



United Nations
Climate Change

MANDATED EVENT:

World café workshop on support for reporting and capacity-building under Article 13

*08 June 2026, 10:00–18:00, SBI 64,
Meeting Room Nairobi, WCCB*

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World café workshop on support for reporting and capacity-building under Article 13

Moderators



Sandra Motshwanedi
(South Africa)



Ole-Kenneth Nielsen
(Denmark)

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World café workshop on support for reporting and capacity-building under Article 13

Part I (10:00-13:00)

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Programme

10:00-10:30 Opening remarks: Director of Transparency Division

10:30-11:45 Session 1: Reflections on the survey report, submissions from Parties and synthesis report

11:45-13:00 Session 2: Roundtable discussions on challenges, solutions and enablers

13:00-15:00 Lunch break

15:00-16:45 Session 3: World café exchange with GEF and implementing agencies

16:45-17:45 Session 4: Plenary discussion

17:45-18:00 Closing remarks by SBI Chair





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Opening Remarks



Xuehong Wang
Director of Transparency Division
UNFCCC

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Session 1: Reflections on the survey and synthesis reports and the submissions from Parties

10:30–11:45

- Scene-setting presentation
 - Plenary discussion

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Session 1

Scene-setting presentation

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Survey report and Synthesis report



SURVEY REPORT

- Mandate: **15/CMA.7, para. 9 (b)**
- Summarizes the results of the survey conducted to gather information from Parties about the benefits and outcomes of and lessons learned from the implementation of activities mandated in decisions 18/CMA.5 and 21/CMA.6
- Published on 12 May 2026:
<https://unfccc.int/documents/657007>

Submissions by
Parties →



SYNTHESIS REPORT



- Mandate: **15/CMA.7, para. 9 (d)**
- Synthesizes views submitted by Parties and information reported in BTR1s of developing country Parties, on experience and challenges related to implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
- Captures 3 submissions received from Parties or groups of Parties; BTR1s of developing country Parties, as at 14 May 2026
- 6 submissions received from Parties and Groups after the cut-off date for publication of the report are not included in the report
- Does not capture the full scope or nuance of each of the submissions or BTR1s → For more comprehensive overview of the information, the report should be read in conjunction with the submissions and the BTR1s
- Published on 18 May 2026: <https://unfccc.int/documents/657333>



Overview of findings from survey report

Benefits and outcomes

- **Strengthened understanding** of Paris Agreement reporting requirements and improved capacity to plan, prepare, and identify gaps for Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs).
- **Enhanced technical expertise** in greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, mitigation reporting, and BTR preparation through training, methodologies, and transparency tools.
- **Improved institutional coordination** across ministries and agencies, with clearer roles, stronger collaboration, and more efficient data-sharing systems.
- **Greater access to resources**, funding, and peer learning, including practical guidance, technical support, knowledge exchange, and networks of national experts.
- **Accelerated development of national transparency systems**, leading to improved data quality, progress toward BTR1 completion, and increased confidence in reporting and technical review processes.

Lessons Learned

- **Strong governance and coordination are critical:** Clear roles, formal institutional arrangements, and early stakeholder engagement improve data collection, reporting quality, and long-term ETF implementation.
- **Sustainable national transparency systems outperform project-based approaches:** Dedicated transparency units, formal frameworks, and long-term investment help build capacity, preserve institutional memory, and ensure continuity.
- **Continuous capacity-building and peer learning drive success:** Ongoing training, workshops, and knowledge exchange strengthen technical expertise and support the adoption of best practices.
- **Robust data management and planning are essential:** Strong QA/QC processes, formal data-sharing agreements, effective documentation, and forward-looking planning improve reporting quality and timeliness.
- **Political support, financing, and stakeholder collaboration are key enablers:** Sustained funding, high-level commitment, and coordinated action across institutions are necessary to maintain momentum and deliver consistent BTR reporting.



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Overview of findings from survey report

Suggestions to maximizing reach

- **Increase accessibility through multilingual delivery** by providing materials and interpretation in all UN languages and adopting subregional, locally tailored approaches.
- **Improve participation and flexibility** by offering recorded sessions, multiple time slots, and low-bandwidth/offline access options.
- **Strengthen communication and outreach** through advance sharing of materials, post-event summaries, official national channels, centralized platforms, and social media.
- **Promote continuous engagement** by establishing ongoing consultation channels and regional platforms rather than relying on one-off events.
- **Tailor support to audience needs** through practitioner-focused activities, technical deep dives for experts, strategic briefings for decision makers, and a mix of online, in-person, and hybrid formats.

Suggestions to maximizing effectiveness

- **Focus on targeted, practical support** by addressing specific technical gaps and challenges through hands-on training, technical clinics, and real-world data exercises.
- **Deliver specialized, topic-focused learning on key ETF areas** such as GHG inventories, QA/QC, uncertainty analysis, adaptation reporting, NDC progress tracking, and reporting tools.
- **Enhance learning through peer experience and regional approaches** by using case studies, regional hubs, and workshops tailored to local needs and shared challenges.
- **Increase engagement and capacity-building** through interactive and in-person formats, modular training with certification, and customized support for LDCs and SIDS.
- **Strengthen implementation and impact by involving policymakers and technical experts** together, improving coordination with support providers and funding agencies, and tracking training outcomes to measure improvements in transparency reporting.



Overview of findings from synthesis report

Progress, experience and best practices

Cross cutting areas

- Significant progress by developing country Parties in building reporting capacity to prepare BTRs
- Preparing BTR and participation in TER and FMCP builds trust and collective confidence
- Value of peer-to-peer learning, regional exchanges and technical expert review process in sharing experience and best practices, identifying capacity gaps, finding technical solutions, and supporting continuous improvement in reporting
- Preparing NCs, BURs/BRs proved helpful in improving reporting over time and in interpreting the MPGs, owing to the similarities in the relevant reporting provisions
- Support provided was critical and is appreciated for preparing their BTR1 and enhancing capacity

Institutional Arrangements

Centralized Coordination and formalized arrangements

- ✓ The importance of a centralized government agency with authority to coordinate climate reporting
- ✓ Developing structured approaches (*e.g. road maps, coordination mechanisms*) contributed to improved clarity, coordination and timeliness of BTR submission
- ✓ Formalized institutional frameworks, clearly defined roles and responsibilities, sustained institutional capacity, legal and procedural arrangements are key to success

Interministerial Bodies

- ✓ Establishing interministerial bodies to coordinate climate reporting efforts and consolidate data from key sectors is critical



Overview of findings from synthesis report

Challenges

Cross cutting areas

- ✓ Interpreting mandatory and non-mandatory reporting provisions in MPGs, populating CRTs and CTFs with data, and using the ETF reporting tools
- ✓ Applying the flexibility provisions
- ✓ Managing human resources
- ✓ Heavy reliance on international consultants for technical tasks (*e.g. compiling national inventories, modelling GHG emission projections, tracking progress in implementing and achieving NDC*)
- ✓ Adequacy, predictability and sustainability of support for reporting and capacity-building
- ✓ Integrating gender considerations and involving Indigenous Peoples in implementing the ETF
- ✓ Lack of support received for participation in the TER and FMCP

Institutional Arrangements

Coordination

- ✓ Challenges in facilitating coordination between the central agency and subnational/municipal authorities and line ministries

Institutional Capacity

- ✓ Lack of national capacity to establish and maintain a domestic MRV system
- ✓ Lack of up-to-date and reliable data and methodologies
- ✓ Limitations with support and institutional arrangements for the long-term development and retention of qualified technical staff



Overview of findings from synthesis report

Preparing national inventory reports

Progress, experience and best practices

- ❑ Progress in improving GHG inventory systems, including data collection processes, methodologies and QA/QC practices
- ❑ Development of guidelines, tools and methodologies for collecting and analysing data, and sharing them with stakeholders to enhance consistency
- ❑ Development or use of centralized databases, standardized methodologies and improved coordination with data providers to enhance data consistency and comparability
- ❑ Using digital tools and automated systems to support data collection, processing and reporting

Remaining challenges

- ❑ Data collection, lack of standardized methodologies, difficulty integrating sector-specific data into a unified reporting framework
- ❑ Significant gaps in data for several sectors
- ❑ Limited availability and poor quality of national emission factors, particularly for key categories
- ❑ Limited access to and capacity for using digital technologies to support efficient data collection, processing, management and archiving
- ❑ Limited technical capacity for applying higher-tier methodologies, conducting uncertainty analysis and QA/QC, and developing emission projections



Overview of findings from synthesis report

Reporting on progress towards NDCs

Progress, experience and best practices

- ❑ Assigned authority to a centralized units to regularly assess and report on progress
- ❑ Established centralized systems or databases to support the monitoring and reporting of NDC implementation
- ❑ Improvements in using available data such as from the national inventory system to track progress toward NDC goals
- ❑ Defined progress indicators, considering the costs associated with data collection needed for the indicator

Remaining challenges

- ❑ Difficulty in setting appropriate NDC targets due to uncertainties in economic growth and shifts in sectoral activities, which affect emissions projections
- ❑ Lack standardized metrics and indicators including insufficient data to effectively track progress in implementing NDCs
- ❑ Lack of linkage between the NDC and national policy frameworks, resulting in difficulties to assess implementation
- ❑ Lack of tools and methodologies to accurately estimate policy impacts or quantify co-benefits
- ❑ Constraints related to institutional and technical capacity for modelling and assessing policies and measures, and for developing systems to monitor mitigation impacts



Overview of findings from synthesis report

Reporting on climate change impacts and adaptation

Progress, experience and best practices

- ❑ Progress in strengthening adaptation reporting, including the development of national adaptation plans, monitoring frameworks and systems for tracking adaptation actions
- ❑ Strengthened training and capacity-building for technical teams

Remaining challenges

- ❑ Lack of systematic frameworks, data and institutional arrangements to assess, monitor and report on climate change adaptation
- ❑ Gaps in data and lack of high-quality data, as well as resource constraints prevented a comprehensive reporting
- ❑ Challenges with collecting the data necessary for analysing the impacts of climate change on specific sectors and the vulnerability
- ❑ Lack the knowledge, tools and models for systematically assessing climate risks at appropriate scales and apply global models
- ❑ Challenges in assessing and reporting on L&D
- ❑ Difficulties in creating adaptation and L&D metrics and quantify climate resilience



Overview of findings from synthesis report

Reporting on support needed or received

Progress, experience and best practices

- Established national systems for tracking FTC support, enabling a more precise assessment of support needs and effective tracking of support received
- Enhanced ETF reporting on support needed or received by aligning it with reporting under the Technology Mechanism
- Embedded climate finance tracking into national financial systems to enhance data reliability and sustainability of reporting
- Developed and implemented climate budget tagging systems to identify and classify climate-related expenditures

Remaining challenges

- Lack of centralized data management systems for tracking climate finance flows, including private sector
- Difficulties in aligning domestic financing mechanisms with international climate finance reporting standards
- Difficulties in tracking support received, due to lack of coordination
- Lack of a clear definition of climate finance
- Limited statistics, as well as accounting and reporting methodologies
- Lack of capacity to formulate project proposals for climate action that are likely to attract the interest of donors or potential partners
- Difficulties in applying methodologies and tools for identifying and estimating support needs



**Thank you.
Questions?**

Marlan Pillay
Programme Officer, Transparency Division
Email: etfsupport@unfccc.int



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Session 1

Plenary discussion on the survey report, the submissions from Parties and the synthesis report

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Session 1: Plenary discussion (60 min)

Objective:

To reflect on the submissions from Parties, survey report and synthesis report, as well to share insights and reflections based on their experience, lessons learned and challenges in implementing the ETF.

Suggested areas for discussion:

- Key lessons or takeaways from past activities
- Key take aways from Party submissions
- Gaps, challenges, best practices and opportunities
- Additional reflections, insights and suggestions





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Session 2: Roundtable discussions on challenges, solutions and enablers 11:45-13:00

- Roundtable group work
 - Plenary discussion

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Session 2: Roundtable group work (35 min) and Plenary discussion (40 min)

BREAKOUT GROUP WORK

Objective:

- Discuss the challenges developing country Parties face in implementing the ETF, as well as the solutions and enablers to address these challenges.

Instructions:

- Form groups
- Select a facilitator to guide discussion and ensure everyone contributes
- Select a rapporteur to take notes and report back to the plenary

Output:

- ✓ Prepare a concise 5-minute summary of main ideas and recommendations to report back
- ✓ Rapporteurs present key reflections from each group to the plenary

Key Question: What are remaining challenges, which solutions are working and what is needed to scale them up?

Suggested areas for discussion:

- Experience and challenges related to implementing the ETF
- Practical solutions to identified challenges
- Capacity-building approaches
- Improving access to financial support for reporting
- Strengthening national systems
- Enhancing sustainability of reporting





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Lunch Break

13:00-15:00

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Part II (15:00-18:00)

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Session 3: World café exchange with the GEF and its implementing agencies 15:00–16:45

- Roundtable group work
 - Plenary discussion

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Session 3: Roundtable group work (60 min) and Plenary discussion (45 min)

BREAKOUT GROUP WORK

Objective:

- Engage in a structured dialogue with the GEF and its implementing agencies.

Instructions:

- GEF, implementing agencies, CGE and other partners are stationed at different tables/zones in the room.
- Participants are encouraged to circulate among the tables/zones during the session.
- Join a table of interest and engage in dialogue.
- Note key insights, opportunities and challenges.

Output:

- ✓ Participants record main points for their own use or to share at the plenary discussion.

Guiding questions:

- What barriers exist in accessing GEF support?
- How can processes be streamlined and simplified further?
- What concrete improvements are feasible and over what timeframe?

Suggested areas for discussion:

- Simplifying and streamlining the process to access resources
- Programmatic approaches (e.g. multi-BTR and/or NC support)
- Threshold and procedures for expedited approvals





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Session 4: Plenary discussion 16:45–17:45

To reflect on and discuss key takeaways from the event, as well as any additional matters related to the provision of support and capacity-building for the implementation of ETF

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Closing Remarks



Julia Gardiner
Chair of the SBI

Closing Session

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Background Information on available Transparency Support

Background Information on available Transparency Support_May 2026

[Background Information on available Transparency Support May 2026 | UNFCCC](#)



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