

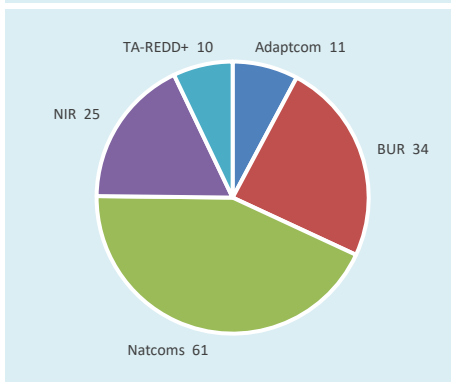
Initial Assessment of Transparency Capacities for Spanish Speaking Latin America and the Caribbean

The **Initial Assessment** was developed applying an online survey during December 2022, where 14 of 18 countries responded (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela)

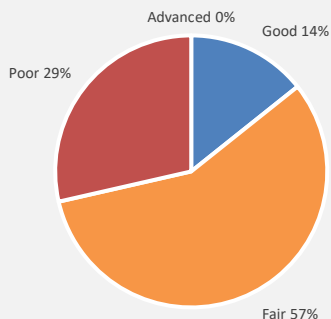
Countries in the Spanish Speaking Latin American and the Caribbean are very advanced and proactive regarding the reporting to the UNFCCC. Since 1997, 18 countries have already submitted **more than 140 reports on climate change**. Hereby it is noteworthy that some countries in the region are already preparing their first BTR.

Countries have established south-south cooperation networks to share expertise gained and good practices. However, important gaps and constraints remain, including **a high turnover of national experts, a lack of data and adequate institutional arrangements**.

Number of total report submissions from network countries under the UNFCCC



Overall status of countries' institutional arrangements for transparency



Countries rated their **transparency systems** and related institutional arrangements as **fair**, which means that institutional arrangements are in place but require major improvements. This **cross-cutting issue** throughout the region is a key element to consider for establishing **robust national transparency systems**.

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.

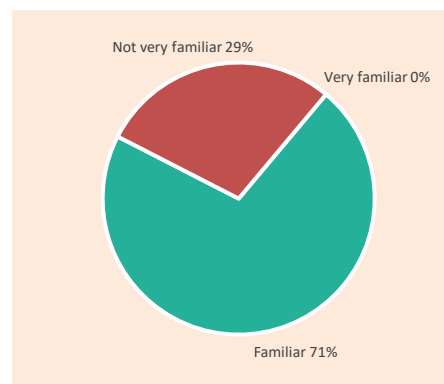
Countries have received transparency support from various organizations, both in the context of GEF Enabling Activities and CBIT projects, as well as other capacity-building support. Hereby, the support assessed as most useful by countries is **expert exchange and regional cooperation**. Strongly aligned 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:

- M&E of adaptation
- NDC tracking
- Institutional arrangement for transparency
- MRV of mitigation actions
- National inventory systems
- Support needed and received tracking
- MPGs requirement/provisions
- GHG projections
- Losses and damages

Implementing the ETF and preparation for the BTR

Level of familiarity with ETF/BTR provisions



Most countries indicated that **they are familiar with the ETF/BTR provisions** through studying MPGs by them self. Also, countries have **taken steps towards implementing the ETF and preparing their first BTR**, ten countries have already requested funding from the GEF also six countries mentioned to have developed a BTR submission roadmap.

However, challenges remain due to **limited human and financial resources** as well as a **lack of robust information systems**.

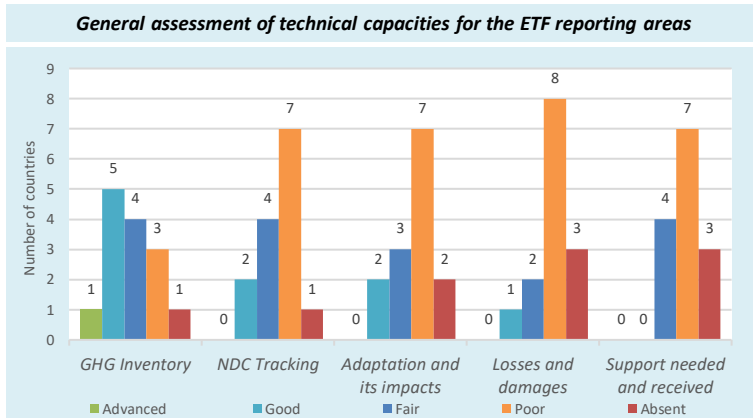
Potential solutions for those challenges are:

- National capacity-building
- Streamlined processes for climate finance access
- Exchange of good practices and lessons learned
- Exchange of experiences on climate finance access
- Strengthen institutional arrangements
- Climate change awareness

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Technical capacities in each of the ETF reporting areas. The area of GHG inventory received the highest number of countries assessing their technical capacities as either **good** or **fair**, only one country assessed it as **advanced**. In fact, all four ETF areas see **absent** technical capacities by some countries, whereby losses and damages and support needed and received see most **absent** technical capacities.

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.



GHG INVENTORY, all countries are using **the 2006 IPCC Guidelines** or even **the 2019 Refinement**. However, most countries do not use the IPCC Inventory Software. Most countries' QA/QC procedures are **partially operational**. Overall, GHG inventory is likely not a high priority area in the region due to regional expertise gained through the **RedINGEI**.

NDC TRACKING AND MITIGATION, countries are using a wide variety of national modelling tools; however, technical personal **is not very familiar** with these tools. Most countries have **partially identified** indicators for NDC tracking, which could be an important area to be covered through regional cooperation.

ADAPTATION AND IMPACTS, countries are using national methodologies and IPCC methodologies. While many countries in the regions have developed a NAP, most countries **have not yet established** domestic M&E systems, indicating another key regional gap to be addressed. Importantly, most countries are **already in the process** of assessing losses and damage, indicating that this region is particularly advanced in this area.

SUPPORT NEEDED AND RECEIVED, most countries **are tracking** or **partially tracking** their climate finance received and/or estimating their support needs.

Countries' most pressing transparency support or training needs

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

Analysis and implementation of MPGs, CRTs and CTFs



Most countries are requesting capacity-building support to analyze, implement and comply with the **MPG provisions and requirements** and also the **Guidance for operationalizing MPG** in order to increase their technical capacities for preparing and timely reporting their firsts BTR by 2024.

Tracking progress made in implementing and achieving NDC

- Establishing domestic institutional arrangements
- Describing the NDC in a transparent manner
- Reporting information necessary to track the progress made in implementing and achieving their NDC
- Describing mitigation policies and measures,
- Mitigations co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans
- Preparing and reporting of GHG projections



M&E of adaptation actions and processes



- Establishing and reporting on domestic systems and their approaches
- Providing information related to monitoring and evaluation, and to the effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation actions

In addition, **institutional arrangements for transparency** have been identified as the most relevant **cross-cutting issue** related to all ETF reporting areas.