

BTR Planning Webinar Series 2024 for the Middle East and North Africa Transparency Network

BTR planning and development
process using the BTR Road Map
Tool

June 06, 2024

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Agenda

Time	Session
10 min	Opening and Welcoming Remarks & Group Photo Speaker: Khetsiwe Khumalo, Advisor – Climate Transparency, UNEP CCC
25 min	BTR planning and development process using the BTR Road Map Tool Speaker: Keltoum Ait Belhaj, Regional MENA Network Coordinator, CBIT-GSP
15 min	Interaction and Q&A
10 min	Experience-sharing : Planning/setting up coordination teams and developing BTRs from the countries – Morocco’s experience Speaker: Andalus BEN DRISS, National CBIT /BTR Coordinator in Morocco
15 min	Discussion and Q&A from Countries
5 min	Mentimeter Survey
5 min	Wrap-up and Closing Remarks

BTR Planning Webinar Series 2024 for the Middle East and North Africa Transparency Network



BTR planning and development process using the BTR Road Map Tool

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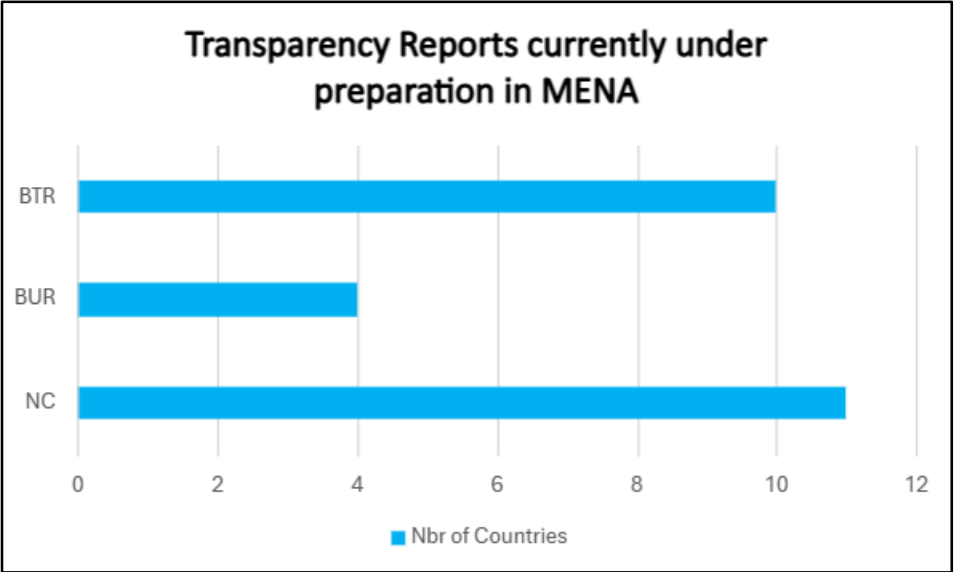
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Content

- Overview on Transparency Reports under Preparation
- Status of the BTR Preparation in MENA Network
- The Importance of a BTR planning and Roadmap
- Introduction of the BTR Process Guidance Tool
- How Can the CBIT-GSP Support Countries? Scope and Activities
- Quick Demo of the Tool
- Examples of BTR Roadmaps Generated

Overview on Transparency Reports under preparation in MENA



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
Total	11	4	10	-

Statut of the BTRs Preparation in MENA countries

Steps taken	Countries
A BTR submission roadmap or dedicated plan has been developed	Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia
Funding has been requested from the GEF for the preparation of the first BTR	Somalia
Funding has been approved by the 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

why its important to plan for the BTR?

Compliance with Reporting Obligations

- Regular BTR submissions demonstrate commitment to transparency and accountability

Alignment with ETF Cycles

- Align BTR preparation with ETF cycles, ensuring timely submissions.

Understanding Time Requirements

- Estimate the time needed for data collection, analysis, and report drafting.
- Allocate resources efficiently and meet deadlines.

Enhancing Institutional and Technical Capacities

- Fosters institutional capacity-building.
- Identify gaps, train staff, and improve data management systems.



BTR planning ensures compliance, efficient resource use, and effective reporting, ultimately contributing to global climate action.

BTRs are the backbone of climate reporting under the PA

What should Parties be doing?

Gather information about the current situation (data, information)

Identify an action plan to improve IA

Develop a roadmap to understand and plan the necessary actions

Prioritize, use "flexibility" mechanisms

Request support for Capacity Building



Why do we need a BTR Roadmap?

- Easy transition to the ETF, introduction over time of certain aspects of the ETF reporting.
- Avoid a mad rush nearer to 2024.
- Allow for some learning-by-doing before the ETF is in place.
- Enable to integrate into NDC implementation plans the key actions needed for ETF readiness

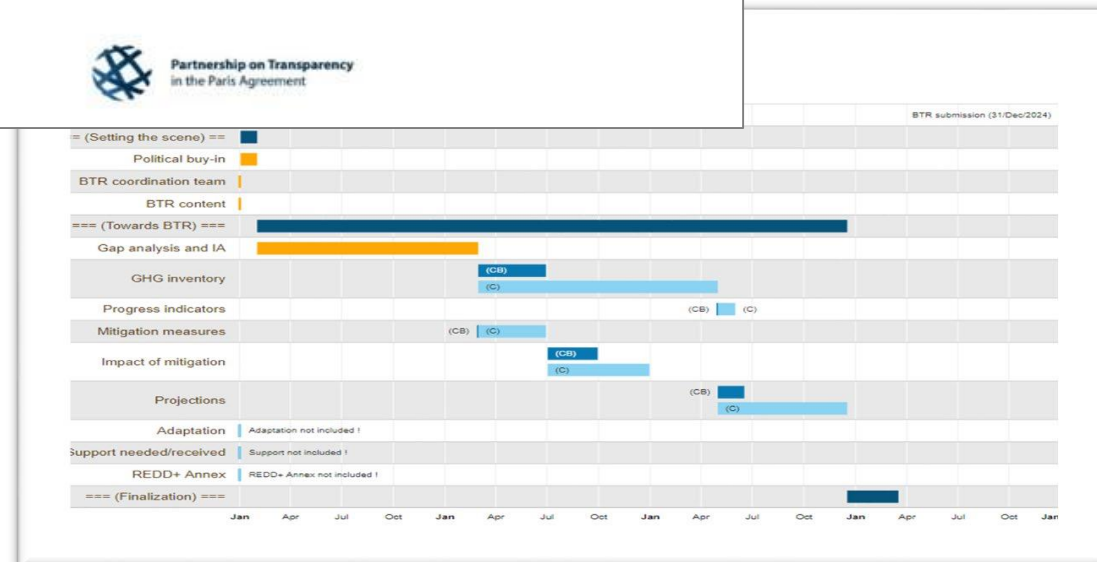


BTR Guidance and Roadmap Tool

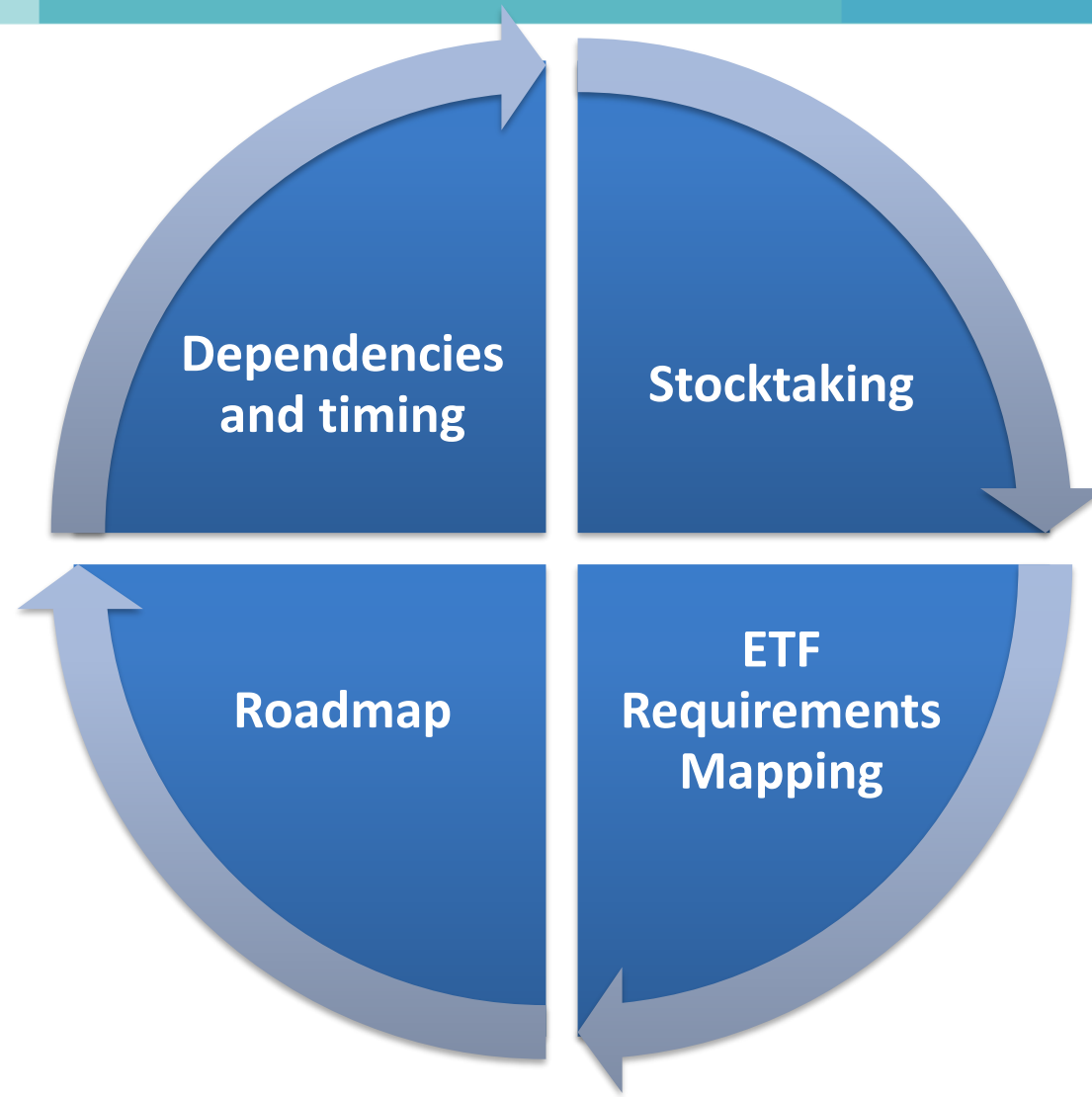
A product of cooperation between two organizations – **PATPA and FAO**

Objective: To support countries in preparing their first BTRs

The tool is based on the experience of the MRV system and climate transparency projects



Main elements of the BTR Road Map tool



How can the CBIT-GSP Support ?

To carry out this activity, PATPA and CBIT-GSP have technical experts who can support the country in the management of five steps necessary for the generation of the roadmap for 1BTR



Goals and objectives of the approach

Use the existing PATPA/FAO tool and develop an “improved” version of the roadmap for the preparation of the first BTRs for the countries of the MENA Region

This approach is used by **CBIT-GSP** to help countries to:

Facilitate the reporting process and its qualitative improvement over time

Understand the status of reporting, identify gaps in data, TC and IA

Plan and identify support needs from transparency partners

Improve technical and institutional capacity

Assist in the planning of subsequent BTRs



Step 1. Identification of the work team

- Step 1 is to identify the **task force that will be directly involved in the development of the BTR**
- This step begins with a **coordination meeting** between the technical experts and the entity in charge of coordinating the BTR.
- It will depend on the level of progress of the countries to determine whether a **start-up workshop** is necessary or responses for roadmap generation can be directly requested.

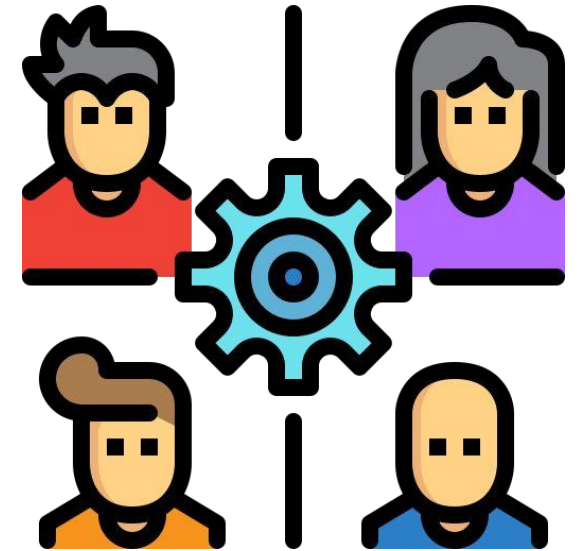


image: Flaticon.com

Step 2. Getting the answers you need

- Step 2 aims at obtaining the [necessary responses](#) to implement the BTR tool and generate the roadmap.
- Prior to obtaining the answers, the country may use the [question and answer guide of the BTR tool](#).
- This step can be used to strengthen inter-agency collaboration and the commitment of the task force.
- Technical experts may support the counterparty in understanding the functionalities of the tool and in obtaining the necessary responses.



Step 3. Generating a simple roadmap

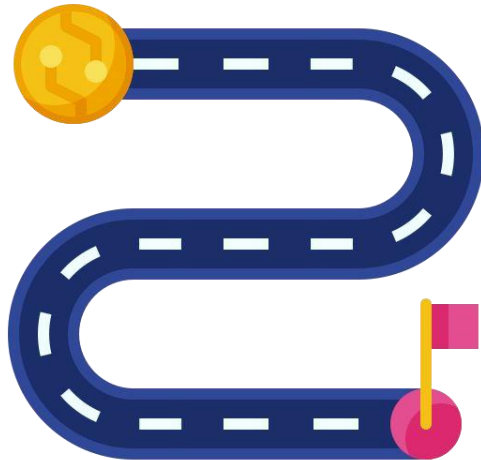


image: Flaticon.com

- Step 3 aims to **generate a simple roadmap by applying the BTR tool**.
 - It is important to note that step 2 and step 3 can be performed simultaneously, as identifying the work team and obtaining the necessary responses can take time and **generate several iterations**.
 - The country will be able to generate roadmaps with **different scenarios** that can be useful for effective risk management.
-
- The simple roadmap is displayed in the user's web browser, which can be modified directly in the browser. It is suggested that the deadlines be adjusted by the user to ensure that the submission of the first BTR takes place by December 2024.

Step 4. Generating an improved roadmap

- Step 4 aims at **generating an improved road map by refining the simple road map** based on good practices and lessons learned at the national and international levels.
- The country will be able to adjust and refine the roadmap by using an **editable MS Excel format**.
- It is suggested that a working meeting be held between the technical experts and the counterparty.
- The enhanced roadmap may include suggestions for the implementation of long-term improvements going beyond the submission of the first BTR to the UNFCCC.



image: Flaticon.com

Step 5. Validation of the roadmap

- Step 5 is intended to conduct a validation of the road map — simple or enhanced — by the task force or other relevant stakeholders.
- The final roadmap will be discussed with the task force or other stakeholders in a validation activity and updated as appropriate.
- Depending on the needs and circumstances of the country, this could be done through a virtual meeting or in-person workshop and may further aim at strengthening ownership of the results of the road map.
- The validation meeting closes the process of supporting the development of a roadmap for the 1BTR.

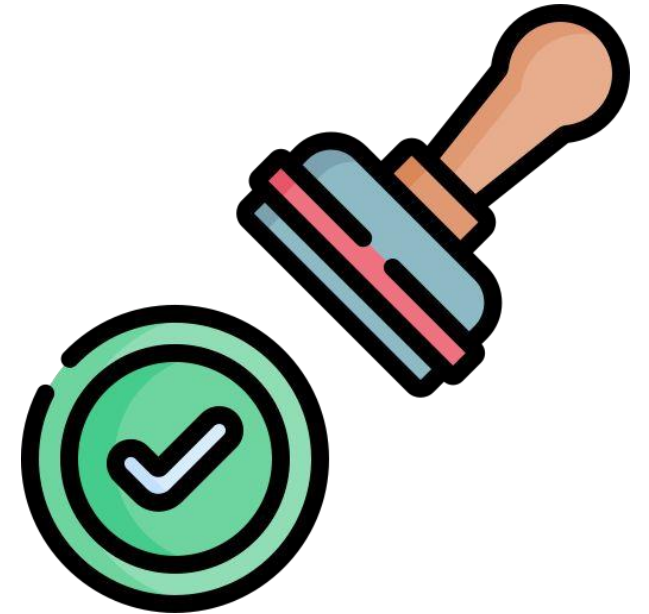


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Let's get to know the tool!

Biennial Transparency Report Guidance and Roadmap Tool

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Partnership on Transparency

With financial support of:

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
gef
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Homepage

Biennial Transparency Report Guidance and Roadmap Tool

Tool menu

About

Glossary and acronyms

Resources

Acknowledgements

Disclaimer

How to use

Biennial Transparency Report

Step 1 Setting the scene

Step 2 Biennial Transparency Report

Step 3 Implementation

Step 4 Preparing for the Technical Expert Review

Step 5 Improvement over time

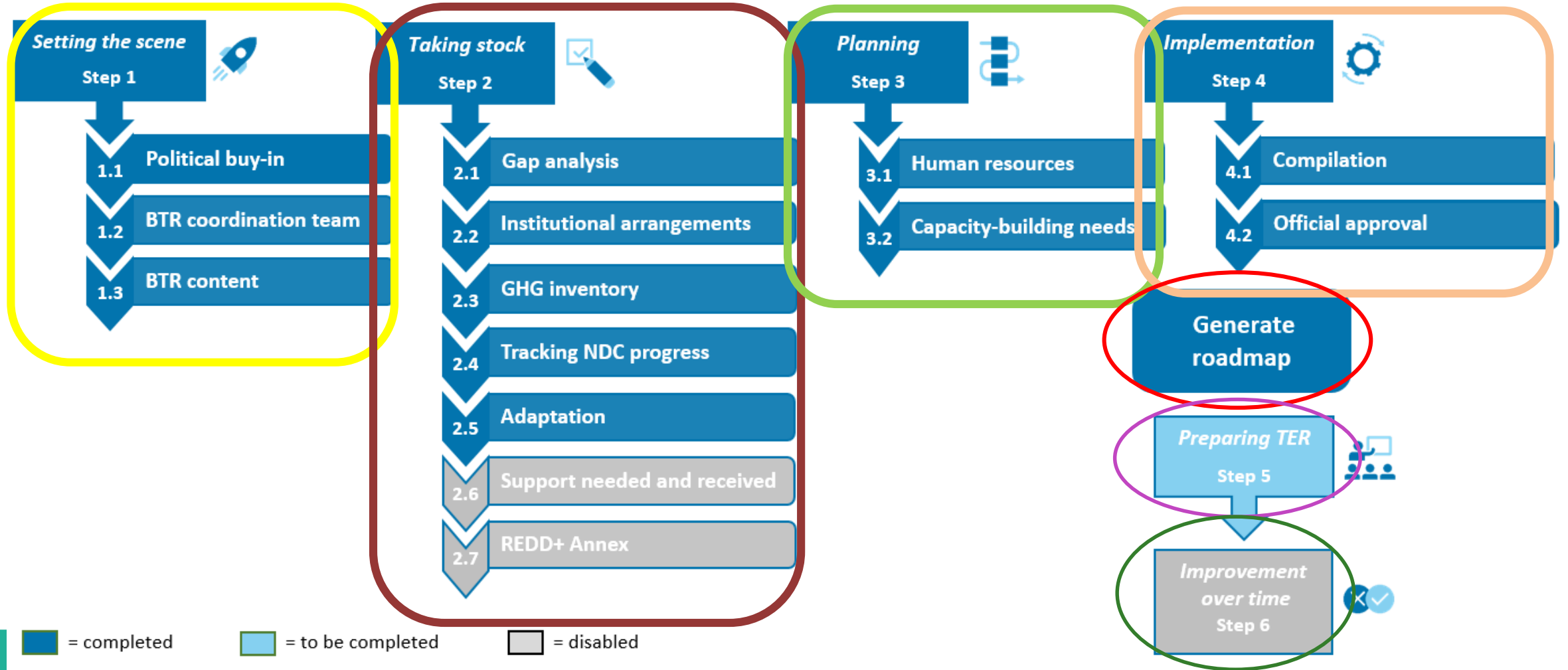
Step 6 Setting the scene

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement



Tool menu





A report of the national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory. Additionally, quality assurance, accuracy, comparability, and consistency are essential for the inventory to be useful.



Questions for roadmaps

More guidance on this substep

2.3.1 Have you compiled

What should be considered?

- In the beginning not all relevant inventory categories and gases have been included.
- Institutions might not be happy to share data with other institutions to explain the aim and objectives of the inventory.
- Formalising data sharing is important through memoranda of understanding, agreements or memoranda of understanding.
- Documentation and archiving are important to ensure the data is available for future use.
- Elaborating and implementing a consistent annual time series for the reference year or period in line with the IPCC guidelines.
- Reporting the time series allows for the effects of policies, measures, and other factors to be assessed.
- Once the national greenhouse gas inventory is compiled, it should be submitted as a stand-alone report.

2.3.2 Do you still have a compilation?

2.3.3 Have you retained

2.3.4 Have the 2006 IPCC GHG inventory?

2.3.5 Are you intending procedures?

2.3.6 Have you impleme

2.3.7 Have you retained procedures?

Recommended actions

- Identify the institution and establish coordination among them.
- Assign clear roles, responsibilities and tasks to the institution.
- Ensure the basis for methodology and data collection is clear.
- Facilitate the training of the national experts.
- Whilst estimating the uncertainty, it should be noted that the uncertainty in the data and emission factors.
- Whenever there is a significant change in either the methods or assumptions, an explanation and justification for the change should be provided.
- Make sure to allocate enough time and resources to compile the national greenhouse gas inventory report.



and emission factors.

- Whenever there is a significant change in either the methods or assumptions, GHG inventory time series should be recalculated for all years together with an explanation and justification for changes in the time series as well as the impacts of these.
- Make sure to allocate enough time and resources to compile the national greenhouse gas inventory report.

Which tool can help you?

The [2006 IPCC guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories](#) are the guidelines to be followed according to the MPGs to estimate GHG emissions and removals from all sectors.

The [2019 refinement to the 2006 IPCC guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories](#) provides supplementary methodologies to estimate sources that produce emissions of greenhouse gases and sinks that absorb these gases. It also addresses gaps in the science that have been identified, new technologies and production processes that have emerged, or for sources and sinks that were not included in the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines. It should be noted that, at the current time, use of the 2019 Refinement has not been adopted by Parties for use of reporting GHG inventories in the BTR.

The [IPCC inventory software](#) allows for the preparation of a GHG inventory for all sectors consistent with the 2006 IPCC GL. The software is a valid instrument to implement the simplest Tier 1 methods for all sectors and Tier 2 methods for most categories under energy, industrial processes and product use (IPPU) and waste sectors as well as agriculture categories under the agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sector in the 2006 IPCC guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories. Additionally, it can create the UNFCCC reporting tables suitable for use in NCs and BURs.

The [training materials on national GHG inventories based on the 2006 IPCC guidelines](#) developed by the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) and the [previous CGE training materials on the NGHGI](#) aims to provide the reader with the best possible synthesis of all the IPCC methodologies and tools available which could be of use for non-Annex I Parties and experts in the process of preparation of their national GHG inventories.

The e-learning course [Preparing a greenhouse gas inventory under the Enhanced Transparency Framework](#) helps understand the main element of the GHG inventory cycle. For a more technical guidance on estimation of GHG emissions and removals from the AFOLU sector, access the following e-learning courses

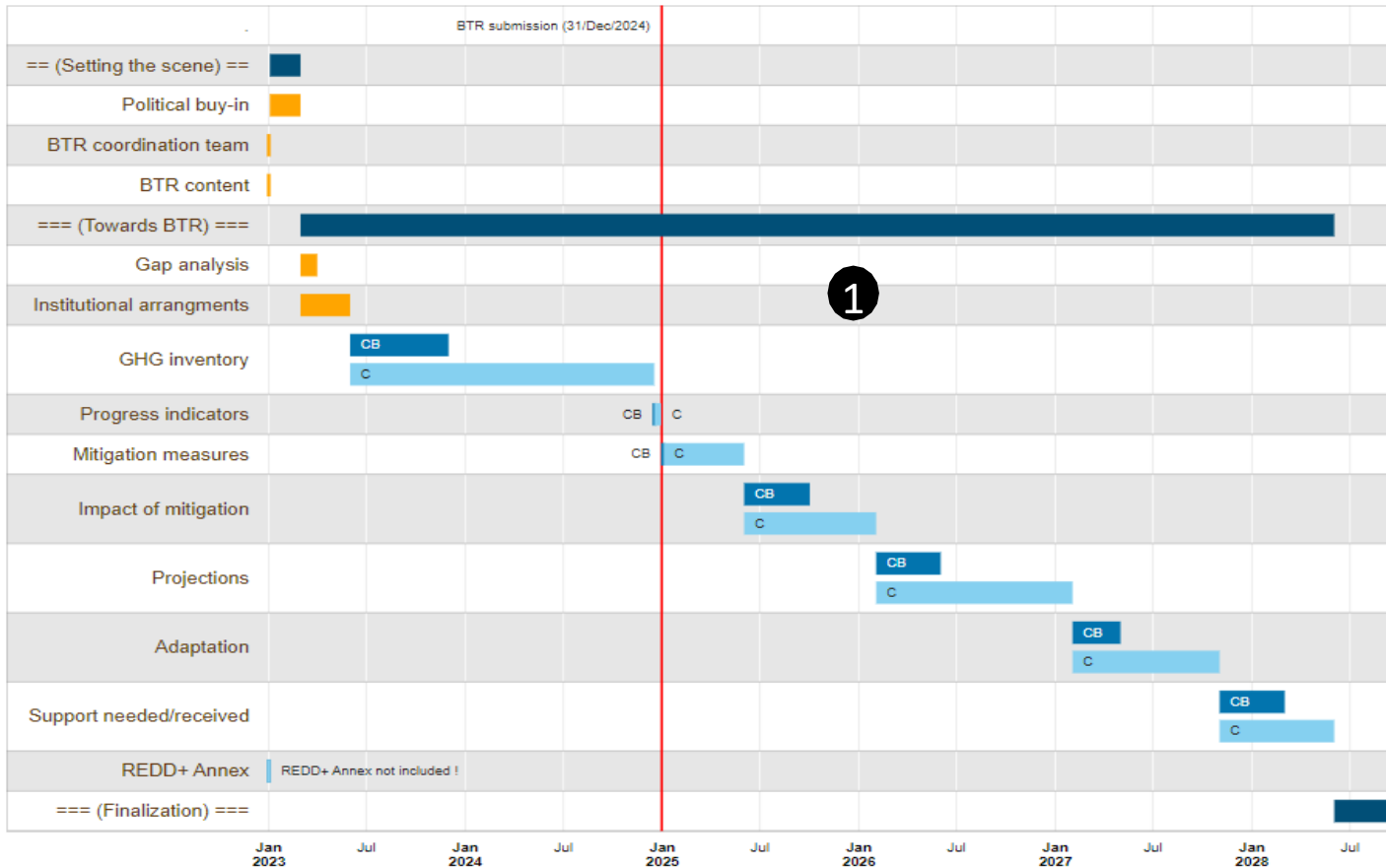
[The national greenhouse gas inventory for agriculture](#) and [The national greenhouse gas inventory for land use](#).

Completed



The Biennial Transparency Report Guidance and Roadmap Tool.

Please note that these times are only indicative and based on your specific replies to the previous sections. If your result suggests that you would not be meeting the deadline for the first BTR (31.12.2024), do not get discouraged! Consider focusing only on the mandatory elements at first to be able to present at least those in your first -timely- submission and plan for improvements over time that will allow you to report on additional elements in your next BTR. Please refer to step 6 for further information on this.



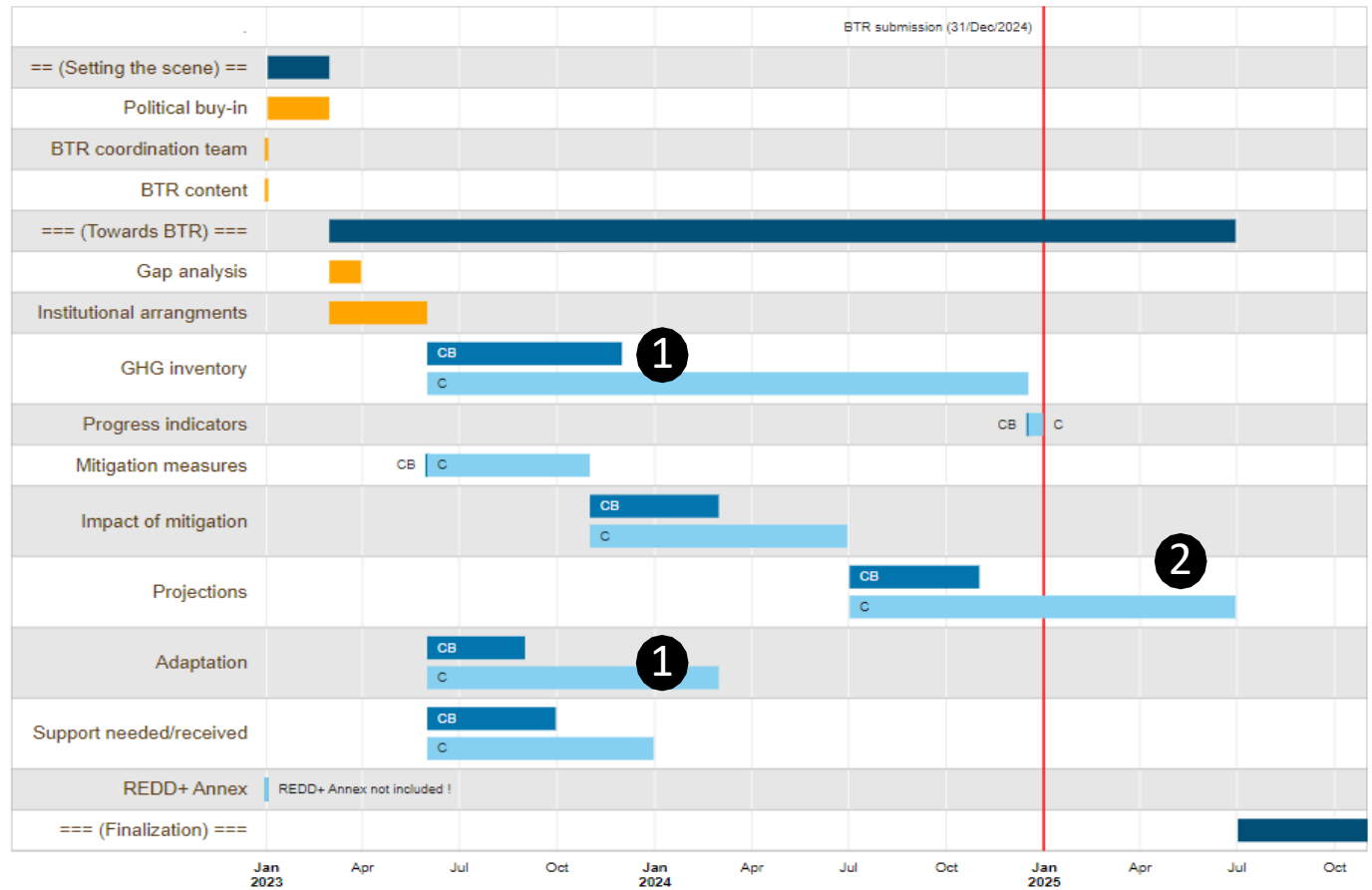
■ Total time ■ CB = Capacity-building time ■ C = Compilation/Implementation time ■ Others

Roadmap Example 1

1 No Parallel Processes:
not enough staff to carry out compilation activities simultaneously

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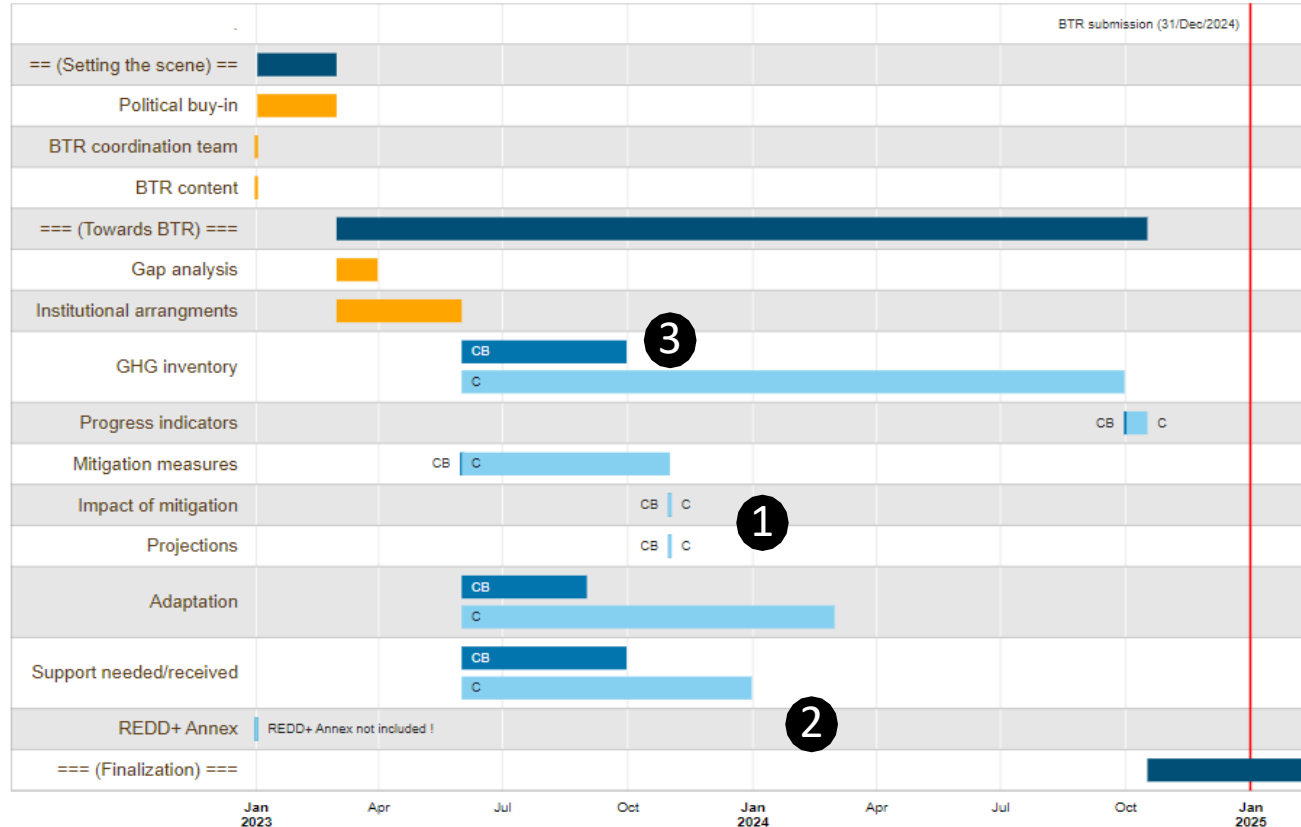
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Roadmap Example No. 2

- 1 Responsibilities and tasks distributed among a team. Different tasks can be carried out simultaneously.
Some reporting tasks (e.g., GHG inventory and adaptation, will be carried out in parallel)
- 2 **Still not on time!** In this case, mainly due to the reporting of projections, as well as intensive training on training and capacity building

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■ Total time ■ CB = Capacity-building time ■ C = Compilation/Implementation time ■ Others

Roadmap Example No. 3

- 1 Application of flexibility where needed (e.g. projections, impacts of mitigation measures, etc.)
- 2 Re-assess the reporting of non-mandatory elements in the BTR (support, adaptation, REDD+ annex) or if it is better to do it somewhere else (e.g. Adaptation communication, which does not have the 2024 deadline).
- 3 User can also challenge the time assumptions and customize the specific times of capacity building and compilation (if countries know for sure that they will receive support and will be able to complete a section of the report faster)



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Thank you Very much for
your Attention

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Questions or Comments?



Country Experience from Morocco

Planning/setting up coordination team
and developing the first BTR



Your Feedback

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