

ICAT at SB64: Summary of Activities and Results

The **June Climate Meetings** – formally the 64th session of the subsidiary bodies under the UNFCCC – were held in Bonn, Germany, from 8 to 18 June 2026. Climate delegates from around the world gathered alongside stakeholders from public and private sectors for two weeks of in-depth discussions and negotiations on advancing climate action and laying the foundation for the 31st Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 31) in Antalya, Türkiye, in November 2026.

With the conclusion of the first full cycle of BTR submission and the focus on using data and analysis for NDC implementation, transparency has taken a prominent role. Transparency is now broadly recognized as not just a technical exercise, but a strategic tool for countries to drive climate action. It builds the foundation for a global climate governance framework, contributes to parties' meaningful participation in UNFCCC processes, and enables effective national climate action.

During SB64, ICAT hosted and contributed to seven events and held a total of 48 bilateral meetings with countries, donors and partners. Additionally, ICAT participated in key mandated events, promoting transparency as an enabler for NDC implementation and financing to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. This report provides an overview of highlights from these engagements.

Key messages and takeaways from SB64

Throughout SB64, ICAT hosted a range of bilateral meetings with countries, partners and donors. These are some of the **key takeaways**:

- Many ICAT partner countries show notable progress in building their national transparency framework covering key sectors and improving data management, institutional coordination, policy planning and stakeholder engagement. Requests for support are now more action-oriented, and countries are in need of more granular technical support.
- Several countries advanced in establishing robust institutional arrangements for effective coordination of implementing climate action, including engaging sectoral line ministries. ICAT's approach to structuring support by sector meets the interest of countries and supports the ministries of environment in engaging line ministries in NDC implementation.
- Several countries applied flexibility provisions for certain provisions of the Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPG) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework, for example, for reporting greenhouse gas projections. ICAT's tools were recognized for their adaptability to national circumstances, enabling countries to build capacity over time to improve scenario planning, greenhouse gas projections and NDC tracking.

- The improved coordination among transparency support providers is highly valued. Countries show a better understanding of the different types of support offered by support providers and can direct more specific, improved requests.

Transparency in the broader landscape

- Confirming the message coming from the [Global Transparency Community Meetings](#), transparency is now broadly recognized as more than a reporting requirement, but a strategic tool underpinning global and national climate policy, informing the global stocktake, and helping to mobilize climate finance. This was further reconfirmed by the [high-level dialogue](#) on transparency organized by the #Together4Transparency initiative and the COP presidencies with the participation of ICAT.
- Connections and collaboration between in-country BTR and NDC practitioners are increasing, enabled through transparency frameworks that provide the data and analysis as the basis for NDC update, implementation, and evaluation.
- As countries progress in developing national transparency frameworks, the need for cooperation, shared learning and replication moved to the forefront. ICAT's avenues for peer-to-peer collaboration were positively mentioned and can provide the needed platform through bilateral exchanges, training sessions, its Regional Hubs, and global forums such as the Global Transparency Community Meetings.

ICAT side event: Accelerating NDC 3.0 Implementation through Sectoral Policy Assessments

Friday, 12 June 2026 | Co-hosted with: Bolivia and Namibia

As countries focus on implementing their NDC targets, national transparency frameworks, with the data and analytical capacity they offer, play a critical role in driving action. To showcase this in action, ICAT co-hosted a side event alongside Bolivia and Namibia, sharing practical experiences of how countries used ICAT methodologies to assess the impact of policies and measures. The work done provided them with a concrete evidence base to track progress and advance on their NDC targets and development goals.

In his opening remarks, ICAT Director Henning Wuester highlighted the role of transparency as an enabler of effective NDC implementation. He underlined the need for sectoral policies for the successful implementation of NDC 3.0. Policy assessments are important as they help to monitor to what extent policies and measures achieve NDC targets and to demonstrate impact in terms of greenhouse gas emissions and national development priorities, thus building trust and helping to mobilize finance.

Following the scene-setting remarks, Namibia provided a technical presentation on its experience of assessing the impact of its flagship renewable energy policy. In the following engaged panel discussion, Cambodia shared additional insights on the application of ICAT's Waste Climate Action Data tool ([WasCAD](#)) to inform NDC update and implementation. Cuba

reiterated its commitment to the Paris Agreement despite the country's deteriorating humanitarian situation. The representative highlighted [GACMO](#) as the core tool for tracking Cuba's policies and measures in the NDC, expanding its use to multiple sectors over time.

Closing out the session, ICAT gave attendees a preview of the upcoming updated [Renewable Energy Methodology](#) and [Introduction Guide for the Series of Policy Assessment Guides](#), offering more refined tools for countries to turn climate data into action.

Key messages included:

- Data-driven impact assessments of policies and measures play a critically important role in developing and implementing climate action, and advancing the achievement of NDC 3.0.
- Results of policy impact assessments provide a tool to secure the engagement and contribution of sectoral stakeholders, while feeding directly into the BTR as a requirement under the Enhanced Transparency Framework.
- Policy impact assessments are a critical pillar for mobilizing climate finance as they provide evidence on what works for investors and the financial sector.
- Measure! Don't just implement. Policy impact assessments help countries assess how existing and proposed policies affect NDC targets, greenhouse gas emissions, and sustainable development, enabling informed decision-making.
- Using ICAT's tools, such as GACMO and the Renewable Energy Methodology, Namibia quantified the greenhouse gas impact of the Renewable Energy Feed-in Tariff (REFIT) programme and its contribution to NDC targets.
- Cambodia identified a significant gap in the waste sector. The use of ICAT's WasCAD tool assessed the emission impact and costs of waste sector action, informing more effective implementation and tracking of Cambodia's NDCs.
- Cuba highlighted the adaptability, simplicity and usability of the GACMO tool. GACMO evolved to the core tool for tracking policies and measures in Cuba's NDCs, expanding its application to different sectors such as energy and transport.
- Tools should be user-friendly and tailored to national circumstances to increase acceptance by stakeholders and institutional embedment.



Photo description: From left to right: #Together4Transparency - the ICAT team with the panelists from Cambodia, Cuba and Namibia. Panel discussion during the side event. © ICAT Secretariat

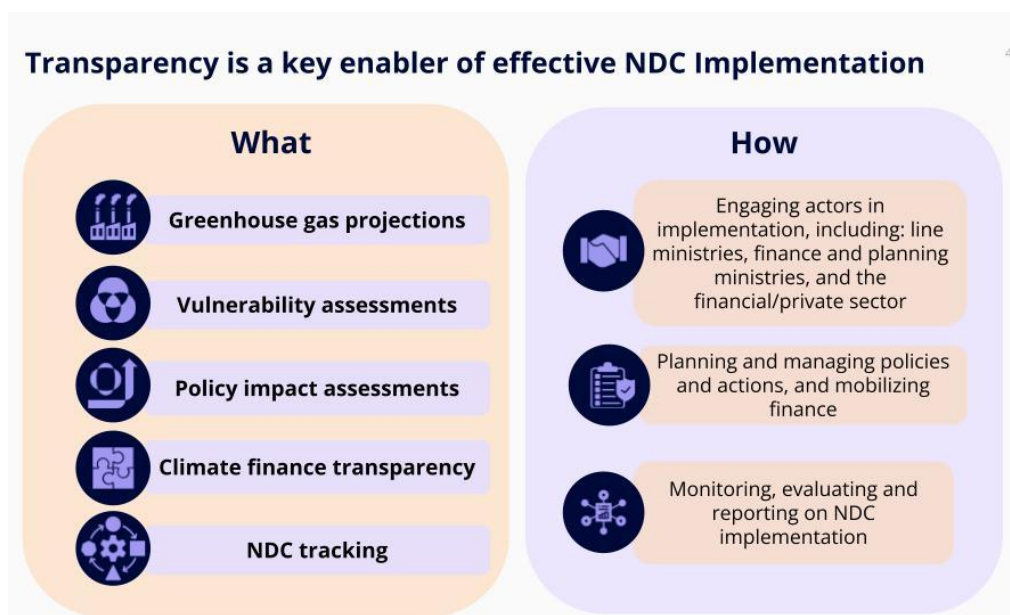


Image description: Slide from the event slide deck on transparency as an enabler of NDC implementation

Events with ICAT Participation

Enhancing Climate Transparency through Gender-Responsive Reporting

Tuesday, 9 June 2026 | Hosted by: CBIT-GSP, UNDP, Malawi

Integrating gender equality considerations into climate reporting and the collection of gender-disaggregated data for better policymaking remain both a priority and a challenge. In the side event, ways for strengthening gender integration in national transparency and reporting processes were discussed. The lively conversation included experiences from South Africa and Uruguay who already integrated gender into their transparency frameworks, and views from support organizations in terms of guidance and experiences from supporting countries. The event also marked the launch of CBIT-GSP's forthcoming Gender-Responsive BTR Toolkit, which complements ICAT's working paper on [Good Practices for Integrating Gender into Climate Transparency Frameworks](#). Invited as a panelist, ICAT shared key insights and experiences from the working paper and its ongoing technical and methodological support to countries to include gender considerations in their national transparency frameworks to inform climate action.

Key messages included:

- Collecting gender disaggregated data is essential for developing climate policies that are not only impactful in terms of greenhouse gases but also in terms of gender and social inclusion.

- Gender should be considered from the beginning and integrated into policy and reporting processes.
- Integrating gender into transparency frameworks requires a holistic approach, particularly in terms of collecting data from different departments but also at a grassroots level from local communities.
- There is a need for more capacity building and guidance in this area, not only in terms of tools and guidance but also peer-to-peer learning.



Photo description: ICAT's Hannah Swee, shared experiences on gender consideration in national transparency frameworks. © ICAT Secretariat

Fostering NDC 3.0 investments in Small Island Developing States

Thursday, 11 June 2026 | Hosted by: Sustainologue e.V and Niue

This side event explored how Small Island Developing States (SIDS) can translate NDC 3.0 priorities into investable climate actions. The event highlighted the need for good investment planning for SIDS given their unique context and vulnerability. It explored how investment planning, including information on investment needs, can inform resource mobilization for NDC implementation. The event featured practical country experiences from Niue and Fiji, reflections from the Pacific Community (SPC) and the greenwerk, and discussions on methodological approaches and support to countries from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and ICAT. ICAT was invited to take part in a panel discussion and presented on its experiences supporting countries. Particularly, the presentation highlighted the importance of climate finance transparency frameworks in developing NDC investment plans that have led to actual investment. It introduced ICAT's [Climate Finance Transparency Guide](#) and the guidance it provides for countries.

Key messages included:

- NDC investment plans are strategic tools and can serve as a bridge between high-level NDC targets and the complex reality of individual projects and investments on the ground.
- Importance of integrating transparency and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) to support NDC investment plans, using transparency from the very beginning as an active tool for the mobilization of finance. Investment planning should also not just be an afterthought to NDC development but should be integrated from the start.
- NDC investment plans need to explain what the finance will actually achieve, and explicitly link finance to climate impacts, translating national climate ambition into concrete investment opportunities.
- Understanding the costs of NDC implementation, available financing sources, and conditions attached to different forms of finance is essential information for developing realistic and implementable NDCs.

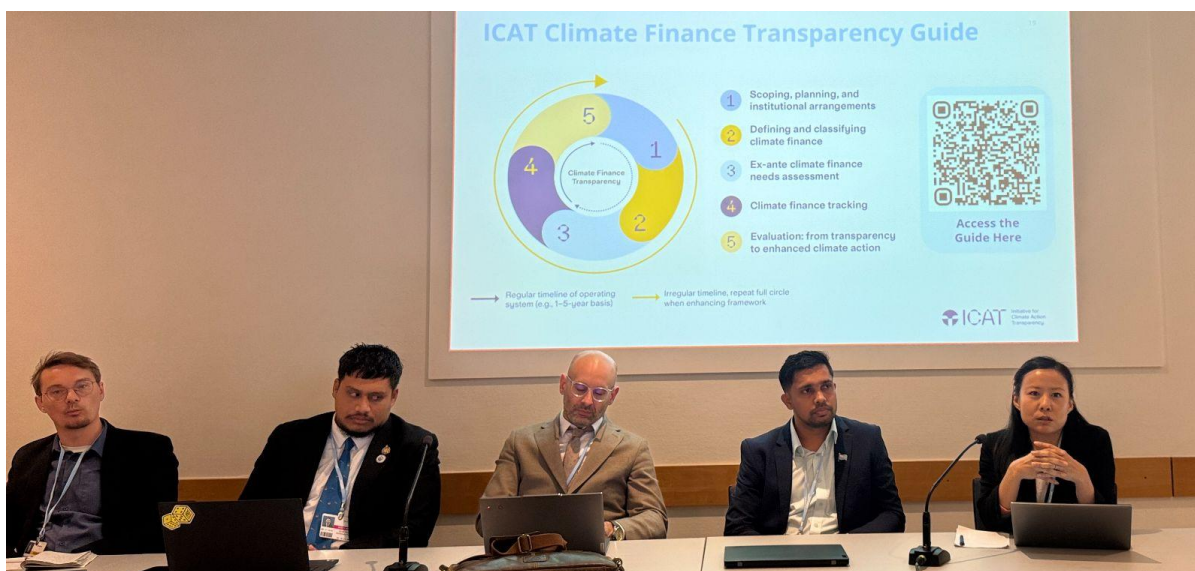


Photo description: ICAT’s Hannah Swee shared lessons learned and country experiences from the application of ICAT’s Climate Finance Transparency Guide. © ICAT Secretariat

Engagement in mandated events

World Café Workshop: Provision of financial and technical support for reporting and capacity-building to developing country Parties under Article 13

Monday, 8 June 2026 | UNFCCC mandated event

At the workshop, ICAT championed the importance of transparency to lay the foundation for NDC 3.0 implementation based on sound data and evidence. During breakout group sessions, ICAT exchanged programmatic and methodological insights with representatives of countries and transparency support providers. A central focus was placed on ICAT’s training offer, its Regional Hubs in Central Africa, Central America, and Central Asia, which serve as

platforms to foster peer-to-peer exchange and collaboration. Several countries acknowledged ICAT's targeted support in building enhanced transparency frameworks and providing avenues for learning and exchange.

High-level transparency dialogue: "Boosting the implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework: Sharing experiences and sustaining momentum for BTR submissions"

Tuesday, 9 June 2026 | UNFCCC mandated event

ICAT Director Henning Wuester participated in the segment for transparency support providers. In his remarks, he emphasized the following points:

- Transparency is fundamental to driving the effective implementation of NDC 3.0, as it enables evidence-based and data-driven decision-making. The integration of transparency and NDC implementation is the best way to improve reporting and for BTRs to give a clear picture of NDC progress.
- The recent [Global Transparency Community Meetings](#), gathering more than 100 representatives from over 70 countries and organizations, showed the strong buy-in from countries, evidenced by their growing recognition and significant progress in linking transparency and NDC implementation.
- Transparency is increasingly recognized as a strategic tool to drive domestic climate action, offering a way to engage national and sub-national stakeholders, such as sectoral line ministries, and ministries of planning and finance.
- Challenges remain, such as further support for establishing government frameworks, data-based frameworks, national ownership and in-sourced capacity.



Photo description: The ICAT Director presented alongside other transparency support providers, highlighting the importance of peer-to-peer exchange for replication. © ICAT Secretariat

ICAT Reception

Friday, 12 June 2026 | Langer Eugen, UN Campus

The annual informal gathering brought together more than 70 ICAT partners, donors, colleagues and friends to celebrate ICAT's collective process in advancing climate action transparency. The event featured remarks from the Chair of ICAT's Donor Steering Committee, Marc-André Lafrance from Canada's Department for Environment and Climate Change, and ICAT Director Henning Wuester, who highlighted the shared progress to position transparency as a strategic tool for NDC implementation.

Hannah Swee, ICAT's Technical Advisor, provided a first glimpse of the newly launched report [Indicators for Tracking NDC Progress](#). The report helps countries develop measurable indicators to track climate action and meet national and international reporting requirements. It provides examples of indicators across a broad range of levels and sectors in mitigation and adaptation, helping countries strengthen the tracking and reporting of progress toward their NDCs.



Photo description: The ICAT reception drew more than 70 participants, providing a space for sharing experiences with fellow transparency support providers. © ICAT Secretariat

An ear on the ground: Following negotiations

ICAT followed the negotiations space, including mandated and side events, to stay abreast of recent developments and to seek entry points for contributions to key topics on the climate agenda relevant for ICAT's country, regional and methodological work.

A primary focus was placed on the consultations on SBI64, agenda item 5 – 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. In an informal consultation, a delegate from an African country positively highlighted ICAT's efficiency and speed in supporting countries, quickly turning requests into concrete projects. Other

relevant points raised included the reference to the need for specific technical support and for combining approaches such as in-person training, hybrid formats, peer exchanges, and regional initiatives. Moreover, in all sessions, developing countries noted that while progress has been made in transparency, significant needs still exist and are becoming more specific.

Beyond this engagement, ICAT followed developments across several topics:

- **Global Stocktake (GST):** Followed the mandated events on the *2026 Annual Global Stocktake Dialogue* and the *Technical event on information to be provided on impacts of response measures for technical assessment component of the second GST*. A key takeaway is that ICAT country projects offer an opportunity to support countries in addressing the outcomes and recommendations of the GST, including in their revised NDCs. In light of the outcomes of those sessions, ICAT will also continue to promote transparency as a key pillar for GST2 and encourage connecting more strongly BTRs, NDCs and the GST.
- **Just transition:** Attended the *Katowice Committee of Experts event on impacts of the implementation of response measures covering just transitions, economic diversification and impact assessments*. ICAT collected country insights which it can use to support and inform the application of the [Just Transition Monitoring Guide](#) in a context-adapted manner.
- **Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress (FMCP):** Attended ICAT countries' sessions, which provided valuable insights on countries' main gaps. These include, in particular, greenhouse gas projections, policy tracking and impact analysis, and capacity building needs. ICAT will use the FMCP outputs to better tailor the country workplans to the national needs.

Advancing partnerships and country relations

Throughout the two weeks of SB64, the ICAT Secretariat held bilateral in-person meetings with representatives from partner countries, development partners, and donors attending the conference in Bonn. These engagements provided a valuable opportunity to review progress on ongoing ICAT activities, shape new project opportunities, and deepen existing partnerships while fostering new collaborations.

ICAT held a total of **48 meetings with countries, partners, intergovernmental organizations and donors** to strengthen partnerships, assess progress and explore new areas of synergies and collaboration with like-minded partners.

This included meetings with representatives of 28 partner countries: Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Haiti, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Somalia, Tajikistan, and Zimbabwe.

Meetings were also organized with representatives of the following 11 partners: Center for Global Sustainability - University of Maryland, Centro Brasil no Clima, Climate Trace, Climate Vulnerability Forum V-20, GIZ Partnership for Energy Efficiency in Buildings, Indonesia Industrial Policy Lab, NDC Partnership, Recath ECCAS, UNEP-CCC, UNSSC, and the UNFCCC secretariat.

And deepening or exploring new partnerships with representatives of: Austria, Australia, Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, Germany, Ireland, Singapore and the United Kingdom.

The meetings demonstrated a growing engagement of ICAT partner countries in building their transparency framework with a view to using them as a foundation for effective national climate action to advance implementation of the Paris Agreement and mobilize finance for action that, at the same time, tackles climate challenges and benefits national development priorities. ICAT's approach to structuring country support by sector meets the interests of partner countries increasingly, since environment/climate ministries are challenged in engaging the sectoral line ministries in their countries without which they cannot advance NDC implementation.

It was encouraging to note the growing recognition and support among donor country representatives of ICAT's strategy to advance transparency efforts by positioning transparency as a driver for national NDC processes and thereby ensuring an integrated approach to planning for and reporting on action to implement the Paris Agreement. Given the scale and order of magnitude of the challenge of advancing these efforts across the developing world, encompassing all relevant sectors, cooperation with other support providers and initiatives is crucial, and the emerging consensus on what is required and what works helps to advance discussion on an effective division of work.

Next to hosting its own reception, ICAT leveraged several networking opportunities to cultivate new and deepen existing relationships with relevant stakeholders:

- 31st Partnership Meeting of the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA);
- International Climate Initiative: IKI Networking Event organized by Federal Ministry for the Environment, Climate Action, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMUKN);
- Networking breakfast: NDC-Partnership and UNFCCC: NDCs 3.0 and Beyond;
- World Resource Institute: Roundtable: Turning Just Transition Commitments into Measurable Outcomes;
- NDC-Partnership: "Partner Peer Exchange: Accelerating NDC Finance and Implementation through a Strengthened & Collaborative Ecosystem of Embedded Economic and Finance Advisors";

- GIZ: “Decarbonizing the Buildings Sector with Carbon Markets: A Policymaker Exchange on Setting Up Enabling Environments, from Fundamentals to Baseline Data”;

In the spotlight: Fostering synergies between ICAT and the NDC Partnership

Capitalizing on the presence of the NDC Partnership’s regional coordinator and ICAT’s country team, both UNOPS-hosted entities, held a strategic working session to explore avenues for enhanced collaboration and the coordination of in-country support. While the NDC Partnership acts as a neutral broker between countries and support providers, ICAT provides direct support in building frameworks for the data, information and analysis required for NDC development, implementation and financing. Building on their existing collaboration, both entities emphasized the importance of further strengthening regional and national synergies.

The session focused on collaboration to address key barriers at country and regional levels and support countries' transition from NDC commitments to implementation. Particular focus was placed on how ICAT could work with NDC Partnerships’ in-country facilitators to jointly assist countries in turning requests for technical support into clear work plans that ensure value-added and avoid duplication with other activities in the country. For ICAT, this would be a significant step to accelerate the process of initiating ICAT country support projects.





Photo description: Building lasting partnerships with countries and partners, from top to bottom:
Centro Brasil no Clima, Bolivia, Nigeria and Cambodia. © ICAT Secretariat