

# 7<sup>th</sup> INFORMAL FORUM of the CGE

---

4 March 2025  
Bonn (Hybrid event)



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat

#Together4Transparency

A horizontal bar with a rainbow color gradient, consisting of segments of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple.



**09:30**

## KEYNOTE REMARKS

Julia Gardiner, SBI Chair / Jenny Mager, CGE Chair /  
Daniele Violetti, Senior Director, UNFCCC secretariat

**09:50**

## SESSION 1: SCENE SETTING PRESENTATION BY THE CGE

**10:00**

## SESSION 2: LESSONS LEARNED IN PREPARING BTRs

10 min Break

**11:00**

## SESSION 3: BRAINSTORMING SESSION WITH SUPPORT PROVIDERS

10 min Q & A Session

**11:50**

## SUMMARY OF KEY TAKEAWAYS AND CLOSING



## Microphones muted

Participants are kindly asked to keep the microphone muted unless given the floor to speak.



## Use of cameras

The moderator and speakers will use a camera. Participants are not required to use cameras.



## Asking for the floor

to join discussions and to raise questions, participants are kindly asked to ask for the floor by raising hand function.



## Giving the floor

The moderator will give the floor to participants, based on the lineup.



## Using the chat function

Participants can use the chat function to ask questions, to contact the moderator or other participants.



## Plenary discussions

Mentimeter will be used to collect feedback and responses

<https://www.menti.com/>



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat

# 7<sup>th</sup> INFORMAL FORUM of the CGE

---

## Keynote Remarks



**Moderator:**  
**Nesbert Samu,**  
**CGE**



**Julia Gardiner,**  
**SBI Chair**



**Jenny Mager,**  
**CGE Chair**



**Danielle Violetti,**  
**Senior Director,**  
**UNFCCC**

# 7<sup>th</sup> INFORMAL FORUM of the CGE

---

Session 1 – Scene setting  
presentation

Nesbert Samu, CGE member



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat



# The Consultative Group of Experts (CGE)

was established under the Convention and continues to operate under the Paris Agreement, with the primary mandate **to provide technical assistance and advice to developing countries on the process and the preparation of climate change reports.**



# CGE – Activity areas



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat



Knowledge  
Products



Knowledge  
Delivery



Collaboration  
and  
engagement



Capacity-  
building  
needs  
assessment



Address the  
challenges  
and needs



Support for  
preparing  
the reports



# Capacity Building Needs Assessment



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat

Transparency needs assessment is  
conducted annually.

“

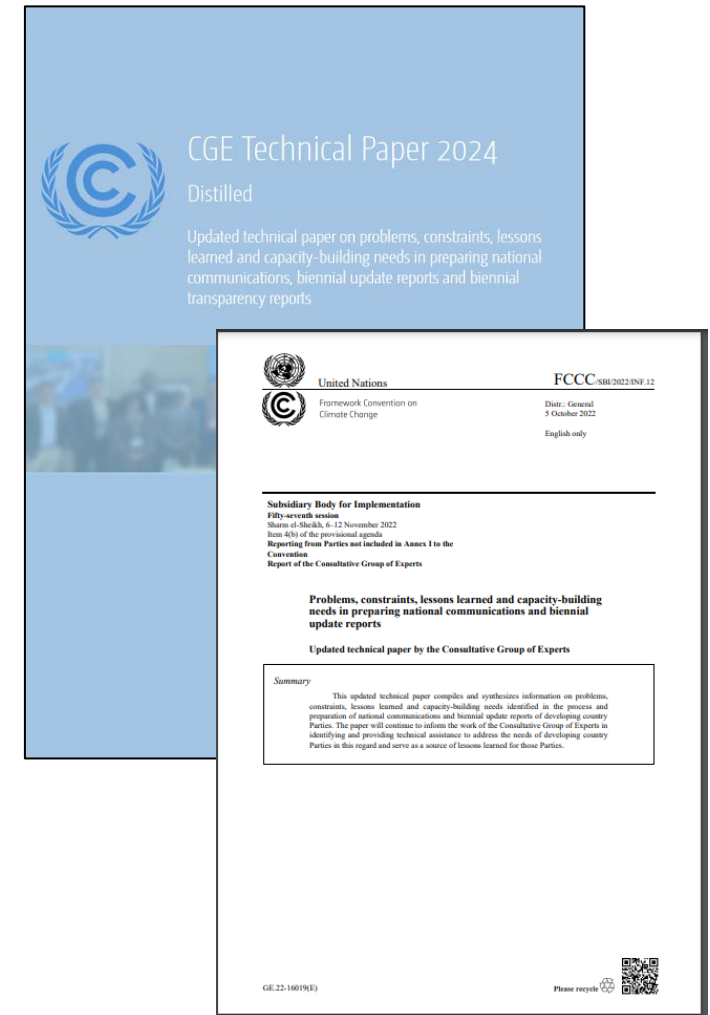
Targeted support,  
fit for purpose.

”

The 2024 capacity-building needs  
assessment draws on the most recent

**152 NCs,  
100 BURs,  
2 BTRs  
from 152 Parties  
and 65 TASRs**

that had been submitted or published  
as at 31 May 2024.





## How are the needs and gaps assessed ?

Here is the analytical framework for the compilation and synthesis of challenges and needs.



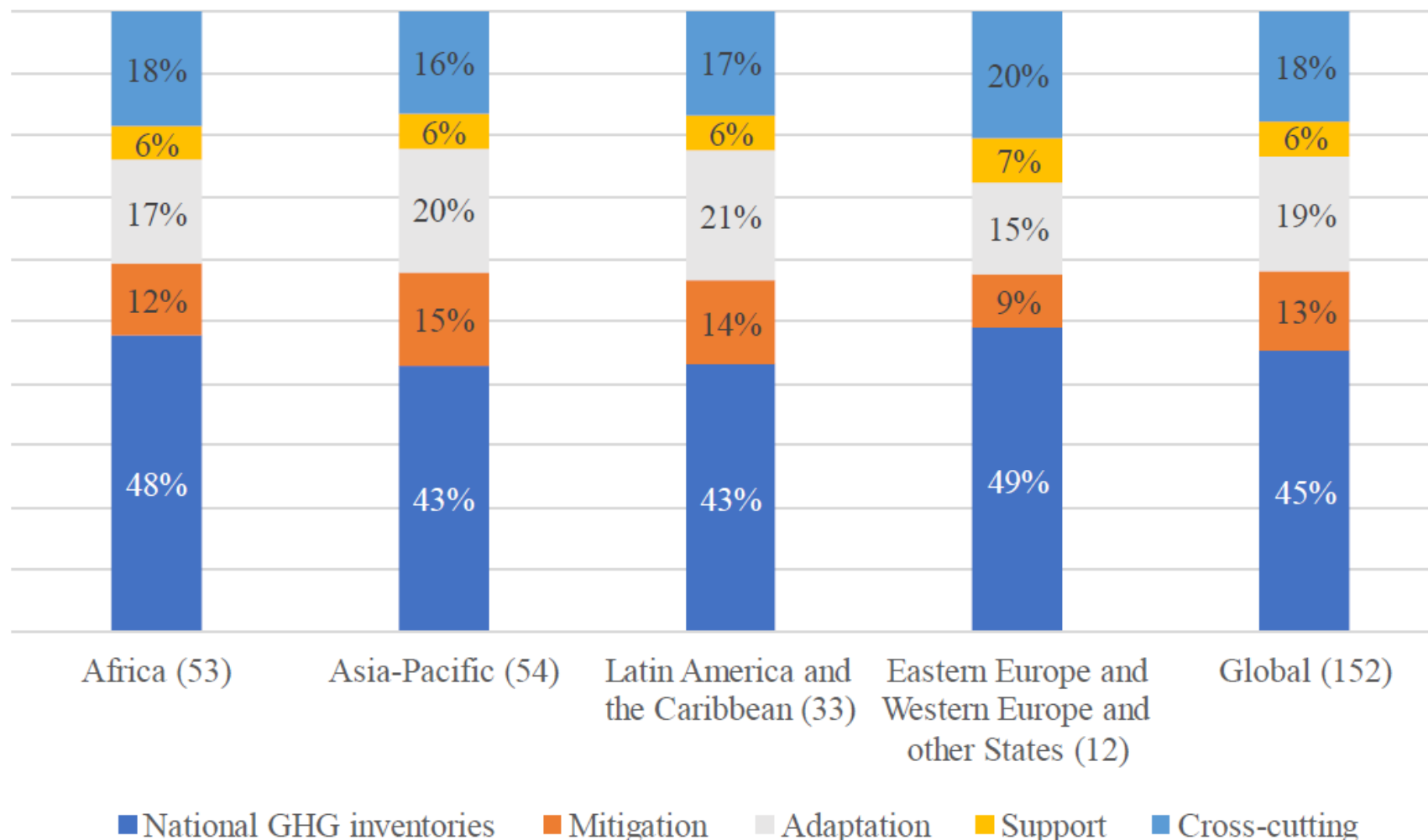


## 2024 Capacity Building Needs Assessment - Findings



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat

**Thematic breakdown of challenges and needs reported by developing country Parties, by region and globally**



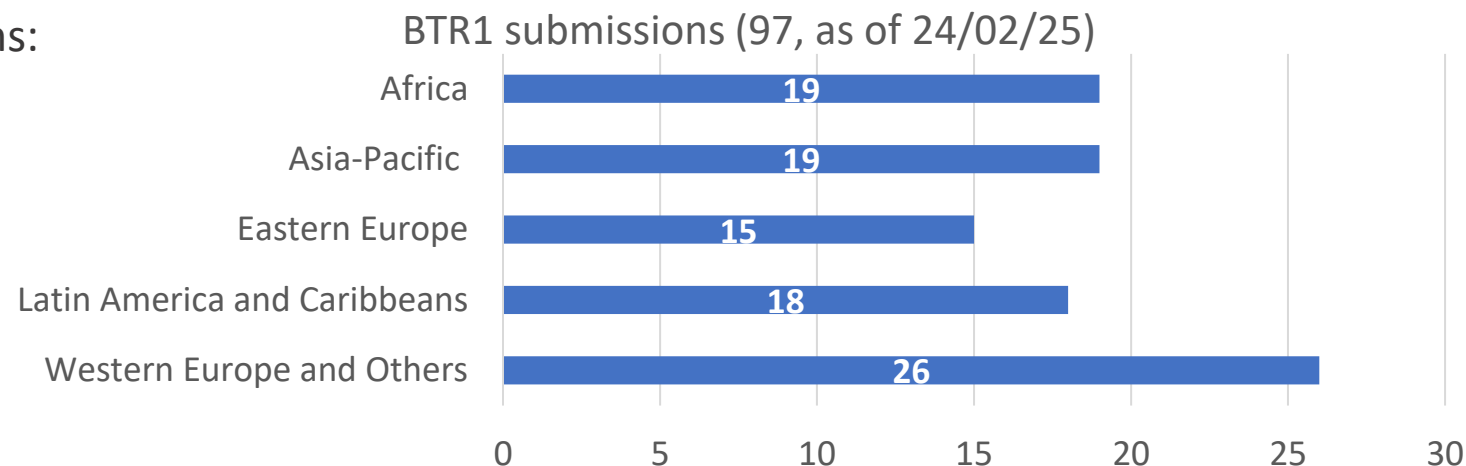
- Over the year 2024, the CGE focused its efforts on supporting Parties to prepare and submit their first BTRs. This covered clarifying the **ETF modalities, procedures and guidelines** and support to use the **ETF reporting tools**.
- Within its resource constraints, the CGE conducted **two regional training workshops** (Africa and LAC region) attended by **76 participants** from **56 developing country Parties**.
- The CGE also offers **E-learning courses** on mitigation and vulnerability/adaptation assessments.
- The CGE **collaborates with other constituted bodies and partners** to deliver support.
- The CGE will continue to develop its workplan to support the remaining developing country Parties to submit their first BTR and encourage those that submitted to start preparing their second BTR.

# Lessons learned and experiences in preparing the first BTRs



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat

→ Snapshot of BTR1 submissions:



The CGE values the experiences and lessons learned by Parties in preparing their first BTRs and encourage Parties to make **submissions by 31 March 2025 as per decision 18/CMA.5**.

→ Link to the portal <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>

## CALLS FOR SUBMISSIONS, ELECTIONS AND STATEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION AT UPCOMING SESSIONS (1)

**Issue:** Experience and challenges related to implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement as part of the set of activities set out in decision 18/CMA.5

**Title:** Invites Parties to submit information on their experience and challenges related to implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, including in relation to establishing or enhancing their institutional capacity and national reporting systems

**Mandate:** Decision 18/CMA.5, para 17

**Deadline:** 31/03/2025

**Session Name:** SB 62

START SUBMISSION



**Thank you for your attention!**

# 7<sup>th</sup> INFORMAL FORUM of the CGE

---

Session 2 – Focused discussion  
on lessons learned in submitting  
BTRs

4 March 2025



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat



# 7<sup>th</sup> INFORMAL FORUM of the CGE

---

## Session 2 – Presentations by the panelists

Fathimath Raufa Moosa, Maldives  
Aiman Yessekina, Kazakhstan  
Sandra Motshwanedi, South Africa



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat



# 7<sup>th</sup> INFORMAL FORUM of the CGE

---

Fathimath Raufa Moosa, Maldives

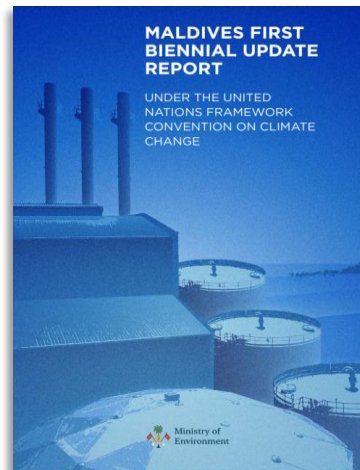
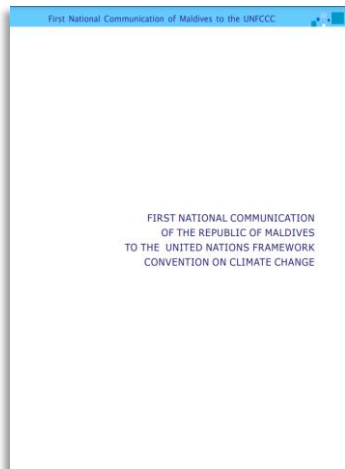


United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat



# Maldives: Lessons learnt in the preparation of the first BTR

Fathimath Raufa Moosa  
Project Technical Coordinator  
Climate Change Department  
Ministry of Tourism and Environment



Ministry of Climate Change,  
Environment and Energy

## MALDIVES' FIRST BIENNIAL TRANSPARENCY REPORT

TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE  
CHANGE (UNFCCC) UNDER THE PARIS AGREEMENT



# Challenges in preparation of the first BTR

- Capacity Constraints and Institutional Memory
- Limited Financial and Human Resources
- Limited Institutionalized Data Collection Procedures and Data Culture
- Geographical Dispersion and Stakeholder Engagement
- Short Duration for Report Compilation and Validation

# Lessons learnt for continued success

- *Continuous capacity building* and orientation of team members on ETF tools, and understanding the MPGs
- Work with line ministries and national statistics offices to *use existing data systems and work to improve them.*
- *Long term/Permanent team* for ETF reporting requirements

# Key Capacity Building Areas for 2025

- Climate Reporting and Transparency Systems
  - Continuous capacity building
- Sector-Specific Training on GHG Accounting
  - Focus on transport sector
  - Improvement of transport sector proxies
- Quality control and verification procedures
  - Training for data providers

# Thank You

**Fathimath Raufa Moosa**  
Project Technical Coordinator  
Climate Change Department  
Ministry of Tourism and Environment

[fathimath.raufa@environment.gov.mv](mailto:fathimath.raufa@environment.gov.mv)

# 7<sup>th</sup> INFORMAL FORUM of the CGE

---

Aiman Yessekina, Kazakhstan



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat





Ministry of ecology and natural resources  
of the Republic of Kazakhstan



“Zhasyl  
damu” JSC

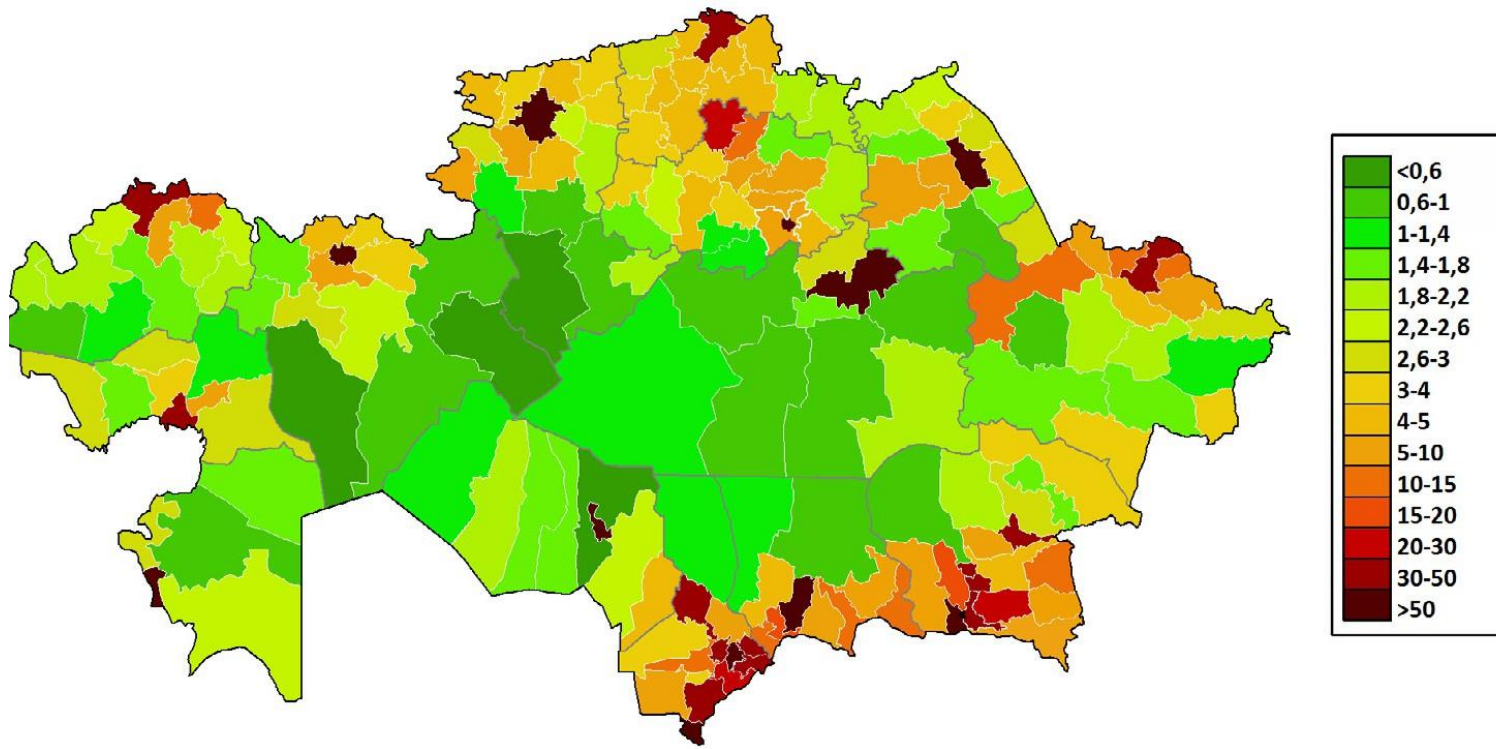
# Biennial Transparency Report of Republic of Kazakhstan

*Yessekina A.*

*The Head of GHG inventory department of “Zhassyl damu”*

*National focal point of GHG inventory of RK*

# Kazakhstan – general information



Population -19,8  
million people, of  
Women - 10 million  
(51.19%);  
Men - 9,6 million  
(48.81%)

Kazakhstan is located at the junction of two continents - Europe and Asia. Its vast territory spreads over 2,724,902 km<sub>2</sub> and a state border stretching 13,398 km



# Participation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the international climate change agreements



## International agreements

Singn

Ratification

Entry into force

UNFCCC

8 of June, 1992

17 of May, 1995

15 of August, 1995

Kyoto protocol

12 of March, 1999

19 of June, 2009

16 of July, 2009

Paris Agreement

2 of August, 2016

6 of December, 2016

5 of January, 2017



# NDC of the Republic of Kazakhstan



**-15%**

To reduce GHG emissions by 2030

*\*от уровня 1990 г.*

**-8,49%**

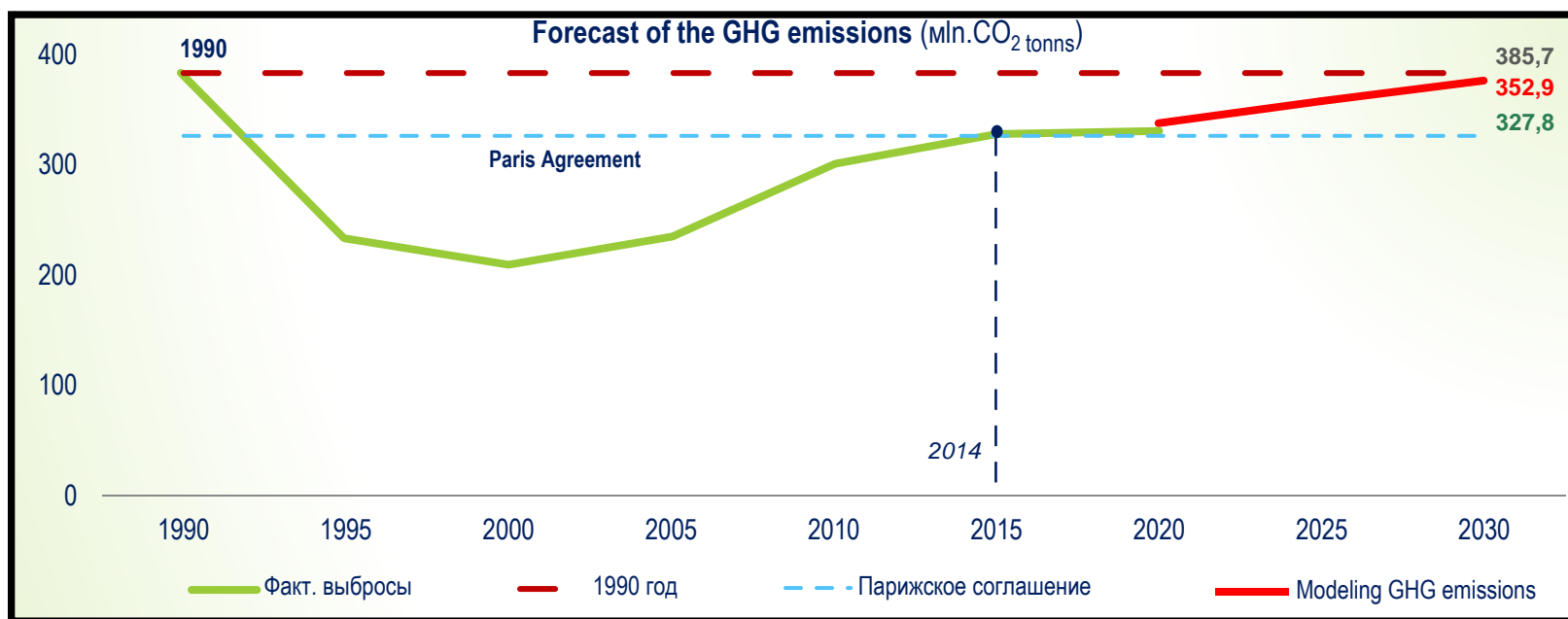
Reduction of GHG emissions in 2022

**120**  
countries

Achieve carbon neutrality by 2050

by **2060** г.

Strategy of achieving carbon neutrality



# Legislative base



1

UNFCCC

Article 12  
COMMUNICATION  
OF INFORMATION  
RELATED TO  
IMPLEMENTATION

2

Paris Agreement

Decision  
18/CMA.1

3

Environmental Code of RK  
Article 302

4

•Degree of the Ministry of  
ecology, geology and natural  
resources # 46 «On approval of the  
Rules of the monitoring, transparency and  
verification of the national GHG inventory»

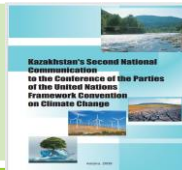


# National Climate reporting

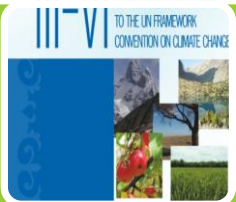


Initial National Communication of the Republic of Kazakhstan under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

1998 – I NC



2009 – II NC



2013 – III-VI NC



2017 – VII NC



2022 – VIII NC



**2009 – Annual  
National Greenhouse Gas  
Inventory Report,**  
submitted to the UNFCCC  
Secretariat.

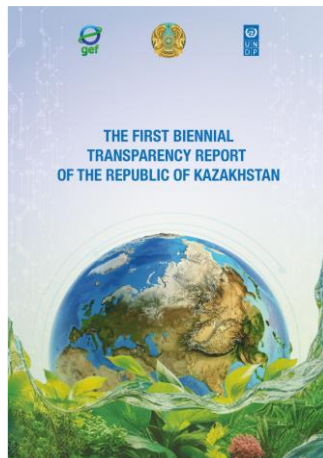
Министерство экологии  
и природопользования  
Республики Казахстан

ЖАЛПЫ  
ЛАКЫЗ

НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ДОКЛАД  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН  
о кадастре антропогенных выбросов  
из источников и абсорбции поглотителями  
парниковых газов, не регулируемых  
Монреальским протоколом,  
за 1990-2021 гг.



# Climate reporting of RK in the frames of Paris Agreement - 2024



Sectoral Background Tables

Sectoral Report Tables

Summary / Cross-sectoral / Trends Tables

## First BTR of RK

- 9 November 2024
- 10 January 2025

## NID

- 10 December 2024

## CRT

- 17 December 2024

## CTF

- 10 January 2025



# National inventory document of the Republic of Kazakhstan



Energy

IPPU

Agriculture

LULUCF

Waste

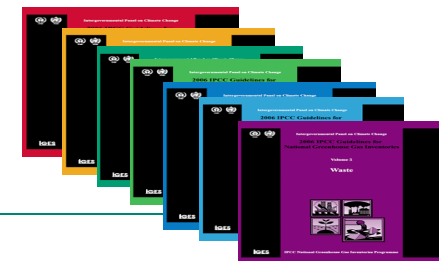
❖ NID

❖ CRT

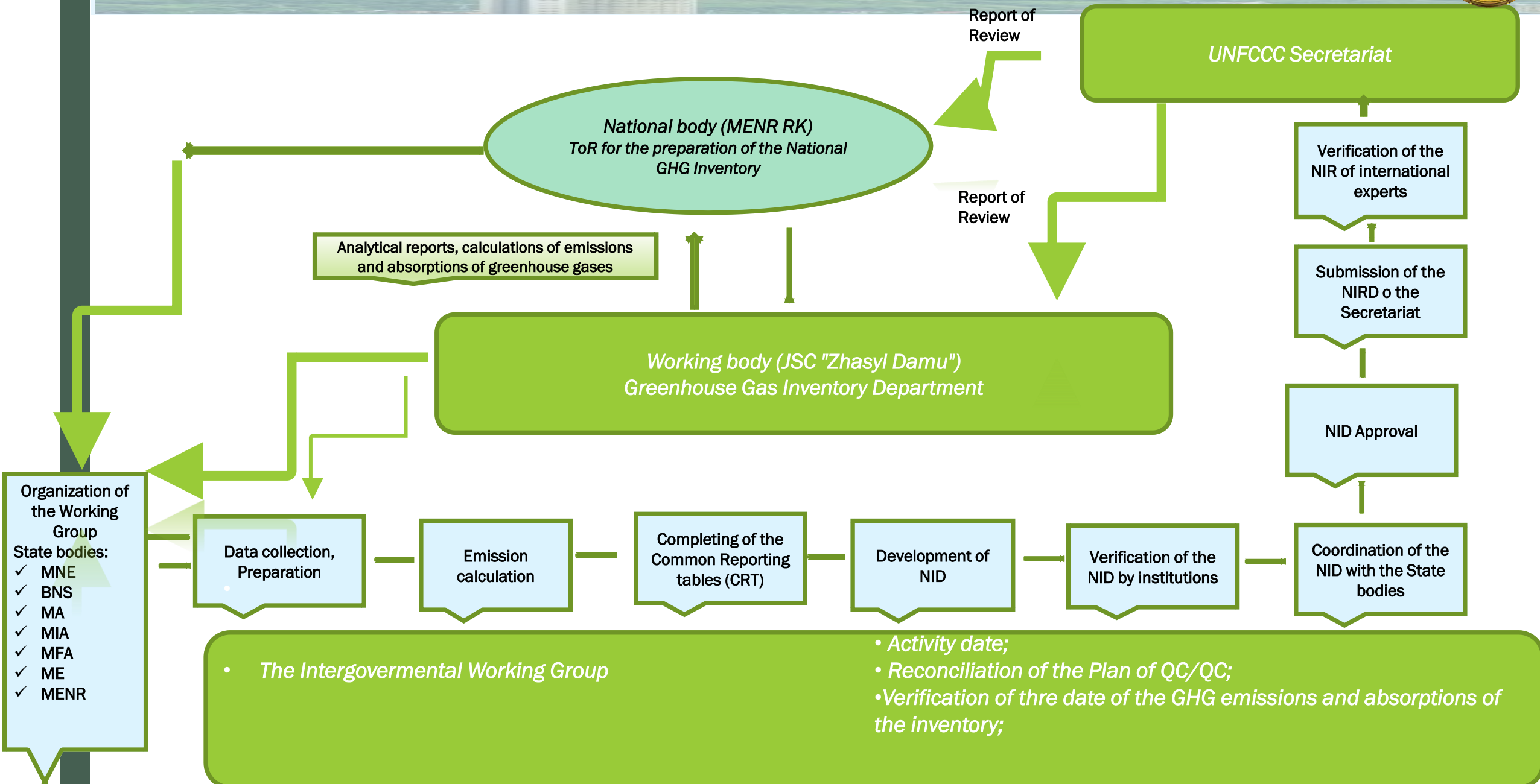
❖ Activity date ➡ government bodies, organizations

❖ Emissions and absorptions of GHG: IPCC 2006;

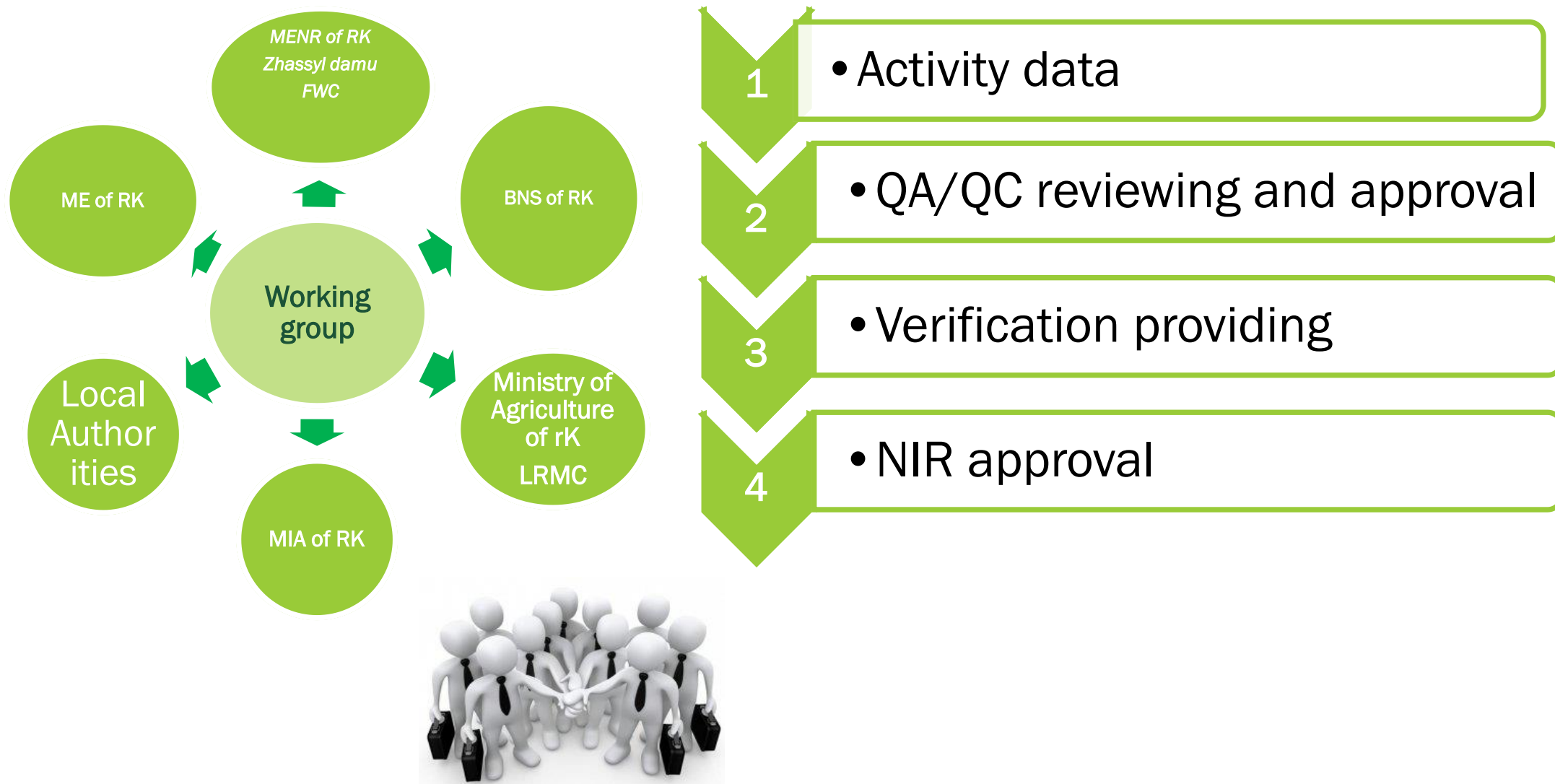
❖ Introductory chapters: General information about GHG inventory developments and trends of the inventory



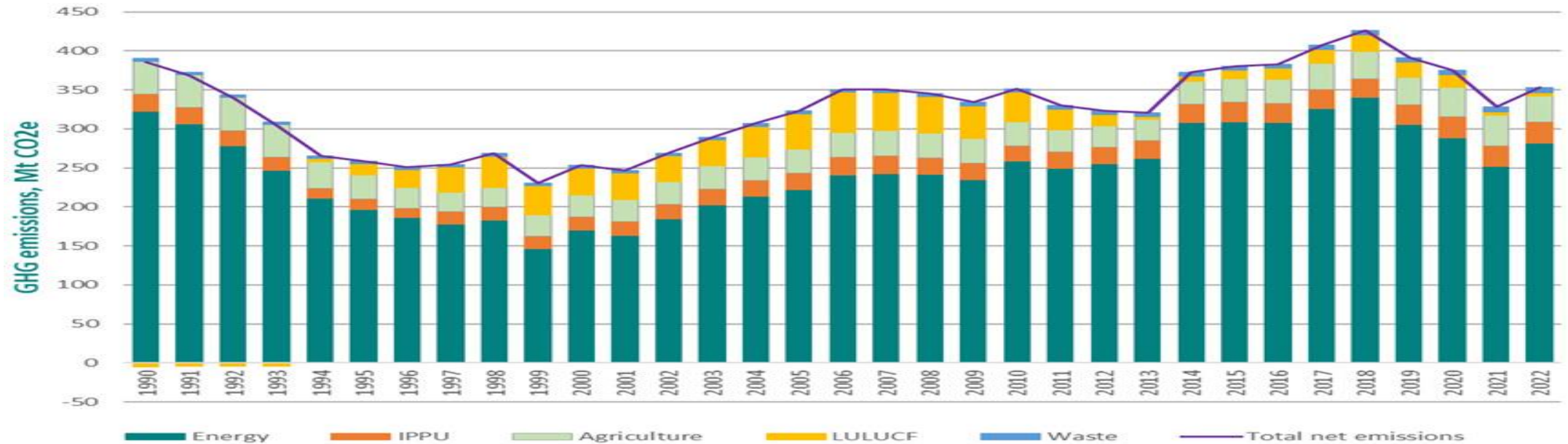
# NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY IN KAZAKHSTAN



# Intergovernmental Working group for national inventory



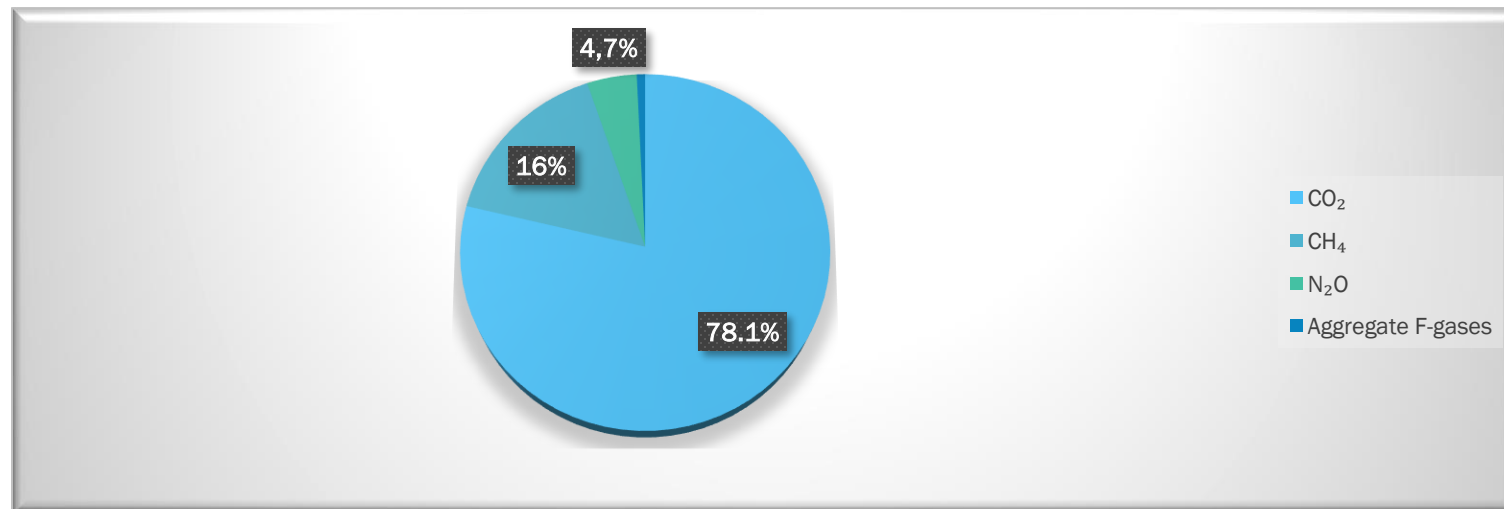
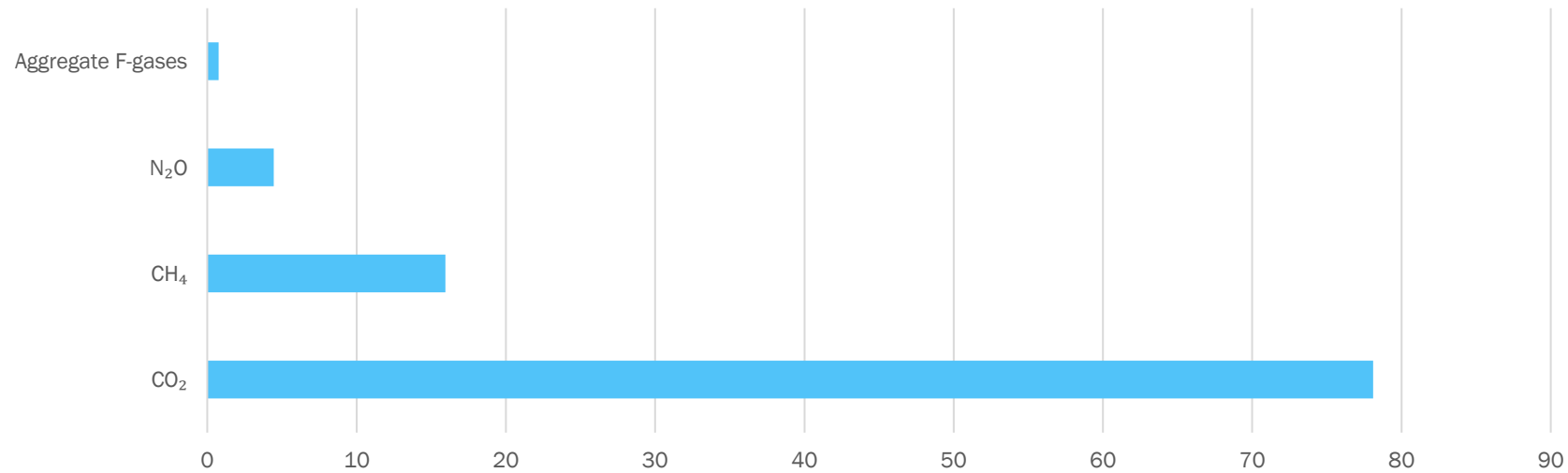
# National GHG inventory of RK 1990-2022



Sector	Emissions and removals, (Gg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.)		Change from 1990 (%)
	1990	2022	
Energy	322.048	281.922	-12,46%
IPPU	22.741	27.006	18,76%
Agriculture	41.767	32.998	-21%
Waste	3.970	6.917	74.24%
<b>Total (excluding LULUCF)</b>	<b>390.526</b>	<b>348.864</b>	<b>-10.67%</b>
LULUCF	-4.790	4.129	186.21%
<b>Net total (including LULUCF)</b>	<b>385.737</b>	<b>352.973</b>	<b>-8.49%</b>



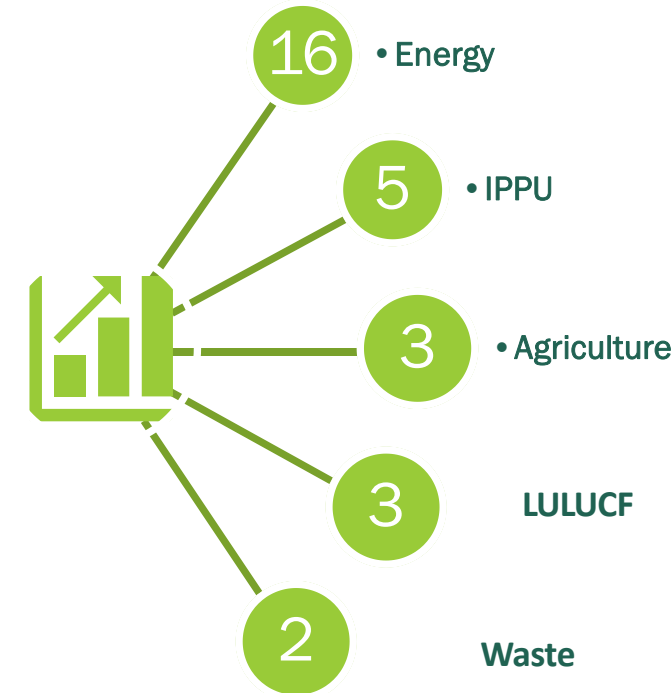
# National GHG inventory of RK



# Main sources of GHG emissions: Key categories by Trends - 2024

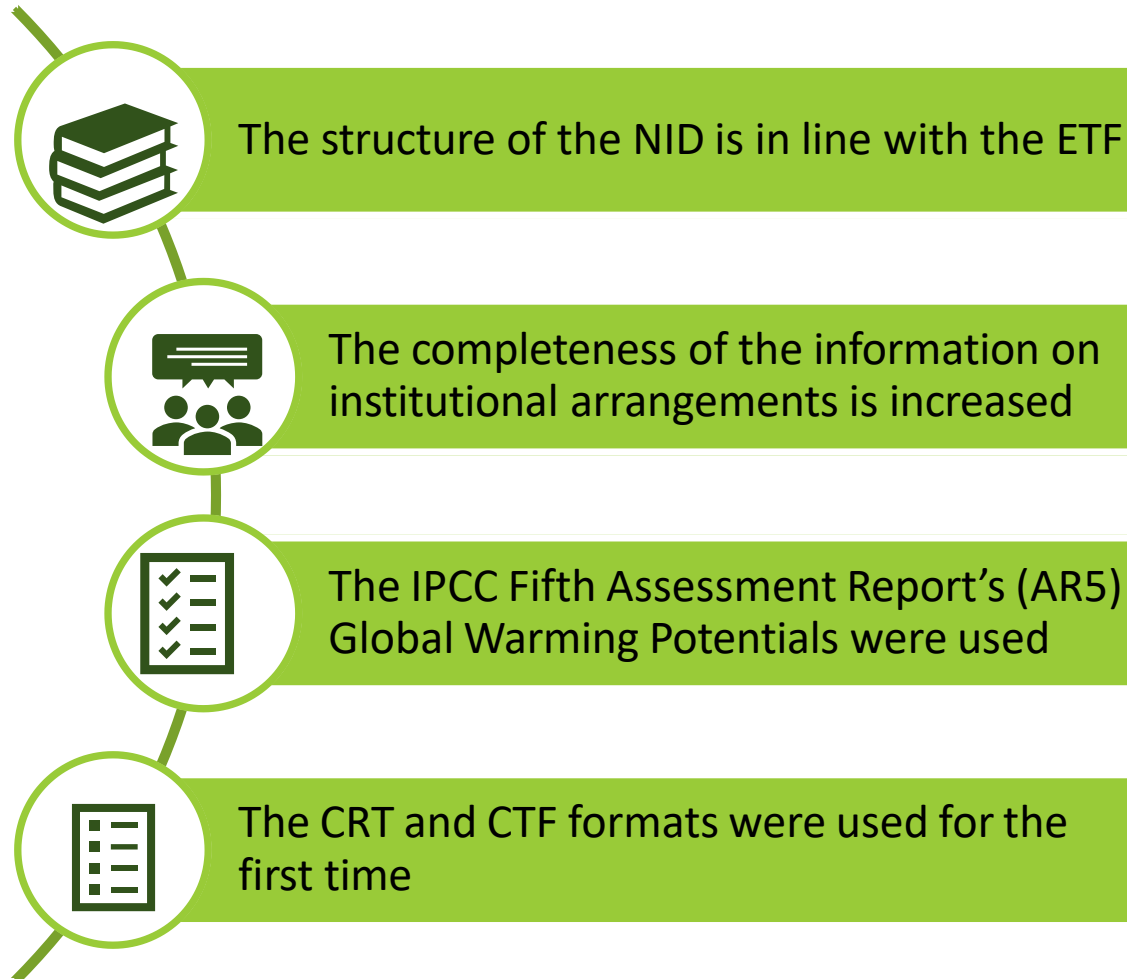


IPCC category	GHG	2022 Ex,t CO <sub>2</sub> эқ.	Оценка тренда	
			(%)	Key category
4.B.1 Cropland Remaining Cropland	CO <sub>2</sub>	40 326,7	15,4	X
1.B.1 Fugitive emissions from Solid Fuels	CH <sub>4</sub>	9 556,5	10,5	X
1.B.2.a Fugitive Emissions from Fuels - Oil and Natural Gas - Oil	CH <sub>4</sub>	14 978,8	7,9	X
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CO <sub>2</sub>	19 460,2	6,8	X
4.C.1 Grassland Remaining Grassland	CO <sub>2</sub>	-20 353,7	6,0	X
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CO <sub>2</sub>	20 777,3	5,7	X
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO <sub>2</sub>	15 439,3	4,7	X
4.A.1 Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	CO <sub>2</sub>	-16 026,6	4,6	X
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO <sub>2</sub>	22 282,4	3,9	X
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	CO <sub>2</sub>	10 317,9	3,4	X
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO <sub>2</sub>	11 542,0	3,4	X
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO <sub>2</sub>	22 255,7	3,4	X
1.A.5 Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Liquid Fuels	CO <sub>2</sub>	7 364,0	2,8	X
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO <sub>2</sub>	9 405,3	2,5	X
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH <sub>4</sub>	18 751,0	2,0	X
2.A.4 Other Process Uses of Carbonates	CO <sub>2</sub>	4 475,3	1,9	X
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO <sub>2</sub>	4 458,2	1,6	X
1.B.2.c Fugitive Emissions from Fuels - Venting and flaring	CO <sub>2</sub>	6 208,8	1,3	X
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air conditioning	Aggregate F-gases	2 641,8	1,2	X
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO <sub>2</sub>	315,0	1,1	X
1.A.3.c Railways	CO <sub>2</sub>	2 383,5	1,0	X
5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH <sub>4</sub>	3 306,0	0,9	X
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CO <sub>2</sub>	3 787,9	0,8	X
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	CO <sub>2</sub>	92 719,1	0,7	X
1.B.2.b Fugitive Emissions from Fuels - Oil and Natural Gas - Natural Gas	CH <sub>4</sub>	1 793,7	0,6	X
3.B Manure Management	N <sub>2</sub> O	2 141,0	0,6	X
3.D.1 Direct N2O Emissions From Managed Soils	N <sub>2</sub> O	9 616,9	0,5	X
5.D Wastewater Treatment and Discharge	CH <sub>4</sub>	3 141,3	0,5	X
1.B.2.c Fugitive Emissions from Fuels - Venting and flaring	CH <sub>4</sub>	2 211,8	0,5	X



29

# GHG National system: Major improvements and needs





Thank you  
for your attention!



Aiman Yessekina  
[a.esekina@recycle.kz](mailto:a.esekina@recycle.kz)

# 7<sup>th</sup> INFORMAL FORUM of the CGE

---

Sandra Motshwanedi, South Africa



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat





## CGE informal forum

# Experience Sharing and Lessons Learned from Preparing South Africa's 1<sup>st</sup> Biennial Transparency Report

DATE: 4 March 2025



forestry, fisheries  
& the environment

Department:  
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



# BTR PROCESS IN SA

Data Collection & Drafting the BTR	Stakeholder Consultation	Independent Review	Ministerial Approval	Submission to the UNFCCC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of data collection templates send to data providers.</li> <li>• Use of the NCCIS to collect data</li> <li>• Data analysis</li> </ul> <p>Service provider procurement and appointment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drafting of Chapters (Consider TER Report for subsequent BTRs)</li> <li>• NIR compiled internally within the Climate Change and Air Quality Branch, but summary chapter included in the BTR.</li> <li>• 3 Months ideally dedicated to completing CRTs for the GHG inventory and CTFs for tracking NDC and support needed and received after finalizing the BTR chapters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Zero Order Draft BTR chapters get reviewed internally within the CCAQ branch and the FOD draft chapters agreed to.</li> <li>• FOD draft chapters are integrated into the FOD BTR and it gets finalised after the review by the PSC.</li> <li>• FOD BTR gets published for public comments for about 30 days</li> <li>• Public comments and inputs get addressed taking MPGS into account.</li> <li>• A public response database is developed with every comment and input and how they were addressed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independent reviewer reviews the FOD BTR in line with the MPGs as well as recommendations made in the previous TER reports .</li> <li>• DFFE officials and the service provider address comments and agree on the final BTR after the independent review and public consultation.</li> <li>• An independent review database gets developed outlining how every matter was addressed and recommendations for the next BTR.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The BTR is at a stage where it is being presented to the Minister for approval. The Minister may decide to take it through the cabinet approval process or approve at Ministerial level.</li> <li>• The BTR gets government approval</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The BTR is submitted to the UNFCCC together with the NID as well as CRTs for the NIR and CTFs for NDC tracking and Support Needed and Received.</li> <li>• Date set for the TER with the Secretariat</li> </ul>



**forestry, fisheries  
& the environment**

Department:  
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**



# BTR1 Timeline



**forestry, fisheries  
& the environment**

Department:  
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**



# WHAT WORKED WELL

South Africa found that subjecting the draft BTR1 to an independent review process by the UCT team worked well in developing the independent first BTR. The review assisted with clear interpretation of the MPGs and allowed for a the BTR that's more aligned with the MPGs both in terms of completeness and transparency.

The internal coordination within the CCAQ branch also worked well in the drafting process and in addressing the independent review inputs and comments as well as explaining constraints faced where flexibility provisions are used.

Using more streamlined processes for alerting the public about the public consultation process assisted in saving time. A media statement was released by the Minister to make this announcement.

Maintaining regular meetings and adhering to project timelines also contributed to the success of the initiative.

The DFFE leveraged support from SouthSouthNorth (SSN) to navigate the complexities of the procurement process, especially as South Africa's bureaucratic system often caused delays. By partnering with organizations like SSN, we were able to overcome these challenges and ensure the timely execution of the project.



**forestry, fisheries  
& the environment**

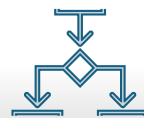
Department:  
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



# CHALLENGES



Working under pressure as the process started in February 2024



Institutional personnel constraints due to staff turnover.



Different interpretation of the MPGs and flexibility provisions



Few personnel working on the BTR



Capacity building constraints in preparation for reporting under the ETF



Further training was required on how to handle confidential data from the National Treasury, and this resulted in delays in finalizing the support chapter.



No formal arrangements exist between DFFE and data providers, except for the compilation of the NIR. This resulted in data acquisition delays and gaps. For some mitigation policies and measures, there are general delays in approval of reports which then affect timing and availability of the data



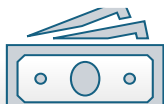
Lack of sufficient financial, capacity building and technical support still required to update and maintain the NCCIS as well as aligning it to reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework.



The process highlighted the need to develop a South African BTR data archiving system as currently the data is stored in different Share Points of organizations



Lack of sufficient financial support required to develop provincial systems and link them to the national system



Insufficient training was received on the use of the tool and as such not all team members understood how to use it and this led to delays in finalizing the CRTs for the GHG Inventory.



Information received on NCCRD includes the implementing agency, program description, and the budget, but required information on achieved emissions reductions is incomplete for most of the programmes.



It is challenging to track financial support received as financial support received by SA is not centralized.



Accuracy and verification of the information reported by individuals in NCCRD is a cumbersome process.



**forestry, fisheries  
& the environment**

Department:  
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



# LESSONS LEARNED



Developing the first BTR assisted greatly to identify where the reporting gaps are. More financial support is required including for implementing the GHG Improvement Programme which will also improve the quality of the NIR. A BTR data archiving system is needed.



In ensuring that the South African NDC is well understood by the transparency team, the transparency team is part of NDC technical teams as well as the reference group. This will also assist in making use of the same projections for future BTRs.



More capacity building is required on the use of the tool to generate CRTs and CTFs, especially in person hands on training, as well as for addressing the capacity constraints identified where flexibility provisions are used. This is the area where the CGE could assist.



The outcomes of the TER will be critical for South Africa in identifying capacity building needs and areas of improvements for future BTRs. This will be one of the priorities for 2025.



It is important to have well defined and formalized institutional arrangements for data collection. The DFFE entered into a formal/informal data sharing agreement with the National Treasury on data sharing and it is helpful in acquiring the much needed financial support data.



**forestry, fisheries  
& the environment**

Department:  
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



# THANK YOU!

**Sandra Motshwanedi**

**Chief Directorate: International Climate Change  
Relations and Reporting**

**BTR1 of South Africa Project Manager & ETF Focal  
Point for SA**

**Climate Change and Air Quality Branch**

**Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the  
Environment**

**Email: [smotshwanedi@dffe.gov.za](mailto:smotshwanedi@dffe.gov.za)**

Thank You



**forestry, fisheries  
& the environment**

Department:  
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





### Guiding Questions:

- As you worked/working on your first BTR, what were the key challenges that you faced or anticipate to face?
- How CGE can support you in addressing those challenges in a manner that transparency systems and arrangements gradually become sustainable?
- What would be the priority capacity-building activities in 2025?



code 1518 6613

**QR code for Session 2**

<https://www.menti.com/alc6spaeb27s>

# 7<sup>th</sup> INFORMAL FORUM of the CGE

---

## 10-minute Break



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat



# 7<sup>th</sup> INFORMAL FORUM of the CGE

---

## Session 3 – Brainstorming session with the support providers

CBIT-GSP, Khetsiwe Khumalo  
UNEP, Miriam Liliana Hinostroza Suarez  
UNDP, Eva Huttova  
ICAT, Dr. Henning Wuester



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat



# 7<sup>th</sup> INFORMAL FORUM of the CGE

---

UNEP, Miriam Liliana  
Hinostroza Suarez

CBIT-GSP, Khetsiwe Khumalo



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat



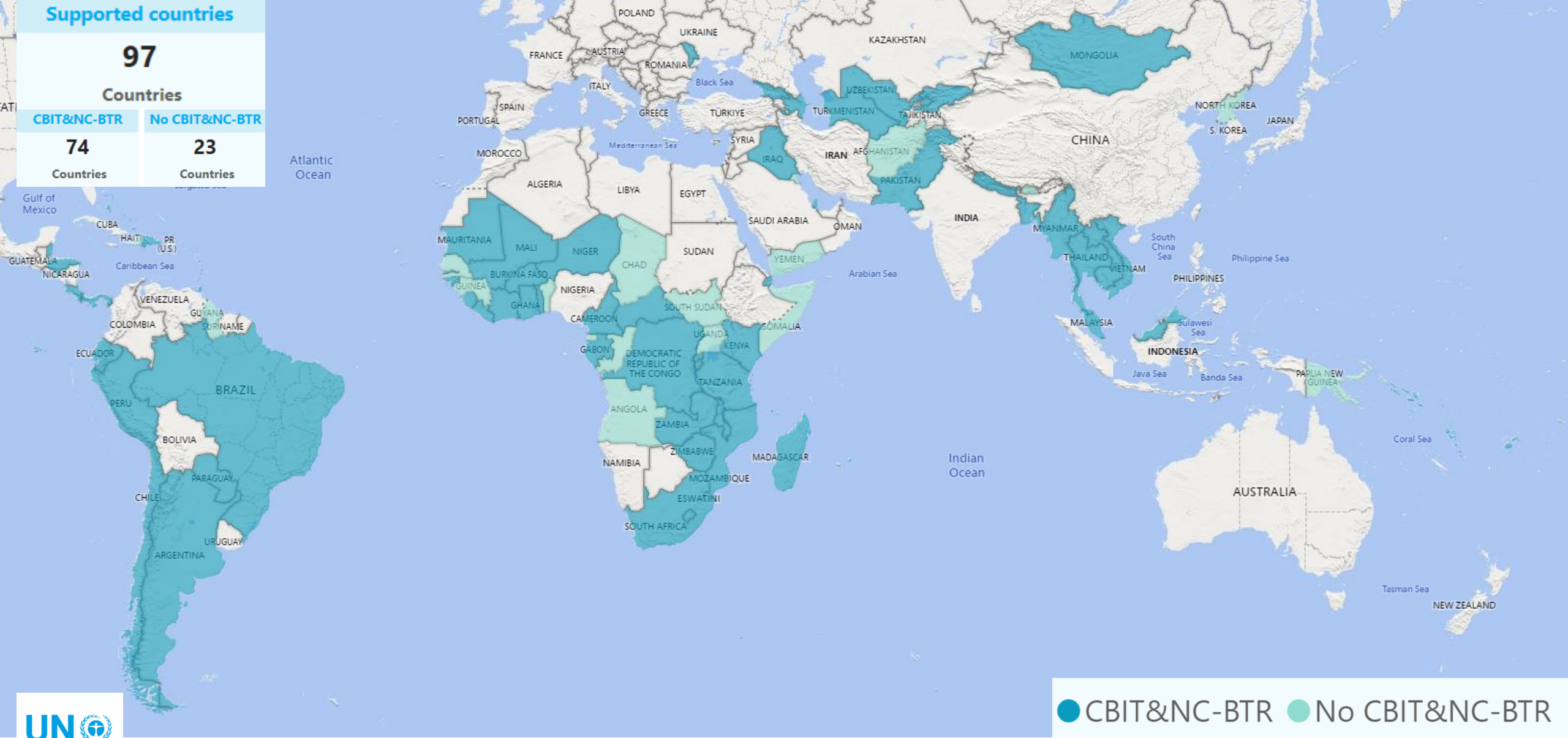
# UNEP Supporting the Enhanced Transparency Framework: Overview, status and impacts

- 
- CBIT-GSP
  - Enabling Projects

---

Miriam Hinostroza Suarez, Head, Global Climate Action Unit, Climate Change Division, UNEP  
Khetsiwe, Khumalo, Advisor, Climate Transparency  
13th CGE Meeting. Bonn, March 3-5, 2025

# Overview of UNEP-supported countries for Transparency



# NATIONAL SUPPORT INITIATIVES: - TRANSPARENCY PROJECTS: NCs; BURS, BTRs, CBIT

## Latin America and the Caribbean

21 countries

19 CBIT/BTRs

Brazil  
Chile  
Costa Rica  
Honduras  
Panama  
Paraguay  
Peru

Trinidad and Tobago  
Argentina  
Antigua and Barbuda  
Bahamas  
Dominican Republic  
Ecuador  
Belize  
St. Kitts and Nevis  
St. Lucia  
Dominica  
Grenada  
St. Vincent and The Grenadines

Guyana  
Haiti  
Suriname

15 Enabling Activities

## Africa

43 countries

33 CBIT/BTRS projects

Togo

Burkina Faso	South Africa
Burundi	Tanzania
Cameroon	Zimbabwe
Chad	Kenya
Eswatini	Liberia
Ghana	Comoros
Lesotho	Djibouti
Malawi	DRC
Guinea-Bissau	Gabon
Central Republic A.	Gambia
Mauritius	Cote d'Ivoire
Madagascar	Mali
Mozambique	Mauritania
Niger	Seychelles
Rwanda	Sao Tome and Principe
Sierra Leone	
Zambia	

Angola	South Sudan
Benin	Somalia
Republic of Congo	Uganda
Equatorial Guinea	
Eritrea	
Guinea	
Senegal	

42 Enabling Activities

## Global Projects

EA/CBIT Global projects

- CBIT- GSP
- TNAs

## Eastern Europe

1 country

Moldova

1 Enabling Activity

## West Asia

8 countries

4 CBIT/BTR projects

Georgia

Azerbaijan  
Iraq  
Qatar

Bahrain  
Oman  
Kuwait  
Yemen

7 Enabling Activities

## Asia and Pacific

26 countries

18 CBIT/BTR projects

Thailand

Fiji  
Laos  
Maldives  
Malaysia  
Bangladesh  
Cambodia  
Kiribati  
Kyrgyzstan  
Solomon Islands  
Mongolia  
Pakistan  
Vanuatu  
Vietnam  
Uzbekistan  
Nepal  
Turkmenistan  
Tuvalu

Afghanistan  
Bhutan  
Cook Islands  
Nauru  
Niue  
Palau  
Papua New Guinea  
Myanmar\*\*\* on hold

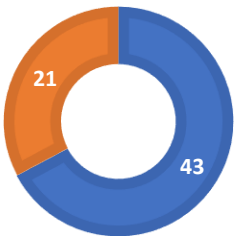
25 Enabling Activities

## NATIONAL SUPPORT INITIATIVES: - TRANSPARENCY PROJECTS: NCs; BURS, BTR PORTFOLIO

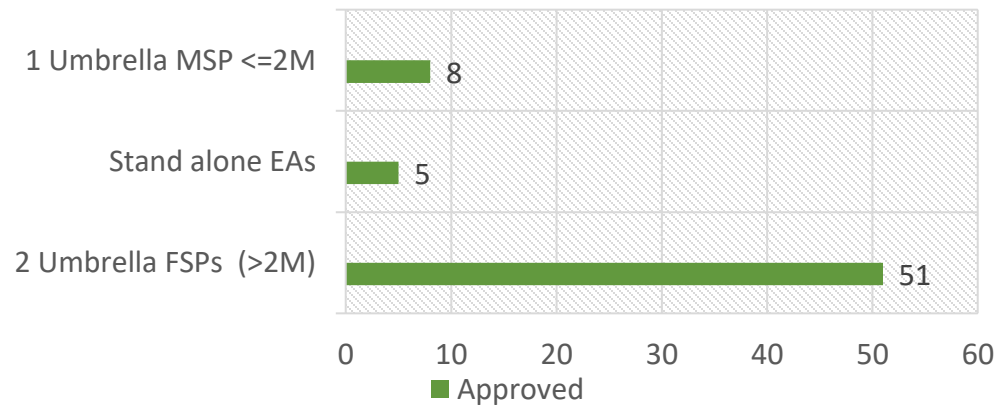
- ❑ Over 90 Countries with 150 Projects – NC-BUR-BTR overlaps
- ❑ UNEP's Executing Partners:
  - More than 92% of EA projects executed by national governments
  - 8% with UNEP Regional Offices & UNDP-Country Offices – with transition plans
- ❑ LDCs/SIDS: - 59 (67%)

### UNEP BTR PORTFOLIO: 64 APPROVED

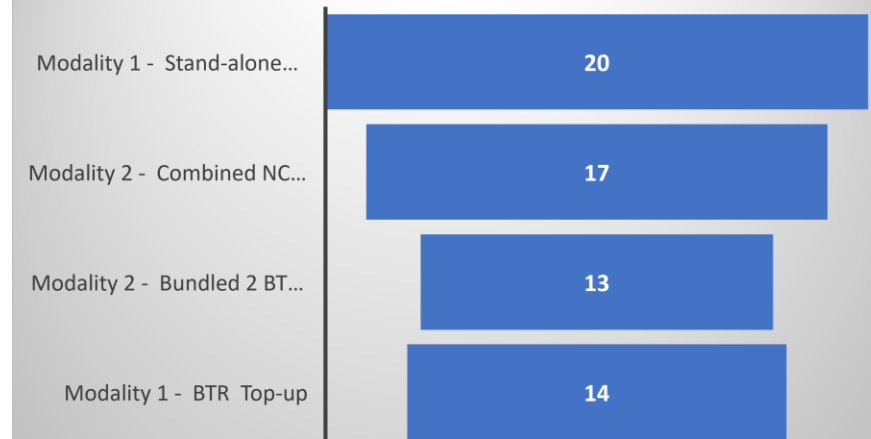
■ LDCs-SIDS ■ Non LDCs-SIDS



### BTR PROPOSALS/COUNTRY PROJECTS – 64



### BTR GEF-FUNDING MODALITIES USED



## NATIONAL SUPPORT INITIATIVES: - TRANSPARENCY PROJECTS: Climate Reports Submissions (NCs; BURS, BTR)– to UNFCCC & Additional support

Transparency reports	2024 Submissions
National Communications	12
Biennial Update Reports	12
Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR)	24
	<b>48</b>

UNEP Supported **63 Countries** to prepare **BTRs**:

- **42** are LDCs/SIDS
- **21** are non LDCs/SIDS &

**24** countries submitted by the Dec 2024 deadline:

- 10 LDCs/ SIDS
- **14** non LDCs/SIDS

Since then, one more LDC has submitted, bringing the total submissions to 25 as of March 2025.

Additional support provided by UNEP to fast track BTRs submissions

- ❖ Supported attendance of **78 participants** in the high level BTR dialogue held in BAKU in September 2024,
- ❖ Supported additional national experts to participate in regional technical workshops through their BTR project financing.

What is next

- ❖ Continuing support and follow up to countries yet to finalize and submit BTR (several ongoing final reviews and cabinet approval process).
- ❖ Support GEF proposal development to facilitate continuous financial support for subsequent Biennial Transparency Submissions.



## GLOBAL SUPPORT INITIATIVE: CBIT-GSP Climate Transparency

Funded by:



Implemented by:



Executed by:



copenhagen  
climate centre

**Supporting  
developing  
countries  
transition to  
the Enhanced  
Transparency  
Framework of the  
Paris Agreement**

Supports development  
of NCs, BUR and BTRs

Hosts the Climate  
Transparency Platform,  
a one-stop-shop for  
transparency

Assists countries  
mainstream gender in  
climate transparency

**CBIT** CAPACITY-BUILDING INITIATIVE  
FOR TRANSPARENCY  
GLOBAL COORDINATION PLATFORM



GLOBAL SUPPORT  
PROGRAMME



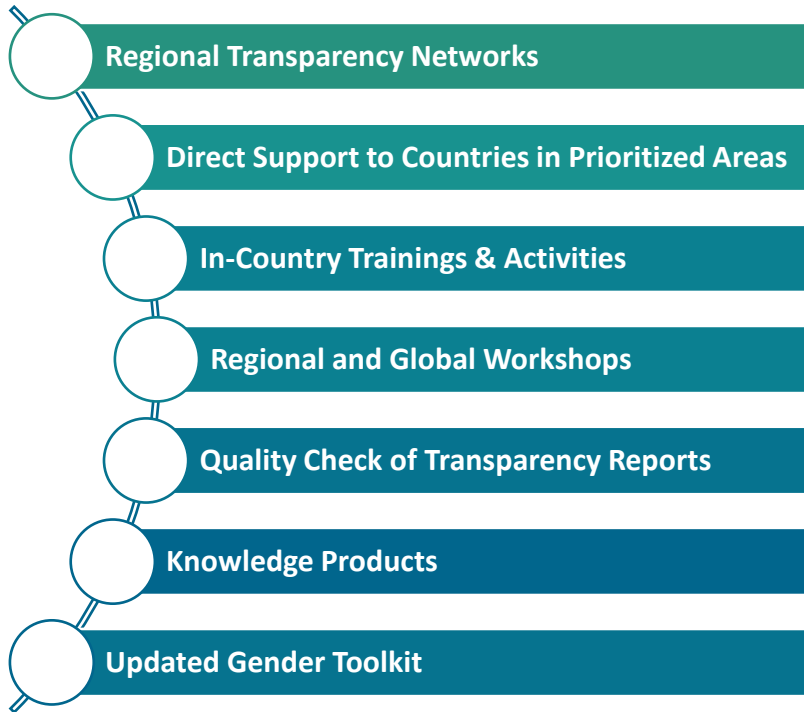
**CBIT-GSP**  
CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY

- Climate Transparency Platform
- Regional Transparency Networks
- In Country Support

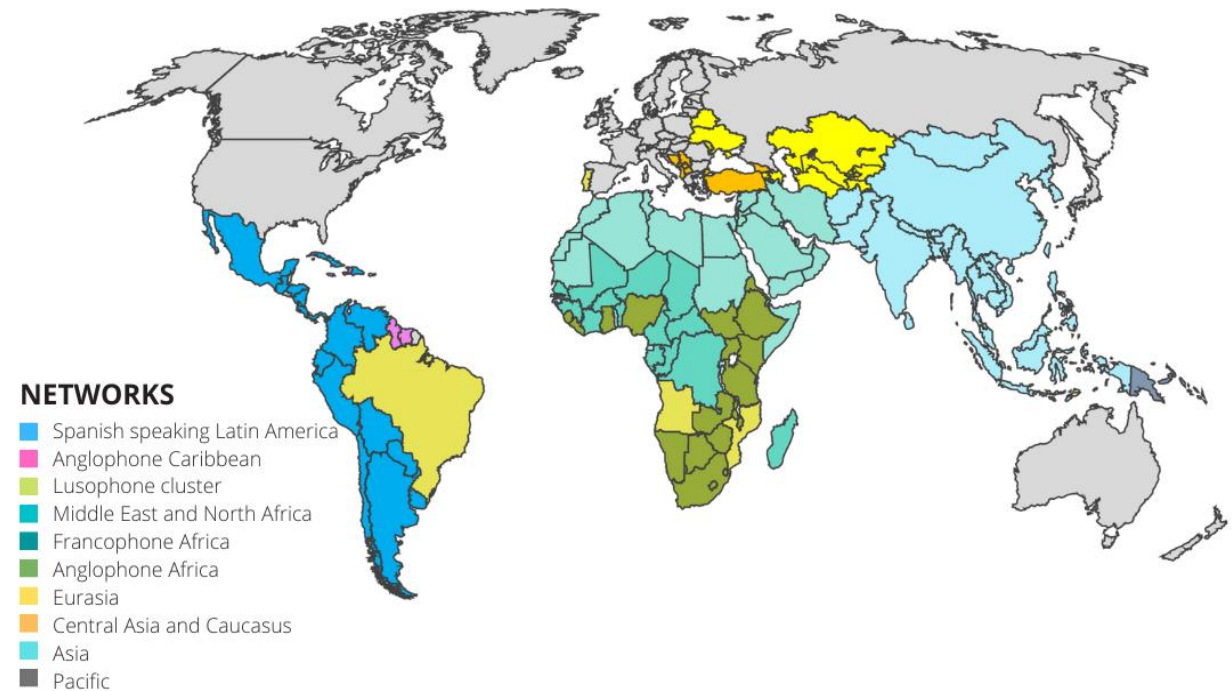
Budget: 9M US\$ - Active up to 2026

# Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP)

## Modalities of Support



## Transparency Networks



# PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

## Summary of project status

- Project has made very good progress
  - ✓ All transparency networks are fully operational
  - ✓ Numerous outreach events at COPs/SBs and other events
  - ✓ Very good collaborations with various partners (UNFCCC, UNDP, PATPA, FAO, ICAT, IGES, US-EPA, AUC, EEA, GGGI, etc.)



### In-country Support

- 162 country requests received
- 95 in country support 2024
- 60 in country support 2023
- 7 in country support 2022



### Technical Webinars

- 3 technical webinars in 2025 so far
- 40 technical webinars in 2024
- 20 technical webinars in 2023



### Regional Trainings

- 19 regional trainings in 2024
- 12 regional trainings in 2023



**Enhanced National Capacity for Climate Reporting**

# PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

➤ Project has made very good progress

✓ Quality check for transparency reports

- National Communications
- Biennial Update Reports
- Biennial Transparency report

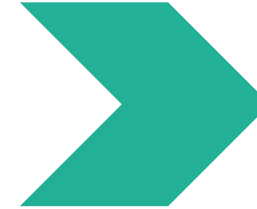
✓ Experience sharing

- Institutional Arrangements for Transparency
- Data Management systems
- Benefits and Outcomes of CBIT Project
- Planning and preparing first BTRs



## Quality Checks of transparency reports

- Support 60 countries
- 92 reports peer reviewed
- 27 BTRs

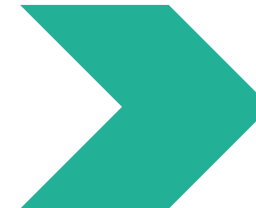


## Enhanced Quality of climate transparency reports



## Experience sharing

- 60 countries have shared their experiences
- CBIT Peer to peer exchange
- Mutual learning programme
- Experience sharing webinars



## Knowledge Sharing and Best Practices

# PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

## Summary of project status

- ✓ First Global Meeting held in May 2024
  - High level – The COP Presidencies Troika
  - Support providers meeting in collaboration with UNFCCC
- ✓ Second Global Meeting held to be held in 2025
  - South Korea will host
  - More details to follow
- ✓ Global Experience Webinars
  - Closing Conversation for CBIT projects
  - Integrating gender in climate reporting

**GLOBAL  
TRANSPARENCY  
FORUM**  
TOKYO, 20-21 MAY 2024  
#Together4Transparency



### Global Transparency Forum

- Over 180 Participants
- 120 Countries represented

### Global Experience Webinars

- 4 CBIT Experience sharing webinars in 2024
- 7 Experience sharing webinars in 2023

### Knowledge Products

- National Inventory Document template, to be launched
- Adaptation Reporting Guidance, to be launched in April 2025
- NDC Tracking Guidance, under development
- New other knowledge products to be developed and launched throughout 2025



## Knowledge Sharing and Best Practices

# PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

## Summary of project status

- ✓ Self Assessment tool in final stages
- ✓ Gender toolkit currently in progress



### Gender toolkit

- Draft toolkit – End of March.
- Regional Workshop – supported by UNDP



### Self Assessment tool

- Under development



**Enhanced Capacity for Climate Reporting including gender responsive reporting**

# Findings from BTRs quality check

## National GHG Inventory Report

- Improper use of notation keys
- Incorrect use or misreporting of flexibility provisions in MPGs.
- Limited understanding of the IPCC guidelines
- Presentation of results
- Incomplete time series, especially for earlier years (1990 onwards)
- Absence of quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) plans
- Absence of improvement plans for future BTRs.

## NDC Tracking

- Difficulty in identifying suitable indicators for NDCs
- Limited familiarity with Common Tabular Format (CTF)
- Lack of established methodologies for:
  - Conducting mitigation assessments for NDC tracking and reporting
  - Carrying out projections assessments

# CBIT-GSP – Lessons Learned

01

Country-specific needs are essential when designing training and support programs

02

Facilitating peer-to-peer exchanges between countries allows for sharing of best practices and, enhancing learning experiences and fostering regional collaboration.

03

Regional transparency networks has been crucial for fostering South-South collaboration and knowledge exchange

04

Breaking Language Barriers: Using shared languages within these networks facilitates communication and ensures that technical assistance is accessible.

05

Offering a mix of in-person and virtual training sessions has ensured broader participation and accessibility.



01

Lack of coordination between NDC and Transparency Teams

02

Data Availability and Management

03

Challenges of Continuity in Transparency Teams

04

Evolving Institutional Responsibilities

# Looking ahead to 2025

- The majority of our in-person regional trainings are slated for the first half of the year, with completion targeted by August.
- The focus of our support this year is on supporting countries in preparation for the TER, a number of countries have also requested support on the BTR and NDC linkages considering that majority of countries are currently preparing their NDC.30
- Finalizing the Gender toolkit for integrating gender in reporting
- Global Transparency Forum - September 2025

Month	Network	Hosting Country	Hosting City	Topic
April 8-11	Spanish Speaking Latin America and Caribbean	Peru	Lima	Preparing for TER Review, improvement plans
May 12-16	Anglophone Africa	Seychelles	Mahe	Linking BTRs/NDC for effective tracking of NDCs
May 5-8	Middle East and North Africa	UAE	Dubai	NDC tracking
May 25-28	Central Asia and the Caucasus	Turkey	Ankara	Preparing for TER Review
March 25-28	Pacific Polynesia	Cook Islands	Rarotonga	ETF implementation with a focus on GHG Inventory
April 8-11	Francophone	Senegal	Sali	NDC Tracking/Projections
April 1-4	Anglophone Caribbean	Grenada	St. George	NDC, BTR improv, preparation for TER
April 8-11	Lusophone	Brazil	Brasilia	NDC Tracking
May ??	Pacific	Fiji	Suva*	Adaptation
August ??	Asia	India		

# Thank You

## Questions? Comments?

**Miriam Hinostroza**

Head, Global Climate Action Unit | Energy and  
Climate Branch | Industry and Economy Division  
UNEP Focal Point at the [UNEP-CCC](#)

UN City | Marmorvej, 51 | 2100 | Copenhagen |  
Denmark

Telephone: +45 45 33 52 80

Cel: +45 21 79 92 60

[miriam.hinostrozasuarez@un.org](mailto:miriam.hinostrozasuarez@un.org)

[www.unep.org](http://www.unep.org)

**Suzanne Lekoyiet**

Team Lead, Enabling Activities  
Climate Mitigation Unit, GEF/UNEP  
UN Campus  
Nairobi, KENYA

[Suzanne Lekoyiet <suzanne.lekoyiet@un.org>](mailto:suzanne.lekoyiet@un.org)

# 7<sup>th</sup> INFORMAL FORUM of the CGE

---

UNDP, Eva Huttova



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat



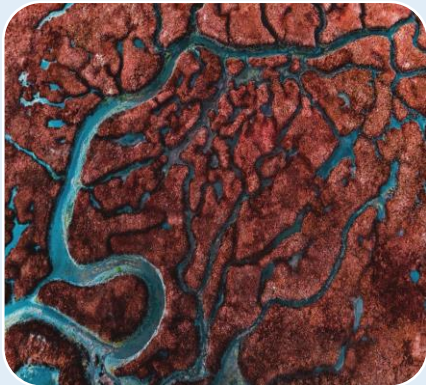


# **7th INFORMAL FORUM of the Consultative Group of Experts**

**Session 3 – Brainstorming session with the support  
providers**

Tuesday, 4 March 2025  
9:30 - 12:00 CET  
(Hybrid event)

# UNDP support to the ETF in 2024



## GEF funded projects

Reporting (NCs, BURs, BTRs): 54 countries/76 projects in various stages

Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency: 34 countries/projects

## BTR submissions

25 out of 36 countries submitted BTR1 by Dec 2024.

8 additional countries submitted with technical support through Climate Promise/Enhancing Climate Transparency team

## Capacity building and Technical Assistance

In-country training in 16 countries

Series of webinars for Francophone and Lusophone countries

Technical network workshops

COP Transparency clinics

## Knowledge products

Collaboration with the CBIT GSP on the Gender toolkit for BTRs – under development

## Collaboration with other support providers

UNEP CBIT-GSP, UNFCCC, CGE, PATPA, ICAT, GEF, GoF, etc.



# Biennial Transparency Reports

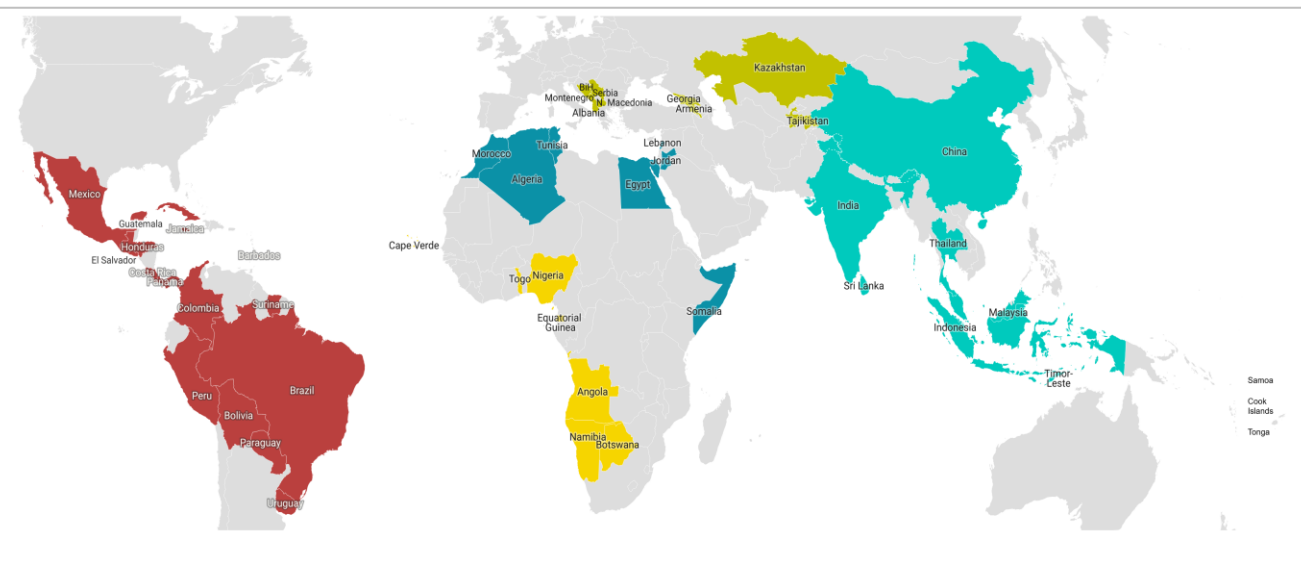
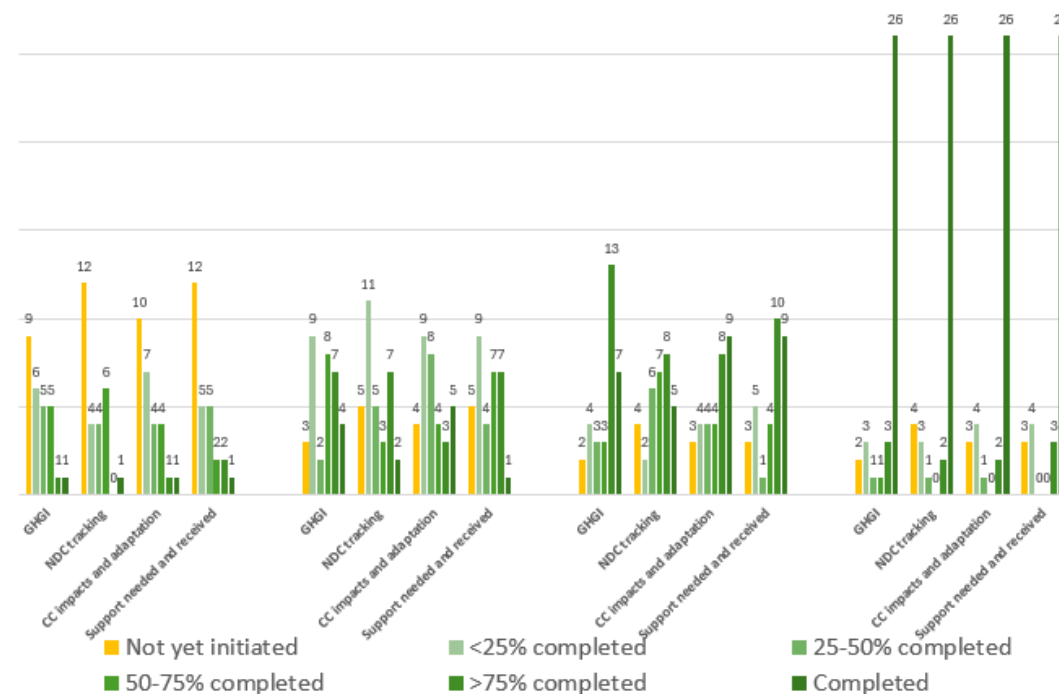


26

countries from  
UNDP - GEF  
portfolio  
submitted BTR1  
to the UNFCCC

## Progress of BTR1 implementation

July 2024      Mid-Sep 2024      End-Oct 2024      Mid-Jan 2025



Approved/Under implementation (35)  
Under pipeline (23)

	Approved/Under implementation (35)	Under pipeline (23)
BTR1	10	
BTR1 + BTR2	24	12
BTR2 + BTR3		11
BTR1 + BTR2 + BTR3	1	

\*BTRs may contain National Communications

+ (1) BTR1 Operationally Closed

Regions  
Africa  
Arab States  
Asia and the Pacific  
Europe and Central Asia  
Latin America and the Caribbean

CLIMATE  
PROMISE



# Priorities for 2025

Technical Support  
(In-country/  
remote)

Annual  
Network  
Workshops

Webinars

Knowledge  
management



## Priorities in 2024

Preparation of BTRs (sectoral data collection, MRV systems)

Technical Support on CTF, CRT tables

NDC Tracking (+ NDC Stocktake)

GHG Inventories and IPCC Software

Reporting on adaptation actions

Access to climate finance for NDC revision



## Priorities for 2025

Assessment of NDC 2.0 and Preparation of NDC 3.0

Submission of first BTRs (those pending) / quality reviews

Continuous training and support on the using of methodologies and tools (NDC Tracking and relevant tools, GHG Inventories and IPCC Software, reporting on adaptation and L&D, tracking support, etc.)

Access GEF funds for CBIT and CC Enabling Activities (consecutive BTRs/NCs)

IT equipment and support for the operationalization of MRV

Climate Finance through stronger transparency systems

## Lessons learned and key messages

- ✓ **Early and long-term planning** is crucial and helps address challenges like access to finance, data availability, institutional coordination, and technical capacity. Link with other initiatives to enhance sustainability.
- ✓ **Continued and targeted support** is essential for building long-term capacity, address gaps in technical expertise and share knowledge and experience. Long-term capacity-building programs & tailored in-country support and training.
- ✓ Take advantage of the **flexibility provisions** and view the preparation of BTRs as an **ongoing process of learning and improvement**.
- ✓ Investing in **strong institutional arrangements** with dedicated teams, clear roles and responsibilities and **robust data collection and management system** is essential for continuous monitoring and reporting. Leveraging technology and using accessible data tools can simplify the reporting process, improve data accuracy and streamline compliance with ETF requirements.
- ✓ **Political commitment and national ownership are vital:**
  - ✓ Raise awareness about the critical role of transparency in achieving international climate goals and securing climate finance.
  - ✓ Engage a broad range of stakeholders to enhance the report's credibility and encourage ownership of climate actions.
  - ✓ Embed climate transparency in national planning processes to ensure long-term continuity and alignment.

# CLIMATE PROMISE



## Thank you

For more information, please contact:

Eva Huttova ([eva.huttova@undp.org](mailto:eva.huttova@undp.org))

Richemond Assie ([richemond.assie@undp.org](mailto:richemond.assie@undp.org))



# 7<sup>th</sup> INFORMAL FORUM of the CGE

---

ICAT, Dr. Henning Wuester



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat





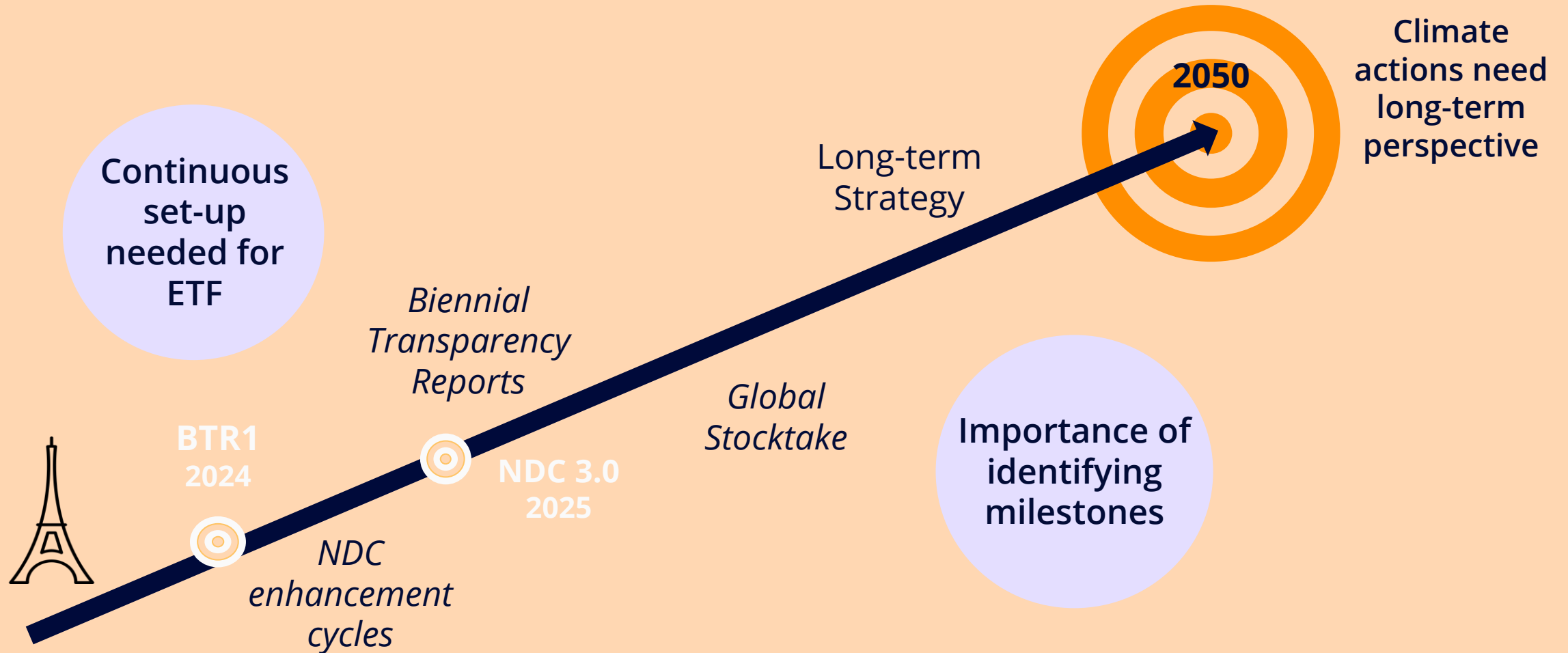
# Transparency to enable effective climate action

**Henning Wuester, ICAT Director**

*7th Informal Forum of the CGE*

4 March 2025, Bonn, Germany

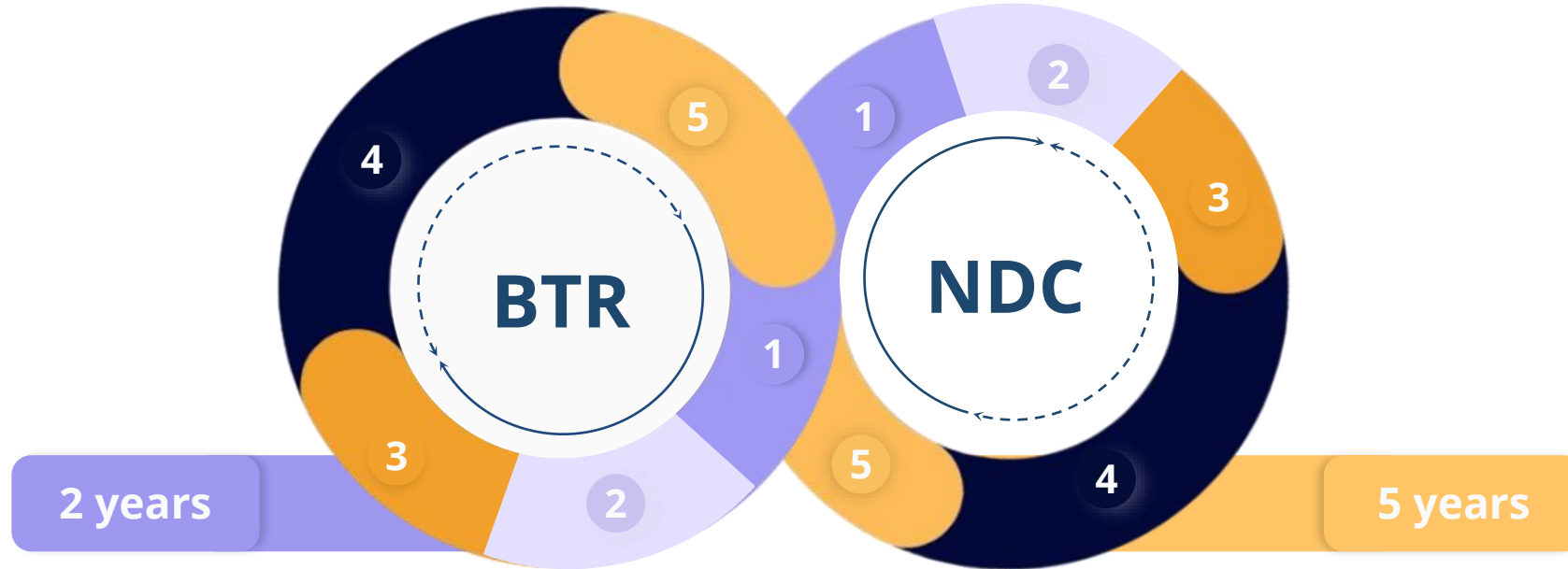
# Transparency as the backbone of the Paris Agreement



Transparency goes beyond reporting: ensures accurate and reliable data as a basis for effective climate action

# Linking BTRs process and NDCs update

75



- 1 Evaluating NDC implementation (based on the tracking of progress)
- 2 GHG projections and vulnerability assessments
- 3 Assessment of policies and measures for their GHG and adaptation impacts
- 4 Assessment of sustainable development impacts of P&Ms and determination of just transition needs
- 5 Climate finance transparency

# ICAT Tools and Guides for NDC updates

76



For more information  
scan the QR Code or  
get in touch  
[icat@unops.org](mailto:icat@unops.org)



In 2025, ICAT prioritizes support to countries for their  
NDC 3.0 update

# Coordination of the transparency landscape



- ICAT supports the coordination of transparency support: from information exchange to joint planning.
- The CGE is well placed to:
  - Help countries build their transparency frameworks;
  - Coordinate support through analysis of BTRs and coordinated regional trainings.



Initiative for  
Climate Action  
Transparency

1.5°C



<https://climateactiontransparency.org/>



### Guiding Questions:

- How do the challenges, needs and priorities highlighted in the previous session align with your mandate and programming?
- What could be the key collaboration areas with the CGE to complement our efforts with a view to amplifying the impacts?



code 1169 8036

**QR code for Session 3**

<https://www.menti.com/aln9htc83iz8>

# 7<sup>th</sup> INFORMAL FORUM of the CGE

---

## Q & A Session



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat



# 7<sup>th</sup> INFORMAL FORUM of the CGE

---

## Key takeaways and closing



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat



# Thank you for your participation !



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat

Please participate to the  
feedback survey:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/2025-post-7IF-CGE>



We keep you updated via...



Visit our webpage, too!



[#Together4Transparency](#)