

WORKSHOP REPORT

Tracking Progress of the Mitigation Commitments of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)



11-13 September 2023 | Seoul | Republic of Korea

Co-organized by the Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center of Korea (GIR), The Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA), Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency - Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

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Overview

Background

Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) are at the heart of the Paris Agreement and central to achieving its long-term goals. NDCs embody each country's efforts to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The Paris Agreement requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive NDCs. Parties shall pursue efforts to implement the targets set in the NDCs.

Tracking NDCs is a requirement under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement. The ETF helps advance understanding in terms of the progress, opportunities, and improvements necessary to safeguard the climate, as well as the gaps and challenges to be overcome. It is helping to build the international trust and confidence needed for successful implementation of the Paris Agreement. To increase ambition, transparent quantitative and qualitative information on the implementation and achievement of the NDC are required. This includes indicators that compare current or projected emissions and information that helps to better understand the NDC target and its impacts.

For countries to report under the ETF and therefore enhance the transparency around their climate action efforts, it is of utmost importance for all actors involved to possess the necessary knowledge and skills. Therefore, the Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center of Korea (GIR), the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA), the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency - Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) co-organized a training around this issue. Its aim was to improve the capacity of the Asia Regional Network to better understand the reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement on NDCs, to identify indicators, and track the mitigation commitments of their NDCs.

Objective

The main objective of the workshop was to support national teams in charge of reporting NDC mitigation commitments under the Paris Agreement in technical understanding of the goals, principles, and actions associated with the reporting process for NDC mitigation commitments under the Paris Agreement.

Specific objectives

- Provide these national mitigation teams with useful information to facilitate their reporting to the UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement, with a focus on the ETF's common tabular format (CTF).

- Learn from international experiences how to use support tools to improve the technical assessment, tracking and mitigation report.
- Gain practical experience through concrete situations of mitigation assessment, tracking and report, keeping in mind the guidelines under the ETF.
- Identify common challenges and opportunities for collaboration among national teams on mitigation assessment, tracking and reporting

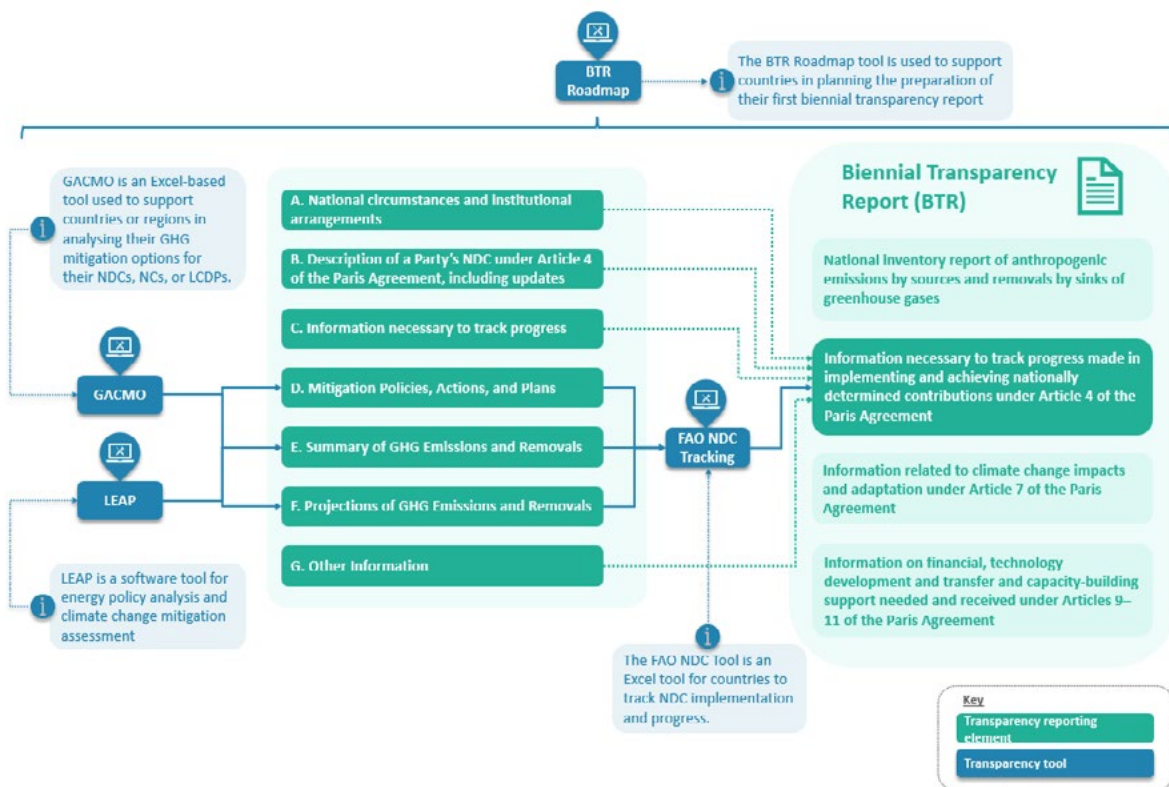
Audience

The audience were technical officers who coordinate the tracking and reporting of NDC mitigation commitments in the countries of the Asia Regional Network. This includes national government staff of ministries or agencies in lead of climate change as well as relevant sectoral ministries, and staff from other relevant institutions involved in reporting under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement (e.g., in the preparation of first BTRs).

Language

The workshop was conducted in English.

Role of presented tools in tracking progress of mitigation commitments of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)



Grafic: own compilation by Dominic Sheldon, Ricardo

Technical glossary

Term	Full name	Definition
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use	A sector of climate change and environmental science that focuses on the emissions resulting from agricultural processes, deforestation, and changes in land use.
AR5	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report	The fifth assessment report provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which provides a comprehensive assessment of climate change science, risks and mitigation strategies.
Article 4 of the Paris Agreement	-	This article lays out the commitments that each country must make to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, known as NDCs.
BAU	Business as Usual Scenario	A type of scenario used in climate modelling that assumes no major changes to current trends, including no new policies or actions to address climate change.
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report	A report submitted by each country under the ETF, detailing their greenhouse gas emissions and efforts to meet their NDCs.
CBIT-GSP	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency - Global Support Program	An initiative of the Global Environment Facility to help developing countries meet their enhanced transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement.
CRT	Common reporting tables	For the electronic reporting of info on GHG emissions (Decision 18/CMA.1)
CTFs	Common tabular formats	For the electronic reporting of info on tracking progress in achieving NDCs and of info of Financial, Technology development/transfer and Capacity-building (FTC) support

Term	Full name	Definition
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework	A mechanism introduced under the Paris Agreement that requires countries to report on their greenhouse gas emissions and their efforts to implement and achieve their NDCs.
Ex-ante	-	Latin for "before the event," used in this context to refer to projections or estimates made ahead of time.
Ex-post	-	Latin for "after the fact," used in this context to refer to assessments or evaluations made after an event or action has taken place.
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	A specialized agency of the United Nations leading international efforts to defeat hunger and improve nutrition and food security.
GACMO	Greenhouse gas Abatement Cost Model	A tool used to assess the costs and benefits of different greenhouse gas abatement measures.
GIR	Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center of the Republic of Korea	Government agency of the Republic of South Korea.
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	A gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation, e.g., carbon dioxide and chlorofluorocarbons.
GST	Global Stocktake	A process under the Paris Agreement to assess collective progress towards achieving the agreement's long-term goals. It takes place every five years, beginning in 2023.
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	The United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.
IPPU	Industrial Processes and Product Use	Category of GHG emissions resulting from industrial activities, such as chemical and metal production.

Term	Full name	Definition
LEAP	Low Emissions Analysis Platform	A software tool for energy policy analysis and climate change mitigation assessment.
LTS	Long-Term Strategy	A strategy adopted by countries to guide their climate actions and policies over a long-term period, typically in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry	A category of activities in a GHG inventory that covers emissions and removals of greenhouse gases resulting from direct human-induced land use, land-use change and forestry activities.
Marginal Abatement Cost Curve	-	A graphical representation that shows the cost and potential of different measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Mitigation	-	In the context of climate change, mitigation refers to efforts to reduce or prevent the emission of greenhouse gases.
Mitigation Scenario	-	A type of scenario used in climate modeling that includes policies or actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
MPG	Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines	The operational details that govern how the Enhanced Transparency Framework will function, adopted at COP24 in Katowice.
MRV Systems	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification systems	Used to assess the effectiveness of climate actions, especially in the context of the UNFCCC.
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions	Commitments made by each country under the Paris Agreement to reduce their emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.
NIR	National Inventory Report	An annual report submitted by countries to the UNFCCC, detailing their anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases.

Term	Full name	Definition
PaMs	Policies and Measures	Actions taken by governments in response to climate change, including legislation, regulations, and programs.
PA	Paris Agreement	An agreement within the framework of the UNFCCC dealing with greenhouse gases emissions mitigation, adaptation, and finance, starting in the year 2020.
PATPA	The Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement	An initiative that supports capacity building for transparency in climate action.
SMART		Specific, measurable, ambitious/achievable, relevant, time-bound
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	An international environmental treaty adopted in 1992 aimed at addressing climate change.

Day 1: Monday, September 11, 2023

Ms. Jeong, President of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center (GIR), Republic of Korea, welcomed participants and organizers.

Ms. Taibi, welcomed on behalf of the CBIT-GSP Climate Transparency program and presented the objectives and the agenda of the upcoming three days.

Ms. Salvatore welcomed on behalf of the Food the Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Ms. Nierenkoether welcomed on behalf of the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA).

The facilitator, Mr. Wagner, was introduced, as well as the technical advisors Mr. Sheldon from Ricardo, Mr. Chauhan and Ms. Kerimray from UNEP CCC, and Ms. Tahreen from the UN Climate Change Secretariat.

Introductions of participants

Facilitator
Mr. Wagner



The workshop welcomed 36 country representatives from ASEAN, SAARC, East Asia as well as outside Asia, e.g., a representative from Australia and the organizers.

In total 47 participants attended the workshop, among them 29 women and 18 men. Around 2/3 of participants are from their respective Ministry of Environment, as well as independent consultants. Around eight are currently serving as national UNFCCC focal points. 1/3 of the country representatives were involved in the drafting of their respective NDCs.

Presentation: Definitions and development of NDC indicators

Exercise: Definitions of SMART Indicators and Case Clinic

Mr. Sheldon, Ricardo

Mr. Sheldon presented the PATPA knowledge product [NDC Progress Indicators: a guidance for practitioners](#).

Following his presentation, participants worked on an exercise during which they first choose an NDC target and secondly, assessed whether this target followed the criteria of SMART (specific, measurable, ambitious/achievable, relevant, time-bound). If the respective NDC target did not meet the respective criteria, participants were invited to reformulate their targets, keeping in mind the nationally determined nature of the NDC.



India, Bhutan and Malaysia presented their results.

**Introduction and Explanation of CTF Tables and
Exercise:** Filling CTF Tables 1 and 2: Description and
Definitions to understand NDC

Ms. Kerimray
UNEP CCC

Technical Clinic:

Ms. Bajaj from India presented the filled in CTF tables 1 and 2.



Mr. Penjor from Bhutan also presented a table. Bhutan has several NDC indicators, so they showed an interesting case for filling in the CTF Tables 1 and 2 with several indicators. They created several tables to describe the reference level and the units for each one of the indicators.

**Introduction and Explanation of CTF Tables and
Exercise**

Ms. Kerimray
UNEP CCC

The presentation was followed by an exercise by individuals to fill CTF Tables 3 and 4: Methodologies, Accounting and Tracking progress of NDC. Mr. Md Kasim from Brunai presented his work on table 4. Brunai already has the inventory data for 2021 and 2022, so they were able to compare their recent inventory data with the reference value (base year). Some fields will remain “empty” because it is not applicable for the country or there

is no information available yet. Participants raised follow-up questions regarding NDC implementation period in table 4. It was clarified that the NDC year of implementation is usually described in the respective NDCs.

Participant asked why the recent GHG inventory value is compared with the reference value instead of with the target value. Additional clarification was provided that the comparison with the target value will be made at the end of the implementation period, when GHG inventory for the last year will be available.

Some participants reported that their latest available GHG inventory covers earlier years (2014 to 2019), whereas the MPGs require the latest GHG inventory to be at least 2 years prior to the BTR submission date.

Introduction and Explanation of CTF Tables and Exercise

Ms. Kerimray
UNEP CCC

At the end of the day, the participants formulated a postcard on which they noted down take-aways from the day.

Day 2: Tuesday, September 12, 2023

Summary of lessons learned from previous day and presentation of the agenda of today

**Mr. Chauhan,
Ms. Nierenkoether**

Mr. Chauhan and Ms. Nierenkoether provided a summary of some of the key messages from the previous workshop day.

Country presentations of NDC-mitigation section, including how they have developed and defined indicators.

Moderator:
Ms. Taibi, UNEP CCC

Three countries were invited to share their respective experience in drafting NDCs and coming up with mitigation sections:

1. Ms. Vinna Precylia, Ministry of Environment, Indonesia
2. Mr. Jongchul Bang, GIR, Republic of Korea
3. Mr. Takashi Morimoto, MURC, Japan



1. What was the process for developing your NDC?

Indonesia reported that the difference between the INDC and revised NDC (1st) included sectoral target and revised BAU. A national focal point was installed with an extensive stakeholder dialogue, including provincial level. Four NDC's were drafted by Indonesia as of now.

The Republic of Korea also shared its experience of the process of developing its NDC. Their first step was to establish a sectoral expert task force (TF), organized by GIR. Its aim was to prepare a first draft grounded in scientific analysis. In principle, the experts worked independently. As the GIR oversaw the TF, it set up all the meetings at which the national and sectoral GHG targets were set. In April 2023, as a result of more than 80 meetings, the GIR released a new roadmap outlining the government's policy. Based on the draft presented, the relevant ministries then started policy consultations. During this process, the relevant ministries made adjustments, taking into account the practicality of the policies and measures proposed by the TF. Furthermore, they reported that often the interests of the ministries involved play a large role during the drafting process. The government versions of sectoral and national reduction targets were made through this process. Finally, the government version of reduction targets is reviewed by a presidential committee and finalized through a resolution of the Cabinet meeting.

Japan reported that prior to the development of the NDC, the country developed a national mitigation plan (including future emission targets, projected emissions by sector and by gas, and policies and measures to achieve the target). In order to align different actions and the plan, the Ministry of the Environment was leading the process, involving all line ministries.

2. Is your NDC an economy wide NDC?

Indonesia has established a long-term strategy, aligned with the NDC target.

The NDC of the **Republic of Korea** covers the entire economy of the country. The NDC reduction scenario consists out of ten sectors including Power, Industry, Transport, Building, Agriculture, Waste, Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS), LULUCF, Hydrogen and Reduction from overseas.

When it comes to **Japan**, it's NDC target is in line with a 2050 net-zero target and a long-term strategy. The NDC submitted in 2019 has been already in accordance with the Katowice decisions of 2018.

3. How have you defined your mitigation action?

The representative of the **Republic of Korea** reported that, as described above, the expert TF proposed various options for mitigation measures as a draft. The ministries involved then made adjustments, taking into account the feasibility and the plans and policies of the government. Finally, the plan is approved by the Presidential Committee and the Cabinet. They pointed to the requirements for NDCs have been revised since COP24 in Katowice, which took place in 2018.

4. What modeling tools have you used to do projections and define your NDC scenarios?

Indonesia on the one hand used different models according to sectors, including AFOLU dash, Snapshot (modelling), IPPU, and Forest sector.

The **Republic of Korea** on the other hand reported that they adopted a modeling outlook results from the Korea Economy Institute (KEEI). The Institute runs its own econometric-based forecast model. In respect of NDC scenarios, they have many modelers who analyze optimal reduction scenarios. They are making use of well-known models such as MESSAGE, TIMES, GCAM. But the modeling results are not fully adopted as they are adjusted by the relevant ministries.

Japan explained that their projections are twofold, a) CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion based on the energy supply demand model and b) other gases and sectors based on the estimation framework consistent with that is used for the GHG inventory. The necessary reporting elements for the CTF were informed to the Japanese Government for the next NDC.

5. How have you defined your indicators?

Indonesia reported that they have provided all data necessary and formulated SMART targets.

The Republic of Korea elaborated that since the year 2020, the country has monitored and tracked progress on GHG reduction implementation and prepared a progress report. They benchmarked the UK's progress report prepared by the UK's, climate change committee (CCC). ROK's monitoring process is performed based on a target indicator and an implementation indicator. The target indicator determines whether actual emissions have been reduced to the targeted level. For example, ROK's target emissions for 2022 is around 680 million tons, and the actual emissions are around 650 million tons. In this case, they conclude that the target has been achieved. In addition, an analysis is carried out using KAYA IDENTITY. This provides a more quantitative understanding of the increase or decrease in emissions performance.

To understand the target indicators in more detail, implementation indicators are set for individual policies and measures. For example, in the case of the Power sector, they examine the share of renewable energy and the status of coal phase-out. This allows us to interpret the causes of the increase or decrease in emissions identified in the target indicator in relation to the policies and measures. The Presidential Committee on Carbon Neutrality is responsible for overseeing the monitoring process, while the GIR provides practical support. The target indicator, as well as national and sectoral targets from the recently confirmed NDC roadmap are adopted. A total of 103 implementation indicators were finalized following a committee decision in June this year.

Japan shared that to them, the selected indicator to be reported in CTF tables 1,2,3 is simple, as it is an economy wide net GHG emissions. The progress evaluation indicator for each Policies and Measures (PaM) has been defined in the national mitigation plan. The results of progress evaluation of each PaM will be reported in CTF table 5 to track the implementation of the NDC.

In summary, there are different processes in all three countries to define the target of the NDC. While becoming carbon neutral is a political decision, it is important to have the necessary data available to underpin this decision. In addition, it seemed important to have the BAU-scenario as well as to have different scenarios prepared. Implementing indicators allow to monitor progress.



Introduction and explanation of tables and Exercise

Filling CTF Table 5: Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans (1st part: using data from countries)

Ms. Kerimray

UNEP CCC

Followed by an exercise by individuals to fill CTF Table 5: Mitigation policies and measures, actions, and plans (2nd part: estimating GHG emissions reduction in the case of solar PV and efficient lighting)

Mr. Manzoor reported from the example of the mitigation policy and measure in Pakistan regarding table 5. This is a good example of the mitigation policy for implementing and achieving NDC, showing the percentage of electric vehicles and GHG emission reduction.

Ms. Khurelbaatar, Ministry of Tourism, presented the example of one policy and measure for achievement and implementation of NDC in Mongolia regarding hydropower. It is a great example for a concrete policy measure to reduce GHG emissions.

During 2nd of part of the exercise, participants tried using the template excel file to estimate GHG emissions reduction in the case of solar PV and efficient lighting. Participants updated the grid emission factor for their own country and capacity levels (e.g., amount of solar PV in MW and amount of efficient light bulbs).

The grid emission factor for one country is 0, therefore the emission reduction potential for solar PV and efficient lighting is 0. While in other countries, the grid emission factor is high and therefore the emission reduction potential for solar PV and efficient lighting was high. Ms. Winyuchakrit presented the results of estimating GHG emissions reduction from the installation of solar PV capacity in Thailand (using the excel template provided to the participants). This mitigation action is specified in Thailand's NDC.

Video on NDC and Transparency linkages

Ms. Nierenkoether

PATPA

The [Video on NDC and Transparency linkages](#) produced by PATPA: This video is freely available, and the target audience is the general public. Other versions are available in Spanish, Portuguese and French.

Elements on Projections of GHG emissions and removals

Mr. Sheldon, Ricardo

Followed by an exercise by individuals to fill CTF Tables 6 to 9: GHG emissions and removals with WM, WEM, WAM Scenarios.

With regard to table 7. Information on projections of GHG emissions and removals under a 'with measures' scenario. A question arose as the guidelines are not clear. The recommendation was given to put energy without transport and then transport separately to avoid double-counting.

Furthermore, participants discussed the requirement of the BTR that the data should not be older than three years, 2021 at the earliest.





Country 1	Country 2	Country 3
Energy reported incl. transport	Energy reported excl. transport	Energy reported incl. transport
Transport not reported	Transport reported	Transport reported
No double counting – party should use notation keys or documentation box	No double counting – party should use notation keys or documentation box	Risk of double counting – party should use notation keys or documentation box
LULUCF (total net)	LULUCF (sources)	LULUCF (removals)
Should be used in total - Party should use notation keys or documentation box	Should not be used in total - Party should use notation keys or documentation box	Should not be used in total - Party should use notation keys or documentation box

Source: own compilation, Mr. Sheldon, Ricardo

Cont. Elements on Projections of GHG emissions and removals

Mr. Sheldon, Ricardo

Individual work on filling in CTF Tables 10 to 11: Assumptions and parameters used for projections.

Difference between assumption and indicator:

Indicators: Data selected to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of the NDC (target) AND construct the projections.

Assumptions: Data selected to construct the projections ONLY and not to track progress towards achievement of the NDC (target). For countries with a GHG target, key indicator is emissions level and assumptions will be very different.

For countries with a non-GHG target, key indicators will perhaps be similar to the assumptions, however the key distinction will be whether the data can be used to directly track progress towards target.



Presentation

Supporting tools to develop economy wide GHG emissions projections (GACMO and LEAP) and linking tables and software

GACMO: **Ms. Kerimray,**
UNEP CCC

LEAP: **Mr. Sheldon,**
Ricardo

Ms. Kerimray presented [Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model \(GACMO\) tool](#), which supports to calculate the GHG reduction, see [PowerPointpresentation](#). GACMO is freely available for all.

In the Asia group, Lao PDR and the Maldives are currently using GACMO.

Mr. Sheldon introduced the Low Emissions Analysis Platform (LEAP). The tool is available on [LEAP \(sei.org\)](#). Participants working for the government agencies and universities in developing countries can obtain a free licence. However, trainers need a dedicated licence for the training event itself. Note, it can take several days before participants obtain a licence due to the internal processes within SEI. Participants thus need to be made aware of the need to ask for a licence ideally several weeks before using it. The process of obtaining a licence consists of two steps (firstly creating an account on the LEAP website and secondly demanding a licence). Participants need to be made aware that creating an account does not automatically lead to a licence being granted.

In the Asia group, Maldives, Philippines, Malaysia, and Mongolia have been using the LEAP.



Day 3: Wednesday, September 13, 2023

Summary of lessons learned from previous day and presentation of the agenda of today

The facilitator collected oral feedback from participants.

Presentation and Demo

[UNFCCC ETF reporting Tools and ETF overview](#)

Ms. Tahreen

UNFCCC

For the purpose of testing, participants were invited to work in groups with existing licenses that some countries have already received by the UNFCCC, as well as dummy licenses.

Presentation

Example of a reporting tool: [FAO reporting tool](#) including questions

Ms. Salvatore

FAO

Presentation

[Summary of filling reporting tables](#) using GACMO and LEAP

Ms. Kerimray

UNEP CCC

A new version of GACMO will be released in 2023 with an improved interface.

Learning circle

Country experiences to reflect on the challenges and advantages of using various tools

Country 1 LEAP tool, Malaysia

Country 2 [BTR Roadmap Tool](#), Ms. Souphonphacdy, Lao PDR

Country 3 GACMO tool

Two rounds of exchange took place.



Group discussion
BTR readiness exercise

Facilitator
Mr. Wagner

Availability of human resources

Vietnam has enough staff, but with regard preparing the BTR; experts are not yet trained on the requirements of the BTR.

ROK has a lot of experts, but with regard preparing the BTR; experts are yet not trained on the requirements of the BTR.

Legal framework

Malaysia: Malaysia currently does not have a legal framework, so everything is “voluntary”, e.g. asking for data. Interim arrangement for the moment, in future there will be a climate act.

Indonesia: Explain that they have done QA first on their own with the support of universities, then reviewed by ICA.

Institutional arrangements

Bhutan: Reports that they have had a shift of ministries, a new ministry (except from the transportation) was created pooling climate, energy and environment. Most of the legal framework is in place.

Feedback & evaluation

Participants appreciated in particular to be able to meet in-person. And that the technical experts were available. The hands-on training provided some very practical learnings and going slowly through the exercises was very helpful. See Annex 3 for further information.

Next steps

The organizers announced they will remain available after the event for any follow-up questions. The presentation on “missing data” was skipped due to time constraints. Organized by Mr. Chauhan, a virtual webinar on “data needs and methods for gathering or estimating missing data” took place in February 2024. Participants are invited to make use of [the new climate transparency platform](#) for information and networking, as well as the [PATPA](#) and [FAO](#) website for further information.



Annex 1: Agenda/ Documentation

Time	Activities	Speaker
DAY 1: ETF, MITIGATION IN NDCS AND INDICATORS		
08:30	Arrival and registration of participants, Payment of DSA	
08:58	Meeting about to start	Facilitator Jost Wagner
09:00	Opening	
09:05	Welcome by Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea (TBC)	
09:10	Welcome by CBIT-GSP	Fatima Zahra Taibi, UNEP CCC
09:15	Welcome by PATPA	Mijako Nierenkoether, PATPA
09:20	Group picture (TBD)	Facilitator Jost Wagner
09:25	Purpose and Objectives for the next 3 days: Workshop objectives	Fatima Zahra Taibi, UNEP CCC
09:30	Workshop Process and Housekeeping	Facilitator Jost Wagner
09:35	Introductions	Facilitator Jost Wagner
09:50	Presentation: The ETF and MPGs with focus on NDC tracking provisions and overview of reporting tables.	Lonava Tahreen, UNFCCC
10:20	Reflections and Q&A	Facilitator Jost Wagner
10:30	Coffee Break	
10:50	Video on NDC and Transparency linkages by PATPA (Video duration is 3:02 min)	Mijako Nierenkoether, PATPA
10:55	Intro to the session	Facilitator Jost Wagner

Time	Activities	Speaker
10:56	Presentation: Definitions and development of NDC indicators.	Dominic Sheldon, Ricardo
11:20	Q&A	
11:35	Exercise: Definitions of SMART- Indicators and Case Clinic	Dominic Sheldon, Ricardo
12:15	Country presentations of NDC-mitigation section, including how they have developed and defined indicators.	Moderator: Fatima-Zahra Taibi, UNEP CCC
12:55	Announcements and Group picture	Facilitator Jost Wagner
13:00	Lunch	
14:00	Energizer	Facilitator Jost Wagner
14:15	Introduction and Explanation of CTF Tables and Exercise: Filling CTF Tables 1 and 2: Description and Definitions to understand NDC.	Aiyngul Kerimray, UNEP CCC
15:30	Reporting in the plenary and discussion.	Facilitator Jost Wagner
15:45	Coffee Break	
16:05	Introduction and Explanation of CTF Tables and Exercise: Filling CTF Tables 3 and 4: Methodologies, Accounting and Tracking progress of NDC.	Aiyngul Kerimray, UNEP CCC
17:15	Results and comments (Debriefing)	Facilitator Jost Wagner
17:30	Summary of learning and take-aways from the day as well as outlook for Day 2.	Fatima Zahra Taibi, UNEP CCC and Jost Wagner
17:40	Feedback from the participants	Facilitator Jost Wagner
	Announcements	
17:45	End of Day 1	

Time	Activities	Speaker
DAY 2: TRAINING ON FILLING IN THE CTF TABLES		
Until 09:00	Arrival of Participants	
09:00	Summary of the previous day's learning and presentation of today's agenda	Facilitator Jost Wagner
09:05	Presentation: Mitigation assessment and elements of mitigation tracking.	Dominic Sheldon, Ricardo
09:30	Introduction and explanation of tables and exercise: filling CTF Table 5: mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans (1 st part: using data from countries).	Aiyngul Kerimray, UNEP CCC
10:10	Exercise: Filling CTF Table 5: mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans (2 nd part: using data from exercises).	Aiyngul supported by Dominic and Mr. Chauhan
10:45	Coffee Break	
11:00	Presentation: elements on projections of GHG emissions and removals	Dominic Sheldon, Ricardo
11:20	Introduction and explanation of tables and Exercise: filling CTF Tables 6 to 9: GHG emissions and removals with WM, WEM, WAM Scenarios	Dominic Sheldon, Ricardo
13:00	Lunch	
14:00	Energizer	Facilitator Jost Wagner
14:25	Introduction and explanation of tables and Exercise: filling CTF Tables 10 to 11: assumptions and parameters used for projections.	Dominic Sheldon, Ricardo
14:55	Presentation: Supporting tools to develop economy wide GHG emissions projections (GACMO and LEAP) and linking tables and software.	GACMO: Aiyngul Kerimray, UNEP CCC LEAP: Dominic Sheldon, Ricardo
15:30	Coffee Break	

Time	Activities	Speaker
15:50	Presentation: Practical cases of Projections from other countries with Q&A	Aiyngul Kerimray, UNEP CCC
16:10	Presentation: Summary of filling reporting tables using GACMO and LEAP	Aiyngul Kerimray, UNEP CCC
16:30	Presentation: Data needs and how to gather or estimate missing data	Dominic Sheldon, Ricardo
16:50	Summary of learning and take-aways from the day as well as outlook on day 3	Facilitator Jost Wagner
17:05	Survey, feedback from participants	Facilitator Jost Wagner
17:10	End of Day 2, Welcome Dinner and Excursion	GIR

Time	Activities	Speaker
DAY 3: TRACKING AND REPORTING USING VARIOUS TOOLS		
09:00	Summary of the previous day's learning and presentation of today's agenda	Facilitator Jost Wagner
09:10	Presentation and Demo: UNFCCC ETF reporting Tools	Lonava Tahreen, UNFCCC
10:10	Q&A	
10:30	Coffee Break	
10:50	Presentation: example of a reporting tool: FAO reporting tool including questions	Mirella Salvatore, FAO
11:30	Exercise: using FAO NDC tracking Tool	
12:30	Lunch	
13:30	Energizer	Facilitator Jost Wagner

Time	Activities	Speaker
13:40	<p>Learning circle: Country experiences to reflect on the challenges and advantages of using various tools</p> <hr/> <p>Country 1: LEAP tool, Malaysia</p> <hr/> <p>Country 2: BTR Roadmap Tool, Lao PDR</p> <hr/> <p>Country 3: GACMO tool, TBD</p>	Mijako Nierenkoether, PATPA
14:25	Group discussion: Country readiness to the ETF reporting	Facilitator Jost Wagner
15:00	Sharing of reflections	Facilitator Jost Wagner
15:15	Coffee Break	
15:40	Presentation: using and engaging with the Climate Transparency Platform – Opportunities for countries	Fatima Zahra Taibi, UNEP CCC
16:10	Main learnings and evaluation of the Event – Next steps	Facilitator & Organizers
16:40	Closing of the event	Facilitator Jost Wagner
17:00	End of Day 3 and Workshop	

Annex 2: Participant List

	Country	Gender (female, male, diverse)	Last Name	First Name	Institution
1	AUSTRALIA	F	Allison	Laura	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
2	BANGLADESH	F	Banu	Mst Mohsina Akter	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
3	BHUTAN	F	Dem	Kinley	Forest Monitoring and Information Division
4	BHUTAN	M	Penjor	Rinchen	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
5	BRUNEI	M	Md Kasim	Abdul Matiin	Climate Change Secretariat
6	CAMBODIA	M	Lun	Lido	Ministry of Environment
7	CAMBODIA	F	Sopunnaleap	Seth	Ministry of Environment
8	INDIA	F	Bajaj	Vanika	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
9	INDIA	M	Raju	Amardeep	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology
10	INDONESIA	F	Precylya	Vinna	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
11	INDONESIA	M	Setiawan	Gatot	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
12	JAPAN	M	Morimoto	Takashi	Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting Co., Ltd (MURC)

	Country	Gender (female, male, diverse)	Last Name	First Name	Institution
13	LAO PDR	F	Souphonphacdy	Daovinh	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, MONRE
14	LAO PDR	M	Oudomdeth	Amphayvanh	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
15	LAO PDR	M	Khamphilavanh	Boun Eua	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
16	MALAYSIA	F	Che Ithnin	Nur Hazirah Binti	Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change (NRECC)
17	MALAYSIA	M	Kanardin	Mohd Azlan Bin Uda	Single Buyer
18	MALDIVES	F	Moosa	Fathimath Raufa	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology
19	MALDIVES	M	Mohamed	Inaz	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology
20	MONGOLIA	F	Borkhuu	Bujidmaa	Climate Change Research and Cooperation Centre
21	MONGOLIA	F	Sainbuyan	Enkhee	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
22	MONGOLIA	F	Shaariibuu	Gerelmaa	Climate change implementing Unit under the Ministry of environment and tourism
23	MONGOLIA	F	Khurelbaatar	Undarmaa	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
24	NEPAL	M	Adhikari	Krishna Prasad	Ministry of Forest and Environment
25	PAKISTAN	F	Shafique	Saima	Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination

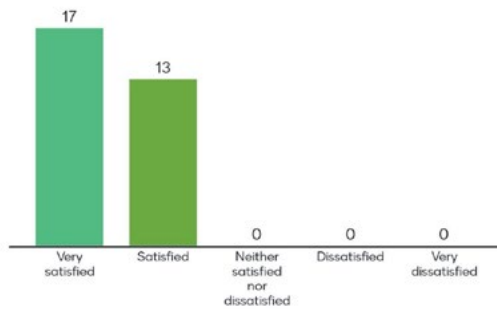
	Country	Gender (female, male, diverse)	Last Name	First Name	Institution
26	PAKISTAN	M	Manzoor	Muhammad Usman	NDC Focal Point in UNDP
27	PHILIPPINES	F	Silva	Liz	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
28	SRI LANKA	F	Tennakoon Mudiyansele	Ambika Gayangani	Ministry of Environment
29	THAILAND	M	Kaewcharoen	Sivach	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
30	THAILAND	F	Wichadee	Sasiwimon	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning
31	THAILAND	F	Winyuchakrit	Pornphimol	Thammasat University
32	VIETNAM	F	Huong	Chu Thi Thanh	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
33	VIETNAM	F	Vu	Phuong Thao	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
34	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	F	Yoon	Sowon	Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center (GIR)
35	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	M	Bang	Jongchul	Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center (GIR)
36	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	F	Kim	Nayeah	Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center (GIR)

	Country	Gender (female, male, diverse)	Last Name	First Name	Institution
37	CBIT-GSP	M	Chauhan	Jaypalsinh	CBIT GSP Asia Coordinator
38	CBIT-GSP	F	Kerimray	Aiyngul	Mitigation Specialist, UNEP CCC
39	CBIT-GSP	F	Taibi	Fatima-Zahra	Senior Advisor CBIT-GSP Global Coordinator
40	FAO	F	Salvatore	Mirella	Climate Change Officer, transparency team
41	Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center (GIR)	F	Oh	Milan	Associate Researcher, International Cooperation Unit
42	Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center (GIR)	M	Shin	Dong-hyuk	Researcher, International Cooperation Unit
43	Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center (GIR)	F	Kim	Jina	Intern, International Cooperation Unit
44	PATPA	F	Nierenkoether	Mijako	Advisor, Asia Coordinator
45	Ricardo EE	M	Sheldon	Dominic	Consultant

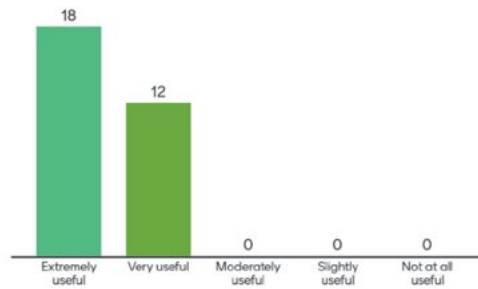
	Country	Gender (female, male, diverse)	Last Name	First Name	Institution
46	Facilitator	M	Wagner	Jost	Consultant
47	UNFCCC	F	Tahreen	Lonava	Transparency division

Annex 3: Evaluation

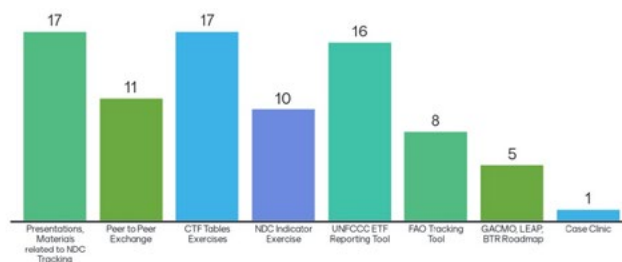
How satisfied are you with this workshop?



How useful did you find this workshop for your area of work?



What portion of the workshop did you find to be the most useful? (A multiple selection are possible up to three options)



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