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## Subsidiary Body for Implementation

### Sixty-fourth session

Bonn, 8–18 June 2026

Item 5 of the provisional agenda

### Reporting and review pursuant to Article 13 of the Paris

Agreement: provision of financial and technical support to  
developing country Parties for reporting and capacity-building

## Survey on the benefits and outcomes of and lessons learned from the activities mandated in decisions 18/CMA.5 and 21/CMA.6

### Report by the secretariat

#### *Summary*

This report summarizes the results of a survey conducted pursuant to decision [15/CMA.7](#) 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](#), with a view to informing the activities referred to in paragraph 9(c-i) of decision [15/CMA.7](#) so as to maximize their reach and effectiveness. The report will serve as an input to the workshop to be held in world café format at the sixty-fourth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation pursuant to decision [15/CMA.7](#).



## Abbreviations and acronyms

BTR	biennial transparency report
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
GHG	greenhouse gas
MPGs	modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control

## I. Introduction

### A. Mandate

1. At its seventh session, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement requested the secretariat to develop and implement, in collaboration with the Consultative Group of Experts and other UNFCCC constituted bodies and relevant partners, as appropriate, an initial list of activities pertaining to the provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties for reporting and capacity-building pursuant to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and agreed that the activities will be implemented on an annual basis in 2026–2028.<sup>1</sup>

2. As part of the initial list of activities, the secretariat was requested to conduct a survey 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](#), and prepare a report on the survey for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its sixty-fourth session with a view to informing the activities referred to in paragraph 9(c–i) of decision [15/CMA.7](#) so as to maximize their reach and effectiveness.<sup>2</sup>

### B. Methodology

3. An online survey was conducted from 2 March to 7 April 2026 to solicit feedback on the:

- (a) Regional online workshops referred to in paragraph 14 of decision [18/CMA.5](#);
- (b) In-person workshop referred to in paragraph 14 of decision [18/CMA.5](#);
- (c) In-session facilitative dialogue referred to in paragraph 15 of decision [18/CMA.5](#) and summary report thereon<sup>3</sup> referred to in paragraph 16 of the same decision;
- (d) Submissions and synthesis report<sup>4</sup> referred to in paragraphs 17–18 of decision [18/CMA.5](#);
- (e) Facilitative dialogue referred to in paragraph 19 of decision [18/CMA.5](#) to discuss the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 18 of the same decision;
- (f) Workshop referred to in paragraph 16 of decision [21/CMA.6](#) and summary report thereon<sup>5</sup> referred to in paragraph 17 of the same decision;
- (g) Workshop held in world café format at the sixty-third session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation for Parties to reflect on the activities mandated in decisions [18/CMA.5](#) and [21/CMA.6](#).<sup>6</sup>

4. Information on the survey was circulated to all Parties via their respective national focal points and to the national experts who were registered for the online and in-person events conducted pursuant to decisions [18/CMA.5](#) and [21/CMA.6](#). The information was also shared via the social media channels of the UNFCCC Transparency division.

5. The survey covered four areas:

- (a) Profile of respondents and communication channels;
- (b) General rating of the mandated activities in terms of reach and effectiveness;
- (c) Benefits and outcomes of and lessons learned from the implementation of the mandated activities;

<sup>1</sup> Decision [15/CMA.7](#), paras. 9–10.

<sup>2</sup> Decision [15/CMA.7](#), para. 9(a–b).

<sup>3</sup> [FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/4](#).

<sup>4</sup> [FCCC/SBI/2025/10](#).

<sup>5</sup> [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/4](#).

<sup>6</sup> Referred to in document [FCCC/SBI/2025/11](#), para. 34.

- (d) Suggestions for maximizing the reach and effectiveness of future activities.
- 6. Survey responses are aggregated and the results summarized in chapter II below.

## II. Summary of results

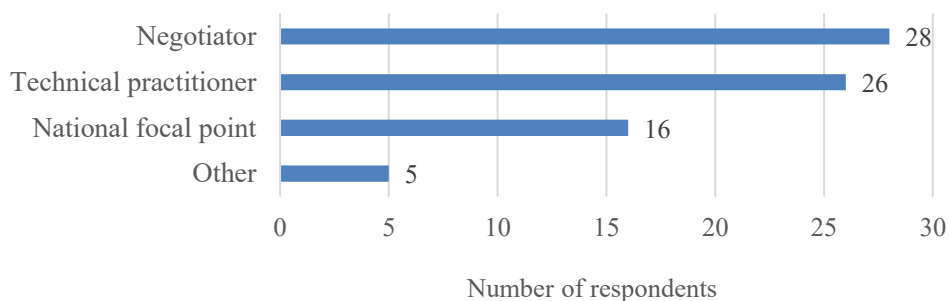
### A. Profile of respondents and communication channels

7. Responses to the survey were received from 62 respondents. The number of respondents per question varied, as shown in the annex.

8. As part of the survey, respondents indicated their role(s) within their country (in some cases, multiple roles were selected) (see figure 1). Five respondents indicated that they had roles other than those provided for in the survey, including BTR coordinator, mitigation officer and private sector representative.

Figure 1

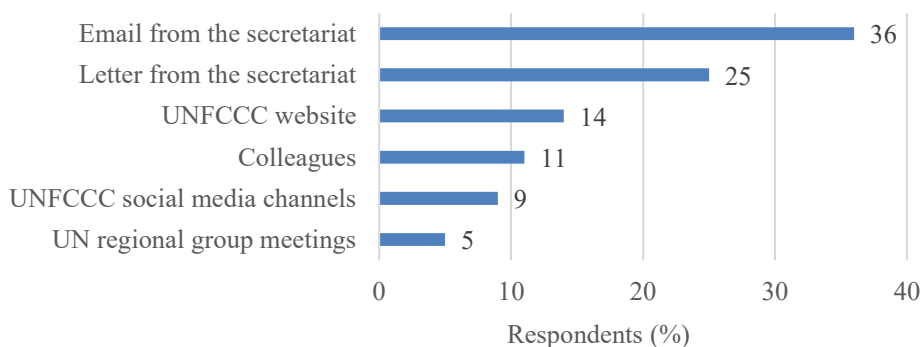
**Profile of survey respondents by role**



9. Respondents were asked to indicate the communication channels through which they received information about the mandated activities. As shown in figure 2, emails and letters from the secretariat were indicated most frequently.

Figure 2

**Breakdown of reach by communication channel**



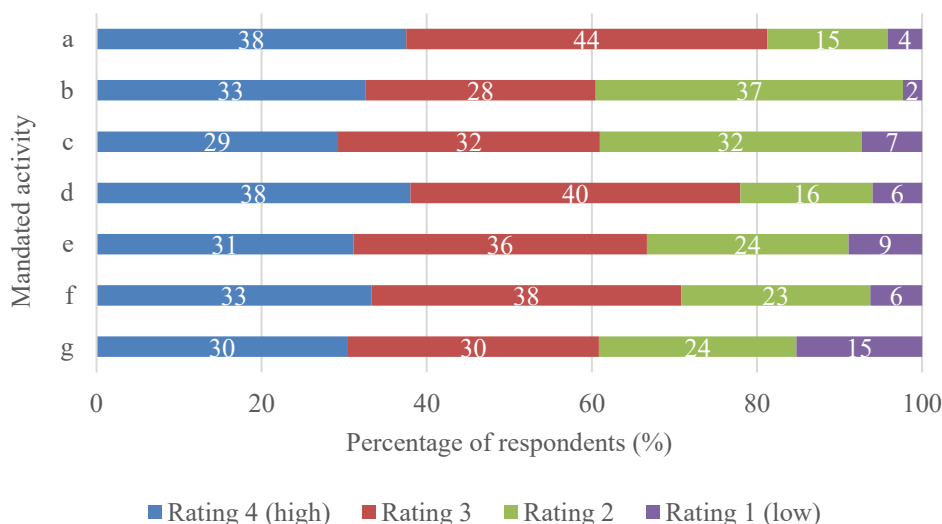
### B. General rating of the mandated activities in terms of reach and effectiveness

10. The aim of the second section of the survey was to solicit feedback on the reach (e.g. accessibility, inclusiveness and ability to engage relevant experts) and effectiveness (in terms of, e.g., practical value, strengthened understanding of technical matters, informed national transparency efforts and informed discussions under the relevant agenda item) of the mandated activities.

11. Respondents were asked to rate the reach and effectiveness of the activities in which they participated or were involved on a scale from 1 to 4, with 1 indicating the lowest rating and 4 the highest. The results, rounded to the nearest whole number, are presented as a

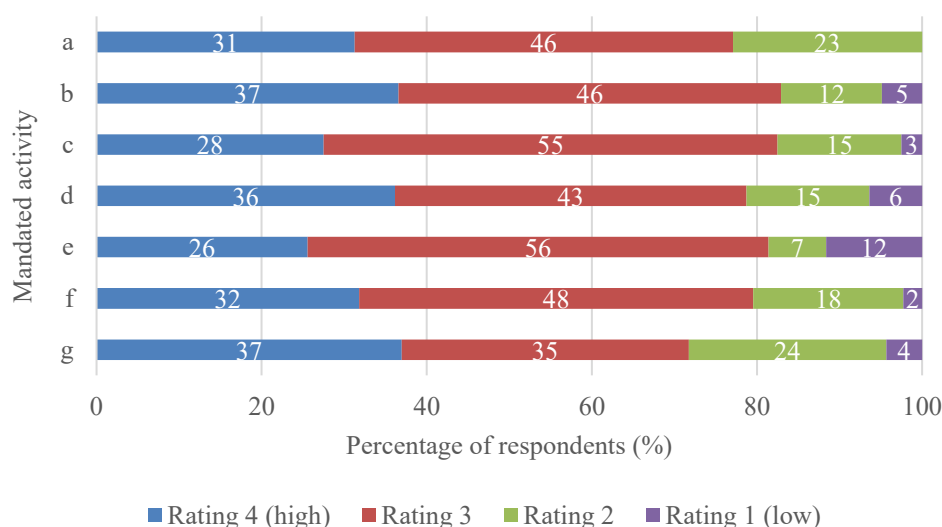
percentage of respondents that selected a particular rating in figures 3–4 and reflect the feedback of respondents who indicated direct participation or involvement in the respective activities.

Figure 3  
**Breakdown of rating of reach by mandated activity**



Note: Mandated activities a–g relate to the activities as referred to in para. 3(a–g) above.

Figure 4  
**Breakdown of rating of effectiveness by mandated activity**



Note: Mandated activities a–g relate to the activities as referred to in para. 3(a–g) above.

**C. Benefits and outcomes of and lessons learned from the implementation of the mandated activities**

12. The aim of the third section of the survey was to understand the benefits and outcomes of and lessons learned from the implementation of the mandated activities.

13. The respondents reported the following benefits and outcomes of the implementation of the mandated activities:

- (a) Improved understanding of reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement, including relevant timelines and processes, and improved ability to plan for and prepare BTRs and identify gaps, needs, priorities and improvement areas relating to BTRs;

(b) Improved technical expertise related to preparing GHG inventories, reporting on mitigation measures and preparing BTRs. Respondents indicated improved understanding of the MPGs as well as knowledge on national transparency systems, methodologies and tools for producing data and information for preparing BTRs. These improvements were further strengthened through national training activities that contributed to building and expanding national pools of experts to support national transparency processes;

(c) Improved institutional coordination for preparing BTRs, with stronger collaboration across national ministries and agencies and other national coordinating bodies. In addition, clear roles and responsibilities were identified, more efficient data-sharing systems established, and, in some cases, formal coordination mechanisms that support sustainable transparency systems established or strengthened;

(d) Enhanced access to practical resources, tools and guidance from the secretariat facilitated through improved reporting practices. Engagement with transparency support providers, including the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies, led to increased awareness of available financial and technical support for implementing the ETF, improved access to funding opportunities and strengthened ongoing efforts to provide technical assistance, including for BTR preparation;

(e) Enhanced role of peer learning and knowledge exchange in discussing and identifying practical solutions to challenges faced in implementing the ETF. Experience, approaches and best practices relating to implementing the ETF were shared. Peer-to-peer interactions helped in establishing networks of national experts and enabled continuous learning, helped in addressing country-specific challenges and strengthened overall confidence in applying the MPGs;

(f) Enhanced progress in developing and improving national transparency systems, including for national GHG inventory preparation. Progress was indicated in relation to data management systems or frameworks, QA/QC processes and expansion of sectoral coverage, which enhanced data quality, traceability and reliability of national GHG inventories and related national processes;

(g) Submission of or advancement towards finalizing BTR1s, as well as advancement towards operationalizing national transparency systems, strengthening reporting frameworks, and improving readiness to access financial and technical support for ETF implementation;

(h) Improved confidence in preparing BTRs and undergoing the technical expert review process. Respondents reported progress in moving from basic ETF compliance towards establishing sustainable national transparency systems and integrating transparency-related processes into broader climate policy frameworks.

14. In terms of lessons learned from the mandated activities, the respondents provided the following feedback:

(a) Effective coordination, clear roles and responsibilities, and robust institutional arrangements are essential for reliable data collection and reporting and for continuous improvement in implementing the ETF. Formalized and stable governance structures and institutional frameworks help to prevent disruptions in ETF implementation caused by institutional changes and ensure sustained collaboration across stakeholders. Early and continuous coordination is significantly more effective than ad hoc or last-minute efforts;

(b) Moving beyond project-based approaches towards permanent national transparency systems, including establishing dedicated transparency units and formal reporting frameworks, is a critical factor for success in preparing BTRs. Long-term investment in such national systems is more effective than the provision of one-off or report-by-report support and helps in preserving institutional memory, ensuring continuity and building technical capacity;

(c) Peer learning and exchange are critical for building the technical capacity of national experts and improving reporting practices under the ETF. Workshops, regional exchanges and technical dialogues provide opportunities for continuous learning and developing solutions from the practical insights and experience of peers. Peer exchanges and

examining existing reporting systems help in identifying best practices for addressing, and solutions to, common challenges;

(d) Continuous training and knowledge development are necessary to maintain and strengthen technical expertise for ETF implementation. Continuous capacity-building efforts are essential for sustaining progress and making improvements over time;

(e) Improving data-collection systems is key to effective reporting. Robust QA/QC procedures, well-defined roles and responsibilities, and formalized data-sharing arrangements are necessary to ensure data quality and consistency. Robust documentation and archiving processes, as well as detailed records, are important for avoiding loss of data and information between reporting cycles;

(f) Forward-looking planning, including the development of improvement plans for subsequent reporting cycles, is a key success factor for timely preparation and submission of BTRs. Structured approaches to tracking progress of preparation of BTRs, such as using digital systems and arrangements, help in avoiding delays in BTR preparation and ensuring steady progress towards submitting the BTR;

(g) Procurement and internal administrative bottlenecks can slow project execution, resulting in delays in BTR preparation and submission;

(h) The goal is not to achieve perfection in the BTR1 but to progress in improving reporting and maintain political momentum for successive BTRs;

(i) High-level political support and sustained financing are critical for the long-term viability of national transparency systems. Limited or unpredictable financing remains a common challenge;

(j) Strong stakeholder engagement is a key pillar of effective national transparency systems, fostering collaboration, trust and shared responsibility across national institutions;

(k) Formal data-sharing arrangements, including through memorandums of understanding and legal mandates, are essential for ensuring availability of data and information for preparing the BTR;

(l) With uneven progress among Parties in preparing and submitting BTRs, there is a continued need for capacity-building, strengthened coordination and sustained support to ensure timely and consistent reporting;

(m) Different documents prepared under the Paris Agreement, such as BTRs, national adaptation plans and nationally determined contributions, and their related processes are interconnected, and ensuring consistency and coherency across these documents and processes is critical for enhancing their overall efficiency and impact.

#### **D. Suggestions for maximizing the reach and effectiveness of future mandated activities**

15. The aim of the fourth section of the survey was to solicit feedback on and suggestions for maximizing the reach and effectiveness of future mandated activities.

16. In terms of maximizing the reach of future activities, the respondents provided the following suggestions:

(a) Provide materials and/or interpretation services in all official languages of the United Nations to increase reach to non-English-speaking technical experts across regions;

(b) Share information and provide materials in advance of the planned activity, and distribute post-activity summaries;

(c) Record events to allow for asynchronous learning opportunities;

(d) Organize multiple sessions of an online activity to accommodate different time zones and schedules;

- (e) Provide low-bandwidth solutions or offline tools to ensure that those with poor Internet connectivity are not excluded;
- (f) Communicate information through official channels (e.g. national focal points) and centralized web platforms (e.g. UNFCCC website);
- (g) Use UNFCCC social media channels to raise awareness of activities with a view to reaching technical experts who may not consult the UNFCCC website;
- (h) Establish consultation channels and regional platforms for discussing matters related to ETF implementation, rather than organizing one-off events;
- (i) Consider different formats in organizing events, including online options that are cost-effective and more accessible than in-person events, in-person events for enhanced peer exchange, technical discussions and networking, and hybrid approaches;
- (j) Target activities at technical practitioners and sectoral experts;
- (k) Design technical deep-dive support for technical practitioners and strategic briefing sessions for decision makers;
- (l) Move from a one-size-fits-all global approach to a multilingual, practitioner-focused and subregional approach featuring local expertise.

17. In terms of maximizing the effectiveness of future activities, respondents provided the following suggestions:

- (a) Design targeted and practical events aimed at addressing specific technical gaps and challenges, rather than providing general guidance;
- (b) Design events with a focus on practice rather than theory, for example technical clinics where national experts work with actual data sets to facilitate a hands-on learning experience in addressing challenges and gaps at the national level;
- (c) Organize structured and targeted events on specific topics, such as data gaps, institutional arrangements, reporting on progress in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions, reporting on adaptation, national GHG inventory compilation, QA/QC processes and uncertainty analysis, using ETF reporting tools and using artificial intelligence in coordinating and communicating with stakeholders;
- (d) Design events to feature case studies with the aim of facilitating learning from the experience of and lessons learned by Parties and identifying practical solutions that can be applied in the national context;
- (e) Organize regional training hubs and regional workshops aimed at tailoring learning opportunities to regional needs and specificities, as well as facilitating an exchange of practical and replicable solutions among countries facing similar challenges;
- (f) Ensure increased representation of support providers and implementing agencies at events to prevent bottlenecks in handling enquiries from participants;
- (g) Offer in-country activities to build the technical capacity of national experts, specifically from small island developing States, with the aim of reducing their reliance on international consultants;
- (h) Customize some activities, for example workshops, so that they address the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States;
- (i) Design interactive rather than passive online workshops, including in the format of world café sessions, hands-on training sessions and technical clinics;
- (j) Organize in-person workshops with multiple sessions with the aim of enabling participants to assimilate large amounts of technical information;
- (k) Provide technical training in a modular format and issue certificates of proficiency upon completion;

(l) Ensure the participation of policymakers and technical experts in the same activities with the aim of improving mutual understanding and providing diverse perspectives;

(m) Establish a systematic linkage between activity findings (e.g. those set out in synthesis reports) and the financial programming of the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies, ensuring that lessons learned from implementing the ETF will inform future project design and policy reviews;

(n) Establish mechanisms for tracking the impact of the skills and knowledge gained from training workshops and how they lead to improvements in national transparency reports.

## Annex

### Number of respondents for each survey question

<i>Question</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Number of respondents</i>
<b>Profile of respondents and communication channels</b>		
1	Country	59 <sup>a</sup>
2	Role	62
3	Communication channels	62
<b>General rating of the mandated activities</b>		
4	Rating in terms of reach	60
5	Rating in terms of effectiveness	58
<b>Benefits and outcomes of and lessons learned from implementation of the mandated activities</b>		
6(a)	Benefits	41
6(b)	Outcomes	39
6(c)	Lessons learned	40
<b>Suggestions for maximizing the reach and effectiveness of future activities</b>		
7	Suggestions pertaining to reach	41
8	Suggestions pertaining to effectiveness	37

<sup>a</sup> Respondents representing 42 Parties answered this question; three respondents did not provide this information.