Overview of the ETF and MPGs, relevant timelines and key highlights on recent development including elctronic reporting tools, BTR reviewer training and BTR review. Outline of BTR and National Inventory Document (NID)

07 October 2024

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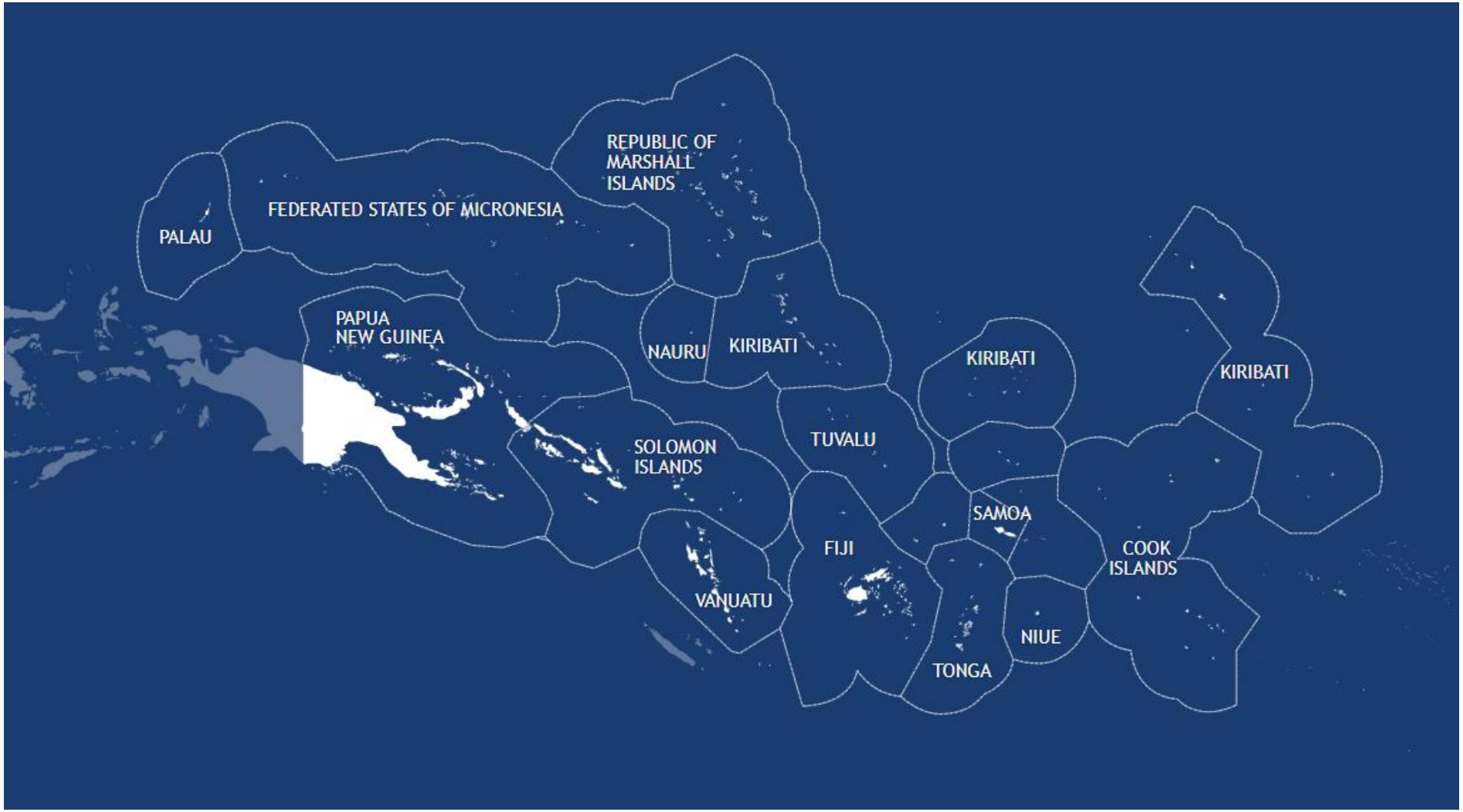

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Basis – context of Pacific Islands Countries

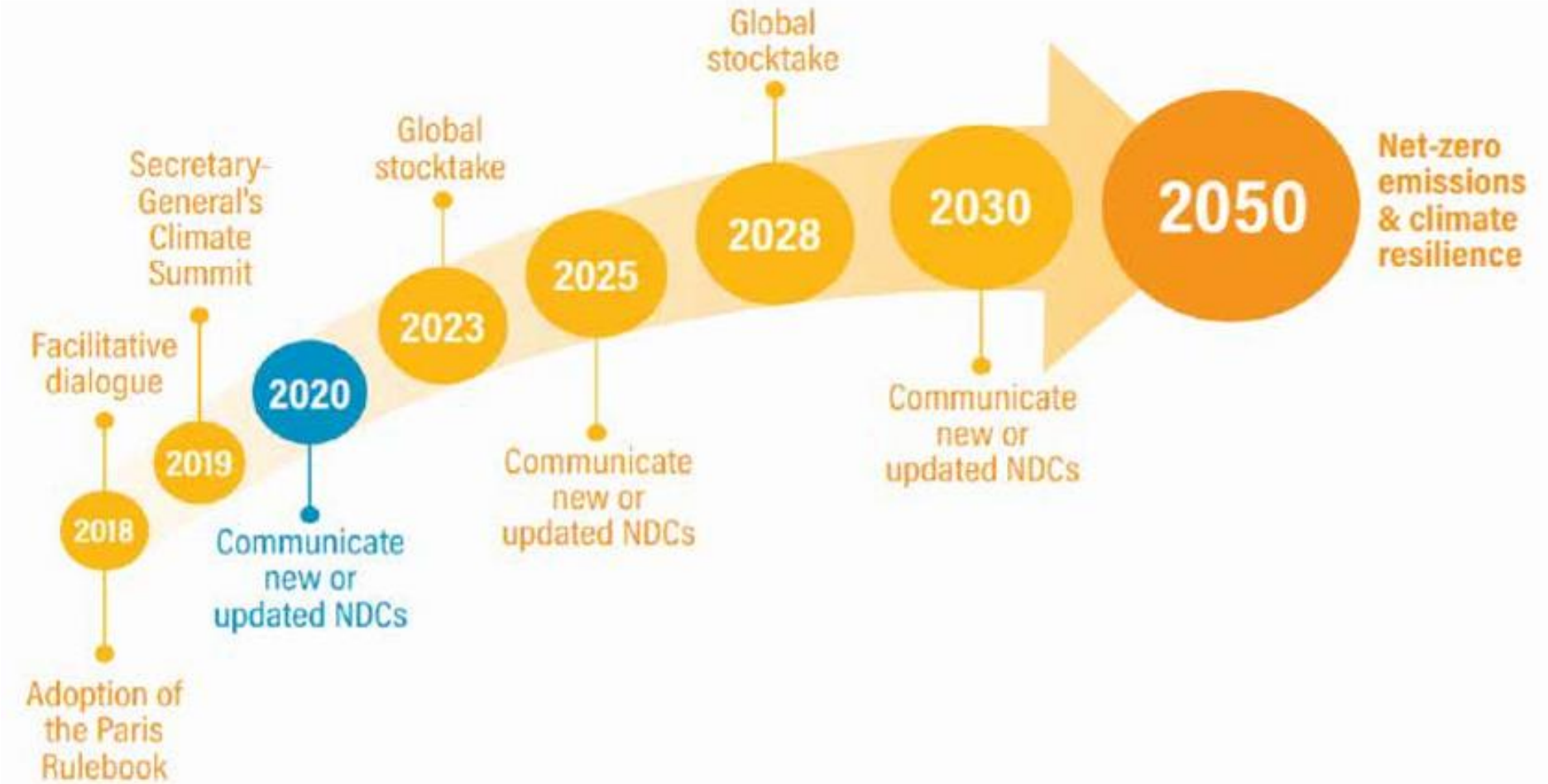
- Pacific Islands Countries (PICs) includes 14 countries (post-colonial) (in total 26)
- In PICs, traditional knowledge and values shape local understandings of 'sustainable livelihoods'
- 'to lead is to act' is the key reason to articulate ambitious NDCs (nationally determined contribution)
- 'Talanoa' 'Talanga' and other dialogical practices
- Pacific Islands Countries are responsible for less than 1% of global GHG emissions.
- Pacific Islands Countries face disproportionate impacts from climate change. These impacts are wide ranging: rising sea levels, salinization and dwindling availability of fresh water, increasing and more intense tropical cycle, floods, drought, ocean acidification and coral reef bleaching.
- Human migration and resettlements – migration due to climate change but at economic, social, cultural and psychological costs.

Pacific Islands Countries (PICs)

Country	Population (approx.)	GDP per Capita ($)	Fossil fuel imports (% of GDP)	Electricity access 2018 (%)	Land Area (km^2)	Geography
Cook Islands	19,200	19,139.6	28	100	237	14 islands, approx. 90% of population of 8 southern islands
Fiji	895,000	6,134.2	13.3	100	18,333	320 islands, ~one-third populated
Kiribati	115,500	1,587.0	9	100	811	32 widely dispersed atolls
Marshall Islands	54,800	4,198.7	26.6	96	181	34 islands (29 atolls and 5 raised coral islands)
Nauru	12,700	9,297.0	8.5	100	21	Single island
Niue	1,800	18,099.6	19.9	100	259	Single island
Palau	18,600	14,840.4	11.9	100	444	~340 islands
PNG	9,288,000	2,677.5	5.6	59	462,840	600+ islands
FS Micronesia	102,000	4,098.4	12.5	82	701	607 islands over four states
Samoa	200,900	4,231.3	16.9	100	2934	10 islands
Solomon Islands	684,900	2,060.9	16.4	67	28,230	~1000 islands, 350 inhabited
Tonga	105,100	4,793.5	10.4	99	749	176 islands, 36 inhabited
Tuvalu	11,600	3,661.3	20.7	100	26	6 atolls and 3 raised coral islands
Vanuatu	290,200	3,196.2	6	62	12,281	80+ islands, 65 inhabited

Park et al 2023 How can PICs meet their NDCs, Climate Action

Key steps in enhance ambition



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Overview

- ETF (Enhanced Transparency Framework) and MPGs (Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines)
- BTR (Biennial Transparency Report) Reviewer Training and BTR review
- Outline of BTR and National Inventory Document (NID)

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ETF and MPGs

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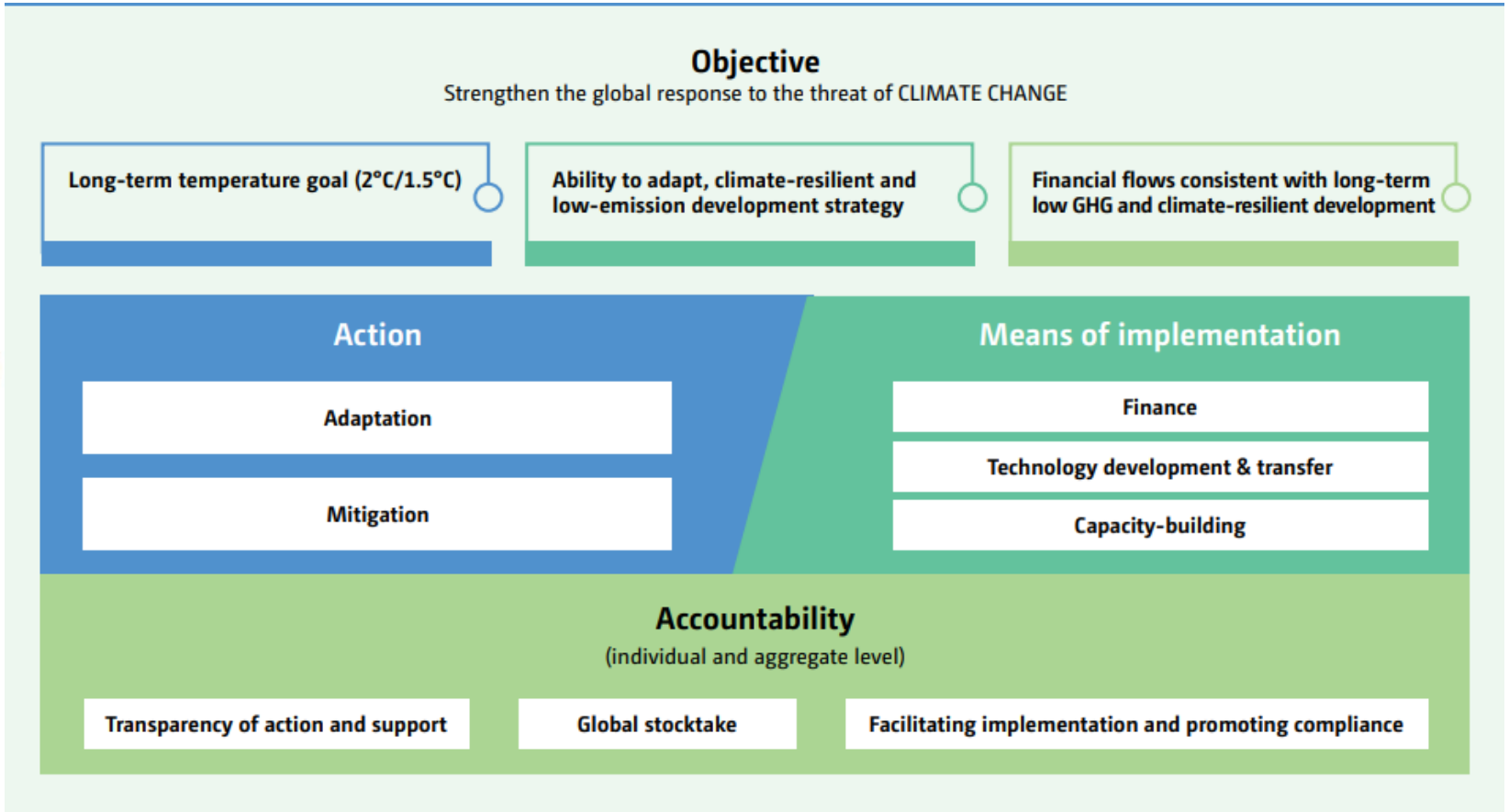
Paris Agreement – the big picture from a transparency perspective

- **Article 4 – Mitigation/NDC**
- **Article 6 – Voluntary cooperation**
- **Article 7** – Adaptation
- **Article 9 –** Finance
- **Article 10** – Technology development and transfer
- **Article 11** – Capacity-building
- **Article 13 – Transparency**
- **Article 14** – Global Stocktake
- **Article 15** – Compliance



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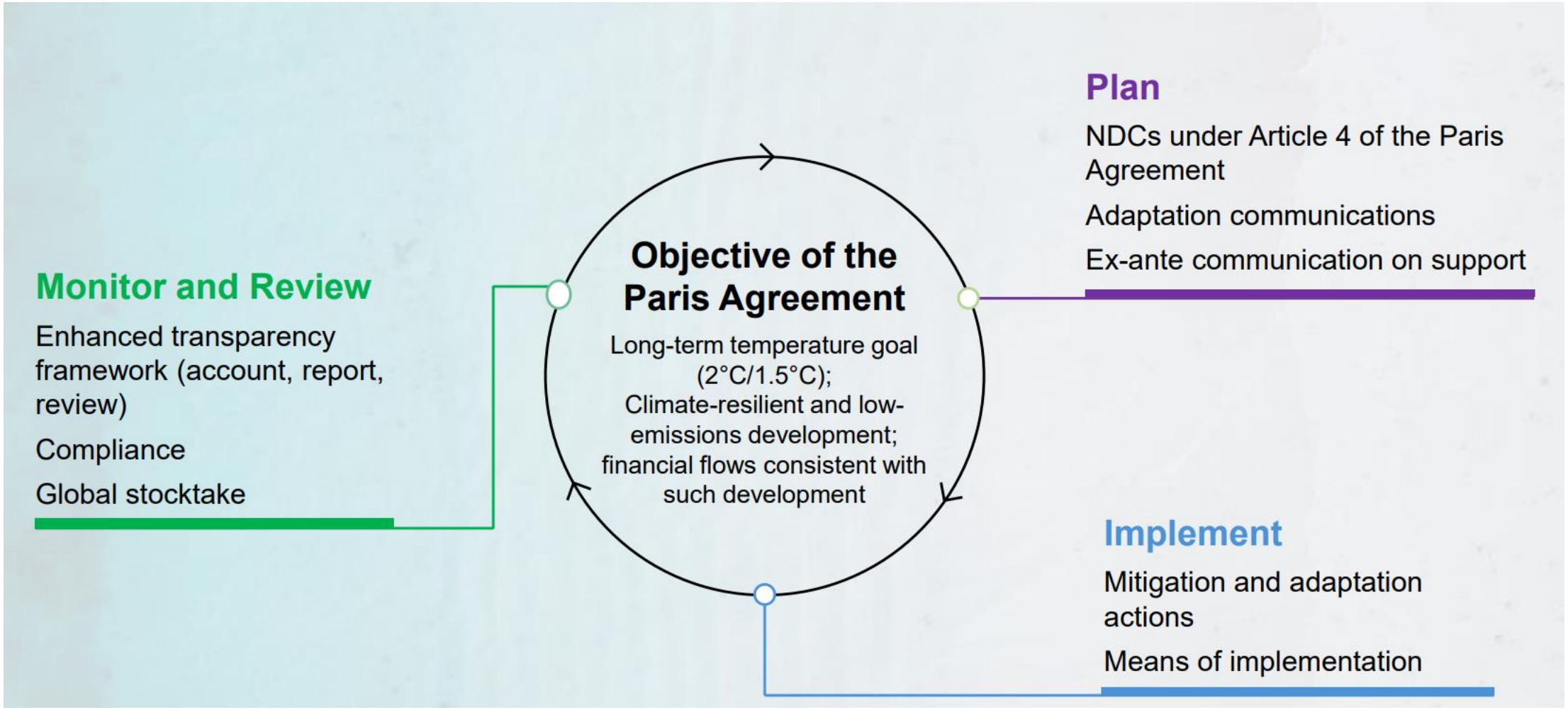
How transparency helps enhancing ambition



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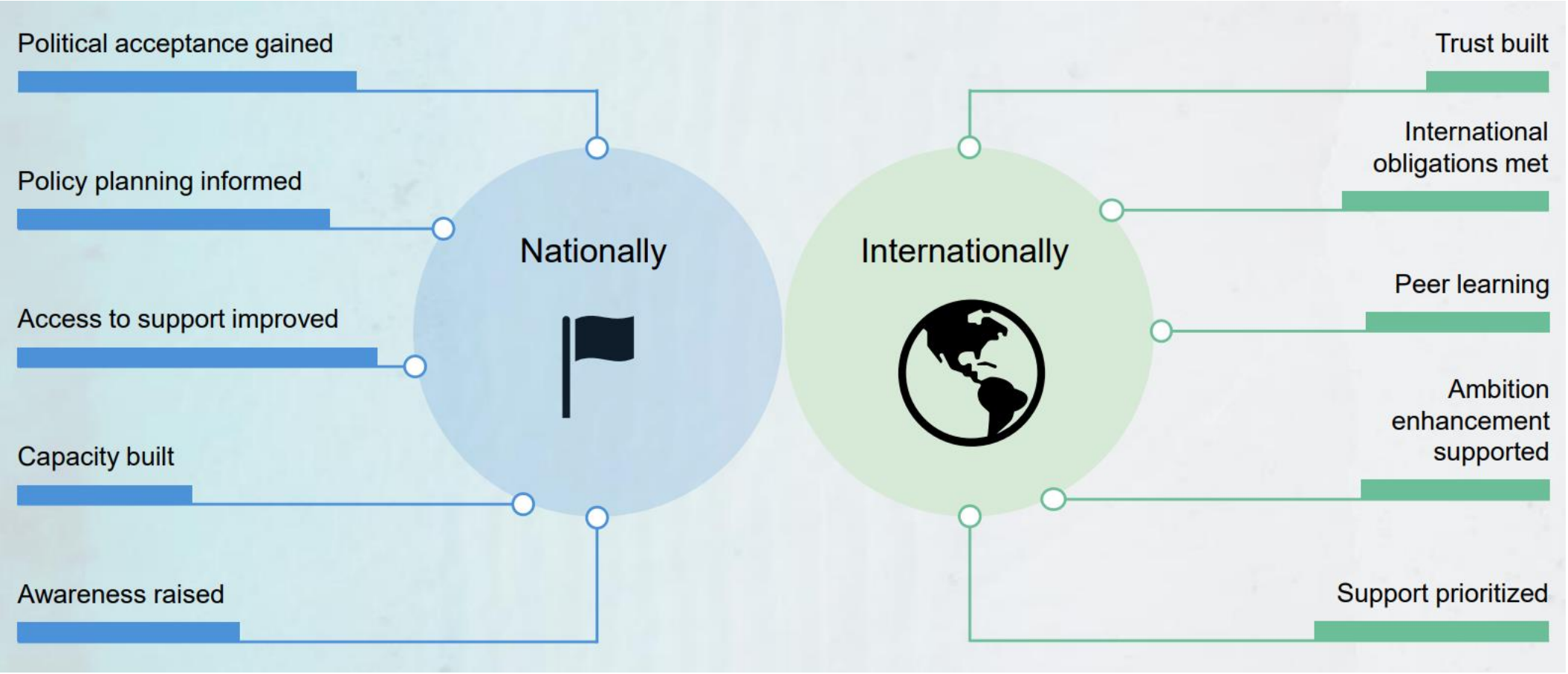
Benefits of transparency



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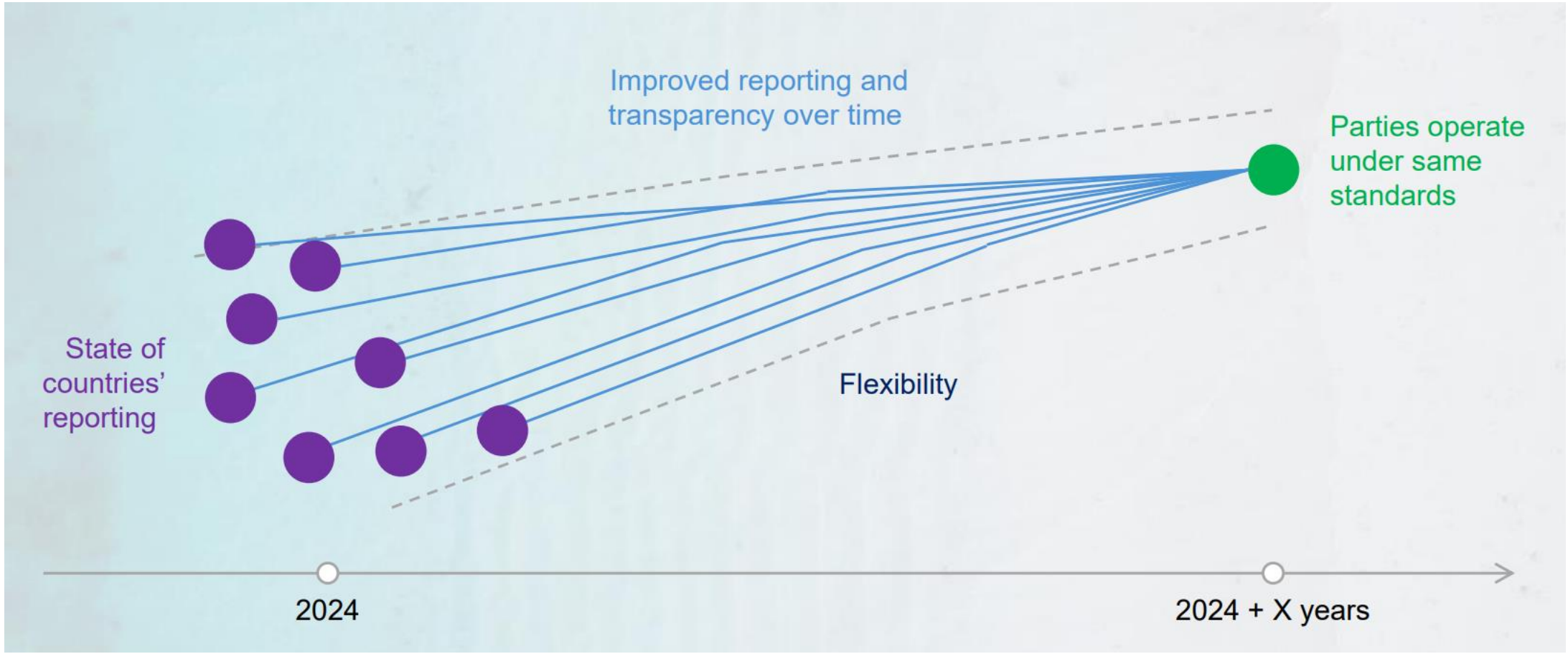
Different starting points, flexibility and continuous improvement over time



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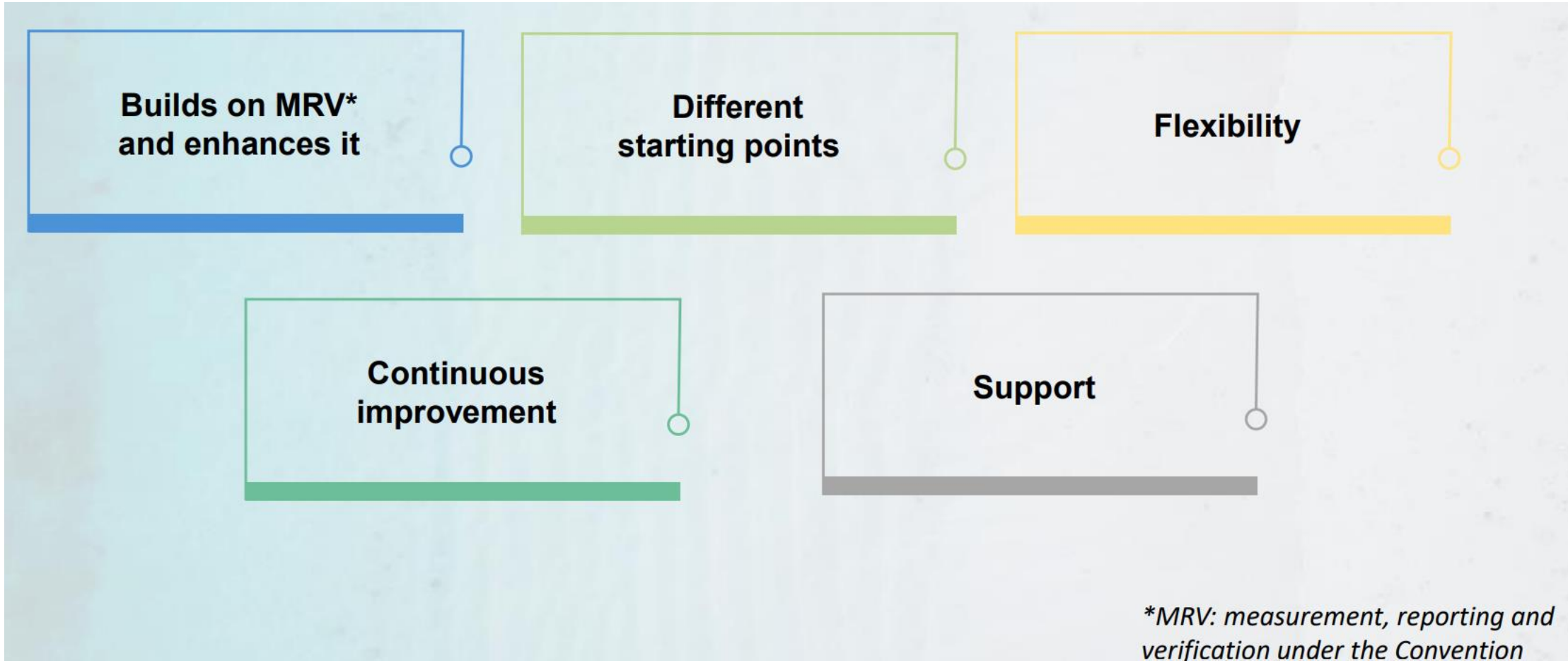
Fundamentals of the ETF



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Builds on existing MRV arrangements and enhances it

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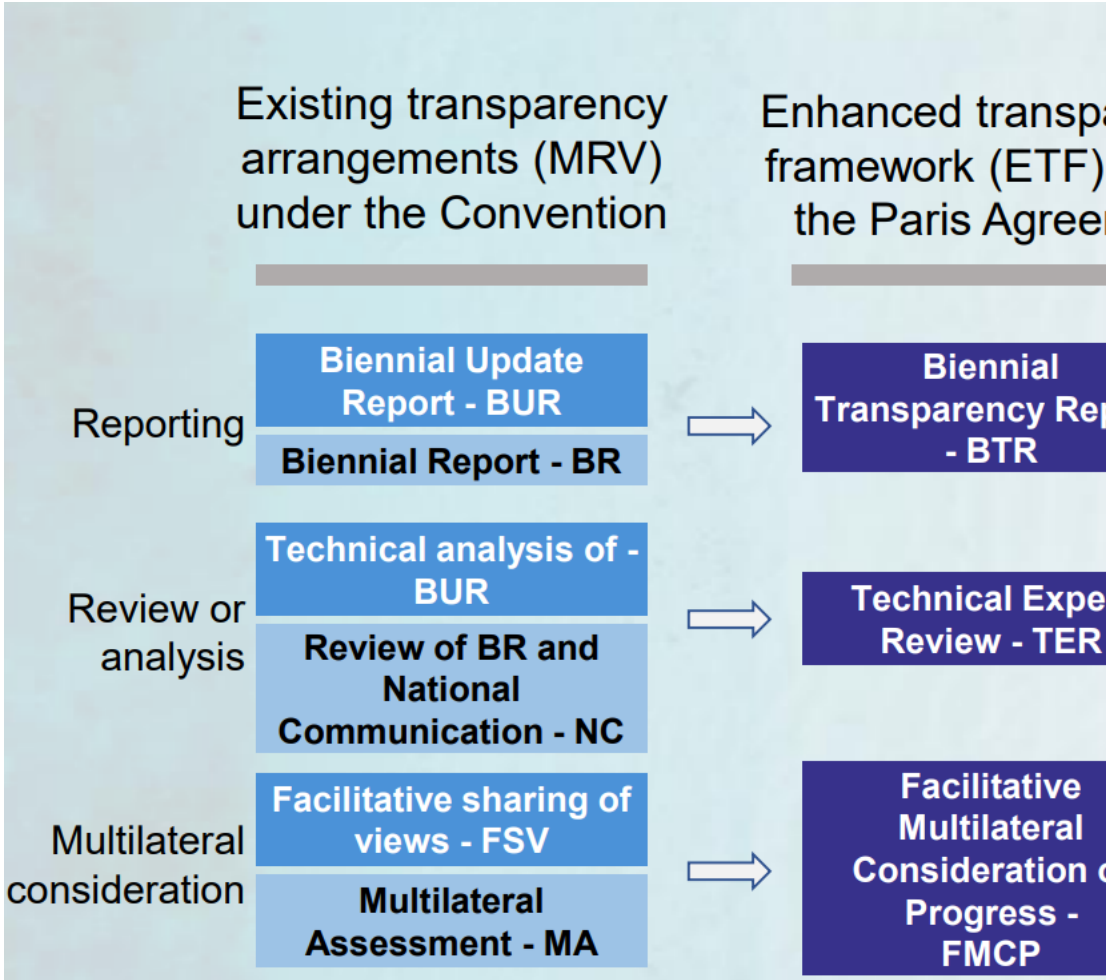

Key areas of enhancement

- Establishes **common modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) applicable to all Parties** with **flexibility** to those developing countries that need it in the light of their capacities
- Parties need to (to the extent possible) identify, regularly update, and report on areas of improvement > **continuous improvement**
- Provisions/requirements - mostly mandatory ("**shall**")
- NDCs, reporting, TER and FMCP, and their relationship to the Article 15 **Committee** (mechanism to facilitate implementation of and promote compliance)

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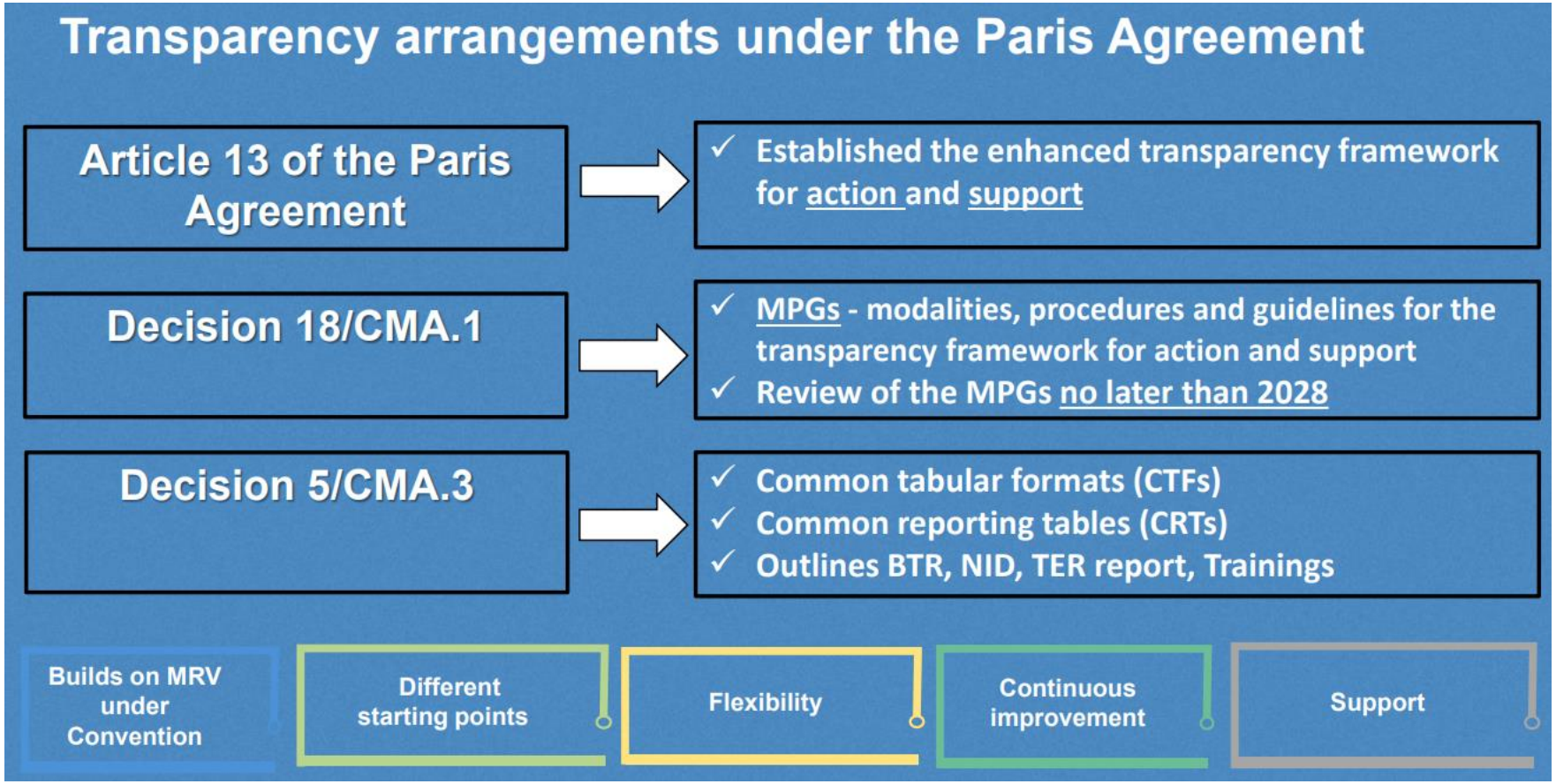
Transparency arrangements under the Paris Agreement



MRV – Monitoring, Reporting and Verification

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Structure of the MPGs (modalities, procedures and guidelines)

I. National Inventory Report (NIR) of greenhouse gases (GHGs)

II. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs

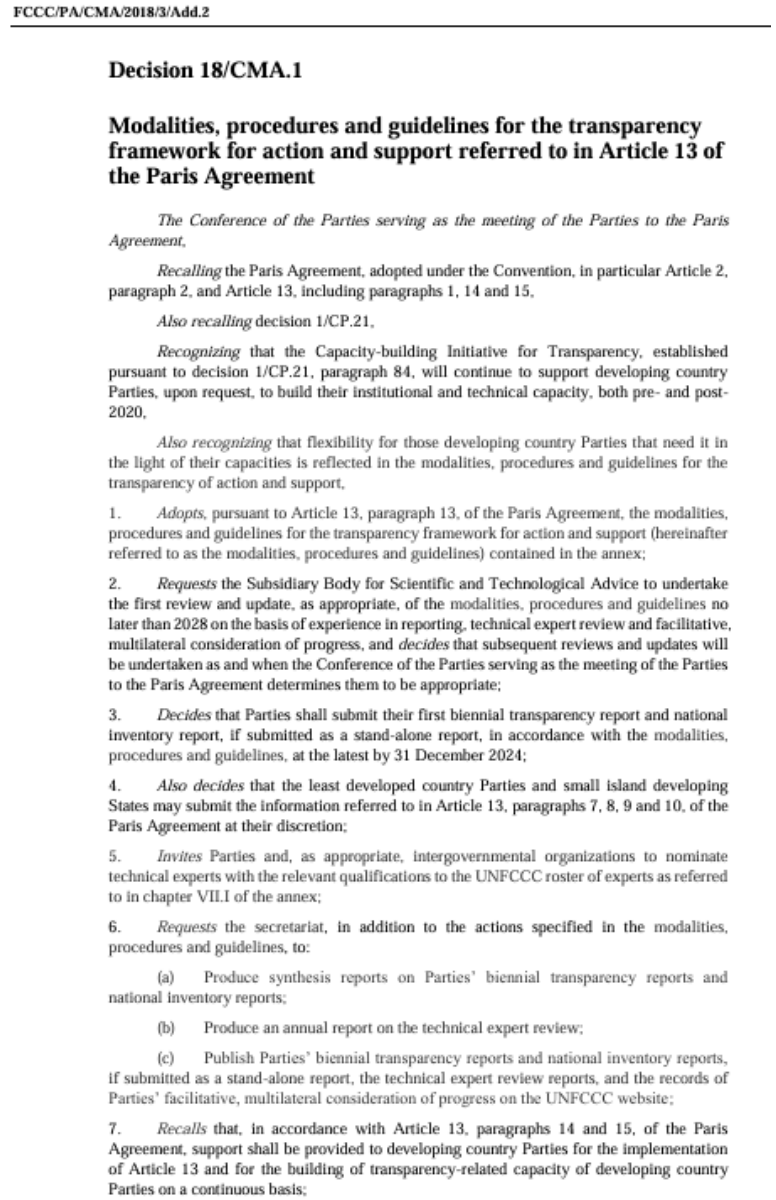
III. Information related to climate impacts and adaptation

IV. Information on support provided and mobilized (developed countries)

V. Information on support needed and received

VI. MPG for technical expert review

VII. MPG for the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress



FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/3/Add.2

Decision 18/CMA.1

Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention, in particular Article 2, paragraph 2, and Article 13, including paragraphs 1, 14 and 15,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.21,

Recognizing that the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, established pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 84, will continue to support developing country Parties, upon request, to build their institutional and technical capacity, both pre- and post-2020,

Also recognizing that flexibility for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities is reflected in the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency of action and support,

1. *Adopts*, pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement, the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support (hereinafter referred to as the modalities, procedures and guidelines) contained in the annex;

2. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to undertake the first review and update, as appropriate, of the modalities, procedures and guidelines no later than 2028 on the basis of experience in reporting, technical expert review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress, and *decides* that subsequent reviews and updates will be undertaken as and when the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement determines them to be appropriate;

3. *Decides* that Parties shall submit their first biennial transparency report and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines, at the latest by 31 December 2024;

4. *Also decides* that the least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit the information referred to in Article 13, paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10, of the Paris Agreement at their discretion;

5. *Invites* Parties and, as appropriate, intergovernmental organizations to nominate technical experts with the relevant qualifications to the UNFCCC roster of experts as referred to in chapter VII.I of the annex;

6. *Requests* the secretariat, in addition to the actions specified in the modalities, procedures and guidelines, to:

(a) Produce synthesis reports on Parties' biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports;

(b) Produce an annual report on the technical expert review;

(c) Publish Parties' biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports, if submitted as a stand-alone report, the technical expert review reports, and the records of Parties' facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress on the UNFCCC website;

7. *Recalls* that, in accordance with Article 13, paragraphs 14 and 15, of the Paris Agreement, support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13 and for the building of transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a continuous basis;

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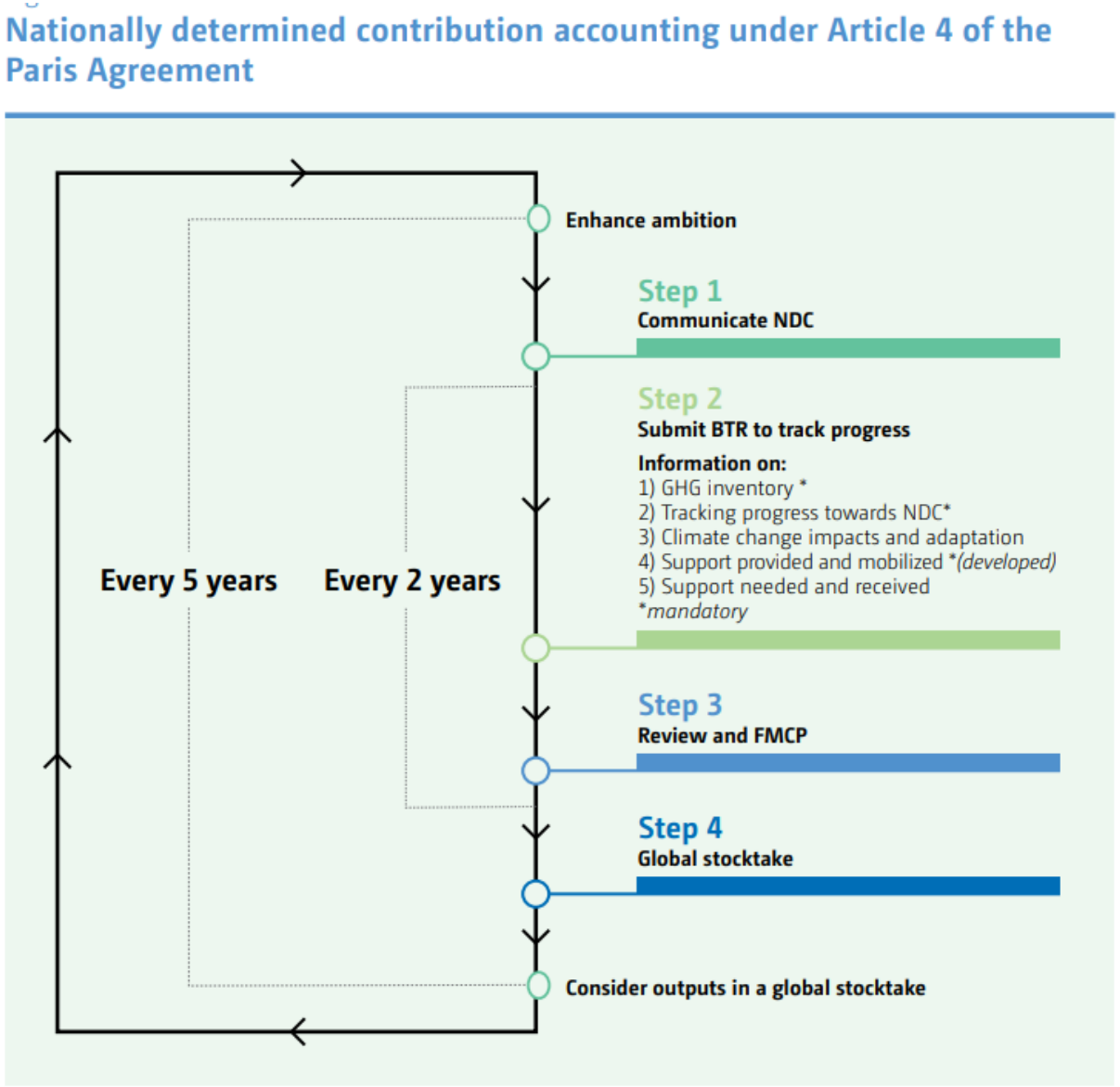
NDC communication and the ETF



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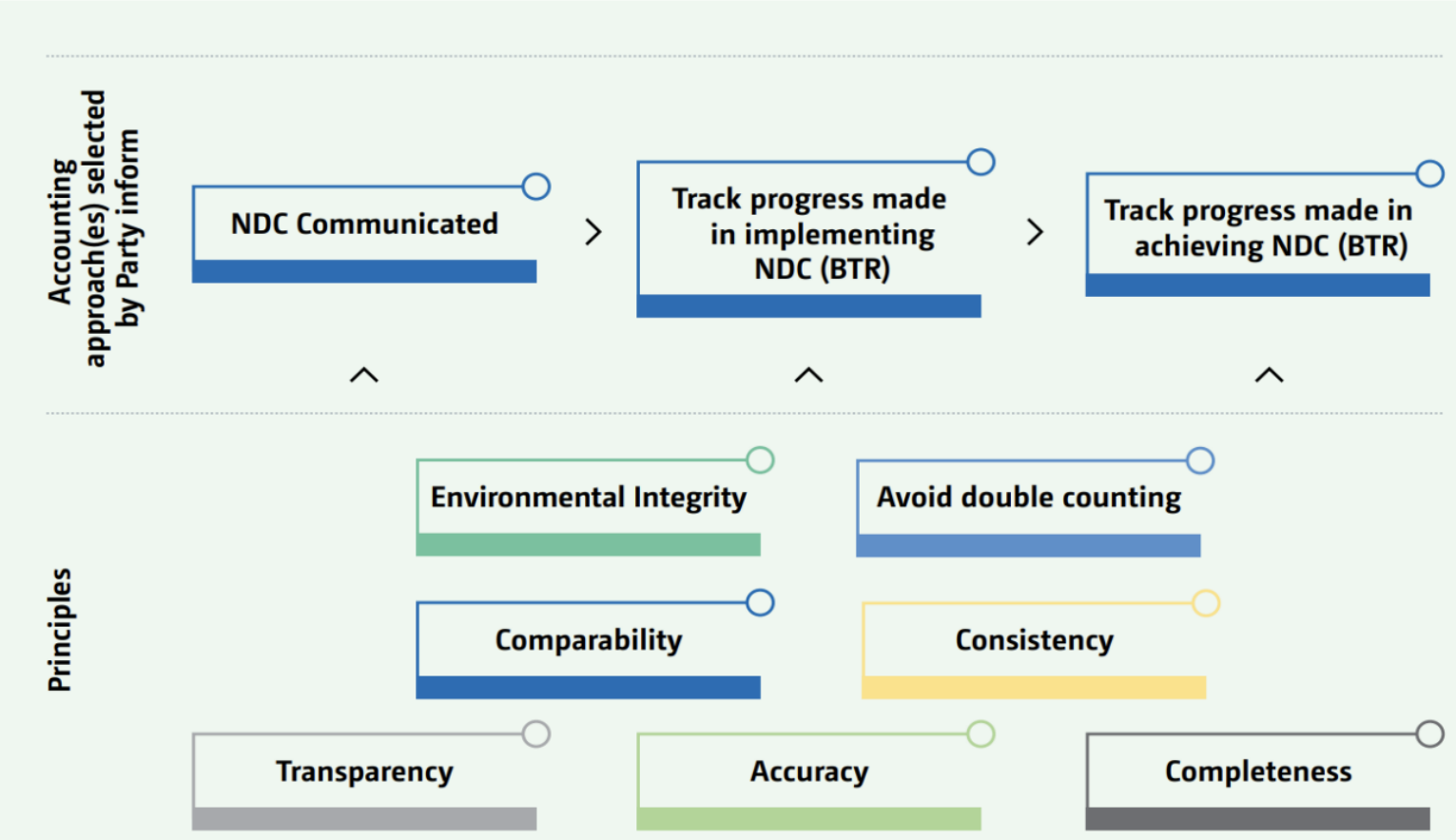
Relationship between tracking progress and accounting of NDCs



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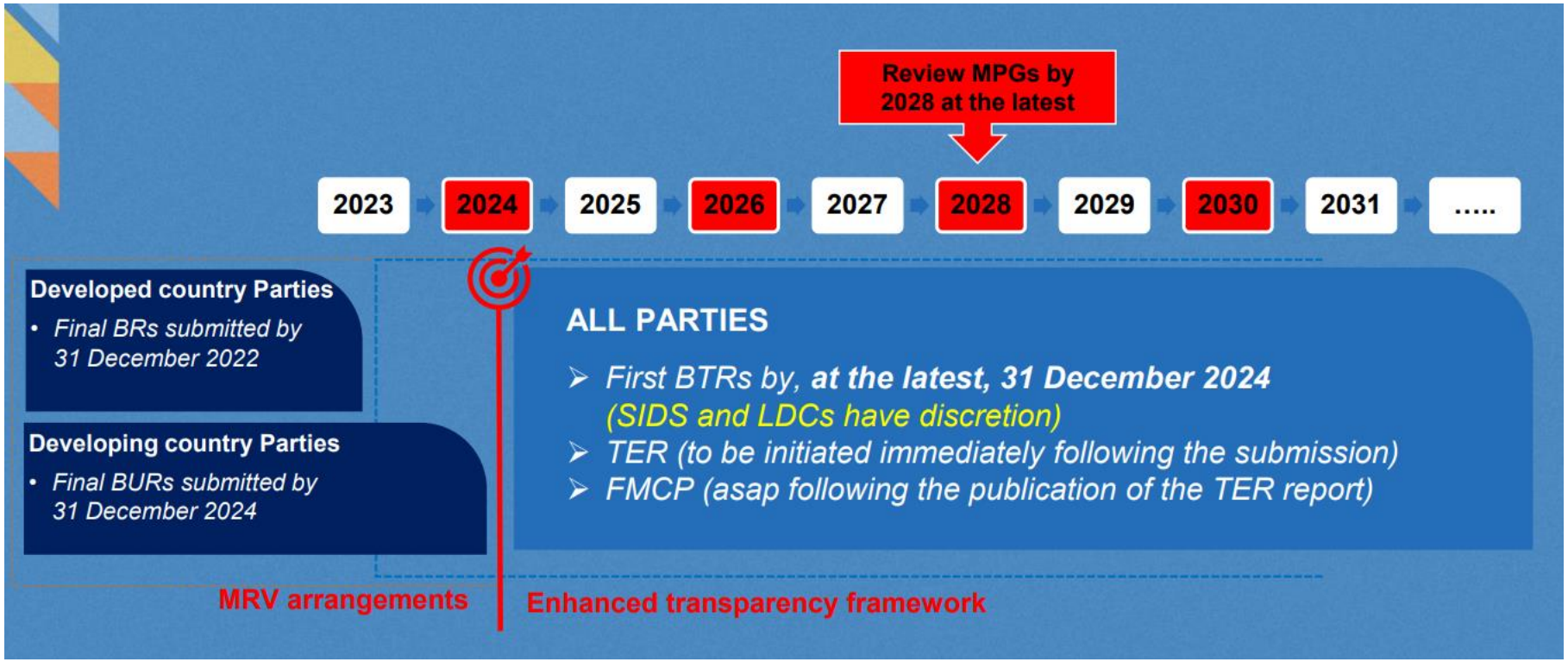
Timeline for transitioning to ETF



TER – technical expert review; FMCP – facilitative multilateral consideration of progress

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What are the challenges – may also be relevant to PNG

- Difficulty in obtaining good-quality, long-term data.
- Inconsistent approaches and standards for data collection.
- **Insufficient capacity (often this link to 'absorption' capacity, high-turnover) and resources (both human and hardware/software) within public institutions** to collect and compile necessary data. This is particularly relevant to PICs.
- This is further complicated by the new requirements under the ETF which place additional demands on countries (especially countries with already stretched resources) in terms of the frequency, scope and depth of reporting.
- Capacity-building initiatives, particularly in developing countries lacking adequate institutional frameworks and sustainable and robust measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems, are crucial in making the ETF function successfully.

Summary

- ETF goes beyond preparation of reports
- All necessary operational details are in place now for implementation of the ETF.
- Use existing MRV arrangements as a starting point in transition to the ETF (and preparation of BTRs).
- Assess readiness for ETF implementation and enhance national transparency arrangements (data, processes, procedures, tools, training/CB, institutional arrangements).
- Focus on enhancing the institutional arrangements; in doing so, the requirements stemming from the ETF need to kept fully in sight – there are number of success stories to draw inspiration from.

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BTR Review and BTR Reviewer Training

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Information to be reviewed

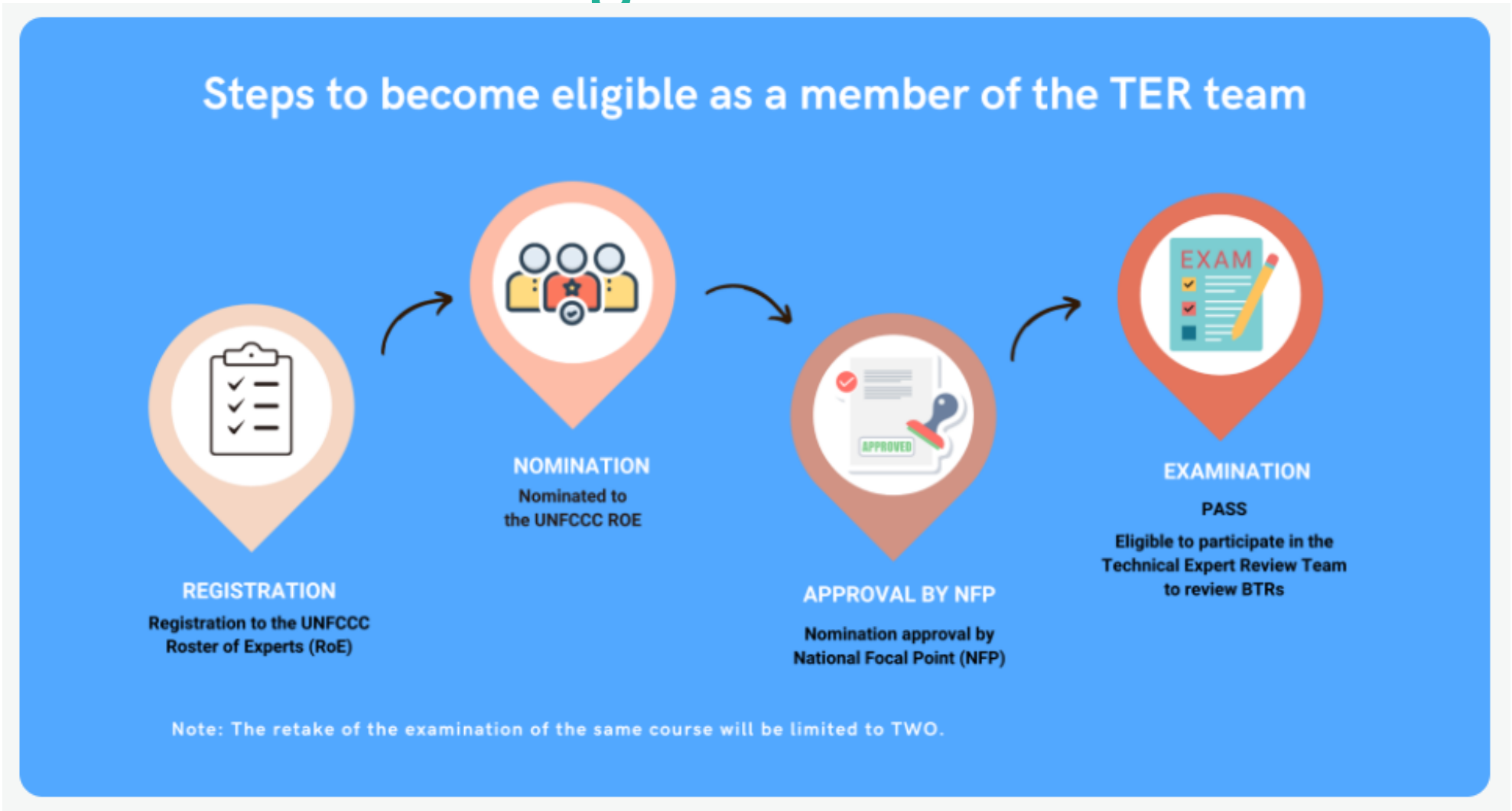
150. Information submitted under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement shall undergo a technical expert review consistent with the MPGs contained in this chapter. This includes:

(a) **A national inventory report** of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs, as referred to in paragraph 10(a) above, submitted by each Party;

(b) **Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC** under Article 4, as referred to in paragraph 10(b) above, submitted by each Party;

(c) **Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building** support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement referred to in paragraph 10(d) above. Information submitted by other Parties that provide support, as referred to in Article 9, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, may undergo a technical expert review of this reported information at the Party's discretion.

BTR Review Training



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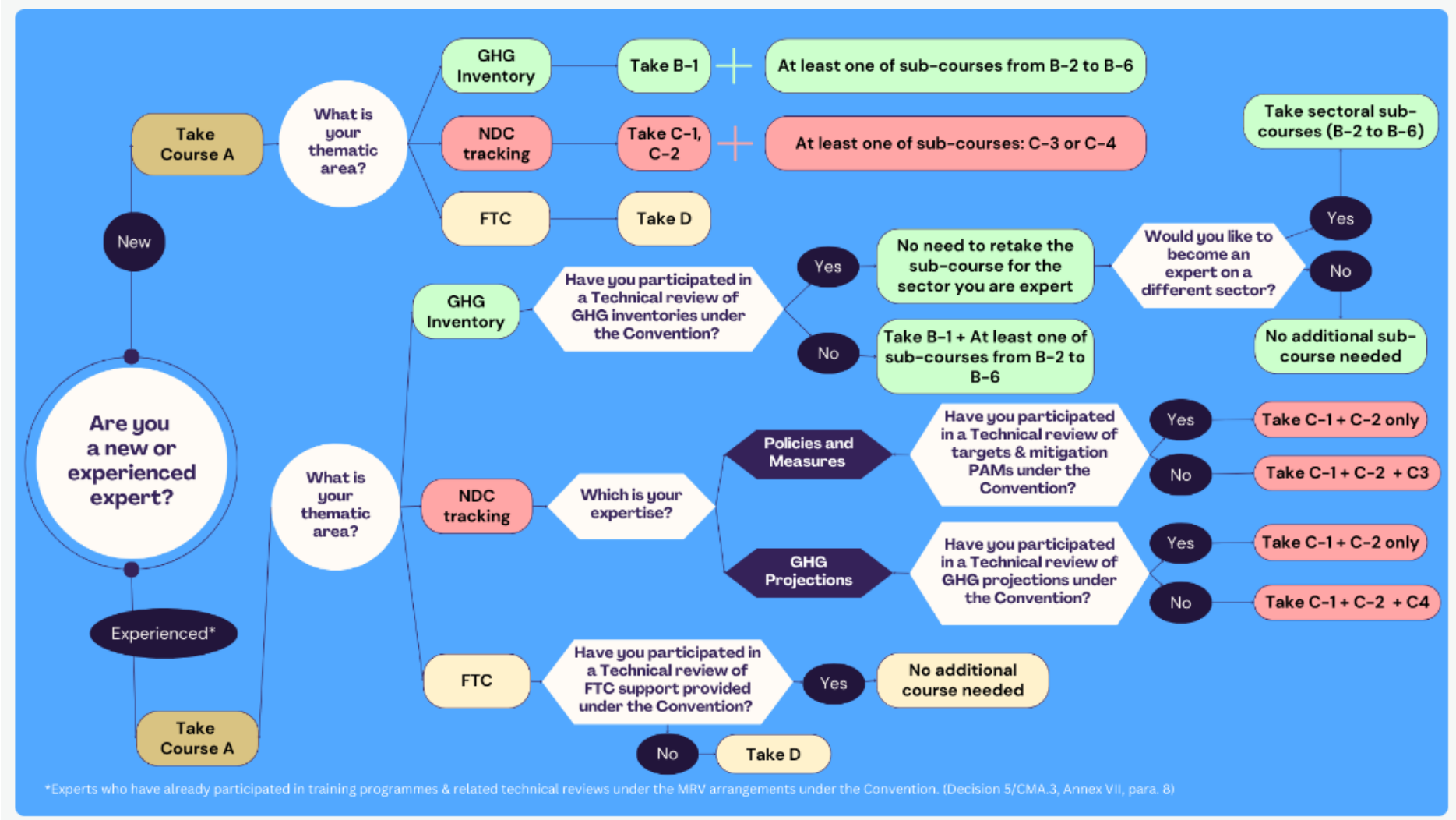
Which courses to take



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Examination dates

Examination periods (2024)	1st period	2nd period	3rd period	4th period	5th period
Examination dates	29 Jan to 11 Feb	25 Mar to 7 Apr	24 Jun to 7 Jul	9 to 22 Sep	2 to 15 Dec
Registration periods	20 Dec 2023 to 11 Jan 2024	19 Feb to 10 Mar	20 May to 9 June	5 to 25 Aug	28 Oct to 17 Nov
Q&A sessions	26 Jan	22 Mar	21 Jun	6 Sep	29 Nov

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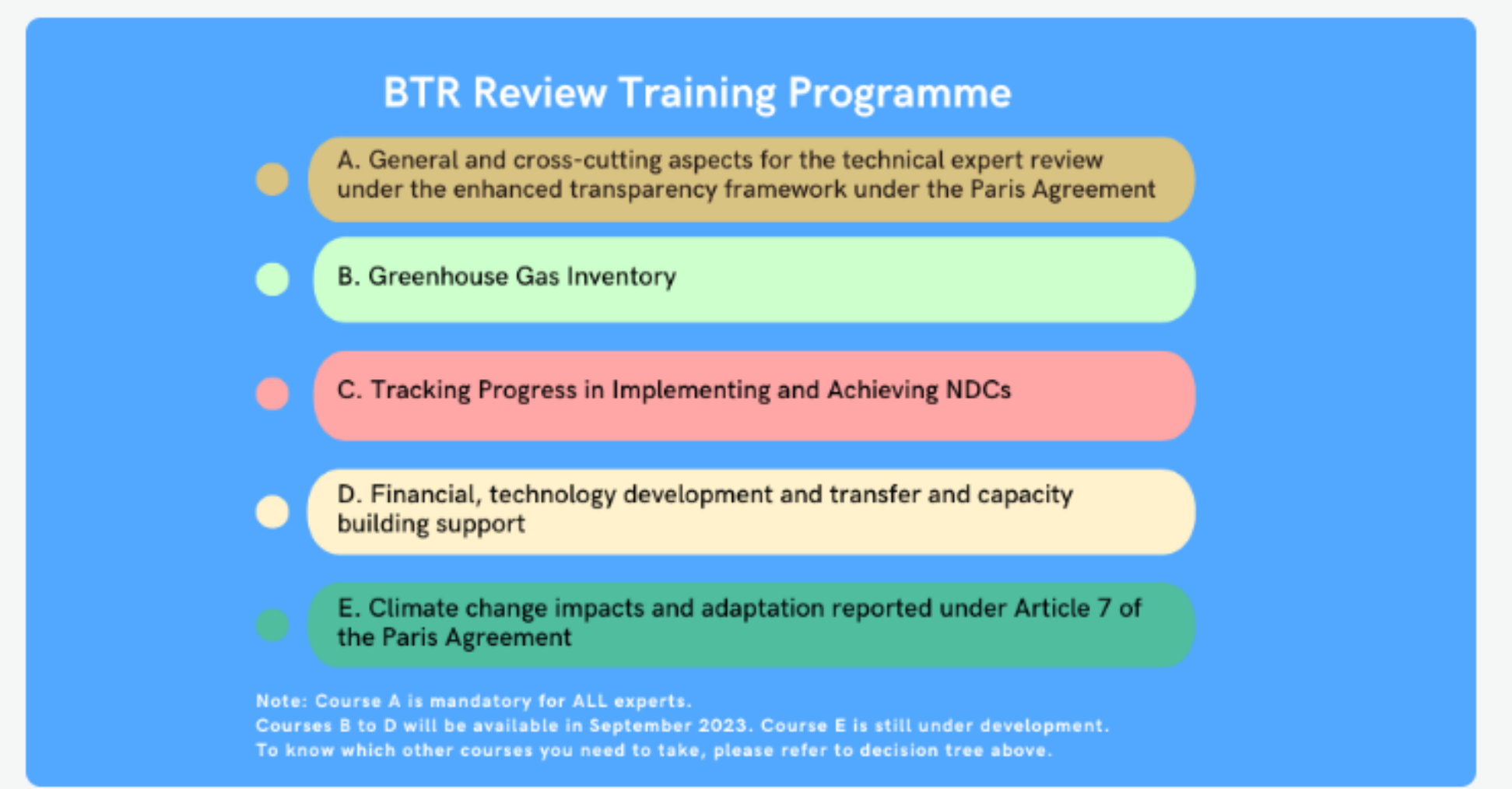
Structure of the Training Program



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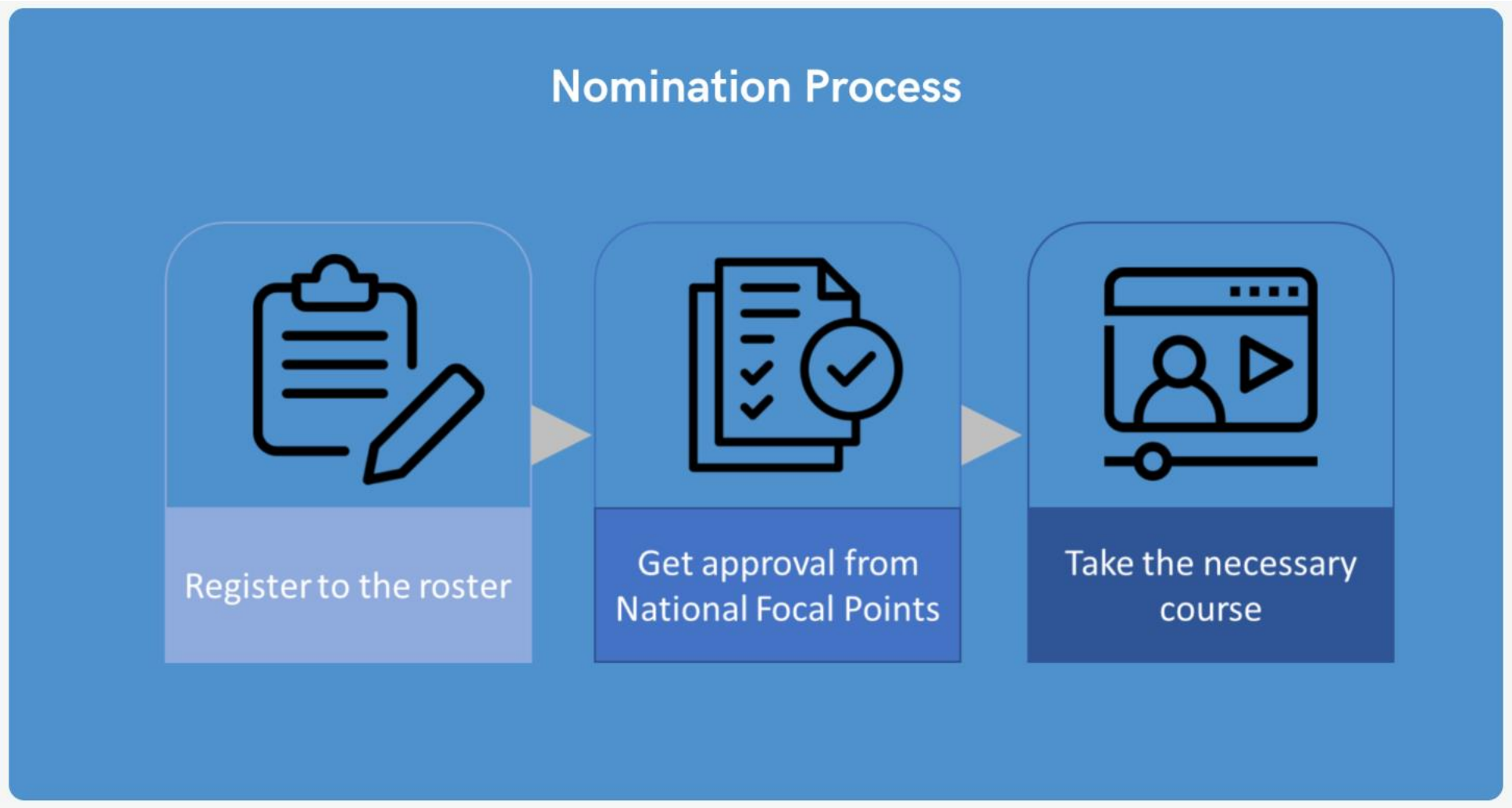
Reviewer Training

- In accordance with paragraph 173 of decision 18/CMA.1, annex, technical experts shall complete the training program for technical experts participating in the technical expert review, prior to serving on a technical expert review team.
- The Training Program for reviewers of the biennial transparency reports aims to familiarize experts with the essential reporting elements and requirements of the ETF as well as the tools available to help them prepare for the TER.
- To participate in a TER process, experts must be nominated to the **UNFCCC Roster of Experts (RoE)** by their national focal point on behalf of their government, complete the relevant training program and successfully pass examinations before they can be invited to participate in a review.

Process to become reviewer



Links

- Training
- https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/training-programmes-for-expert-reviewers#PA-review-training-programme

- Roster of Experts
- https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/roestaging/Pages/RosterOfExperts.aspx

- 3 experts from PNG

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Outline of BTR and National Inventory Document (NID)

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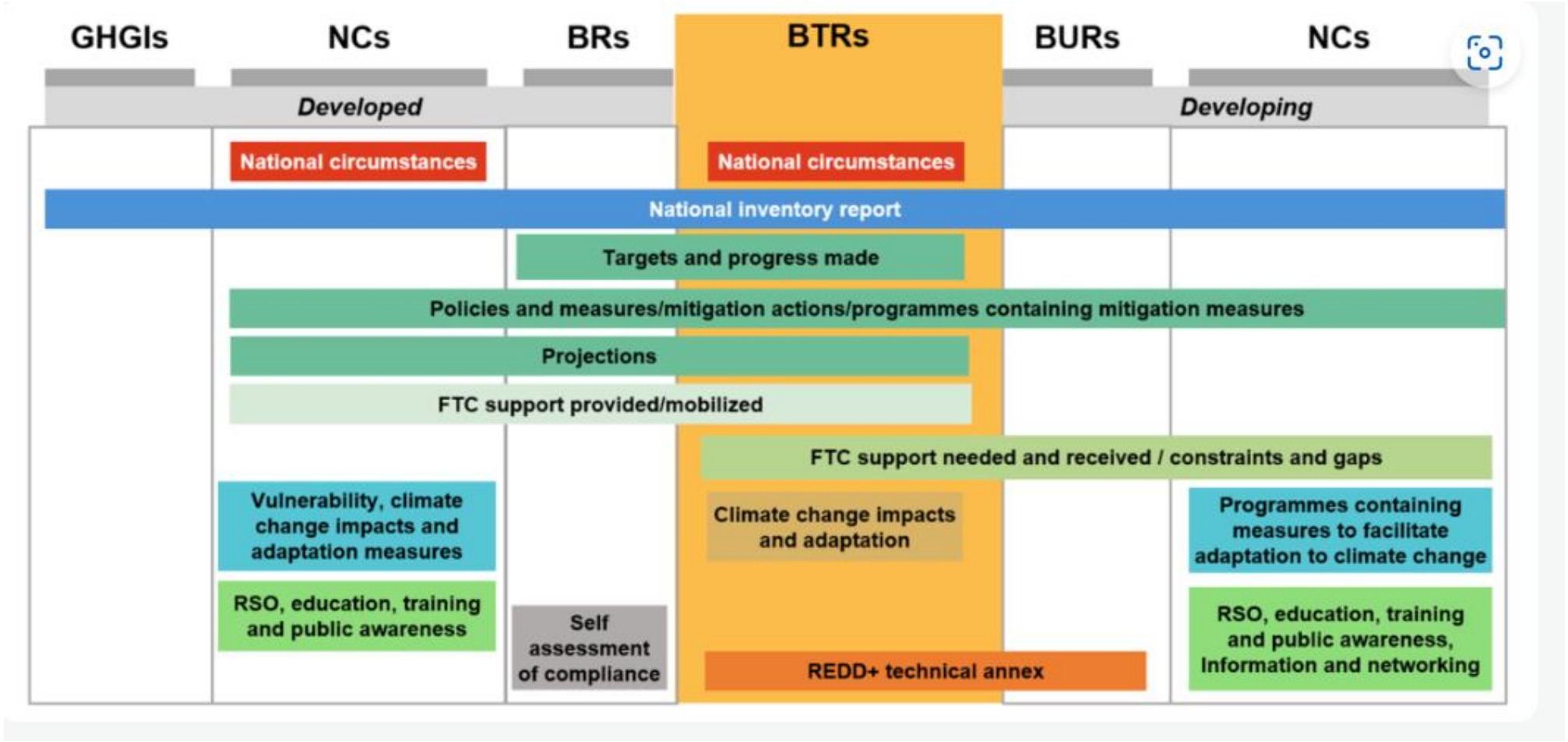
Reporting under the Convention and the Paris Agreement



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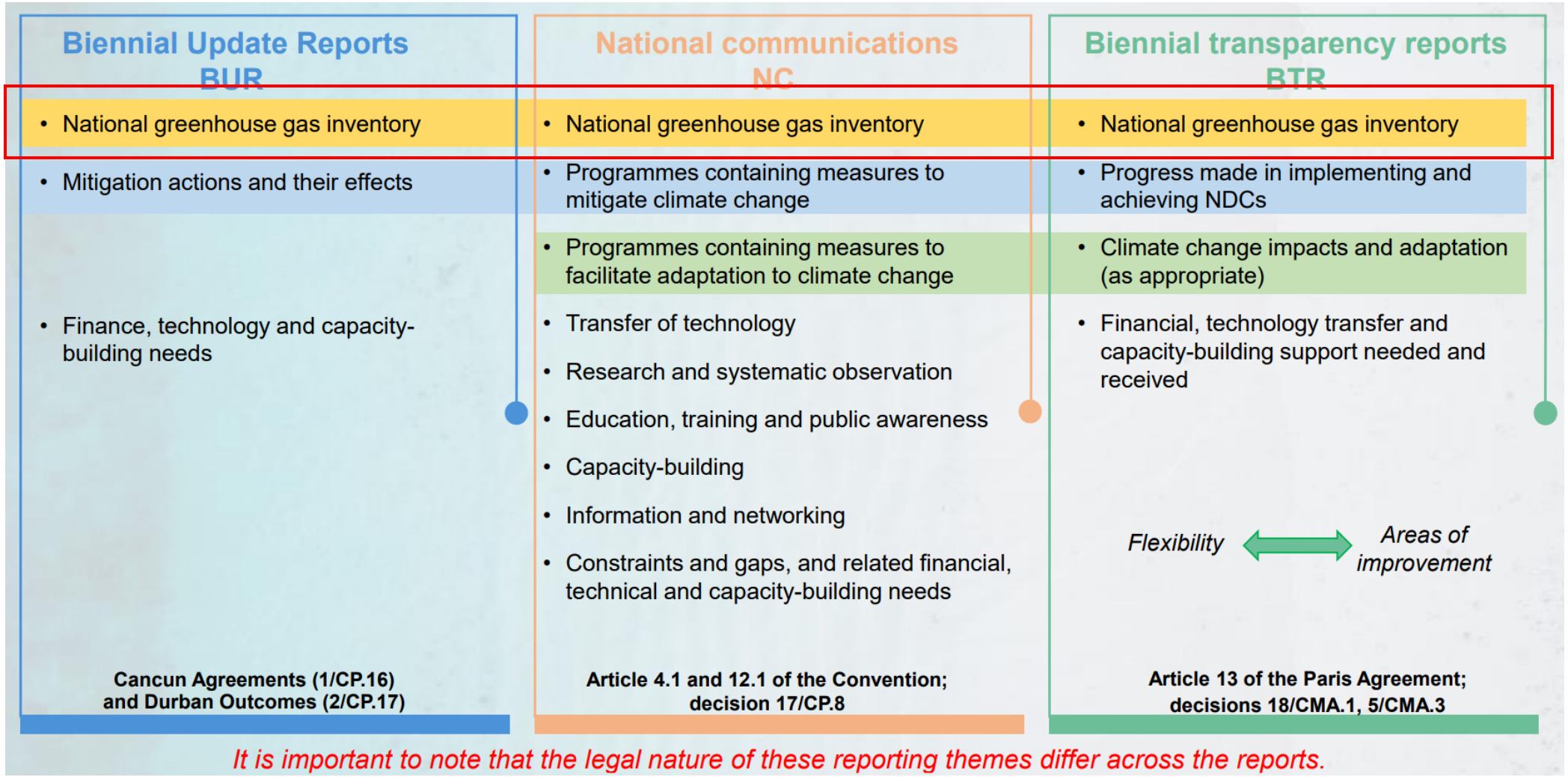
ETF and existing reporting



It is important to note that the legal nature of these reporting themes differ across the reports.

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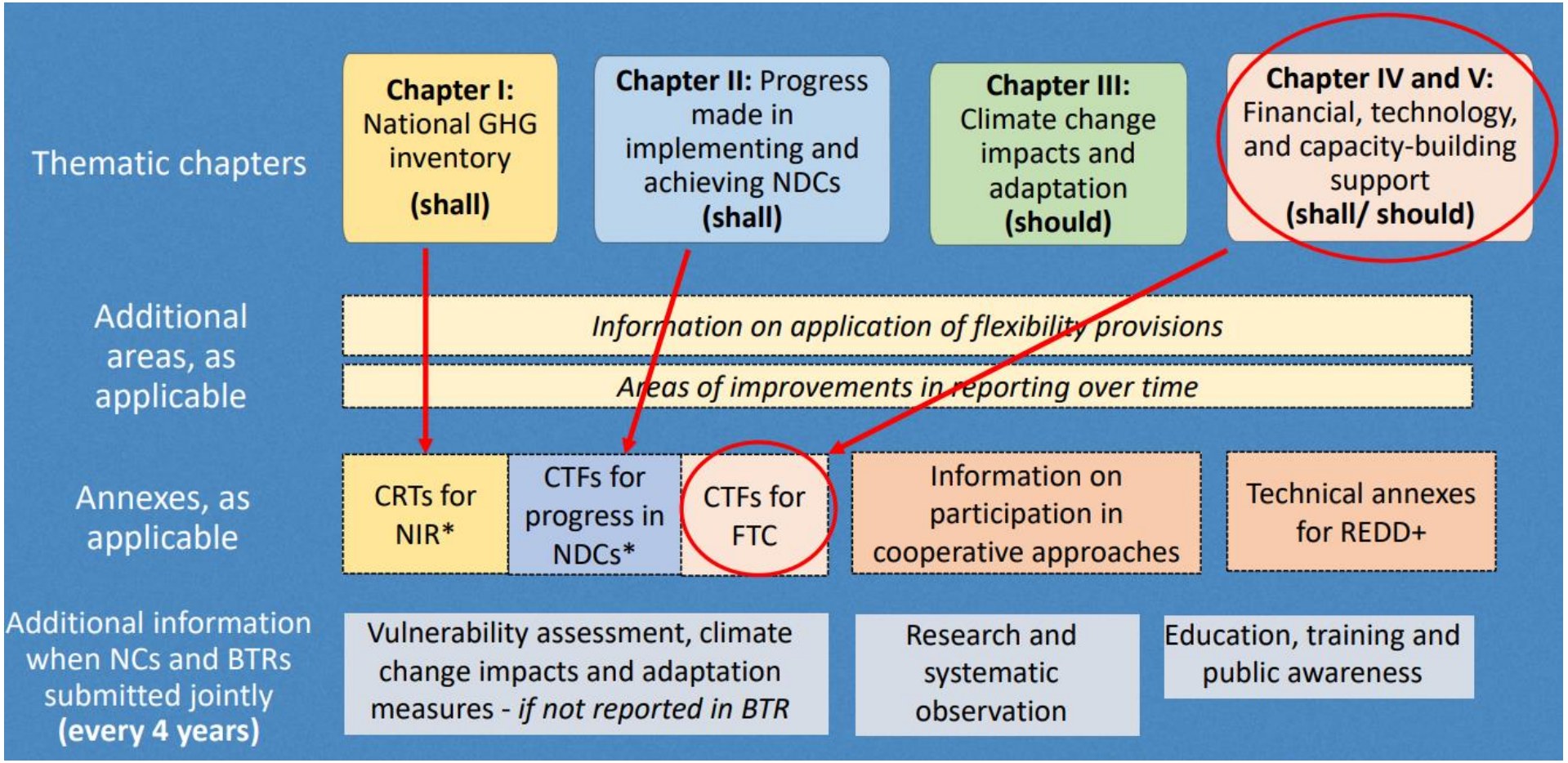
Outline of the BTR



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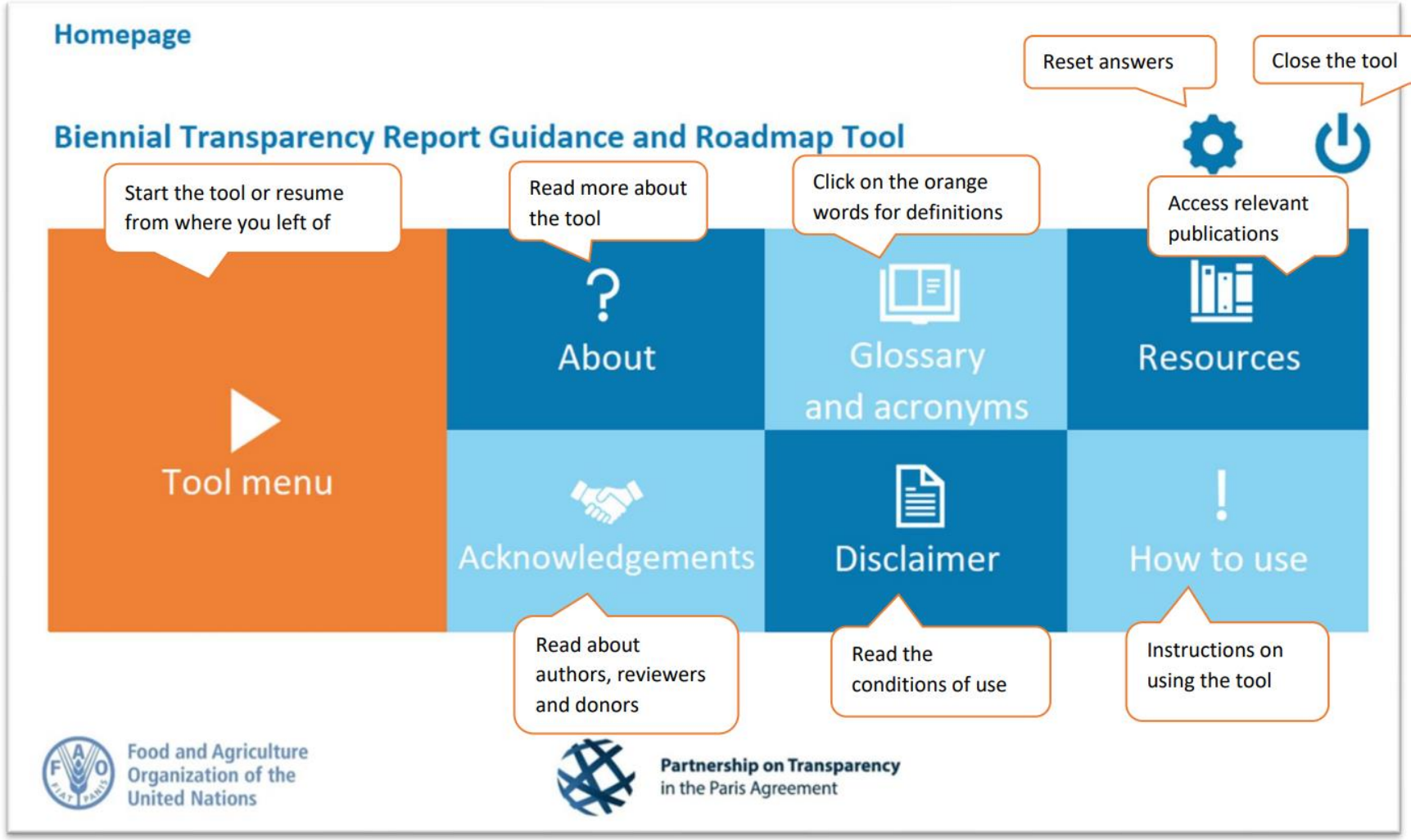
Example of BTR



- One of the three BTRs (two others Andora and Panama, in Spanish)
- First SIDS (500+ page document,
- Demonstrated willingness by SIDS to fulfil climate reporting
- Not a tick-box exercise, knowledge gained during preparation of BTR will help Guyana make informed choices, set ambitious goals and unlock finance needed to support.
- Guyana BTR includes – update GHG inventory, an articulation of progress on NDC commitments, information about climate adaptation challenges and efforts to address them; information on mitigation actions, needs and support received, and a Technical Annex on REDD+.

Development of a Roadmap for the first BTR



- MS Excel-based Tool
- Series of questions to elicit answers related to national technical capacities, Institutional arrangement and information needed.

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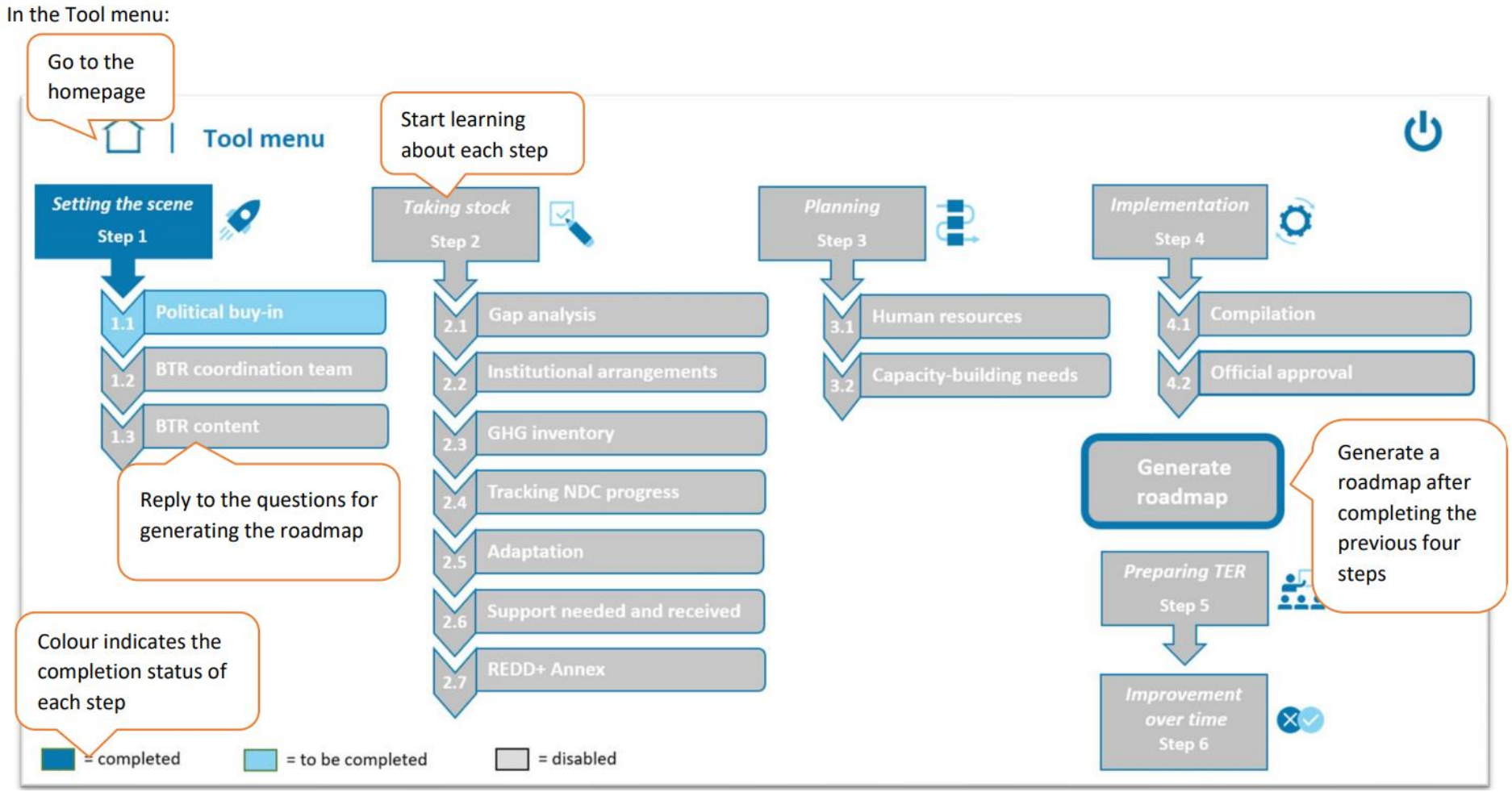
Operationalization of the roadmap tool



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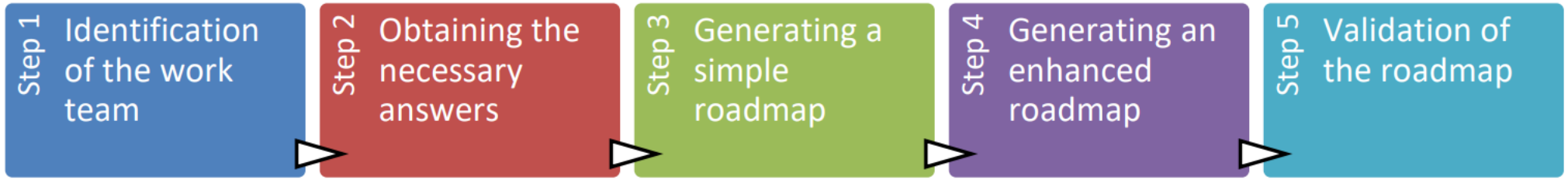
Simplified steps for the generation of the roadmap of the first BTR



- An improved roadmap that accurately reflects national circumstances and capacities.
- Annex – BTR Tool questions and answers guide
  - 1.1 Political Commitment; 1.2 BTR coordination team; 1.3 Content of the BTR
  - 2.1 Gap analysis; 2.2 Institutional arrangements; 2.3 National GHG inventory; 2.4 Monitoring NDC process
  - 2.5 Adaptation
  - 2.6 Support requested and received
  - 2.7 REDD+ Annex
  - 3.1 Human Resources
  - 3.2 Capacity building needs
  - 4.1 Compilation
  - 4.2 Finalization

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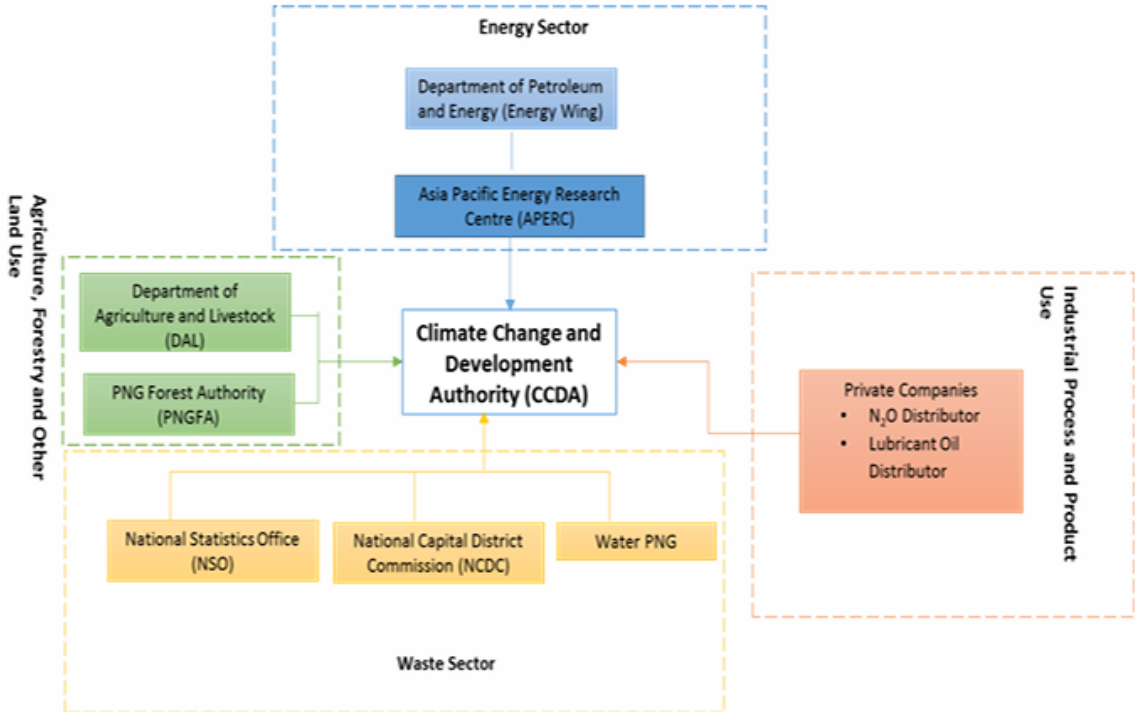
PNG's first BTR – workplan

- Inception workshop – April 2024
- Support – FAO, GEF, EU, Expertise France
- Workplan for the BTR sections –
  - National GHG Inventory (2018-)
  - Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving NDC
  - Information on climate change impacts and adaptation
  - Information on support needed and received
- Workshops and STWC meetings



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Reporting the National GHG Inventory under the ETF

- Each Party shall provide a national inventory report (NIR) of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs
- NIR may be submitted as a stand-alone report or as a component of a BTR
- The submission includes the National Inventory Document (NID) and the common reporting tables (CRTs) for the electronic reporting of the national inventory report
- The CRT are submitted electronically and considered part of the submission, so tables do not need to be reproduced in the BTR itself
- Parties are encouraged to follow the NID outline (Decision 5/CMA.3, annex IV), but it is not mandatory
- For those developing country parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities, specific flexibility provisions may be applied. In this case you may use the ”flex summary table” in the CRTs

National GHG Inventory Report contents

A. Definitions – GHG inventory principles
B. National circumstances and institutional arrangements – institutional, legal and procedural
C. Methods – methodologies, parameters and data
D. Metrics
E. Reporting Guidance – national inventory document and common reporting tables

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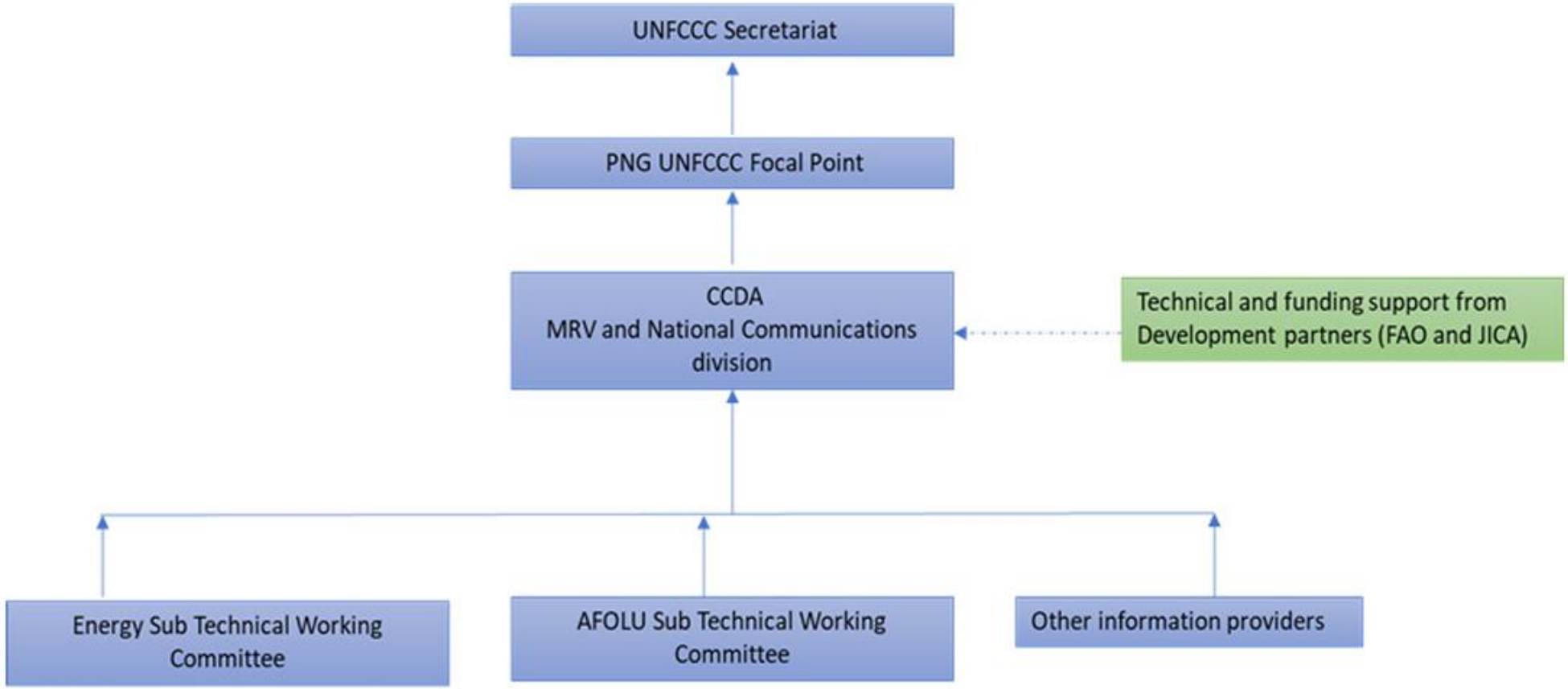
Institutional Arrangement – PNG BUR2



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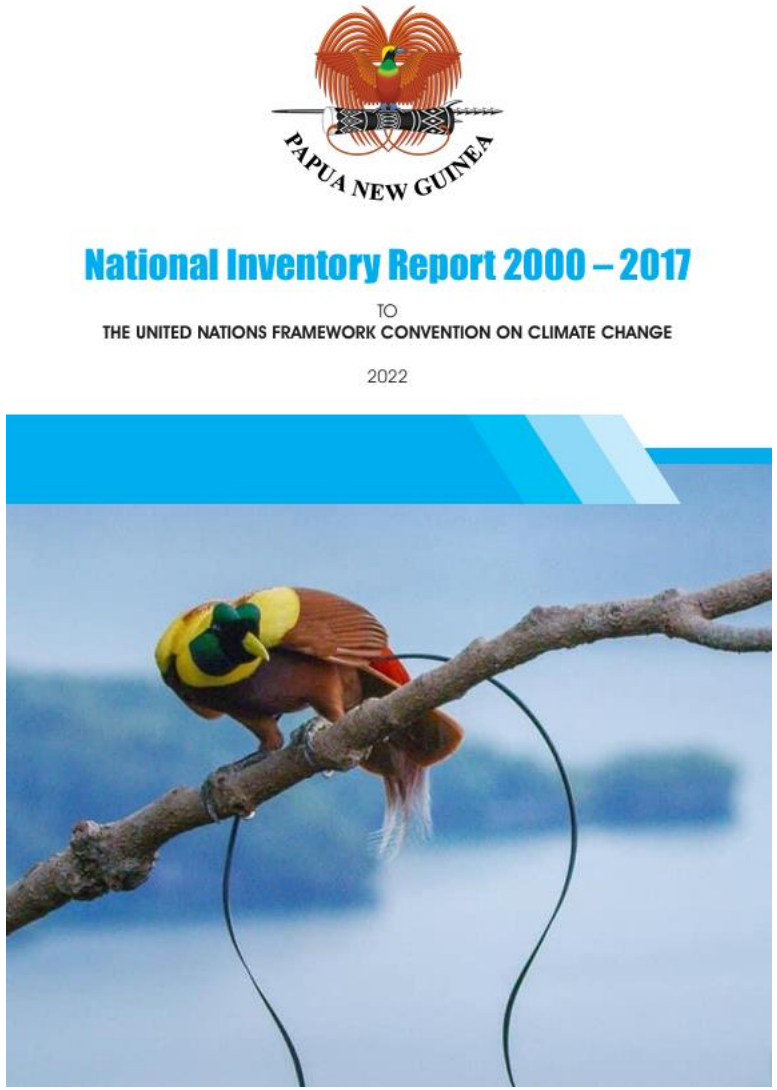
PNG National GHG Inventory Report

- Papua New Guinea's (PNG) National Inventory Report is an official report of all anthropogenic (human-induced) emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (GHG).
- The national GHG inventory measures Papua New Guinea's progress against obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and
- is the official basis for measuring PNG's meaningful contribution to the reduction of global emissions by transitioning to a low carbon economy.



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Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs

A. National circumstances and institutional arrangements
B. Description of NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates
C. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDC
D. Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans.
E. Summary of GHG emissions and removals
F. Projections of GHG emissions and removals, as applicable
G. Other information

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What benefits can countries or PNG see from reporting under the Paris Agreement

- Improved planning and policy-making
- Strengthened trust
- Increased investor confidence
- Facilitated global collaboration
- NDC data collection – much of the information collected for BTRs is also important for the formulation of new NDCs due in 2025.
- However, information may be scarce for example, Loss and Damage

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CBIT-GSP
CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY

Thank you for your attention

For more information

https://climate-transparency-platform.org

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