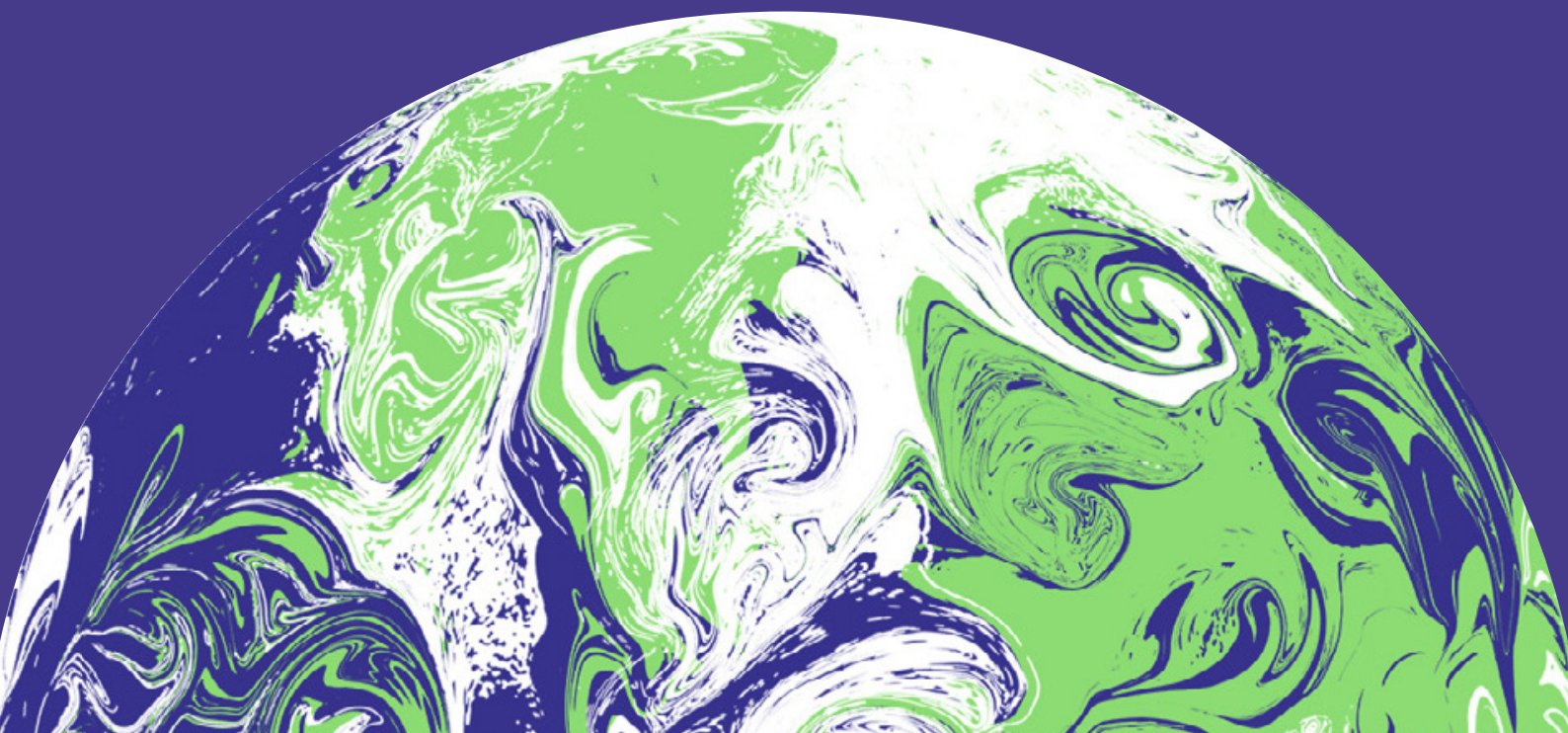


**COP26 CATALYST
FOR CLIMATE
ACTION**

**COP26 Catalyst for Climate Action:
The process and its outcomes**



**COP26
PRESIDENCY
UK 2022**

**DELIVERING THE
GLASGOW CLIMATE PACT**



Wilton Park

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1. Introduction to the COP26 Catalyst for Climate Action

The Paris Agreement provides us with a truly global framework for climate ambition and action, but to unlock its full potential it is crucial that all countries can participate to their maximum potential and that a lack of capacity to act does not hold them back.

As the UK prepared to take up the COP26 Presidency, it was committed to better understanding the capacity building challenges faced by developing countries – particularly those most vulnerable to climate impacts – and to providing opportunities to share positive experiences and lessons learned across the globe.

Throughout 2021, Wilton Park – an agency of the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) – acted as the Secretariat for the COP26 Catalyst for Climate Action ('COP26 Catalyst' or simply 'COP Catalyst'), a platform launched by the UK Presidency to address these challenges. In the months leading up to the negotiations in Glasgow, the COP26 Catalyst brought together hundreds of diverse stakeholders on behalf of the UK Presidency to share challenges, lessons learned, ideas and inspiration for transformative capacity building processes to support more effective climate action. Stakeholders across the globe engaged in passionate discussions to share experiences and identify practical solutions to some of the most pressing challenges they face. The initiative focused on building capacity in four key areas: access to finance; adaptation action; carbon markets participation; and transparency and reporting.

This report documents the process by which the COP26 Catalyst produced its core outputs: a series of [short summaries for policy makers](#), alongside [detailed recommendations for governments](#), capacity building providers and other stakeholders to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to adapt to and mitigate climate change, as well as a [high-level Call to Action](#) outlining the shortcomings of existing approaches to capacity building and proposing a vision for a new approach. The report also documents the early stages of advocacy and stakeholder engagement around the implementation of these recommendations.



1.1 Why COP Catalyst was created

The Catalyst platform was created to support developing countries as independent advocates for climate ambition and action, and to enhance understanding of - and explore the practical solutions to - the capacity building-related concerns voiced within the UN climate negotiations.

The lack of progress on many key issues at COP25 in Madrid showed an acute need to develop greater trust between developing and developed economies in the context of the negotiations. As the incoming Presidency, the UK wanted to elevate voices from countries and areas most affected by climate change. The Catalyst therefore set out to provide a programmatic approach to engagement, listening and coordination, as well as to create meaningful fora to share solutions and pool knowledge on existing support mechanisms for developing nations.

1.2 Inception phase and consultations

During the project inception phase, the Catalyst consulted the UNFCCC Secretariat, the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB)'s 12 regional representatives, negotiators and officials from developed and developing countries and providers of capacity building support, as well as key constituencies linked to the negotiations, all of whom provided feedback on the proposed approach and desired outcome of the platform. The Catalyst also sought informal advisory roles from the NDC Partnership, British Council, and the contact points for each of the UNFCCC-recognised stakeholder constituencies.

Recognising that capacity building is critical for lower-income countries' implementation of the Paris Agreement, many of these stakeholders acknowledged the need for a platform to increase understanding on practical next steps to drive implementation.

1.3 Selection of themes for the Action Groups

The UK Presidency used its convening power to establish four Catalyst 'Action Groups' comprising lead countries best placed to drive action and experienced specialists in each of four fields to identify the most critical areas for action.

The four Action Groups focused on: Access to Finance; Adaptation Communications, Transparency and Reporting, and Carbon Market Participation. The selection of these themes reflected the areas of work where countries face the most challenges in relation to the implementation of the Paris Agreement and wider climate action, as identified during the period of broad stakeholder consultation that preceded the launch of the initiative.

The primary aims of the Action Groups were to increase knowledge of capacity building support already available and to enhance coordination between key stakeholders; to learn lessons from the successes of those already providing capacity building and better understand current challenges and possible solutions from a wide and diverse range of stakeholders; to discuss how best to improve access to support in the areas it is most needed, with practical or structural adjustments to existing systems (while taking a longer-term view to smooth the mobilisation of support); to build relationships and strengthen networks to share resources and data; and to improve long-term communication and collaboration.

1.4 Stakeholder groups

The Catalyst sought the involvement of all key constituencies in the UN process. This helped to ensure that discussions remained connected to real-world solutions to meet the capacity building challenges faced in implementing the Paris Agreement, and to identify practical actions to unlock enhanced ambition and increased action. Constituencies consulted included Parties to the UNFCCC, scientific and academic communities, indigenous peoples and marginalised groups, UN Agencies, Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and support programmes, philanthropic organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and wider civil society.

For the identification and selection of Action Group members, special attention was paid to ensure sufficient representation, particularly from the most climate-vulnerable countries, and from women. The Action Groups' Leading Country Partners, negotiators with special interests or expertise in the four action areas, included colleagues from donor countries and climate-vulnerable and low-income regions.

2. COP26 Catalyst Action Groups

From March 2021 onwards, the COP Catalyst convened regular meetings of four Action Groups comprising leading countries and supporting technical partners, tasked with developing action recommendations for enhanced capacity building on each theme.

In addition, Catalyst 'Regional Assemblies' were held in the context of the UNFCCC Regional Climate Weeks (RCWs) for Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia-Pacific. These gave each Action Group an opportunity to consult a wide group of stakeholders within each region over the course of 2021. Ensuring diverse representation on all panels and in the attendance, including from marginalised groups, was a guiding factor throughout.¹

The COP26 Catalyst's online Global Gathering on Capacity Building in October 2021 served as a stocktake event where Action Group members presented their draft recommendations on capacity building and received valuable feedback from stakeholder groups and practitioners including youth representatives, gender specialists, indigenous people, academics, and civil society. Hundreds of people from multiple organisations and countries took part in these dynamic and challenging discussions to better understand the capacity building challenges faced and to share experiences and lessons learned.² The Global Gathering also provided the Action Groups with an opportunity to discuss some of the cross-cutting themes affecting stakeholders in all four action areas – these findings formed the basis of the Catalyst's Call for Action.³

Methodology for producing recommendations

Using interventions and submissions made during the UN Regional Climate Weeks (RCWs) as well as their own understanding to inform findings, Action Groups employed a variety of methodologies to develop their Action Recommendations in an attempt to maximise participation and include a multiplicity of voices. These methodologies included the use of online whiteboards to gather submissions from RCW participants, ongoing online discussion forums for Action Group members, regular video discussions and online documents for collaborative drafting.

Each Action Group agreed a terms of reference and a schedule of work with desired outcomes. The Groups explored existing capacity building initiatives and best practices, drawing on concrete examples of where challenges were addressed. Many nuanced discussions were held about the framing, emphasis and wording of the recommendations, taking into account different perspectives and interests.

Early drafts of recommendations were socialised during the Global Gathering meeting, which explored practical solutions with a wider set of stakeholders and supported continuous development of the recommendations. The Action Groups reviewed and finalised the recommendations, which were presented and discussed at COP26.

1. See the programmes for each session held at the [Latin America and Caribbean](#), [Africa](#) and [Asia-Pacific](#) climate weeks.

2. Reports from many of the Catalyst RCW sessions are available [here](#).

3. See section 3 for more detail on the Catalyst's Call to Action.

2.1 Action Group on Access to Finance

Key practical challenges and questions the group sought to address

In the lead-up to COP26, developing country Parties and other partners raised the issue of the lack of institutional capacity from national to local level to access climate finance. The Access to Finance Action Group aimed to unpack the overarching capacity building issues to understand in detail the challenges that vulnerable and least developed countries and climate finance recipients are facing, and the practical actions and support they need to build the readiness to access finance more efficiently.

Action Group members identified thematic areas regarding challenges for capacity building and access to finance that the Group would aim to address, including how to build institutional capacity, addressing specific skills needed, addressing data challenges to enable and support country- and region-led capacity building initiatives, and changes that finance providers might make to enable better access to finance and reduce demands on capacity.

The Action Group identified a range of gaps, which informed the recommendations and points for practical action including the lack of a dedicated facility to support capacity building and preparedness from multilateral and regional development banks; the need for an information-sharing mechanism - ideally online - about how to access to support, which schemes are open and to share best practices; and the lack of long-term sustainable support for access to finance, such as wider university training and scholarships.

The Action Group was concerned to ensure that its recommendations would have as far-reaching an impact as possible. Beyond the UNFCCC processes, the group discussed how these recommendations could also provide input to the development finance agenda, for example, to the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the Addis Agenda for sustainable development, bilateral donors and multilateral development banks.

Action Group partners

The group included:

- countries which currently are - or aim to be - recipients of climate finance including the Government of Bangladesh, the Government of Antigua and Barbuda (representing the Alliance of Small Island States, AOSIS), and the Government of the Cook Islands.
- coalitions or networks of countries are vulnerable to climate change, including the Climate Vulnerable Forum and V20.
- organisations aiming to influence public policy including German Watch and World Resources Institute.
- organisations working to promote and facilitate access to finance including the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance, The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Climate Focus.
- multilateral donors including the Adaptation Fund; and Global Environment Facility (GEF).
- bilateral donor countries offering support including the Government of Sweden; and the Government of the UK

Action Group on Capacity Building for Access to Finance

[Detailed recommendations](#)

[Summary recommendations](#)

2.2 Action Group on Adaptation Communications

Key practical challenges and questions the group sought to address

Adaptation Communications (AdComs) are intended as mechanisms for Parties to flexibly and voluntarily showcase country adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions. Engagement and partnerships across the whole adaptation community were noted as critically important to the process of building adaptation plans in general, and particularly that of preparing an AdCom.

Adcoms can be seen as a tool to improve the transition between adaptation planning and implementation. They help to build country ownership of adaptation planning, which is critical to effective action, to gather data to inform evidence-based adaptation planning and to identify communities that are especially vulnerable to ensure their needs and priorities can be captured. The adaptation process should be developed for the medium to long term.

Early trends indicate that countries are keen to avoid creating parallel processes and are drawing on existing efforts. Countries are leveraging their National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Nationally-Determined Contribution (NDC) development processes or separate vehicles to strategically to develop their AdComs, regardless of where they are in the NAP process - and some countries are linking to NAP progress reporting, emphasising learning on adaptation.

The development of AdComs relies on up-to-date adaptation documents and research; community engagement and observations on climate change; sectoral statements from different sectors; and responses from youth, academia, local communities, indigenous peoples and gender experts. The creation of linkages and the alignment of current policies with adaptation actions is essential.

The Group's discussions broadly covered: how to increase coordination; governance issues and how to work across ministries; the development of 'bottom-up' approaches; how to improve inclusivity and meaningful engagement, recognising the deep knowledge that exists within communities; how to address an absence of adequate methodologies; how to identify the right level of detail; and the interaction of human rights and climate change. A key question was how countries are leveraging existing adaptation tools and vehicles (e.g. National Adaptation Plans, Nationally Determined Contributions, and National Communications) to reduce reporting burdens and deliver well-coordinated national approaches to adaptation.

The Action Group found that capacity building was needed at local, national, and regional levels on all stages of adaptation planning, including coordination between relevant stakeholders and at different levels, knowledge management, communication and reporting through the UNFCCC process. Integration across key national sectors and ensuring efficient synergies between national and global adaptation processes must be built into capacity-building efforts.

Action Group partners

The group included:

- countries which have developed, or are in the process of developing AdComs including the Government of Costa Rica and the Government of Angola.
- organisations offering a range of support for national and regional responses to climate change including Southsouthnorth; NAP Global Network; Oxford Climate Policy.
- organisations offering research, policy development and/or influencing public policy for climate change responses, including the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED); Overseas Development Institute (ODI); International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD); International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD); and Southern Voices on Adaptation.
- governments offering bilateral support including the UK Government; and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

Action Group on Adaptation Communications

[Detailed recommendations](#)

[Summary recommendations](#)

2.3 Transparency and Reporting

Key practical challenges and questions the group sought to address

All countries need to be able to produce and report reliable, transparent and comprehensive information on emissions, climate actions and support under the Enhanced Transparency Framework. This will require enhanced institutional coordination as well as increased provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties. Participation in the existing voluntary UNFCCC reporting processes over the next two years will enable countries to identify and address capacity gaps ahead of the introduction of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) in 2024. Long-term, targeted capacity building to enhance reporting capabilities is a priority to enable an effective transition to the ETF and to inform climate action and track progress.

The transparency group sought to identify the key capacity building challenges for reporting and to suggest how countries can effectively build this national capacity. It began its work by consulting Parties and supporting stakeholders on the barriers they face in preparing the human resource, institutional infrastructure and political buy-in required to be compliant with the mandatory new system that will come into force in 2024. The Action Group then used these needs as identified by Parties as a benchmark to analyse the gaps in existing capacity building provision in support of engagement with reporting requirements.

The group heard repeatedly that existing capacity building programmes in this area often take a top-down, project-based, one-size-fits-all approach, and that this is ineffective and unsustainable. Many countries currently lack sustained support to put fully-functioning national monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems in place, with clear institutional arrangements for data collection and reporting, and the exchange of credible data.

Data collection on an adhoc, project-focused basis makes it challenging for countries to comply with global requirements, and efforts to integrate climate reporting into existing national data systems can take time and be very expensive. These are common issues in low-income countries, who will benefit from sustained capacity support. Funding should focus on institutions capable of providing robust and reliable data streams.

There was a strong consensus amongst participants in the Catalyst process that wherever there is an absence of technical experts at national level, the best way to develop and embed capacity is to support training and long-term retention of in-country experts rather than short-term consultants.

Action Group partners

The group included:

- Leading Country Partners: Lebanon and Malawi - both of whom have shown leadership in their respective regions by being amongst the first to participate in all UNFCCC reporting processes;
- organisations specialised in the provision of support and advice on climate reporting: Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) and Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA), and Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI); and
- multilateral agencies and think tanks with a wealth of experience in the field: Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED).

Action Group on Capacity Building for Transparency and Reporting

[Detailed recommendations](#)

[Summary recommendations](#)

2.3 Carbon Market Participation

Key practical challenges and questions the group sought to address

Historically, the flow of carbon finance has not benefitted all parties equally. A high number of countries – almost 100 – have expressed interest within their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in using carbon markets to help achieve or surpass their NDC commitments. Accessing carbon markets under the Paris Agreement will involve compliance with new requirements that were not present under the Kyoto Protocol. Developing countries have highlighted their need for capacity building support to enable them to take advantage fully of the opportunities that carbon market participation can present.

The Action Group explored the opportunities and challenges that exist to develop carbon markets. For instance, opportunities exist for carbon markets to incentivise private sector investment and innovation in the energy transition, while delivering sustainable development benefits beyond mitigation and ensuring environmental integrity. A further challenge is to ensure that carbon markets are designed in such a way as to free up resources for, and promote public acceptance of, transformative climate action. Challenges also exist around how to strengthen the capacities of public and private sector stakeholders to engage in robust carbon market instruments that promote environmental integrity and sustainable development.

Discussions focused on what has worked and why in terms of capacity building, and on where the barriers are to increasing participation, particularly within regions at an earlier stage of market development. Stakeholders shared experiences related to barriers, enabling environments, institutional capacity, regulatory frameworks, stakeholder engagement and private sector participation.

Following the adoption of the Article 6 rulebook at COP26, capacity building for the implementation of Article 6 mechanisms is increasingly urgent if economies' abilities to participate in global markets are to be prevented from diverging even further.

Action Group partners

The group included:

- organisations facilitating and offering support for economic development and carbon market participation including the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI); Perspectives Climate Group (PCG); Klik Foundation; Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP); The Eastern Africa Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance; and The West Africa Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance.
- governments offering bi-lateral support including the UK Government.

Action Group on Capacity Building for Transparency and Reporting

[Detailed recommendations](#)

[Summary recommendations](#)

3. Advocacy and engagement

COP Catalyst at COP26 in Glasgow

The COP26 Catalyst brought Action Group members together in Glasgow to disseminate the findings of the process through a series of panel discussions, partner-led events and presentations.

For a whole day during the first week of COP26, the COP Catalyst team and partners hosted the [“COP26 Catalyst Day” at the UNFCCC’s Paris Committee on Capacity Building’s Capacity Building Hub](#) in partnership with the UNFCCC Secretariat. The Catalyst hosted [eight sessions](#) exploring the recommendations at length and discussing the best means of implementation.

Launch of the COP26 Catalyst Call to Action

At an [event in the UK Pavilion](#), Catalyst partners gathered to formally launch the [COP26 Catalyst Call to Action: transformational capacity building in support of the Paris Agreement](#) which draws key cross-cutting themes from the four workstreams. Drafted collaboratively by members of all four Action Groups, the document condenses inputs from hundreds of global stakeholders over the course of the Catalyst process.

The Call to Action is a celebration of the transformative impact that effective capacity building can have, but also a strong call to urgently increase the pace and scale of capacity building efforts, asserting the need for “urgent, transformational change in the way that capacity building and financial support for climate action is designed and implemented”.

Countries and organisations can still add their endorsements to the Call to Action. Please email cop26.catalyst@wiltonpark.org.uk if this is of interest.

The Glasgow Climate Pact

At the close of the COP26 negotiations, the outcomes of the COP Catalyst were ‘welcomed’ by all signatories to the Paris Agreement in the context of the Glasgow Climate Pact.⁴

4. The COP26 Catalyst Recommendations are referenced in the Glasgow Climate Pact in paragraph 58 and para 82, with specific reference to the Global Environment Facility.

“The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement [...]

58. Welcomes the outcomes of the “COP26 Catalyst for Climate Action” and the strong commitments made by many Parties to take forward action on capacity-building;

82. Welcomes decision -/CMA.3, 21 which requests the Global Environment Facility to continue to facilitate improved access to the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency by developing country Parties, and encourages the Global Environment Facility to work closely with other institutions and initiatives to enhance these efforts, such as the Taskforce on Access to Climate Finance and the “COP26 Catalyst for Climate Action”;”

COP Catalyst at the inaugural UN Regional Climate Week for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)

In Dubai in March 2022, the COP Catalyst offered sessions engaging stakeholders across the MENA region at the first in-person UN Climate Week meetings to be held since the start of the Covid pandemic.

Access to Finance

This session focused on how the recommendations for Access to Finance developed by the COP26 Catalyst can be put into action. The diverse MENA region provides instructive examples of the challenges and innovative initiatives taking place in the climate finance space, and the session considered how to address capacity building for access to finance across the region and beyond. Participants shared where initiatives have already implemented the recommendations, and where there might be implementation challenges.

Despite increases in capital and resources across the climate finance sector, there are still significant gaps and shortages that need to be addressed. Beyond obstacles to accessing finance, there is a range of challenges including limits to data and human capacity. Enhancing coherence and collaboration on capacity building is essential for the streamlining of financial flows. Initiatives like the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) Network - which comprises a range of institutions including UN bodies, think tanks, private sector companies and youth groups - can help facilitate knowledge transfer and collaboration between stakeholders. Although the Catalyst's initial focus was not on private finance, it was apparent that there is an increasing desire for private sector engagement, especially across small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Targeting institutional capacity can also play a significant role to improve the efficiency of current climate finance activities. Support continues to suffer from short-termism, and there remains a retention issue which hinders the impact and overall sustainability of capacities. Empowering countries and local organisations by offering greater autonomy in the use of funds could help individual countries to respond in a more agile manner to their specific needs and capacity gaps. On a more localised level, many small-scale actors at the forefront of climate responses are unable to (or do not need to) access large grants, highlighting the dangers of a 'one size fits all approach'. This is particularly important in the MENA region, a climate hotspot categorised by enormous political, economic and social differences.

Key takeaways from panellists and participant contributions:

1. There are a number of initiatives active in the MENA region that align with implementation of the Catalyst recommendations on Access to Finance, including work through the NDC Partnership, Adaptation Fund, the African Development Bank's new Adaptation Benefits Mechanism, the Commonwealth's Access to Finance Hub and the PCCB Network. Examples from Egypt and Jordan were instructive for both providers and recipients of finance.
2. Greater recognition of localised context, knowledge, and needs is required in order to access climate finance. Climate finance often operates at an inaccessibly high level which excludes crucial grassroots communities and small and medium enterprise. Local context needs to be taken into account in capacity building, with more work to engage a wide range of stakeholders.

3. Not all countries have the capacity to access and manage large grants. Tailoring instruments and accreditation processes towards different recipients will be crucial, as smaller grants can be more easily managed by local entities like NGOs who possess greater understanding of local contexts.
4. Major gaps remain in many countries' ability to collect the data required to fulfil project proposal requirements, which hinders the effectiveness of decision making and the development of projects and proposals. Capacity is required at the country level to address these gaps.
5. Developing and maintaining national-level skill sets to address climate action requires transnational education to build both awareness of the need for climate action and the skills required to take action. Mapping demand can provide a crucial incentive for students making decisions about which skills to invest in. More support is needed for research and development, alongside capacity to finance just transitions.

Adaptation

This session focused on increasing understanding among governments from North Africa and the Middle East on lessons and good practices for making the transition from adaptation planning to implementation. It also explored the ways that Adaptation Communications (AdComs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and other vehicles are contributing to countries' adaptation efforts, emphasising the added value of each of these instruments.

Officials from Lebanon presented the country's experience of developing an AdCom, emphasising that funding constraints around NAPs had held it back in the past. It took the opportunity to produce its AdCom alongside its NDC, updating it with adaptation needs and priorities. Key challenges the country faced included the need for prerequisites from the global level in order to facilitate the local level; the thin line between development and adaptation; identifying indicators of progress and how to quantify these; and tracking local level community actions and making them visible.

Lebanon identified a disconnect between climate change and gender organisations and so created Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to incorporate gender into adaptation implementation, with a set of guiding questions that institutions need to ask themselves when implementing.

A bottom-up example of implementing adaptation in Sudan emphasised the close alignment with development, creating sustainable livelihoods and natural resource management. The key to increasing capacity to cope and adapt to climate change in this community included livelihood diversification and income generation, creating community institutions and networks (committees), using adaptive technology (water pumps, weather forecasts), and education and skills development.

The crucial role of youth and indigenous communities was highlighted, including discussion of the means by which young people can be supported to develop the skills to adapt to future climate impacts as well as the benefits of receptivity to young people's voices and ideas in decision making fora. A key opportunity is the role that academia can play as a potential provider of capacity building.

Key takeaways from panellists and participant contributions:

1. Adaptation plans must be part of wider processes for climate action. NAPs and AdComs can be developed either alongside, or as part of, NDCs.
2. Local context and local actors are instrumental for effective action on adaptation. This includes local government, which is often at the forefront of implementation.
3. Effective adaptation planning can have important co-benefits for economic development, community cohesion and education.
4. More work is needed in the region to identify and develop suitable metrics and data sets to inform adaptation action.

Transparency and Reporting

This session sought to explain the discrepancies between the levels of engagement in different MENA countries with UNFCCC transparency processes, which do not correlate to countries' incomes. Taking as case studies two countries that are fully up-to-date on their climate reporting - Lebanon and Jordan - participants asked representatives of those countries how the experience in Lebanon and Jordan can be replicated across the region. It was clear that in both cases capacity support had been designed in such a way as to promote long-term retention of human capacity and to ensure solid institutional memory. The session enjoyed strong participation from representatives of multinational companies operating in the region who are advocating for clear mandates for private sector engagement in climate reporting.

Key takeaways from panellists and participant contributions:

1. Key challenges for reporting faced in the MENA region include collecting data in the correct format, establishing a baseline, being aware of municipal actions, and training and retaining staff with the knowledge and expertise to lead reporting processes.
2. There is a need for long-term, sustainable mechanisms for reporting. Capacities and expertise need to be increased within most countries, including training local staff to be able to train others. Cooperation is needed between different stakeholder groups.
3. Governments and the private sector could explore how they can support each other on reporting, for example by developing light-touch, predictable mandates for data to be included in reporting processes.

Further advocacy and engagement

With all countries having welcomed the outcomes of the Catalyst in the Glasgow Climate Pact, which calls for greater coordination and resourcing for capacity building, the COP Catalyst hopes to continue working with a range of global stakeholders to advocate for implementation of the Catalyst recommendations.

COP Catalyst Publications

Summary recommendations



Full recommendations



Call to Action



Regional Climate Week Reports

Africa and MENA RCW:

[Access to Finance](#)
[Adaptation Communications](#)
[Carbon Markets](#)
[Transparency and reporting](#)

Asia-Pacific RCW:

[Access to Finance](#)
[Adaptation Communications](#)
[Carbon Markets](#)
[Transparency and Reporting](#)

Latin America and Caribbean RCW:

[Adaptation Communications](#)
[Carbon Markets](#)

All of the COP Catalyst publications can be downloaded at:

<https://www.wiltonpark.org.uk/copcatalyst/>



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The COP26 Catalyst for Climate Action is supported by the UK's International Climate Fund.



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