



UNDP Support to Transparency

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Climate Hub

4 axis of support

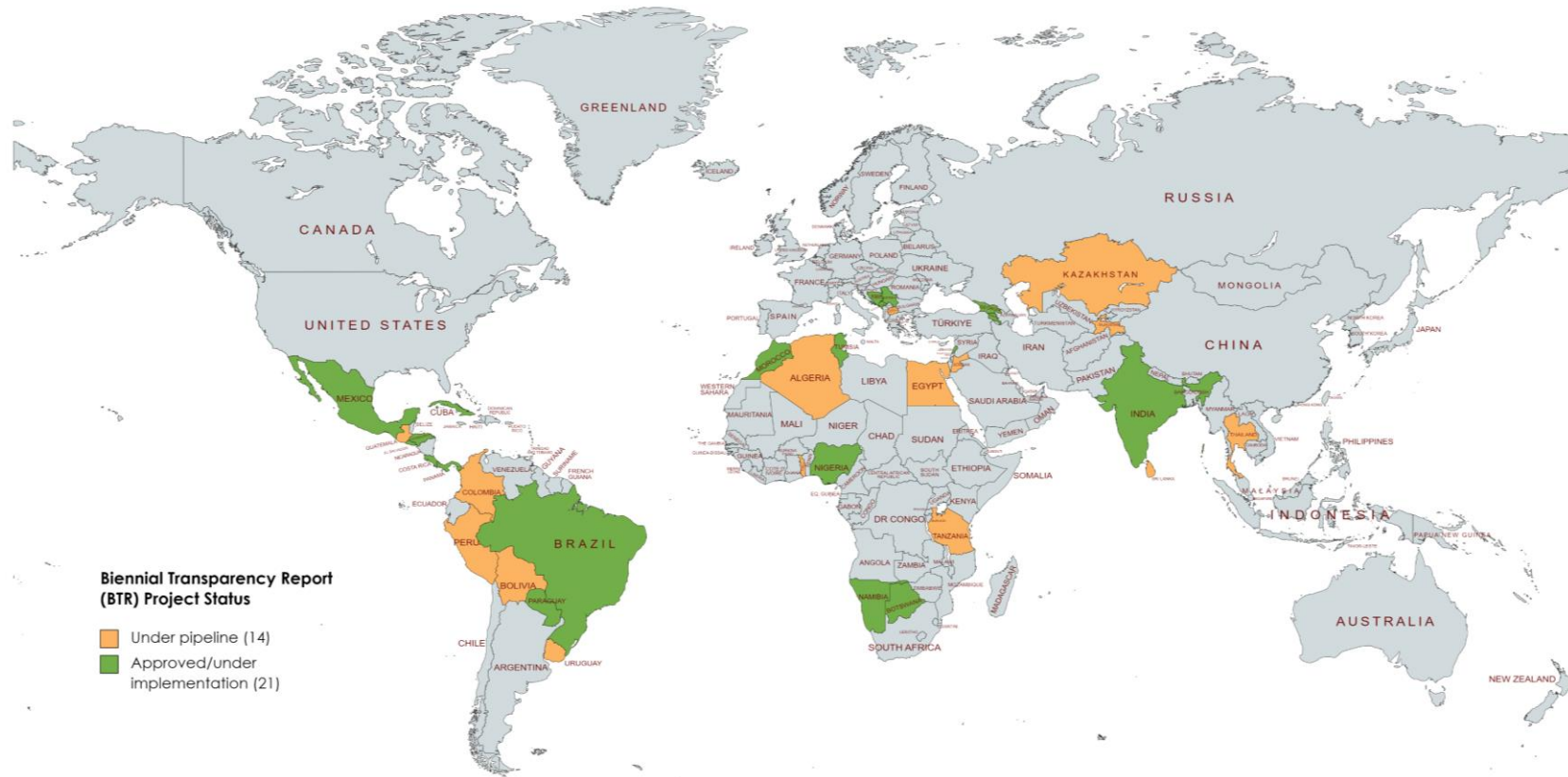
- ❖ **Countries' MRV and Transparency Systems Improved:** Support to ETF readiness, enhancing MRV systems for tracking emissions, develop CC modeling scenarios, NIRs, strengthen institutional arrangements and data collection, etc. Access GEF funds for CBIT.
- ❖ **BTR and NC development and quality assurance:** support countries in accessing GEF funds to develop BTRs and NCs, including support on proposal preparation and quality Assurance, technical assistance in BTR and NCs drafting process, QA of reports
- ❖ **Support to Technical Expert Review and facilitative multilateral consideration of progress:** assist countries in responding to comments and recommendations of Technical Expert Review Team; incorporate recommendations from technical expert review
- ❖ **Capacity development and knowledge exchange:** national and regional training and South/South exchanges; develop knowledge products; support evidence-based policymaking

GEF Enabling Activities and CBIT

The **Climate Change Enabling Activities (CC EAs) projects** support countries to prepare National Communications, Biennial Update Reports and Biennial Transparency Reports and thus fulfill their reporting obligations to the UNFCCC.

Support Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems for tracking national GHG emissions, progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions, climate change impacts and adaptation, support needed and received and other relevant information within the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the PA.

To support capacity building needs for transparency under the PA, the **Capacity-building initiative for Transparency (CBIT) projects** aim to (a) strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities; (b) provide relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; and (c) assist in the improvement of transparency over time.

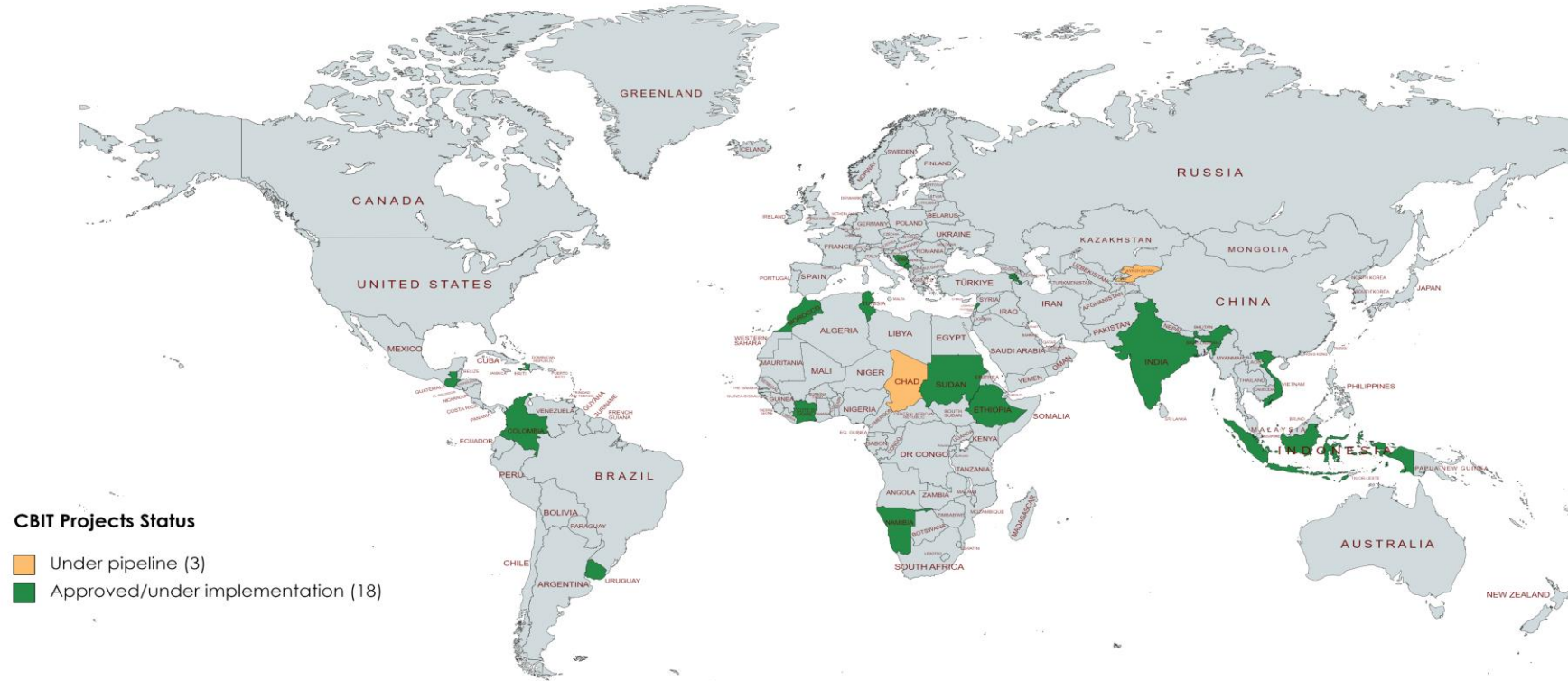


Biennial Transparency Report Projects

- ❑ **Under pipeline:** Algeria, Colombia, Guatemala, Jordan, Kazakhstan, North Macedonia, Panama, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Bolivia, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Uruguay
- ❑ **Approved/Under Implementation:** Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Cook Islands, Georgia, Serbia, El Salvador, Honduras, Cuba, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Brazil, Costa Rica, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Panama, Paraguay, Tunisia

**As of 6 October 2023*

**Including countries with both projects under implementation and new proposal request*



Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Projects

□ **Under pipeline:** Kyrgyzstan, Sao Tome and Principe, Chad

□ **Approved/Under implementation:** Uruguay, India, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Lebanon, Mauritius, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Sudan, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Colombia

Support to Franco/Luso clusters

- **Output 1:** Francophone and Lusophone MRV networks are maintained and strengthened, including through bilateral and peer to peer exchanges.
- **Output 2:** Training and other relevant, specific technical support and knowledge provided to network members to address gaps and needs as they are identified.

Key Lessons from UNDP's portfolio – Transparency Support Report

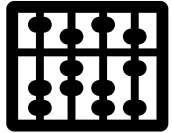
Geographic Scope of Transparency support report

UNDP supports ETF globally



The analysis incorporates 24 countries in five global regions, including SIDS and LDCs.





The common strengthening and use of information leads to quality and efficiency.

Optimised transparency systems allow for the cross-utilisation of quality data and other information for GHG inventories, mitigation and adaptation support, and cross-cutting issues.



The ability to sustain qualified national human capacity plays a significant role in enhanced transparency that is achieved.

Many countries, especially SIDS and LDCs, need help with the availability and retention of qualified national human capacity.



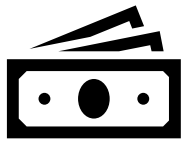
Regional programmes and networks make a difference when it comes to enhanced transparency outcomes.

Global programmes are great but regional programmes and networks have a strong impact on the volume of enhanced transparency-related outcomes.



Digital systems significantly increasing efficiency and their use is growing

Three types of digital systems increase the efficiency of professionals working within enhanced transparency. These include modelling tools, repository tools, and online MRV tools.



Collaboration and coordination of activities save resources that can be used for greater transparency enhancement.

Resource success is gained when there is continual group collaboration and coordination between national ministries and development partners.



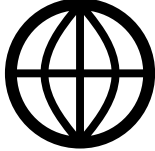
Collaboration between national stakeholders allows for continued capacity.

Some countries have succeeded by establishing long-term formal collaborations and data share agreements with national universities and local NGOs or CSOs for routine activities, such as developed parts of NCs, BURs, and BTRs.

An icon representing knowledge sharing, showing a central circle with three lines radiating outwards to three smaller circles, one of which contains a person silhouette.

Knowledge sharing is paying dividends.

Knowledge sharing enhances transparency regarding the quality of outcomes, resource use, and timing. Two successful knowledge-sharing methods included bilateral capacity building between governments and online training.

An icon representing international knowledge, showing a globe with latitude and longitude lines.

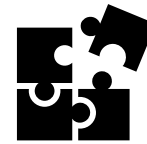
International knowledge and skills are still needed to advance enhanced transparency.

Enhancing transparency is a continual journey; specialised know-how and skills often come from experienced international professionals and solutions that utilise the latest innovations.



Gender and youth inclusion drives enhanced transparency and climate action.

These activities often encompass areas of culture, education, information sharing, and jobs. Sharing this experience and further innovation will be critical to the rapid enhancement of transparency.



Interoperable capacity building increases the quality and efficiency of enhanced transparency.

Experience shows that the quality of outputs from, and the use of resources for, capacity-building activities increases with the amount of interoperability that these activities have across the ETF themes, areas, and elements.