

Emerging and developing country readiness for the implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement

10 December 2023



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Agenda

Welcome and opening

Presentation: Assessment of the status of transparency activities in emerging and developing countries across main regional groups

Panel discussion: Readiness for ETF implementation through hands-on experiences and practical insights from representatives of key regional groups

- Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago, Caribbean)
- Washington Zhakata (Zimbabwe, Africa)
- Jessica Margarita Laguardia (El Salvador, Latin America)
- Kakha Mdivani (Georgia, Eastern Europe)
- Juan Manuel Lucero (Panama, Latin America)
- Ioannis Sempos (Greece, Southern Europe)

Wrap-up and closing



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Assessment of the status of transparency activities in emerging and developing countries across main regional groups

Sander Akkermans

10 December 2023



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A horizontal bar composed of several colored segments: teal, yellow, orange, light blue, purple, green, and red.

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CBIT-GSP capacity needs assessment

Disclaimer: The information presented in this presentation is intended for informational purposes. Opinions or points of view expressed in this presentation represent the view of the presenter. If you have any questions, please reach out to us at gauss@gauss-int.com.



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Introduction

Introduction

The Paris Agreement

- **Article 13 of the Paris Agreement:** Establishes the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) that will enter into force by December 2024.
- One set of **modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs)** applicable to all Parties with flexibility to those developing countries that need it in the light of their capacities.
- The MPGs define the level of **commitment expected** from a Party and that **impacts the ability of a Party to fulfil its commitments** under the Convention.
- More **demanding requirements** versus existing MRV arrangements.

Introduction

Enhanced transparency framework versus existing MRV arrangements

Biennial Update Reports

National GHG inventory

Mitigation actions and their effects

Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical, and capacity needs, including support needed and received

National Communications

National GHG inventory

Programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change

Programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change

Transfer of technologies

Research and systematic observation

Education, training and public awareness

Capacity-building

Information and networking

Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs

Biennial Transparency Reports

National GHG inventory

Progress made in implementing and achieving national determined contributions

Climate change impacts and adaptation

Financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received

Introduction

Enhanced transparency framework for action and support established by Article 13

All Parties (shall)

- » National greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory report {Article 13.7(a)}
- » Progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contribution (NDC) {Article 13.7(b)}

+

Developed country Parties (shall) and other Parties that provided support (should)

- » Financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Article 9, 10 and 11 {Article 13.9}

All Parties (should, as appropriate)

- » Climate change impacts and adaptation {Article 13.8}

Developing country Parties (should)

- » Financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11 {Article 13.10}

Source: UNFCCC (2023), Technical handbook for developing country Parties on Preparing for implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement

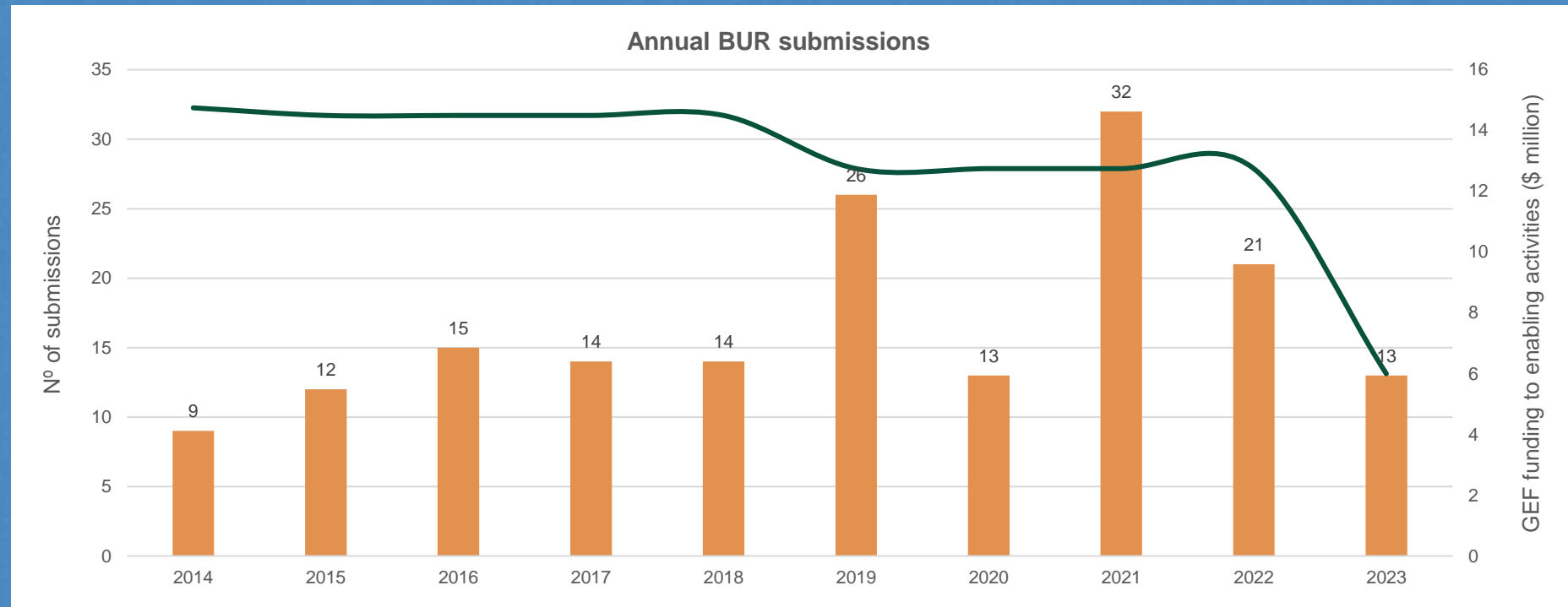


Transparency efforts of emerging and developing countries

Transparency efforts of emerging and developing countries

Regional perspective of BUR submissions

169 BURs have been submitted by Non-Annex I Parties across the Africa, Asia, Latin America, Caribbean, Eastern Europe, and Oceania regions.*



*As of 20 November 2023 – Only detailed information on resubmissions of BURs and submissions of any related document, not considering initial submissions

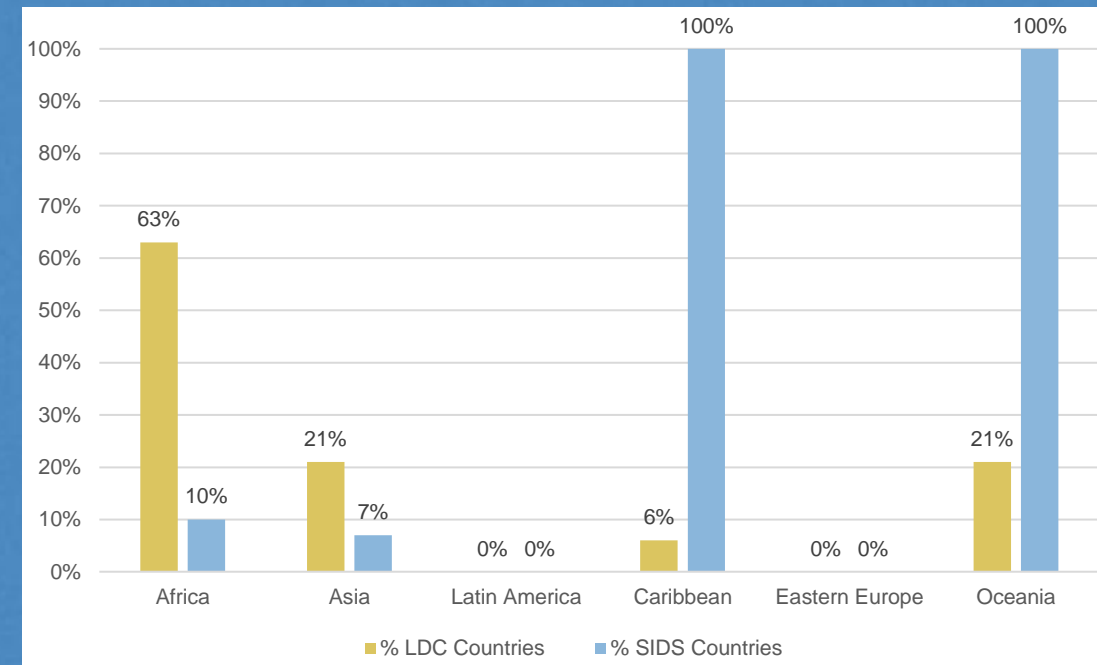
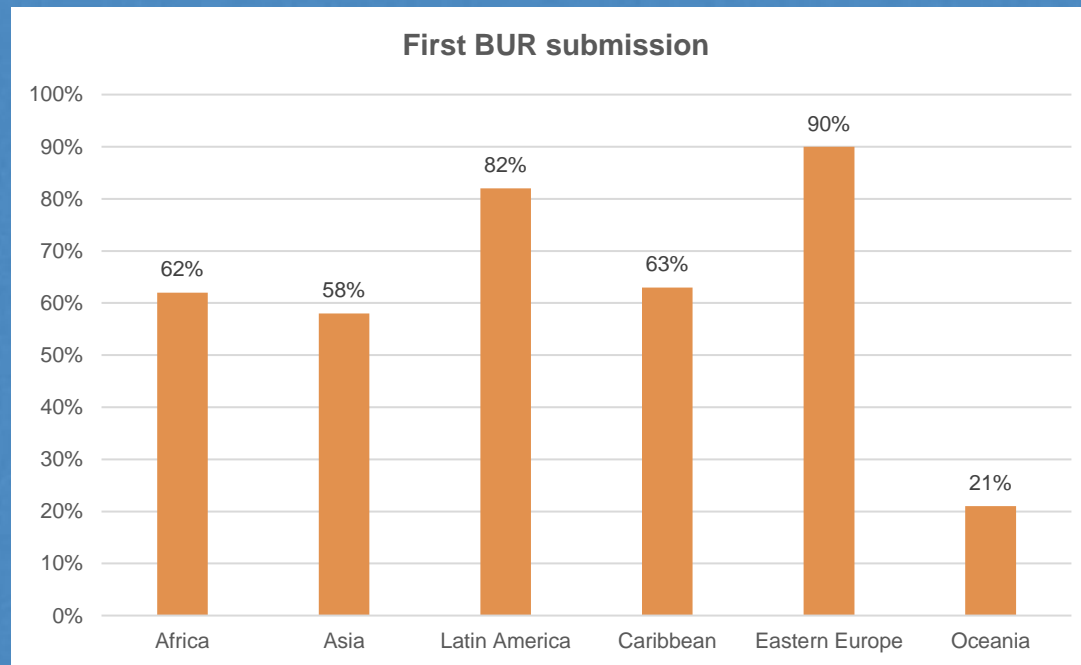


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Transparency efforts of emerging and developing countries

Regional perspective of BUR submissions

59 Non-Annex I Parties have not submitted their first BUR across the Africa, Asia, Latin America, Caribbean, Eastern Europe, and Oceania regions.*

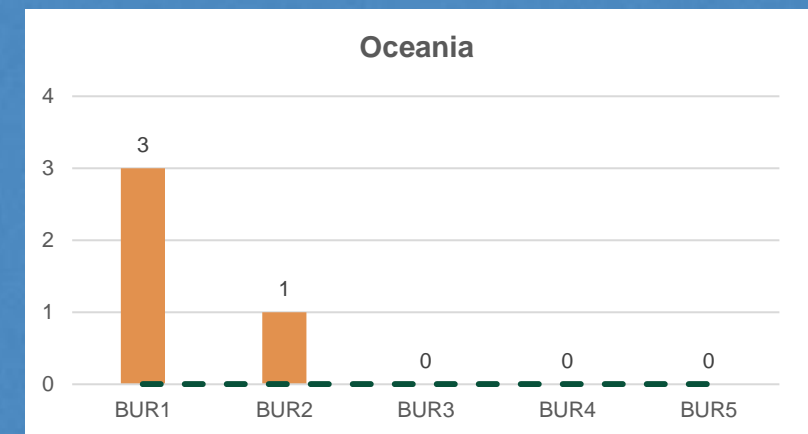
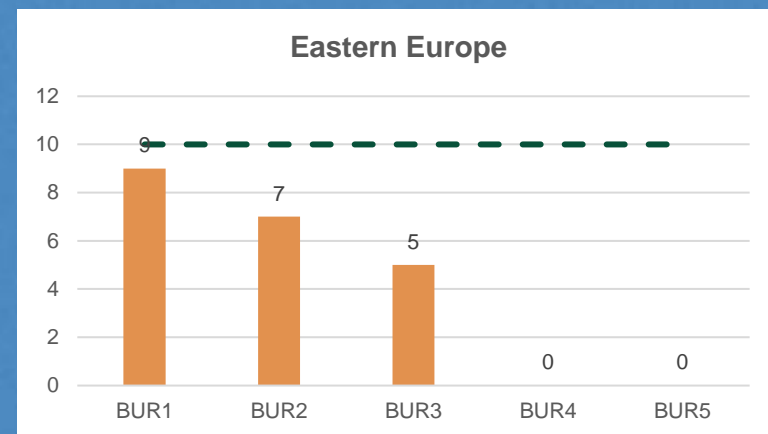
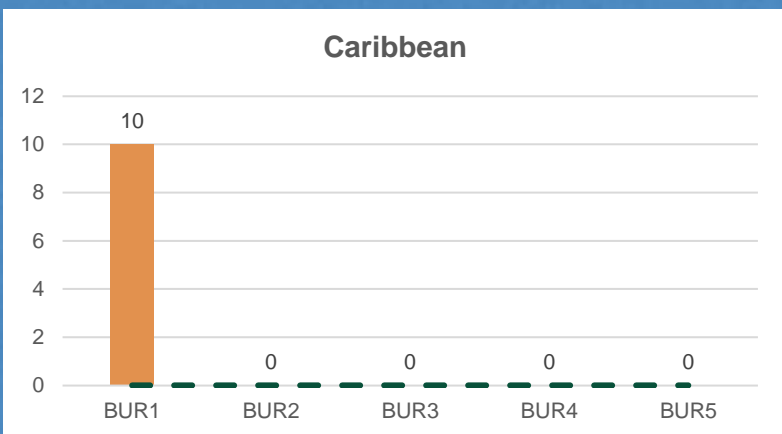
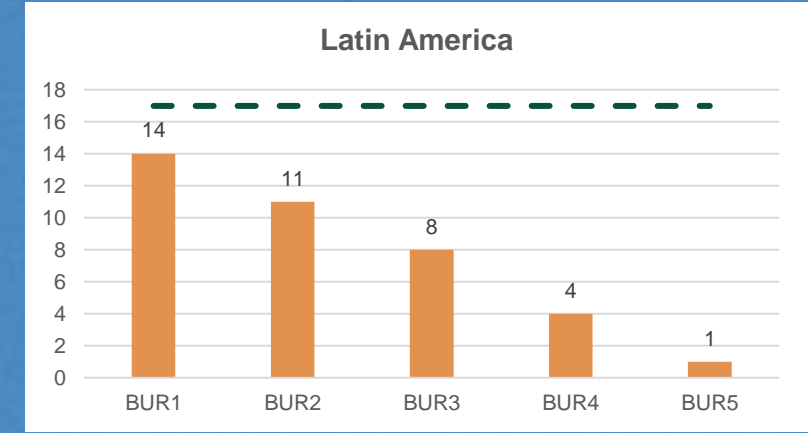
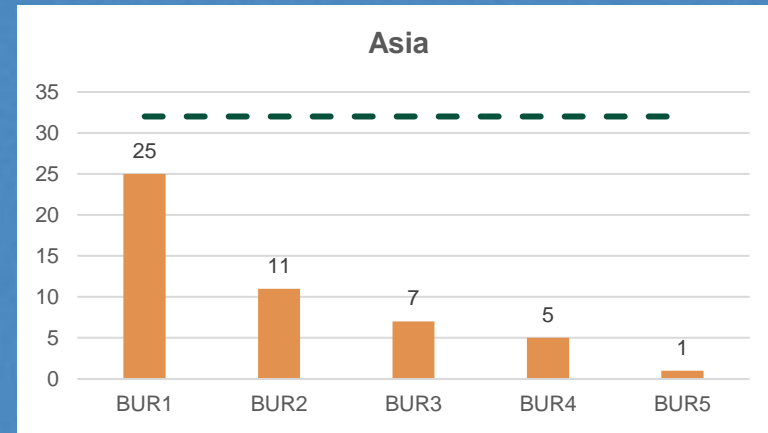
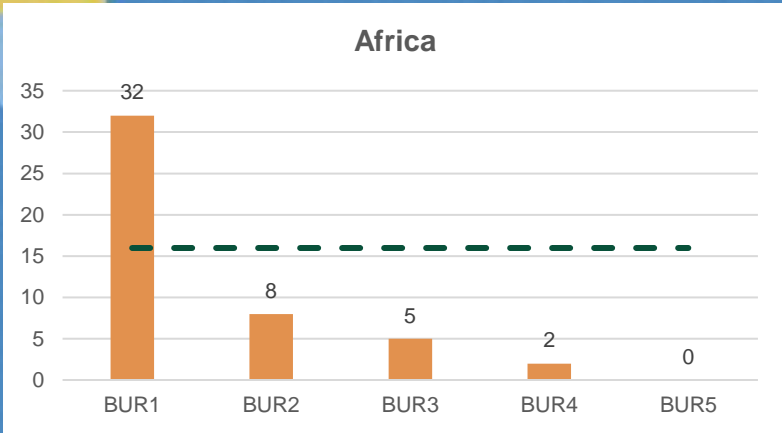


*As of 20 November 2023 – Only detailed information on resubmissions of BURs and submissions of any related document, not considering initial submissions

Transparency efforts of emerging and developing countries

Regional perspective of BUR submissions

█ N° Submissions
 - - - N° Countries with no LDC/SIDS status



Africa	63% LDC, 10% SIDS
Asia	21% LDC, 7% SIDS
Caribbean	6% LDC, 100% SIDS
Oceania	21% LDC, 100% SIDS

*As of 20 November 2023 – Only detailed information on resubmissions of BURs and submissions of any related document, not considering initial submissions

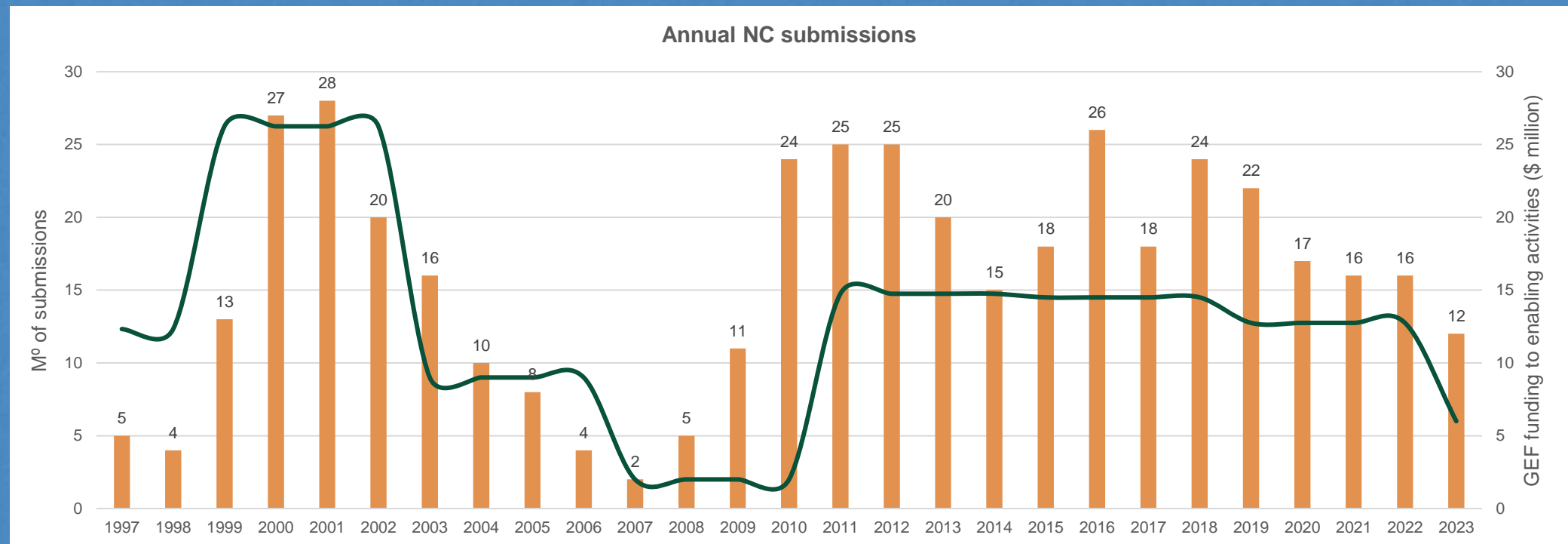


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Transparency efforts of emerging and developing countries

Regional perspective of NC submissions

431 NCs have been submitted by Non-Annex I Parties across the Africa, Asia, Latin America, Caribbean, Eastern Europe, and Oceania regions.*



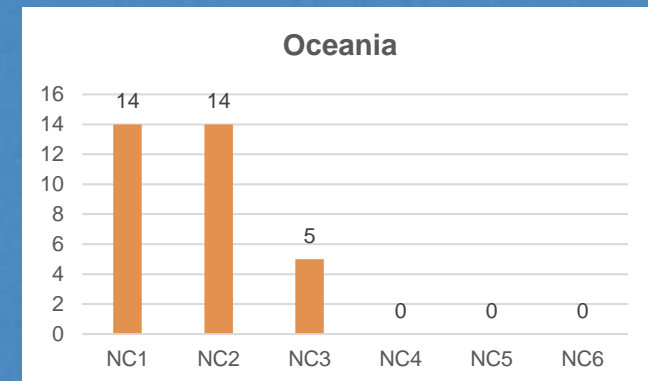
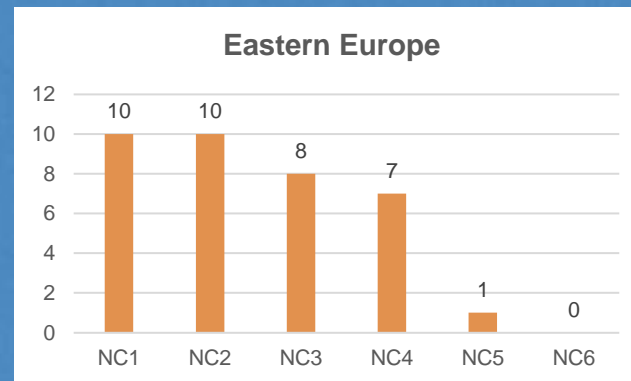
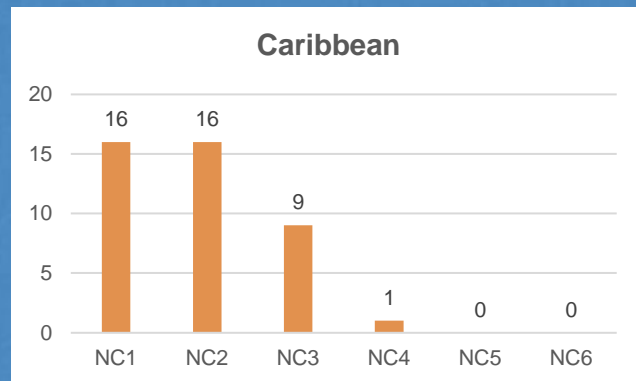
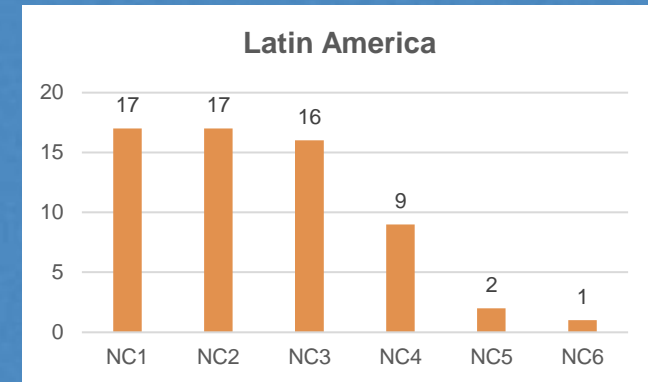
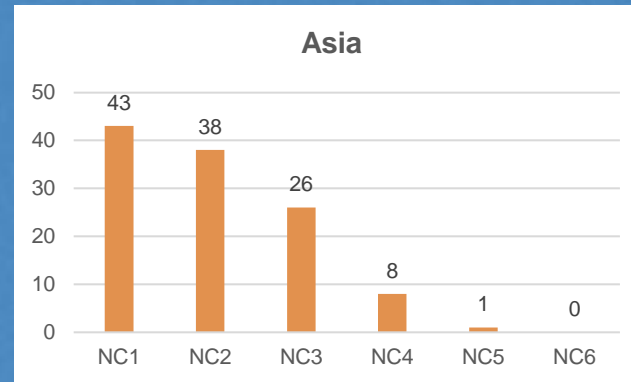
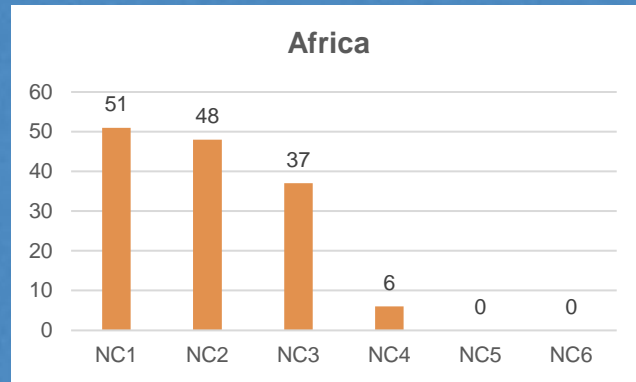
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Transparency efforts of emerging and developing countries

Regional perspective of NC submissions



Africa	63% LDC, 10% SIDS
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Transparency efforts of emerging and developing countries

Regional perspective of BUR/NC submissions

- BUR/NC submissions are **not necessarily directly correlated to readiness** for ETF implementation.
- Is there a **link** between **country experiences** with BUR/NC submissions and **readiness** for ETF implementation?
- How have **previous BUR/NC submissions** helped countries to **prepare** for ETF implementation?
- What would be needed to **decrease dependence** on **international funding** and transitioning from project-by-project basis to **sustainable transparency systems**?



CBIT-GSP capacity needs assessment

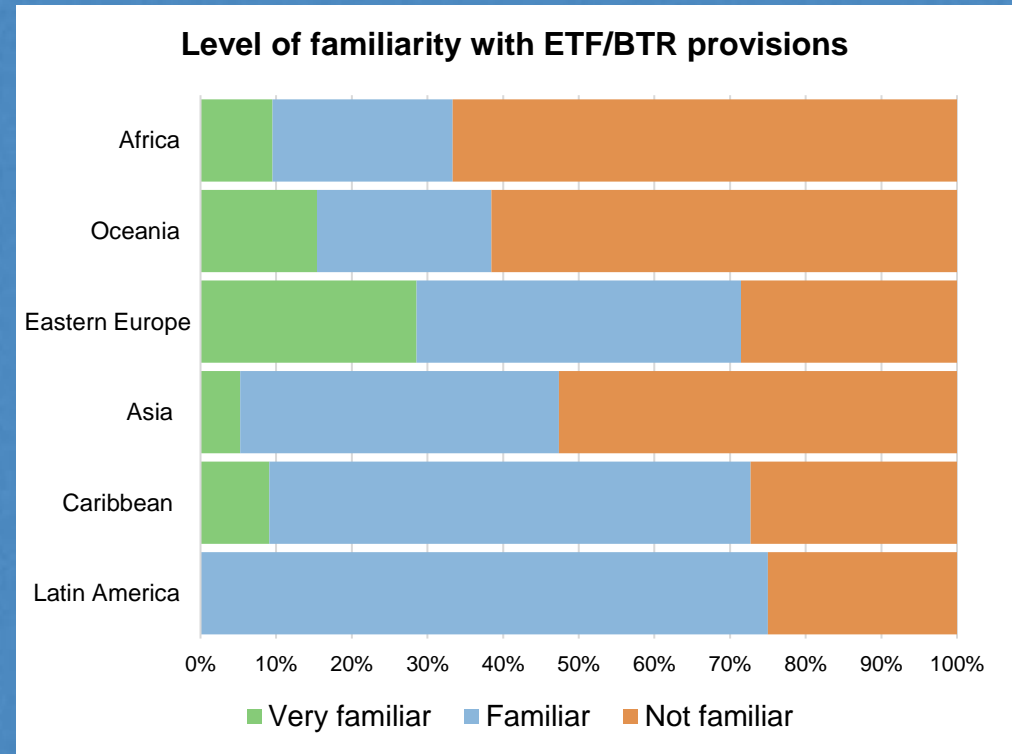
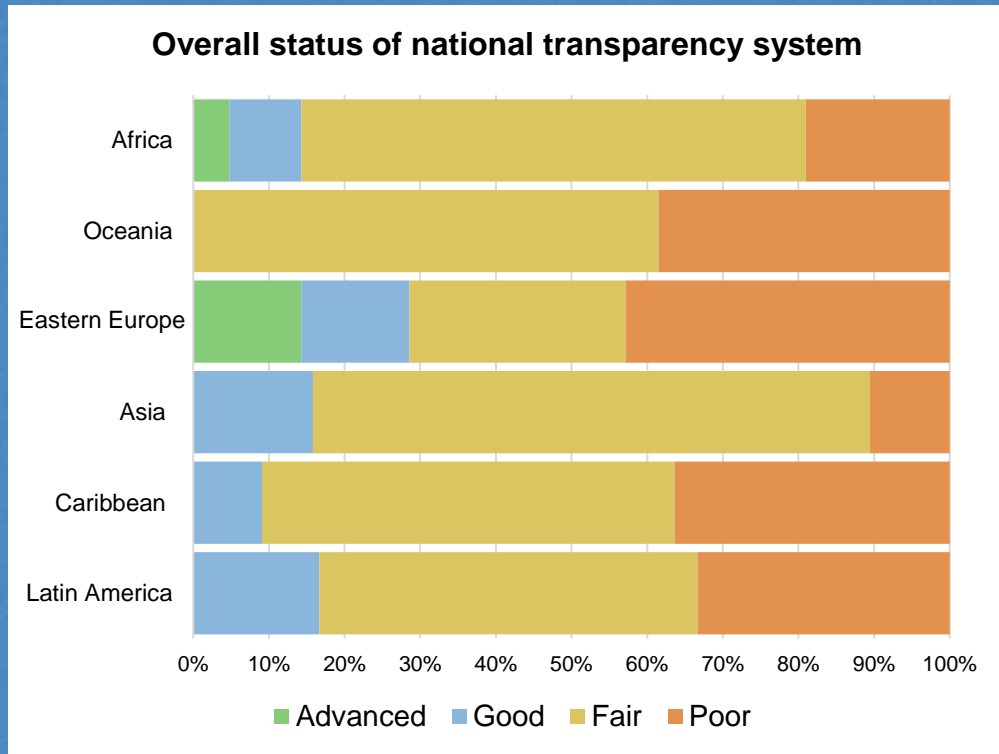
CBIT-GSP capacity needs assessment

Background

- Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency – Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP) undertook a **capacity needs assessment of transparency** to identify gaps and needs and prioritise next steps.
- Aims to help **strengthen the reporting capacities** of the members of the network on GHG inventory, adaptation, climate finance and NDC tracking in the frameworks of their NCs, BURs and BTRs.

CBIT-GSP capacity needs assessment

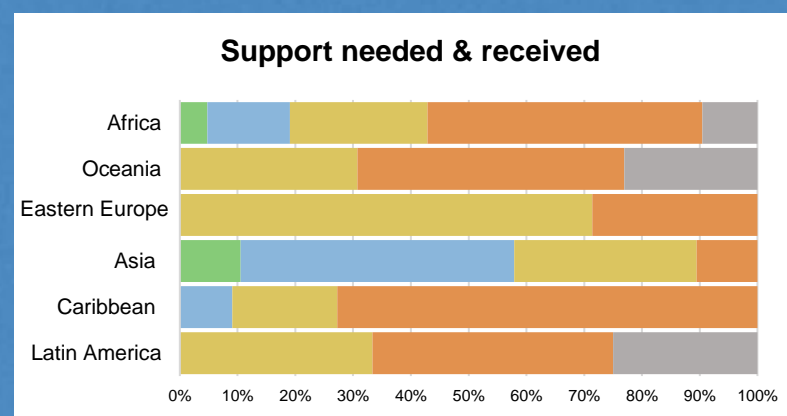
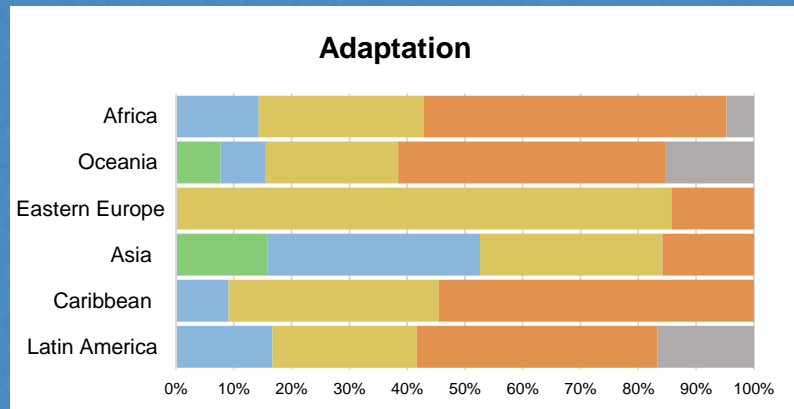
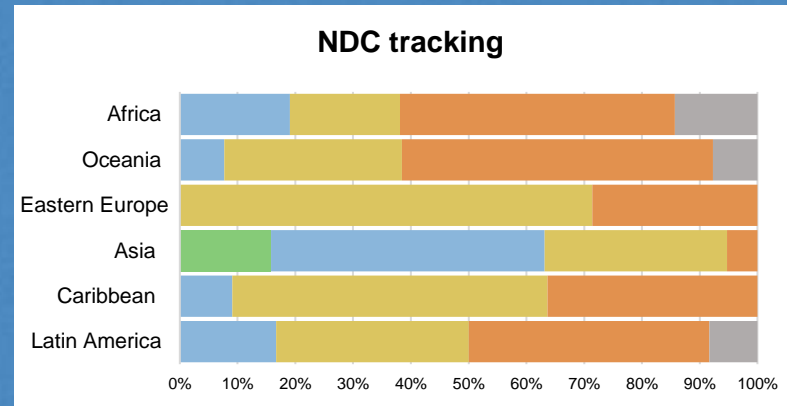
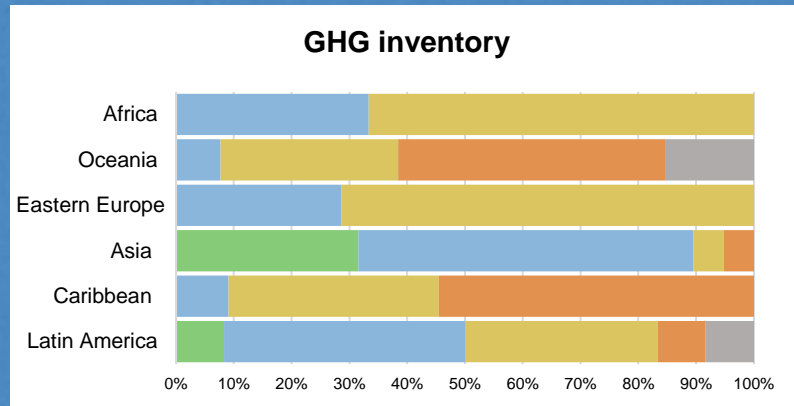
Regional perspectives on ETF Readiness



Africa	62% LDC, 5% SIDS
Oceania	23% LDC, 100% SIDS
Asia	37% LDC, 5% SIDS
Caribbean	100% SIDS

CBIT-GSP capacity needs assessment

Regional technical capacities for ETF reporting



Africa 62% LDS, 5% SIDS
Oceania 23% LDS, 100% SIDS
Asia 37% LDS, 5% SIDS
Caribbean 100% SIDS

■ Advanced
 ■ Good
 ■ Fair
 ■ Poor
 ■ Absent



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CBIT-GSP capacity needs assessment

Regional perspectives on priority capacity-building needs

Caribbean

- GHG inventory preparation
- Institutional arrangements & data collection/management
- Tracking climate support received
- Understanding MPGs for operating ETF & submitting first BTR by 2024

100% SIDS

Latin America

- GHG projections
- NDC tracking – linking mitigation actions to contributions in GHG reductions
- M&E systems for adaptation
- Technology transfer mechanisms
- Understanding MPGs for operating ETF & submitting first BTR by 2024

Eastern Europe

- Institutional arrangements & data collection/management
- Planning for & tracking climate support
- M&E systems for adaptation
- Understanding MPGs for operating ETF & submitting first BTR by 2024

62% LDC

Africa

- GHG inventory preparation – tools
- Institutional arrangements & data collection/management
- Setting NDC targets & tracking implementation
- M&E systems for adaptation
- Tracking climate support
- Understanding MPGs for operating ETF & submitting first BTR by 2024

Asia

- GHG inventory preparation – 2006 IPCC Guidelines
- NDC tracking – indicators & tools
- M&E systems for adaptation
- Understanding MPGs for operating ETF & submitting first BTR by 2024

37% LDC

Oceania

- GHG trend preparation & analysis
- Institutional arrangements & data collection/management
- NDC tracking
- Understanding MPGs for operating ETF & submitting first BTR by 2024

100% SIDS

CBIT-GSP capacity needs assessment

Regional technical capacities for ETF reporting and on priorities for capacity-building needs

- What is the **most challenging chapter** of the **upcoming BTR**: GHG inventory, NDC tracking, etc. and why?
- What is the **best approach** to addressing the prioritised **capacity-building needs** to enhance the technical capacities to implement the ETF?
- How can **stakeholders collaborate** to ensure a **coordinated and comprehensive approach** to addressing capacity-building needs for ETF implementation?

Summary

Assessment of the status of transparency activities in emerging and developing countries across main regional groups

- What are the **main challenges and barriers** to implement the ETF?
- Are there **successful examples** as potential solutions for ETF implementation?
- What **measures** should be implemented to **ensure sustainability** in the development of the capacities to implement the ETF?



Panel discussion

Panel discussion

Readiness for ETF implementation through hands-on experiences and practical insights from representatives of key regional groups



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Back up slides

Main barriers

Lack of legal and regulatory mandates for transparency activities

Limited technical knowledge on climate action and support and the ETF

Limited coordination between the national institutions |
Lack of integration of science/policy

Lack of in-house technical experts needed to undertake comprehensive planning, measuring, tracking, reporting and verifying activities

Limited methodological standard tools and protocols necessary to carry out reporting activities effectively and on a continuous basis

Lack of integrated information systems to carry out reporting activities effectively and on a continuous basis and to allow appropriate and timely tracking and update of the NDC

Need of capacity retention and update mechanisms and institutional memory

Decision making does not integrate climate considerations

Lack of mechanisms for data collection and management for GHG inventories and for NDC tracking

Limited modelling capacity to set up feasible targets