Report on Assessment of Transparency Capacities in the Regional Transparency Network for Anglophone Africa

The Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency - Global Support Programme CBIT-GSP

Anglophone Regional Transparency Network

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1.0 Introduction

This report presents the status of the transparency system and related capacities to comply with the reporting requirements of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement for the countries of the Anglophone Africa Regional Transparency Network. Overall, the Anglophone Africa Regional Transparency Network has twenty (22) countries including Botswana, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, The Gambia, The United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The assessment was conducted through an online survey. A list of targeted questions covering all areas of the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) reporting areas: (i) GHG Inventory; (ii) NDC tracking; (iii) Adaptation and Impacts, incl. loss and damage issues; (iv) Support needed and received. At the same time, the questions covered the topic of gender mainstreaming, existing Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) support and other support provided within other international initiatives on climate action transparency.

Out of 22 countries, 21 countries responded to the capacity assessment survey. Only one (1) country (Namibia) had not yet responded at the time of compiling this report. The respondents to the survey represent governmental institutions and agencies which coordinate their national process of climate reporting and transparency actions, and or support (expert-level) these processes at the national level by contributing to the preparation of the NCs, BURs, BRs, NIRs, and NAP.

The results of the survey informed the development of the draft annual work plan for 2023 of the Anglophone Africa Regional Transparency Network

2.0 Category 1: Overall transparency system and status of reporting

This section covered the status of the country's transparency system to be able continuously to prepare and submit reports, in line with the enhanced transparency framework Overall, most countries in the network indicated the existence of a fair transparency system requiring major improvements (please see Figure Figure 1. Only one (1) country – Liberia- reported having an advanced transparency system that is fully established and functioning. Four (4) countries rated their transparency system as poor, where the system is not yet established in the country or is only in its inception phase. A good transparency system which is fully established and requiring minor improvements was reported by two countries, namely South Africa and Uganda.

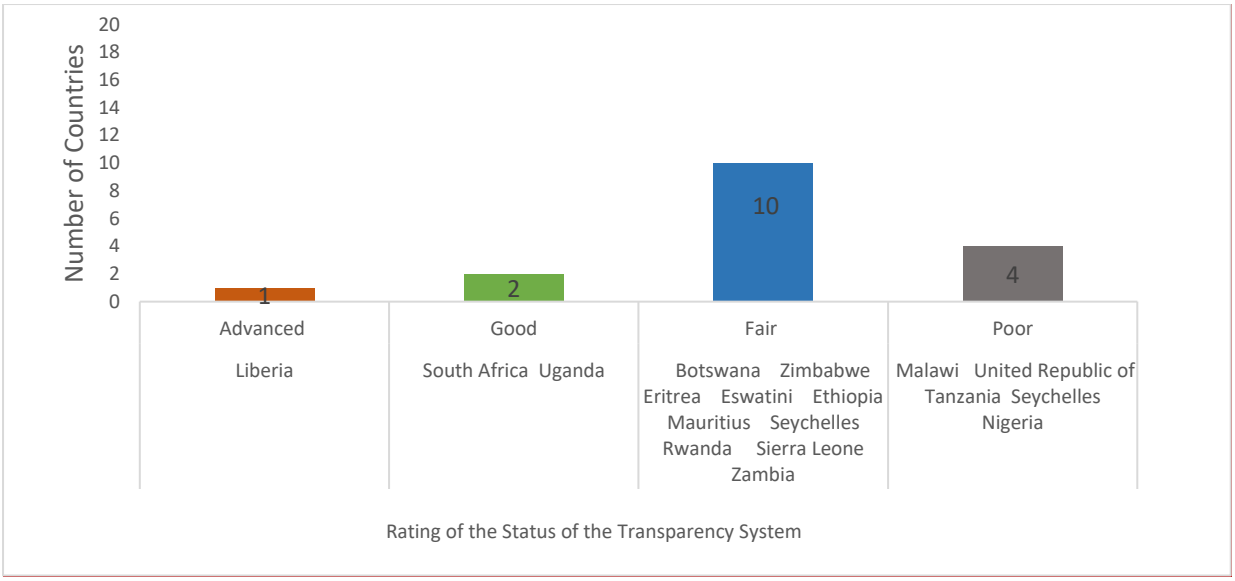

Figure 1: State of the national transparency system (as reported by countries)

2.1 Institutional arrangements for transparency

Regarding the state of institutional arrangements for transparency (including clearly defined roles of actors, legal arrangements, MoUs, and data-sharing agreements), most countries indicated to have fair institutional arrangements in place for transparency which require major improvements (please see Figure 2). Liberia is the only country, that reported very advanced and sustainable institutional arrangements in place for transparency. Uganda and Zambia reported advanced institutional arrangements for transparency. Only one country Liberia rated very advanced the status of its institutional arrangements for transparency as poor.

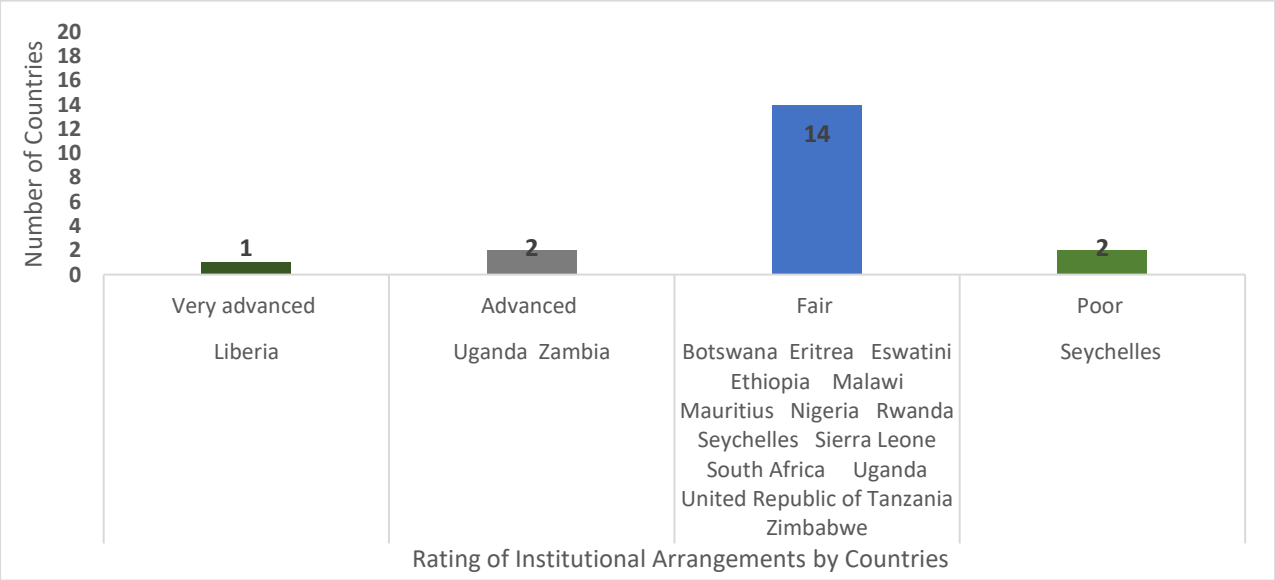

Figure 2: State of institutional arrangements for transparency as reported by countries (including clearly defined roles of actors, legal arrangements, MoUs, data-sharing agreements)

2.2 The ability of countries to continuously prepare and submit transparency report(s)

The ability of countries to continuously prepare and submit reports in line with the enhanced transparency framework varies. Regarding the status of reporting to the UNFCCC, most Anglophone Africa countries have submitted at least three (3) National Communications (NCs) and one (1) Biennial Update Report (BUR). Only four of the 20 countries have not submitted a BUR yet. Twelve countries have also submitted at least one Technical Annex for REDD+ (TAR). However, only nine countries have managed to submit an adaptation communication (AC) (please see **Error! R eference source not found.** below).

Table 1: Ability of countries to continuously prepare and submit reports, in line with the enhanced transparency framework.

Countries/Reports	National Communications (NCs)	Biennial Update Report (BUR)	Adaptation Communication (AC)	Technical Annex for REDD+ (TAR+)
Botswana	3	1		
Eritrea	3	1		
Eswatini	3		1	
Ethiopia	2			2
The Gambia	3	1		1
Ghana	4	1	1	2
Kenya	3	1	1	1
Lesotho	3	1		
Liberia	2	1	1	1
Malawi	3	1		1
Mauritius	4	1		
Namibia	4	1	1	3
Nigeria	3	2	1	2
Rwanda	3	1	1	
Seychelles	2			
Sierra Leone	3	1		
South Africa	3	4	1	2
South Sudan	1			
Uganda	3	1		2
United Republic of Tanzania	2	1		1
Zambia	3	1		2
Zimbabwe	3	1	1	

2.3 Countries' integration of outcomes of transparency system for national policymaking

This part aimed at assessing how countries have used the outcomes of the transparency system for national policy making. The majority of Anglophone Africa countries (71%) stated that they have utilized the information from their transparency reports to inform the development of national policies and other documents (see Figure 3). For instance, Sierra Leone has used the outcomes of its transparency system to inform the development of its National Development Plans and the implementation of climate actions. Mauritius has used the information to inform the development of several national documents including the preparation of mitigation scenarios and targets for the revised 2021 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The country has further used information on mitigation actions for the development of its National Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan. Countries such as Nigeria, Liberia and Uganda have also utilized the outcomes of their transparency system outcomes in national policies and documents. Only four countries were uncertain about if and how transparency system outcomes have been utilized at the national level.

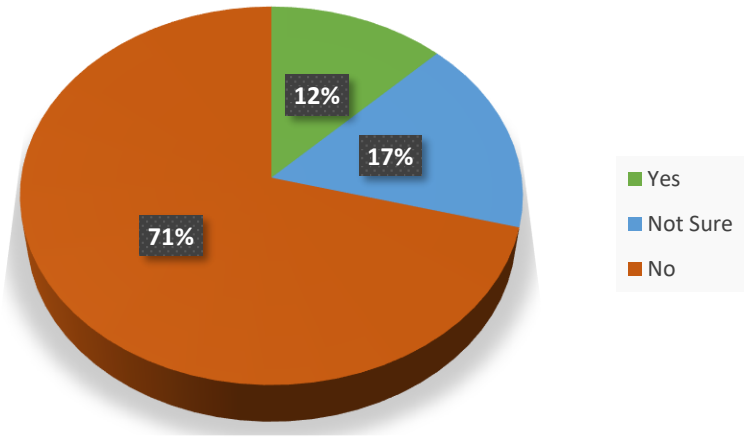

Figure 3: Utilization of the transparency outcomes in the national level policy processes

3.0 Category 2: Transparency support received, and good practices and lessons learned.

This section aimed to assess the transparency support received and good practices and lessons learned by countries. All Anglophone African countries stated that the main support they received for transparency is mostly associated with GEF enabling activities for the preparations of National Communications, Biennial Update Reports and CBIT, which were and are being implemented through UNEP as GEF implementing agency.

3.1 Other transparency support received by countries.

At least each of the Anglophone African countries has received some support for capacity building towards transparency reporting apart from the Seychelles which was not sure. The institutions that provided support include UNFCCC (CGE), ICAT and PATPA. The GEF implementing agencies

UNEP, UNDP, FAO, and CI provided support through national CBIT projects. The support received from specific institutions is elaborated in Table 2.

Table 2: Institutions that provided other support to Anglophone Africa Countries

Type of support	Initiatives/ Support provider	Countries
National transparency projects	Enabling activities	UNEP: Lesotho, Malawi, Sierra Leone, South Africa, and Uganda UNDP: Kenya, Liberia, South Sudan, and Uganda FAO: Ethiopia and Rwanda
	National CBIT projects	UNEP: Eswatini, Malawi, Lesotho, South Africa, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Zimbabwe UNDP: Ethiopia, Namibia Mauritius FAO: Zimbabwe CI: Mauritius, Liberia, The Gambia, Rwanda, Kenya and Uganda
	ICAT	Eswatini Ethiopia, Liberia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda, and Zimbabwe
Training and capacity building	UNFCCC	South Africa, Eritrea, Mauritius, Ghana, The Gambia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Uganda
	PATPA	South Africa, Botswana, Eswatini, Malawi, Mauritius,

3.2 Past transparency support is considered most useful by countries.

All countries have been receiving support towards transparency. Hereby countries considered the support received on institutional arrangements, and GHG inventory most useful: institutional arrangements, best practices on software-based estimations, new IPCC methodologies, data collection and management process, setting up MRV online platform, tools, and models for GHG projections and NDC Tracking. The details reported by each country are presented in **Error! R eference source not found.**.

Table 3: Past transparency support considered most useful to by countries.

Country	Most useful training/support	Support provider
Eritrea	In different sectors of GHG inventory, the expert undertook the online training 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Training Programme for review experts for the technical review of biennial reports and national communications of Parties. Training in Climate Transparency and the Enhanced Transparency Framework, for quality assurance of the national BUR1 and TNC preparation and report in the GHG inventory part. Hands-on training workshop for the African Region on	UNFCCC

Country	Most useful training/support	Support provider
	institutionalization of data management for national GHG inventory.	
Eswatini	Training on GHG inventory for the Waste sector. Training on improved data collection for LULUCF, Agriculture and transport.	PATPA and ICAT
Ethiopia	Online training on BTR planning, and face-to-face training on EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT).	FAO
Kenya	Support the development of the MRV system.	UNDP
Liberia	Training in policy assessment and NDC tracking for the Waste, Energy and Transport sectors.	ICAT
Malawi	Supported hosting a workshop with data providers.	PATPA
Mauritius	Training from the GHG Management Institute (UNFCCC funded) on the 2006 IPCC Guideline Introduction to cross-cutting issues and thematic sectors, (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste). Training on essentials of ToRs for GHG Inventories; GHG Inventory Information Management System and Climate Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment.	UNFCCC
Rwanda	Support to strengthen how the emission and removals estimation in land and forestry categories can be improved using the Collect Earth tool	FAO
Sierra Leone	Support was received for the formulation of the countries' initial, second and third national communications.	CI
South Africa	Online training on mitigation actions assessment, 2006 IPCC Guidelines as well V&A assessment.	UNEP
The Gambia	Hands-on training on Quality Assurance of the National GHG Inventory Management System.	CGE
Uganda	Assistance with BUR and second and third national communications	UNEP
Zambia	Preparation of the Project Implementation Plan for the BTR and NC	UNEP
Zimbabwe	Assessment of NDC tracking support, GHG database management system	ICAT

3.3 Good practices and lessons learned that can be shared with other countries.

Many countries have achieved specific milestones toward transparency reporting which are worth sharing with other countries. For example, Eritrea's experience in establishing institutional arrangements, particularly the MRV network, could benefit other countries in the network. Rwanda has a ministerial order for climate change reporting that requires government institutions to share activity data for the GHG inventory development as well as tracking NDC implementation.

The details for each country are presented in
Table 4.

Table 4: Good practices for sharing with other countries.

Countries	Good practices and lessons learned for transparency to share with other countries
Ethiopia	Journey of robust MRV establishment and capacity-building
Liberia	Establishment of five NDC hubs for smooth coordination of NDC implementation
Malawi	Establishment of a Transparency Unit to support sustainable reporting
Mauritius Sierra Leone	Participatory stakeholder consultation process which has successfully supported transparency reporting. Setting up of the MauNDC Registry which will serve as a permanent MRV platform
Rwanda	Rwanda's Ministerial order for climate change reporting and sharing the activity data for the GHG inventory for government institutions as well as tracking of NDC implementation
Seychelles	Establishment of a time-series of CO2 emissions from the Energy sector
South Africa	South Africa's Climate Change M&E System and the GHG Inventory Management System
The Gambia	The Gambia was able to identify gaps and discrepancies in the GHG National Inventory Report, and inadequate use of the IPCC 2006 guidelines.

3.4 Areas of good practices and lessons that countries to learn from other countries.

The most common good practice and lessons learned that countries would like to learn about from other countries is in the area of NDC tracking and how countries have been able to operationalize their national MRV systems. Other good practices that countries are interested in vary as indicated in Table 5.

Table 5: Areas of good practices countries would like to learn from other countries.

Country	Areas of good practices from other countries
Eritrea, Liberia, Mauritius, Rwanda, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Institutional arrangement particularly where countries have established National MRV networks and MoUs for data-sharing. Tracking financial support received.
Ethiopia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius, South Sudan, Uganda, Zimbabwe	GHG inventory management. NDC tracking. Adaptation tracking tools. National data management system and transition of MRV to ETF.
Kenya	Article 6 reporting.
Sierra Leone	Learn about if there are existing national guidelines for transparency reporting without leveraging consultancies.
South Africa	The development of transparency systems (M&E) for adaptation and how to use the systems for assessing the effectiveness of adaptation policies and measures.

	Learning from developed countries on the use of CRF tables for reporting GHG emissions estimates.
The Gambia	Energy balance calculations.

4.0 Category 3: Implementing the ETF and preparation for the Biennial Transparency Reports

This part aimed at assessing the implementation of the ETF and preparation for BTRs. Twelve (12) Anglophone Africa countries stated that they are not very familiar with the ETF/BTR provisions. Only two countries reported to be very familiar with the provisions, namely South Africa and the Republic of Tanzania. Six (6) countries are familiar with templates as shown in **Error! Reference s ource not found.**.

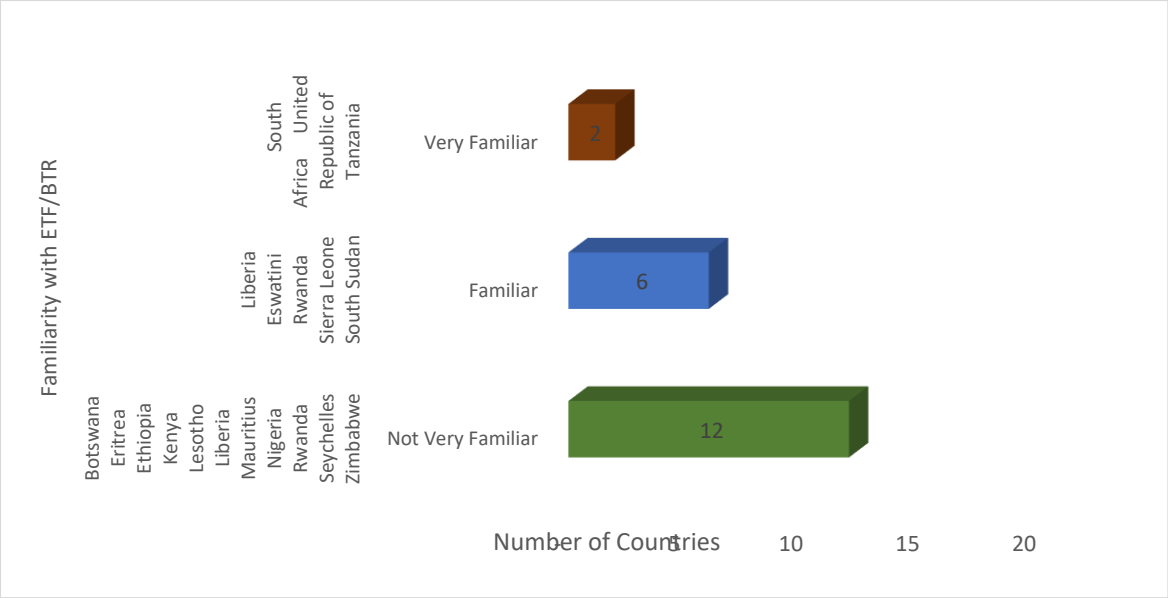

Figure 4: Familiarity with the ETF/BTR provisions and reporting templates as reported by countries.

None of the Anglophone Africa countries have started yet to report a BTR which are due by the end of 2024. However, they have experience in preparing NCs and BURs. In the survey, countries provided different reasons behind their levels of awareness of the ETF/BTR as presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Explanation by countries for the reported levels of awareness on the ETF/BTR

Country	Stated reasons for the indicated levels of awareness on the ETF/BTR
Botswana	BTR templates have not been utilized.
Eritrea	Two experts have undertaken the training relevant to ETF and MRV systems, but this is not enough to say familiar with ETF/BTR and it needs more practice and capacity.
Ethiopia, Zimbabwe	The two countries have not yet started the report preparation, we are not familiar with the new topics of BTR.
Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Nigeria, The Gambia,	Apart from knowing that there are several reporting tables, countries have not unpacked and internalized the requirements.

Country	Stated reasons for the indicated levels of awareness on the ETF/BTR
United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia	All the countries listed received initial hands-on training on reporting templates but have not yet started using them.
Mauritius	The reporting templates in ETF/BTR have been used as a baseline to design the MauNDC Registry MRV platform for data collection, monitoring, reporting and verification
Rwanda	There is a clear understanding of the Transparency content, however, there is a need to raise the capacity of local experts and stakeholders to understand what the templates entail and other requirements for reporting
Seychelles	ETF/BTR is new and participated only in the first national inventory for the energy sector
South Africa	SA has participated in Transparency and MRV issues for SA in climate change negotiations as well as managing the development of BURs, NCs and subsequently BTRs

4.1 Steps taken by countries for preparing the first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)

In the preparation of their first BTRs, many countries have already taken steps toward their first BTR by requesting funding from GEF through UNEP, as a GEF agency, for the preparation of their first BTR (see Table 7 below). Botswana is the only country that has submitted a request for funding from GEF through UNDP as a GEF agency. Several countries are still in the process of securing funding for their BTR, such as Sierra Leone which intends to allocate funds for its fourth National Communication project to start the application process for the BTR.

In addition to funding for the BTR, one country also provided insights on other steps taken towards its first BTR. Specifically, Rwanda noted the establishment of its ministerial order which requires different institutions to share GHG activity data and data for NDC tracking and thus forms the fundament of the development of BTRs in the future.
The details are presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Overview of the progress towards the preparation of the first BTR

Country	Steps towards first BTR	Details
Eswatini, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Seychelles, South Sudan, Zambia, and The Gambia	Funding requested	Support requested through UNEP.
Botswana	Funding requested	Support requested through UNDP.

Sierra Leone	Request in process	Intends to allocate some funds from its fourth National Communication for its BTR preparation.
Rwanda	Other steps taken	Established Ministerial Order.

4.2 Challenges and proposed solutions for preparing the first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)

The most anticipated challenges that countries may face in sustainably implementing the enhanced transparency framework are lack of capacity, finance, and sectoral coordination. The specific challenges, listed in the order of magnitude (number of countries), are as follows:

1. Limited human, technological and institutional capacity, and set-up, including the absence of legal and normative documents on ETF and transparency (high turnover, technical skills capacity). This was stated by Botswana, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Eritrea, The Gambia, Uganda, Tanzania Zimbabwe, and Zambia. *(18 countries out of 21)*
2. Lack of functional coordination structures and frameworks in responsible governmental bodies and stakeholders (lack of MoU, the responsible institution, and regulations for reporting and institutional arrangement to facilitate the compilation of the reports.) This was stated by Botswana, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Seychelles, South Africa, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, The Gambia, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zambia. *(15 countries out of 21)*
3. Lack of finance and initiatives (projects) on transparency. This was stated by Botswana, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, The Gambia, Tanzania, and Zambia. *(15 countries out of 21)*
4. Lack of systems and tools such as MRV systems, NDC tracking tools and adaptation tracking tools. This was stated by Botswana, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, The Gambia, Uganda, and Tanzania. *(10 countries out of 21)*
5. Lack of data on country specific emission factors to move to higher tiers for GHG inventory, adaptation, and finance. This was stated by Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius, South Africa, South Sudan, The Gambia, and Uganda. *(7 countries out of 21)*
6. Limited network and internet access, there is difficulty communicating and reporting periodically for any change from regional administrations. This was specifically stated by Eritrea. *(1 county out of 21)*

In the survey, Anglophone Africa countries proposed solutions in three categories for the challenges identified in implementing the enhanced transparency framework, these include technical capacity requirements and financial and institutional support as presented in Table 8. All 21 Anglophone Africa Countries reported the need for technical capacity as a solution to challenges the most common capacity needs include NDC tracking, training on reporting templates, GHG inventory, data collection and MRV tools. The specific institutional support requirements for most Anglophone Africa Countries reported as solutions rotate around the establishment of MRV systems, development of climate change legislation, and strengthening

institutional arrangements for ETF and climate change management. The proposed solutions for Anglophone Africa Countries on financial support include the capacity to access resources, establish systems, track the support received and institutional frameworks in their countries.

Table 8: Proposed solutions for the challenges faced in implementing the enhanced transparency framework.

Countries	Solutions		
	Technical Capacity	**Financial**	**Institutional Support**
Botswana	Build the technical capacity, develop country specific emission factors, and develop the MRV system.		
Eritrea	Enhance the technical capacity of the institutional arrangement and MRV system. Develop national emission factors and knowledge management.	Financial support for establishing and implementing the institutional network system.	Establish MRV system at the national level. MoU agreement with relevant institutions for reporting data regularly.
Eswatini	Training on NDC tracking. Training on the MPGs.		Development of Climate change legislation. support on setting sustainable institutional arrangements.
Ethiopia	Capacitate local experts on tools.	Mobilize finance.	
Kenya	On the reporting templates as well as the outline of the BTR.		
Liberia	National institutions and experts to implement the enhanced transparency framework. NDC tracking for all the 9 hubs. Ensuring that the shared national MRV system is updated with relevant information for reporting on transparency outcomes.	National Institutions to access and responsibly implement GEF funded projects.	Build upon the gains of CBIT 1, which established 5 NDC hubs which also support 5 sectors under Liberia's NDC. Establish hubs for the remaining 9 sectors and set up.
Malawi	Training in-country experts.	Mobilizing international and local support.	Setting up the system.
Mauritius	Enhance capacity for the transparency system of the country.		Guidance and best practices from reporting teams from other countries on ways to improve and sustain the ETF system.
Nigeria	Capacity Building.	Financial Support.	
Rwanda	Provide certified courses on climate change reporting Enhance capacity in measuring and assessing the loss and damage, climate change impacts and adaptation interventions.	Establish a tagging tool for tracking climate finance in different sectors.	
Seychelles	Break down the work into sectors (Energy, Waste, AFOLU, Industry).	Put in place a climate finance unit to track, mobilise and access climate finance.	Re-organise the ministry institutionally and engage relevant stakeholders frequently.
Sierra Leone	Training of sectoral experts	Availability of	

Countries	Solutions		
	Technical Capacity	**Financial**	**Institutional Support**
		funding	
South Africa	Capacity building related to data collection. Training on thematic areas, GHG Inventory, Tracking the progress of NDC, Climate Change impacts and Adaptation.	Tracking of progress on support needed and provided.	Institutional Arrangements.
South Sudan	Capacity Building and technology transfer.	Provision for finance.	
The Gambia	Technical support.	Financial support	
Uganda	Need for technical support to develop the right EFs and activity data. ETF partners to develop comprehensive training packages. Building National Experts' capacity on Tools and Equipment for adaptation and GHG.	Specified funding amounts entitled to the country to support ETF actions at specified intervals Countries to have direct access to ETF funds to avoid wastage.	Support to implementation of climate laws through the development of ETF-related regulations and MoUs. Strengthening institutional arrangement for ETF and climate change management.
United Republic of Tanzania	Provision of technological support.	Establish Predictable financial support.	
Zambia	Provision of support through training of sector leads.	Provision of financial resources.	
Zimbabwe	Capacity building.		Strengthening of institutional arrangements.

5.0 Category 4: Assessment of capacities related to the four ETF reporting areas.

This category of the survey assessed the institutional arrangements as well as the technical capacities specifically related to each of 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.

5.1 Institutional arrangements for each of the four ETF reporting areas

The state of institutional arrangements as rated by countries vary widely over the different reporting areas but generally, range from *good* to *absent,* with *fair* and *poor* in between (please see Figure 5 for details). Here, the highest rating of institutional arrangements was seen in the ETF area of GHG inventory where 11 out of 21 rated their institutional arrangements as good. The largest number of absent institutional arrangements was seen in the area of loss and damage. Only one country (the United Republic of Tanzania) was reported to have in place *advanced* institutional arrangements, namely in relation to tracking support needed and received.

GHG Inventory

With regard to GHG inventory, Anglophone Africa countries (11 out of 21) rated their institutional arrangements as *good,* only requiring minor improvements (please see Figure 5). Furthermore, eight (8) countries reported that they have *fair* institutional arrangements, requiring only minor improvements (please see Figure 5). Only one country (Eswatini) reported *poor* institutional arrangements for GHG inventory which would require considerable support.

NDC Tracking

For NDC tracking, the majority of countries (10 out of 21) rated their institutional arrangements as *poor* where r considerable support would be required. However, five (5) countries stated to have established *good* institutional arrangements, while the other four (4) countries indicated *fair* established institutional arrangements for NDC tracking (please see Figure 5). Only one country noted that institutional arrangements for NDC tracking are *absent* (The Gambia).

Adaptation and Impacts

Overall, most countries (8 out of 21) reported *poor* institutional arrangements for tracking adaptation and impacts. However, seven (7) countries noted to have *good* institutional arrangements in place for tracking adaptation and impacts. Another three (3) countries (Sierra Leone, South Africa, and Zimbabwe) rated their institutional arrangements for tracking adaptation as *fair*. Lastly, the Seychelles and Liberia reported that institutional arrangements for tracking adaptation are *absent* in their countries.

Loss and Damage

Regarding tracking loss and damage, most countries (8 out of 21) indicated that their related institutional arrangements are *poor* and therefore require considerable support. Another seven (7) countries reported that institutional arrangements are *absent* altogether. However, three (3) countries rated their institutional arrangements for loss and damage tracking as *fair* (the United Republic of Tanzania, Sierra Leone, and Rwanda), while two countries stated to even have *good* institutional arrangements in place, requiring only minor improvements (Nigeria and Kenya).

Support Needed and Received

Regarding tracking support needed and received, approximately half of the countries (9 out of 21) indicated to have *fair* institutional arrangements in place, requiring only minor improvements. *Poor* institutional arrangements that need considerable support were reported by Uganda, Botswana, Zambia, Ethiopia, Lesotho and Eswatini. While three (3) countries stated to have *good* institutional arrangements in place (Kenya, Sierra Leone and Rwanda), only one country described its institutional arrangements for support needed and received as *advanced* (United Republic of Tanzania). Seychelles reported *absent* institutional arrangements for tracking support needed and received.

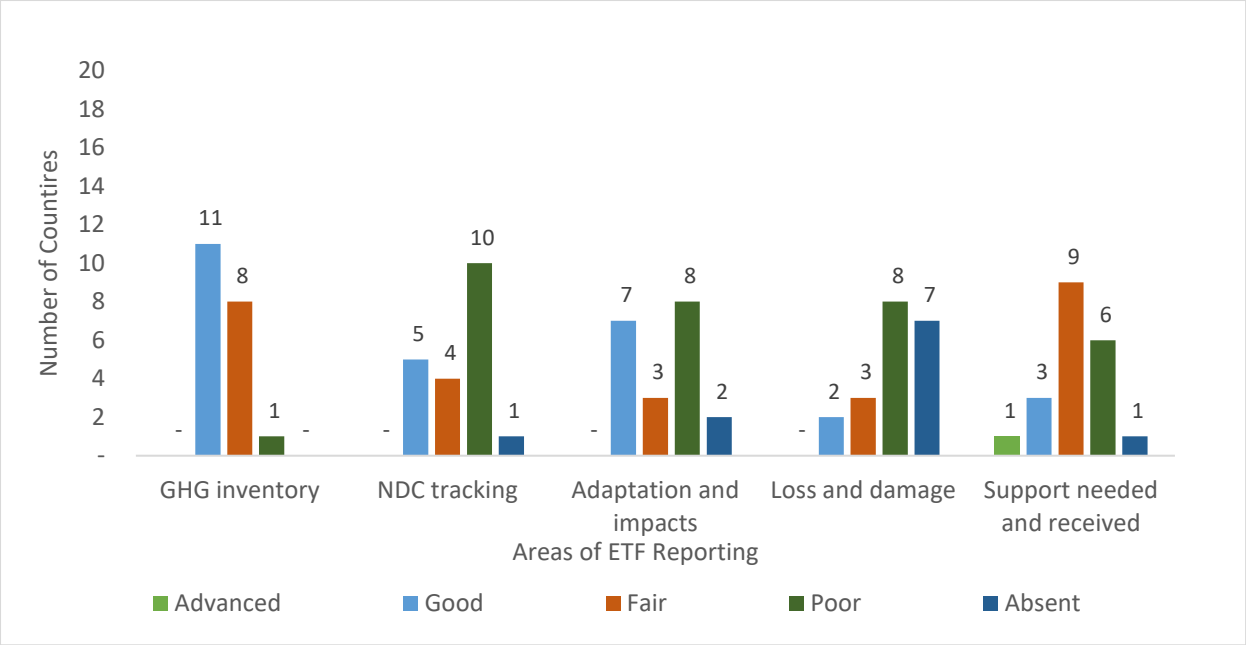

Figure 5: Institutional arrangements for each of the four ETF reporting areas

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

In addition, to the institutional arrangements, the survey inquired about countries' assessment of the technical capacities for collecting data and tracking progress in the four ETF reporting areas. Advanced technical capacities were reported 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* (please see Figure 6).

GHG Inventory

Most countries (13 out of 21) reported *fair* technical capacities to collect data for their GHG inventory. The other seven (7) countries stated to have *good* technical capacities in place for their GHG inventory (see Figure 6).

NDC Tracking

Most countries (9 out of 21) reported *poor* technical capacities for NDC tracking. The availability of *fair* and *good* technical capacities were reported by four countries respectively. Eritrea, Uganda, and Ethiopia reported that technical capacities for NDC tracking are *absent* in their countries.

Adaptation and Impacts

Half of the countries (10 out of 21) reported *poor* technical capacities for tracking adaptation and impacts. Another six (6) countries rated their technical capacities as *fair* for this area. Only three (3) countries noted to have *good* technical capacities available to track adaptation (Kenya, Zimbabwe, and The Gambia), while one country (Ethiopia) reported absent technical capacities.

Loss and Damage

Regarding the ETF reporting area of loss and damage, most countries (8 out of 21) reported *poor* technical capacities for assessing losses and damages. Another seven (7) countries noted that technical capacities for assessing losses and damages are largely *absent* in their countries. However, four countries indicated to have *fair* technical capacities available, while one country (Kenya) reported to have *good* technical capacities in place for assessing losses and damages.

Support needed and received

Regarding tracking support needed and received, most countries (9 out of 21) reported to have *poor* technical capacities available, while another five (5) countries indicated *fair* technical capacities. Three (3) countries indicated *good* technical capacities to track support needed and received, while only one country reported *advanced* capacities in this area (Zimbabwe). Ethiopia and Sierra Leone indicated that their technical capacities for tracking support needed and received are largely *absent* in their countries.

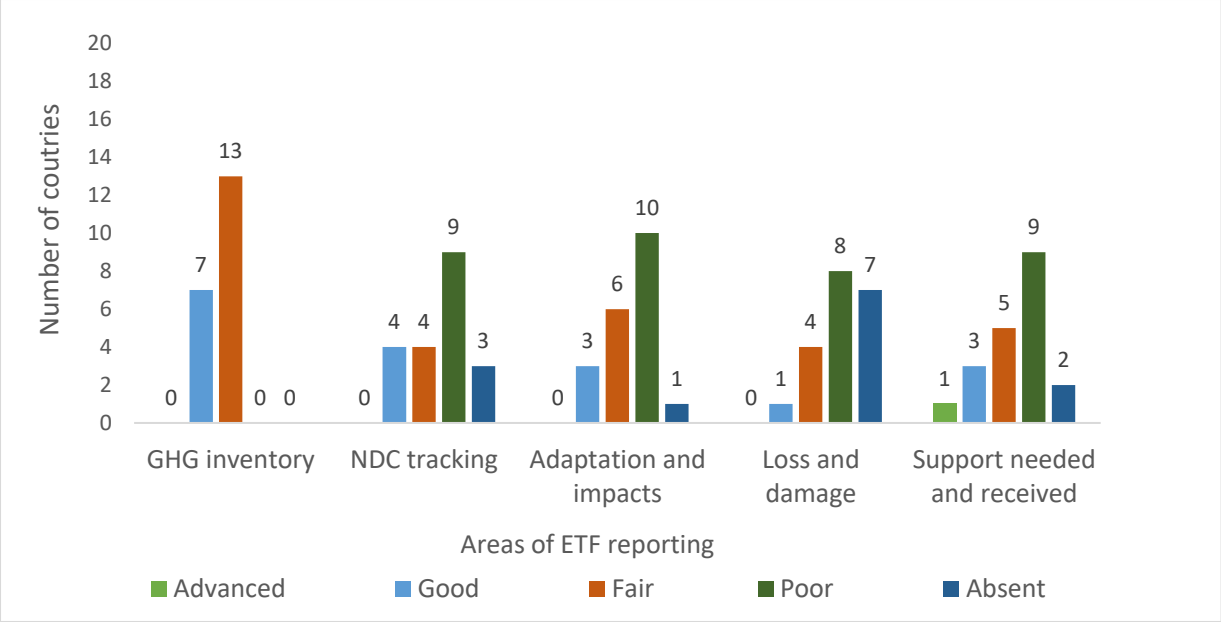

Figure 6: The technical capacities to collect data/track progress in the four ETF reporting areas.

6.0 Category 5: Specific technical capacities related to GHG inventories.

The survey inquired about countries' use of the IPCC Guidelines and related software for the preparation of their GHG inventories. Here the vast majority (18 out of 21) of countries reported that they use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in preparation for their GHG inventories, while two countries still use the 1996 IPCC Guidelines (Eswatini and United Republic of Tanzania). Only one country indicated to use of the 2019 refinement of the IPCC Guidelines (Rwanda) (see Figure 7 below).

Most countries (16 out of 21) use the IPCC software in preparation for their GHG inventory. However, three (3) countries stated that they are not using the IPCC software (Eswatini, South Sudan and South Africa), while Malawi and Seychelles only use the IPCC software partially.

Regarding quality assurance (QA)/quality control measures (QC), most countries (11 out of 21) indicated to have partial QA/QC operational procedures in place. On the other hand, eight (8) countries reported that they have QA/QC procedures are absent, while only five (5) countries indicated to have QA/QC procedures in place. The number of countries and their responses to the use of IPCC guidelines and software and established QA/QC procedures as seen in Figure 7 below.

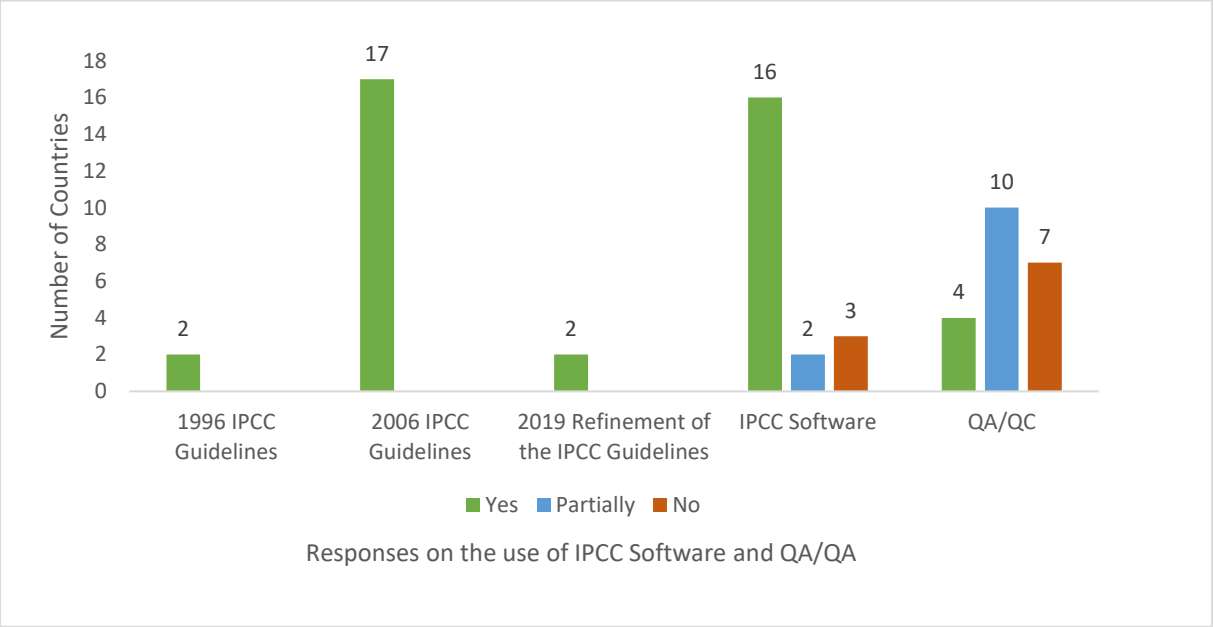

Figure 7: Countries and how they responded to the use of IPPC software and QA/QC procedures.

Countries with no and or only partial QA/QC procedures in place provided further explanations in the survey, describing the challenges they encounter in this area (see Table 9 below). However, limited explanations were provided by countries with existing QA/QC procedures. Here only South Africa provided further detail on the developed QA/QC plan for the GHG inventory with clear set out procedures that are followed when compiling the GHG inventory. Specifically, Liberia, stated that they have developed a QA/QC procedure for the MRV system, which is yet in use. Rwanda reported that some procedures were developed by USA EPA and UNFCCC, but no QA/QC in the context of the country. Mauritius reported that GHG inventory and QC are carried out by the technical supervisor who oversees the data collection process at different institutions while QA is carried out by recruited independent verifiers.

Table 9: Reasons for operationalization QA/QC

Countries	Provided reasons for absent or partial QA/QC procedures	QA/QC
Eswatini, South Sudan, Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania, Botswana, The Gambia, and Uganda	Countries have no procedures. QA/QC will be developed during the preparation of TNC, BUR and ETF.	No
Seychelles, Eritrea, Kenya, Lesotho, Zambia, and Zimbabwe	QC is being done without being planned. Not fully operational due to capacity limitations especially with data providers.	Partially

7.0 Category 6: Specific technical capacities related to NDC tracking.

This section of the survey inquired about the specific technical capacities related to NDC tracking, including modelling tools used for projections and NDC indicators.

7.1 Modelling tools used for GHG projections.

Regarding modelling tools, more than half of the countries (13 out of 21) reported that they use the LEAP model for projecting GHG emissions. However, nine (9) countries also reported that their national experts are not very familiar with LEAP. The other four (4) countries noted that their national experts are familiar with LEAP. Generally, national experts are not very familiar with the models that have been used for projecting their GHG emissions, likely due to the reliance n external consultants, as presented in Figure 8.

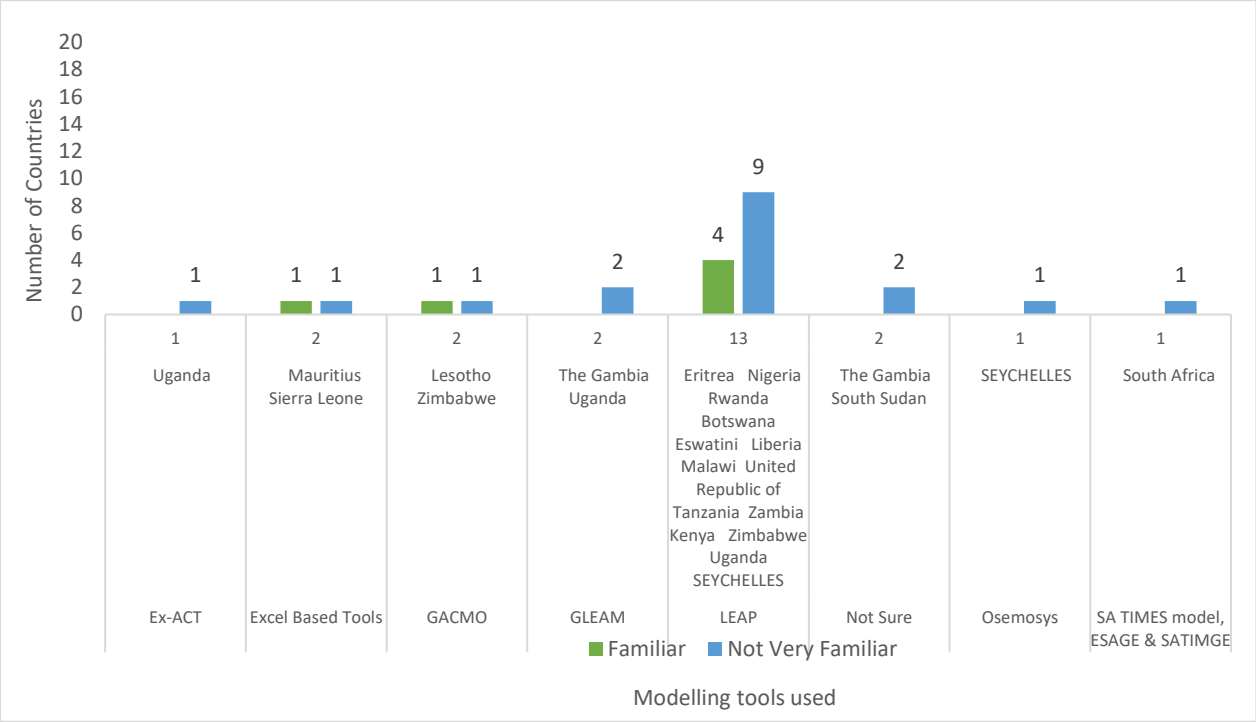

Figure 8: Modelling tools countries used in the preparation of NDC.

7.2 Relevant indicators identified to track progress towards implementation and achievement of NDC.

Regarding NDC indicators more than half of the Anglophone Africa countries (13 out of 21) reported that they have *partially* identified the relevant indicators to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of their NDCs. Another six (6) countries reported to have identified the relevant indicators. Only one country (Eswatini) noted that it has not yet identified relevant indicators for tracking its NDC, as presented in Figure 9.

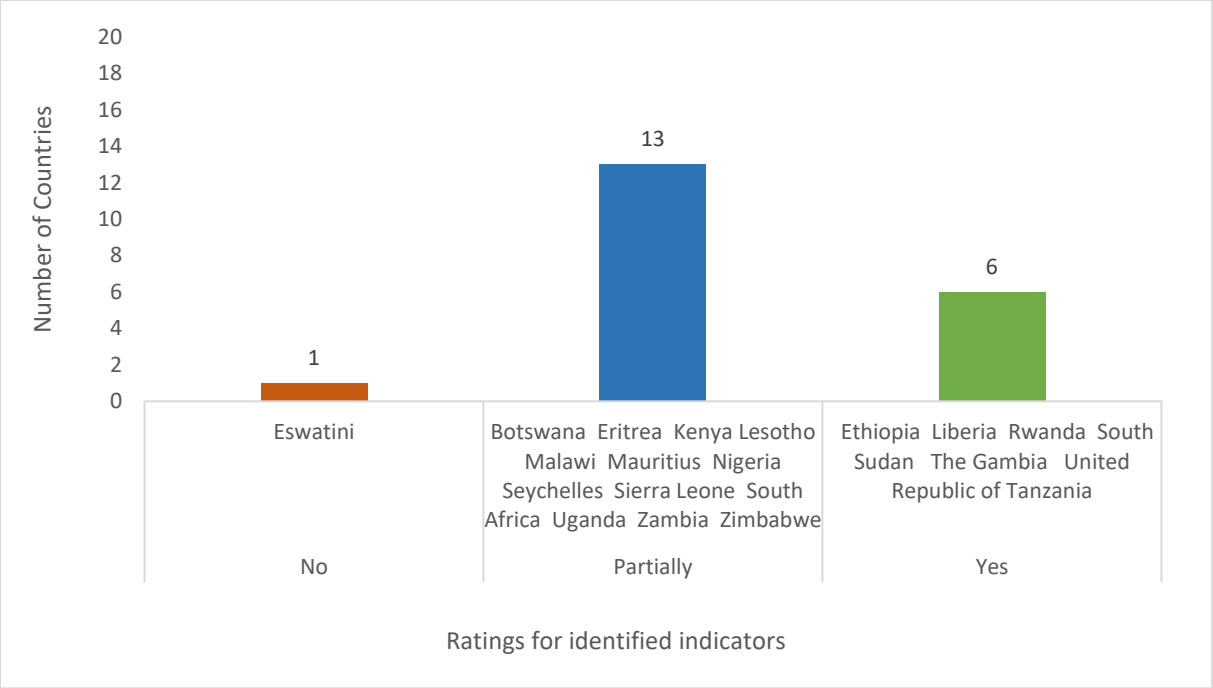

Figure 9: Countries that identified relevant indicators to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of NDC.

The Anglophone Africa countries that have identified indicators noted that these indicators have been included in the NDC Implementation Plan and categorized as mitigation and adaptation indicators, as well as conditional and non-conditional indicators. Eswatini reported that indicators will be developed during the development of the NDC implementation plan. Other countries which have partially identified indicators have varied but related reasons Botswana, noted that they country is tracking specific such as transport and energy. Lesotho, have indicators in the first NDC and no indicators in the updated NDC. Mauritius, partially developed for key sectors in the National Adaptation Policy Framework. Seychelles estimation of annual emissions, share of renewable energy in generating the on mix, and carbon intensity of electricity generation. South Africa reported that studies on indicators have been done, and work is still underway. Zimbabwe reported that there is need for capacity to enhance adaptation tracking.

8.0 Category 7: Specific technical capacities related to adaptation, impacts and loss & damage.

Overall countries reported to use different approaches, methods, and tools to assess the impacts, risks, and vulnerabilities of climate change. Although several countries reported the use of Global Circulation Models (GCM). They mentioned that this mainly depends on the consultant hired to conduct the assessment. Some countries reported surveys and studies as approaches to assess the impacts, risks, and vulnerabilities of climate change. It is important to note that some respondents were uncertain about what their countries are using as presented in Table 10.

Table 10: Approaches, methods, and tools to assess impacts, risks and vulnerabilities to climate change mentioned by countries.

			Approaches and Methods	
Countries	Global Circulation Models (GCM)	Other tools/models	Unknown	Approaches
Botswana	x	Cost-benefit analysis		
Eritrea	x			Policy based approach
Eswatini		x	X (done by consultants)	
Kenya			X (done by consultants)	
Lesotho				Using the recent datasets
Mauritius		GIS tools used for the coastal zone and DRR		Surveys for collecting primary data from farmers
Nigeria				
Rwanda		Climate risks assessment models		Study every after five years
SEYCHELLES				
Sierra Leone				Study on vulnerability risks
South Africa	x			
South Sudan				Survey
The Gambia			X (done by consultants)	
Uganda	x	IPCC tools and methodologies		Assessments and economic quantification
United Republic of Tanzania				
Zambia				Field studies
Zimbabwe		Livelihood Vulnerability Index of the IPCC		

8.1 Establishment of domestic systems to monitor the implementation adaptation actions.

Most countries (12 out of 21) stated that they have not yet established domestic systems to monitor and evaluate the implementation of their adaption actions (see Figure 10), while seven (7) countries reported that they have *partially* put relevant systems in place. Only one (1) country reported to have established domestic systems to monitor and evaluate the implementation of adaption actions (South Sudan). In the case of South Sudan, it has established a comprehensive transparency system that includes GHG inventory, Climate Finance, Climate Action (Mitigation and Adaptation), and SDG progress. Most Anglophone Africa countries noted that more capacity is needed to fully implement the component of M&E of adaption in the overall transparency system of their countries.

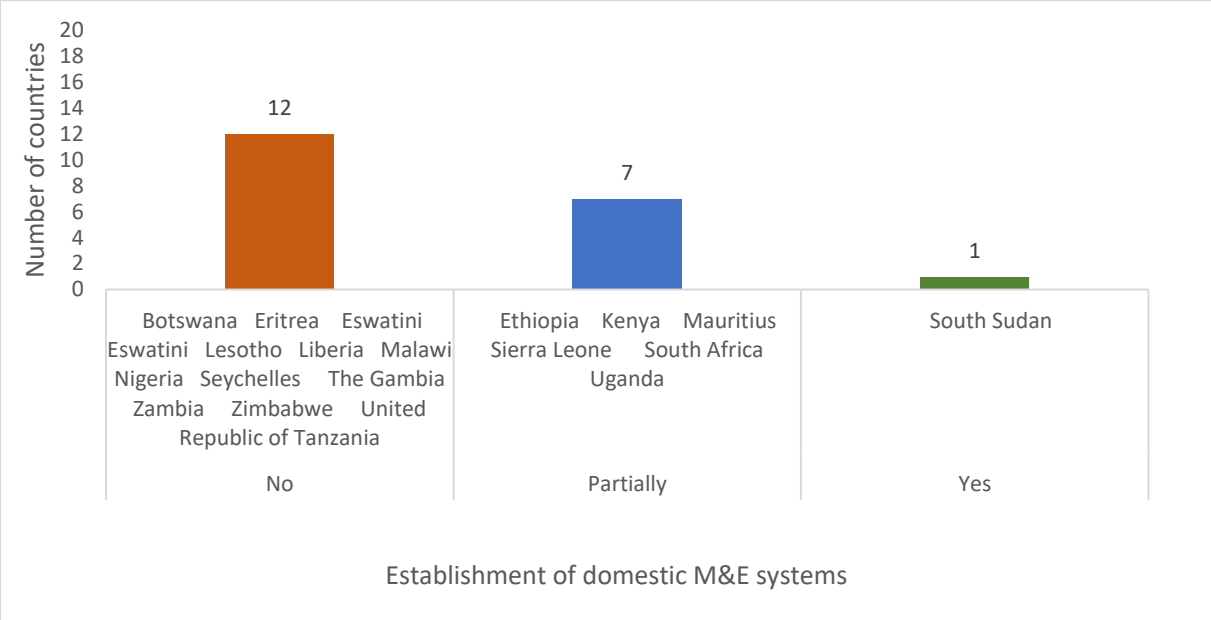

Figure 10: Rating for establishing domestic systems to monitor and evaluate the implementation of adaption actions.

8.2 Development of National Adaptation Plan and the status

Overall, 18 out of 21 Anglophone Africa countries have developed a National Adaptation Plan, as shown in Figure 11. However, only eight (8) countries have submitted their NAP to the UNFCCC while another 10 countries are currently in the process of developing their NAP. The respondents from Mauritius and Seychelles were uncertain as to whether their countries are engaged in the NAP process. Some countries also started with sector-specific NAPs such as Uganda and Mauritius with a dedicated NAP for the agriculture and health sector respectively. In addition, Mauritius is finalizing its NAPs for the sectors' infrastructure, coastal zone, fisheries, and disaster risk reduction.

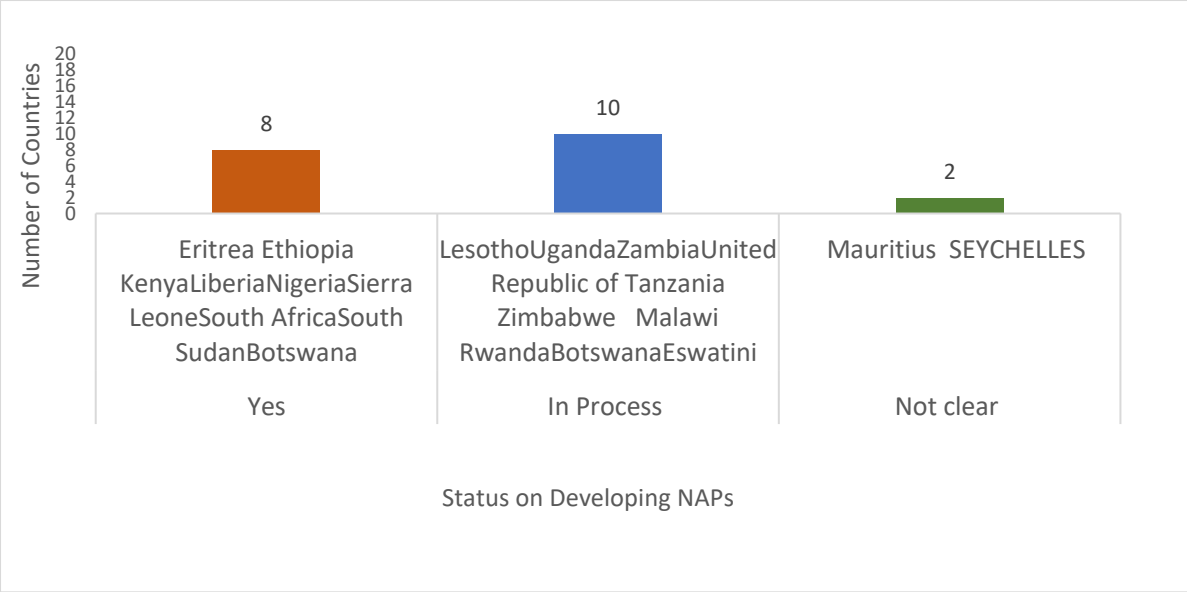

Figure 11: Countries state in the process of developing the national NAP.

8.3 Countries level of assessing losses & damages

Generally, all countries reported that they have not yet started assessing losses and damages. Some countries noted that they are waiting for the process to be initiated through the NDC, or the NC and BUR preparation processes. Mauritius has established a sub-committee under the Climate Change Committee dedicated to loss and damage, while South Africa is still undertaking studies on how to assess L&D and more capacity building is required. Overall, all countries are considering conducting assessments of losses and damages in the future.

9.0 Category 8: Specific technical capacities related to support needed and received (financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building)

This section presents countries' capacities to track support needed and received, as reported in the survey.

9.1 Countries' capacities to track support *received.*

Regarding tracking of support received (finance), 10 out of 21 Anglophone Africa countries reported that they have been able to track international finance received through their country's ministry in charge of finance (please see Figure 12 below).

In some countries, data is collected through questionnaires and is reported in the BURs. However, some countries such as South Africa have established systems to regularly track financial support received (bilateral & multilateral). In South Africa, information is collected biennially from the National Treasury, Embassies, the Development Bank of South Africa, Independent Development Cooperation, and other government departments, which receive international funding as both loans and grants. However, some countries use their MRV system to track finance flows this was

reported by South Sudan, and it is done under Aid Coordination Unit in the Ministry of Finance, meaning that climate finance tracking is integrated into the national transparency system. Eight (8) countries in the network are not yet tracking finance, while Ethiopia and Kenya are currently in the process of establishing a tracking system.

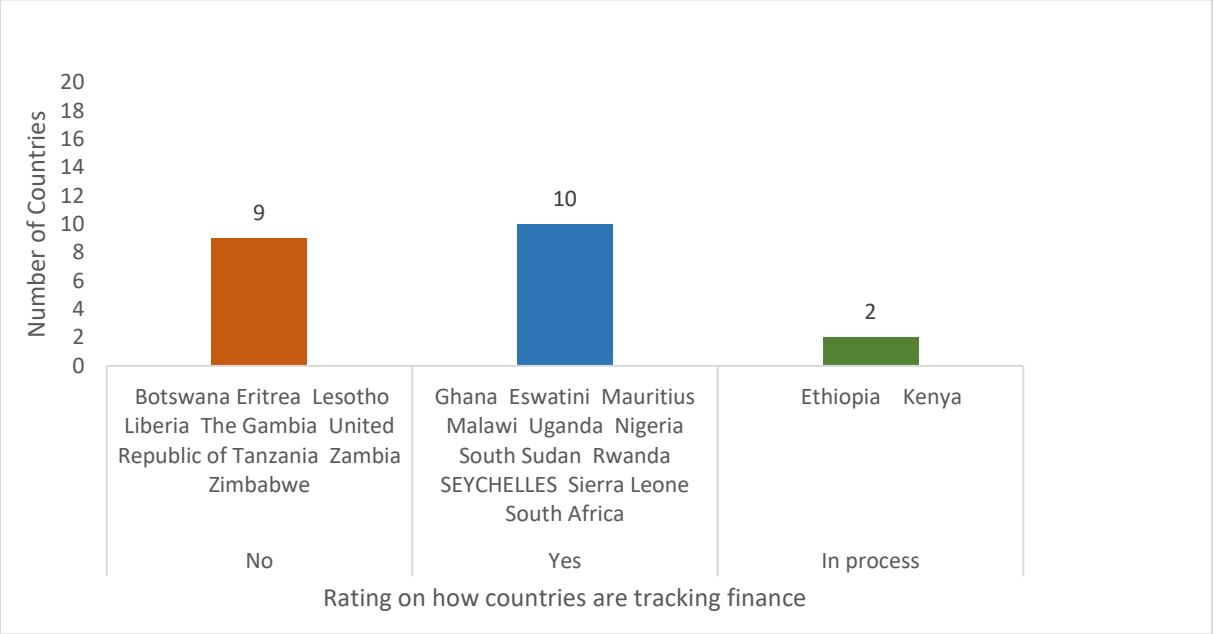

Figure 12: Tracking of Status of the tracking of climate finance received by countries.

9.2 Countries' capacities to estimate support *needed.*

Regarding the estimation of support *needed,* all Anglophone Africa countries reported that they assess support needed in their BURs and NDCs. However, the estimation of support needed usually covers only finance, while other areas of support needed such as capacity-building are not estimated regularly but are often only done in the context of proposal development for CBIT or other projects. Some countries reported that they have no estimation of support needed and that capacity building is needed in this area.

10.0 Category 9: Gender Mainstreaming

This section presents the survey results concerning gender mainstreaming and countries' efforts to integrate gender considerations into their national transparency system, including their NDC. Here Sixteen (16) Anglophone Africa Countries reported to have taken steps towards gender mainstreaming. Only four (4) countries indicated that they do not have taken specific steps towards integrating gender considerations into the national transparency system (Botswana, Eritrea, The Gambia and Eswatini). as they have not yet started the implementation of their NDCs and need to first develop a dedicated Climate Change Gender Action Plan.

All other (17) Anglophone Africa countries have taken similar steps towards integrating gender considerations into the national transparency system. These steps include:

- Assigning dedicated Gender focal points for climate change

- Development a Climate Change Gender Action Plan,
- Development of specific Gender policies
- Undertaking capacity building for gender mainstreaming and inclusive processes for disadvantaged groups through the NDC indicators
- Undertaking in-depth NDC gender analysis for the main sectors
- Monitoring of specific gender-responsive indicators in relation to climate actions/measures/projects
- Analysis of gender and sex disaggregated data to influence climate policy, planning and reporting.

11.0 Category 10: Priority support needs

This section covers the priority support needs of countries concerning transparency. Overall, the most common priority support needs across all countries are capacity building for the various area of the ETF, including GHG inventory, NDC tracking, Adaptation and Impact tracking and reporting including vulnerability and loss and Damage assessments, as well as general support to operationalize a national transparency system. The priority support needs for the different countries are presented in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Priority support needs on transparency and climate reporting.

Priority needs	GHG Inventory	NDC Tracking	Adaptation and Impacts	Loss and Damage	Support needed and received	Other
Botswana		x	Vulnerability and adaptation assessments			Mitigation Assessment
Eritrea		x	x	x		Enhance transparency framework
Eswatini	x	x				MPGs, 2006 IPCC guidelines
Ethiopia	x					Preparing transparency reports for BTR, tools and methodologies
Kenya	x					Support for the development of the national system Support for developing the first BTR
Lesotho		x	Tracking of the adaptation measure including the development of their indicators.			Monitoring, evaluation and Learning training for all climate actions
Liberia		x	Adaptation reporting	x	MRV of Climate Finance	
Malawi	Reporting tools including templates,	x	Adaptation Reporting			

Priority needs	GHG Inventory	NDC Tracking	Adaptation and Impacts	Loss and Damage	Support needed and received	Other
	software, and systems.					
Mauritius	Collection and management of data. Develop a land use change matrix to track changes in land use for 2 time series.				Tools for tracking and reporting the type of support received.	Enhance national institutional capacity
Nigeria		MRV			x	
Rwanda	Data collection fund	Operationalization institutional arrangement and National MRV.	x	x		
Seychelles	x	x			Financial, Technological Data collection.	Whole transparency processes.
Sierra Leone		x				Reporting, ETF processes, BUR, and training on UNFCCC common reporting table
South Africa	x	x	x	x		
South Sudan		x	Adaptation Communication	x		
The Gambia		x	Adaption communication		x	
Uganda	Tracking non-GHG targets	x	Adaptation tracking	x	x	Training on BTR reporting, their related templates and procedures
Tanzania		Operationalizing a web-based system for the MRV				Technological, and provision of equipment and training of experts
Zambia	Inventory data collection, the use of 2006 IPCC guidelines (practical training)				x	
Zimbabwe		Target setting and tracking	Climate change risk, vulnerability, and impact assessments		Climate Finance Tracking	

12.0 Conclusion

The findings of the capacity needs assessment identified that Anglophone Africa countries have achieved specific milestones towards transparency reporting. Anglophone Africa countries noted that the good lessons learnt, and experiences are worth sharing with other countries. For example, Eritrea's experience in establishing institutional arrangements, particularly the MRV network, could benefit other countries in the network. Rwanda has a ministerial order for climate change reporting that requires government institutions to share activity data for the GHG inventory development as well as tracking NDC implementation. Ethiopia reported about their journey of robust MRV establishment and capacity-building while, Liberia establishment of five NDC hubs for smooth coordination of NDC implementation. The other good lessons and practices from other Anglophone Africa countries are elaborated in Table 4.

On the other hand, the capacity need assessment showed that Anglophone Africa countries have insufficient institutional arrangements and systems as the main challenge they are encountering. Countries have not yet established domestic systems to monitor and evaluate the implementation of their NDC, GHG inventory, Climate Finance and Climate Action (Mitigation and Adaptation). Although 11 out of 21 rated their institutional arrangements as good (see Figure 5), Anglophone Africa countries still have limited reporting capacities in the area of ETF this could be due to high staff turnover and a few staff in the institutions as well as lack of policies and legal frameworks for data sharing and QA/QC requirements. This also explains why the assessment reported the largest number of absent institutional arrangements in the area of loss and damage among Anglophone Africa Countries.

Anglophone Africa countries proposed solutions for enhanced transparency framework in three categories **technical capacity requirements** (NDC tracking, training on reporting templates, GHG inventory, data collection and MRV tools), **financial support** (capacity to access resources, establish systems, tracking the support received, establish and strengthen institutional frameworks in their countries), and **institutional support** (establishment of MRV systems, development of climate change legislation) as presented in Table 8.

Countries in the network have received support for transparency reporting at different levels through several institutions such as UNFCCC (CGE), ICAT and PATPA. The GEF implementing agencies such as UNEP, UNDP, FAO, and CI provided support for transparency through national CBIT projects and enabling activities. The Anglophone Africa countries noted that they are only able to assess the financial support needed in their BURs and NDCs . Anglophone Africa countries will require support to assess support needed for other areas such as capacity-building and technical and technology transfer.

Overall, countries are eager to receive more support to improve their transparency capacities, both in terms of institutional arrangements as well as overall transparency systems and technical capacities. Each of the sections of the survey revealed that countries have common needs and similar priorities such as NDC Tracking, strengthening institutional arrangements and access to finance. South Africa is the exception and specifically requested lessons learned from a developed country.

The overall support needs are selected based on countries' reported priority needs as well as information from their submitted transparency reports. Furthermore, other initiatives that countries are benefiting from were taken into consideration. This information provided the basis for the development of the work plan of the Anglophone Africa Network. This survey is expected to be repeated in the future to capture new information and needs that may arise as well as assess the progress.

Specifically, the region requires capacity-building in all areas of transparency reporting. The trainings will be systematically organized to suit the priority needs of countries as well as considering the existing capacities in the countries. The development of the work plan will therefore consider the following training areas as stated below.

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