

SBI 62

Facilitative Dialogue

Synthesis Report on Progress, Best Practices and Challenges in Implementing the Enhanced Transparency Framework

18 June 2024



United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat



SBI 62, 18 June 2024

Facilitative Dialogue

OPENING REMARKS



**Shahin
Shahyarov,
COP 29
Presidency**



**Túlio Andrade,
COP 30
Incoming
Presidency**



**Julia
Gardiner,
SBI Chair**



United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat



Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Sixty-second session

Bonn, 16–26 June 2025

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

**Progress, best practices and remaining challenges related to
implementing Article 13 of Paris Agreement**

Synthesis report by the secretariat

Summary

This report synthesizes views submitted by Parties on their experience and challenges related to implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, including in relation to establishing or enhancing their institutional capacity and national reporting systems, as well as information reported by developing country Parties in the first biennial transparency reports. A facilitative dialogue to discuss the report will be held at the sixty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.



The synthesis report



- Mandate: **decision 18/CMA.5, para. 18**
- Synthesizes progress, best practices and remaining challenges contained in the submissions by Parties, as well as information reported in BTR1s of developing country Parties
- Considers the submission received from 11 Parties and 6 groups of Parties; BTR1s of developing country Parties, as at 16 May 2025
- Does not capture the full scope or nuance of each of the submissions or BTR1s → For a more comprehensive overview of the information, the report should be read in conjunction with those submissions and the BTR1s
- Published on 30 May 2025:
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645787>

Cross cutting areas

- Implementing the ETF fosters enhanced climate ambition, strengthens accountability, and encourages cooperation among stakeholders
- Preparing BTR and participation in TER and FMCP builds trust and collective confidence
- Preparing BTR1 generated information to inform national development policy
- The experience in preparing NCs, BURs/BRs proved helpful in improving reporting over time and in interpreting the ETF MPGs, owing to the similarities in the relevant reporting provisions
- Regional exchanges of experience and best practices pertaining to climate reporting, as well as peer-to-peer learning, have proven highly valuable in developing technical solutions for and fostering innovation in national reporting systems
- Support provided (*by the secretariat, CGE, GEF and its implementing agencies, UN entities and partner organizations*) is appreciated for preparing their BTR1 and enhancing capacity

Institutional Arrangements

Centralized Coordination

- ✓ The importance of a centralized government agency with authority to coordinate climate reporting and ensure alignment with global standards

BTR Roadmaps

- ✓ Applying lessons from previous reporting cycles to develop BTR preparation roadmaps with clear tasks, stakeholders, and timeframes

Formalized Roles

- ✓ Formalizing stakeholder roles and responsibilities has proven useful for ensuring buy-in and leveraging technical resources

Interministerial Bodies

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

Cross cutting areas

- Systemic challenges, including weak institutional capacity, poor data management capability and high staff turnover
- Lack of national data, institutional capacity and financial resources (resulted in use of flexibility provisions)
- Challenges related to using the ETF reporting tools
- Challenges integrating gender considerations and involving Indigenous Peoples in implementing the ETF
- Challenges related to the support provided for reporting and capacity-building by the GEF and its implementing agencies
- Challenges in navigating the multiple sources of support available for implementing the ETF
- Concerns with adequacy, timeliness, sustainability and predictability of available reporting-related CB support
- 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

Progress and best practices

- ❑ Established centralized databases, to efficiently collect and manage national inventory data
- ❑ Developed guidelines, tools and methodologies for collecting and analysing data, and sharing them with stakeholders to enhance consistency
- ❑ Adopted advanced technologies, such as cloud platforms and automated systems, to improve accessibility to data and quality of report
- ❑ Developed inventory improvement plans with timelines and responsibilities, to enhance reporting quality
- ❑ Conducted regular surveys and automated data collection, to improve accuracy of activity data, as well as timeliness
- ❑ Partnered with academic and research institutions to refine methodologies

Remaining challenges

- ❑ Challenges in data collection, including delayed stakeholder submissions, lack of standardized methodologies, and 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, such as GIS, MRV systems, and AI, to support efficient data collection, processing, management and archiving
- ❑ Challenges in using IPCC inventory software and ETF reporting tools, due to insufficient technical expertise, difficulties in using interoperability function, etc.
- ❑ Limited technical capacity for applying higher-tier methodologies, conducting uncertainty analysis and QA/QC, and developing emission projections

Progress and best practices

- ❑ Assigned authority to a centralized units to regularly assess and report on progress
- ❑ Integrated NDC monitoring into broader national climate policy frameworks for cohesive implementation and oversight
- ❑ Used national inventory system to track progress toward NDC goals
- ❑ Established robust systems and centralized databases to set a clear framework for monitoring, reviewing and updating NDC targets
- ❑ Defined progress indicators, considering the costs associated with data collection needed for the indicator

Remaining challenges

- ❑ Challenges in setting appropriate NDC targets due to uncertainties in economic growth and shifts in sectoral activities, which affect emissions projections
- ❑ Lack standardized metrics and insufficient data to effectively track progress in implementing NDCs
- ❑ Lack of linkages between the NDC and national policy frameworks, resulting in difficulties to assess implementation
- ❑ Challenges in quantifying the co-benefits (e.g. improved public health, reduced air pollution and enhanced economic development)
- ❑ Lack of tools and methodologies to accurately estimate policy impacts
- ❑ Challenges with establishing robust systems for monitoring and regularly reviewing progress toward achieving NDC targets



Progress and best practices

- ❑ Prepared national adaptation plans outlining climate impacts, vulnerabilities and mechanisms for tracking progress
- ❑ Integrated adaptation actions into nationwide climate strategies for cohesive and coordinated implementation
- ❑ Developed platforms for tracking and reporting progress in implementing adaptation actions
- ❑ Strengthened training and capacity-building for technical teams for preparing adaptation section of BTR and understanding MPGs
- ❑ Developed monitoring, evaluation and learning systems, aimed at standardizing the tracking of adaptation initiatives
- ❑ Identified adaptation indicators that were both measurable and aligned with national adaptation priorities

Remaining challenges

- ❑ Reporting remains challenging, especially in areas like biodiversity and water resources, due to regional disparities in capacity, resources and data availability
- ❑ 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 metrics and quantify climate resilience

Progress 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

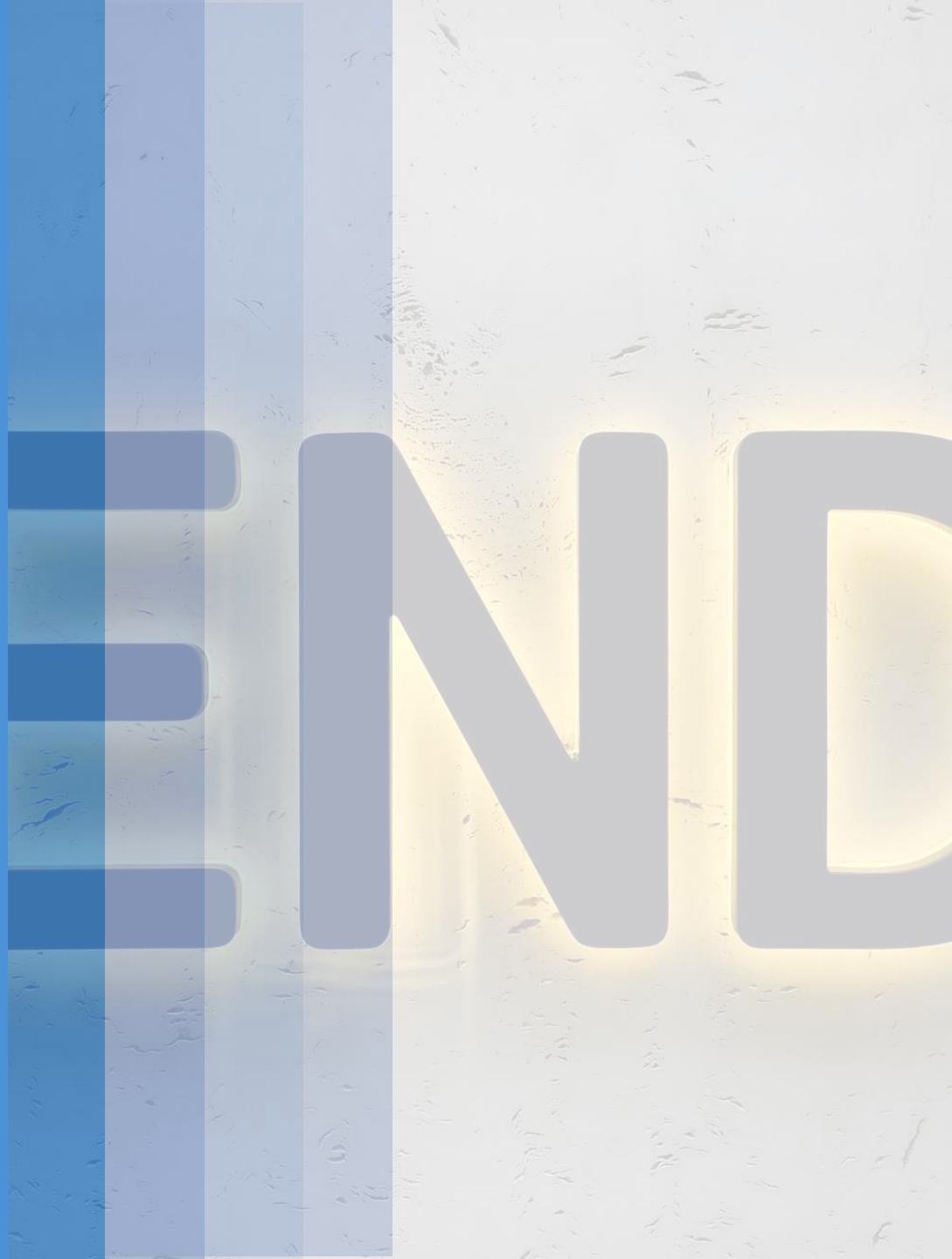
Remaining challenges

- ❑ Challenges in tracking private sector flows (climate finance)
- ❑ 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 strengthening the technical capacities of national experts to apply methodologies and tools for identifying and estimating support needs

Thank you!



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CLOSING REMARKS



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