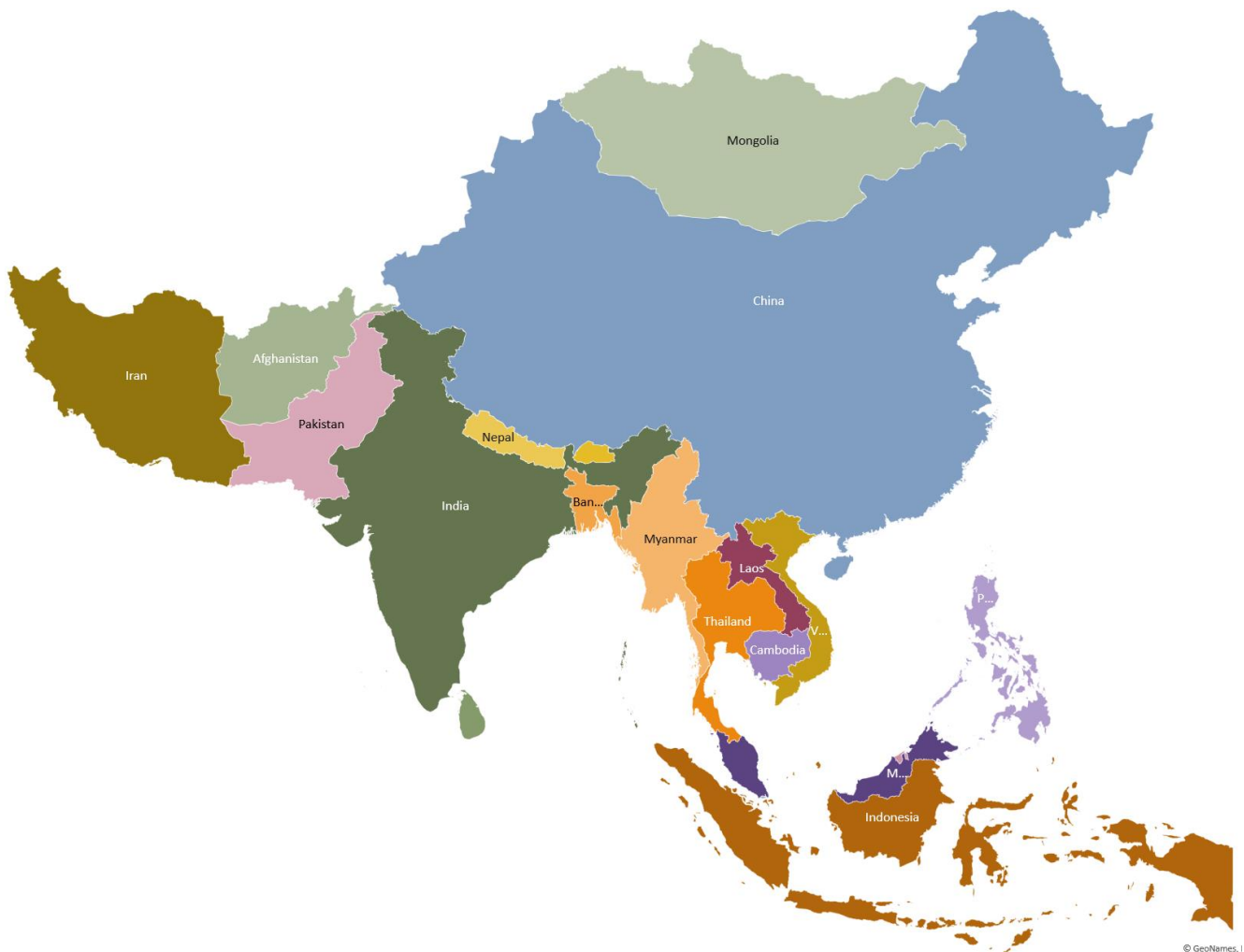


Assessment of Transparency Capacities in the Countries of Asia



UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre

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Introduction

The objective of the capacity needs assessment is to examine the current status of the transparency system and related capacities of Asian countries to comply with the reporting requirements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement (PA). The online survey served as the primary assessment tool. A list of targeted questions covered all relevant areas of climate transparency: (i) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory; (ii) Tracking of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC); (iii) Adaptation and Impacts, including loss and damage issues; and (iv) Support needed and received. Simultaneously, the questions addressed gender mainstreaming, existing Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) support, and other support provided by other international initiatives on the transparency of climate action.

The assessment was carried out using an online questionnaire developed in collaboration with the UNEP CCC and regional network coordinators. 19 of the 21 members of the regional network for Asia have responded to the survey at the end of January 2023. *Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam* are these countries. The responses were evaluated, and in some instances, a referential analysis was conducted.

Respondents represented government organisations that either coordinate the process of climate reporting and transparency actions or support (expert level) these processes at the national level by contributing to the development of the NCs, BURs, and NAP.

Part 1: Overall transparency system and status of reporting

Most network countries have either submitted or are in the process of preparing the third and fourth National Communications (NCs) and the first and second Biennial Update Reports (BURs). With the exception of Myanmar, all Asian countries have submitted both their first and second NCs. Eight countries are developing their first BURs (see the Annex 1). Singapore is the only country on the list to have submitted 5NCs and 5BURs. The countries that have submitted Adaptation communications are China, Indonesia, Nepal, and Singapore. Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, and Viet Nam have submitted its Technical Annex on REDD+ (TAR+) (Table 1).

Table 1: Reporting status of Asian countries

Country	NC	BUR	NIR	Adaptation Communication	TAR+
Afghanistan	2	1	1	--	--
Bangladesh	3	--	--	--	--
Bhutan	3	--	--	--	--
Brunei Darussalam	2	--	--	--	--
Cambodia	3	1	1	--	1
China	3	2	--	1	--
India	2	3	--	--	--
Indonesia	3	3	--	1	2
Iran	3	--	--	--	--
Lao PDR	2	1	--	--	1

Malaysia	3	4	--	--	1
Maldives	2	1	--	--	--
Mongolia	3	1	1	--	--
Myanmar	1	--	--	--	--
Nepal	3	--	--	1	--
Pakistan	2	1	--	--	--
Philippines	2	--	--	--	--
Singapore	5	5	--	1	--
Sri Lanka	3	--	--	--	--
Thailand	4	4	1	--	--
Vietnam	3	3	1	--	1

NC - National Communication, BUR - Biennial Update Report, NIR - National Inventory Report, TAR+ - Technical Annex on REDD+. Reporting status as on 31st January 2023.

The overall status of the **transparency system** for ETFs readiness varies. For instance, 74% of respondents rated their country's transparency systems as satisfactory, indicating that the system is in place but requires significant improvement. The remaining 26% of respondents stated that their countries' transparency systems are either not in place or the implementation process has just began (Figure 1). Cambodia, Pakistan, and Thailand are the only nations to have deemed their ETF-based transparency system to be in good condition. This may be the result of other transparency projects' early launches in Thailand and Cambodia, in 2021 and 2018, respectively.

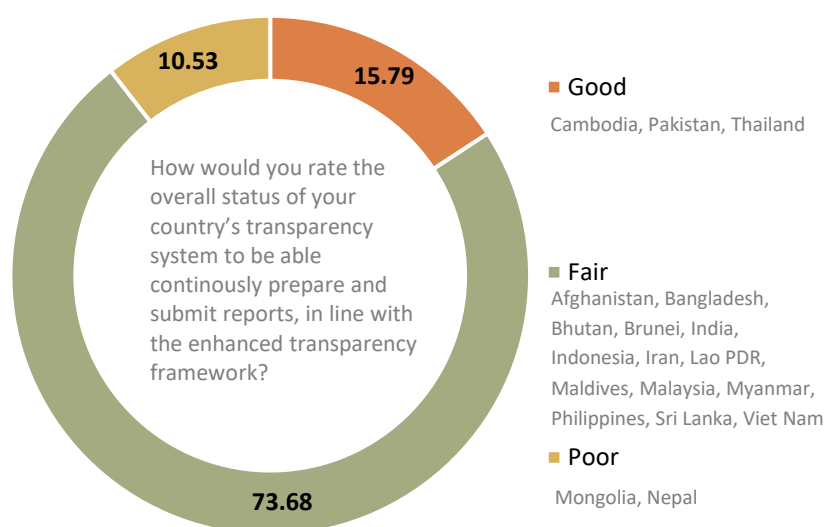


Figure 1: Status of the transparency in Asian countries

Regarding institutional arrangements for transparency systems, the situation is virtually identical. Most respondents (79%) indicate that institutional arrangements for the system of transparency are in place, but require substantial enhancements, and rate the overall level as satisfactory (Figure 2). Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam rated their institutional arrangements for the transparency system as advanced, i.e., *fully established but in need of minor enhancements*. Only one country reported a poor transparency system, not yet established in the country or its inception.

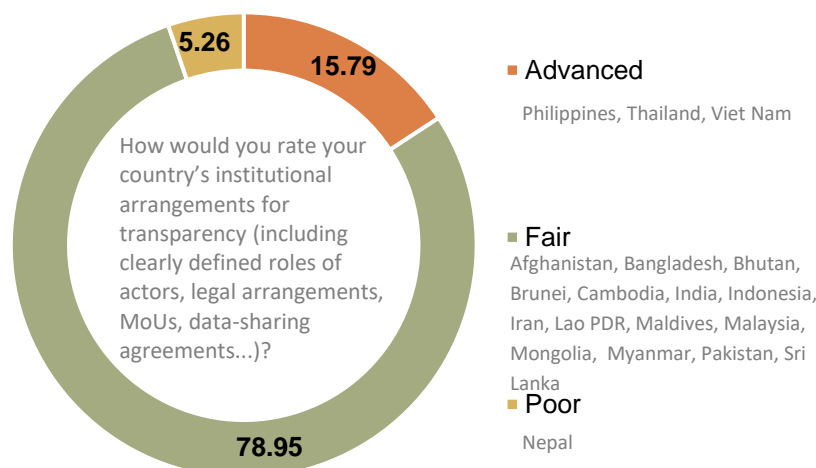


Figure 2: Status of transparency in institutional arrangements

The development of a Long-Term Low-Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), the preparation of a roadmap for the NDC, and the implementation of robust mitigation measures were identified as key strategic actions that benefited from the outcomes of the national transparency system.

Part 2: Transparency support received and good practices and lessons learned in transparency

In this section, respondents were asked about the ongoing transparency initiatives or projects involving national/international agencies that they benefit from. They were also asked to indicate the areas where they have good practices and lessons learned to share with other countries for the purpose of south-south exchange and peer learning as well as fostering a community spirit among countries in the network. They have also been asked to indicate the areas that they would wish to hear experiences on from other countries.

2.1 Other transparency support received by countries

Most of the respondents stated that the main support they receive in transparency are mostly associated with **GEF enabling activities projects** for the preparations of *National Communications* and, *Biennial Update Reports*, National Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency which are being implemented through different agencies (UNDP, UNEP, FAO, World Bank, UNIDO) as GEF implementing agencies in the countries of Asia.

Followings are the types of support provided for the transparency improvement:

- **GEF Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)** was created at the request of Parties to help strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of developing countries to meet the enhanced transparency requirements defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. (*Beneficiary countries: Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam*)
- **UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centre** for Asia and the Pacific along with the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) provide hands-on support to governments, NGOs to

develop their mitigation efforts through capacity building, direct technical assistance, and strategic networking - sourcing the know-how and resources to drive clean development (*Beneficiary countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Laos PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam*)

- **UNFCCC Consultative Group of Experts** with the assistance of the UNFCCC secretariat, organize regional hands-on training workshops on Tracking progress of NDCs under the ETF, including mitigation assessment, tracking progress of implementation and achievement of NDCs through use of indicators, and support needed and received in relation to tracking progress of NDCs.
- **UNEP** Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific is located in Bangkok and works with 41 countries in the region. Work is carried out in partnership with governments, technical agencies, academia, research institutions, and United Nations Country Teams. (*Beneficiary countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam*)
- Through 25 **UNDP** Country Offices and the Bangkok Regional Hub, the UNDP in Asia and the Pacific implements country and regional programmes in 36 countries to assist countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
- **GCF** Readiness Projects provides technical assistance to countries using a national and/or regional delivery partner to formulate adaptation planning proposals (*Beneficiary countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam*)
- **ICAT** Initiative to develop policy-focused, priority-driven projects that develop the information and data frameworks and related capacity to enhance the implementation, tracking, and reporting of their NDCs (*Beneficiary countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam*)
- **GIZ's Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPA)**: The SPA of the GIZ aims to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement in terms of mitigation, adaptation, and transparency. To achieve this by bolstering global initiatives and partner nations' NDC implementation and establishing the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). (*Beneficiary countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam*)
- **PATPA** supports international efforts to engage in practical exchanges and political dialogue on climate transparency.
- **FAO** is implementing (i) two global CBIT projects covering several pilot countries (ii) national CBIT-AFOLU and CBIT-Forest projects in many countries; and (iii) transparency-related activities in collaboration with other organizations and initiatives (*Beneficiary countries:*

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam)

2.2 Good practice and lessons learned

Many countries have acquired interesting experiences in their national transparency systems that are worth sharing with other countries to foster south-south exchange and peer learning. Such experiences include:

- Thailand Greenhouse Gas emissions Inventory System (TGEIS) will be a critical asset to climate action in Thailand. It will support robust and clear national inventory system governance and institutional arrangements. It is designed to produce timely, high quality and transparent greenhouse gas emissions data. It was developed with support from Australia.
- Iran's institutional arrangements which have helped with the preparation of the national communications.
- The application of the assessment guide enabled Sri Lanka to assess the greenhouse gas emission effects of transport policies in the electric and hybrid vehicles sub-sector. Also strengthen the MRV framework for the transport sector including aspects related to institutional arrangements, legal frameworks, and policies monitoring methodologies and procedures.
- Support for Planning and Implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (SPI-NDC) aims to support Viet Nam in the planning and implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions, recognized by the development and implementation of GHG mitigation policies and GHG mitigation target of the private sector.
- The Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System (PGHGIMRS) is institutionalized in relevant government agencies to enable the country to transition towards a climate-resilient pathway for sustainable development. It aims to enable the national government to monitor, track, and manage the Philippines' climate action progress, particularly the country's GHG emissions.

Countries have also expressed their particular interest in getting new good practices and/or lessons learned from other countries in the following areas:

1. **Transparency for GHG inventory:** institutional arrangements, best practices on software-based estimations, new IPCC methodologies, data collection and management process (*India, Indonesia, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Philippines, Viet Nam*)
2. **Effective models for GHG projections:** long term sectoral projection practices from other countries (*Malaysia*)
3. **NDC Tracking:** determining the indicators for tracking progress and climate reporting under the NDC (*Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia*)
4. **Climate reporting and transparency for ETF:** collection, management and analysis of activity data, data storage (*Indonesia, Maldives, Nepal, Philippines, Viet Nam*)
5. **MRV online platform** with legally bindings roles of each stakeholder/partner for AFOLU-Livestock and waste sector (*Bangladesh, Cambodia, Iran*)

6. **Effective institutional arrangement and legislative base** for establishing the transparency systems; assigning roles and tasks of various stakeholders (*Iran*)
7. **Adaptation and Impacts:** assessing the effectiveness of the adaptation measures and determination of quantitative/qualitative indicators (*Iran*)

Part 3: Implementing the ETF and preparation for the Biennial Transparency Reports

This section of the capacity needs assessment explores the preparedness of countries for the implementation of the ETF provisions. In general, more than half of respondents (53%) said they are unfamiliar with the ETF/BTR provisions and reporting templates (BTR). The remaining 42% say to be aware of the ETF/BTR provisions. The lack of awareness of ETF/BTR may be attributable to the complexity of the reporting and language used in the UNFCCC guidelines or decision. Lao People's Democratic Republic is the only country to have said to be very familiar, primarily due to the early start of the BTR project in March 2021 and online BTR reporting training conducted by UNEP.

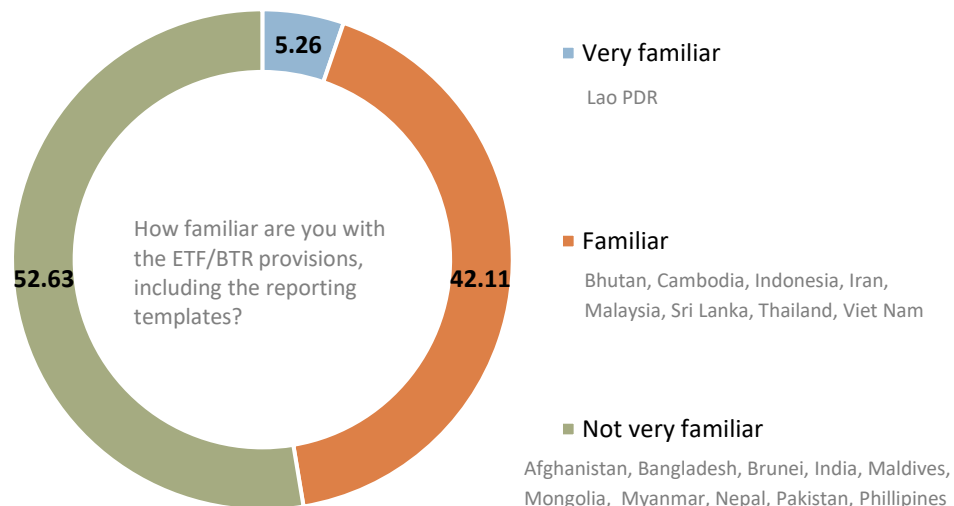


Figure 3: Awareness of ETF/BTR provisions

The situation with the region's BTR preparation is in the right path. Half of the countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Viet Nam) responded that a project for preparing the First Biennial Transparency Report has been approved by the GEF, with the other half stating that support for preparing the BTR had been either requested or no steps had been taken. For more information, see Figure 4.

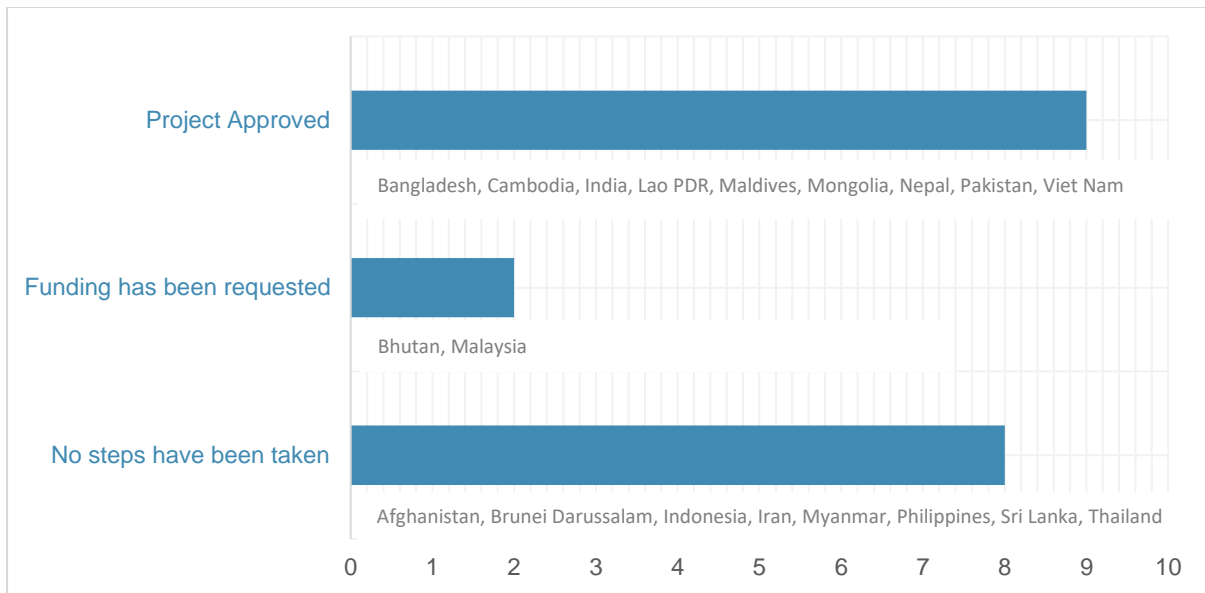


Figure 4: Status of GEF supported BTR project

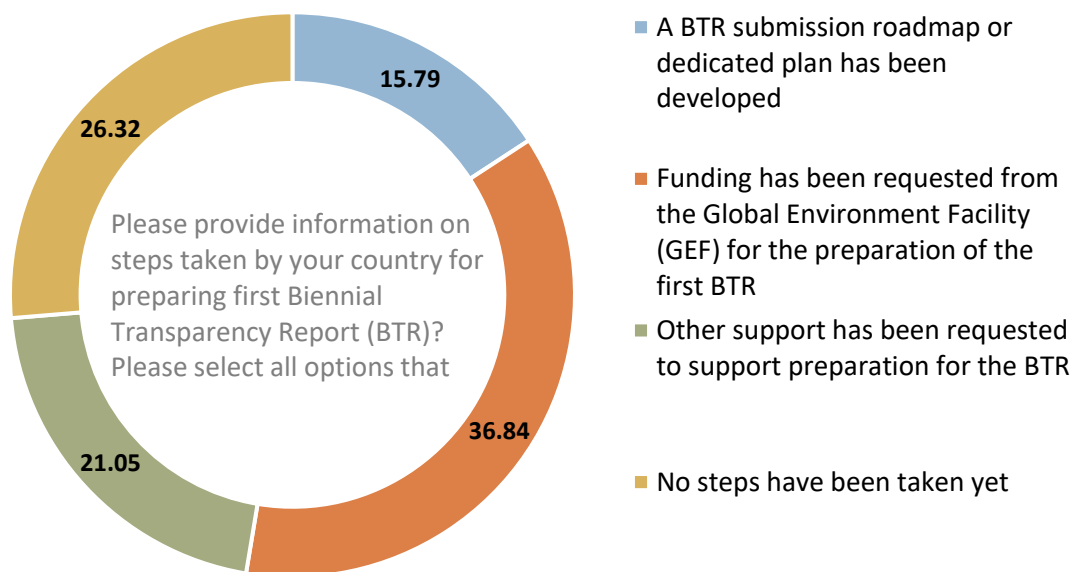


Figure 5: Progress towards the BTR preparation

Key challenges, which have been commonly determined as those the countries face in implementing the enhanced transparency framework in a sustainable manner, are:

1. Limited institutional capacity and set-up, including absence of legal and normative documents on ETF and transparency (*Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka*)
2. Lack of coordination between the responsible governmental bodies, international agencies and donors (*Afghanistan, Maldives, Viet Nam*)

3. Lack of technical capacities of the various groups (policy makers, experts) on transparency issues and BTR (*Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Viet Nam*)
4. Lack of resources, capacity building of human resources (*Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka*)
5. Lack of data and information (incl. for GHG inventories, mitigation, adaptation, NDC tracking, finance, good practices) (*Bangladesh, Bhutan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam*)
6. Lack of finance and initiatives (projects) on transparency (*Cambodia, India, Iran, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Pakistan*)
7. Lack of political will and subject knowledge (*Afghanistan, Iran*)

Respondents propose that the possible solutions to address these challenges could be:

1. Support in elaboration of legal and normative documents on climate transparency/GHG measurement and reporting (*Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam*)
2. Transfer from project-type exercise on preparation of the climate reports to a sustainable programme-based option (establishment or enhancing capacity of the existing institution/centre, which deals with climate reporting) (*Afghanistan, Brunei, Myanmar, Nepal, Viet Nam*)
3. Capacity building and raising awareness of policy makers and experts on various aspects of transparency, knowledge sharing, data management, UNFCCC decisions (*Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam*)
4. Resource mobilization and support in attracting new projects/initiatives on climate transparency and reporting (*Cambodia, Lao PDR, Pakistan, Thailand, Viet Nam*)
5. Development and effective operation of climate finance tracking system at the national level (*India, Iran, Myanmar, Pakistan*)
6. Climate Changes should not be linked with political changes (*Afghanistan, Bhutan*)
7. Robust measurement, reporting and verification system, strengthen institutional arrangement (*Brunei, Iran, Myanmar, Sri Lanka*)

Part 4: Assessment of capacities related to the four ETF reporting areas

This part of the survey aimed to assess the capacities related to the four ETF reporting areas, which are: (1) GHG Inventory, (2) NDC Tracking, (3) Adaptation and Impacts, (3.1) Loss and Damage and (4) Support needed and received.

4.1 The institutional arrangements for each of the four ETF reporting areas

Regarding the level of institutional arrangements in the four areas of the ETF, no country in the network has reported that they have established advanced institutional arrangements for all the reporting areas. For the GHG inventory, half of the countries responded that Institutional arrangements are established and require minor improvement. However, countries have not established proper institutional arrangements in terms of NDC tracking, adaptation and impacts, loss & damage, and support (Figure 6).

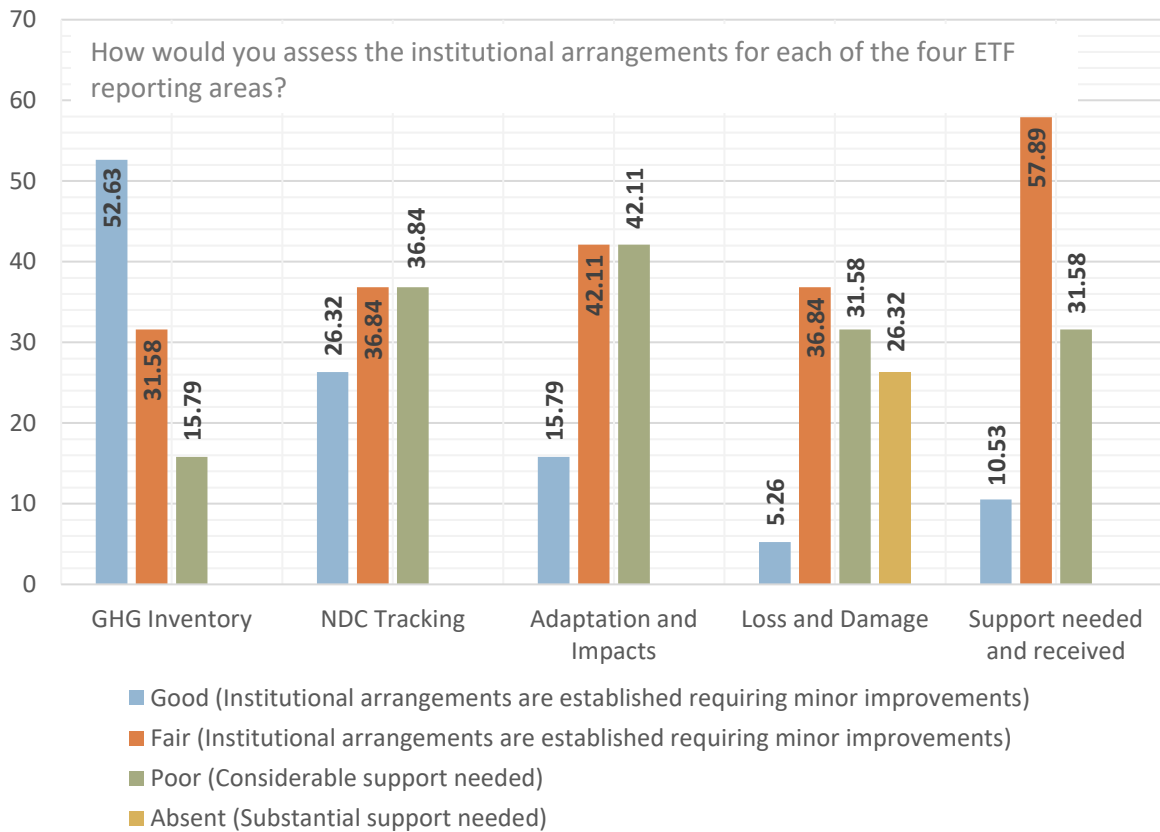


Figure 6: Institutional arrangements for each of the four ETF reporting areas

As mentioned earlier, most countries noted that they have established fair institutional arrangements for GHG inventory although they requires minor improvements. According to the respondents, the institutional arrangements for the **GHG Inventory** are either good (53%) or fair (32%). Bangladesh, Mongolia, and Sri Lanka are the exceptions, as they have not established adequate institutional arrangements for the *GHG Inventory system*.

For **NDC tracking**, the situation is different (26% for good and 37% for fair), with Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam reporting considerable support is needed in institutional arrangements for this specific aspect of ETF reporting.

For **Adaptation and Impacts (A&I)** there were two specific questions, one asked about the overall capacity on A&I reporting and another one explored the capacities on **Loss and Damage (L&D)**. 16% of respondents reported their country capacities on A&I as good with 42% assessing them to be fair. 42% of the responses believe that considerable support is required in terms of institutional arrangements. On L&D only one country stated that their domestic capacities are good, with 72% of people assessing it as fair or poor institutional arrangements which require improvements.

The assessment for the **Support needed and support received** responses show (11%) for good, (58%) for fair and (32%) for poor level of the institutional arrangements. Cambodia and Pakistan are the only countries reporting good institutional arrangements for the support needed and support received category. Poorly established institutional arrangements that need considerable support were reported by Brunei, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam.

4.2 The technical capacities for each of the four ETF reporting areas

Similar to institutional arrangement, there is no country which reported advanced technical capacities to collect data/track progress established for all the reporting areas. For all the reporting areas, most countries reported fair status of technical capacities to collect data/track progress which means support is required so they can move to an advanced level.

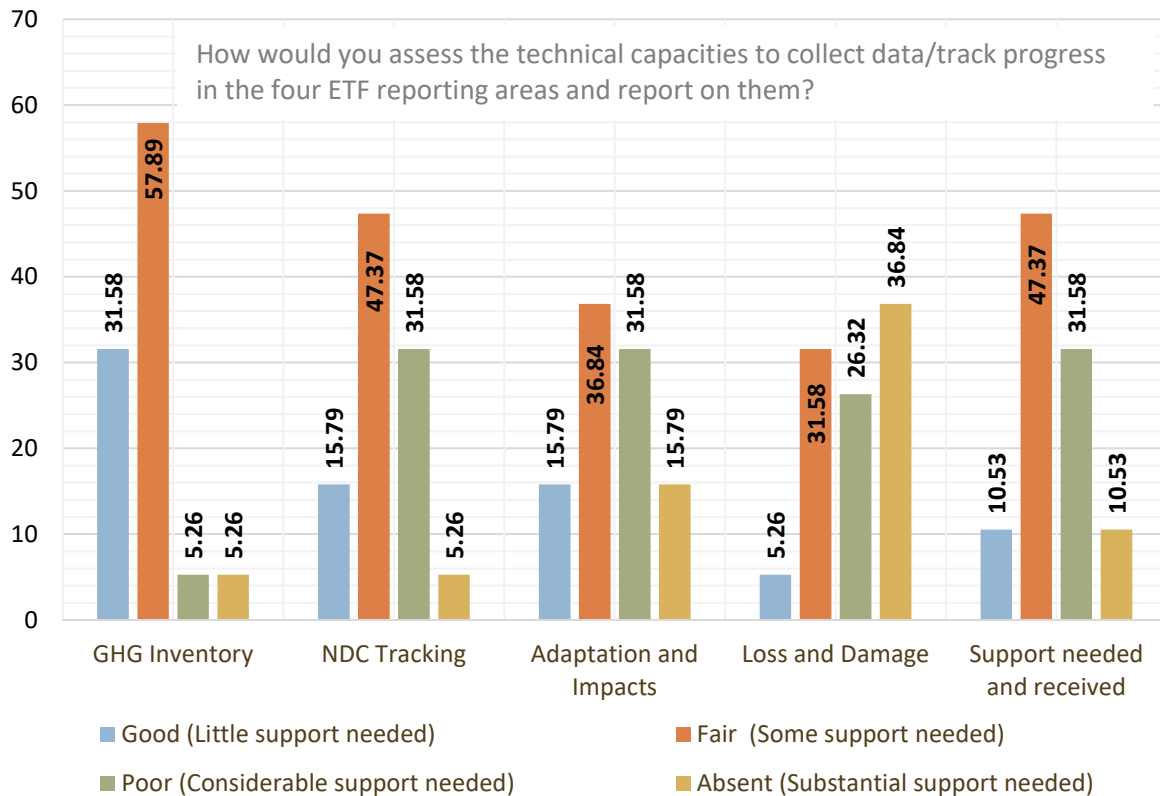


Figure 7: Technical capacities for each of the four ETF reporting areas

In terms of **technical capacities** related to the four ETF reporting areas, more than half of respondents state that their national level of knowledge of **GHG Inventory** and **NDC Tracking** is **fair** (Figure 7). On **Adaptation and Impacts**, their level of capacity is mix of fair and poor, but in terms of **Loss and Damage they need considerable support**, assessing the level of national capacities as poor. On **Support needed and received** the situation with technical capacities varies between fair (47%) and poor (32%).

4.1. Specific technical capacities related to GHG Inventories

Almost all the respondents (95%) indicated that their national GHG inventories are already based on 2006 IPCC Guidelines (Figure 8). Afghanistan is the only country in the region that uses 1996 IPCC guidelines in the inventory preparation. For the purpose of GHG emissions estimation, **most of countries (89%)** in the region use the online IPCC software fully or partially, with the exception of Nepal and Sri Lanka, which do not use the online software (Figure 9). Instead of using IPCC inventory software for all sectors, some countries use it for a specific sector or category and perform the key category and uncertainty assessment.

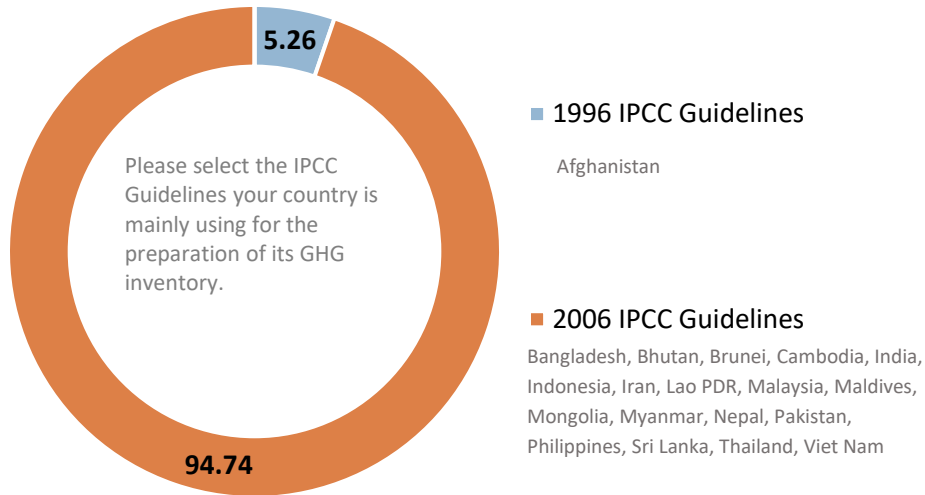


Figure 8: Usage of IPCC guidelines in countries

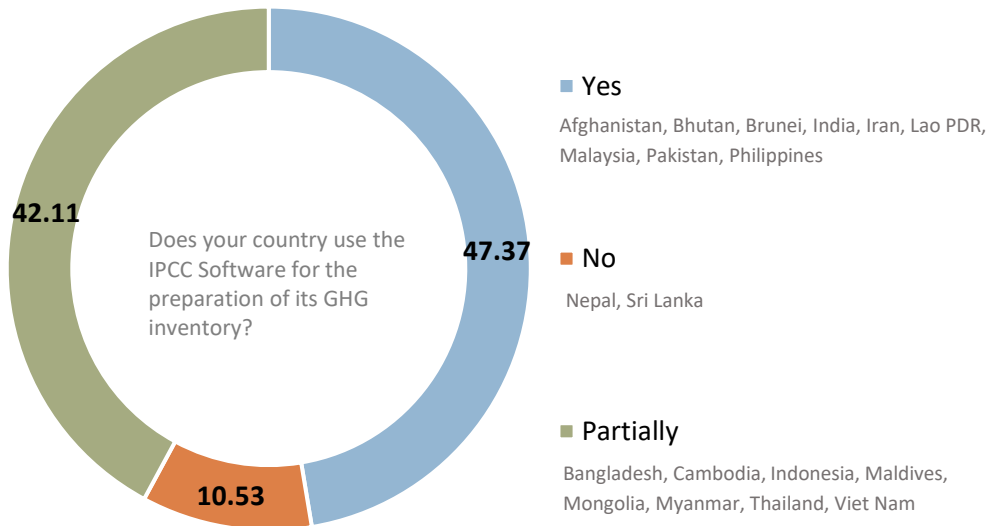


Figure 9: Usage of IPCC inventory software in GHG inventory

Operational QA/QC procedures are fully existent in 26% countries and are partially existent (47%) in all other network member countries (Figure 10). The main reason for the insufficiency is the shortage of technical expertise for overall inventory process and institutional barriers. Brunei, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, and Philippines indicated that training on QA/QC as per the guidelines would be beneficial for them.

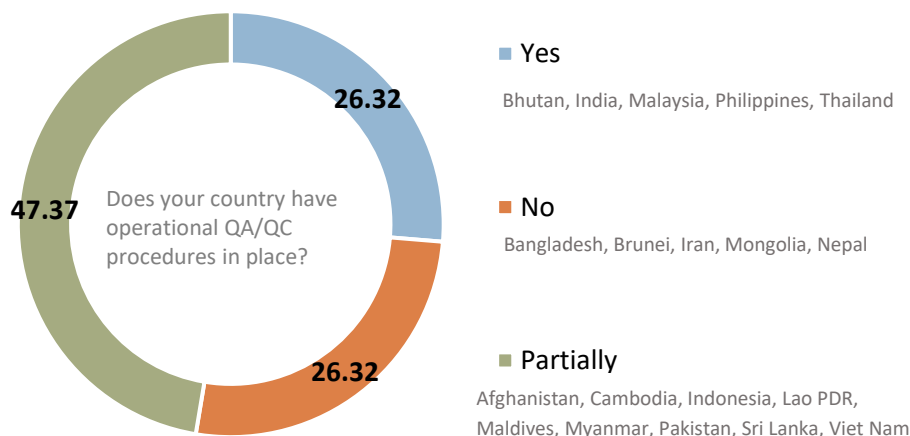


Figure 10: Status of QA/QC plan in the countries

The respondents also noted that the internal QA/QC process is ensured through the use of independent experts who examine and validate the GHG inventories (reports). Before the GHG inventory is submitted to the UNFCCC, the BUR/NC is distributed to key ministries and departments for review. On the one hand, this process is regarded as a domestic quality assurance step. On the other hand, it causes some difficulties in delaying the overall submission of the GHG inventory (as part of the NC, or BUR), as specialists within key line Ministries and Departments lack expertise and require technical assistance and clarification on the inventory's findings.

4.2. Specific technical capacities related to NDC tracking

More than 50% of countries reported that they use the modelling tool (LEAP) **for projecting the GHG emissions**, some of them are also using GACMO (Figure 11). They do not have much practical experience of modelling tools as in the existing reporting system of NC and BUR, non-annex I countries do not have to report projected emissions. Malaysia is the only country who has responded to very familiar with modeling tools. Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Iran, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam indicated a lack of familiarity with modelling tools and a need for capacity building and training.

One fourth of the respondents (26%) reported that they have **identified the relevant indicators** to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of NDC. 53% and 21% stated that they **partially** or have **not yet identified** these indicators respectively (Figure 12). Lao PDR, Indonesia and Maldives expressed difficulty in identifying indicators for tracking progress towards the implementation and achievement of NDC. Most countries highlighted that the set-up of an online dashboard or tracking system for NDC parameters is in process (*Bhutan, Cambodia, Pakistan*) or has been implemented (*Malaysia, Thailand*).

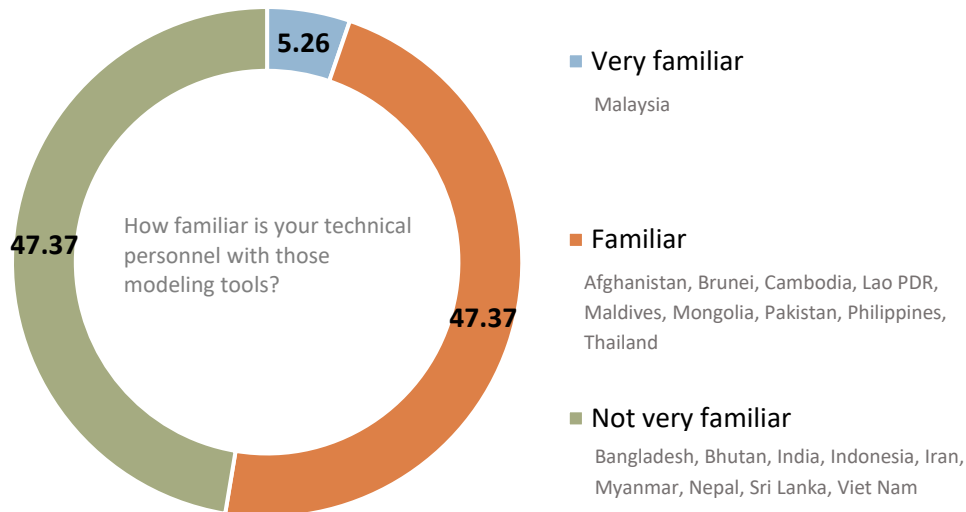


Figure 11: Awareness of modeling tools in the countries

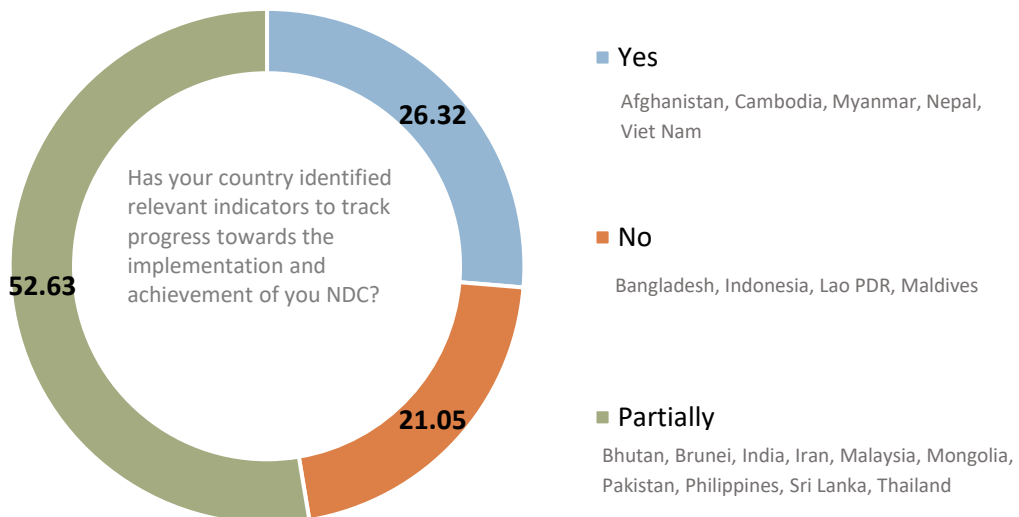


Figure 12: Status of NDC tracking in the countries

Some respondents shared their NDC tracking experiences. Bhutan has stated that the national CBIT project aids in tracking the progress of NDC goals. Brunei stated that gathering data on carbon sink indicators was difficult. Cambodia indicated that they have created an online system to track NDC goals. Malaysia is well-informed about modelling work in the energy sector, which is advanced in comparison to other sectors. Thailand has initiated a pilot phase for tracking of its NDC in the energy, IPPU, and waste sectors.

4.3. Specific technical capacities related to adaptation, impacts and loss & damage

Most countries perform vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning during the National Communication preparation process. For instance, Thailand has developed a risk map to analyse the effects of climate change, and Indian agriculture scientists have developed a vulnerability index that identifies the most vulnerable districts/regions, evolving crop varieties and management

practices for adaptation and mitigation, and assessing the effects of climate change on livestock, fisheries, and poultry, as well as identifying adaptation strategies. To evaluate the risk and vulnerability in their region, Bhutan, Indonesia, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka are using the fundamental framework from the most recent IPCC assessment report. Indonesia has also initiated web-based portal for the adaption.

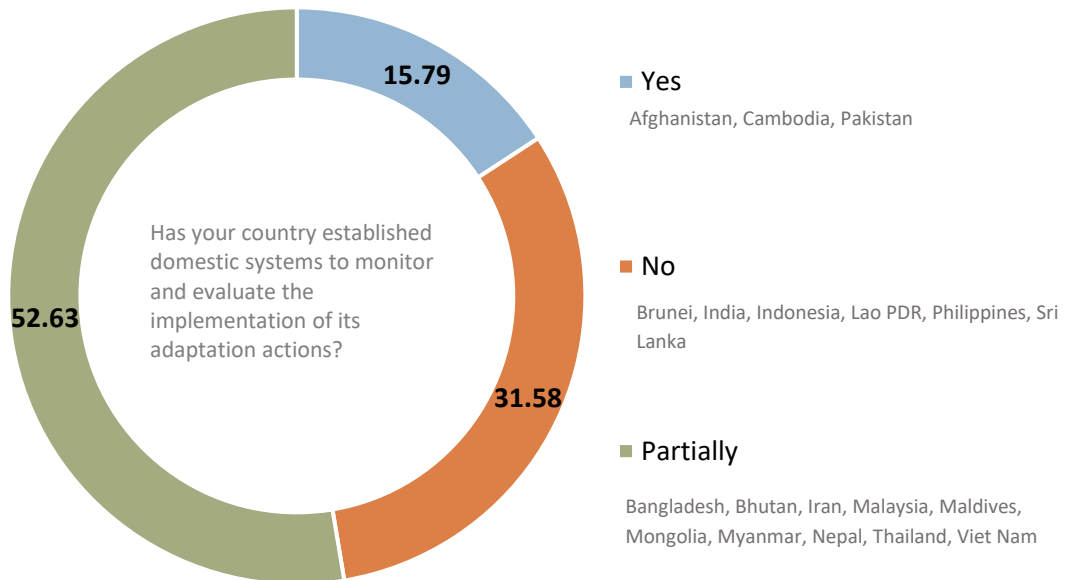


Figure 13: Status of Adaptation actions in the countries

Despite the progress made in using the index and tools for vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning, most country-respondents face difficulties in establishing **domestic system of monitoring and evaluation for adaptation**. For example, only 16% reported that they have established the M&E system for adaptation, with 53% stating that they are half-way (partial M&E set-up) and the remaining 32% replied that they have not yet established a system (Figure 13).

Only four countries (Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Cambodia) out of nineteen have already developed **National Adaptation Plans (NAP)** and submitted to the UNFCCC. The rest of countries are either in the process of development with various levels of finalization and progress or not developing the NAP yet.

As per the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), in 2021, 80 % of natural disasters in Asia were caused by floods and storms. Given that the Asian region is one of the most vulnerable to climate-induced disasters (rising sea levels because of global warming are eroding arable land in low-elevation coastal zones, posing a severe threat to rural incomes, food security, and commodity exports), loss and damage are prioritized in the climate change agenda. According to the results of the survey, most countries believe that loss and damage assessments are necessary in their countries. However, the lack of tools and methodologies, as well as a lack of technical expertise in estimating L&D, are the primary obstacles to a successful exercise.

4.4. Specific technical capacities related to support needed and received (financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building)

This section of the needs assessment explores the technical and institutional capacities of countries in estimating, tracking, and reporting support needed and received. Most of countries (13 out of 19) indicated that they **track the international finance received** fully or partially (Figure 14). However, this exercise is mostly performed in the frame of targeted projects: e.g., NCs, BURs and NDC preparation. Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, and Viet Nam specifically reported that their countries partially track the international finance received. At the same time, all countries recognized that they need more effective tools and instruments for tracking finance and require capacity building to *adequately monitor the climate related expenditures*.

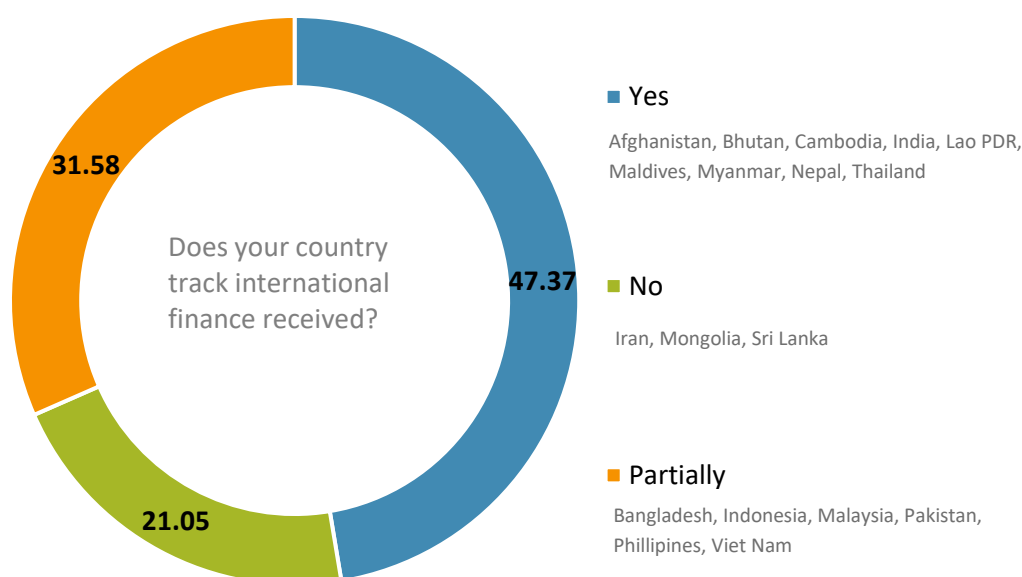


Figure 14: Status of tracking international finance

On the question of estimation of the support needed, *some of countries reported that they estimate* the support needed, while *some others reported that they do it partially*. They specified that the support needed is estimated for technology transfer, NDC tracking, carbon neutrality and capacity building. The information mentioned by countries regarding support needed are as follows:

- According to information provided by the Lao PDR, a national CBIT project is currently being used to support tracking of international financial transactions.
- Mongolia indicated that two of their top priorities where they need financial support are the development of an MRV system and the evaluation of climate vulnerabilities and risk.
- The tracking and accomplishment of the NDC goals have been identified as a support area by Pakistan and Myanmar.
- In preparation for submitting its national adaptation plan, Indonesia undertook a preliminary exercise to identify potential support areas.

Part 5: Gender Mainstreaming

Relatively moderate progress has been achieved by all responsive countries in mainstreaming gender into climate change policy. However, the progress varies from country to country and the level of responsiveness to transparency system and climate reporting:

- For example, **6 out of 19 countries** (*Afghanistan, Cambodia, India, Malaysia, Maldives and Thailand*) reported that they **collect sex disaggregated data in the national transparency system through the NC, BUR, and other reporting instruments.**
- **5 out of 19 countries** (*Afghanistan, Cambodia, Myanmar, Philippines and Viet Nam*) claim that **specific gender-responsive indicators are being monitored in relation to climate actions/measures/projects.**
- **4 out of 19 countries** (*Afghanistan, Cambodia, India and Pakistan*) recognized that their countries have a Climate Change and Gender Action Plans with clear actions to support or strengthen gender mainstreaming in monitoring and reporting systems.
- **4 out of 19 countries** (*Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia and Myanmar*) noted that their countries have undertaken **capacity building for gender mainstreaming and inclusive processes for disadvantaged groups through the NDC indicators, transparency.**
- **3 out of 19 countries** (*Afghanistan, Maldives and Viet Nam*) reported that **gender analysis and sex disaggregated data is actively analyzed to influence climate policy, planning, and reporting.**
- Again, **5 out of 19 countries** (*Afghanistan, Brunei, Myanmar, Philippines, Viet Nam*) highlighted that their countries **support inclusive approaches in analyzing the impacts of climate change and benefits of climate actions for the disadvantaged groups.**
- Six **countries** (*Bangladesh, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal and Sri Lanka*) reported that nothing has been done on gender mainstreaming.

Primarily, gender mainstreaming in the context of climate transparency is carried out in the context of NCs, BURs, and other reporting information for all Asian nations. Moreover, given the requirements of large-scale projects funded by the GCF, GEF, and UN bodies, the countries were required to have a gender action plan to track the progress of the gender mainstreaming process in the context of climate change. Unfortunately, since this is a requirement, most work on gender and climate change is limited to these project activities and does not reach the level of policy impact.

In recent years, the issues of gender, women's equality, and equitable access of women and men to natural resources and economic benefits have received significant attention in the rural regions of Asia. The national strategies for sustainable development and poverty reduction recognize the equal role of women and men and prioritize the mainstreaming of gender in the development of sector-specific policies.

At present there are no stand-alone and independent documents and plans on gender and climate change. Cambodia has included Gender in its NDC and drafted the **Gender and Climate Change Strategy**. Malaysia conducted a study to understand Gender and Climate Change. Viet Nam also

included Gender in the document titled “National Strategy on Climate Change for the period to 2050”.

From the Asia region, there are **ten National Focal Points** (*Afghanistan, Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam*) on Gender and Climate Change under the UNFCCC.

Part 6: Priority support needs

The **Table 2** below indicates the responses of the network’s countries in urgent needs and priorities in aligning their climate actions with the requirements of the Paris Agreement on ETF and climate reporting.

As can be seen, GHG inventories are a priority for most countries (12 out of 19). This is largely attributable to the challenges encountered in transitioning from the 1996 IPCC Guidelines to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, the new reporting requirements of the BTR, the new reporting tables. Furthermore, how to effectively manage data during the preparation of GHG inventories, GHG projections under various scenarios, developing an effective QA/QC plan and country specific emission factor for the key emission categories are also challenging aspects.

NDC Tracking was identified as a priority by *Bhutan, India, Indonesia, and Malaysia*. Other countries indicated that developing the BTR is a challenge where NDC tracking is one of the most critical elements. **Adaptation and Impacts** are also priorities to a considerable extent for Myanmar and Viet Nam, which expressed their interest in receiving support supporting to establish Monitoring and Evaluation systems for adaptation and assessment of effectiveness of adaptation measures.

Nevertheless, priorities on **Loss and Damage (L&D)** were identified by many countries, i.e., 7 out of 19 would be eager to understand the overall concept of L&D and explore methods, tools, instruments, and best practices on L&D estimations and learn from other countries experience so far.

The topic on **Support needed and support received** was not identified as a priority by most countries. Only 3 out of 19 countries would be interested to learn about *climate finance tracking tools and monitoring systems*. Moreover, they would be eager to learn about initiatives, supporting the estimation of needs for further funding of capacity building and technology transfer.

Other type of priorities which were identified by countries are mostly associated with capacity building on cases and practices of effective and operational (online/offline) MRV systems for transparency and reporting purposes; institutional arrangements for MRV systems; trainings on ETF and MRV; data management; sharing of best international practices and support in development of the first BTR by involving national and international experts.

The issues of **gender and climate change** was not included in the list of priorities neither mentioned by the respondents. This may be attributable to the fact that majority of respondents, who filled in the survey were mostly dealing with the overall national climate policy, GHG inventories and adaptation with their skills and knowledge lagging the gender topic.

Table 2: Overview of urgent priorities and needs on transparency and climate reporting

Country	GHG Inventory	NDC Tracking	Adaptation and Impacts	Loss and Damage	Support needed and received	Other
Afghanistan	Training on GHG Inventory	-	-	Access to L&D fund	Learn to access international fund (GCF, AF)	-
Bangladesh	IPCC Guidelines	-	-	-	-	Lifecycle Assessment
Bhutan	Training on GHG Inventory	Training on NDC Tracking	-	Tools and methods of L&D estimation	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	Support in BTR development (need for international/ national experts)	-	-	-	-	- Capacity building for carbon pricing - To establish/ implement a robust transparency framework
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	Best practices on transparency
China	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	Preparation, Management and Storage of inventory data	Develop Tracker for all NDC goals	-	Tools and methods of L&D estimation	-	Technical capacity building
Indonesia	-	Tracking and Measuring NDC goals	-	-	-	- Data management - Development of BTR
Iran	Improvement of GHG Inventories	-	-	Tools and methods of L&D estimation	-	-
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	GHG projection	Develop Tracker for all NDC goals	-	-	-	Reporting under Article 6
Maldives	Improvement of GHG Inventories	-	-	-	-	To establish/ implement a robust transparency framework
Mongolia	-	-	-	Tools and methods of L&D estimation	Develop a unit to estimate support	Technical capacity building
Myanmar	Improvement of GHG Inventories	-	M&E for adaptation (indicators)	-	-	Institutional arrangements for MRV system
Nepal	-	-	-	-	Access to financial support	Good practices on transparent reporting
Pakistan	Develop country specific emission factor	-	-	Tools and methods of L&D estimation	-	Best international practices of MRV system
Philippines	Improvement of GHG Inventories	-	-	-	-	Support in BTR development (need for international/ national experts)
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	- Support in BTR development (need for international/ national experts) - Institutional arrangements for MRV system
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	- Best international practices of MRV system, sharing information and consulting - Developing skills and capacity building - Technology transfer
Viet Nam	- Improvement of GHG Inventories - Data collection	-	Tools to assess climate change impacts	Tools and methods of L&D estimation	-	Institutional arrangements for MRV system

Conclusion:

The main conclusions of the assessment of capacity needs show that Asian countries are becoming more attentive when it comes to the creation of the first biennial transparency report, NDC tracking, institutional arrangement, adaptation and overall MRV and transparency system. Building capacity is necessary for the experts and stakeholders involved in the national communication and biennial update report to make the transition to BTR. Most Asian countries have a fair level of reporting and transparency but require significant improvement. Singapore is the exception with a more advanced system in place. Institutional arrangements for transparency also stand at fair level. Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam have advanced institutional arrangements that can serve as good practice examples for the rest of Asia.

Many countries have acquired interesting experiences in their national transparency systems that are worth sharing with other countries to foster south-south exchange and peer learning. Thailand, the Philippines, Viet Nam, and Sri Lanka all mentioned specific good practices. Additionally, countries have expressed that they are particularly interested in learning about new best practices and/or lessons from other nations in the areas of GHG projections, NDC tracking, MRV framework, and effective institutional arrangements.

Regarding familiarity with ETF/BTR provisions, the Asia-Pacific region status is varied. The GEF has approved a project for preparing the First Biennial Transparency Report for half of the countries, while the other half have either requested or taken no action. The implementation of the enhanced transparency framework has been delayed for several reasons, including insufficient institutional capacity, a lack of coordination, technical capacity, resources, and funding. Some of the countries also proposed solutions to overcome these challenges.

The institutional arrangements and technical capacities for each of the four ETF reporting areas are either good or fair. For the GHG inventory, 53% reported that good institutional arrangements are in place and only require minor adjustments. While NDC tracking, adaptation, and impacts, as well as support needed and received, have been deemed fair, substantial institutional support is required. In terms of technical capacities related to the four ETF reporting areas, more than half of respondents state that their national level of knowledge of GHG Inventory and NDC Tracking is fair.

For GHG inventory, almost all the respondents (95%) indicated that their national GHG inventories are already based on 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Most of countries (89%) in the region are also using the online IPCC software fully or partially for GHG inventory estimation and preparation. Operational QA/QC procedures are fully existent in 26% countries and are partially existent (47%) in all other network member countries. The main reason for the QA/QC insufficiency is the shortage of technical expertise for overall inventory process and institutional barriers.

One-fourth of the respondents said they were tracking NDC implementation and achievement, and they had found the appropriate indicators to do so. More than half of countries reported that they use the modelling tool for projecting GHG emissions. In this area, many initiatives support countries on NDC update, development of NDC Implementation Plan, NDC Financial Plan and other plans, which determine the progress of NDCs.

Most countries are currently developing their NAPs through UNDP (GCF readiness) and intend to determine the indicators for tracking adaptation measures and enhancing adaptation institutional arrangements. Loss and Damage was one of the areas that most countries identified for support. Tracking and reporting on support needed and support received were both identified as a priority by only by a few countries. All countries also recognized that they need more effective tools and instruments for tracking finance and require capacity building to adequately monitor the climate related expenditures.

In conclusion, the following areas are those commonly prioritized by the countries in the Asian regional network:

- **Greenhouse Gas Inventory:** Use of IPCC 2006 and 2019 guidelines, country specific emission factors and sector wise GHG emission projection, development of QA/QC plan
- **Institutional arrangements for transparency systems:** legal and normative base, online platforms, delegation of roles, etc.
- **NDC Tracking:** indicators and good practices on MRV for mitigation (P&M)
- **Loss and Damage:** UNFCCC principles/decisions, tools and methods on L&D estimations, good practices from other countries.
- **Support received and support needed:** tracking tools and instruments, good practices from other countries.
- **Gender mainstreaming:** UNFCCC reporting requirements, support in introduction of tools, capacity building of gender experts
- **BTR support:** templates, timelines, good practices from other countries

These identified priorities have been used to inform the draft annual workplan for the region. It is however to be noted that most Asian countries are benefiting from other support initiatives provided by either GEF implementing agencies or other support organizations and initiatives. For example, various international agencies such as UNEP, GIZ, ICAT, UNDP, FAO and PATPA are supporting countries for improvement of GHG Inventories (institutional arrangements, GHG emissions estimations based on the 2006 IPCC GL or other best practices), quantification of various mitigation measures and tracking of NDC goals. UNFCCC Secretariat is also providing technical support on the use of IPCC Guidelines, QA/QC plan and GHG inventory development. It is therefore important to work in synergy with these initiatives and avoid duplication.

Annex 1: Overview of the basic information about the network’s commitments and reporting under the UNFCCC

1.1. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia

	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
Paris Agreement	Signed: 22 April 2016 Ratified: 15 Feb 2017	Signed: 22 April 2016 Ratified: 21 Sept 2016	Signed: 22 Apr 2016 Ratified: 19 Sept 2017	Signed: 22 Apr 2016 Ratified: 21 Sept 2016	Signed: 22 Apr 2016 Ratified: 6 Feb 2017
NDC Status	First NDC submitted 23 Nov 2016	First NDC submitted 21 Sep 2016 Interim NDC submitted 31 Dec 2020 Updated NDC submitted 26 Aug 2021	First NDC submitted 19 Sept 2017 Second NDC submitted 24 June 2021	First NDC submitted on 31 Dec 2020	First NDC submitted 6 Feb 2017 Updated NDC submitted 31 Dec 2020
NDC Mitigation component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Base year: 2005 - There will be a 13.6% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to a business as usual (BAU) 2030 scenario, conditional on external support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Base year: 2012 - Unconditional: Bangladesh commits to reduce GHG emissions by 6.73% (27.56 MtCO₂e, unconditional) and additional 15.12% (61.9 MtCO₂e, conditional) by 2030 compared to BAU. - Conditional: GHG emissions would be reduced by 61.9 Mt CO₂e (15.12%) below BAU in 2030 - Unconditional: Implementation of renewable energy projects of 911.8 MW; Grid-connected Solar-581 MW, Wind-149 MW, Biomass-20 MW, Biogas-5 MW, New Hydro-100 MW, Solar Mini-grid-56.8 MW - Installation of new Combined Cycle Gas based power plant (3208 MW); Efficiency improvement of Existing Gas Turbine power plant (570 MW) - Achieve 10% Energy efficiency in the industry sub-sector through measures according to the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan (EECMP) - Coal power plant with Ultra super critical technology-12147 MW; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Base year: 2015 - Forest conservation and management: Maintain 436 million tonnes of forest carbon stock outside protected area system; Maintain 201 million tonnes of forest carbon stock in protected area 51.44% of Land area and 31% of forest area; 2000 ha of plantation and restoration work; Initiate and promote agroforestry (12FYP) 15 acres - Food security: Switch from synthetic to organic fertilizers, 5% annually; Improved agricultural practices 14,971 ha; Increased biomass through increased perennial crop production 17,495 ha; Small and medium scale domestic biogas production 10,254nos; Reduction of continuous rice flooding 200 ha/year; Improved dairy cattle production through breed improvement and feeding management 8,333 nos." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Base year: 2015 - A reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 20% relative to Business-As-Usual levels by 2030. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Base year: 2010 - a 42% reduction in GHG emission below BAU by 2030. - The estimated 2030 emission reductions of an NDC scenario are listed below and “the majority of targets identified are conditional on the international support.” - FOLU: -50% reduction below BAU by 2030. “Cambodia also set an ambitious target in the Forestry and Land Use sector (FOLU) for halving the deforestation rate by 2030, in line with REDD+ strategy.” - Energy: 40% reduction - Agriculture: 23% reduction - Industry (IPPU): 42% reduction - Waste: 18% reduction

		Installation of new Combined Cycle Gas based power plant (5613 MW); Efficiency improvement of Existing Gas Turbine power plant (570 MW)"			
NDC Adaptation component	Indicative targets are not reflected in the first NDC, but adaptation priorities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water and food security, - Land management - Disaster Management - Agricultural production 	Vulnerable sectors which require rapid adaptation measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable Ecosystem and Livelihood - Disaster Management - Agriculture and Food Security - Water Resources Management - Surface Water Use and Rainwater Harvesting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water, - Agriculture, - Forests & Biodiversity, - Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Disaster Management Centre organises community-based activities that aim to - (i) strengthen institutional capacity and policy frameworks for effective implementation for CCA and DRR; - (ii) Establish an ASEAN youth leadership in CCA and DRR; - (iii) Increase replicable programmes and models of building community resilience; and - (iv) Strengthen awareness-building programmes on a disaster resilient and climate change adaptive ASEAN Community 	Vulnerable sectors which require rapid adaptation measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture and - Water resources, - Forestry, - Coastal zones, and - Human health
NAP Status	Not started	Not started	Approved readiness proposal	Not started	Submitted in 2021
Available UNFCCC reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1, NC2) - Biennial Update Reports (BUR1) - Development of NC3/BUR2 ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1; NC2; NC3) - NC4/BUR1 preparatory process is ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1; NC2; NC3) - Biennial Update Reports (BUR1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1; NC2) - NC3/BUR1 preparatory process is ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1; NC2; NC3) - Biennial Update Reports: (BUR1) - NC4/BUR2 process is ongoing

1.2. China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic

	China	India	Indonesia	Iran	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Paris Agreement	Signed: 22 April 2016 Ratified: 3 Sept 2016	Signed: 22 April 2016 Ratified: 2 Oct 2016	Signed: 22 April 2016 Ratified: 31 Oct 2016	Signed: 22 April 2016	Signed: 22 April 2016 Ratified: 7 Sept 2016
NDC Status	First NDC submitted 3 Sept 2016	First NDC submitted 02 Oct 2016 Updated NDC submitted 26 Aug 2022	First NDC submitted 06 Nov 2016 Updated NDC submitted 22 July 2021	First NDC submitted on 21 Nov 2015	First NDC submitted 7 Sep 2016 Updated NDC submitted 11 May 2021

	Updated NDC submitted 28 Oct 2021		Enhanced NDC submitted 23 Sept 2022		
NDC Mitigation component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Base year: -- - aims to have CO2 emissions peak before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060; to lower CO2 emissions per unit of GDP by over 65% from the 2005 level, to increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 25%, to increase the forest stock volume by 6 billion cubic meters from the 2005 level, and to bring its total installed capacity of wind and solar power to over 1.2 billion kilowatts by 2030." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Base year: 2005 - To reduce Emissions Intensity of its GDP by 45 percent by 2030, from 2005 level [UPDATED]. - To achieve about 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030, with the help of transfer of technology and low-cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF) [UPDATED]. - To create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased emission reduction target from 29% in First NDC and Updated NDC to 31.89% unconditionally and from 41% in the Updated NDC to 43.20% conditionally. This Enhanced NDC is the transition towards Indonesia's Second NDC which will be aligned with the Long-Term Low Carbon and Climate Resilience Strategy (LTS-LCCR) 2050 with a vision to achieve net-zero emission by 2060 or sooner." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To participate by mitigating its GHGs emission in 2030 by 4% compared to the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario." - Conditional: "Subject to termination and non-existence of unjust sanctions, availability of international resources in the form of financial support and technology transfer, exchange of carbon credits, accessibility of bilateral or multilateral implementation mechanisms, transfer of clean technologies as well as capacity building, the Islamic Republic of Iran has the potential of mitigating additional GHGs emission up to 8% against the BAU scenario (i.e., 12% in total)." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Base year: 2000 - To reduce emissions by 60% (unconditional) by 2030, compared to the baseline scenario, with 2030 conditional targets set for land use, energy, agriculture, and waste sectors.
NDC Adaptation component		Vulnerable sectors which require rapid adaptation measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture, - Water resources, - Himalayan region, - Coastal regions, - Health and - Disaster management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas of resilience have been elaborated in the NDC Adaptation Road Map, which is operationally prioritised into several fields, namely food, water, energy, health, and ecosystems. 		Vulnerable sectors which require rapid adaptation measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture, - Forestry and land use, - Water resources, - Transport and urban development, and - Public health
NAP Status	Not started	Working on submission	Not started	Not started	Not started
Available UNFCCC reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1, NC2, NC3) - Biennial Update Reports (BUR1, BUR2) - Development of NC4/BUR3 is ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1; NC2) - Biennial Update Reports (BUR1, BUR2, BUR3) - NC3/BUR4 preparatory process is ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1; NC2; NC3) - Biennial Update Reports (BUR1, BUR2, BUR3) - NC4/BUR4 preparatory process is ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1; NC2; NC3) - NC4/BUR1 preparatory process is ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1; NC2) - Biennial Update Reports: (BUR1) - NC3/BUR2 process is ongoing

1.3. Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal

	Malaysia	Maldives	Mongolia	Myanmar	Nepal
Paris Agreement	Signed: 22 April 2016 Ratified: 16 Nov 2016	Signed: 22 April 2016 Ratified: 22 April 2016	Signed: 22 April 2016 Ratified: 21 Sept 2016	Signed: 22 April 2016 Ratified: 19 Sept 2017	Signed: 22 Apr 2016 Ratified: 5 Oct 2016
NDC Status	First NDC submitted 16 Nov 2016 Updated NDC submitted 30 July 2021	First NDC submitted 22 April 2016 Updated NDC submitted 28 Dec 2020	First NDC submitted 21 Sept 2016 Updated NDC submitted 13 Oct 2020	First NDC submitted 19 Sept 2017 Updated NDC submitted 3 Aug 2021	First NDC submitted 5 Oct 2016 Updated NDC submitted 8 Dec 2020
NDC Mitigation component	- Base year: 2005 - To reduce its economy-wide carbon intensity (against GDP) of 45% in 2030 compared to 2005 level. The updated NDC includes the following increased ambition: (a) The 45% of carbon intensity reduction is unconditional; (b) This target is an increase of 10% from the earlier submission	- To reduce emissions by 26% (conditional) by 2030 compared to BAU and strives to achieve net-zero by 2030, with ambitious plans to increase our share of renewable energy in the energy mix through various initiatives.	- Base year: 2010 - To achieve a target to mitigate its greenhouse gas emissions by 22.7 percent by 2030, compared to the business-as-usual scenario, excluding LULUCF. In addition, if conditional mitigation measures such as the carbon capture and storage and waste-to-energy technology are implemented, then Mongolia could achieve a 27.2% reduction in total national GHG emissions."	- Myanmar's total emissions reductions contributions as a part of its NDC are 244.52 million tCO ₂ e unconditionally, and a total of 414.75 million tCO ₂ e, subject to conditions of international finance and technical support by 2030."	Nepal commits targets and measures in energy, industry, agriculture, forestry and land use, and waste sectors.
NDC Adaptation component	Vulnerable sectors which require rapid adaptation measures: - Management of water resources and security, - Coastal resources, - Agriculture and - Food supply, - Urban and infrastructure resilience, - Public health, - Forestry and biodiversity and - Key adaptation cross sectoral areas.	Vulnerable sectors which require rapid adaptation measures: - Energy, resources, water resources, coastal resources, human settlements and urban planning, agriculture and forestry; and economic diversification actions, which may cover, but are not limited to, sectors such as manufacturing and industry, energy and mining, transport and communication, construction, tourism, real estate, agriculture and fisheries	Vulnerable sectors which require rapid adaptation measures: - Animal husbandry and pastureland - Arable farming - Water resources - Forest resources - Biodiversity - Natural disaster - Public health - Livelihood and social safeguard	- Myanmar will promote climate-resilient productivity and climate smart responses in the agriculture, fisheries, and livestock sectors to support rural food security and livelihood strategies while also promoting resource-efficient and low-carbon practices that may enhance development of new markets and products	Vulnerable sectors which require rapid adaptation measures: - Agriculture and Food Security; - Forests, Biodiversity and Watershed Conservation; - Water Resources and Energy; - Rural and Urban Settlements; - Industry, Transport and Physical Infrastructure; - Tourism, Natural and Cultural Heritage; - Health, Drinking Water and Sanitation; - Disaster Risk Reduction and Management.
NAP Status	Not started	Not started	Ongoing	Not started	Submitted in 2021

Available UNFCCC reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1, NC2, NC3) - Biennial Update Reports (BUR1; BUR2; BUR3; BUR4) - Development of NC4 ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1; NC2) - Biennial Update Report (BUR1) - NC3/BUR2 preparatory process is ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1; NC2, NC3) - Biennial Update Reports: (BUR1) - NC4/BUR2 process is ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1) - NC2/BUR1 process is ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1; NC2, NC3) - NC4/BUR1 process is ongoing
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1.4. Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam

	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Viet Nam
Paris Agreement	Signed: 22 April 2016 Ratified: 10 Nov 2016	Signed: 22 April 2016 Ratified: 23 March 2017	Signed: 22 Apr 2016 Ratified: 21 Sept 2016	Signed: 22 April 2016 Ratified: 21 Sept 2016	Signed: 22 Apr 2016 Ratified: 21 Sept 2016	Signed: 22 Apr 2016 Ratified: 3 Nov 2016
NDC Status	First NDC submitted 10 Nov 2016 Updated NDC submitted 21 Oct 2021	First NDC submitted 15 April 2021	First NDC submitted 22 Mar 2017 Updated NDC submitted 12 Oct 2021 Second NDC submitted 04 Nov 2022	First NDC submitted on 6 Nov 2016 Updated NDC submitted 24 Sept 2021	First NDC submitted 21 Sep 2016 Updated NDC submitted 26 Oct 2020 Second NDC submitted 02 Nov 2022	First NDC submitted 03 Nov 2016 Updated NDC submitted 11 Sep 2020 Second NDC submitted 08 Nov 2022
NDC Mitigation component	Pakistan intends to set a cumulative ambitious aim of conditional and voluntary contributions of overall 50% reduction of its projected emissions by 2030, with a 15% drop below business as usual (BAU) from the country's own resources, and an additional 35% drop below BAU subject to international financial support.	- Commits to a projected GHG emissions reduction and avoidance of 75%, of which 2.71% is unconditional and 72.29% is conditional, representing the country's ambition for GHG mitigation for the period 2020 to 2030 for the sectors of agriculture, wastes, industry, transport, and energy."	- "Singapore intends to reduce emissions to around 60 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO ₂ e) in 2030 after peaking its emissions earlier."	- Base year: 2015 - Sri Lanka commits to increase 32% forest cover by 2030 and reduce greenhouse emissions by 14.5% for the period of 2021-2030 from Power (electricity generation), Transport, Industry, Waste, Forestry, and Agriculture" - In order to realize this ambitious target, Sri Lanka further commits. - To achieve 70% renewable energy in electricity generation by 2030 - To achieve Carbon Neutrality by 2050 in electricity generation - No capacity addition of Coal power plant	To reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 30 percent from the projected business-as-usual (BAU) level by 2030. The level of contribution could increase up to 40 percent, subject to adequate and enhanced access to technology development and transfer, financial resources and capacity building support. Furthermore, Thailand will continue vigorous efforts in its challenge to meet the long-term goal of carbon neutrality by 2050 and net-	- Base year: 2014 - Emission reduction targets in the energy, agriculture, LULUCF, waste and industrial processes by 2030 compared to BAU in NDC 2022 are higher than NDC 2020, Unconditional contribution increased from 9% to 15.8% and Conditional contribution increased from 27% to 43.5%.

				- Sri Lanka expects to achieve its Carbon Neutrality by 2050.	zero greenhouse gas emission by 2065."	
NDC Adaptation component	Vulnerable sectors which require rapid adaptation measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Water - Land - Health - Waste 	Vulnerable sectors which require rapid adaptation measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food security, - Water sufficiency, - Ecological and environmental stability, - Human security, - Climate-smart industries and services, - Sustainable energy, and knowledge and capacity development, which are pursued coherently with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. 	Not mentioned.	Vulnerable sectors which require rapid adaptation measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture, - Livestock, - Fisheries, - Water, - Health, - Biodiversity, - Coastal and Marine, - Urban planning and human settlements, and tourism 	Vulnerable sectors which require rapid adaptation measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water management, - Agriculture and Food security, - Tourism, - Health, - Natural resource management, and - Human settlement and security. 	Vulnerable sectors which require rapid adaptation measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural resources and environment - Agriculture and rural development - Transportation infrastructure - Urban development and housing - Tourism - Public health
NAP Status	Ongoing	Not started	Ongoing	Submitted in 2016	Not started	Ongoing
Available UNFCCC reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1; NC2) - Biennial Update Reports: (BUR1) - NC3/BUR2 process is ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1; NC2) - NC3/BUR1 process is ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1, NC2, NC3, NC4, NC5) - Biennial Update Reports (BUR1; BUR2; BUR3; BUR4, BUR5) - Development of NC6/BUR6 ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1; NC2, NC3) - NC4/BUR1 process is ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1, NC2, NC3, NC4) - Biennial Update Reports (BUR1; BUR2; BUR3; BUR4) - Development of NC5/BUR5 ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Communications (NC1, NC2, NC3) - Biennial Update Reports (BUR1; BUR2; BUR3) - Development of NC4/BUR4 ongoing
