

► How to be part of the ICA process

Parties



The first step for Parties to engage in the ICA process is to prepare and submit a BUR. Financial and technical support to prepare the BUR is available to developing countries.



Parties can also learn from others by participating in the FSV. Representatives from all Parties can submit written questions in advance or asks the questions in person during the FSV workshop.

Experts



Climate change experts can express their interest in participating in the ICA process by registering online on the UNFCCC [Roster of Experts](#) and have to get nominated by a Party's national focal point.



Once nominated, the expert can take a training course and the exam for chosen areas of expertise. Experts who successfully pass the exam become eligible to join a TTE.

Everyone



The information generated by the ICA process is available to anyone interested. The BURs and TASRs are publicly available at <https://unfccc.int/ICA>.



The FSV workshops are open to everyone. Those who cannot participate in person can follow the discussion online through a webcast available at <https://unfccc.int/FSV>.

The ICA process provides an essential learning opportunity for developing countries in preparing for the transition as it can help them assess their level of readiness and steer further development of their national capacity. It is crucial for Parties to engage in the ICA process at least once before the full transition to the ETF.

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This information is from the report 'International Consultation and Analysis: Facilitation climate action through transparency'. The full report is available at <https://unfccc.int/ICA>

International Consultation and Analysis:

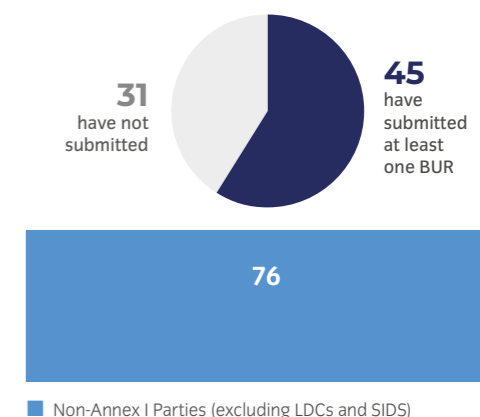
Facilitating climate action through transparency

Since its launch in 2015, the international consultation and analysis (ICA) process has made significant progress in advancing the transparency of climate action. The transparent reporting and analysis facilitated by this process build trust and confidence among Parties and enable them to make informed decisions and garner support for climate action.

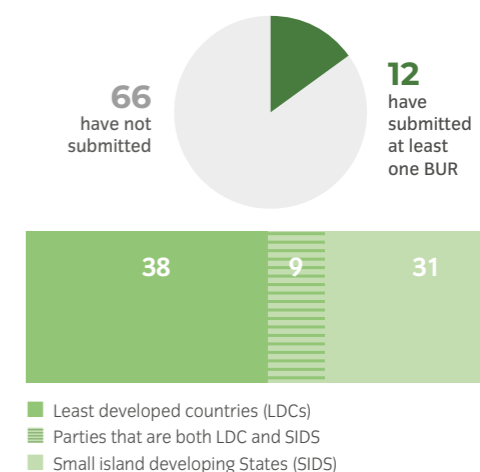
As at May 2020, 57 developing country Parties had submitted at least one biennial update report (BUR), representing 59 per cent of developing country Parties that are neither the least developed countries nor small island developing States, and 15 per cent of Parties that are classified under one of these two groupings.

► BUR submission by developing country Parties (as of May 2020)

Non-Annex I Parties that are not LDCs or SIDS



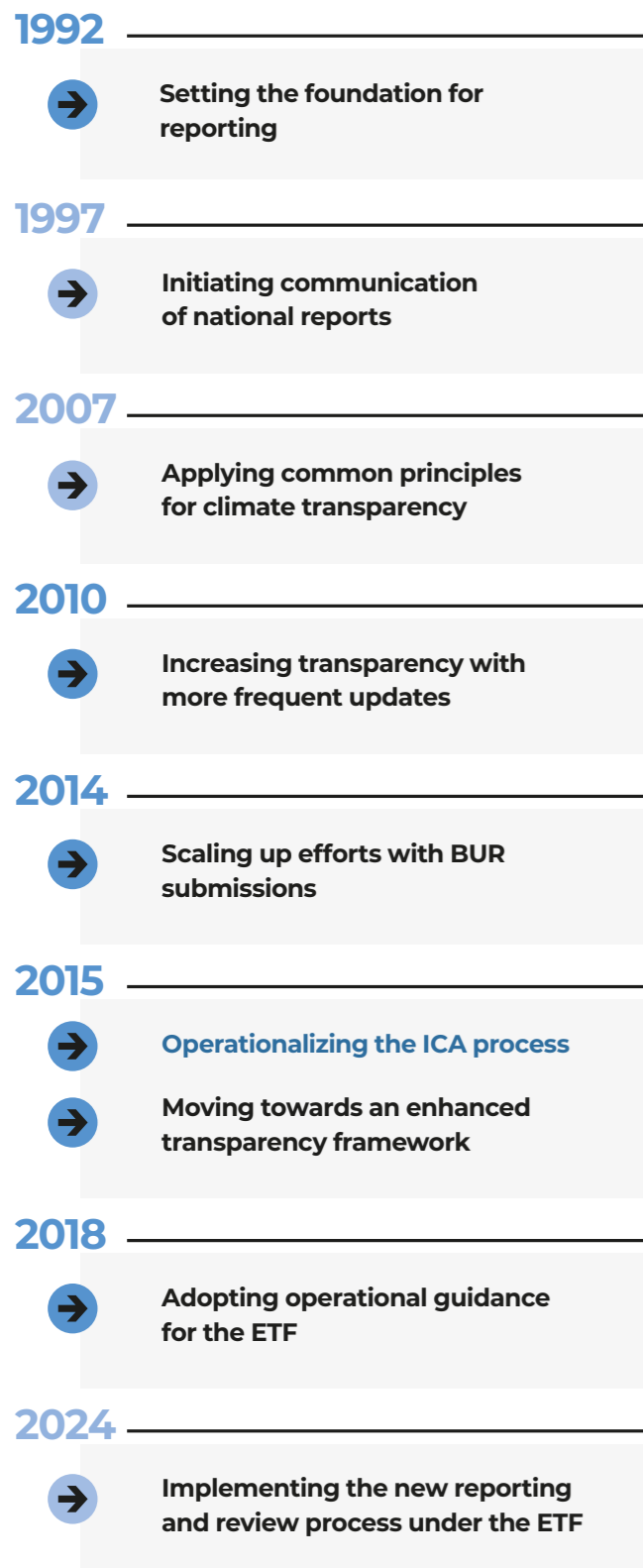
LDCs and/or SIDS



Source: UNFCCC.

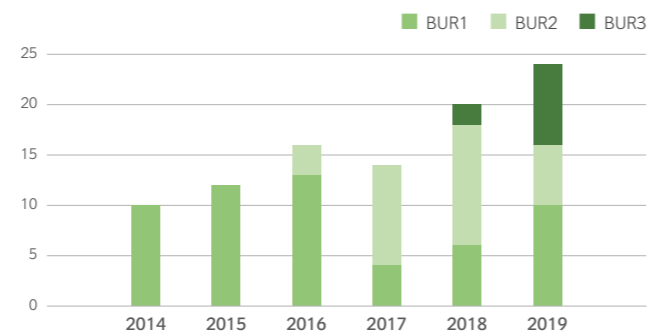
Launched in 2015, the international consultation and analysis (ICA) process represents a significant step forward in increasing the transparency of climate actions of developing countries.

► Key milestones in transparency arrangements for developing countries



A total of 98 BURs have been submitted by developing country Parties, with an increasing number of Parties submitting subsequent BURs after successfully completing their first cycle of ICA.

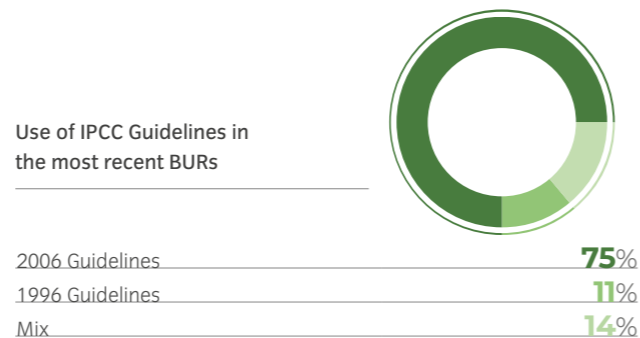
► Submission of BURs by developing country Parties (2014–2019)



Source: UNFCCC.

The clearer information shared through the ICA process also reveals growing efforts among developing countries to use more up-to-date methodological guidance.

► Information on methodologies used for GHG inventories in the most recent BURs



Source of GWP values used in the most recent BURs



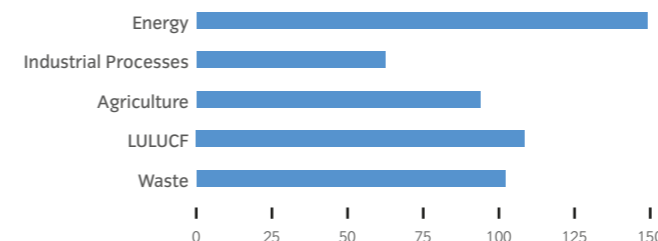
Note: The information summarized in this figure is based on the most recent BURs submitted by 57 Parties, as of May 2020.

Source: UNFCCC.

Developing countries are accelerating their efforts to slow the growth of greenhouse gas emissions with enhanced political commitment. Parties are increasingly moving away from individual projects towards sectoral interventions with a wider scope.

► Sectors targeted by mitigation actions reported in NCs and BURs of developing country Parties

Number of Parties reporting mitigation actions in the sector



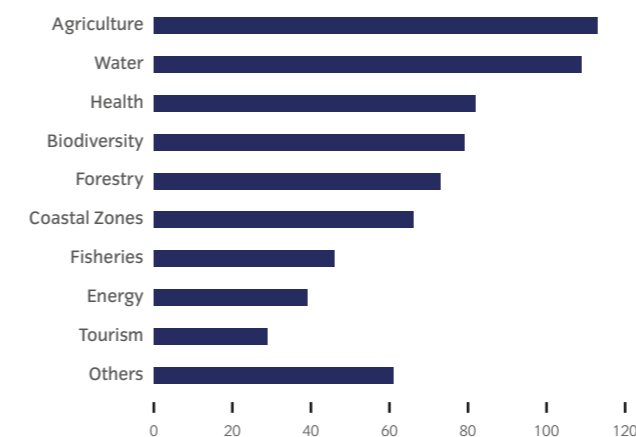
Note: The information summarized in this figure is based on the latest information reported by all developing country Parties in their NCs and/or BURs.

Source: UNFCCC.

While the objective of the ICA process set out by the Conference of the Parties focuses on the need to increase the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects, an increasing number of developing countries also provide information on their adaptation efforts in their BURs.

► Sectors targeted by adaptation measures reported in NCs and BURs of developing country Parties

Number of Parties reporting adaptation measures in the sector



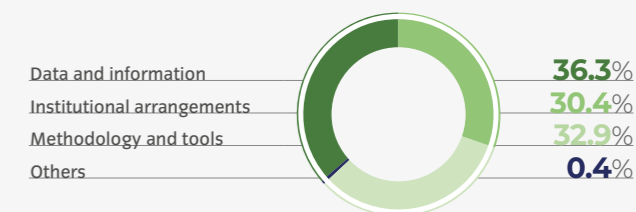
Note: The information summarized in this figure is based on the latest information reported by all developing country Parties in their NCs and/or BURs.

Source: UNFCCC.

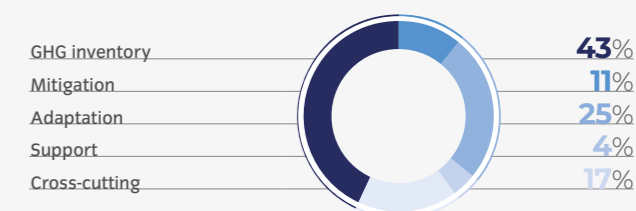
The ICA process provides multiple entry points through which Parties are enabled to identify and better define the capacity-building needs specific to their circumstances. These needs provide a solid basis on which to seek targeted support and pursue greater ambition.

► Capacity-building needs identified in NCs, BURs and TASRs

Types of capacity-building needs reported



Thematic areas of capacity-building needs reported

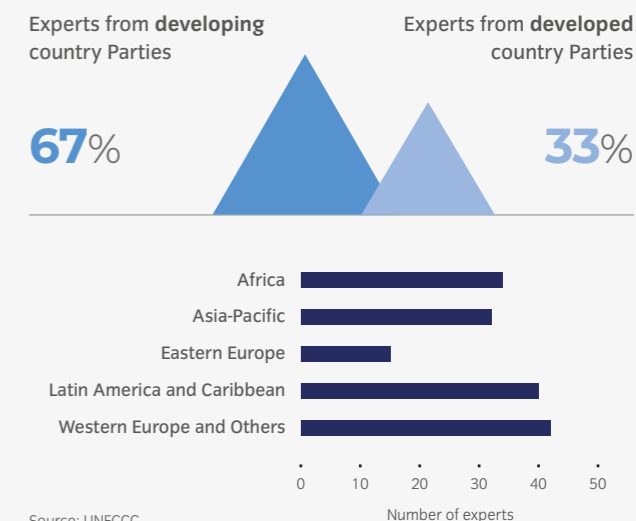


Note: The information summarized in this figure is based on the capacity-building needs identified and reported by all developing country Parties in their latest NCs, BURs, and/or TASRs.

Source: UNFCCC.

While the engagement of Parties remains an absolute necessity, the move towards the ETF also requires the active participation of another group of key players: climate change experts. Successful operationalization of the ICA process has benefited from the valuable contributions of international experts who have participated in the process as TTEs.

► Geographic distribution of experts who participated in the technical analyses of BURs (as of March 2020)



Source: UNFCCC.