

Initial Assessment of Transparency Capacities in Anglophone Africa

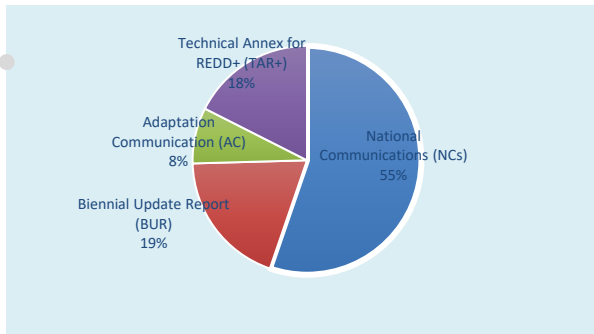
The **Initial Assessment** was developed applying an online survey during December 2022, where twenty-one (21) out of twenty-two (22) countries responded to the survey including Botswana, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, The Gambia, The United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Only Namibia had not responded to the survey at the time of compiling the report.

Status of reporting

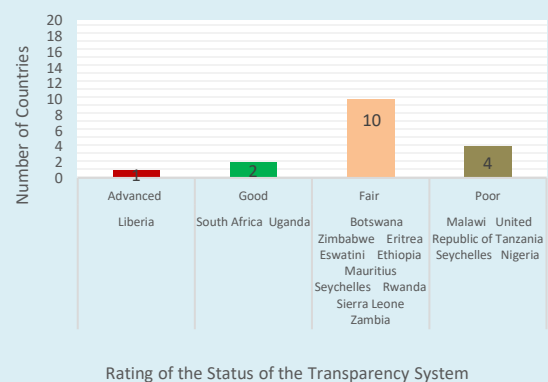
Generally, 55% of Anglophone Africa countries have submitted National Communications (NCs) of which most countries have submitted at least three (3) of their NCs.

While 4 out of the 21 Anglophone Africa countries have not submitted a BUR yet 9 countries have submitted Adaptation Communications and 6 countries have submitted at least 2 Technical Annexes for REDD+ (TAR+)

Distribution of Submitted Transparency Reports



Overall status of the national transparency system by countries



Key findings of the capacity needs assessment for transparency

Overall, most countries in the network indicated the existence of a **fair transparency system** requiring major improvements. A good transparency system that is fully established and requiring minor improvements was reported by two countries, namely South Africa and Uganda.

It is important to highlight that **most countries use the outcomes of their transparency systems for national policy-making** such as the development of their NDC and mitigation/adaptation plans.

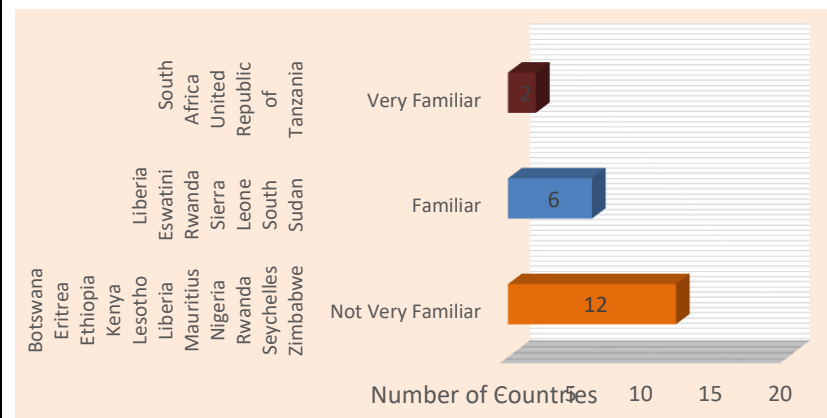
Countries have received transparency support from various organizations, both in the context of GEF Enabling Activities and CBIT projects, as well as other capacity-building support. Hereby, the support assessed as most useful by countries is **on institutional arrangements, and GHG inventory**. Strongly aligned with this, most countries highlighted that they are willing to share their experiences, particularly on **institutional arrangements for transparency**.

Most countries wish to learn mainly about:

- Establishment of National MRV networks
- Tracking financial support received.
- GHG inventory management.
- NDC tracking.
- Adaptation tracking tools.
- Article 6 reporting.
- National guidelines for transparency reporting.
- Energy balance calculations.

Implementing the ETF and preparation for the BTR

Level of familiarity with ETF/BTR provisions



Most countries indicated that **they are not very familiar with the ETF/BTR**. Most countries have not requested for funding, Botswana is the only country that has submitted a request for funding. six countries mentioned to have developed a BTR submission roadmap.

However, challenges remain due to **limited human (high turnover, technical skills capacity), the absence of legal and normative documents on ETF and transparency and financial resources** as well as a **lack of robust information systems**.

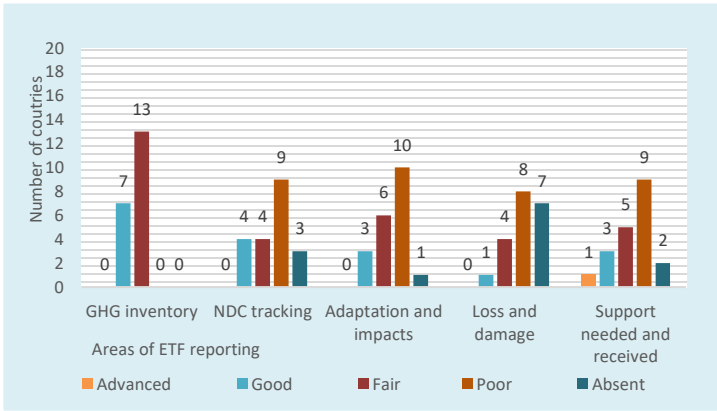
Potential solutions for those challenges are:

- National capacity-building on NDC Tracking
- Streamlined processes for climate finance access
- Develop country specific emission factors,
- MRV systems and BTR processes
- Strengthen institutional arrangements
- Provide certified courses on climate change reporting
- Guidance and best practices from reporting teams from other countries on the ETF

Initial Assessment of Transparency Capacities for Anglophone Africa

Technical capacities in each of the ETF reporting areas. The technical capacities for **collecting data and tracking progress** in the four ETF reporting areas were rated as advanced only by one country (Zimbabwe) in one specific reporting area, namely in relation to tracking support needed and received. All other countries rated their technical capacities in the four-reporting ranging from **good to absent**.

The technical capacities to collect data/track progress in the four ETF reporting areas




Overall, most countries assessed their technical capacities as **poor** in the areas of NDC tracking, adaptation and impacts, losses and damages as well as support needed and received.

- **NDC Tracking;** target setting, determining the indicators for tracking progress, and climate reporting under the NDC relevant section in the BTR.
- **GHG Inventory;** institutional arrangements, QA/QC, best practices on software-based estimations, new IPCC methodologies, tools, data collection, and management process.
- **Effective Institutional Arrangements;** MoUs, and legal arrangements for establishing transparency systems; assigning the roles and tasks of various stakeholders.
- **Developing MRV systems;** MRV online platform with legally binding roles of each stakeholder/partner.
- **Effective models for GHG projections;** best practices from other countries.
- **Adaptation and Impacts:** assessing the effectiveness of the adaptation measures and determination of quantitative/qualitative indicators.
- **Loss and damage;** methodologies, tools, and approaches in assessing and estimation of L&D.
- **Climate finance;** tools and mechanisms in tracking support received/needed; development of climate finance tracking systems.
- **Transition to the ETF;** Development, and preparation of BTR

Countries' most pressing transparency support or training needs

Based on countries' responses, the three most pressing transparency support or training needs are:


GHG inventory




- Reporting tools including templates software and systems
- Collection and management of data.
- The use of 2006 IPCC guidelines (practical training)
- Develop a land use change matrix to track changes in land use for 2-time series.
- Tracking Noe GHG Targets

Tracking progress made in implementing and achieving NDC

- Operationalization of institutional arrangement and National MRV
- Target setting and tracking
- Reporting information necessary to track the progress made in implementing and achieving their NDC
- Describing mitigation policies and measures



Adaptation and Impact tracking and reporting including vulnerability



- Vulnerability and adaptation assessments
- Tracking of the adaptation measure including the development of their indicators.
- Adaptation Reporting
- Adaptation Communication

In addition, **support to operationalize national transparency systems** has been identified as the most relevant **cross-cutting issue** related to all ETF reporting areas.