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## **Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

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Item 14 of the provisional agenda

**Matters relating to capacity-building**

### **Capacity-building work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and undertaken by bodies serving the Paris Agreement**

**Compilation and synthesis report by the secretariat**

#### *Summary*

This report has been prepared to inform discussions at the 15<sup>th</sup> Durban Forum on capacity-building and the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building and to serve as input to the review by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision [2/CP.7](#). It compiles and synthesizes information on capacity-building from reports of UNFCCC constituted bodies, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the Adaptation Fund Board published in 2025.



## Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
AI	artificial intelligence
Article 6.4 mechanism	mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement
BTR	biennial transparency report
BUR	biennial update report
CDM	clean development mechanism
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DAE	direct access entity
DNA Forum	Designated National Authorities Forum
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF-7	seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
GEF-8	eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDC	least developed country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NC	national communication
NDA	national designated authority
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NDE	national designated entity
NMA	non-market approach
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
RCC	regional collaboration centre
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBM	Supervisory Body for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TER	technical expert review
TNA	technology needs assessment
UNEP-CCC	United Nations Environment Programme Copenhagen Climate Centre
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

## I. Introduction

### A. Mandate

1. The COP requested the secretariat to compile and synthesize the information on capacity-building contained in the reports prepared by the relevant bodies established under the Convention since the most recent meeting of the Durban Forum and to make the resulting report available to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its sessions coinciding with the meetings of the Durban Forum in order to facilitate the discussions at the latter.<sup>1</sup>
2. COP 17 requested the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, in its consideration of the review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision [2/CP.7](#), to include the reports of relevant bodies established under the Convention as additional inputs to this review.<sup>2</sup>
3. COP 21 decided to include the compilation and synthesis report on the capacity-building work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol in the inputs to the PCCB.<sup>3</sup>
4. At its second session the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement requested the secretariat to include in its report information on work on issues pertaining to capacity-building under the Paris Agreement undertaken by bodies serving the Paris Agreement.<sup>4</sup>

### B. Scope

5. This report synthesizes information relevant to capacity-building from the:
  - (a) Report of the AC;<sup>5</sup>
  - (b) Annual report of the CDM Executive Board;<sup>6</sup>
  - (c) Oral report of the CGE;<sup>7</sup>
  - (d) Annual report of the KCI;<sup>8</sup>
  - (e) Reports on the 47<sup>th</sup> and 48<sup>th</sup> meetings of the LEG;<sup>9</sup>
  - (f) Annual technical progress report of the PCCB;<sup>10</sup>
  - (g) Annual report of the SBM<sup>11</sup> and note by the secretariat on capacity-building for implementing Article 6 of the Paris Agreement;<sup>12</sup>
  - (h) Report of the SCF;<sup>13</sup>
  - (i) Joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN;<sup>14</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Decisions [2/CP.17](#), para. 146, and [1/CP.18](#), para. 78.

<sup>2</sup> Decision [2/CP.17](#), para. 151.

<sup>3</sup> Decision [1/CP.21](#), para. 79.

<sup>4</sup> Decision [3/CMA.2](#), para. 6.

<sup>5</sup> [FCCC/SB/2025/7](#).

<sup>6</sup> [FCCC/KP/CMP/2025/2](#).

<sup>7</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/653479>.

<sup>8</sup> [FCCC/SB/2025/9](#).

<sup>9</sup> [FCCC/SBI/2025/7](#) and [FCCC/SBI/2025/15](#).

<sup>10</sup> [FCCC/SBI/2025/13](#).

<sup>11</sup> [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/12](#).

<sup>12</sup> [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/INF.2](#).

<sup>13</sup> [FCCC/CP/2025/9–FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/13](#).

<sup>14</sup> [FCCC/SB/2025/6](#).

(j) Joint annual report of the WIM Executive Committee and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;<sup>15</sup>

(k) Report of the GCF to the COP;<sup>16</sup>

(l) Report of the GEF to the COP;<sup>17</sup>

(m) Report of the AFB.<sup>18</sup>

6. Information available to the secretariat on capacity-building-related activities undertaken by the bodies in 2025 after the publication of the reports referred to in paragraph 5 above was also considered in preparing this report to ensure that it was up to date.

7. A compilation of information on specific capacity-building-related activities undertaken by UNFCCC constituted bodies is available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>19</sup>

## II. Key findings

8. In 2025, as in previous years, constituted bodies reported on capacity-building activities designed to fulfil their respective mandates and address the priority areas outlined in the capacity-building framework. This reporting remained central to supporting Parties in implementing the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

9. Several bodies sought to strengthen awareness of key climate-related matters through targeted capacity-building. For example, the AC published its Adaptation Finance Bulletin, providing updates on the global adaptation finance landscape, and the TEC released a policy brief on innovation and technology for risk-informed climate resilience.

10. The bodies conducted training sessions and workshops aimed at building technical skills. For example, the CGE co-organized subregional workshops to facilitate the preparation of BTRs and increase their alignment with NDCs; the AC and the LEG held sessions during NAP Expo 2025 to improve the formulation and implementation of NAPs; and the CDM Executive Board and the SBM provided specialized training on transitioning projects to the Article 6.4 mechanism.

11. To support continued learning in relation different climate-related matters, the bodies developed and offered e-learning courses. For example, the KCI launched a course on the impacts of response measures, the PCCB continued to offer its introductory course on climate change and human rights, and the CGE held a course for national experts on preparing NCs and BURs.

12. Several bodies conducted activities aimed at facilitating the sharing of experience and lessons learned. For example, the 7<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub comprised 31 sessions focused on enhancing capacity-building across different cross-cutting themes, while the SCF held a technical expert session to explore methodologies for monitoring finance flows.

13. The bodies' coherence of and collaboration on capacity-building efforts was further strengthened, resulting in greater efficiency and alignment. This was evidenced by joint training activities by the AC and the LEG on adaptation planning.

14. Strengthened engagement took place with a diverse range of stakeholders, with a particular focus on social inclusion and ensuring that capacity-building activities are gender-responsive and consider traditional and local knowledge. For example, the SBM hosted webinars together with the LCIPP with a view to integrating the rights, perspectives and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities into its work.

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<sup>15</sup> [FCCC/SB/2025/2](#).

<sup>16</sup> [FCCC/CP/2025/7](#).

<sup>17</sup> [FCCC/CP/2025/8](#).

<sup>18</sup> [FCCC/KP/CMP/2025/3–FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/15](#).

<sup>19</sup> [https://unfccc.int/Capacity-building/CBAactivities\\_Constituted\\_Bodies](https://unfccc.int/Capacity-building/CBAactivities_Constituted_Bodies).

### III. Capacity-building elements in the work of the bodies in 2025

#### A. Adaptation Committee

15. The AC provided technical assistance and guidance to Parties in relation to adaptation action and means of implementation (finance, technology and capacity-building) and facilitated sharing of information on common challenges, lessons learned and good practices pertaining to implementing adaptation action. It continued to collaborate with the LEG, the NAP Global Network and the NAP task force to deliver capacity-building activities.

16. At NAP Expo 2025, the AC held a technical session related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, covering its updated online learning resource, GCF support for the NAP process and country experience in identifying suitable NAP support; and a training session for developing country Parties on addressing gaps and obstacles pertaining to implementing adaptation action.

17. The AC supported a webinar organized by RCC Latin America, on building capacity and promoting peer-to-peer learning for designing robust monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for NAPs and adaptation efforts in general. In addition, it published issues 18–20 of the Adaptation Finance Bulletin,<sup>20</sup> covering the international adaptation finance landscape, including updates from climate funds and constituted bodies. A concept note on the planned roll-out of the Adaptation Action Newsletter, which will complement the Bulletin, was presented at AC 27 for consideration. The aim of the Newsletter will be to consolidate adaptation-related updates and facilitate information flow to national contact points.

#### B. Consultative Group of Experts

18. The CGE co-organized eight subregional training workshops focused on facilitating the preparation of BTRs, aligning them with NDCs, preparing for the TER under the ETF and encouraging peer-to-peer learning across developing countries.<sup>21</sup>

19. The CGE held an e-learning course for national experts on preparing NCs and BURs and assisted the secretariat in providing technical advice on implementing the training programme for technical experts participating in the TER of BTRs.

20. The CGE conducted a survey to take stock of the capacity-building gaps and needs of developing country Parties in implementing measurement, reporting and verification arrangements under the Convention and the ETF<sup>22</sup> and prepared an updated technical paper on problems, constraints, lessons learned and capacity-building needs in preparing NCs, BURs and BTRs.<sup>23</sup>

21. Further, it held regional webinars for technical experts and practitioners, representatives of national Governments and policymakers on (1) experience and lessons learned related to the preparation and submission of BTRs and participation in the TER process and the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress and (2) reporting obligations under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and the role of such reporting in tracking greenhouse gas mitigation benefits; linkages between Article 6 and the ETF in strengthening global climate governance; and cooperative approaches under Article 6 and related reporting requirements.

#### C. Executive Board of the clean development mechanism

22. The CDM Executive Board held a workshop for designated operational entities and applicant entities to promote deeper understanding of the latest CDM regulations and implementation of recently approved regulations for the Article 6.4 mechanism. The

<sup>20</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/newsletters-adaptation-committee>.

<sup>21</sup> See document [FCCC/SBI/2025/16](https://unfccc.int/documents/649189).

<sup>22</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/documents/649189>.

<sup>23</sup> [FCCC/TP/2025/2](https://unfccc.int/documents/649189).

workshop also assisted CDM designated operational entities in preparing to become such entities under Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement.

23. Further, the Board conducted training to update CDM accreditation experts on the regulatory documents required to operationalize the Article 6.4 mechanism and, through the RCCs, offered direct assistance pertaining to four programmes of activities and 28 project activities, which included responding to 40 technical queries regarding methodological matters and requirements for transitioning to the Article 6.4 mechanism.

## **D. Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism and Santiago network**

### **1. Executive Committee**

24. The WIM Executive Committee held a stakeholder consultation on the voluntary guidelines under preparation for improving the collection and management of data related to loss and damage to inform the preparation of BTRs, during which Parties shared experience and challenges pertaining to reporting on loss and damage in their BTR1s.

25. The Committee published the second volume of its compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches<sup>24</sup> to strengthen the ability of policymakers and practitioners, particularly in developing countries, to design and implement integrated approaches to addressing climate-related loss and damage. It also published a technical guide on sea level rise<sup>25</sup> to build the capacity of policymakers and practitioners, particularly in vulnerable developing countries, to design and implement effective adaptation and risk management strategies. This was complemented by a webinar that shared innovative coastal protection practices and lessons learned to support informed, context-specific adaptation planning.

26. The 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Committee's thematic expert groups was held to strengthen coordination and collaboration across the groups and support the finalization of updated plans of action for the task force on displacement, the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management and the expert group on non-economic losses, enabling more coherent and effective implementation of activities under the Committee's workstreams.

27. The Committee held a technical session at NAP Expo 2025 on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into national climate policies and planning. At the session, developing countries shared lessons learned relating to the topic and the findings were presented on the Committee's 2024 technical guide for policymakers and practitioners on the matter.<sup>26</sup>

28. The 23<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Committee took place and included a strong focus on building capacity in developing countries to avert, minimize and address loss and damage, including by promoting knowledge-sharing, strengthening technical capacities in relation to risk assessment, and supporting institutional strengthening and coordination of efforts.

29. The Committee published a technical guide on accessing finance for averting, minimizing and addressing the impacts of displacement,<sup>27</sup> aimed at fostering shared understanding of approaches to addressing climate-related displacement and providing practical, user-friendly guidance for accessing finance from different sources for implementing such approaches at the national level.

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<sup>24</sup> Kreft S, Mirwald M, Oh S, et al. 2025. *Compendium on Comprehensive Risk Management Approaches Vol. 2*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/compendium-on-comprehensive-risk-management-approaches-volume-2>.

<sup>25</sup> WIM Executive Committee. 2025. *Technical guide on sea level rise*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/technical-guide-on-sea-level-rise>.

<sup>26</sup> WIM Executive Committee. 2024. *Technical guide on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/644396>.

<sup>27</sup> WIM Executive Committee. 2025. *Technical guide on accessing financial resources aiming to avert, minimize and address the impacts of displacement associated with the adverse effects of climate change*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/655236>.

## 2. Santiago network

30. In collaboration with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Santiago network secretariat held a briefing session for national delegates and focal points for disaster risk reduction on approaches to reducing loss and damage, including integrating disaster risk reduction into climate action. At the session, progress in implementing such approaches, including in the form of funding arrangements established and technical support provided, was highlighted.

31. The Santiago network secretariat also collaborated with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction to deliver a workshop designed to build the capacity of participating countries to prepare requests for technical assistance from relevant providers. The workshop was attended by over 60 participants from 34 countries.

## E. Katowice Committee on Impacts

32. The KCI launched an e-learning course on the impact of the implementation of response measures to help learners understand the principles, processes and tools related to the implementation and assessment of response measures.

33. The KCI also launched a user-friendly interface on climate policy impact assessments, designed to enable more stakeholders to undertake such assessments by simplifying how they interact with complex economic models.

34. As part of its 2026–2030 workplan,<sup>28</sup> the KCI commenced preparation of a technical paper on capacity-building that will include training materials and modules, as well as information on conducting regional and in-person training aimed at enhancing the understanding and capacity of Parties in relation to assessing and analysing the impacts of the implementation of response measures.

35. Further, the KCI released several publications:

(a) Report on the integration of just transitions into national climate frameworks and climate policies,<sup>29</sup> including NDCs and long-term low-emission development strategies, setting out sectoral implementation measures and progress tracking frameworks and outlining the varying levels of country engagement;

(b) Report on just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs,<sup>30</sup> setting out guidelines and policy frameworks to assist Parties in achievement thereof through a wide range of strategies involving stakeholders such as national Governments, the private sector and technical experts;

(c) Publication on engaging the private sector in creating decent work and quality jobs in low-emission sectors, which sets out best practices, targeted at national Governments, for incentivizing the private sector to invest in such sectors, thereby creating jobs while contributing to wider climate action efforts;

(d) Publication on promoting consideration of intergenerational equity, gender, youth, local communities and Indigenous Peoples in climate policy design and evaluation, aimed at guiding policymakers in assessing the impacts of climate policies in a more inclusive and equitable way.

<sup>28</sup> Annex to decisions [16/CP.29](#), [3/CMP.19](#) and [22/CMA.6](#).

<sup>29</sup> KCI. 2025. *Just transition coverage in nationally determined contributions and long-term low-emission development strategies, implementation within key sectors, and tracking its progress*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/645834>.

<sup>30</sup> KCI. 2025. *Guidelines and policy frameworks for just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648793>.

## F. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

36. The LEG held a capacity-building workshop for African LDCs and SIDS, which resulted in participating countries producing NAP summaries, project concept notes and implementation road maps.

37. To enhance the effectiveness of its technical guidance and support for NAP formulation and implementation, the LEG published its updated technical guidelines for the NAP process and agreed on ways to make the guidelines more applicable and accessible, including developing supplementary materials to help Parties with costing and financing adaptation actions. It hosted three webinars to promote the effective use of the guidelines.

38. The LEG updated the 2015 tool for monitoring and assessing progress, effectiveness and gaps in relation to the process to formulate and implement NAPs,<sup>31</sup> with further refinements planned to be made on the basis of the updated NAP technical guidelines, country feedback, evolving needs and emerging indicators.

39. In collaboration with partners, the LEG organized NAP Expo 2025 to strengthen capacities in relation to climate-related matters through knowledge exchange, peer learning and partnerships. The event provided a platform for sharing experience, innovative approaches and practical tools related to adaptation planning and for supporting participants in enhancing adaptation ambition and advancing effective, country-driven NAP processes.

40. The LEG continued to offer technical assistance to the LDCs for the formulation and implementation of NAPs through three regional NAP workshops, the NAP implementation pipeline development initiative, NAP country dialogues, the Open NAP initiative, the roster of experts on NAPs and the NAP data initiative.

41. The LEG developed recommendations for the SCF on how the LDCs can counter challenges in accessing climate finance from the AF, the GCF and the GEF for the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

42. The LEG also developed a comprehensive database mapping tool<sup>32</sup> of sources of finance for adaptation projects and programmes, including the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, global and regional climate funds, multilateral development banks, private sector investments and philanthropic contributions.

43. During COP 30, the LEG held an information session on support for the LDCs in the NAP process. The event featured discussions on the updated NAP technical guidelines and on support programmes that assist the LDCs in implementing NAPs.

44. During SB 62, the LEG hosted a side event on scaling up NAP implementation focused on critical pillars: expanding existing initiatives, providing capacity-building support and mobilizing necessary funding.

## G. Paris Committee on Capacity-building

45. The PCCB and the PCCB Network conducted capacity-building activities to address gaps and needs related to implementing capacity-building for developing countries and worked to enhance capacity-building efforts, including to improve coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities under the Convention.

46. In line with the 2025–2026 focus area,<sup>33</sup> the PCCB created a structured methodology for identifying and mapping gaps in available capacity-building support, which countries can draw on in building investment strategies and designing bankable projects for implementing

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<sup>31</sup> LEG. 2025. *Monitoring and Assessing Progress, Effectiveness and Gaps Under the Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/resources/publications/monitoring-and-assessing-progress-effectiveness-and-gaps-under-the-process-to-formulate-and->

<sup>32</sup> See <https://napcentral.org/mapping-available-finance>.

<sup>33</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/pccb/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-focus-area>.

their NDCs and NAPs. The PCCB, in collaboration with other constituted bodies and capacity-building providers, delivered several activities under the focus area.

47. During the first Climate Week of 2025, the PCCB held an NDC Clinic, an interactive knowledge-sharing platform designed to help countries to build capacity for identifying investment needs and engaging the private sector in NDC implementation. The Clinic was held in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the NDC Partnership.

48. The 14<sup>th</sup> Durban Forum on capacity-building, held during SB 62, focused on improving skills and systems for accessing and making use of climate finance and highlighted challenges in obtaining and effectively managing climate finance, especially among the LDCs and SIDS.

49. The PCCB held an event at NAP Expo 2025 in collaboration with the LEG, focused on strengthening skills and systems for creating NAPs that are well designed and investment ready, with funding seen as a way to address readiness problems preventing developing countries from turning their NAPs into practical investment plans and solid, fundable projects.

50. The Energy Cluster was established within the PCCB Network in collaboration with the Global Energy Interconnection Development and Cooperation Organization to enhance coordination and collaboration across the energy and climate capacity-building initiatives of Network members engaged in capacity-building related to the energy transition.

51. In collaboration with its member organizations, the PCCB Network hosted six technical exchange and peer-to-peer webinars on cross-cutting topics such as alignment between NAPs and NDCs, while also launching a mobile app to strengthen direct peer-to-peer exchange and facilitate partnerships among members for joint capacity-building projects.

52. The PCCB Network continued strengthening its focus on gender by engaging and collaborating with the women and gender constituency on how to better integrate gender perspectives into capacity-building activities. Some of its member-led events promoted the development of gender-responsive and rights-based approaches to adaptation planning, facilitated discussion on human mobility and climate change linkages and supported women's participation in science, technology, engineering and mathematics fields and entrepreneurship. Moreover, the 7<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub comprised 31 sessions focused on enhancing capacity-building across different cross-cutting themes.

53. The PCCB expanded its digital outreach through the UNFCCC capacity-building LinkedIn group, which had reached about 5,500 members as at 31 August 2025, and its courses generated over 185,000 views over the course of the year. Through the group, information was shared on PCCB and Network events, publications, projects and calls for submission.

54. The PCCB continued to offer its introductory course on climate change and human rights.<sup>34</sup> The course aims to strengthen understanding of and action on climate change matters while raising awareness of related human rights challenges and opportunities.

## H. Standing Committee on Finance

55. During SCF 37, the SCF held a technical expert session to explore data sources, methodologies and approaches for monitoring finance flows within the framework for setting and achieving the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, which included taking stock of innovative tools for tracking the qualitative impacts on the effectiveness and inclusiveness of climate finance, such as gender-responsive indicators and paradigm shift metrics.

56. The 2025 SCF Forum, on accelerating climate action and resilience through financing for sustainable food systems and agriculture, served as a platform for strengthening the institutional and technical capacities of countries, particularly developing countries, to design, access and deploy climate finance for sustainable agriculture and food systems. Thematic

<sup>34</sup> Available at <https://uncclearn.org/course/view.php?id=136&page=overview&lang=en>.

sessions focused on deepening participants' understanding of climate and agriculture linkages and facilitating sharing of practical knowledge on scaling up finance in, and tailoring finance to, regional and local contexts.

57. The Committee held a workshop under the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on the scope of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement to enable an exchange of views on and improve understanding of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), and its complementarity with Article 9. The workshop sought to enhance participants' capacities by promoting shared learning on how to align policies and financial flows with climate goals and by strengthening collaboration and engagement among Parties and non-Party stakeholders.

## **I. Supervisory Body**

58. The SBM enhanced stakeholder engagement in and supported the effective operation of the Article 6.4 mechanism by developing a comprehensive online manual and explanatory guidance, aimed at Parties that host climate mitigation activities under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and designated national authorities, covering key elements of the activity cycle, participation and approval processes, and documentation requirements, thereby strengthening national institutional frameworks.

59. The SBM published an information note on anti-money-laundering and financing of terrorism risk management for the Article 6.4 mechanism<sup>35</sup> to strengthen identity verification and safeguard the security of the digital registry. In collaboration with UNEP-CCC, the SBM also developed the Article 6 Pipeline, a dedicated database and platform, aimed at increasing transparency and understanding of activities under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, that tracks activities and provides insights into how international carbon market cooperation contributes to the achievement of NDCs and the Sustainable Development Goals, thereby supporting higher climate ambition under the Paris Agreement.

60. The SBM provided tailored technical guidance and capacity-building support to selected LDCs transitioning projects from the CDM to the Article 6.4 mechanism. It also revised procedures covering the transition of existing CDM activities, including afforestation and reforestation projects, to the Article 6.4 mechanism, with clarified requirements pertaining to non-renewable biomass and leakage discount factors and extended timelines for applying new sustainability requirements.

61. To bridge the gap between the CDM and the Article 6.4 mechanism, the SBM convened the inaugural DNA Forum on Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement during the first Climate Week of 2025. The Forum enabled national focal points and regulators to exchange experience, receive updates from the SBM, engage in discussions on institutional capacity-building and address common challenges encountered in the transition to the Article 6.4 mechanism.

62. In collaboration with RCC Asia and the Pacific and the Asia-Pacific Carbon Markets Roundtable, the SBM hosted a masterclass on the Article 6.4 mechanism during the Asia Climate Summit. The session provided practical guidance to 80 private sector representatives on transitioning from the CDM to the Article 6.4 mechanism and strengthened their capacity to participate effectively in the new mechanism.

63. The SBM, with support from RCC Caribbean and RCC Latin America, held implementation labs on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement during the first and second Climate Weeks of 2025. These events, which serve as collaboration platforms, brought together government officials, representatives of United Nations agencies and multilateral development banks, and private sector stakeholders to translate high-level policy into actionable strategies, including through the development of national road maps to engaging in the Article 6.4 mechanism and integrating carbon markets into national climate plans.

64. On the margins of SB 62, the SBM delivered a training session for over 250 government and private sector representatives, providing practical guidance and facilitating

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<sup>35</sup> SBM document A6.4-SBM017-AA-A04.

peer-to-peer learning on the operationalization of the Article 6.4 mechanism at the national level. Complementary discussions during Climate Week events focused on building high-integrity carbon markets and replicating successful activities under Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement.

65. The SBM conducted two virtual training sessions for national experts to strengthen capacities for accounting, reporting on and reviewing cooperative approaches under Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement. The sessions sought to support alignment of cooperative approaches with the ETF, improve readiness for TERs and enhance the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes.

66. The SBM collaborated with the German Agency for International Cooperation to host a side event at SB 62 aimed at enhancing national capacities to engage in activities under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, including by showcasing and mapping tools and regional initiatives for achieving market readiness and developing projects. In addition, in partnership with RCC Caribbean, RCC Latin America and IDB Invest, the SBM delivered technical training to support the integration of mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement into project financing and development across Latin America and the Caribbean.

67. At SB 62, the inaugural dialogue on how Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement can enhance ambition and cooperation was convened, at which Parties and stakeholders had the opportunity to exchange experience of cooperative approaches and address challenges in implementing them, such as those relating to capacity-building and benefit-sharing.

68. The SBM held 18 webinars on Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement, which included an introduction to NMAs and the NMA Platform, and collaborated with the RCCs to deliver regional activities for and hold consultations with relevant Governments on identifying and implementing NMAs.

69. The SBM, in collaboration with RCC Asia and the Pacific, RCC Caribbean and RCC Latin America, delivered dialogues and workshops for SIDS. These activities supported peer exchange on aligning carbon pricing with NDCs and long-term low-emission development strategies and highlighted co-benefits of sustainable development and advanced initiatives such as the operationalization of the Caribbean Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance.

70. Across all regions, the RCCs implemented extensive capacity-building programmes to enhance institutional coordination, regulatory frameworks and technical readiness for implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. In Asia and the Pacific, six activities were implemented to support countries in enhancing capacity in relation to climate-related matters, including in-country training sessions, workshops and regional dialogues.

71. Together with the RCCs, the SBM conducted regional workshops on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and carbon pricing, reaching 90 countries across four subregions. These workshops addressed gaps in the implementation of Article 6 and supported Parties' engagement in both cooperative approaches and NMAs under the Paris Agreement.

72. RCCs Caribbean, East and Southern Africa, Latin America, Middle East and North Africa and South Asia, and West and Central Africa held webinars, masterclasses and high-level dialogues aimed at strengthening capacity to align climate policies with implementation of climate action. The events covered topics such as emissions trading schemes, NMAs, blue carbon and bonds, transparency and cooperation mechanisms. For example, training was provided for IDB Invest on integrating mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement into project financing and development.

73. The SBM hosted two webinars with the LCIPP aimed at ensuring that the rights, perspectives and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities are meaningfully integrated into SBM work. The SBM also expanded its rosters for the Methodological Expert Panel and the Accreditation Expert Panel, and engaged academic institutions and consultants to broaden the global knowledge base and ensure sufficient technical expertise for the operationalization of the Article 6.4 mechanism.

74. The SBM, together with the International Renewable Energy Agency, convened a virtual dialogue on the intersection of the energy transition and carbon markets, engaging stakeholders from Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. The dialogue explored how implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and voluntary carbon markets can support renewable energy deployment and mobilization of climate finance, particularly for the LDCs and SIDS, while helping Parties design strategies for meeting NDC targets and contribute to global emission reductions.

## **J. Technology Executive Committee and Climate Technology Centre and Network**

### **1. Joint activities**

75. The TEC and the CTCN continued collaboration under the Technology Mechanism Initiative on AI for Climate Action to accelerate transformative mitigation and adaptation solutions, particularly in the LDCs and SIDS. Joint activities included holding a multi-stakeholder dialogue on opportunities and challenges related to deploying AI in climate action and continuing development of the AI Climate Application Hub as an open repository for sharing knowledge of and access to digital climate solutions.

76. The TEC and the CTCN provided updated technical guidance to NDEs with a view to enhancing their role in facilitating technology transfer. In collaboration with the PCCB and partner institutions, they conducted capacity-building activities, including a masterclass on use of AI for energy systems in particular and how AI can support low-emission and climate-resilient energy transitions in general.

77. The TEC and the CTCN held knowledge-sharing sessions on accelerating the deployment of energy storage technologies in partnership with specialized research institutions. The sessions facilitated exchanges on related policies and projects, enhanced understanding of current energy storage technology research and status of technology deployment, and supported informed decision-making aimed at advancing clean energy transitions in developing countries.

### **2. Technology Executive Committee**

78. The TEC published a renewable energy guidebook, aimed at national TNA teams,<sup>36</sup> in partnership with UNEP and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, providing practical guidance in relation to energy supply, storage and transmission and just transitions. The TEC also published a practical guide to help developing countries mobilize support for conducting or updating TNAs and initiated the development of a mapping tool for identifying institutional gaps within national systems of innovation.

79. The TEC produced a technical paper on advancing mitigation and adaptation through AI, which provides insights into the practical applications of AI for climate action as well as associated risks and challenges to support informed and responsible decision-making. The TEC also delivered knowledge products and events focusing on locally developed, AI-powered climate solutions in the LDCs and SIDS, which integrated perspectives from women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, children and other marginalized groups.

80. Under the #AI4ClimateAction initiative (2024–2027), the TEC continued to provide training to NDEs to strengthen their capacities for applying AI technologies for climate action. The aim of the initiative is to enhance participants' understanding of AI solutions for climate technology, support the development of NDE-led regional networks and provide a platform for ethical and policy-relevant discussions on the use of digital technologies in climate contexts.

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<sup>36</sup> UNEP, UNFCCC and United Nations Industrial Development Organization. 2025. *Technologies for Climate Change Mitigation in Developing Countries: Renewable Energy*. UNEP, UNFCCC, and United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Available at <https://tech-action.unepccc.org/publications/technologies-for-climate-change-mitigation-in-developing-countries-renewable-energy/>.

### 3. Climate Technology Centre and Network

81. In 2025, the CTCN entered the third year of implementing its programme of work for 2023–2027,<sup>37</sup> focused on accelerating the transfer and deployment of climate-friendly technologies to support NDC implementation, resilience-building and emission reductions. During the reporting period (October 2024–September 2025), 32 technical assistance projects and one TNA were completed, with a focus on adaptation, mitigation–adaptation synergies and mitigation.

82. The CTCN delivered global and regional capacity-building activities to promote knowledge exchange and the adoption of climate technologies, including a three-day learning visit for energy professionals from developing countries; hands-on training on green-hydrogen and fuel-cell technologies; and regional and thematic training on digitalization, AI-enabled solutions, finance, early warning systems and renewable energy deployment. The CTCN drew on practical demonstrations, case studies and peer learning to strengthen participants’ ability to adapt technologies to national contexts and develop scalable, implementable solutions.

83. The CTCN delivered forums, workshops and capacity-building activities for NDEs in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and SIDS, which focused on mobilizing climate technology and finance, developing finance-ready technical assistance requests, enhancing systems thinking and strengthening stakeholder engagement. Interactive sessions aimed to support NDEs in moving beyond coordination roles towards technical leadership and the design of people-centred, socially impactful climate technology interventions aligned with NDCs.

84. The CTCN launched an AI-focused e-learning product<sup>38</sup> on the AI–climate nexus, disaster risk reduction and technology deployment challenges in developing countries with a view to supporting innovation in and the development and implementation of emerging technologies. It also delivered four webinars on use of AI for advancing the renewable energy sector in Asia and the Pacific, gender equality and social inclusion in energy and climate change, locally led AI solutions and scaling up CTCN technical assistance in relation to flood and drought early warning systems.

## IV. Capacity-building support reported by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the Adaptation Fund Board

### A. Green Climate Fund

85. The GCF continued to provide capacity-building support through its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, the Project Preparation Facility and approved projects and programmes. The GCF secretariat held events to strengthen capacities in relation to climate-related matters for key stakeholders, including NDAs and DAEs.

86. Under the specific support programme, the GCF had approved 880 readiness requests across 142 countries, committing approximately USD 749 million in grants and technical assistance, in 2025. This included the approval of 144 proposals across 121 countries for NAP formulation and adaptation planning.

87. The GCF Liaison Officer Scheme, an initiative under the GCF Readiness Strategy 2024–2027<sup>39</sup> under which NDAs and national focal points can request the placement of a liaison officer within their offices or another relevant agency, saw 78 requests received (including 51 from the LDCs and SIDS), resulting in 41 signed memorandums of understanding and 28 liaison officers contracted. Also under the Strategy, the GCF Expert Placement Scheme, under which NDAs and national focal points can request the placement

<sup>37</sup> Available at <https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/ctcn-third-programme-work-2023-2027>.

<sup>38</sup> Available at <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLdL4CIDXOyPcgH816Fzohp-Qi6DEi7nad>.

<sup>39</sup> Available at <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/readiness-strategy-2024-2027>.

of a local expert within their offices or another relevant agency, had seen 61 requests for experts received and nine experts deployed as at 31 July 2025.

88. Private sector engagement under the GCF expanded significantly, with USD 6.9 billion in funding committed to private sector projects supporting mitigation and adaptation activities in 2025, including climate technology innovation, sustainable agriculture and climate-resilient infrastructure.

89. To support prospective applicants, the GCF updated its accreditation framework and related policies and created simplified tools and templates for applicants to use in order to reduce administrative complexity and streamline access to readiness support.

90. The GCF held six regional and thematic dialogues and events in Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America to strengthen engagement with developing countries and partners. These engagements provided platforms for accelerating access to climate finance and strengthening regional society resilience.

91. In line with the Strategic Plan for the GCF for 2024–2027<sup>40</sup> and Board guidance on the Fund’s support for climate related technology, as well as on the basis of its collaboration with the TEC and the CTCN, the GCF continued to play a key role in strengthening climate technology planning and implementation in developing countries. This included provision of support for undertaking TNAs aligned with national climate priorities, with the GCF approving 35 new technology-focused readiness proposals, totalling USD 30 million.

92. The GCF continued demonstrating its commitment to mainstreaming consideration of gender and social inclusion across all aspects of its climate planning and investments, as reflected by its inclusive policies, standards and programming priorities. Additionally, the GCF supported the LEG in compiling case studies on the integration of gender considerations into the development and implementation of NAPs.

93. The GCF assisted in improving the capacity of countries to plan and implement actions to prevent, reduce and respond to loss and damage, for example by approving 48 grants amounting to USD 60.3 million focused on loss and damage and disaster risk reduction.

## **B. Global Environment Facility**

94. During the reporting period (1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025), the GEF continued to provide financing for country-driven mitigation and adaptation, technology transfer, and transparency and reporting activities through the GEF Trust Fund, the LDCF and the SCCF.

95. Through GEF Trust Fund investments, the GEF and its partners approved a range of projects that strengthen national capacities across key climate sectors, including technology innovation and transfer, renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, agriculture, and forestry and land use, as well as other projects with mixed or cross-cutting capacity-building objectives.

96. The GEF continued to assist all 45 eligible LDCs in addressing urgent adaptation needs through targeted consultations and early country engagement. As a result of this assistance, 22 LDCs were able to fully use the increased allocation of USD 20 million under GEF-8, while another 13 accessed LDCF funding within this limit.

97. The LDCF and the SCCF continued to support the process to formulate and implement NAPs in line with COP guidance. In 2025, the LDCF had provided USD 60.3 million to the LDCs for supporting NAP formulation and aligning GEF-funded projects with national adaptation priorities. Since GEF-7, support has increasingly focused on NAP implementation, with six projects having been approved under the GEF for NAP formulation or implementation.

98. Since its inception, the GEF has provided targeted grants (known as enabling activities) to developing countries to assist them in meeting their reporting obligations under the UNFCCC, such as preparing BTRs, BURs and NCs and undertaking TNAs. Accordingly,

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<sup>40</sup> Available at <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/strategic-plan-green-climate-fund-2024-2027>.

the GEF provided USD 6.1 million in enabling activities from the GEF Trust Fund for five projects pertaining to BTR preparation.

99. The GEF secretariat also launched two USD 10 million pilot initiatives: (1) the CSO Challenge Program, which had provided funding for initiatives across 25 countries, prioritizing youth- and women-led and Indigenous Peoples initiatives, and (2) the Microfinance Initiative, implemented through the World Bank, which provides innovative microfinance solutions to small enterprises in seven countries. Both initiatives aim to deliver climate outcomes without providing direct climate funding.

### C. Adaptation Fund Board

100. During the AFB reporting period (1 June 2024 to 30 June 2025), the AFB advanced implementation of the AF Medium-Term Strategy 2023–2027.<sup>41</sup> The Strategy seeks to strengthen the comparative advantage of the AF by focusing on the pillars of adaptation financing, innovation, and learning and knowledge-sharing. It also places strong emphasis on locally led adaptation and scaling up adaptation projects as a cross-cutting priority.

101. The AFB continued to support the Community of Practice for Direct Access Entities, led by accredited national implementing entities of the AF and DAEs of the GCF. In addition, the AFB held five climate finance readiness webinars covering AFB decisions adopted at its 43<sup>rd</sup> and 44<sup>th</sup> meetings and the use of Earth observation tools for adaptation.

102. The AF secretariat advanced the learning and knowledge-sharing pillar of the Medium-Term Strategy 2023–2027 by delivering targeted capacity-building activities and knowledge products to support access to and effective use of AF resources. These included a virtual training course on the locally led adaptation funding window and knowledge products on aligning NDCs and NAPs, gender mainstreaming in food security and agriculture, scaling up adaptation, adaptation interventions in the LDCs since 2009, and lessons learned from urban adaptation projects.

103. The AFB held a readiness write-shop for 60 participants from 27 countries in conjunction with the 19<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation. At the write-shop, hands-on training, direct guidance from the AF secretariat and case studies aimed to strengthen the capacity of national and regional implementing entities to prepare high-quality, fundable proposals across all adaptation funding windows.

104. The AFB held a regional workshop for the Caribbean to strengthen national and regional implementing entities' capacity to access AF resources and develop bankable adaptation projects in partnership with regional institutions.

105. The AFB advanced implementation of its updated gender policy and action plan by strengthening the capacity of implementing entities to apply gender-responsive approaches throughout the project cycle. The AF secretariat also completed a study on gender mainstreaming in AF-supported agriculture and food security projects, highlighting how gender-sensitive approaches improve climate resilience and food security.

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<sup>41</sup> Available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/medium-term-strategy-2023-2027/>.