

## Support needed and support received: reporting requirements and best practices in tracking climate finance in Anglophone Africa

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**Time:** 13:30 PM -15:00 PM EAT | **Date:** 22 June 2023 | **Format:** Virtual

### 1.1 Background

The Paris Agreement in its Article 13 (para 6) lays out the Enhanced Transparency Framework for Action and Support which is to provide clarity **on support provided and received by relevant individual Parties in the context of climate change actions** under Articles 4, 7, 9, 10 and 11, and, to the extent possible, to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14.

The modalities, procedures, and guidelines of the Enhanced Transparency Framework provide mandatory reporting requirements to all Parties for the reporting of Biennial Transparency BTR every two years (except for SIDS and the LDCs which are granted discretion on the timing of their submission), specifically, **developing country parties are encouraged to communicate support that they need and have received**. Specifically, countries are encouraged to provide information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support needed and received.

At the multilateral level, under the current MRV system of the Convention, developing countries report information on **support needed and received on a voluntary basis via National Communications and Biennial Update Reports**. However, countries face challenges with the tracking of data on support received because the information is often not standardized or dispersed over different ministries. In addition, the estimation of support needed is a very complex exercise and no standardized approaches are available for that, such as for NDC costing. Therefore, the coverage, scope, and level of detail of information on support needed vary in the BURs as parties do not make a clear distinction between the type of support for thematic areas and sectors. While the majority of developing countries report on the support received, only a few countries report on their financial needs and compare the finance received with their financing needs.

### 1.2 Objective

The main objective of the virtual exchange is to share best practices and lessons learned from the current efforts of tracking climate finance in the context of support needed and support received in the Anglophone Africa Network by **Ghana and Kenya** with other members of the Regional Transparency Network of the Anglophone Africa Region.

Participants will have the opportunity to ask questions and engage and exchange with each other.

### 1.3 Target Audience

This webinar gathers relevant national transparency stakeholders including coordinators of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports, senior experts from the national agencies dealing with climate reporting who oversee the establishment of MRV and the National Enhanced Transparency Frameworks, and personnel dealing with data collection for transparency.

### Agenda

Time	Session One
13:30 - 13:40	<b>Opening session and welcoming remarks</b> Moderator: Ms Sheila Kiconco, Network Coordinator Speakers: Ms. Fatima-Zahra Taibi, CBIT-GSP Global Coordinator Group Photo
13:40 - 14:00	Transparency reporting requirements for tracking climate finance: support needed, and support received.  <b>Speaker:</b> Ms Sheila Kiconco, Network Coordinator
14:00 - 14:40	Support needed and support received: reporting requirements and best practices in tracking climate finance <b>Ghana</b> . <b>Speaker:</b> Mr. Daniel Akwetey Lamptey  Support needed and support received: reporting requirements and best practices in tracking climate finance <b>Kenya</b> . <b>Speaker:</b> Mr. Peter Odhengo Mr. Hillary Korir
14:40 - 14:50	Q&A and exchange among countries
14:50 - 15:00	Wrap-up and closing remarks. Mentimeter

#### Keywords

- **Climate finance:** The UNFCCC defines climate finance as local, national, or transnational financing drawn from public, private, and alternative sources of financing that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation actions that will address climate change<sup>1</sup>.
- **Transparency:** Transparency under the Paris Agreement refers to the reporting of information by a Party in its BTR (including information on the national GHG inventory, the accounting approach(es) selected, and **the indicators used for tracking progress and support provided and received**) and the assessment of that information through a technical expert review and FMCP<sup>2</sup>.
- Financial support provided and mobilized (multilateral channels; bilateral, regional, and other channels; and finance mobilized through public interventions).

<sup>1</sup> [Introduction to Climate Finance | UNFCCC](#)

<sup>2</sup> [v2\\_ETReferencemanual.pdf \(unfccc.int\)](#)