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Matters relating to capacity-building

Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building*

Summary

This report covers the work of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building between 1 September 2024 and 31 August 2025. It contains organizational and procedural information, including on the meeting held during the reporting period. The report highlights the progress of the Committee in implementing its extended workplan for 2021–2024 and contains recommendations arising from work undertaken by the Committee in the reporting period. Further, the report contains the flexible workplan of the Committee for 2025–2029.

* The present report was submitted to the conference services for processing after the deadline so as to include the most recent information.

Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
ACE	Action for Climate Empowerment
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GST	global stocktake
ICG	informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NDC	nationally determined contribution
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
RCC	regional collaboration centre
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNU	United Nations University

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. COP 21 established the PCCB to address 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.¹
2. As per its terms of reference, the PCCB is to prepare annual technical progress reports on its work for submission to the COP through the SBI and make the reports available at the sessions of the SBI coinciding with the sessions of the COP.²
3. COP 29 decided to extend the PCCB for five years and requested PCCB 9 to develop a workplan for the period of its extension on the basis of the priority areas and activities of the PCCB set out in the annex to decision [12/CP.29](#) for consideration at COP 30. It also requested the PCCB to extend its current workplan until a new workplan is agreed and to report on the expected work under the workplan and on the progress, outcomes, impacts and effectiveness of the activities in the workplan in its annual technical progress report.³
4. CMA 2 decided that the PCCB shall also serve the Paris Agreement and confirmed that the PCCB shall report to both the COP and the CMA through its annual technical progress report.⁴

B. Scope

5. This report contains information on the work undertaken by the PCCB between 1 September 2024 and 31 August 2025.
6. Chapter II below contains information on PCCB 9 and activities undertaken by the PCCB during the reporting period, including its progress in implementing its current workplan.⁵ Chapter III below details the development of the workplan for 2025–2029, and chapter IV below presents recommendations arising from the work of the PCCB for the COP and the CMA.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

7. The SBI is invited to consider the information in this report. In particular, it may wish to consider the recommendations in chapter IV below and forward them to COP 30 and CMA 7 for consideration and adoption, as appropriate.

II. Activities in the reporting period

A. Meeting

1. Election of the Co-Chairs and membership

8. At its intersessional meeting in January 2025, the PCCB appointed Cécile Schneider (Germany) to replace Rohemir Ramirez Ballagas (United States of America), who was unable to complete his term, as Co-Chair until PCCB 9.⁶

¹ Decision [1/CP.21](#), para. 71.

² Decision [2/CP.22](#), annex, para. 17.

³ Decision [12/CP.29](#), paras. 11, 13, 15 and 16.

⁴ Decision [3/CMA.2](#), paras. 3 and 8.

⁵ Contained in document [FCCC/SBI/2020/13](#), annex I.

⁶ In accordance with decision [2/CP.22](#), annex, para. 7, a replacement was appointed from the same group (Western European and other States).

9. At PCCB 9, the PCCB was invited to elect its Co-Chairs, in accordance with its rules of procedure,⁷ to serve for a term of one year. The members also took into account that the COP adopted a goal of achieving gender balance in bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol,⁸ and recalled that the objectives under the UNFCCC gender action plan include achieving and sustaining the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in the UNFCCC process.⁹

10. Abzeita Djigma (Burkina Faso) and Cécile Schneider were re-elected as Co-Chairs, with their term running from PCCB 9 until PCCB 10, which will take place in 2026. They both made short statements and thanked PCCB members for placing trust in their leadership.

11. A list of the members of the PCCB, including information on the length of their respective terms of office, is available on the PCCB web page.¹⁰ Regarding gender composition, the membership of the PCCB for 2025–2026 comprises eight women, including the two female Co-Chairs, and three men, with one seat vacant (for Western European and other States).

2. Proceedings

12. PCCB 9 was held from 23 to 25 June 2025 in conjunction with SB 62.¹¹ In opening the meeting, the Co-Chairs welcomed the PCCB members, including the three new members elected at COP 29, whose terms commenced at PCCB 9. They expressed appreciation to the three outgoing members for their dedication and meaningful contribution to the work of the PCCB during their tenure.

13. The meeting was open to Parties and accredited observers registered for SB 62. As per previous practice, constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism were invited to participate in the meeting. Other stakeholders were able to follow the meeting via live stream.

14. The meeting focused on the development of the PCCB workplan for 2025–2029. Discussions were structured in accordance with the three priority areas under the workplan:¹² enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement with a focus on avoiding duplication of efforts; identifying capacity gaps and needs, both current and emerging, and recommending ways to address them; and promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing and stakeholder engagement with bodies and relevant actors under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement. During the discussion sessions, which each focused on a different priority area, updates were provided on recent and upcoming work. Those sessions were followed by breakout group discussions to brainstorm potential activities for the workplan, with ideas shared captured and a summary thereof presented back to the room. Participants also took part in an interactive activity to prioritize the potential activities for the workplan identified during the breakout group discussions, with all inputs from the meeting used to inform the development of the workplan during the subsequent intersessional meetings.

15. The PCCB agreed to align the cycle of its annual focus area with the reporting period for its annual technical progress report (September–August), thereby extending the application of the current focus area until August 2026. The next focus area, for September 2026 to August 2027, will be determined at PCCB 10.

16. The meeting concluded with the PCCB electing and nominating its focal points, including the gender focal point and the PCCB focal points for other constituted bodies, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, and UNFCCC processes such as ACE and the enhanced Lima work programme on gender.

⁷ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/293445>.

⁸ Decision 23/CP.18, para. 2.

⁹ Decision 3/CP.25, annex, para. 5.

¹⁰ <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb#Memberships>.

¹¹ See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb#Meetings> for all meeting documentation and the webcasts.

¹² Set out in decision 12/CP.29, annex.

B. Progress in mainstreaming gender in the work of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building

17. In line with its gender mainstreaming standard,¹³ the PCCB maintained the practice of designating a gender focal point to oversee the integration of gender considerations into its workplan and continued to promote the use of gender-inclusive language across its activities and products.

18. The PCCB Network continued to expand its gender focus, with some 20 per cent of organizations in the Network being women-led or focusing on gender issues as at 31 August 2025. Further, the women and gender constituency was invited to participate in the Network with the aim of strengthening the integration of gender perspectives into PCCB capacity-building work, while member-led events promoted gender mainstreaming by advancing gender-responsive and rights-based approaches to adaptation planning that take into account all types of human mobility and supporting women's participation in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics as well as entrepreneurship, for example to advance efforts to triple renewable energy capacity.

19. Gender perspectives were embedded both across the programme of the 6th Capacity-building Hub and through balanced gender representation at the event, with a representative of Women Engage for a Common Future serving on the Hub steering committee overseeing these efforts. For example, the Hub's thematic days, such as the Rio Conventions Synergies Day and the Bridging Capacities, Climate and Migration Day, highlighted topics such as gender data, gender-just climate solutions, human rights based approaches, and the experiences and contributions of refugee and displaced communities, local communities, and Indigenous women in relation to climate adaptation and policy discussions.

20. The Hub helped to identify persistent gender-related capacity gaps and needs pertaining to climate action, such as a lack of gender inclusivity in capacity-building efforts; limited gender-disaggregated data; weak links between gender equality and human rights considerations, and climate policy instruments such as NDCs, NAPs and national biodiversity strategies and action plans; and the need to strengthen women's participation in policymaking and access to climate finance.

21. In terms of participation and representation, the PCCB strove to achieve gender balance at its events; at the 6th Capacity-building Hub, for example, 58 per cent of resource persons, including speakers and facilitators, identified as women.

22. Beyond events, the PCCB prioritized sharing information on gender mainstreaming in climate action by regularly disseminating resources and information on good practices for integrating gender considerations into climate-related capacity-building efforts via the capacity-building portal,¹⁴ the PCCB Network and the UNFCCC capacity-building group on LinkedIn.¹⁵

C. Progress in implementing the current workplan

23. As requested by the COP, the current workplan of the PCCB, for 2021–2024, has been extended until a new workplan is agreed (see para. 3 above). Therefore, during the reporting period, the PCCB continued to implement its workplan for 2021–2024.

1. Priority area A: enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention

24. The PCCB continued to enhance coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention, including through activities under the ICG and the PCCB Network.

25. The ICG continued to enable representatives of constituted bodies, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and relevant UNFCCC processes to coordinate their

¹³ See document [FCCC/SBI/2019/13](https://unfccc.int/cbportal), annex.

¹⁴ Available at <https://unfccc.int/cbportal>.

¹⁵ <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/12550724/>.

climate change related capacity-building plans and activities, share information and identify collaboration opportunities, thereby increasing coherence of capacity-building efforts. As at 31 August 2025, ICG members represented 17 constituted bodies, operating entities and UNFCCC processes.¹⁶

26. To increase the effectiveness of the ICG, the PCCB, with the support of the secretariat, held ICG 8 and ICG 9 in hybrid format; the former took place on 11 December 2024 in conjunction with COP 29, and the latter on 19 June 2025 in conjunction with SB 62.¹⁷ ICG members continued to coordinate with one another intersessionally on the basis of the collaboration opportunities identified during the meetings.

27. At ICG 8, members reflected on lessons learned from implementing the activities under the PCCB focus area for 2024 (see chap. II.D below). Under this focus area, the PCCB collaborated closely with the AC in delivering two events, thus reaffirming the commitment of constituted bodies to continuing to work together, avoiding duplication of efforts and leveraging their technical expertise to enhance the impact of their activities. The PCCB also introduced members to the PCCB focus area for 2025–2026 (see chap. II.E below) and presented possible activities thereunder. As is established practice at ICG meetings, members shared updates on their upcoming capacity-building activities and explored opportunities for collaboration.

28. At ICG 9, the PCCB updated ICG members on the progress of activities under the focus area of the PCCB for 2025–2026. During the meeting, members suggested or pointed to existing activities and opportunities for collaboration across bodies aligned with the focus area and other areas of common interest, such as drawing on the expertise of the Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP to embed traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems into adaptation, just transition and NDC processes. During the meeting, discussions began on the PCCB workplan for 2025–2029, with inputs collected from members.

29. The PCCB Network continued to serve as a key platform for enhancing the coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts. As at 31 August 2025, the Network comprised 403 members, a slight decrease from its 412 members as at 31 August 2024, from 98 countries. During the reporting period, an assessment was carried out to examine members' participation in Network activities and the continued compliance of member organizations with the Network's membership criteria.

30. The Network facilitates direct matchmaking among its members for undertaking joint capacity-building activities, developing joint knowledge products and embarking on long-term collaborative projects. This contributes to more strategically coordinated capacity-building efforts across sectors and regions, allowing members to draw on their shared expertise, align their priorities and enhance the impact of their capacity-building work.

31. As in previous years, engagement in meetings and events of other constituted bodies and under relevant UNFCCC processes enabled the PCCB to follow the work of those bodies and under those processes, establish or deepen connections between work of those bodies and under those processes with its own work, and highlight synergies in capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. Moreover, it enabled the PCCB to continue to provide capacity-building-specific inputs to the work of other bodies and under relevant UNFCCC processes, thereby raising awareness of key capacity-building-related matters and promoting their consideration by other actors. By disseminating capacity-building-related knowledge and information and providing coherent messaging on capacity-building, the PCCB contributes to greater coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

32. The PCCB participated in or contributed to the following events and meetings of other constituted bodies and under relevant UNFCCC processes upon invitation in the reporting period:

¹⁶ A membership list is available at <https://unfccc.int/pccb-icg>.

¹⁷ The agendas and summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/pccb-icg>.

- (a) 25th meeting of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, held in April 2025;
- (b) 9th annual meeting between the GCF and the constituted bodies, held at COP 29;
- (c) Dialogue with Parties and other stakeholders at the LCIPP annual gathering of knowledge holders held at COP 29;
- (d) 27th meeting of the AC, held in May 2025;
- (e) Annual ACE Dialogue, held at SB 62.

33. The PCCB also participated in or contributed to the following events outside of UNFCCC processes upon invitation or by request, as appropriate and relevant to its mandate and workplan, in the reporting period:

- (a) A dialogue on the evidence bases for equitable and inclusive capacity-building for climate action, hosted by the International Development Research Centre; the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture; and UNEP at COP 29;
- (b) The high-level round table on children, youth and climate action, hosted by the COP 29 Presidency Youth Climate Champion at COP 29;
- (c) A session on capacity-building and unlocking finance for sustainable development, hosted by the Global Capacity Building Coalition and the secretariat at the fourth International Conference on Financing for Development.

2. **Priority area B: identifying capacity gaps and needs, both current and emerging, and recommending ways to address them**

34. The 6th Capacity-building Hub¹⁸, which took place from 14 to 21 November 2024 at COP 29, identified and addressed current and emerging capacity gaps and needs over six thematic days, gathering insights into key challenges identified and solutions proposed by organizations (see para. 39 below for further details on the Hub). These insights were synthesized in the 6th Capacity-building Hub summary report,¹⁹ categorized under 10 cross-cutting capacity-building themes.

35. The insights in the summary report referred to in paragraph 34 above highlight a wide range of recurring and topic-specific capacity gaps and needs, such as limited access to finance and inadequate data systems; weak institutional coordination; and insufficient human and technical resources. The report links these gaps and needs to practical solution pathways, including proposed actions, good practices and case studies shared during the Hub. Where applicable, it also identifies solution providers and references capacity-building materials, tools and initiatives that can support the implementation and scaling up of the solutions identified.

36. Under its 2025–2026 focus area (see chap. II.E below), the PCCB developed a structured methodology for identifying and mapping capacity gaps and needs, designed to identify critical discrepancies between the support currently provided by key stakeholders and capacity-building needs identified by governments. Using this methodology, the PCCB mapped the identified capacity-building gaps and needs to the two priorities (supporting the implementation of NDCs and NAPs by (1) developing investment strategies and (2) designing bankable projects) of the focus area. This provided a clearer understanding of areas in which efforts are currently concentrated and areas in which significant gaps remain. This mapping directly informed and shaped PCCB activities under the 2025–2026 focus area.

37. In addition, the PCCB assessed the extent to which existing capacity-building programmes effectively engage stakeholders and how various capacity-building providers, including international financial institutions, multilateral development banks, bilateral and

¹⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/events-meetings/capacity-building-hub/6th-capacity-building-hub>.

¹⁹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/645555>.

multilateral finance providers, private sector actors and philanthropic foundations, are addressing the capacity-building needs identified in paragraph 36 above. It also examined the level at which capacity-building support was targeted (individual, institutional or systemic) and the intensity of that support. Tailored one-on-one programmes, such as fellowship schemes or initiatives to provide targeted technical assistance or direct in-country support, were classified as ‘intense’ interventions, while ad hoc activities like one-off workshops were categorized as ‘soft’ interventions.

38. The introductory course on climate change and human rights launched in 2021 by the PCCB and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in collaboration with the secretariat and with support from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (implemented by the German Agency for International Cooperation), was successfully continued. Targeted at the general public, the free, self-paced training course, hosted on the website of the One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership, provides modalities for improving understanding, participation and action in relation to climate change as well as covering human rights challenges and opportunities. As at 31 August 2025, 35,457 participants from 193 countries had registered for the course and 11,495 certificates had been issued.

3. Priority area C: promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing, and stakeholder engagement with bodies and relevant actors under and outside the Convention

39. The 6th Capacity-building Hub provided a space for raising awareness and sharing knowledge of and engaging stakeholders in capacity-building efforts under and outside the Convention. The Hub brought together 55 event organizers, 80 per cent of which were members of the PCCB Network, selected through an open call for expressions of interest launched in August 2024. A total of 44 interactive sessions, delivered across six thematic days, were attended by more than 1,500 in-person participants and actors from different sectors and regions.

40. The Hub saw the launch of the Capacity-building Hub Academy, a new modality led by the UNU Vice-Rectorate in Europe. Designed to bring the interdisciplinary knowledge of UNU to the Hub, the Academy delivered hands-on and practice-oriented capacity-building-related learning opportunities across the six thematic days.

41. To ensure that cross-cutting issues were central to the programme of the Hub, the PCCB continued its established practice of inviting external experts on cross-cutting issues to join the Hub steering committee. Experts on gender, youth, local communities and Indigenous Peoples, human rights, ACE and innovative modalities, all of whom were members of the PCCB Network, were invited.

42. A session held during Tools and Methodologies Marketplace Day showcased tools and methodologies for assessing and addressing capacity gaps related to accessing climate finance, helping to translate technical knowledge into practical support for implementation.

43. During the reporting period, the PCCB Network continued to play a key role in promoting awareness-raising, facilitating knowledge exchange and strengthening stakeholder engagement across the capacity-building landscape.

44. The PCCB Network hosted, in collaboration with member organizations, six technical exchange and peer-to-peer webinars covering a wide range of cross-cutting topics, including the energy transition, cultural dimensions of climate action, human mobility and human rights, and alignment between NAPs and NDCs. They provided a space for members to share practical experience, exchange insights and build mutual understanding of current and emerging capacity-building challenges and solutions.

45. The PCCB Network also convened its 6th annual meeting, which took place virtually, giving members the opportunity to reflect on shared progress in and opportunities for collective action. In addition, the first in-person PCCB Network[ing] session, for Network members, was held at SB 62, marking a milestone in face-to-face member engagement. The session, which opened PCCB 9, explored the theme of ‘radical’ collaboration and fostered inclusive dialogue and collective action. Participants shared recommendations for enhancing

the relevance and accessibility of, and coordination within, the Network and introduced new approaches to improving the working modalities, including clustering members by thematic areas of their work, launching new communication tools and exploring opportunities for member-led initiatives.

46. In this context, the PCCB Network also considered upcoming initiatives, such as the Mutirão-Burkindi Coalition on Capacity Building initiative, and invited PCCB members and Network members to continue sharing information about their activities.

47. The Energy Cluster was launched under the PCCB Network in partnership with the Global Energy Interconnection Development and Cooperation Organization. The Cluster brings together Network members engaged in capacity-building efforts designed to support the energy transition. The Cluster aims to strengthen coordination and collaboration across the energy and climate capacity-building landscape, while also facilitating the exchange of relevant tools and best practices. Initial efforts under the Cluster have focused on establishing the Cluster's structure and working modalities, as well as identifying common priorities and collaboration opportunities among members.

48. As part of efforts to strengthen connections among members and support ongoing collaboration, the PCCB Network launched a mobile app aimed at supporting matchmaking and peer exchange and enhancing the visibility of members' initiatives. By offering a more interactive and accessible space, the app fosters a stronger sense of ownership of Network outputs and promotes a deeper sense of belonging to the Network among members. As at 31 August 2025, 68 members had downloaded the app and were using it to share knowledge, identify synergies and collaborate.

49. The PCCB Network, in collaboration with UNU, released seven new episodes of its podcast series "Capacity-building Stories: Climate Action 101", which aim to provide foundational information on climate action and raise awareness of the thematic days of the 6th Capacity-building Hub. The series highlights the link between capacity-building and research and their translation into informed decision-making and action on the ground.

50. In April 2025, the PCCB carried out a comprehensive revamp of its web pages related to capacity-building and the PCCB,²⁰ significantly improving the usability of the web pages and enhancing user experience by making it easier for stakeholders to access key information and participate in engagement activities. The redesign supports the ongoing commitment of the PCCB to promoting knowledge-sharing and transparency through its digital communication channels.

51. Moreover, the PCCB significantly expanded its digital outreach through the UNFCCC capacity-building group on LinkedIn.²¹ As at 31 August 2025, the group consisted of some 5,500 members, reflecting a steadily increasing interest in capacity-building efforts under the PCCB. During the reporting period, 100 targeted updates were shared on the platform, generating more than 185,000 post views. These posts played a key role in disseminating information on PCCB and PCCB Network events, recent publications, ongoing projects and calls for submissions. To further amplify its outreach, the PCCB used established UNFCCC communication channels, such as the UNFCCC Newsroom, social media channels and newsletters (e.g. on capacity-building and RCC newsletters) to disseminate information on its flagship activities and products. This sustained engagement has enhanced visibility, fostered knowledge exchange and strengthened stakeholder participation in capacity-building initiatives.

D. Activities under the 2024 focus area

52. The implementation of activities under the 2024 focus area, namely capacity-building support for adaptation with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to accessing finance for NAPs, was concluded during the 6th Capacity-building Hub. The Focus on Finance for NAPs Day emphasized the importance of strengthening institutional capacities and fostering collaboration between ministries of finance and environment to accelerate NAP

²⁰ See, for example, <https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building>.

²¹ As footnote 16 above.

implementation.²² Sessions during the Day explored the use of policy frameworks, financial instruments and tools for enhancing investment readiness and closing the adaptation finance gap. More generally, the Hub provided a platform for sharing experience, identifying barriers and solutions and co-creating practical approaches in relation to mobilizing finance for adaptation, reinforcing capacity-building as a crucial enabler for achieving adaptation goals under the Paris Agreement.

E. Activities under the 2025–2026 focus area

53. The 2025–2026 focus area of the PCCB is capacity-building for designing holistic investment strategies, bankable projects and stakeholder engagement to strengthen the implementation of NDCs and NAPs in developing countries. It is aimed at addressing the critical need to assist developing countries in building capacity to mobilize and scale finance for climate action and at bridging the gap between climate ambition and tangible, robust outcomes through the use of robust investment strategies and bankable projects. In implementing its activities under the focus area to date, the PCCB has collaborated with a wide range of partners, including UNEP, the United Nations Development Programme, the NDC Partnership, the LEG, the SCF and the NAP Global Network.

1. NDC Clinic

54. The NDC Clinic, organized by the PCCB in partnership with other constituted bodies, the United Nations Development Programme, UNEP and the NDC Partnership, was held in Panama from 22 to 23 May 2025, during the first 2025 Climate Week. The Clinic provided a platform for countries to share knowledge and experience with regard to identifying climate investment needs, securing funding, building capacity to access and absorb finance received in an effective manner and engaging the private sector in NDC implementation. It also focused on integrating NDCs into national development strategies by enhancing institutional frameworks and promoting interministerial collaboration. Further, the Clinic emphasized the key role of scientific data in evidence-based climate planning.

2. Durban Forum on capacity-building

55. The 14th Durban Forum on capacity-building, held on 16 June 2025 during SB 62, covered the overarching theme of effective capacity-building for mobilizing finance, including enhancing coherence and coordination of activities for holistic investment strategies, bankable projects and stakeholder engagement in developing countries.²³

56. Key messages emerging from discussions during the Forum highlight persistent capacity gaps in relation to accessing climate finance in developing countries, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, owing to limited institutional and individual capacities, lack of coordination and language barriers.

57. The Forum highlighted the importance of embedding capacity-building efforts within the work of national institutions, strengthening national and regional data systems to inform evidence-based decision-making and broadening stakeholder engagement in the formulation and implementation of NDCs and NAPs, including engagement of academic and civil society actors. Discussions at the Forum covered national experience, innovative practices and challenges related to scaling up capacity for finance mobilization through bankable projects and investment strategies. The Forum's outcomes will directly inform the work of the PCCB and support efforts to enhance coherence of capacity-building efforts under the Convention.

3. NAP Expo

58. On 15 August 2025, the PCCB held an event during NAP Expo 2025 on building systemic capacity to design investment-ready NAPs and addressing critical gaps in the

²² For more information, see <https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/events-meetings/capacity-building-hub/6th-capacity-building-hub-cop-29-2024/pccb-s-focus-on-finance-for-naps-day-6th-capacity-building-hub>.

²³ A summary of the Forum, including its outcomes, is contained in document [FCCC/SBI/2025/18](https://unfccc.int/documents/458888).

climate finance ecosystem.²⁴ The event was aimed at addressing critical readiness gaps for NAP implementation investment strategies and bankable projects in developing countries. Following presentations from representatives of the PCCB, the GCF and the NAP Global Network, stakeholders took part in an interactive session, exploring capacity gaps in developing bankable projects and investment strategies and how the PCCB can best address them, as well as approaches to effective stakeholder engagement in this area. Feedback collected from participants in the interactive session was used in the preparation of the PCCB workplan for 2025–2029.

4. Next steps

59. The PCCB will convene a day of events and activities on the topic of the 2025–2026 focus area during the 7th Capacity-building Hub²⁵ and, after COP 30, will continue to hold additional activities until the implementation of activities under the 2025–2026 focus area ends in August 2026.

F. Global stocktake

60. CMA 6 invited the PCCB to include in its annual report information on how it has integrated relevant outcomes from the first GST²⁶ into its activities.²⁷ Outcomes from the first GST were included in this report as follows:

(a) In relation to best practices and addressing gaps in capacity-building:²⁸ chapter II.C.2 above details the summary report by the PCCB of key challenges and proposed solutions pertaining to current and emerging capacity gaps and needs emerging from the 6th Capacity-building Hub;

(b) In relation to enhancing coherence and cooperation in the provision of effective capacity-building support:²⁹ chapter II.C.1 above outlines the organization by the PCCB of ICG meetings, Capacity-building Hub sessions and PCCB Network meetings, aimed at fostering collaboration on and facilitating the exchange of country-led capacity-building approaches;

(c) In relation to the capacity of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to engage in the intergovernmental process:³⁰ paragraph 28 above describes the close collaboration between the PCCB and the Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP in integrating Indigenous knowledge and local knowledge systems into capacity-building activities;

(d) In relation to NDC-related capacity-building:³¹ chapter II.E above outlines activities undertaken under the 2025–2026 focus area, which centres on capacity-building for designing holistic investment strategies, bankable projects and stakeholder engagement, directly supporting NDC and NAP implementation.

III. Development of the workplan for 2025–2029

61. The COP requested PCCB 9 to develop a workplan for the period of its extension (2025–2029) on the basis of the priority areas and activities set out in the annex to decision [12/CP.29](#) for consideration at COP 30, also requesting that the workplan include core

²⁴ See <https://expo.napcentral.org/2025/event/4-1-4/>.

²⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/events-meetings/capacity-building-hub/7th-capacity-building-hub>.

²⁶ See decision [1/CMA.5](#), paras. 111–120.

²⁷ Decision [20/CMA.6](#), para. 13.

²⁸ Decision [1/CMA.5](#), paras. 113–114.

²⁹ Decision [1/CMA.5](#), para. 115.

³⁰ Decision [1/CMA.5](#), para. 116.

³¹ Decision [1/CMA.5](#), para. 117.

elements such as priority areas, activities, deliverables, timelines and expected results in relation to the priority areas.³²

62. At PCCB 9, PCCB members and meeting participants engaged in discussions under the priority areas, which are:

(a) Priority area (a): Enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement with a focus on avoiding duplication of efforts, including through collaboration with bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement that engage in activities related to capacity-building, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates;

(b) Priority area (b): Identifying capacity gaps and needs, both current and emerging, and recommending ways to address them;

(c) Priority area (c): Promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing and stakeholder engagement with bodies and relevant actors under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates.

63. The outcomes of the discussions were incorporated into the workplan for 2025–2029, as appropriate. The constituted bodies were invited to provide inputs to the workplan through the ICG and during PCCB 9. The workplan, as contained in the annex, was finalized and agreed by PCCB members intersessionally.

64. The workplan adopts a phased approach to work for the period, outlining detailed activities and deliverables for 2025–2026 and maintaining a flexible framework for 2027–2029. This flexibility will enable the PCCB to make annual adjustments to the workplan on the basis of emerging needs, lessons learned and available resources. At its annual meeting the PCCB will conduct planning exercises to determine specific activities for the upcoming year and select its annual focus area.

65. As in its previous workplans, the PCCB considered cross-cutting issues such as gender-responsiveness, human rights and traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems in designing its workplan. The PCCB will continue to take cross-cutting issues into consideration in managing and implementing the workplan.

66. In formulating and designing the workplan, the PCCB drew on insights, experience and lessons learned resulting from its ongoing initiatives, including the Capacity-building Hub, as well as from the PCCB Network, the ICG and activities aligned with its annual focus areas.

67. To support implementation of the workplan, the PCCB will continue to strengthen its stakeholder engagement and communication strategies by exploring innovative approaches thereto and applying lessons learned from ongoing activities.

IV. Recommendations for the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

68. Under its workplan for 2021–2024, the PCCB is to provide recommendations, under two of its priority areas, on:³³

(a) How to improve coherence and coordination of capacity-building and avoid duplication of efforts;

(b) Enhancing the sharing of good practices, experience and lessons learned related to capacity-building among relevant bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates;

³² Decision [12/CP.29](#), paras. 13–14.

³³ See decision [12/CP.29](#), annex.

(c) Potential areas of collaborative work with those bodies whose work is relevant to the PCCB and its workplan, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates;

(d) How information from the Durban Forum can be utilized by bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

69. The implementation of those recommendations will support the implementation of the outcomes of the first GST related to the sharing of best practices and knowledge.³⁴ The recommendations of the PCCB arising from its work in the reporting period are provided in the following subchapters.

A. Enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building and avoiding duplication of efforts

70. The PCCB continued to advance its work on enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building over the reporting period, particularly by supporting the PCCB Network and the ICG in performing their functions and by convening events with providers and receivers of capacity-building support. On the basis of the findings from those activities, the PCCB recommends that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties to:

(a) Strengthen the mapping of capacity-building activities at the national, subnational and local level by conducting participatory, country-led analyses of capacity gaps and capacity-building needs to facilitate the effective coordination of capacity-building efforts and avoid duplication thereof;

(b) Facilitate the establishment or strengthening of centralized capacity-building portals and mechanisms for coordinating capacity-building efforts pertaining to climate-related issues with a view to facilitating effective climate action;

(c) Establish, or strengthen the role of existing, national focal points to enhance the coordination of capacity-building efforts, providing them with clear mandates for building, and resources with which to build, the capacities of developing countries at the institutional and systemic level;

(d) Develop or enhance legal and regulatory frameworks for data-sharing and coordination thereof among stakeholders, while observing applicable data protection regulations;

(e) Facilitate the provision of predictable and adequate resources for coordination efforts at the national level aimed at improving the coherence of capacity-building efforts at all levels, including through the use of dedicated funding windows and multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms;

(f) Strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of capacity-building efforts by developing indicators and reporting frameworks and use the outcomes of monitoring and evaluation efforts to develop targeted capacity-building interventions and prevent duplication of capacity-building efforts;

(g) Create opportunities for regular information exchange among members of academia and civil society, local communities and Indigenous Peoples, including diaspora communities, and providers of capacity-building, including by holding coordination meetings and establishing digital collaborative platforms, with a view to capacity-building providers including relevant feedback in their capacity-building programmes.

B. Enhancing the sharing of good practices, experience and lessons learned related to capacity-building

71. The PCCB continued to facilitate knowledge-sharing through the PCCB Network and the Capacity-building Hub, as well as by implementing various activities. On the basis of this

³⁴ See decision [1/CMA.5](#), paras. 113 and 115.

work and inputs from stakeholders, the PCCB recommends that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties to:

- (a) Support the establishment and maintenance of communities of practice and peer-to-peer networks, including those involving South–South and tri-party collaboration, that facilitate continuous learning among capacity-building practitioners at all levels;
- (b) Draw on, in designing and implementing climate action, the expertise of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including of diaspora communities, in this area, ensuring that traditional and experiential knowledge systems are integrated into capacity-building activities and that Indigenous and local expertise is systematically embedded into the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of climate action;
- (c) Strengthen and promote the involvement of universities and other institutions of higher education and research institutions in capacity-building efforts by establishing joint research, curriculum development and experiential learning programmes, including through regional centres of excellence;
- (d) Promote use of innovative modalities for exchanging knowledge, such as simulation exercises, interactive workshops and digital platforms offering on-demand technical assistance and learning opportunities optimized for use on mobile phones and with limited Internet connections;
- (e) Submit information on new or updated capacity-building resources, including e-learning modules, toolkits and case studies, to the capacity-building portal on a regular basis with an emphasis on resources that promote the integration of climate plans into development frameworks;
- (f) Continue participating in global capacity-building forums such as the Durban Forum, the Capacity-building Hub and thematic workshops of the PCCB aimed at improving coordination and coherence across capacity-building approaches;
- (g) Share good practices and lessons learned in relation to addressing the gaps and needs of developing countries with the PCCB for further dissemination;
- (h) Request the PCCB to convene and chair an annual capacity-building dialogue and/or regional events that bring together all major capacity-building providers, including constituted bodies, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the Technology Mechanism, bilateral and multilateral partners and academic and civil society actors, with a view to identifying opportunities for synergies and addressing gaps in the current approaches to building the capacities of developing country Parties.

C. Potential areas of collaborative work

72. Drawing on the work of the ICG, particularly the outcomes of ICG 8 and 9, the PCCB recommends that, with regard to potential areas of collaborative work with bodies, within their mandates, whose work is relevant to the PCCB and its workplan, the COP and the CMA invite Parties to:

- (a) Continue to follow and act on the work of the ICG and consider its meeting reports, in particular with regard to the alignment between the 2025–2026 focus area of the PCCB and the mandates of constituted bodies such as the AC, the CGE, the LEG and the SCF, and foster joint activities on systemic and integrated capacity, technology and finance;
- (b) Consider the overview of capacity-building activities of constituted bodies and operating entities and under UNFCCC processes represented in the ICG and request or invite ICG members to collaborate on activities related to the mandate of the PCCB, including activities under the NAP implementation pipeline development initiative of the LEG and related to the capacity-building needs assessments of the CGE;
- (c) Participate in joint technical sessions organized by the PCCB, the LEG and the SCF on designing holistic investment strategies, bankable projects and stakeholder engagement to strengthen the implementation of NAPs and NDCs on the basis of Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' knowledge systems.

D. Use of information from the Durban Forum by bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement

73. On the basis of the outcomes of and key messages emerging from the discussions at the 14th Durban Forum³⁵ and the ongoing engagement of the PCCB in the Forum, the PCCB recommends that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties and invite bodies under and outside the Convention to:

- (a) Recognize that strengthening developing countries' individual, institutional and systemic capacity to access finance is essential for transforming climate ambition into action;
- (b) Consider government-led country platforms and national financing mechanisms as effective tools for coordinating and mobilizing finance;
- (c) Shift from fragmented, project-based approaches to capacity-building to country-driven, needs-based capacity-building approaches tailored to national contexts, ensuring the retention of expertise, for example through providing advisors that are working as embedded advisors in national Governments;
- (d) Increase the sustainability of capacity-building efforts beyond project cycles, including through embedding capacity-building activities for accessing climate finance into the work of national, regional and local institutions and ministries, which may involve institutions and ministries establishing green taxonomies, climate finance road maps and monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks;
- (e) Draw on the knowledge of members of academia in the formulation and implementation of NDCs and NAPs by enhancing exchange between governments and members of academia with a view to fostering data-driven policymaking.

³⁵ See document [FCCC/SBI/2025/18](#).

Flexible workplan of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2025–2029

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Expected results</i>
Priority area A: enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement			
Design and prepare a comprehensive strategic overview of the current state of the capacity-building landscape, including recommendations for future capacity-building efforts	Develop a concept note defining the rationale and objective of the state of capacity-building report	Early 2026	A report serving as a foundational reference for coordinated, high-impact capacity-building efforts, reinforcing the leadership role of the PCCB and strengthening its mandate with regard to enhancing coherence across capacity-building efforts
	Develop a concept note to define the outline, structure, content and methodology for the state of capacity-building report	June 2026	
	Publish the first state of capacity-building report	November 2026	
Facilitate annual capacity-building dialogues and/or regional event(s) to enhance the effectiveness of capacity-building at the international and regional level	Develop a concept note for the first capacity-building dialogue(s) or regional event(s)	June 2026	Improved coordination of capacity-building efforts with a range of capacity-building providers, including the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and UNFCCC funds, enabling the PCCB to deliver more informed recommendations to Parties that enhance the effectiveness of capacity-building support, foster collaboration among stakeholders and promote peer-to-peer learning
	Facilitate quarterly virtual expert round tables on capacity-building and circulate the summaries thereof	Ongoing	
Develop and implement enhanced coordination modalities to strengthen collaboration and efficiency within the ICG	Plan and facilitate two in-person ICG coordination meetings per year, to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary and governing bodies, as well as additional virtual meetings, as needed	Launch enhanced coordination modalities in 2026	Improved coherence of capacity-building activities and their coordination among ICG members, resulting in reduced duplication of capacity-building efforts and increased peer-to-peer learning among members
	Plan and facilitate two annual virtual cross-body learning exchanges	2026–2027	
	Plan and develop joint activities or products with other ICG members, including in the context of the PCCB focus area, as appropriate	To be initiated after the focus area for 2026–2027 has been chosen	

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Expected results</i>
Priority area B: identifying capacity gaps and needs, both current and emerging, and recommending ways to address them			
Design and develop a comprehensive framework for assessing capacity gaps and needs	Draft a concept note for an updated version of the PCCB toolkit that can be used to assess national capacity gaps and needs, including a timeline for its development	2026–2027	Developing country officials and their implementing partners are assisted in assessing capacity needs related to implementing meaningful climate action
Strengthen the knowledge base for the activities and outputs of the PCCB on the basis of information collected on capacity gaps and needs	Develop a taxonomy of capacity gaps and needs	2025, ongoing	A structured and evidence-based understanding of capacity-building gaps and needs to inform targeted actions and strategic decision-making across PCCB activities
	Draft a background note on the taxonomy of capacity gaps and needs	June 2026	
	Develop a standardized methodology and tools (e.g. surveys, interviews, regional consultations) to support the collection and analysis of data on capacity gaps and needs	2026–2027	
	Use existing channels to collect data on capacity gaps and needs (e.g. the ICG and the RCCs)	2026–2027	
Analyse capacity-building gaps and needs and ways to address them with a view to producing a structured synthesis thereof for the state of capacity-building report	Continue to collect information on capacity gaps and needs and ways to address them to inform related activities, with a targeted emphasis on the designated focus area	2026–2027	Better-informed annual state of capacity-building report, providing the basis for developing targeted knowledge products and events
	Analyse the findings of the collection and synthesis of capacity-building gaps and needs and ways to address them to inform the state of capacity-building report	2025–2027	
	Analyse the findings of the collection and synthesis of capacity-building gaps and needs and ways to address them in the context of the focus area	Mid-2026, as soon as possible after the focus area for 2026–2027 has been chosen	
	Facilitate the validation of findings from the analysis through the ICG, the RCCs and other capacity-building providers and document the results	Following the internal analysis	
	Develop knowledge products and design and hold events on the basis of the capacity gaps and needs identified and capacity-building priorities of developing countries, as applicable	Ongoing	

Activity	Actions	Timeline	Expected results
Increase the effectiveness of the PCCB Network, systematically collect information on capacity gaps and needs of developing countries and increase Network member involvement in key PCCB events and the development of knowledge products	Plan and facilitate the annual PCCB Network meeting	Ongoing	Increased visibility and ownership of PCCB activities among Network members; increased trust in the Network; expansion of membership; strengthened relevance and greater diversity of PCCB knowledge products; and enhanced collaboration and peer-to-peer learning within the Network
	Support the establishment of additional thematic clusters (e.g. adaptation, climate finance, etc.) building on the model of the currently functioning energy cluster within the PCCB Network	Ongoing	
	Use standardized tools to support the collection of data on capacity gaps and needs through the Network	Ongoing	
	Use collected data to inform the design of PCCB activities, knowledge products and strategic planning	Ongoing	
	Establish a process for sharing information collected on capacity gaps and needs under the Network with Network members and stakeholders for their validation	Ongoing	
	Identify and promote activities for Network members to engage in flagship PCCB events, such as Capacity-building Hubs, thematic webinars and regional dialogues	Ongoing	
	Facilitate the co-creation of PCCB knowledge products (e.g. case studies, guidance documents, thematic reports) by inviting contributions from Network members	Ongoing	
Priority area C: promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing and stakeholder engagement with bodies and relevant actors under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement			
Oversee the organization of the annual Capacity-building Hub	Develop concept notes for the 7 th , 8 th and 9 th Capacity-building Hubs	2025–2027	Increased visibility and relevance of the Capacity-building Hub, and increased attendance
	Facilitate the organization of the Capacity-building Hubs		
	Promote opportunities for PCCB Network members, ICG members and other key stakeholders to engage in the Capacity-building Hub		

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Expected results</i>
Develop knowledge products and organize events on the topic of the PCCB focus area, as appropriate	Develop knowledge products and organize events on the basis of capacity gaps and needs identified related to the focus area to be undertaken under priority area B, and the capacity-building priorities of developing countries	Third quarter of 2026, after the focus area for 2026–2027 has been chosen	PCCB events and knowledge products are designed and delivered or produced, in collaboration with the members of the PCCB Network and the ICG, as appropriate and on the basis of systematically identified capacity gaps, needs and priorities of developing countries, ensuring relevance and impact
	Facilitate the organization of the focus area day	Annually, held during the annual Capacity-building Hub	
	Promote opportunities for PCCB Network and ICG members to engage in focus area events, as appropriate	On an ad hoc basis events and knowledge products, as applicable, throughout 2026–2027	
	Encourage contributions to PCCB knowledge products from PCCB Network and ICG members, as appropriate, inviting case studies, best practices and thematic inputs		
Contribute to the Durban Forum in the context of the PCCB focus area	Encourage active participation of PCCB members in the Durban Forum, including, as appropriate, as speakers and facilitators, and in follow-up exchanges and related work	Annually	Results and outcomes of the Durban Forum are integrated into subsequent PCCB events
Contribute to the work of relevant constituted bodies and under intergovernmental processes, including through written inputs and participation in meetings, events and workshops	Contribute to the development and dissemination of written materials and actively participate in events, workshops and activities organized by relevant constituted bodies and under intergovernmental processes, as appropriate and upon request	On the request or initiative of the PCCB, as appropriate	Strengthened collaboration across UNFCCC workstreams better understanding of capacity-building across different climate topics and information exchange with other constituted bodies, and improved linkages between relevant UNFCCC areas of work
Maintain and improve the capacity-building portal	Continue to maintain and improve the capacity-building portal	Ongoing	Increased usability of the capacity-building portal and improved access to capacity-building resources
Enhance the reach and visibility of capacity-building activities undertaken by the secretariat, ICG members and other capacity-building providers	Design and launch an interactive, web-based dashboard that provides a comprehensive overview of current and planned global capacity-building activities	Design to be initiated in 2025	Improved access to information and improved coordination and transparency of global capacity-building efforts, enabling stakeholders to easily identify ongoing capacity-building activities, activities under the PCCB focus areas and key actors involved

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Expected results</i>
Cross-cutting activities			
Prepare the annual technical progress report, including recommendations for Parties ⁱ and input related to the first GST ⁱⁱ	Report on the progress, outcomes, impacts and effectiveness of the activities in the workplan of the PCCB in the annual technical progress report, including recommendations for Parties, and information relevant to the first GST	Annually	Information on the work of the PCCB is synthesized and recommendations are provided to the COP and the CMA arising from its work
Preparing relevant inputs to the second GST	Collect information relevant to the input of the PCCB to the second GST	Ongoing	Relevant information is collected for a PCCB inputs to the second GST

Note: The workplan adopts a phased approach to work for the period, outlining detailed activities and deliverables for 2025–2026 and maintaining a flexible framework for 2027–2029. Further deliverables for 2027–2029 will be defined during the annual PCCB meetings on the basis of the monitoring and evaluation of the progress of workplan activities.

ⁱ As per decision [12/CP.29](#), para. 15.

ⁱⁱ As per decision [20/CMA.6](#), para. 13.