective than individual country applications.

58. On possible focus areas for 2027 and beyond, groups discussed a wide range of ideas, including: strengthening national coordination mechanisms, transparency systems, and stakeholder engagement; capacity-building to support access to climate finance for the effective implementation of NDCs and NAPs; locally led and locally owned adaptation; the design and implementation of comprehensive whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches to national climate finance architecture, including tools to track finance flows and match country needs with available funding; climate finance readiness, including accreditation and proposal development; and bridging science-policy gaps to strengthen evidence-based decision-making and improve investment readiness. Other topics included addressing capacity needs to enhance inclusive stakeholder engagement and empowerment; governance and institutional coordination; just transition; digital innovation for capacity-building; and monitoring, evaluation, and learning.

8. Recommendations of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for COP 30 and CMA 7

59. The PCCB, in accordance with its mandate,⁴ is requested to provide recommendations to Parties through its annual technical progress report (ATPR). In light of the productive and insightful discussions over the course of the meeting, the PCCB members decided to prepare, discuss and finalise the recommendations for inclusion in the ATPR, intersessionally.

60. The PCCB was asked to consider reflecting mountain-specific, carbon markets and minerals governance capacity building gaps in its future work and in the annual report to COP 31 and CMA 8 and pointed to potential linkages with the Durban Forum and the capacity-building hub activities planned for 2027.

9. Other matters

61. During this agenda item, the secretariat proposed streamlining the approach to the designation of focal points for other bodies. The suggested way forward aims to expand opportunities for PCCB members to engage with other bodies and organizations in the UNFCCC processes as well as through the PCCB Network. Members were satisfied with the approach, and several members indicated their interest across multiple thematic areas. The PCCB took note of

⁴ Decision 12/CP.29, annex.

members' interest, and the final list will be shared with members during the next intersessional meeting. In addition, Kayah Ward was nominated to serve as its gender focal point for one year in accordance with its gender mainstreaming standard.

62. The secretariat presented shared an overview of the next steps for the PCCB activities for July–September 2026, including the proposed timelines for the ATPR.

63. Members raised the issue of the challenges they face with small delegations, many conflicting priorities and ongoing negotiations in parallel, and asked the secretariat to consider these when preparing for the next PCCB meeting.

10. Closure of the meeting

64. The tenth meeting of the PCCB was closed on Wednesday, 17 June 2026, at 16:00.
