



Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Sixty-fourth session

Bonn, 8–18 June 2026

Item 14 of the provisional agenda

Matters relating to capacity-building

Implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition

Synthesis report by the secretariat

Summary

This synthesis report has been prepared to support the Subsidiary Body for Implementation in undertaking, in accordance with decisions [13/CP.26](#) and [6/CMP.16](#), the sixth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition established under decision [3/CP.7](#) and reaffirmed in decision [30/CMP.1](#). It draws on information in eighth national communications and fifth biennial reports submitted between December 2022 and March 2026 under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol by Parties whose economies were in transition to a market economy at the time the Convention entered into force and the annual reports of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties published between August 2022 and September 2025. The information in this report, which has been included taking into account the priority areas for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition identified in the annex to decision [3/CP.7](#) and the key factors that could assist in implementing that decision identified in decision [3/CP.10](#), may assist in reviewing progress in the implementation of the capacity-building framework and identifying areas where additional capacity-building support is required.



Abbreviations and acronyms

biennial report	BR
Conference of the Parties	COP
Global Environment Facility	GEF
national communication	NC
Subsidiary Body for Implementation	SBI

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. COP 26 requested SBI 64 to initiate the sixth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition¹ established under decision [3/CP.7](#) and requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the implementation of the capacity-building framework to support the review thereof.²

2. At its sixteenth session the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol requested SBI 64 to initiate the sixth review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework established under decision [3/CP.7](#), and reaffirmed in decision [30/CMP.1](#), under the Kyoto Protocol and requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the implementation of the capacity-building framework to support the review thereof.³

B. Scope

3. This synthesis report has been prepared to inform the sixth review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework, as mandated. Although the report focuses on capacity-building activities implemented in countries with economies in transition that are currently receiving support for mitigating and adapting to climate change,⁴ it also reflects capacity-building activities reported by other Parties whose economies were in transition to a market economy at the time the Convention entered into force, including activities undertaken or contributed to in countries with economies in transition that are currently receiving support.

4. This report draws on information available in (1) the NC8s and BR5s submitted between December 2022 and March 2026 under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol by Parties whose economies were in transition to a market economy at the time the Convention entered into force, including countries that are currently receiving support,⁵ and (2) the annual reports of the GEF to the COP published between August 2022 and September 2025.⁶

5. Not all countries with economies in transition currently receiving support submitted an NC8 or BR5 during the reporting period. For Parties that did not submit such national reports, the information presented is correspondingly limited.

6. Information has been included in this report taking into account the priority areas for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition identified in the annex to decision [3/CP.7](#) and the key factors that could assist in implementing that decision identified in decision [3/CP.10](#). As further activities may have been undertaken since the documents considered for this report were submitted, and information relevant to certain priority areas or key factors may not be available in those documents, this report may not convey a complete picture of the capacity-building activities implemented in countries with economies in transition that are currently receiving support.

¹ The term “countries with economies in transition” as used in this report aligns with the terminology used in decisions [3/CP.7](#) and [13/CP.26](#); and this report focuses on the capacity-building activities described by the Parties concerned rather than on assigning or redefining status in this regard.

² Decision [13/CP.26](#), paras. 7–8.

³ Decision [6/CMP.16](#), paras. 7–8.

⁴ In decision [13/CP.26](#), para. 1(d), it was recognized that countries with economies in transition that are currently receiving support are in need of further capacity-building, in particular for regularly updating and implementing their emission reduction targets, for regularly updating and implementing their adaptation strategies, and for developing and implementing national long-term low-emission development strategies consistently with their national priorities.

⁵ Available at <https://unfccc.int/NC8> and <https://unfccc.int/BR5> respectively.

⁶ [FCCC/CP/2022/5](#) and [Add.1](#), [FCCC/CP/2023/6](#) and [Add.1](#), [FCCC/CP/2024/8](#) and [Add.1](#), and [FCCC/CP/2025/8](#) and [Add.1](#).

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

7. The SBI may wish to consider the information herein in undertaking the sixth review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework.

II. Implementation of the capacity-building framework

A. Synthesis of information contained in national communications and biennial reports

8. Capacity-building activities reported by Parties include the continued strengthening of institutional, legal and technical capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, in particular by formalizing national greenhouse gas inventory arrangements, designating institutions for coordinating climate action, defining roles for line ministries and statistical offices within the inventory compilation cycle, and establishing quality assurance and quality control procedures.

9. Parties also reported developing analytical, institutional and methodological capacities to support the adoption or updating of legislation and strategies as part of a national climate framework, including climate laws and long-term low-emission development strategies. Parties described how interministerial and multi-level coordination arrangements have been strengthened by clarifying the roles of agriculture, economy, energy, environment and other ministries and specialized agencies in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of climate policies and measures. In this context, methodologies for estimating the mitigation impacts of policies and measures have been developed and multi-level systems for monitoring and evaluating those impacts have been strengthened.

10. The focus of capacity-building activities at the sectoral level was reported to be on, inter alia, developing technical and regulatory capacities for modernizing electricity and heat generation, expanding use of renewable energy, improving energy efficiency in buildings and industry, and modernizing energy-intensive industrial sectors, and strengthening capacity for sustainable forest management and undertaking national forest inventories, and for designing mitigation and adaptation measures relevant to agriculture and land use.

11. Adaptation-related capacity-building reported by Parties includes enhancing capacity to assess climate impacts and vulnerability, developing analytical and institutional capacities to support the formulation and implementation of national and sectoral adaptation strategies and plans, and improving climate services and early warning systems to support informed decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors. Parties also reported on efforts to strengthen meteorological, hydrological and environmental observation networks and climate research programmes through national research institutions.

12. All Parties described efforts to build climate-related capacity through education, training programmes and public awareness campaigns, such as by integrating climate change into formal education curricula at all levels, providing professional-level training for public officials, inventory experts and sector specialists, and conducting outreach aimed at engaging the public and non-governmental stakeholders in the development of climate change policies and processes.

13. In addition, Parties referred to technical assistance and support received from multilateral development banks, international organizations and bilateral partners for capacity-building in areas including renewable energy use and energy efficiency improvement, climate-resilient infrastructure development, forest and land management, adaptation planning, and development of national emission registries and accounting systems.

14. One Party described itself in its NC8 as both a Party included in Annex I to the Convention and a country with its economy in transition, and reported that, while it does not provide financial assistance to developing country Parties in the manner of Parties included in Annex II to the Convention, it prioritizes the development of its cooperation with

developed and developing countries and with international organizations on addressing climate issues, including for the purpose of institutional strengthening, capacity-building and technology transfer.

B. Synthesis of information contained in annual reports of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties

15. In its annual reports to the COP published during the reporting period, the GEF provided information on the support it has provided for the implementation of capacity-building activities in countries with economies in transition. The GEF reports note that the GEF has been funding projects in developing countries and countries with economies in transition since its establishment in 1991.

16. As regards the eighth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund, which has an implementation phase of July 2022 to June 2026 and thus covers the reporting period, the allocations for countries with economies in transition currently receiving support across the climate change mitigation, biodiversity and land degradation focal areas are presented in a table of country allocations under the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources.⁷

17. The GEF has supported enabling activities in countries with economies in transition currently receiving support for the preparation of NCs under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and BRs under the Convention, including through its modality for funding the preparation of one NC and two BRs as part of a consolidated project.

18. Support provided during the reporting period to countries with economies in transition was aimed particularly at building the institutional, legal and technical capacities required for implementing nationally determined contributions and long-term low-emission development strategies; at strengthening national systems for the measurement, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and the implementation of mitigation actions; and at assisting the preparation of NCs and BRs.

⁷ See GEF document GEF/C.63/Inf.05.