



United Nations
Climate Change

First Meeting of Lead Reviewers of Biennial Transparency Reports

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Attention to respective national capabilities and circumstances of developing countries

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Background

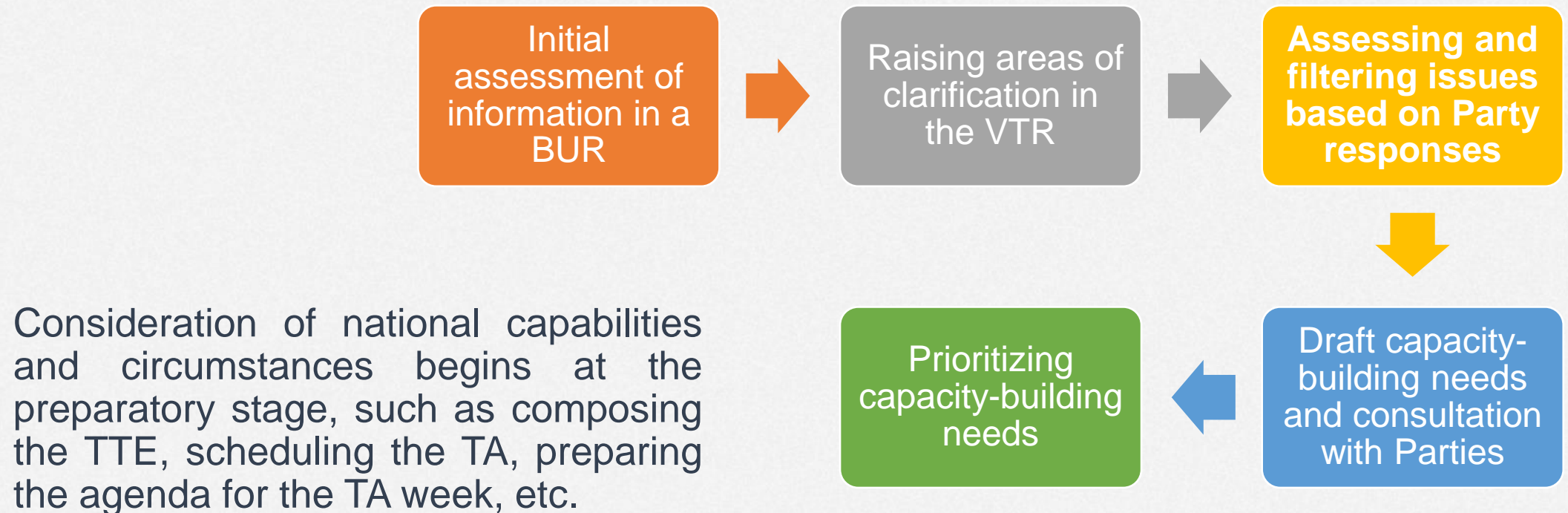
Importance of paying attention to national capabilities and circumstances

- According to MPGs para. 147, “The technical expert review shall pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of developing country Parties.”
- Discussions on this topic aims to: 1) operationalize what para. 147 entails or approaches to be taken in BTR reviews; 2) show ways how to prioritize issues during BTR reviews, to maximize the benefits of BTR review, given the limited resources and capacity.
- Acknowledging the unique national capabilities and circumstances of developing country Parties during the TER is fundamental for fostering an effective transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.
- Recognizing the diverse challenges and resource constraints these countries face builds trust and encourages participation in the reporting process.
- This presentation highlights: 1) consideration of national circumstances historically under the technical analysis process; 2) how the lessons can be helpful for the TERT when considering national capabilities and circumstances of developing country Parties as they conduct review of BTRs.



Leveraging lessons learned from the MRV arrangements for the developing country Parties under the Convention

Build on past experiences to inform future actions



This figure outlines the steps in undertaking a TA and demonstrates when national circumstances are considered by the TTE throughout the process.



Prioritizing issues based on national circumstances

Taking solutions at a higher level helps TTE in streamlining: one CBN for multiple issues

The TTE takes a holistic view of the issues and aggregates them to address wider systemic issues that can enhance reporting, rather than focusing on every specific technical details.

Example 1

GHG inventories:

No well-established national system

- Not to focus on discussing higher-tier methods
- Focus on helping the Party to identify the key elements to improve its national system

Example 2

Mitigation actions and their effects:

No system to monitor the implementation of its mitigation actions and report on the results achieved

- Not to focus on methodologies or assumptions for estimating the effects of mitigation actions
- Focus on enhancing domestic MRV arrangements to coordinate the national activities to compile and report results achieved

Example 3

Finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received:

No system to report on the support received

- Not to focus on methodologies or assumptions for data collection
- Focus on establishing a systematic approach to reporting and compiling the information to be reported in subsequent BURs



Prioritizing the capacity-building needs

Facilitating improvements in climate reporting and action implementation over time

CBNs identified in consultation with Party are aligned/streamlined with the areas noted for enhancing transparency and completeness of reporting in the BUR.

The CBNs reported by Party are also captured by TTE in the summary report.

D. Identification of capacity-building needs

84. In consultation with the Party, the TTE identified the following needs for capacity-building that could facilitate the preparation of subsequent BURs and participation in ICA:

- (a) Developing institutional arrangements and collecting data to assist in defining quantitative goals for mitigation actions;
- (b) Enhancing institutional arrangements to enable better data-gathering activities, with a focus on bottom-up and disaggregated transport sector data, and enhancing monitoring of implementation of mitigation actions in the energy sector;

CBN identified by the TTE

85. The TTE noted that, in addition to those identified during the technical analysis, the Party reported in its BUR (chap. 4) several capacity-building needs, covering the following areas:

- (a) GHG inventory and report preparation;
- (b) Mitigation actions;
- (c) Adaptation to climate change;
- (d) Climate finance;

CBN identified by the Party in the BUR



The final step

Prioritization of CBNs by the Party

Consultation with Parties also includes an opportunity for Parties to prioritize their CBNs to facilitate enhanced reporting and participation in the ICA process.

Where all capacity-building needs were prioritized by the Party

Example 1: The TTE, in consultation with the Party, identified the 22 capacity-building needs listed in chapter II.D above and needs for capacity-building that aim to facilitate reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention. **The Party prioritized all the capacity-building needs.**

Example 2: The TTE, in consultation with the Party, identified the 25 capacity-building needs listed in chapter II.D above and needs for capacity-building that aim to facilitate reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention. **The Party prioritized all the capacity-building needs**, but organized them into high-priority needs (para. 90(a–h), (n), (q–t) and (w) above), medium-priority needs (para. 90(i–k), (o), (u) and (x–y) above) and low-priority needs (para. 90(l–m), (p) and (v) above).

Where specific capacity-building needs were prioritized by the Party

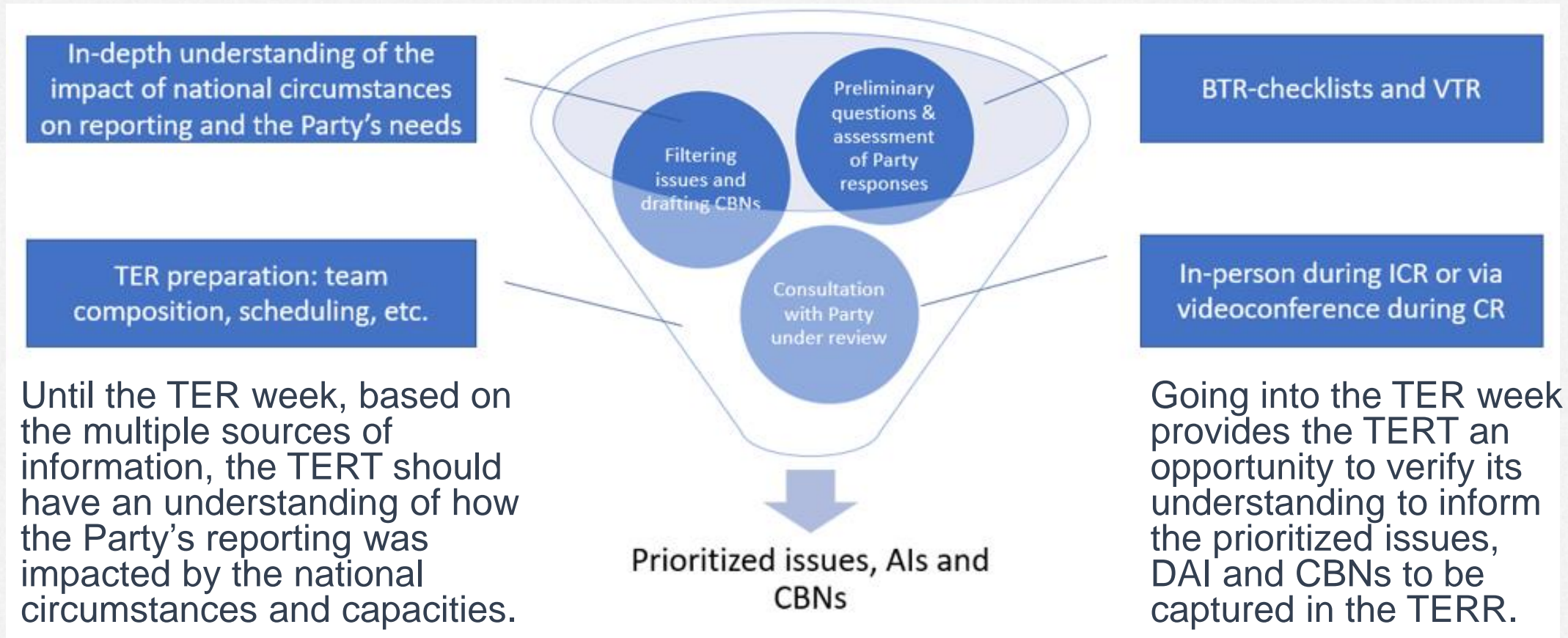
Example: The TTE, in consultation with the Party, identified the 11 capacity-building needs listed in chapter II.D above and needs for capacity-building that aim to facilitate reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention. The Party, in consultation with the TTE, also identified the two needs for capacity-building to facilitate transition to the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement listed in paragraph 84 above. **The Party identified the following as priority capacity-building needs:**

- (a) Enhancing capacity for carrying out the uncertainty analysis, including methodologies to enable the application of expert judgment;
- (b) Estimating country-specific EFs;
- (c) Estimating CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion using the reference approach;
- (d) Collecting data, conducting QA/QC procedures and reporting on AD, especially for the IPPU and agriculture sectors, in particular for area of cropland burned;
- (e) Reporting comparable information addressing the tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF;
- (f) Documenting the steps taken to collect and report information on support needed, including a technology needs assessment at the sectoral level for mitigation and adaptation.

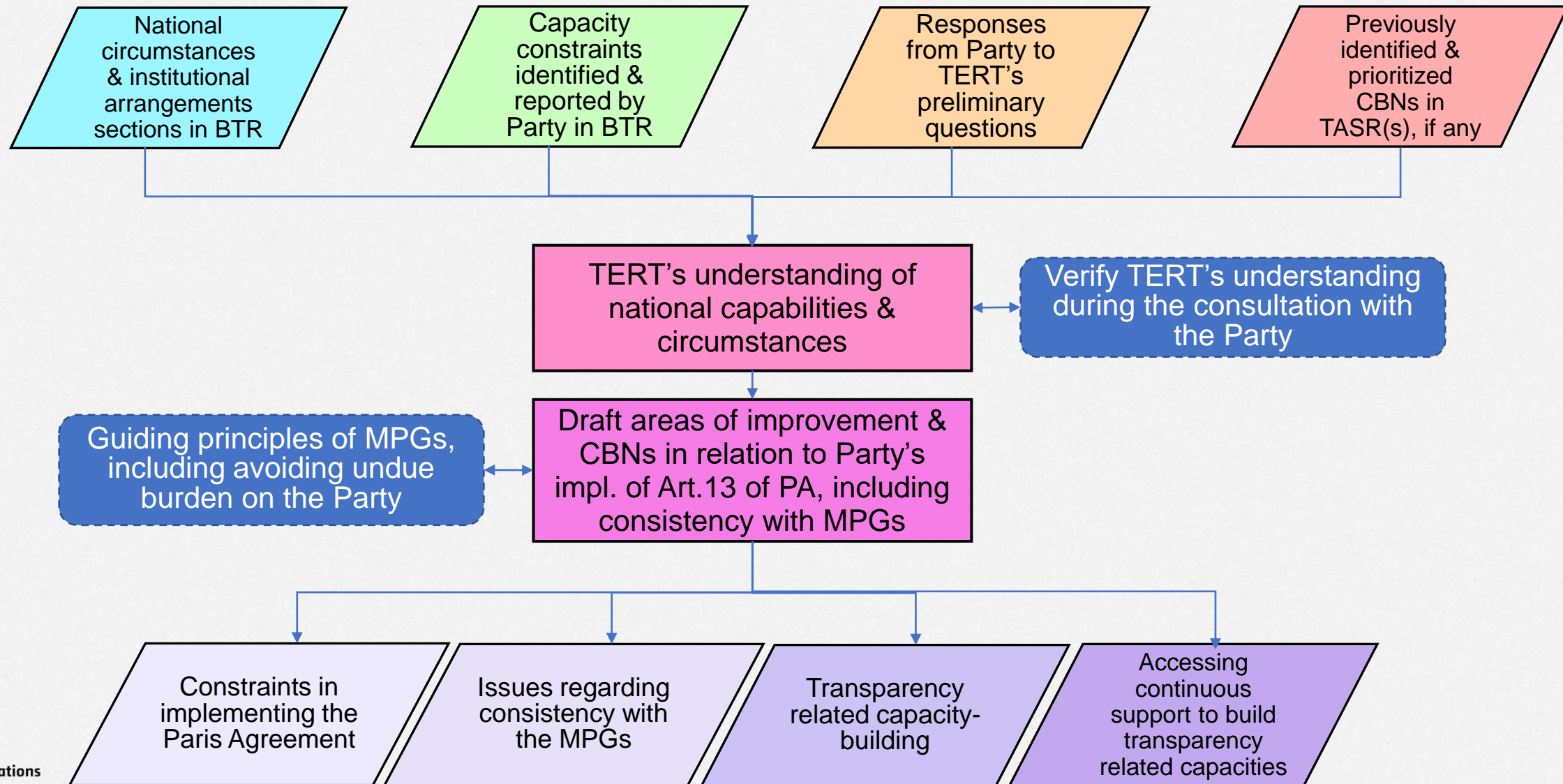


Paying attention to national capabilities and circumstances

An approach that may inform the TER



National capabilities & circumstances – basis for prioritizing issues



To sum up

Possible actions to operationalize MPGs para. 147

- Consideration of national capabilities and circumstances during TER may be left to expert judgement and knowledge of information reported in the BTR.
- A thorough understanding among the TERT prior to the TER week on national capabilities and circumstances is essential.
- TERT should be cognizant of Art. 13.3 of the PA, that the TER will be implemented, among others, without placing any undue burden on the Party under review.
- Secretariat to consider the national capabilities and circumstances at the operational level, as per MPGs.



Elements to be considered for the LRs conclusions

Information and analysis presented by the secretariat on how the TERT can pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of developing country Parties, based on the lessons learned from the technical analysis under the Convention.

Incorporation into the review guide the relevant guidance on how the TER will pay particular attention to national capabilities and circumstances of developing country Parties.

An update on the development of this guidance taking into account the experience collected during the first cycle of BTR reviews, in the next BTR LR meeting.

