

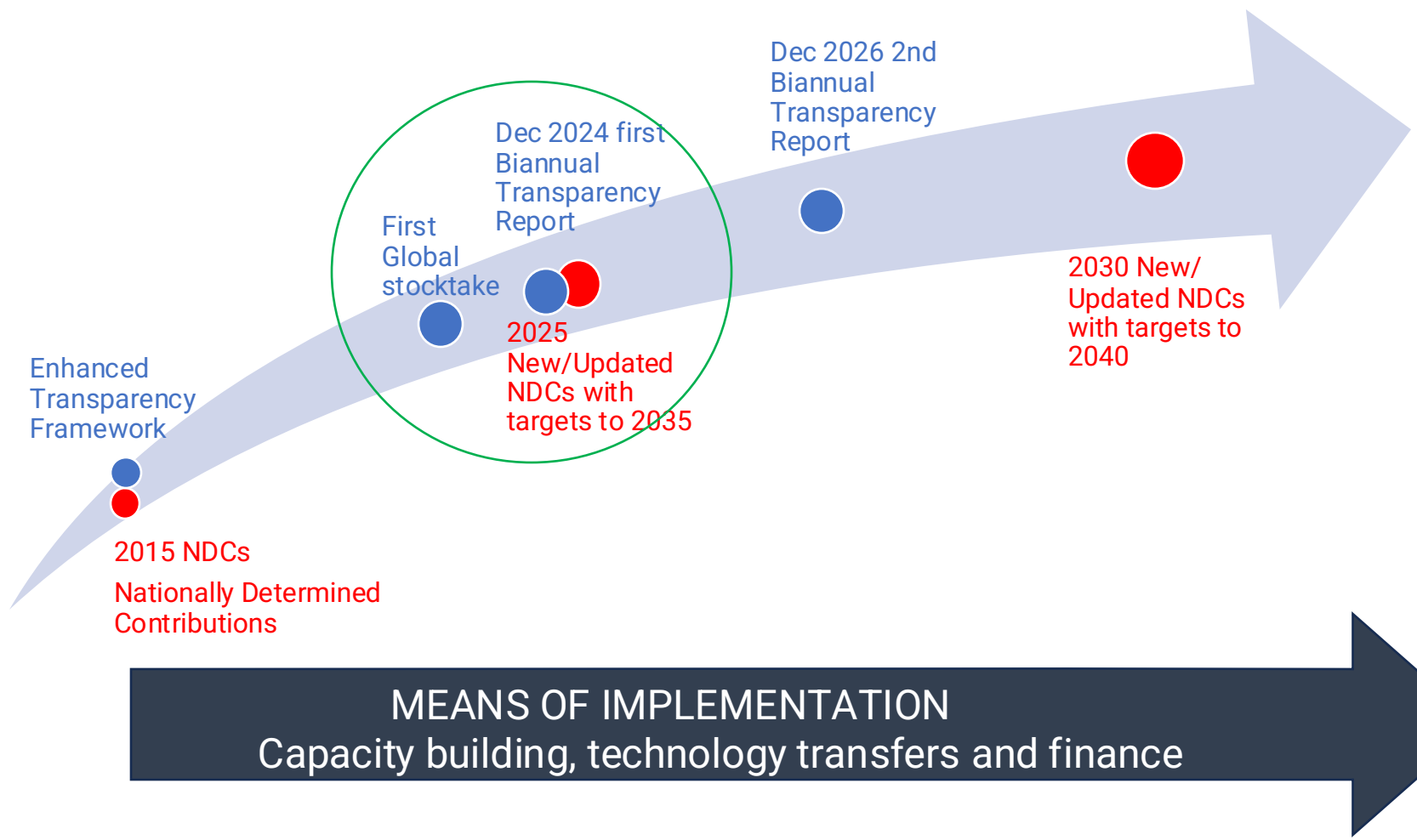
# Climate Science & Transparency

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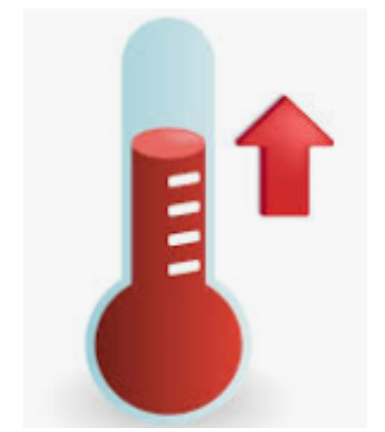
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# Paris Agreement Commitments: Articles 4 and 13



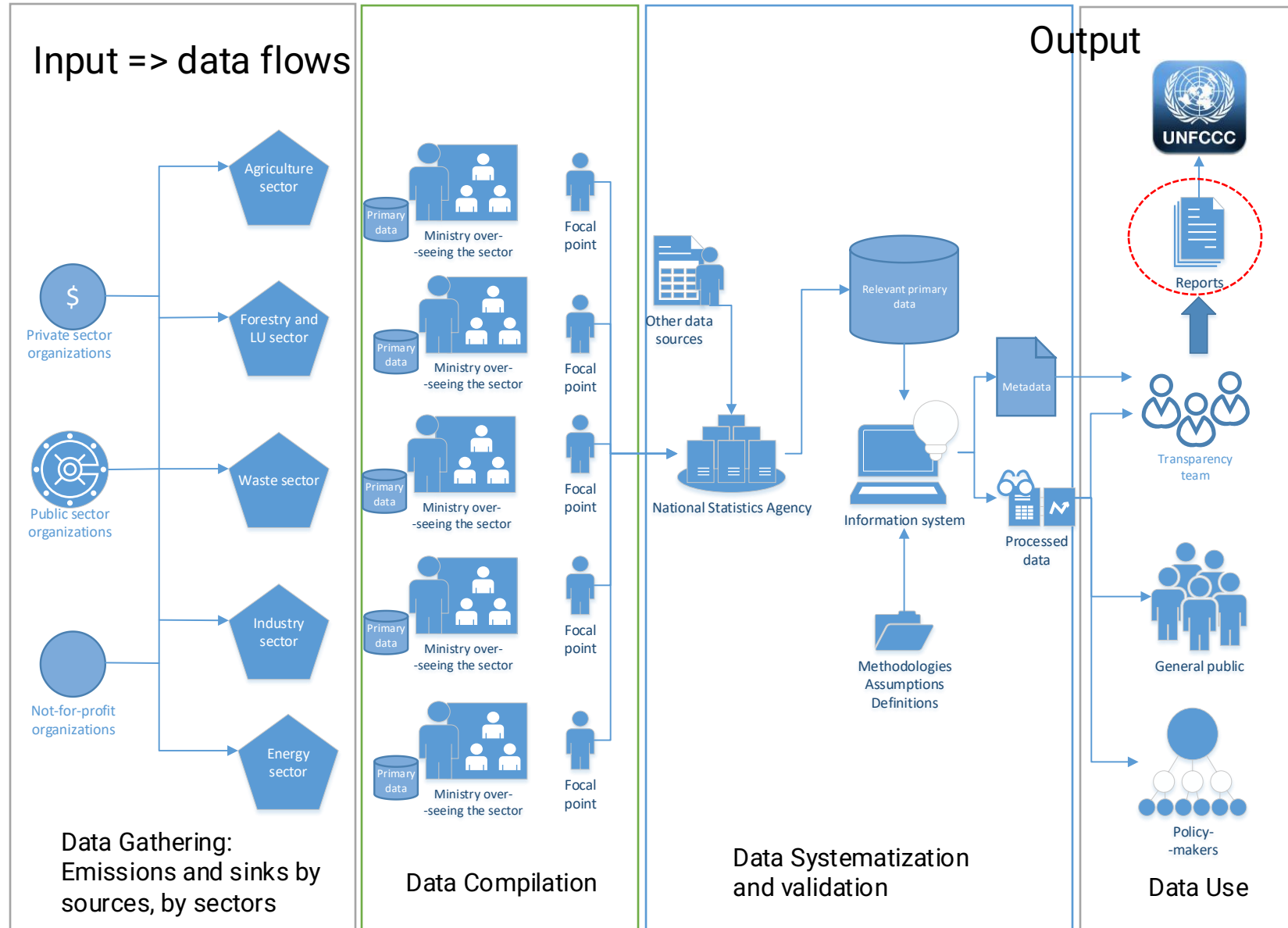
## Paris Agreement Goals

- Mitigation:** Keep temperature increase to well below 2/1.5°C
- Adaptation:** Increase the ability to adapt and foster resilience



**Finance** flows consistent with path to Low GHG Emissions and Resilient Development

# Elements of a National Transparency Systems



# Elements of a National Transparency Systems

## **GOVERNANCE**

- **Institutional arrangements** – the permanency dimension
  - Institutionalizing the national climate change reporting process;
  - Designated staff for handling CC reporting (NDC updates, NCs, BTRs, GHG Inventories);
  - Government ownership of the reporting process;
  - Building institutional more than individual capacity.
- **Policy/Regulatory Frameworks for Convention Implementation.**
- **Creating enabling environments** for NDC implementation (policy, measures, regulatory frameworks, voluntary agreements, etc).
- **Political will and commitment** in internalization of climate agreements (ratification).
- **National development goals** – alignment and feedback for sustainable development.

## **DATA MANAGEMENT**

- Robust climate change information management system, including data collection.

## **CB SUPPORT FOR TRANSPARENCY**

- Systemic and coordinated support by designated and acknowledged UN agencies, supplemented by non-UN organizations, in providing capacity support to the countries.

# A. Background: Programme Direction

## Programme Objective:

Enhance UNEP's role in providing high-quality, credible, open and disaggregated, climate data and statistics, as well as assessments and expertise and provide support in reporting to countries under the UNFCCC.

## Programme Outputs (key areas of work):

- 1.1.1 Generation and dissemination of data, information, early warning, and science-policy knowledge.
- 1.1.2 Technical support and capacity building and advisory.
- 1.1.3 Support to government, private sector and stakeholders to institutionalize a process to coordinate inputs from multiple government agencies that would fit into the report and support setting up of national, regional and global EFT taskforce to support inter-agency coordination.
- 1.2.1 Countries are assisted to report on carbon neutrality and resilience using ETF.
- 1.2.2 Technical support and capacity building to national, subnational, and private sector actors.

## Programme Outputs (key areas of work):

- 1.3.1 Technical support, capacity building and advisory to governments and partners: Umbrella projects.
- 1.3.2 Countries supported to submit reports on climate action-related interventions and GHG emissions-related data according to the UNFCCC principles and the Paris Agreement rule book.
- 1.3.3 An internal roster of experts is established in all regions to support ETF/MRV and transparency work.
- 1.3.4 Countries and non-state actors (NSA) count on tracking systems and reporting structures to monitor climate stability and accountability.
- 1.7.1 Knowledge Management Strategy and Plan developed and implemented including scoping exercise & mapping of all UNEP.
- 1.7.2 Through political engagements and advocacy, public within UNEP, with states, donors and partners, Resources are mobilized.
- 1.7.3 Capacity and knowledge of UNEP relevant officers and programmes enhanced to develop and strengthen the Science and Transparency programme.
- 1.8.1 Communication, Advocacy and Outreach Strategy.

# A. Background: Envisaged Impact and Strategic Coherence

## Envisaged impact of programme:

- The Enhanced Transparency Framework is delivered.
- Reduced exposure to climate risks and disasters with Early Warning Systems.
- State and non-state actors in transparency efforts embedded in government and private sector operations.
- National climate transparency systems are built in monitoring and reporting systems.
- Climate transparency enhanced by digital solutions.
- Enhanced credibility and reduced cost of climate transparency.

## Synergies with other programmes within MTS:

- Decarbonization (data sets and platforms on GHG emissions).
- Adaptation (early warning systems).
- Science-Policy (environmental data, and scientific assessments).

# A. Background: Contribution to MTS and PoW

## **Contribution to MTS Outcomes (PoW 2025 Outcomes):**

1A - Decision makers at all levels adopt decarbonization, dematerialization and resilience pathways.

1B - Enhanced assistance to capacity building, technology, and finance in support of the Paris Agreement.

1C - State and non-state actors adopt the enhanced transparency framework arrangements under the Paris Agreement.

## **Contribution to PoW Direct Outcomes:**

1.1 Policy/decision-making for climate and environment action is informed by the latest science-based analysis and data generation, including from climate and environment action unlocking socioeconomic opportunities and multiple SDGs.

1.2 Carbon neutrality and resilience are integrated into climate planning and policy/regulatory frameworks at all levels.

1.3 Transparency and accountability of government and non-government climate action, including from the private sector and finance community is strengthened.

1.7 Public support and political engagement for climate action are catalysed.

1.8 Societal choices shift towards lower carbon products and services and sustainable lifestyles.

## B. Project Portfolio: Overview

### Description of Project Portfolio:

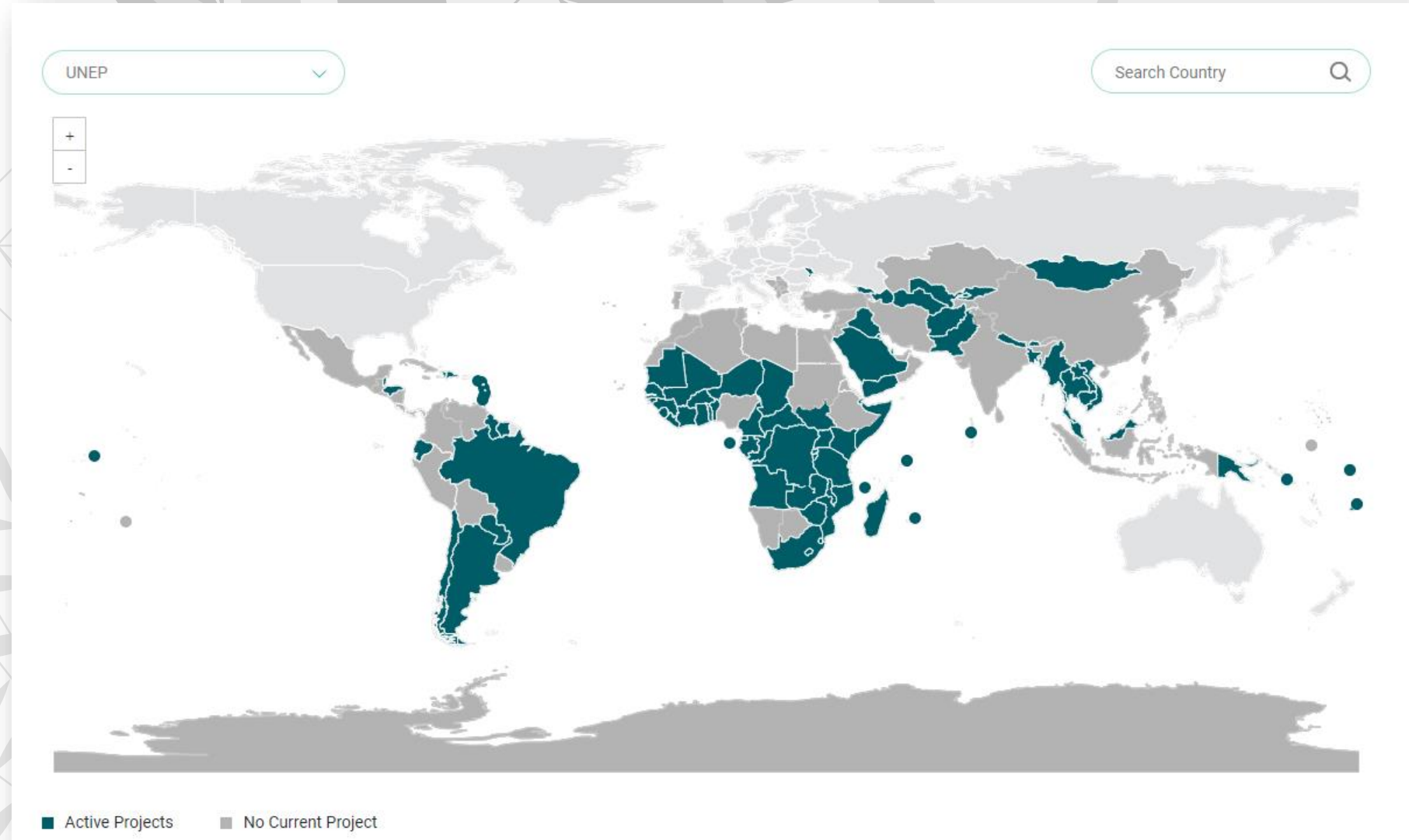
Portfolio size: US\$ 198 million.

Impact of the portfolio:

- Supporting more than 90 countries in their reporting to the UNFCCC.
- Supporting 6 countries in establishing early warning systems.

### Synergies to achieve programme objectives:

- Early Warning Systems improve data quality and accessibility, foster a more informed, responsive and resilient approach to climate risk management and reduction.
- Transparency in climate data and methods strengthens the credibility of EWS alerts and allows continuous feedback.



Source: UNEP projects from the Climate Transparency Platform



## B. Project Portfolio: Illustrative Examples

### **Project A: UNEP Climate Information System (CIS) Pac-5, funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF)**

Five Pacific Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) - Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau and Tuvalu benefit from climate-resilient sustainable development. The Programme supports:

- Increased generation and use of climate information in decision making.
- Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks.
- Strengthened awareness of climate threats and risk-reduction processes.

### **Project B: UNEP-Copenhagen Climate Center work on the Initiative for Climate Action and Transparency**

The Centre supports countries in:

- Establishing their national MRV systems/frameworks and their M&E systems.
- Reviewing their national and/or sectoral mitigation targets in the context of their NDCs.
- Establishing/strengthening their national framework for NDC tracking.
- Building capacities of national stakeholders on NDC tracking.

### **Project C: Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency – Global Support Programme**

**CBIT-GSP** (US\$ 9 million from GEF) provides technical support to all developing countries in preparing their climate transparency reports through:

- 10 regional networks;
- In-country needs-based support
- Exchange of experiences, trainings;
- Integrating gender in transparency and quality reviews of transparency reports.

The programme also offers a one-stop shop for transparency through the Climate Transparency Platform.

# B. Project Portfolio: Illustrative Examples

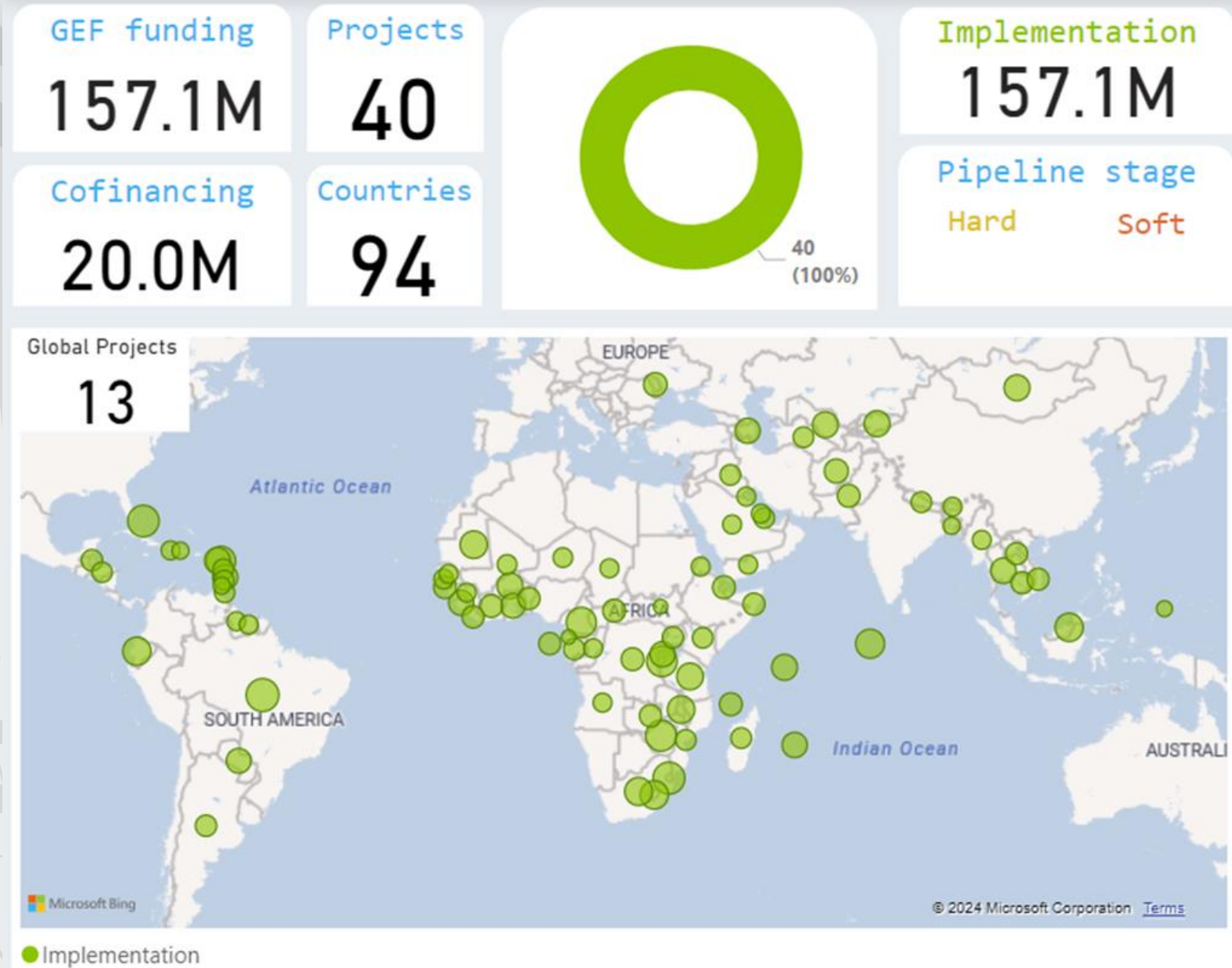
## Project D: Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency and Enabling Activities Projects - Map

CBIT and EA projects have enhanced 94 developing countries' capacities to meet the requirements of the ETF.

These initiatives focus on:

- Developing robust national reporting systems;
- Improving data accuracy and completeness;
- Strengthening institutional capacities.

CBIT and EA activities help countries effectively track, report, and communicate their climate actions and GHG emissions, ensuring transparency and accountability in global climate efforts.



# NATIONAL SUPPORT INITIATIVES: TRANSPARENCY PROJECTS: NCs; BURS, BTRs, CBIT

## Latin America and the Caribbean

21 countries

14 CBIT/BTRs

Chile  
Costa Rica  
Honduras  
Panama  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Trinidad and Tobago

Argentina  
Antigua and Barbuda  
Bahamas  
Belize  
Dominican Republic  
Ecuador  
St. Kitts and Nevis  
St. Lucia

Dominica  
Grenada  
St. Vincent and The Grenadines  
Guyana  
Haiti  
Suriname

14 Enabling Activities

## Africa

43 countries

31 CBIT/BTRs projects

Togo

Burkina Faso	Lesotho
Burundi	Liberia
Cameroon	Madagascar
CAR	Malawi
Chad	Mali
Comoros	Mauritania
Cote d'Ivoire	Mauritius
Djibouti	Niger
DRC	Rwanda
Eswatini	Seychelles
Gabon	Sierra Leone
Gambia	South Africa
Ghana	Tanzania
Guinea-Bissau	Zambia
Kenya	Zimbabwe

Angola	Mozambique
Benin	Sao Tome and Principe
Republic of Congo	Senegal
Equatorial Guinea	Somalia
Eritrea	South Sudan
Guinea	Uganda

42 Enabling Activities

## Global Projects

EA/CBIT Global projects

- CBIT- GSP
- TNAs

## Eastern Europe

1 country

Moldova

1 Enabling Activities

## West Asia

8 countries

3 CBIT/BTR projects

Georgia

Azerbaijan  
Iraq

Bahrain  
Kuwait  
Oman  
Qatar  
Yemen

7 Enabling Activities

## Asia and Pacific

25 countries

16 CBIT/BTR projects

Thailand

Bangladesh  
Cambodia  
Fiji  
Kiribati  
Kyrgyzstan  
Laos  
Malaysia  
Maldives  
Mongolia  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Solomon Islands  
Uzbekistan  
Vanuatu  
Vietnam

Afghanistan  
Bhutan  
Cook Islands  
Nauru  
Niue  
Palau  
Papua New Guinea  
Turkmenistan  
Tuvalu  
Myanmar\*\*\* on hold

25 Enabling Activities

## C. Results Achieved

### Result A: UNEP CIS Pac-5

- Climate and ocean observation networks enhanced through installation of equipment (Automated Weather Stations (AWS), Wave Buoys, Tide Gauges, etc.).
- National policies and strategies being developed (National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS), Climate Sector Action and Communications Plan (CSACP), etc.).
- Various EWS under development (e.g., coastal inundation system developed and already used in Cook Islands).
- Community engagement activities ongoing (community climate awareness events and traditional knowledge data collection).
- Programme evaluated as “Satisfactory” in the Mid-Term Evaluation.

### Result B: UNEP-CCC support to 22 countries.

The Centre hosted and contributed to a number of events and activities aimed at supporting transparency efforts and timely BTR submission at SB60 in June.

- Example 1: Cuba was supported in reviewing the GHG emission scenarios in the context of its NDC and BTR.
- Example 2: Morocco received support for Update the Territorial Plan to combat Global Warming (PTRC) of the Souss Massa Region and to establish a functional regional MRV system.

# C. Results Achieved

## Result C: CBIT-GSP

- Strengthening of institutional and technical capacities and support throughout the transparency reporting process.
- Enhanced coordination among support providers for prompt, effective and streamlined support to countries.
- Facilitated access to news, documents, events and support requests through the global Climate Transparency Platform.

**140+**  
countries reached

**4500+**  
beneficiaries

**10**

Capacity needs assessments



**22**

In-person trainings on NDC Tracking, BTR provisions and tracking of support needed and received

**+70**

In-country activities on institutional arrangements, BTR readiness, GHG inventories, modelling and projection tools, among others

**+70**

Thematic and experience-sharing webinars on climate finance tracking, BTR provisions, institutional arrangements, and gender mainstreaming among others.

**+40**

Quality reviews of national transparency reports - 13 NCs, 11 BURs, 5 NIRs



COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE **REQUEST FOR SUPPORT** OPPORTUNITIES LOG IN RE

THE PLATFORM CBIT-GSP NETWORKS COUNTRIES PROJECTS AGENCIES EXPERTS NEWS & EVENTS KN



Welcome to the Climate Transparency Platform

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## C. Results Achieved

### Result C: CBIT-GSP – The Global BTR Forum.

Organized in Japan from 20-21 May, back-to-back with a hands-on workshop on national GHG inventories for Asian countries. The forum gathered over 180 participants from 120 countries and 20 international agencies.

#### Main Messages:

- Acknowledgement of the critical role of transparency in climate action for building trust, enhancing accountability.
  - Success stories showcased the importance of robust institutional arrangements, political will, technical capacity, and stakeholder engagement in developing and implementing transparency systems.
  - Technical capacity deficits, data management issues, and coordination difficulties among support providers remain as challenges.
  - Proposed solutions: focus on continuous capacity building, harmonizing processes, and improving support coordination.
  - Strategic planning is essential for the timely submission of BTRs and NDCs.
  - Peer-to-peer learning and best practice exchanges are crucial for addressing technical gaps and enhancing transparency systems.
- High-level political buy-in and policy coherence are critical for sustaining transparency efforts.
  - The forum called for continued collaboration and enhanced support to implement the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) successfully.
  - The commitment to submit the first BTRs by December 2024 was reaffirmed, emphasizing leveraging these reports to drive future climate actions.
  - Acknowledgement of significant progress and collective commitment to advancing climate transparency and action, providing a strong foundation for continued international cooperation.



## C. Results Achieved

### Result D: CBIT and Enabling Activities projects

- 63 developing countries, including SIDS & LDCs have been supported to access GEF funds for preparation of their BTRs.
- 25 countries have improved their capacities to comply with the ETF, including for the submission of the BTRs.
- 23 countries have requested additional CBIT support to UNEP.

Example 1: Georgia and Ghana successfully established an enhanced Measurement, Reporting and Verification system (MRV), now nationally adopted for reporting on the country's NDC implementation. In Georgia, 23 municipalities have integrated the project's newly developed MRV tools and methodologies. These tools include a Municipality Coordination Platform and an improved national GHG inventory system. In Ghana, seven line ministries associated with the country's key NDC sectors have integrated the project's newly developed MRV tools.

Example 2: The Dominican Republic Capacity Building for Transparency project, led by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the Center for Agricultural and Forestry Development, established the Climate Transparency Training Program, which already trained 1350 individuals.

## D. Lessons Learned

### Lessons Learned:

- **Value of Shared Experiences:** Collaboration provides valuable insights and practical solutions that can be adapted to enhance country-specific projects.
- **Capacity Retention:** Partnerships with universities and local institutes are crucial to developing and retaining skilled professionals.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Some stakeholders perceive transparency as a threat. Addressing and shaping this perception is crucial.
- Practicing adaptive management is crucial.

### Changes Made:

- Allocate additional resources for collaboration in global events.
- Enhance data-driven policy making.
- Develop communication strategies to highlight the benefits of transparency and Early Stakeholders Engagement.
- UNEP has facilitated capacity-building through various modalities (one-page guidelines, peer-to-peer learning knowledge sharing sessions, one-on-one training sessions, and group training sessions).



## E. Way Forward

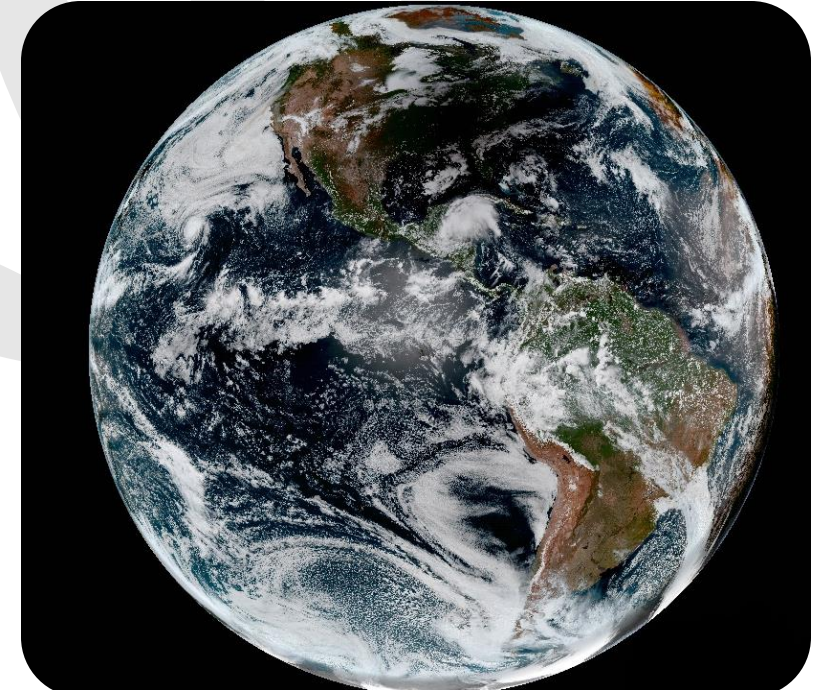
Continue supporting countries on their BTR development in the lead up to COP 29, including by supporting COP29 Presidency events on BTR.

Continue to support developing countries to submit BTRs in a timely manner and strengthen their national transparency systems.

Use of digital solutions to enhance transparency efforts – UNEP plans to expand its support to bring digital solutions to countries. Digital solutions can improve data collection, analysis, reporting and verification processes.

UNEP-CCC will continue supporting countries on implementing the ETF. Potential donors have given positive signals for extending existing programmes.

EWS portfolio – continued implementation of GCF CIS-Pac5 and Timor-Leste, completion of GCF PPF activities in Maldives, GCF Board consideration of \$35M CIEWS Funding Proposal for Azerbaijan, inception of SOFF projects in 4 countries.



Thank you

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