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## Capacity Needs Assessment on Transparency:

key findings, gaps and perspectives for the Middle East and  
North Africa

# Inception Workshop

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# PLAN

## Objectives and methodology

### I. GENERAL FINDINGS ON TRANSPARENCY CAPACITIES

- Transparency Reporting Status
- Overall status of countries' transparency systems / institutional arrangements
- MRV Systems
- Support received on Transparency
- Implementing the ETF and preparation for the BTR
- Assessment of capacities related to the ETF reporting areas ((i) GHG Inventory; (ii) NDC tracking; (iii) Adaptation and Impacts, incl. loss and damage; (iv) Support needed and received.
- Gender mainstreaming

### II. CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE ETF

### III. EXPERIENCES SHARING ON ETF

### IV. PRIORITY SUPPORT NEEDS

# Objectives and methodology

- **Objective:**

- To assess the transparency systems and related capacity needs of the countries of the Middle East and North Africa to comply with the reporting requirements of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

- **Methodology and approach:**

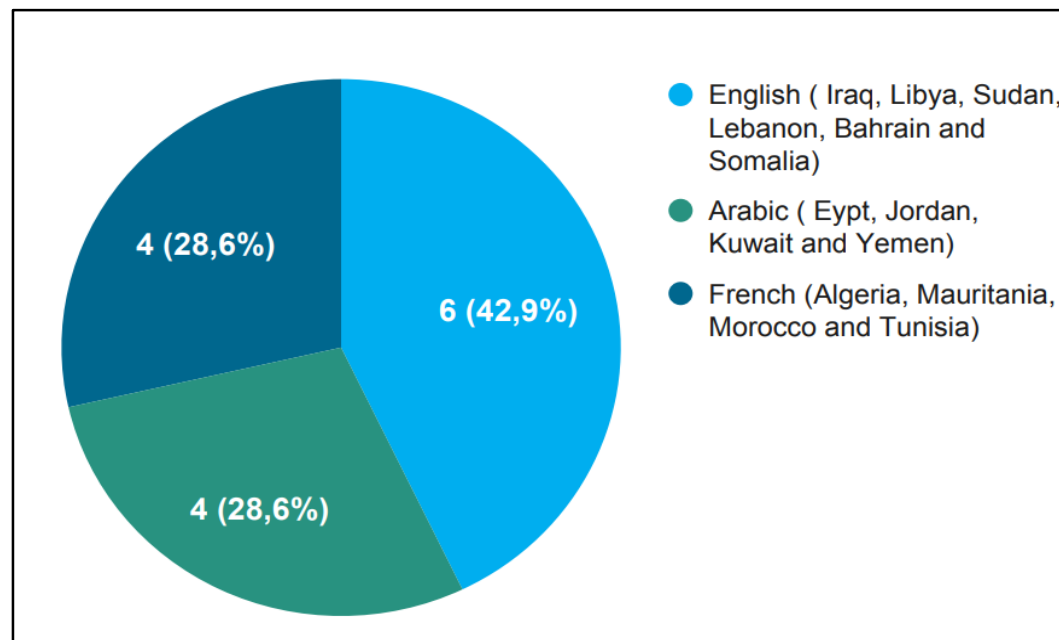
- Online questionnaire, referential check and desk-top study and interviews with the country focal points
- (i) GHG Inventory; (ii) NDC tracking; (iii) Adaptation and Impacts, incl. loss and damage issues; (iv) Support needed and received.
- Gender mainstreaming, existing BTR support and other support, provided within other international initiatives on climate actions transparency

- **Countries:**

- Fourteen countries of MENA Network: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Mauritania and Libya, from North Africa, and Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Egypt, Sudan, Lebanon, Jordan, Somalia and Yemen, from the Middle East

# I. GENERAL FINDINGS ON TRANSPARENCY CAPACITIES

## Linguistic preferences

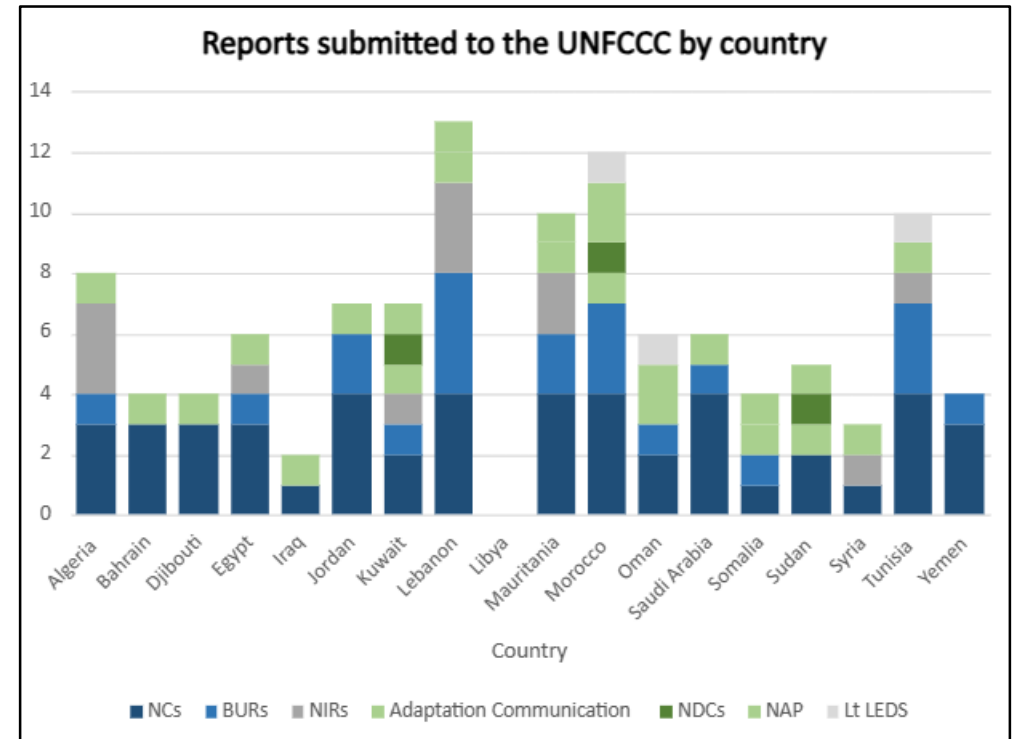


Linguistic preferences

# I. GENERAL FINDINGS ON TRANSPARENCY CAPACITIES

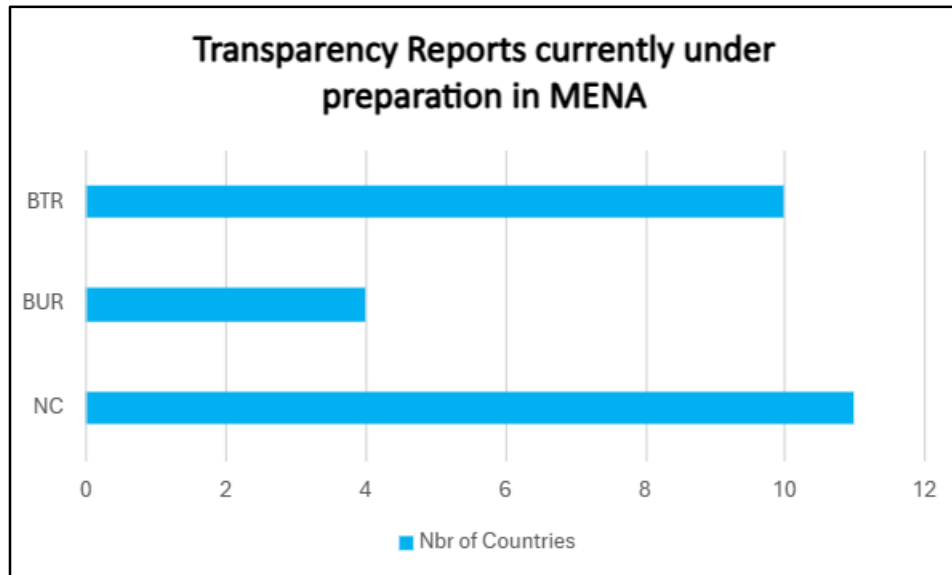
## Reports submitted to the UNFCCC in the Region

Country	NCs	BURs	NIRs	AC	NAP	NDCs	Lt LEDS
Algeria	3	1	3	-	-	1	-
Bahrain	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
Djibouti	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
Egypt	3	1	1	-	-	1	-
Iraq	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Jordan	4	2	-	-	-	1	-
Kuwait	2	1	1	1	1	1	-
Lebanon	4	4	3	1	-	1	-
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	4	2	2	1	-	1	-
Morocco	4	3	-	1	1	2	1
Oman	2	1	-	-	-	2	1
Saudi Arabia	4	1	-	-	-	1	-
Somalia	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Sudan	2	-	-	1	1	1	-
Syria	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Tunisia	4	3	1	-	-	1	1
Yemen	3	1	-	-	-	-	-



# I. GENERAL FINDINGS ON TRANSPARENCY CAPACITIES

## Transparency Reports under preparation

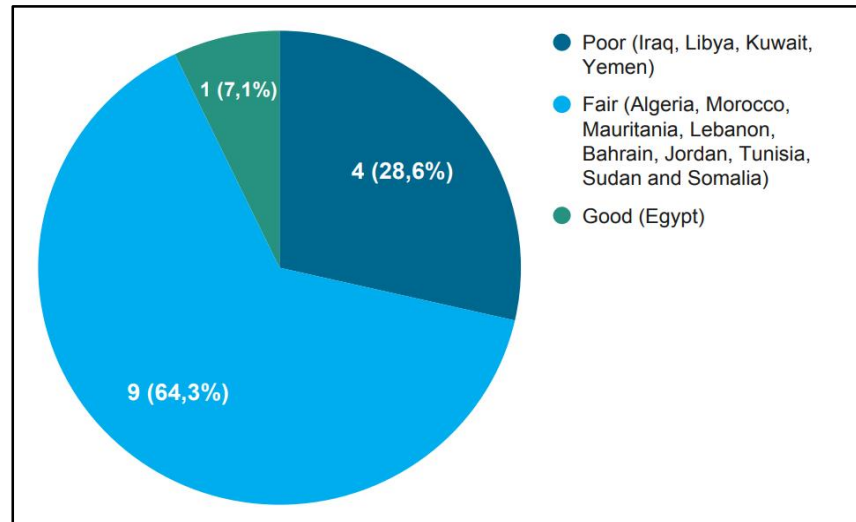


Country	NC	BUR	BTR	Enabling Agency
Algeria	4	-	1-2	UNDP
Bahrain	-	1	1	UNEP
Egypt	4-5	-	1-2	UNDP
Iraq	2	1	1	UNEP
Jordan	5	-	1-2	UNDP
Kuwait	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	5	-	1-2	UNDP
Libya	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	5	-	1	UNEP
Morocco	5	-	1	UNDP
Somalia	1	-	1	UNDP
Sudan	3	1	-	UNDP
Tunisia	5	-	1-2	UNDP
Yemen	4	2	-	UNDP
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	-

# I. GENERAL FINDINGS ON TRANSPARENCY CAPACITIES

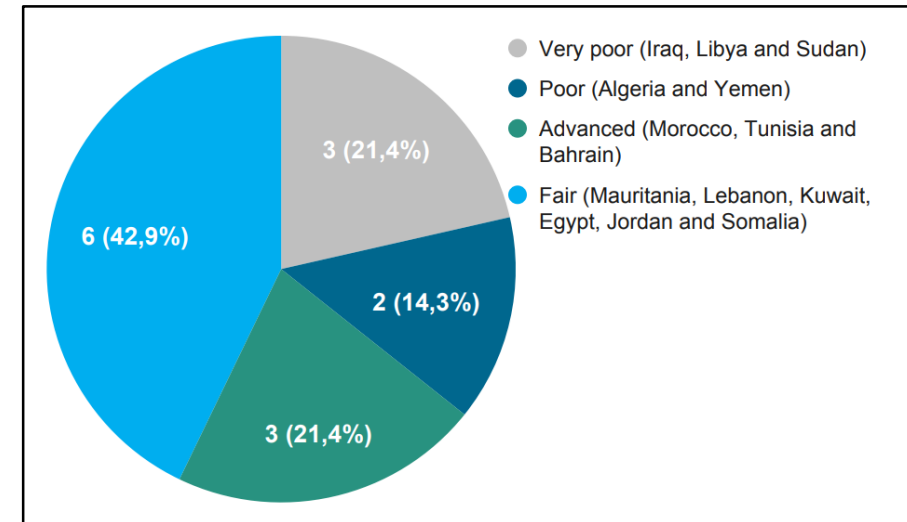
## Overall Transparency System

### Overall status of countries' Transparency Systems



- **Advanced:** Transparency system is fully established and functioning.
- **Good:** Transparency system is fully established requiring minor improvements.
- **Fair:** Transparency system is in place requiring major improvements.
- **Poor:** Transparency system is not established yet in the country or only in its inception.

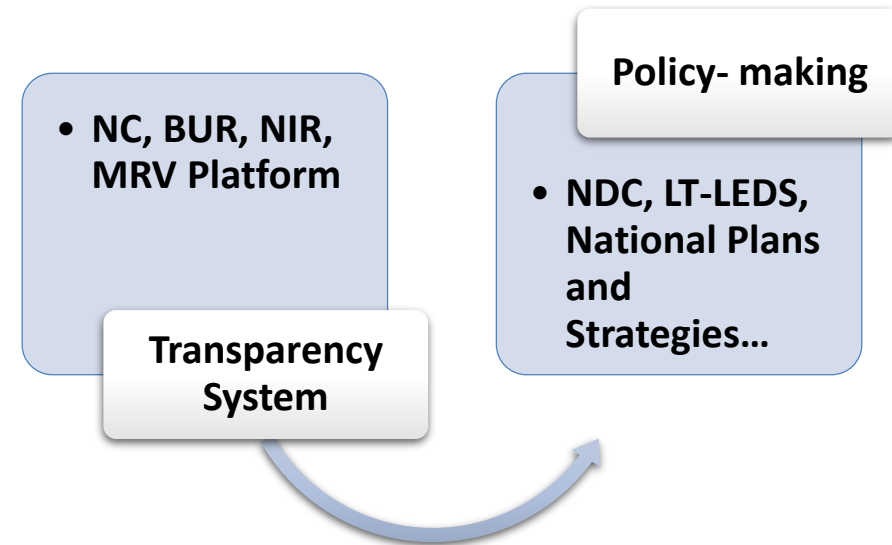
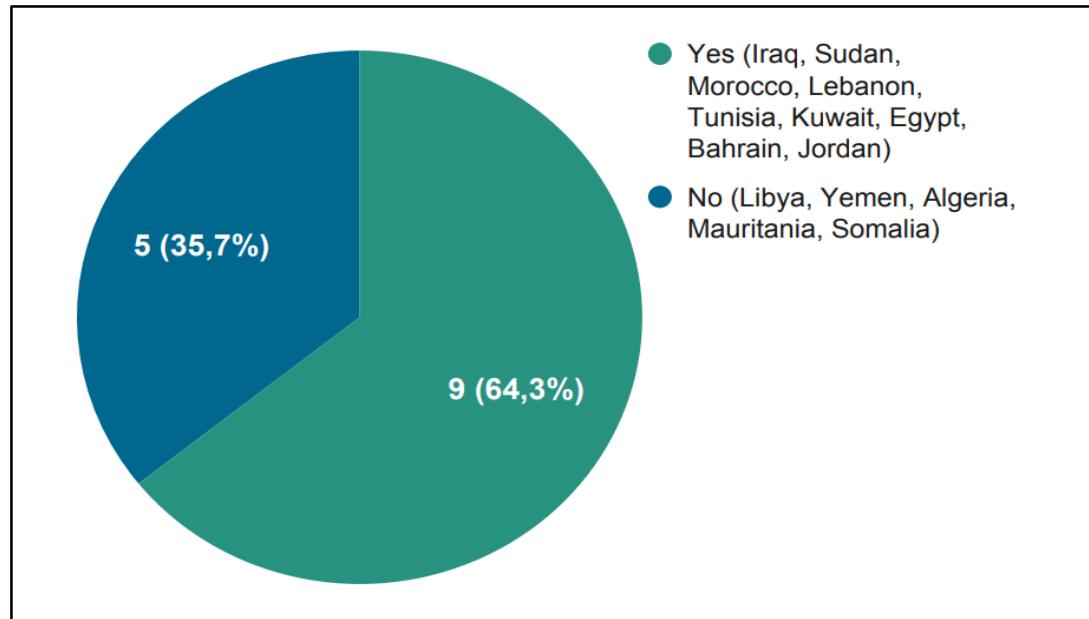
### Overall status of the institutional arrangements for Transparency System



- **Very advanced:** Robust and sustainable institutional arrangements are fully established and functioning.
- **Advanced:** institutional arrangements are fully established requiring only minor improvements.
- **Fair:** Institutional arrangements are established requiring major improvements.
- **Poor:** Institutional arrangements does not cover all the areas required by the ETF.
- **Very poor:** Institutional arrangements are not established yet in the country or only in their inception.

# I. GENERAL FINDINGS ON TRANSPARENCY CAPACITIES

## Transparency systems outcomes for national policy-making

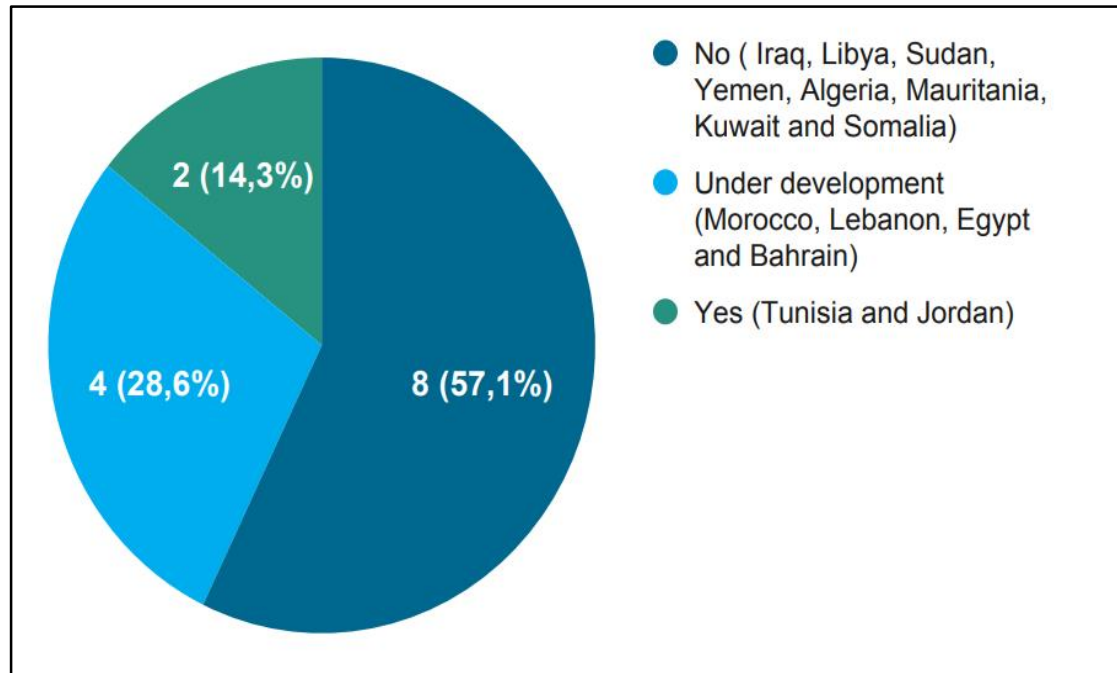


- The results of the transparency reports, NCs, BURs and/or NIRs have provided input for public policies as well as for the NDCs and their revisions, as well as the LT-LEDS decarbonisation strategies (Morocco and Bahrain).
- Sudan the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs),
- Tunisia MRV Platform data...

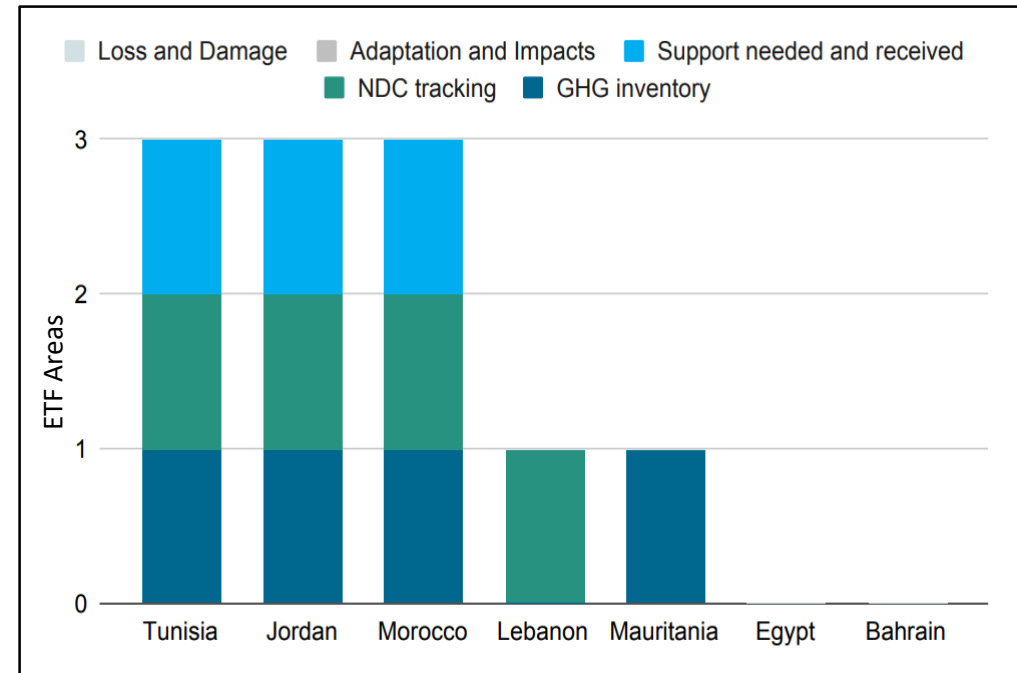


# I. GENERAL FINDINGS ON TRANSPARENCY CAPACITIES

## Availability of online MRV Platform(s) in the region



Availability of online MRV platform(s) in the region

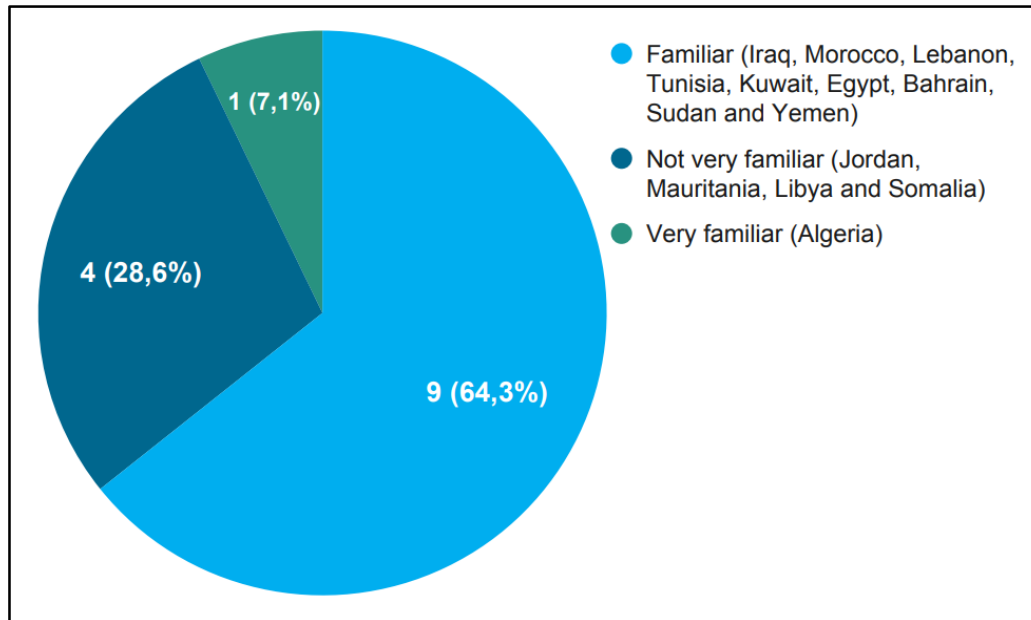


Transparency areas covered by the MRV System(s)

# I. GENERAL FINDINGS ON TRANSPARENCY CAPACITIES

## Implementing the ETF and preparation for the BTR

### Countries' familiarity with the ETF/BTR provisions

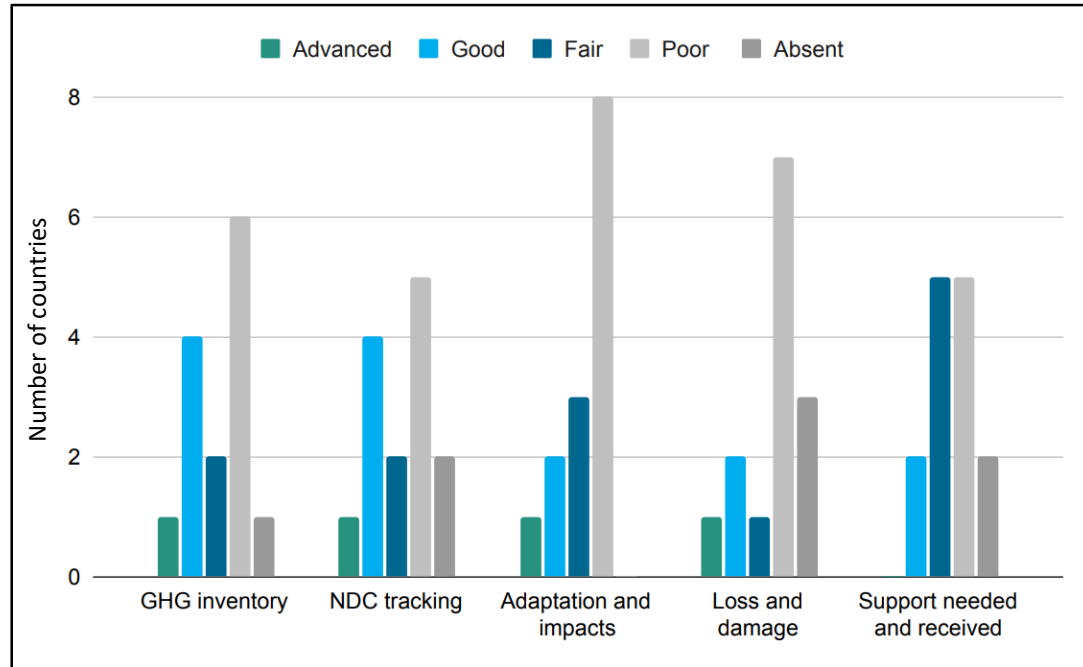


### Steps taken for preparing the first BTR

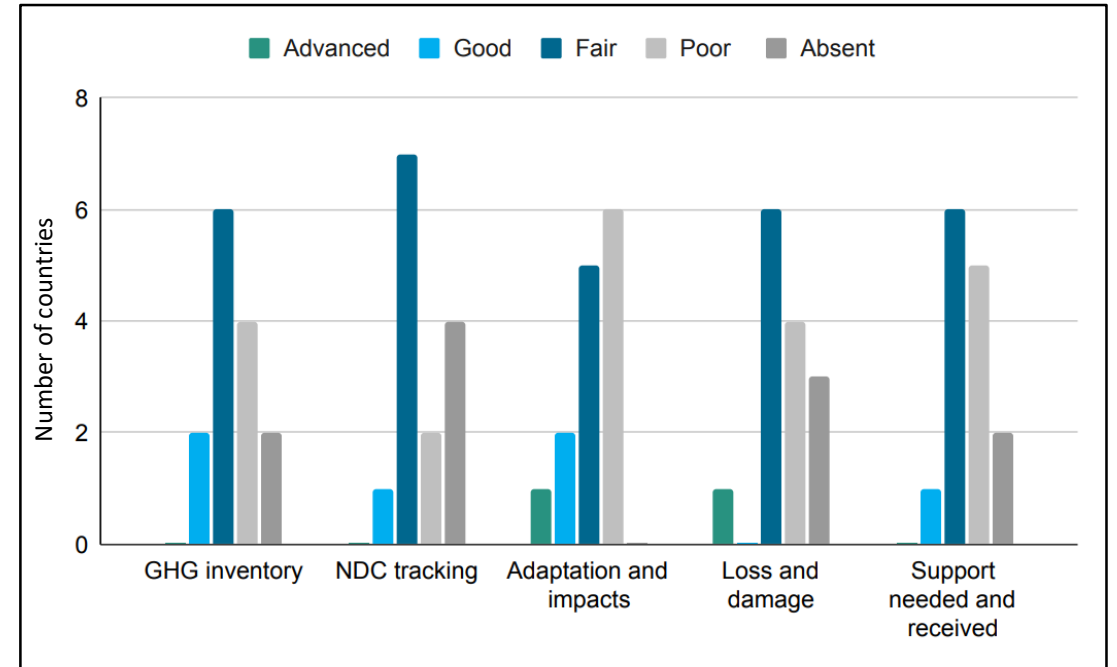
Steps taken	Countries
A BTR submission roadmap or dedicated plan has been developed	Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia
Funding has been requested from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for the preparation of the first BTR	Somalia
Funding has been approved by the Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Algeria, Mauritania, Iraq, Egypt, Jordan
Implementation of the BTR project and the preparation of the BTR has started	Morocco, Lebanon, Tunisia, Bahrain
No steps have been taken yet	Libya, Sudan, Yemen, Kuwait

# I. GENERAL FINDINGS ON TRANSPARENCY CAPACITIES

## Assessment of capacities related to the ETF reporting areas



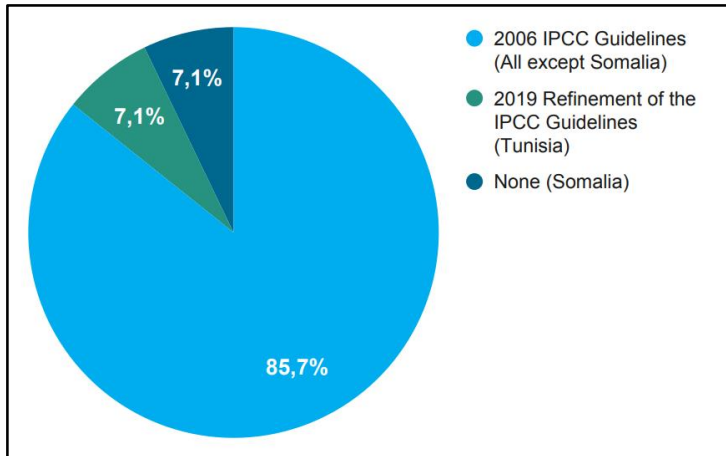
General assessment of institutional arrangement for the ETF reporting areas



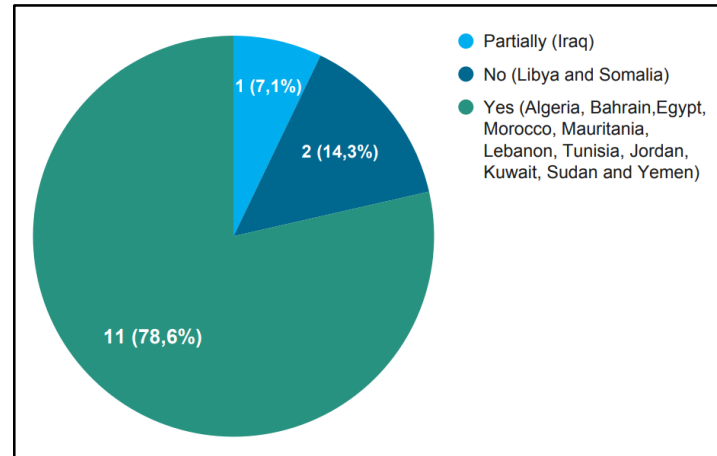
General assessment of technical capacities for the ETF reporting areas

# I. GENERAL FINDINGS ON TRANSPARENCY CAPACITIES

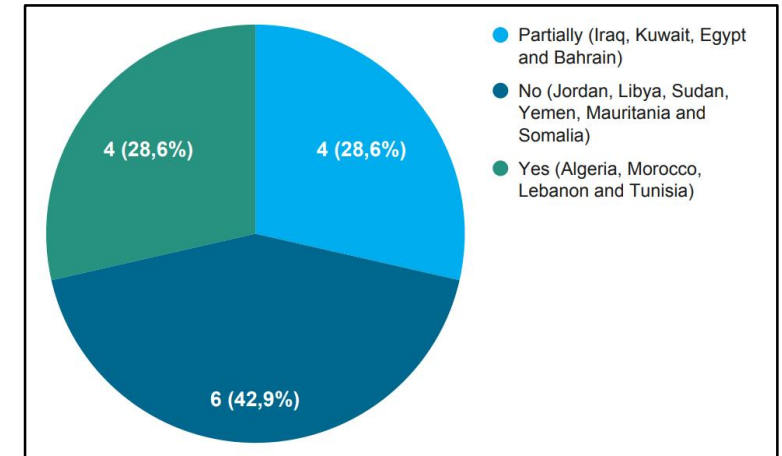
## Specific technical capacities related to GHG inventories



IPCC Guidelines used by countries in MENA



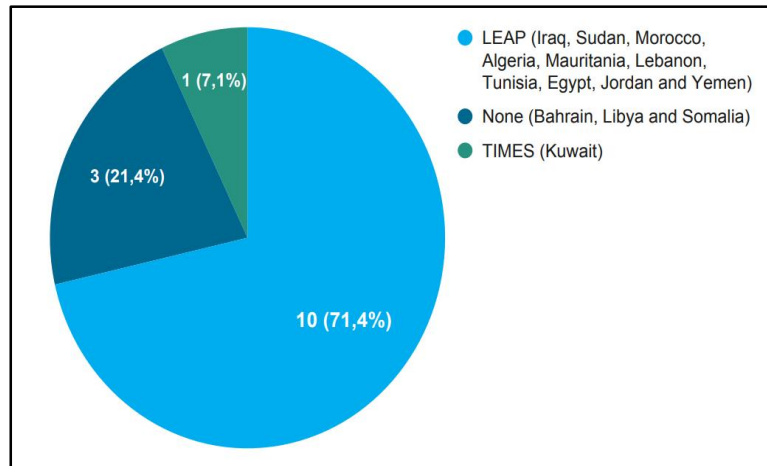
Use of IPCC Inventory Software



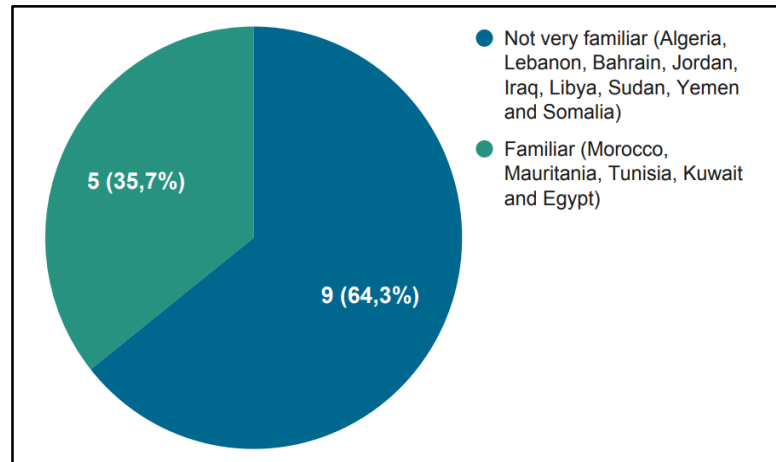
QA/QC Procedures in place in MENA

# I. GENERAL FINDINGS ON TRANSPARENCY CAPACITIES

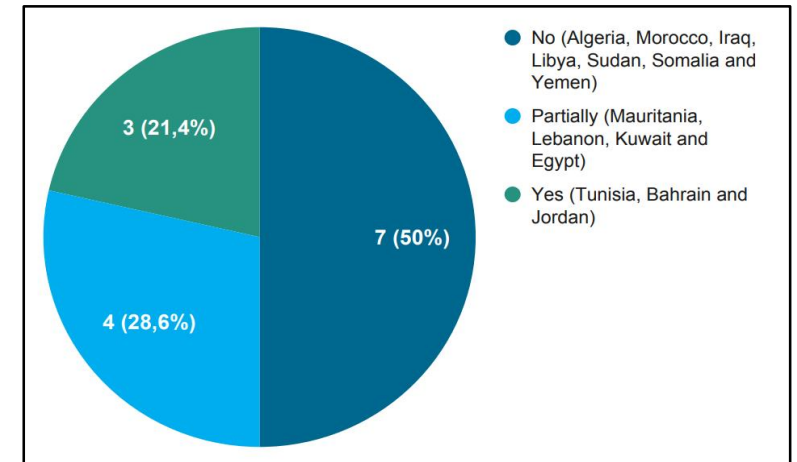
## Specific technical capacities related to NDC tracking



NDC tracking modelling Tools in MENA



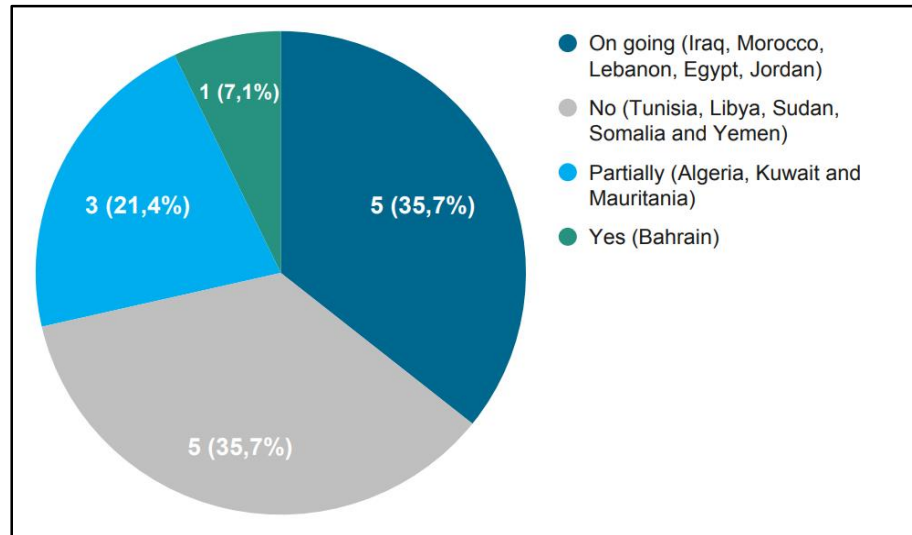
Countries' familiarity with modelling tools



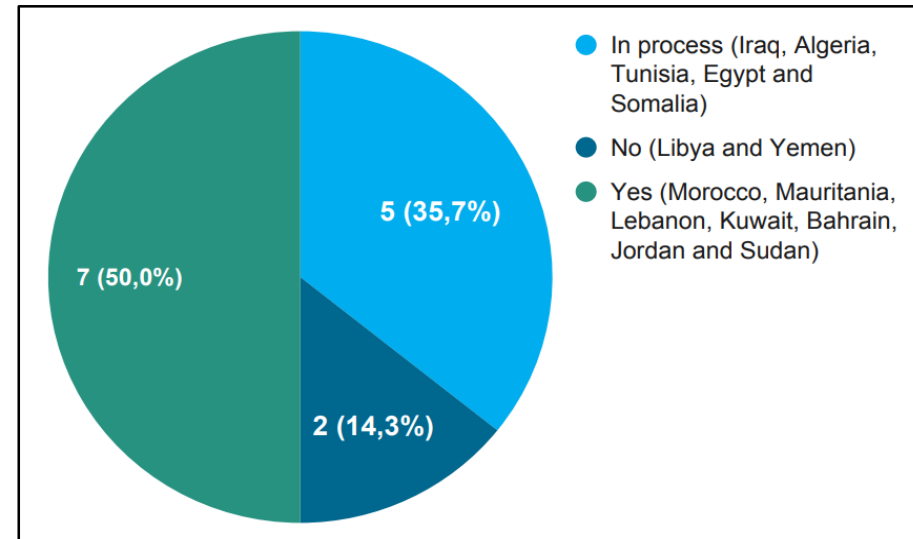
Availability of NDC tracking Indicators in MENA

# I. GENERAL FINDINGS ON TRANSPARENCY CAPACITIES

## Specific technical capacities related to adaptation and impacts



Availability of domestic systems for monitoring and evaluation of Adaptation actions



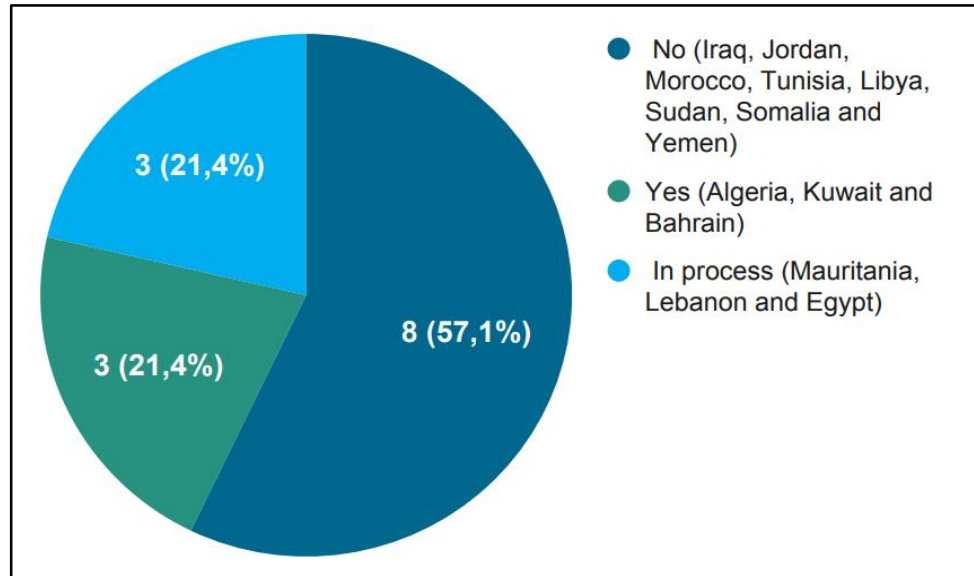
Development of a National Adaptation Plans / Adaptation Communications in MENA

### Approaches, methodologies and tools used to assess impacts, risks and vulnerabilities to climate change in MENA

- IPCC methodologies : Morocco, Egypt and Lebanon (ESCWA climate data).
- Satellite imagery, socio-economic approach, major risks approach : Algeria and Egypt
- National Adaptation Plan Process: Iraq, Mauritania, Tunisia and Sudan.

# I. GENERAL FINDINGS ON TRANSPARENCY CAPACITIES

## Specific technical capacities related to losses and damages

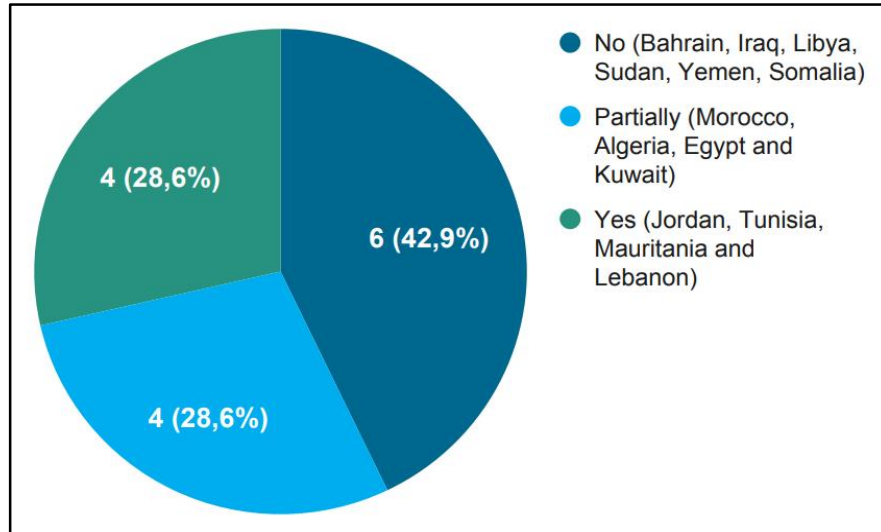


Assessing losses & damages in MENA

- Algeria mentioned to have used, the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction.
- Lebanon, Mauritania and Egypt: Plan to take this aspect into account in their BTR and NCs

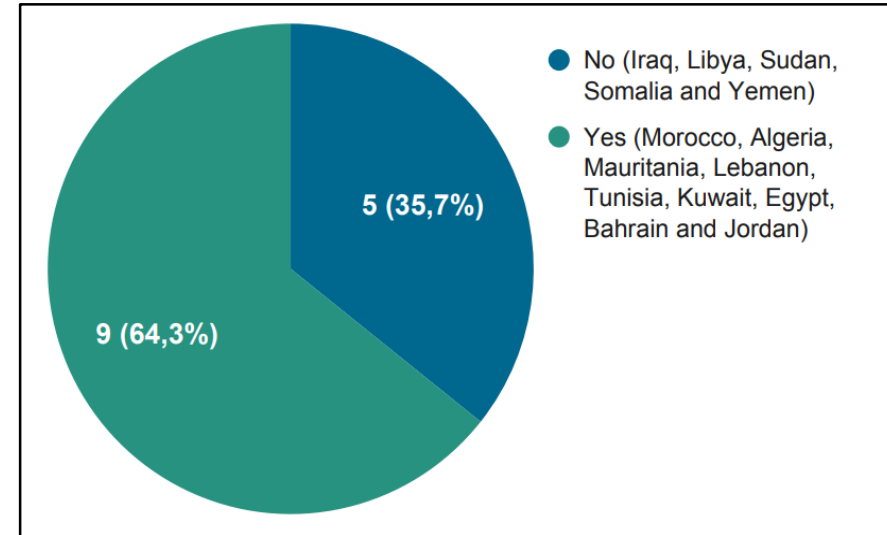
# I. GENERAL FINDINGS ON TRANSPARENCY CAPACITIES

## Specific technical capacities related to support needed and received



**Climate finance received tracking Systems in MENA**

- Partially : only part of its flows are tracked (the support received from GEF, GCF...)
- Tunisia: National MRV Platform (many difficulties in the absence of a green taxonomy and indicators for calculating climate finance and the cost-benefit of adaptation and mitigation).
- Lebanon : reported in the 4NC and the BUR4.



**Estimation of support needs in MENA**

- Very few countries have been able to estimate their NDC (Nationally Determined Contributions) costs based on well-defined calculations and projections



# I. GENERAL FINDINGS ON TRANSPARENCY CAPACITIES

## Efforts to integrate gender considerations into the national transparency system, including NDC

Efforts to integrate gender considerations into the national transparency system, including NDC	Countries
Country collects sex disaggregated data in the national transparency system through the NC, BUR, and other reporting instruments	Algeria, Mauritania, Lebanon, Tunisia, Kuwait, Yemen,
Specific gender-responsive indicators are being monitored in relation to climate actions/measures/projects	Tunisia, Yemen,
Country has a Climate Change and Gender Action Plan that has clear actions to support or strengthen gender mainstreaming in monitoring and reporting systems	Tunisia, Iraq, Mauritania
Country has undertaken capacity building for gender mainstreaming and inclusive processes for disadvantaged groups through the NDC indicators, transparency systems and/or other reporting instruments/processes	Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Mauritania, Tunisia,
Gender analysis and sex disaggregated data is actively analyzed to influence climate policy, planning, and reporting	Tunisia, Yemen,
Country supports inclusive approaches in analyzing the impacts of climate change and benefits of climate actions for the disadvantaged groups	Bahrain, Jordan, Mauritania
No specific steps have been taken yet	Jordan, Morocco, Libya, Sudan, Somalia

## II. CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE ETF

### Major challenges faced by countries for implementing the ETF

Challenges for implementing the ETF	Countries
Lack of Technical and Human Capacities/ local expertise	Iraq, Algeria, Mauritania, Lebanon, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen
Institutional Arrangements / Lack of ownership and stakeholders engagement	Iraq, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Mauritania, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen
Data collection, availability and reliability	Iraq, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Mauritania, Lebanon, Sudan, Kuwait
Sustainable ETF System/MRV System	Bahrain, Kuwait, Iraq
Climate finance mobilisation	Jordan, Egypt, Somalia
Analysis of GHG mitigation measures,	Sudan
Adaptation and climate finance tracking	Tunisia
Lack of climate-related indicators in the public budget (climate-sensitive budget)	Tunisia

## II. CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE ETF

### Potential solutions for challenges faced

- ❑ The enhancement of capacity building in the ETF/MPGs requirements and all areas of reporting, especially in CTF and CRT templates, data management and calculation (GHG inventory and mitigation/adaptation efforts), and also in climate finance mobilisation.
- ❑ The establishment of a strong governance framework for transparency, through both institutional and regulatory arrangements for procedures and responsibilities.
- ❑ The implementation of integrated MRV systems for collecting, updating, and analysing data related to GHG inventory, mitigation and adaptation actions tracking, and the support received and needed, especially regarding climate finance flows.
- ❑ The mobilisation of technical support from international organisations.
- ❑ The mobilisation of financial support for implementing the transparency framework through both international and bilateral cooperation and domestic resources.
- ❑ Exchanging experiences and good practices with other countries / through knowledge-sharing platforms.

### III. EXPERIENCES SHARING ON ETF

#### Good practices and lessons learned for sharing with other countries

Country	Good practices and/or lessons learned
<b>Morocco</b>	NIS-GHG, the Online National MRV Platform, the governance framework (institutional and regulatory arrangements)
<b>Mauritania</b>	Institutional arrangements ( sectoral transparency units )
<b>Tunisia</b>	Transparency System, the Online National MRV Platform, the institutional arrangements
<b>Bahrain</b>	Stakeholders engagement
<b>Sudan</b>	Preparation process of the NCs

### III. EXPERIENCES SHARING ON ETF

#### Primary areas identified for learning by countries

Area	Countries interested
Monitoring and Evaluation of Adaptation and Impacts / indicators	Iraq, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Kuwait, Morocco
NDC Tracking	Iraq, Mauritania, Algeria, Lebanon, Jordan, Kuwait
Climate Finance Tracking	Iraq, Algeria, Morocco, Lebanon, Tunisia, Kuwait
MRV Systems /Online Platforms	Iraq, Algeria, Yemen, Lebanon, Kuwait, Egypt, Bahrain
ETF Institutional and Regulatory Arrangements	Iraq, Sudan, Algeria, Yemen, Kuwait
ETF Mechanism/System	Iraq, Kuwait, Algeria
GHG Projections	Iraq, Libya, Algeria, Jordan, Kuwait
Data Collection/ availability	Iraq, Sudan, Algeria, Kuwait
GHG Inventory	Libya, Iraq, Algeria, Sudan, Kuwait
Climate finance mobilisation	Libya, Somalia

## IV. PRIORITY SUPPORT NEEDS

### Three priority support needs identified

#### ETF Cross Cutting

- ETF and MPGs Requirements, and Provisions,
- BTR preparation and planning process,
- ETF Reporting Tools (CRT and CTF),
- BTR Roadmaps and use of the BTR Guidance and Roadmap Tool.

#### GHG Inventory

- Data collection, calculation and management,
- QA/QC procedures,
- Capacity building in the IPCC 2006 Guidelines,
- IPCC Software,
- Filling in CRTs tables.

#### NDC Tracking

- Tracking NDC actions,
- Identifying indicators,
- Estimating mitigation efforts,
- Filling in the CTF tables,
- Modelling tools (LEAP and GACMO) for NDC projections and scenarios.

- **Institutional arrangements** and the establishment of **online MRV systems**
- **Climate finance** : Tracking climate finance flows, estimating the costs and benefits of mitigation and adaptation, and mobilising and accessing climate finance.

## IV. PRIORITY SUPPORT NEEDS

### Most pressing transparency support or training needs by country in the MENA Region

Country	Cross cutting aspects	GHG Inventory	NDC tracking and Mitigation	Adaptation and impacts	Loss and damage	Support needed and received
<b>iraq</b>	- ETF/MPGs requirements and provisions. - BTR preparation /Reporting templates	- IPCC Guidelines and Software	√		Assessment	Climate finance tracking
<b>Libya</b>		√		√		Mobilization of climate finance
<b>Sudan</b>	- Institutional arrangement / legal framework. - ETF/MPGs requirements and provisions. -Data management System.	GHG Analysis	√	Adaptation Communication		
<b>Yemen</b>		√	Modelling Tools (GACMO)			
<b>Morocco</b>			√	√		Climate finance tracking flows
<b>Algeria</b>	- ETF/MPGs requirements and provisions. - Institutional arrangement / legal framework. - Capacity Building in all areas.	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Mauritania</b>	- ETF/MPGs requirements and provisions. - BTR preparation /Reporting templates					√
<b>Lebanon</b>	- ETF/MPGs requirements and provisions. - BTR preparation /Reporting templates					

## IV. PRIORITY SUPPORT NEEDS

### Most pressing transparency support or training needs by country in the MENA Region

Country	Cross cutting aspects	GHG Invenroty	NDC tracking and Mitigation	Adaptation and impacts	Loss and damage	Support needed and received
<b>Tunisia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Article 6 :(Institutional arrangements, preparation of reports, UNFCCC Registry, Corresponding adjustments.</li> <li>- Institutional and legal arrangements for a sustainable national system.</li> </ul>	√		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- tracking climate finance flows.</li> <li>- Indicators of monitoring.</li> </ul>
<b>Kuwait</b>						Financial support, technology and capacity building
<b>Egypt</b>		√	Modelling tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vulnerability assessment.</li> <li>- Modelling tools.</li> </ul>		
<b>Bahrain</b>	MRV System	√				
<b>Somalia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ETF/MPGs requirements and provisions.</li> <li>- Data collection an management.</li> <li>- Capacity buidling for steakholders and local expertise</li> </ul>	√				Climate finance mobilisation
<b>Jordan</b>	Capacity building in all areas	√	√	√	√	Climate finance mobilisation





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# Thank you

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