# ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK

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## Observer organizations in the UNFCCC process



- The value of observer participation in the intergovernmental process, as reflected in Article 7, paragraph 2(I), of the Convention, which recognizes the value of the engagement of NGOs and mandates that the COP shall: "Seek and utilize, where appropriate, the services and cooperation of, and information provided by, competent international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies".
- It is widely recognized that the participation of civil society is essential to ensure transparency, strengthen accountability and keep the issue of climate change high on the public agenda.
- Observer organizations also bring new ideas and approaches to the table.
- Observer provide essential scientific and technical support, as well as political insights, based on well-established and diverse experience, expertise and capacities.







#### Mandate

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- → An agenda item under Methodological Issues under the Paris Agreement
- → Mandate from decision 18/CMA.1 that delivered Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) for Enhanced Transparency Framework
- The MPGs provide comprehensive requirements regarding the information that must be reported by Parties in relation to the implementation of NDCs.







#### Mandate

- → Parties were to continue discussions on the basis of the informal note by the co-facilitators from the SBSTA 51
- The Objective of SBSTA 52-55 was to make progress in development of the CRT and CTF tables and capture the substantive outcome in the previous informal note by the co-facilitators, with a view to completing the work on time and to make a recommendation thereon for consideration and adoption at CMA 3







## Agenda of SBSTA 52-55

- The task was to produce operational tools for Parties to be able to implement the agreed ETF. The detailed mandate was reflected under five sub-items, 14a-e
  - a. Common Reporting Tables (CRT) for the electronic reporting of the information in the National Inventory Reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases;
  - b. Common Tabular Formats (CTF) for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement;







## Agenda of SBSTA 52-55

- Common Tabular Formats for the electronic reporting of the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized as well as support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement;
  - d. Outlines of the Biennial Transparency Report, National Inventory Document and Technical Expert Review Report pursuant to the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support
  - e. Training programme for Technical Experts participating in the technical expert review.







#### Outcomes

→ Common Time Frames: In Glasgow, countries agreed to use common timeframes for their national climate commitments. a Five year deal was agreed to.

Aligning NDC targets' dates around five-year cycles will hopefully help spur ambition and action in the near term, facilitate better understanding of global progress, ensure countries take action over the same time period, and keep pace with the Paris Agreement's five-year cycle to strengthen their plans.







#### Outcomes

The enhanced transparency framework was fully completed, with the above tables, outlines and other formats for the reports (NID, TERR and BTRs) agreed. This will enable parties to submit their first biennial transparency reports under the Paris Agreement in 2024.

Support for developing countries to undertake their obligations under the enhanced transparency framework was included in the finance decisions.

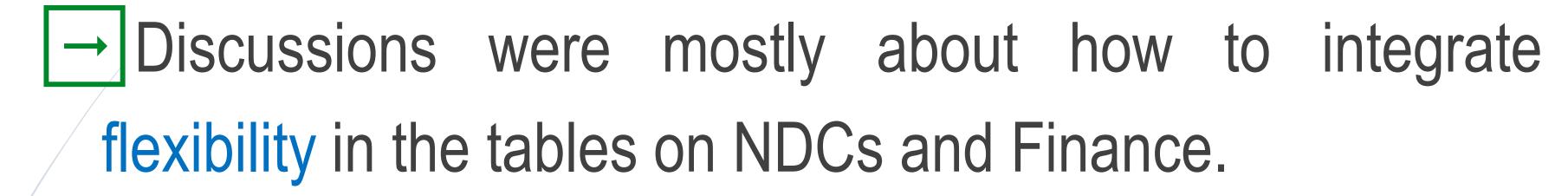
Developing country parties that need **flexibility** in the light of their capacities may, when reporting on a provision for which they have a capacity constraint, choose one or more of the options delineated in the decision.







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- Existing notation keys or a new notation key;
- Documentation boxes;
- A table to report on flexibilities used by a Party;
- Hiding blank columns or rows of tables
- Narrative description in the NID







## What Next for Transparency?

The CMA decision requested the Secretariat to develop reporting tools, taking into account the operationalization of the flexibility provisions, and make available a test version by June 2023 with a view to the final version of the tools being completed by June 2024, subject to the timely availability of sufficient financial resources.

Once the secretariat makes the test version of the reporting tools becomes available, they will organize regular technical training workshops (online and/or in person) to facilitate an interactive exercise with experts from parties.









## COP26 Photo Booth





→ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021\_L12E.pdf

INFORSE on COP26 Outcome:

https://inforse.org/doc/INFORSE on COP26 Outcome NOV19 2021.pdf

INFORSE-East Africa for COP26:

https://www.inforse.org/africa/pdfs/Position INFORSE East Africa COP26 19102021.pdf

INFORSE at COP26: <a href="https://www.inforse.org/cop26.php3">www.inforse.org/cop26.php3</a>

SusWatch Kenya -100% Renewables Kenya: <a href="https://www.suswatchkenya.org/100-">https://www.suswatchkenya.org/100-</a>

renewable-energy-plan-for-kenya-by-2050/







Mank you!