

# Fast-tracking preparation of the first BTR of Grenada

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## *Overview of the support package*

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- ✓ Upon request of the Government of Grenada, the UNFCCC secretariat and the GEF-funded Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency-Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP) agreed to provide technical support to the national team of Grenada to prepare its first biennial transparency report.
- ✓ **Objective:** This technical support will aim to fast-track the preparation of the first BTR of Grenada by developing the capacity of and assisting the national team through different stages of preparation of the BTR.

## **Components of the support:**

### **Stage 1 – Webinar series**

To equip the national team with relevant knowledge on key provisions of the ETF, including its MPGs, and different methodologies and approaches necessary for generating information and preparing the BTR.

- 27 Jan: Introduction and Overview of the ETF and MPGs
- 28 Jan: National GHG inventories
- 29 Jan: Tracking progress of NDCs
- 30 Jan: Climate change impacts and adaptation; Support needed and received.

### **Stage 2 – In-person workshop**

18-21 February

- To engage in interactive exercises
- stock-take of existing processes and data in the country that can be used as a basis to prepare the BTR
- To conduct a mapping exercises to get a clear sense of what additional work needs to be done to fulfil the essential requirements of the BTR
- To develop of a roadmap for the BTR preparation

### **Stage 3 – Mentoring phase**

- a combination of periodic in-country visit by an external expert and virtual meetings with external experts with an aim to provide hands-on advice and technical input to the national team

**Webinar 1**  
**27 January 2025**

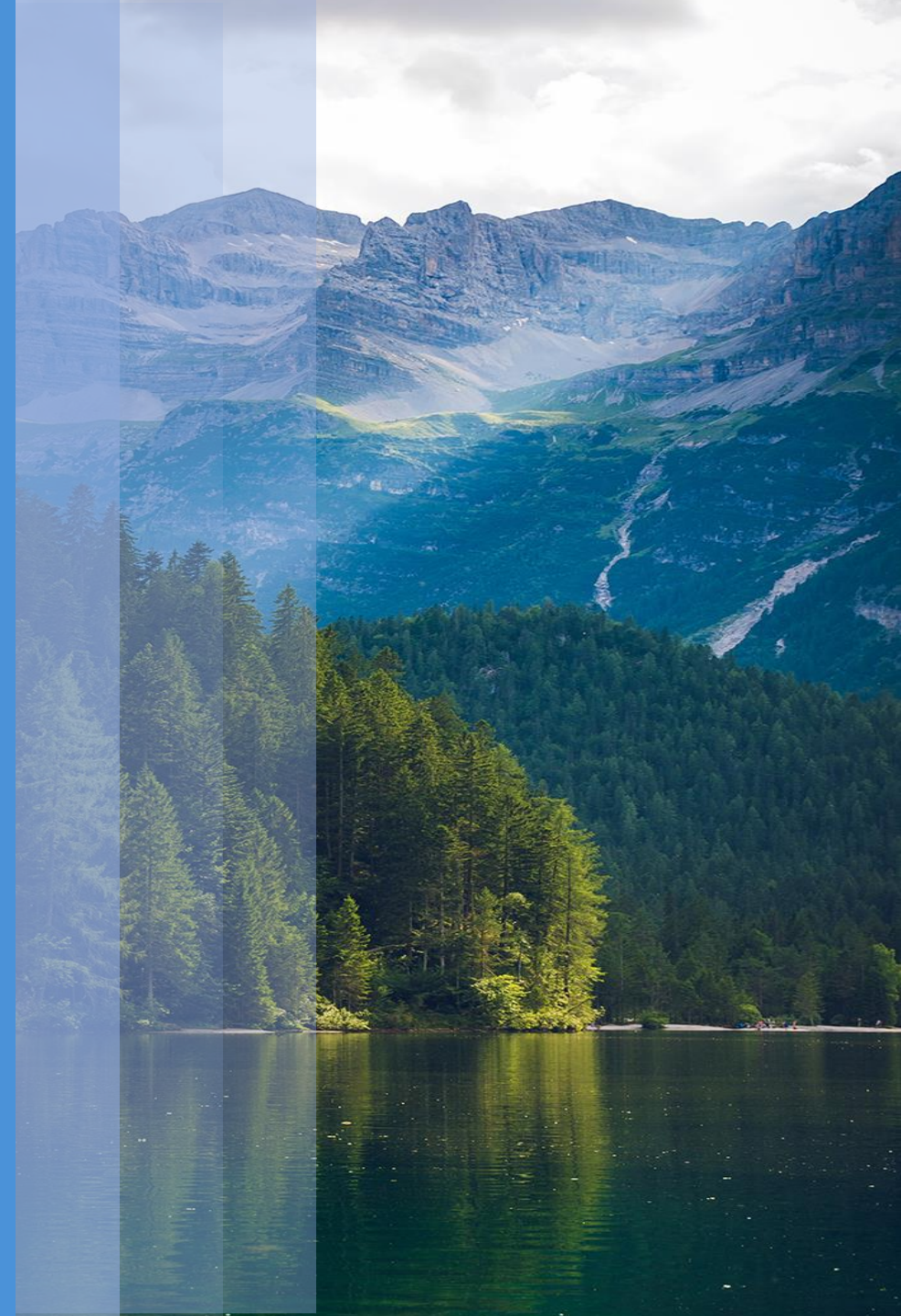
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# Overview of the ETF and its MPGs

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## Objective

Strengthen the global response to the CLIMATE CHANGE CRISIS

**Long-term temperature goal (2°C/1.5°C)**

**Climate resilient and low emissions development**

**Financial flows**

## Action

**Adaptation**

**Mitigation**

## Means of implementation

**Finance**

**Tech dev. & transfer**

**Capacity-building**

## Accountability

*(Individual)*  
**Transparency of action and support**

*(Collective)*  
**Global stocktake**  
(ambition mechanism)

**Facilitating implementation and promoting compliance**  
(Compliance mechanism)



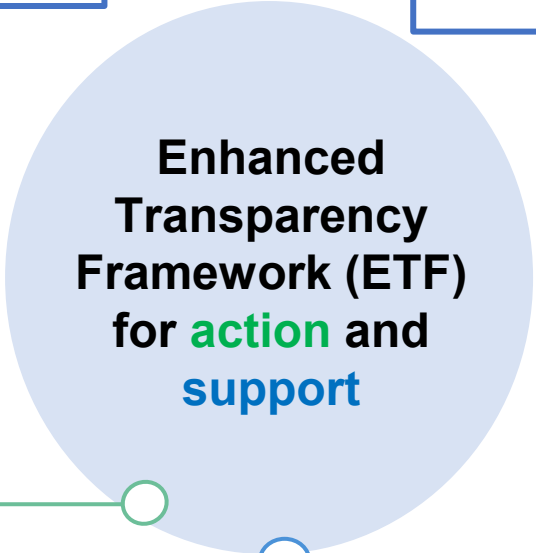
**Article 13 of the Paris Agreement**



**Established the enhanced transparency framework for action and support**

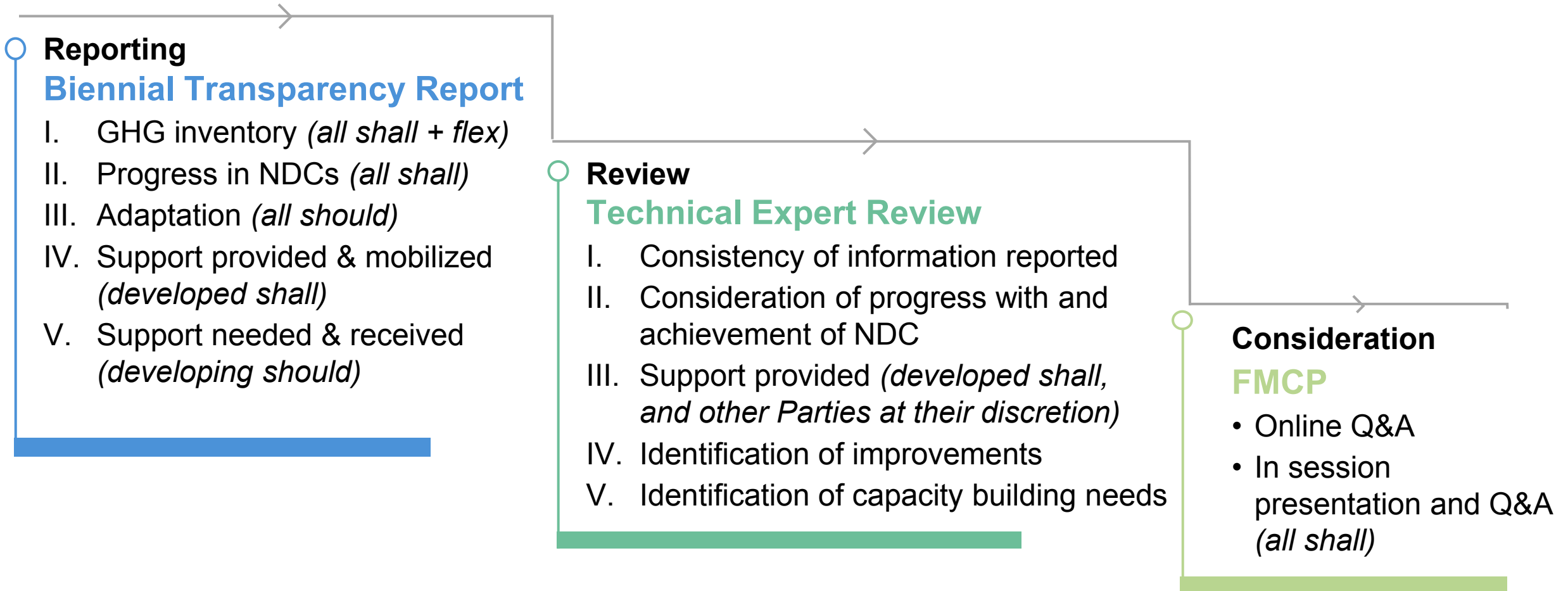
## TRANSPARENCY FOR ACTION

Provide a clear understanding of **climate change action** in the light of the objective of the Convention, including clarity and tracking of progress towards **achieving NDCs** and **adaptation actions**, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the GST

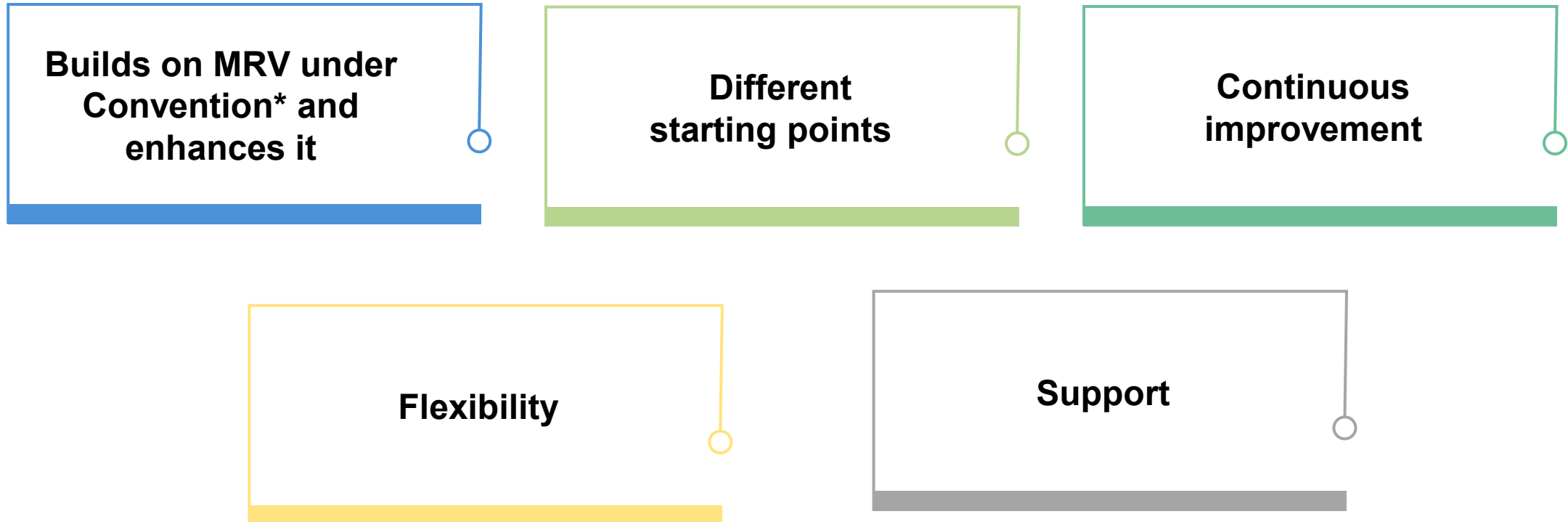


## TRANSPARENCY FOR SUPPORT

Provide clarity on **support provided and received** by relevant individual Parties in the context of climate change actions and, to the extent possible, to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided, to inform the GST

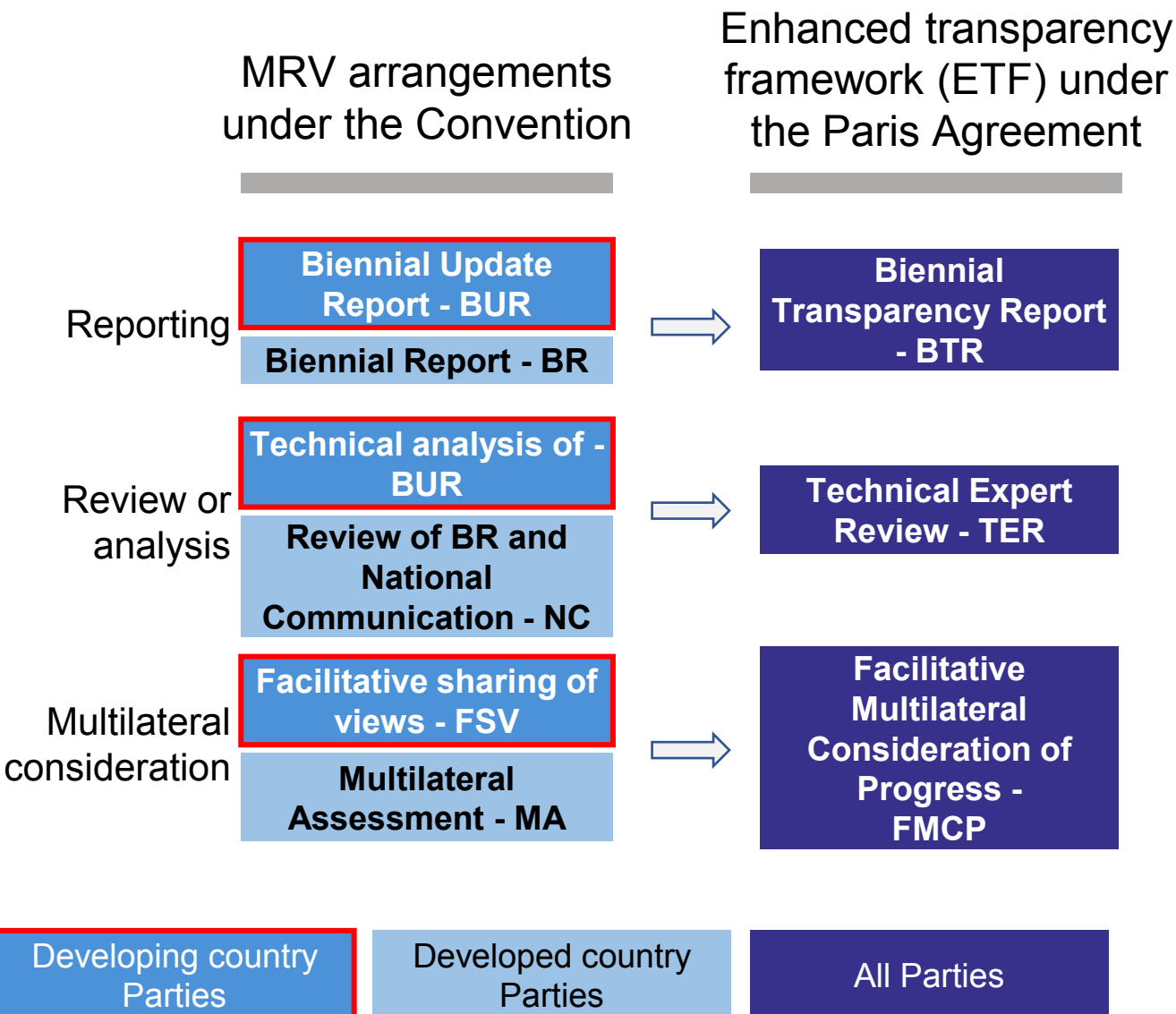


- ✓ Modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement; [decision 18/CMA.1 and its annex](#)
- ✓ Common reporting tables (CRTs) and Common tabular formats (CTFs) for reporting information under ETF; [decision 5/CMA.3, annexes I-III](#)



*\*Building on and enhancing the transparency arrangements under the Convention; while **recognizing the special circumstances of LDCs and SIDS***

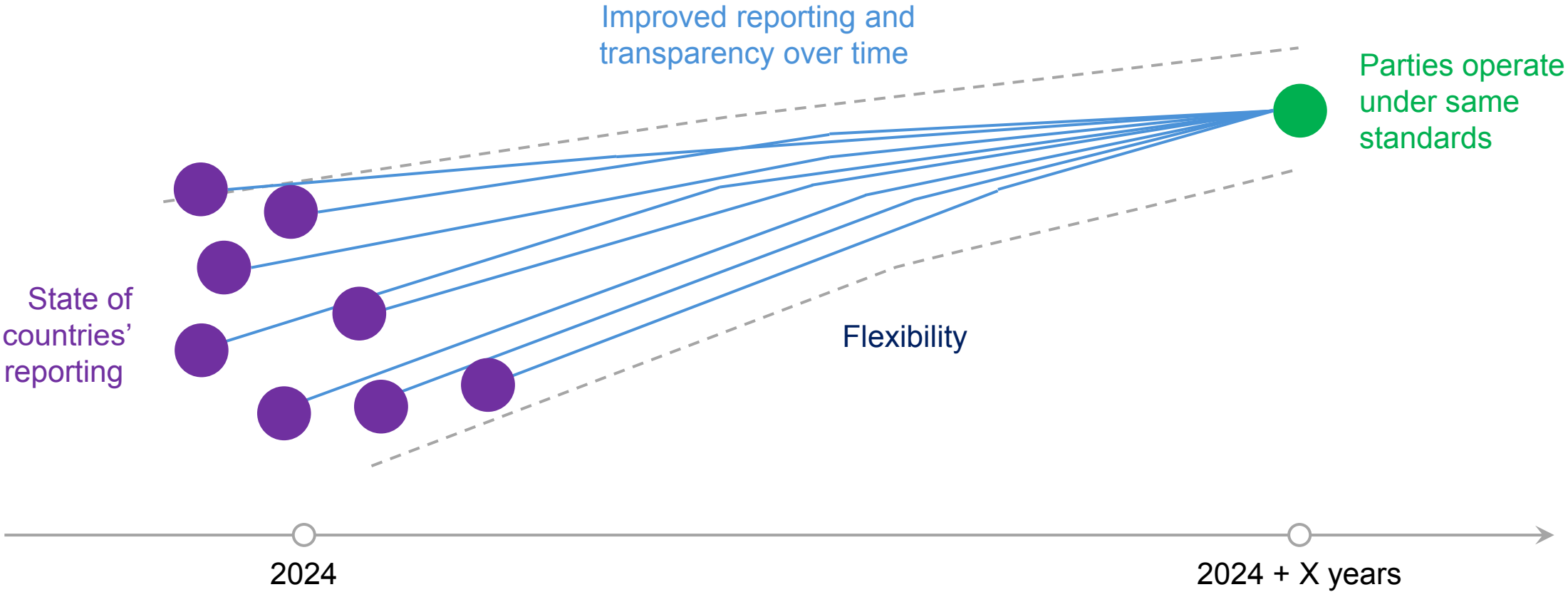




## Key areas of enhancement

- Establishes **common modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) applicable to all Parties** with **flexibility** to those developing countries that need it in the light of their capacities
- Provisions/requirements - mostly mandatory (“**shall**”)
- Parties need to (to the extent possible) identify, regularly update, and report on areas of improvement > **continuous improvement**
- Establishment of **Compliance Committee** (mechanism to facilitate implementation of and promote compliance) - NDCs, reporting, TER and FMCP, and their relationship to Article 15

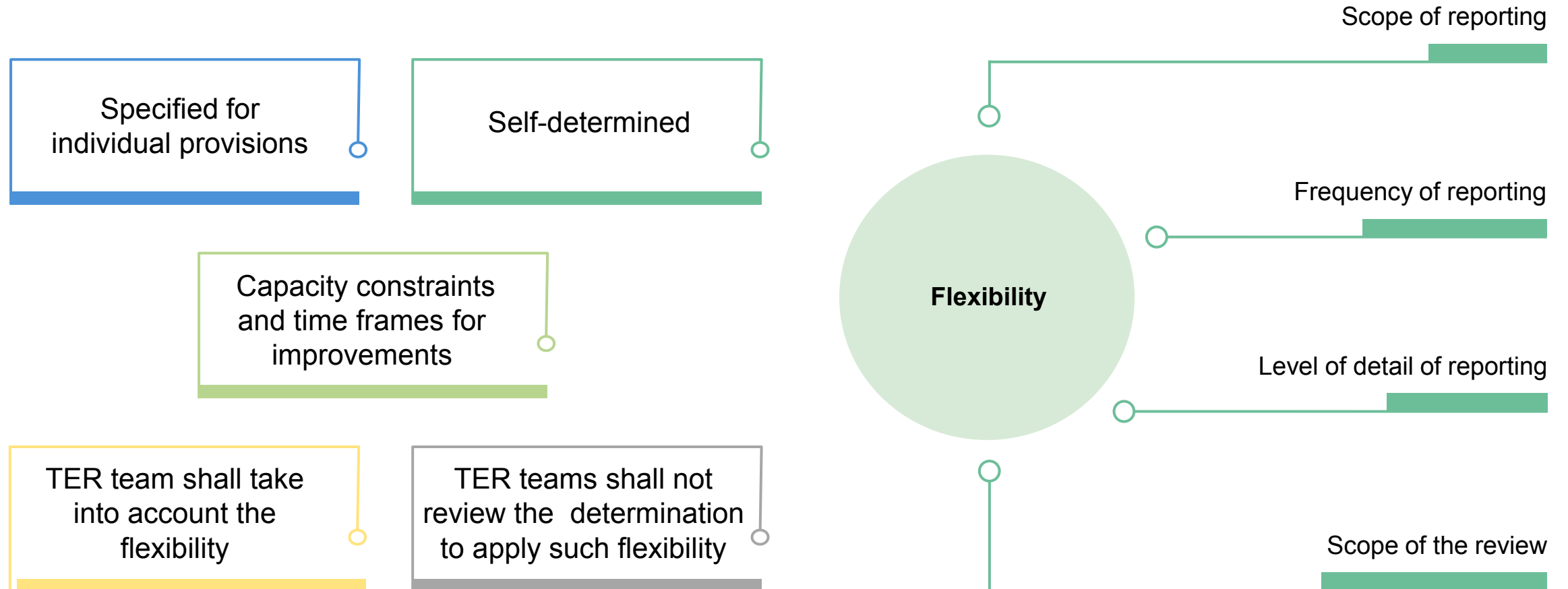
# Different starting points, flexibility and continuous improvement over time - universal participation

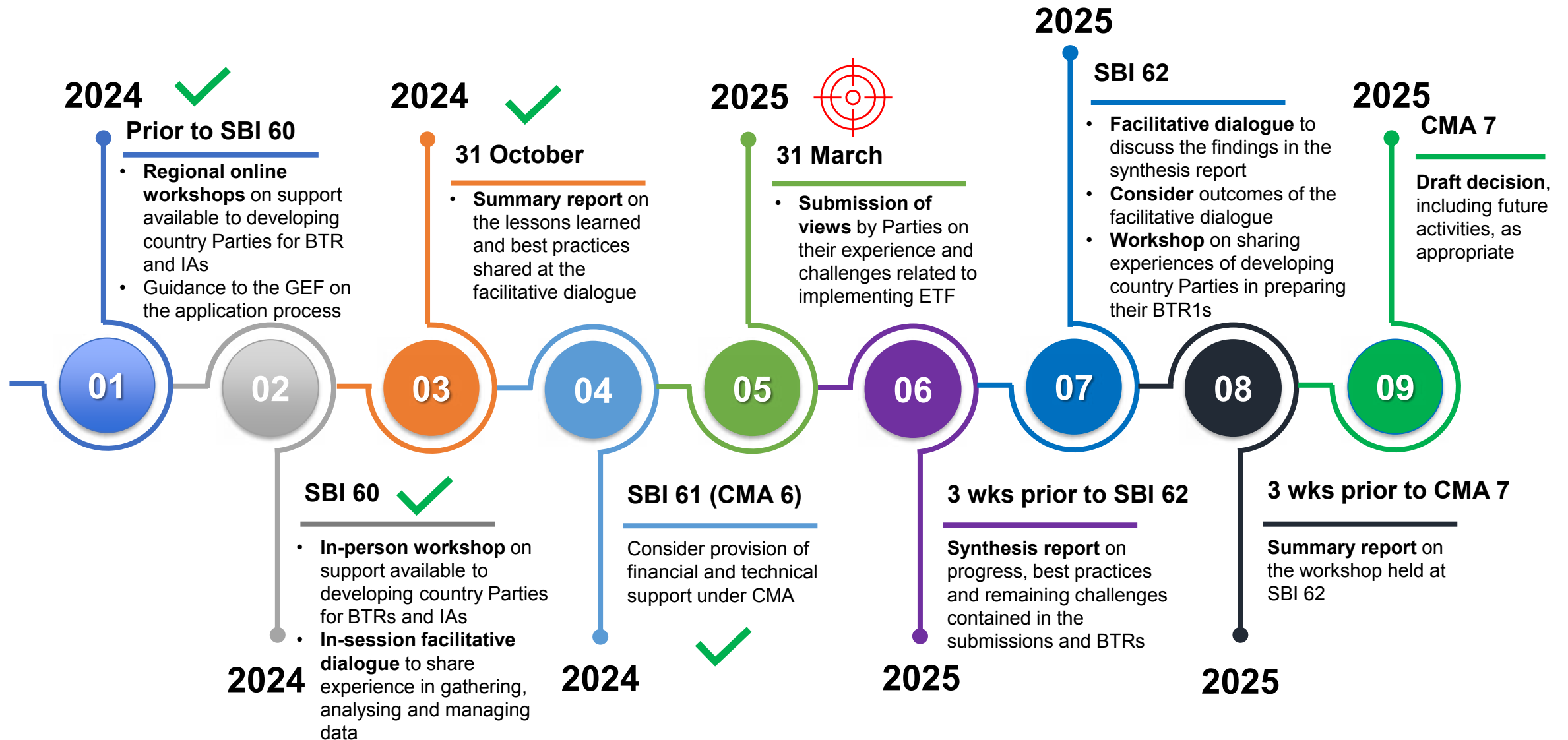


# Built-in flexibility



**Flexibility provisions:** available to developing country Parties that need it, in the light of their capacities.





- Parties shall submit their **1<sup>st</sup> BTR and NIR** (if submitted as a stand-alone document), in accordance with the MPGs (decision 18/CMA.1) **at the latest by 31 December 2024**
  - **LDCs and SIDS** may submit BTRs **at their discretion**
- **Flexibility provisions** are specified in MPGs, for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities → application of the flexibility is **self-determined**
- **Information on flexibility and improvements** in reporting over time **is mandatory**, to be provided as part of the BTR
- If **adaptation communication** is submitted as a component of BTR, Party should clearly identify the relevant part of the BTR
- All Parties, except LDCs and SIDS, shall submit BTRs, **no less frequently than on a biennial basis** (1/CP.21, para.90)
- Secretariat will produce **BTR & NIR synthesis reports**, and an **annual report on TER**



## Biennial Update Reports BUR

- National greenhouse gas inventory
- Mitigation actions and their effects
- Finance, technology and capacity-building needs

**Cancun Agreements (1/CP.16)  
and Durban Outcomes (2/CP.17)**

## National communications NC

- National greenhouse gas inventory
- Programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change
- Programmes containing measures to facilitate adaptation to climate change
- Transfer of technology
- Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs
- Capacity-building
- Research and systematic observation
- Education, training and public awareness
- Information and networking

**Article 4.1 and 12.1 of the Convention;  
decision 17/CP.8**

## Biennial transparency reports BTR

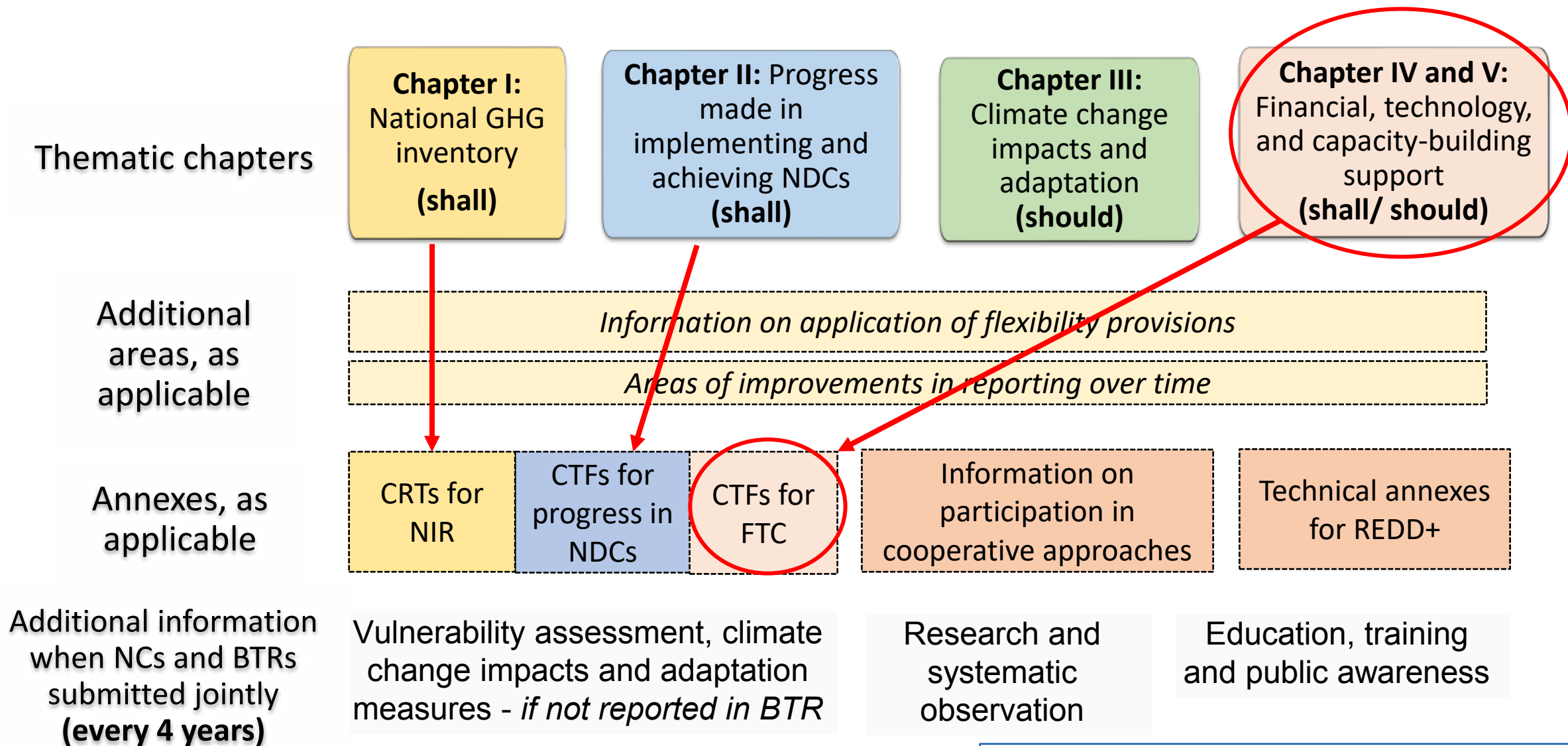
- National greenhouse gas inventory
- Progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs
- Climate change impacts and adaptation (as appropriate)
- Financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received

*Flexibility* ↔ *Areas of improvement*

**Article 13 of the Paris Agreement;  
decisions 18/CMA.1, 5/CMA.3**

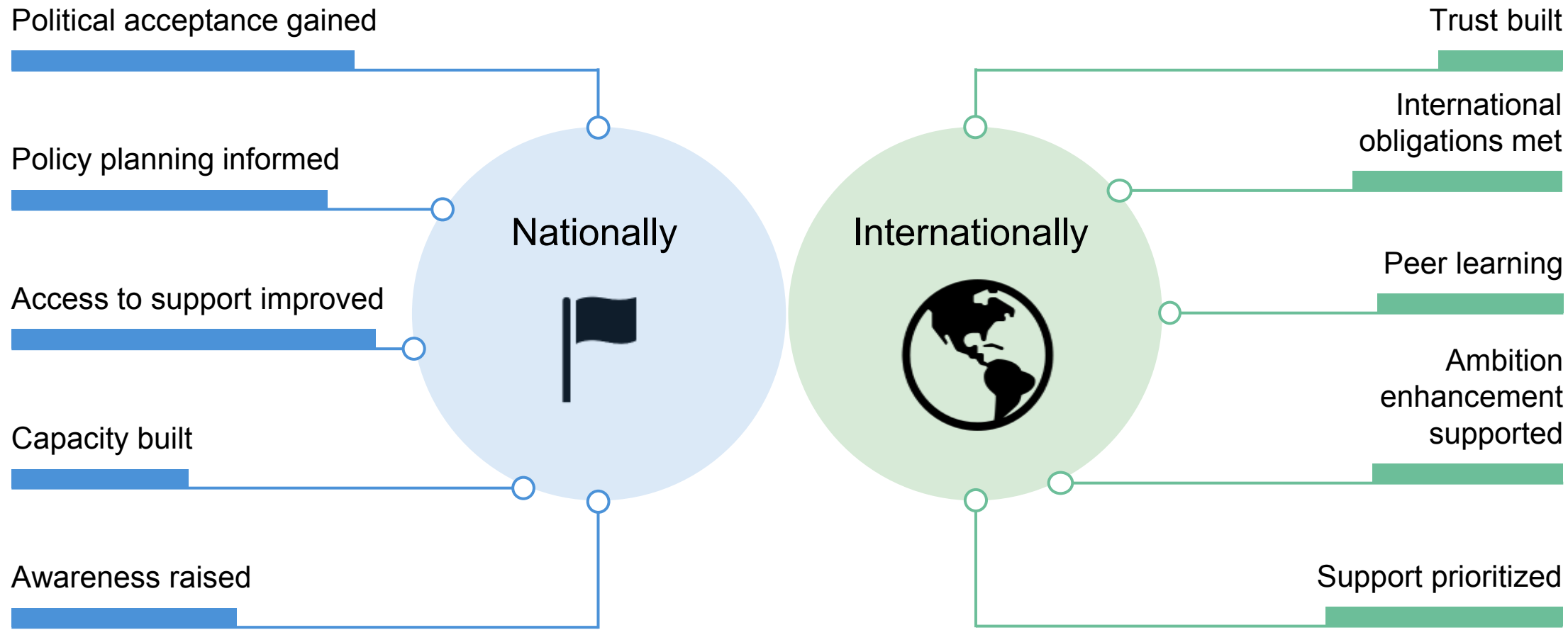
*It is important to note that the legal nature of these reporting themes differ across the reports.*

# Closer look to the BTR: Report Outline

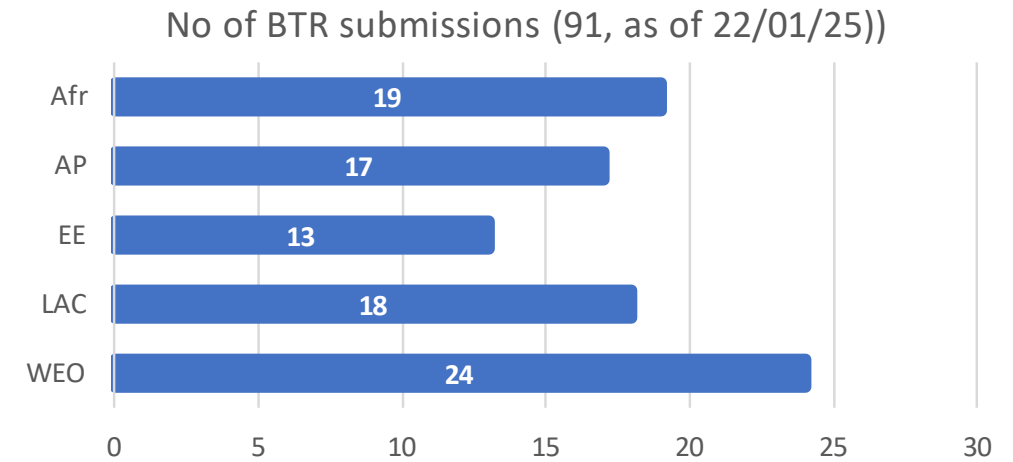


For the BTR outline, see [decision 5/CMA.3, Annex IV](#).

# Benefits of transparency



- ✓ As of 16.01.2025, **91 BTRs** are submitted, among which **59** are from **developing country** Parties (**13 from LDCs/SIDS**).
- ✓ All necessary operational details are in place: **Start without aiming a perfect BTR.**
- ✓ **Use existing MRV arrangements** as a foundation in implementing the ETF (and preparation of BTRs)
- ✓ **Focus on enhancing the institutional arrangements:** Better arrangements will pave the way to better BTRs over time
- ✓ Understand and promote the **benefits of ETF and BTRs at the national level** - with a view to facilitate political buy-in and high-level support
- ✓ Use the opportunity to identify and communicate your **support needs** to meet your priorities, address challenges and gaps
- ✓ **Involve various stakeholders** (sector entities, national statistical offices, agencies, other) – benefit from bringing together all stakeholders



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# Overview of the key components of robust and sustainable institutional arrangements to support the implementation of the ETF



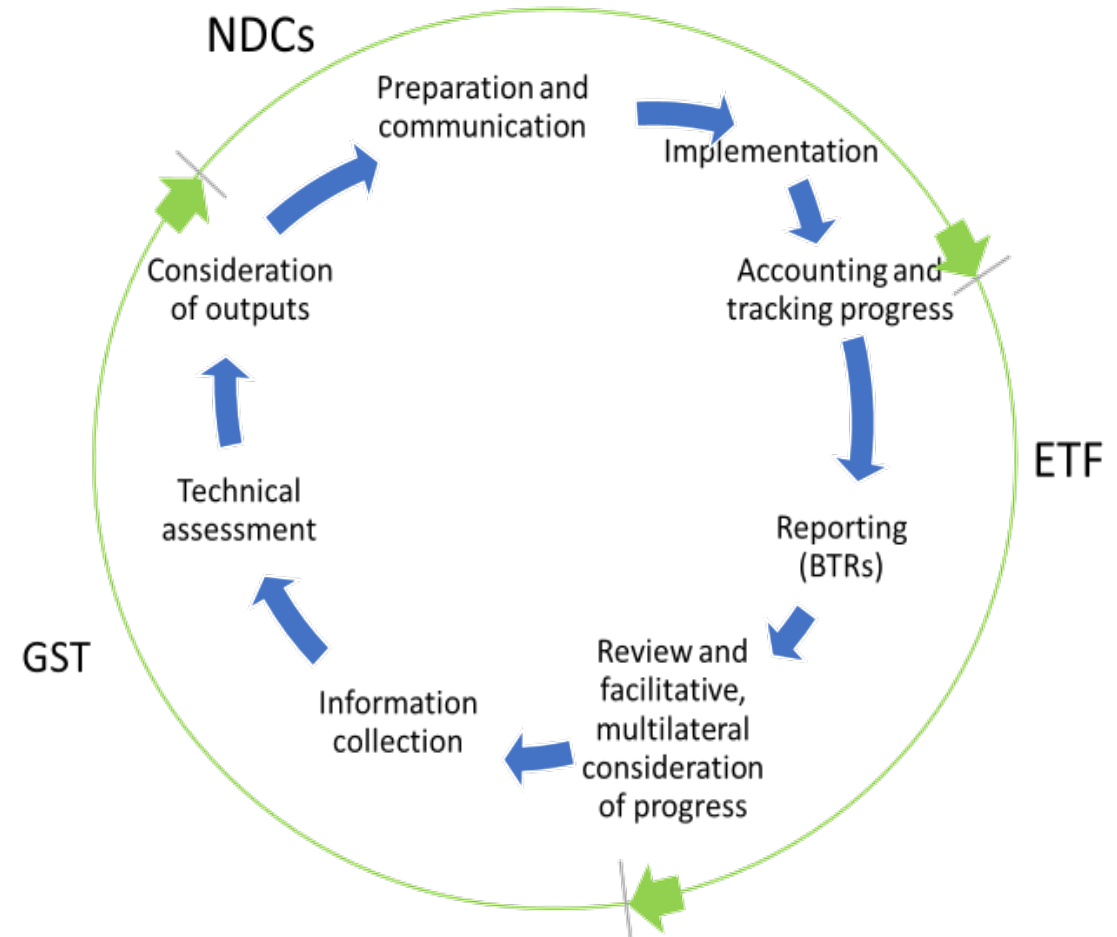
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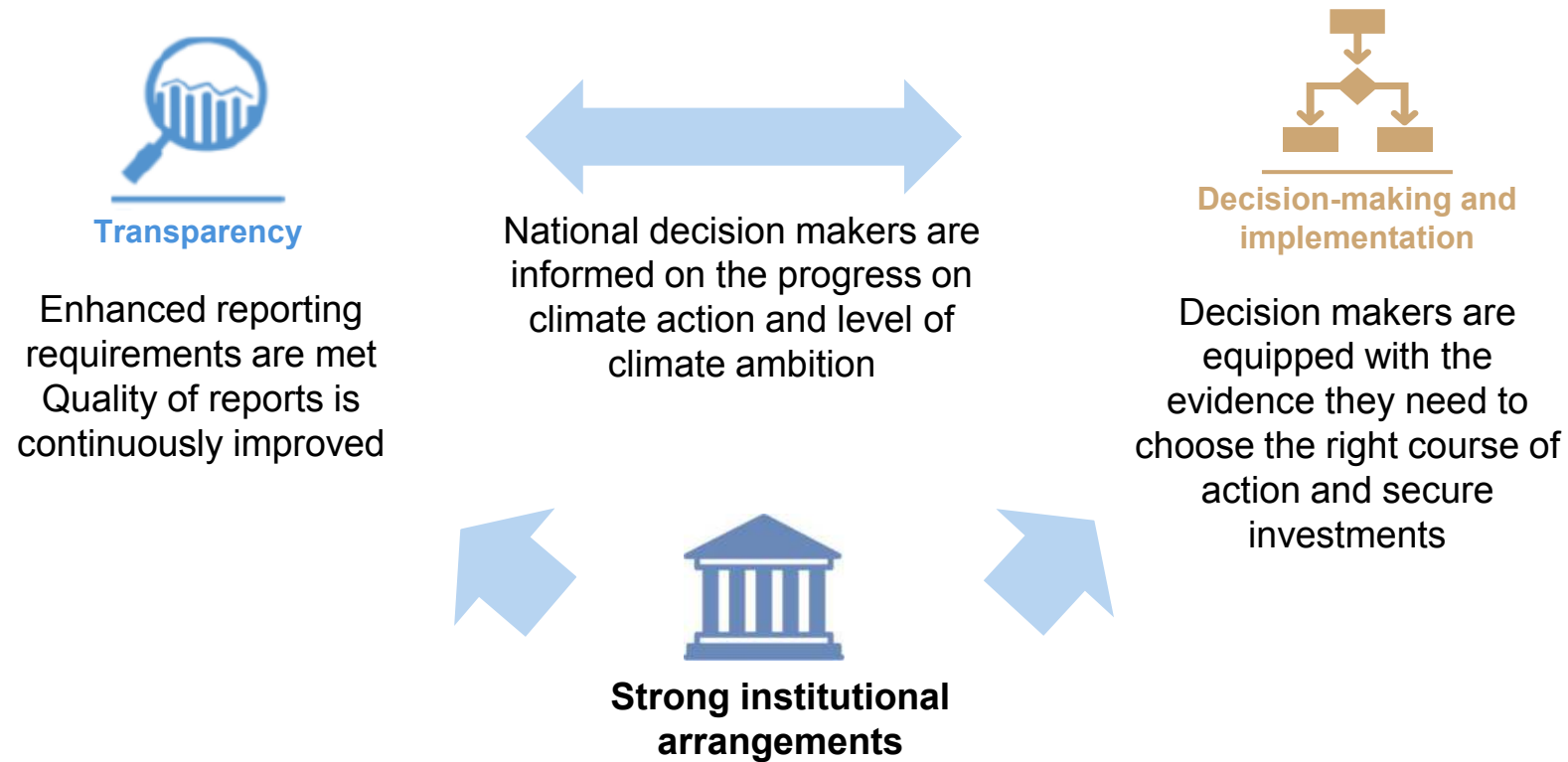
## The adoption of the Paris Agreement and the transition from the existing MRV arrangements to the ETF will:

- ✓ Necessitate a change in how governments respond to the new obligations, including preparation and communication of:
  - Successive NDCs every 5 years;
  - Biennial transparency reports every 2 years;
- ✓ Introduce enhanced scope and depth of climate reporting for developing countries.
- ✓ Necessitate a continuous process of improvement, collection, processing, analysis, compilation and reporting and review of data.

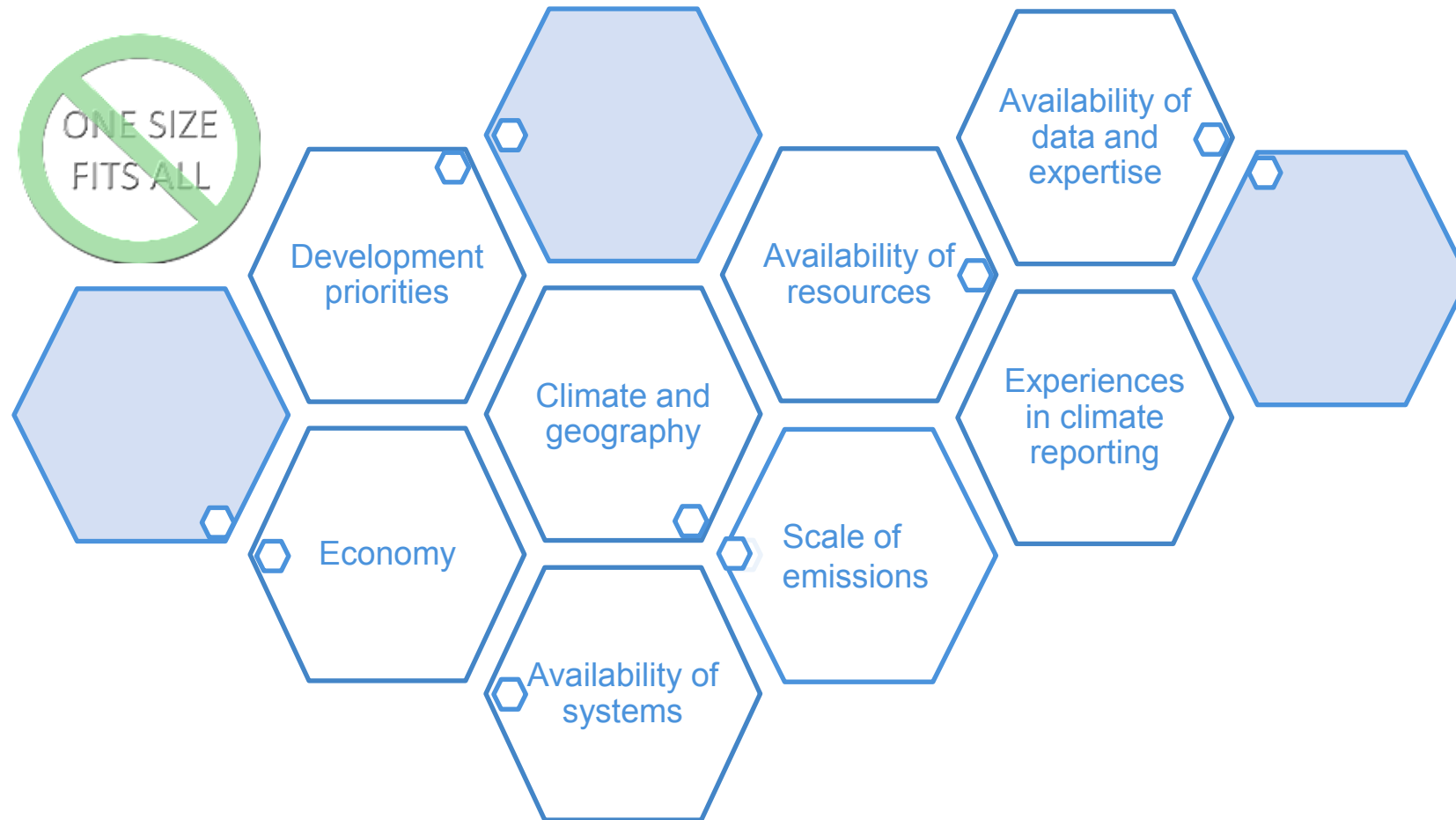


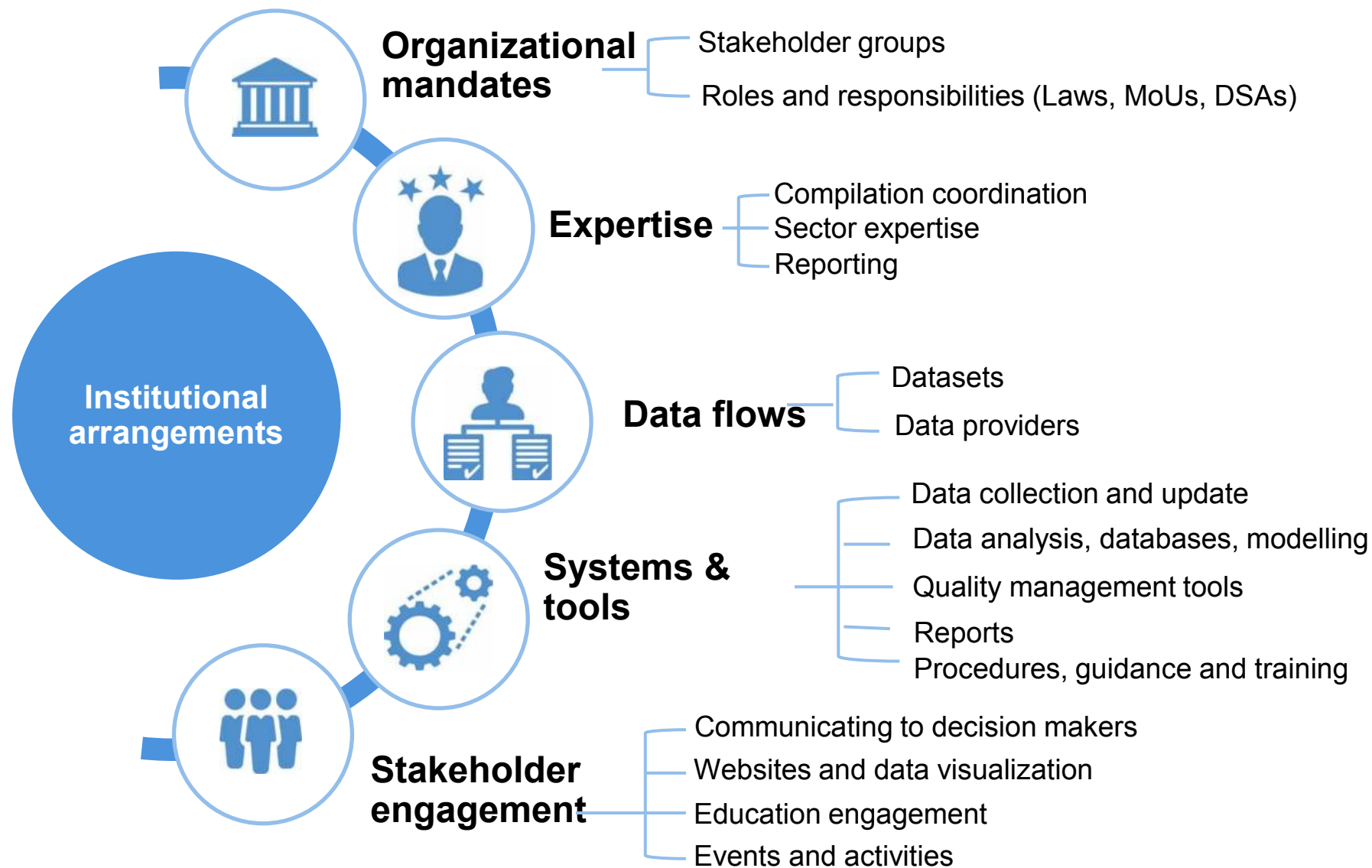
*Recurring processes under the Paris Agreement*

- Strong institutional arrangements are vital to enabling countries to provide a **reliable, consistent and continuous** flow of data and information

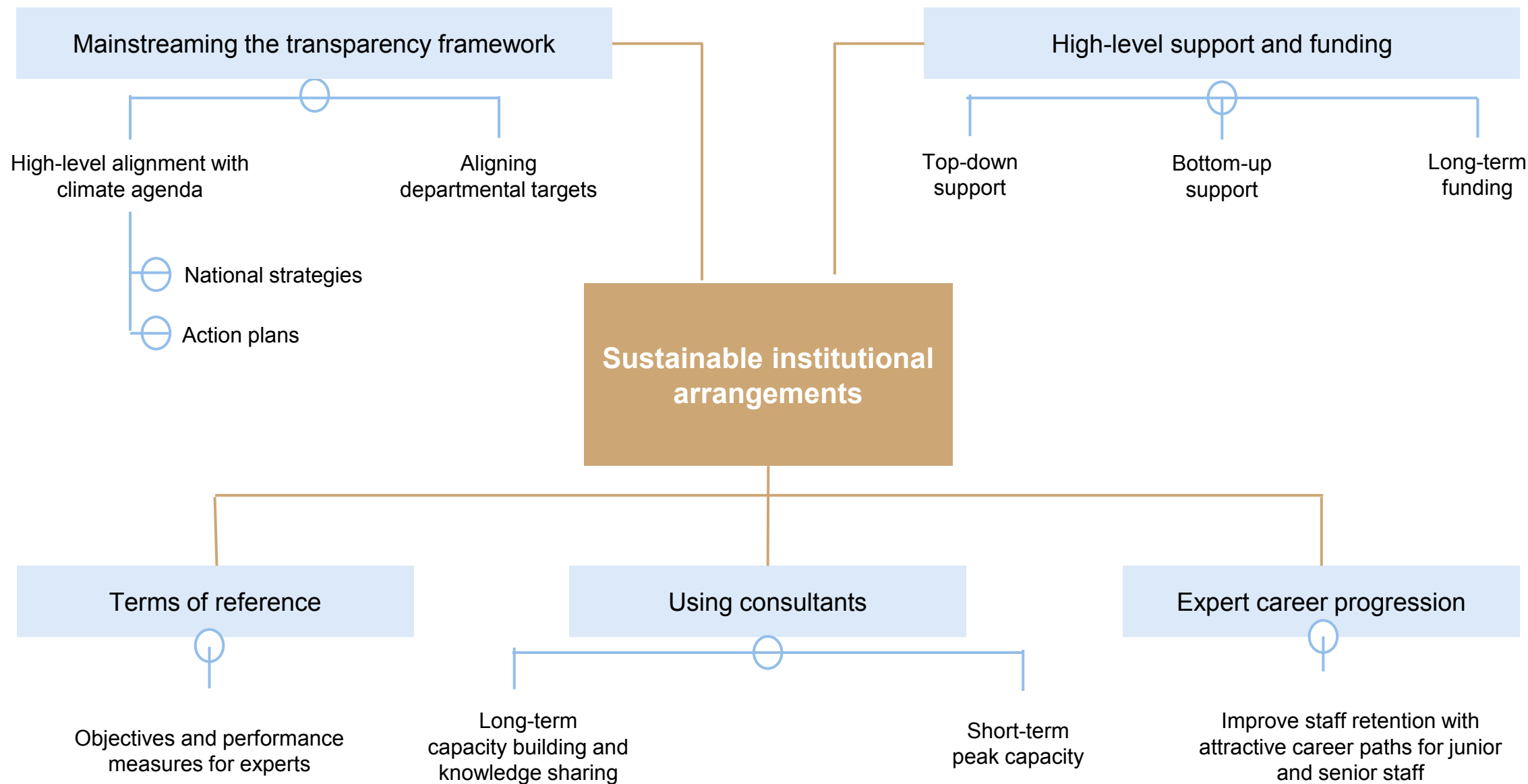


There is **no one-size-fits-all** model for institutional arrangements.  
Need to be designed and **tailored to national circumstances**.

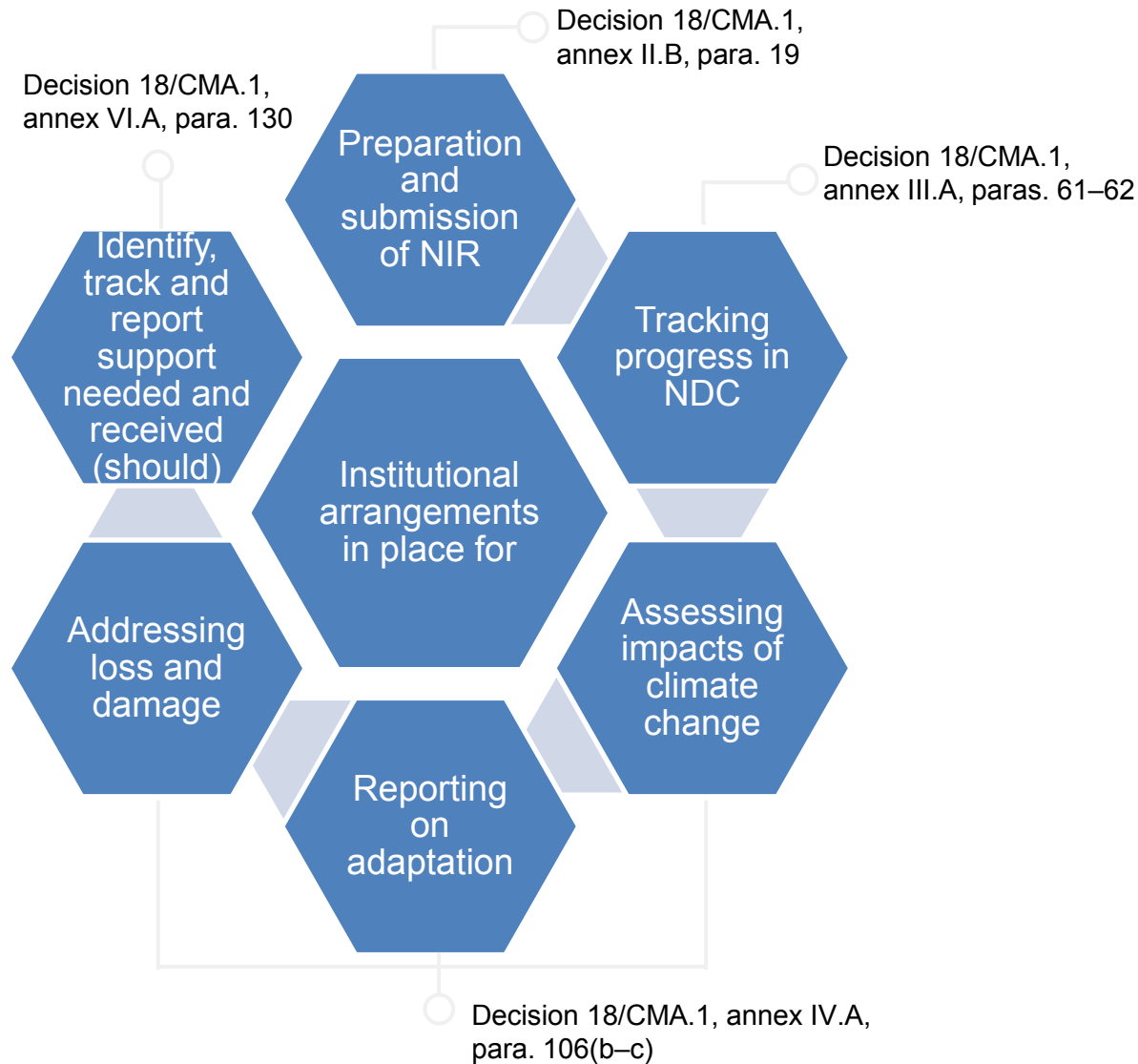




# Key elements to sustaining institutional arrangements







- Important to show how a range of stakeholders come together and work together across transparency themes (organizational charts)
- Demonstrate what efforts are being made to enhance the sustainability of institutional arrangements
- Demonstrate how institutional arrangements are embedded in or interact with core national strategy development and implementation functions as well as other environmental goals and the SDGs

## CGE Toolbox on Institutional Arrangements

<https://unfccc.int/CGE/IA>

- ✓ [Technical Handbook](#)
- ✓ Compilation of country experiences and lessons learned
- ✓ [Compilation of references to other relevant technical resources](#)
- ✓ Animations on institutional arrangements



### Sharing lessons learned and experiences - case stories

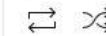
Here are reflections from more developing countries on the challenges and constraints they encountered during MRV process and approaches they have taken to address them.

*More case stories to come*

- Afghanistan
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Bangladesh
- Brazil
- Chile

### CGE toolbox on institutional arrange...

Unlisted UN Climate Change - Events - 1/12



- CGE IA toolbox - Understanding the institution...  
UN Climate Change - Events  
5:01
- CGE IA toolbox - Establishing sustainable institutional...  
UN Climate Change - Events  
4:39
- Sharing lessons learned and experiences in...  
UN Climate Change - Events  
6:36
- Botswana - Sharing lessons learned and experiences in...  
UN Climate Change - Events  
4:39
- Sharing lessons learned and experiences in...  
UN Climate Change - Events  
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- Sharing lessons learned and experiences in...  
UN Climate Change - Events  
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- Sharing lessons learned and experiences in...  
UN Climate Change - Events  
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- Malawi - Sharing lessons learned and experiences in...  
UN Climate Change - Events  
3:45

### Library

Document and resources for understanding how to prepare and write National Communications and Biennial Update on the thematic components, guidelines, methodologies and user manuals.

- Guidelines and user manuals
- Mitigation assessments
- National GHG inventories
- Other issues (finance, technical, capacity)
- Vulnerability and adaptation assessments
- Institutional

# *What comes after the BTR submission?*

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## **Technical Expert Review (TER) & Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress (FMCP)**



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Under the ETF, information submitted by each Party under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement shall undergo a technical expert review consistent with the MPGs.

Consistency of  
information submitted  
with MPGs

Consideration of  
implementation and  
achievement of NDC

Consideration of  
support provided

Identification  
of areas of  
improvement

Identification of  
capacity  
building needs

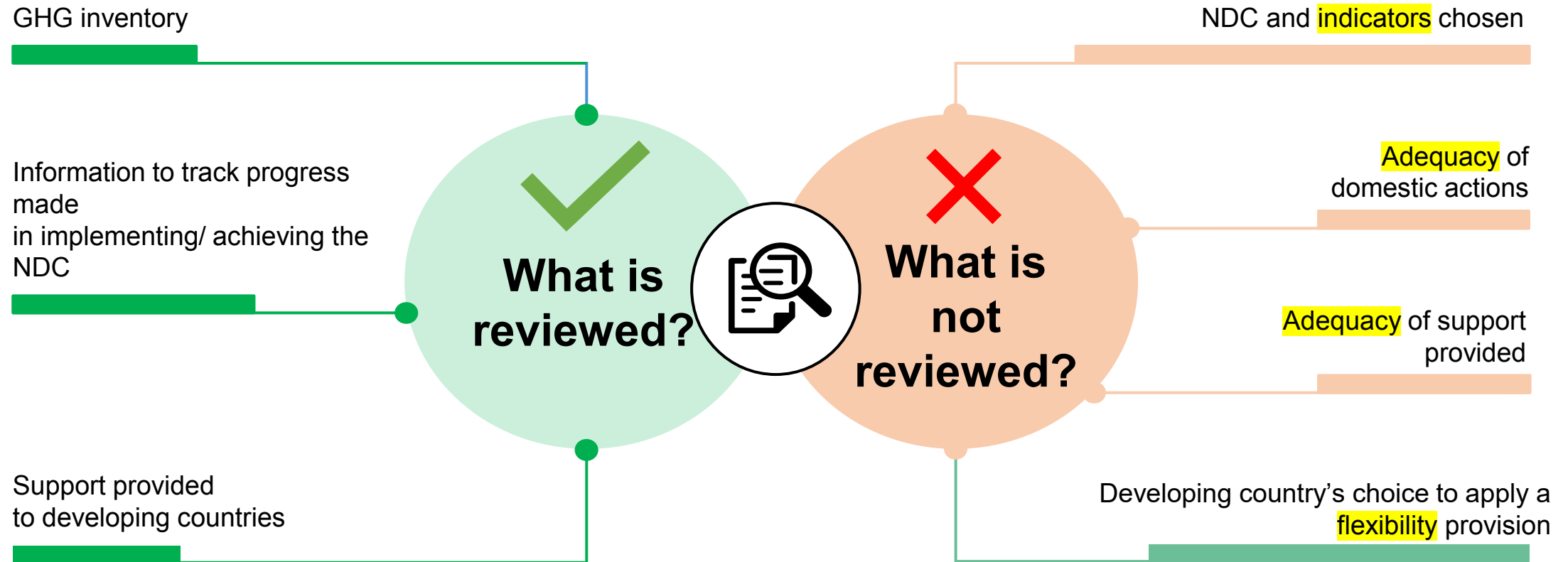
Attention to  
the respective  
national circumstances

Facilitative, non-intrusive, non-  
punitive, respectful of national  
sovereignty, avoiding placing undue  
burden on Parties

# Overview of the technical expert review (TER) process



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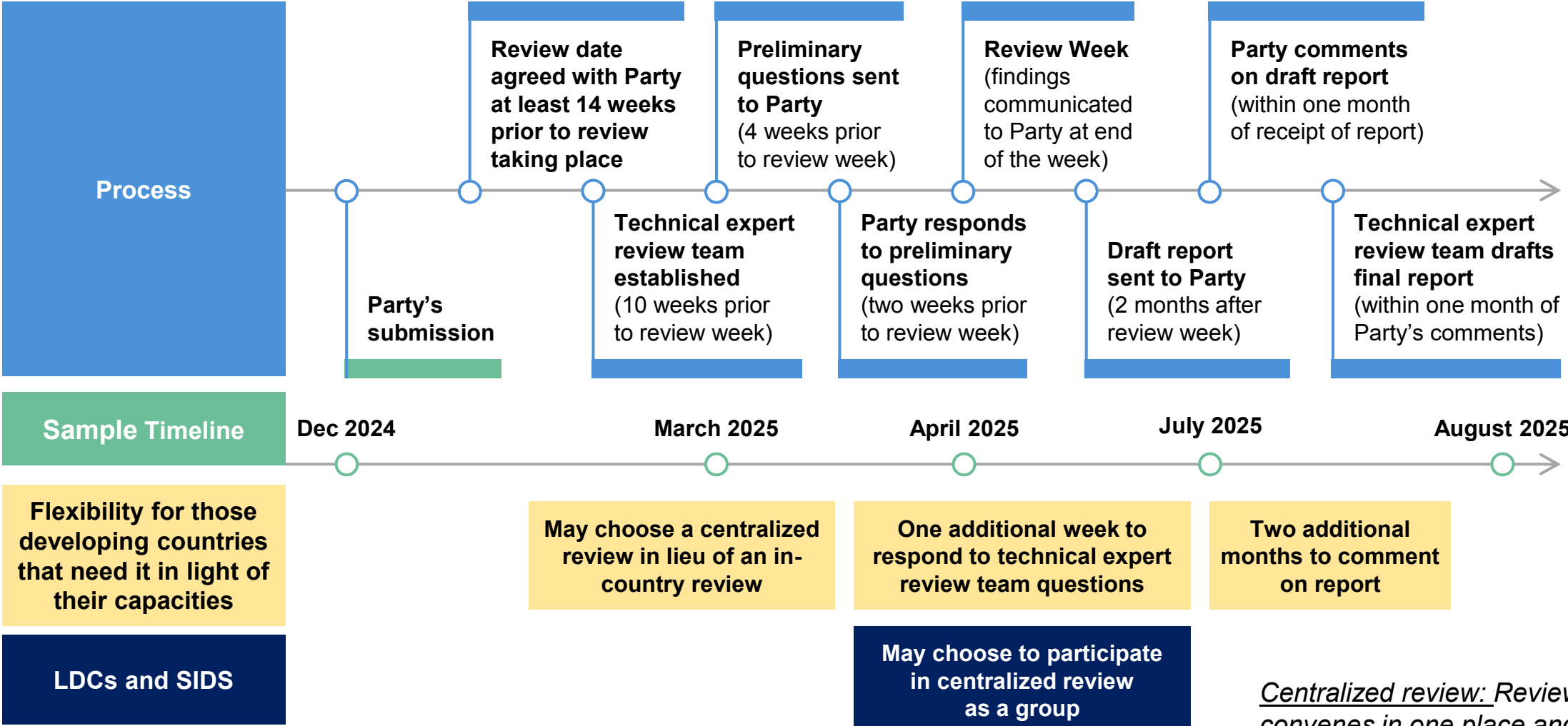


***Special circumstances of LDCs and SIDS in the TER process - LDCs and SIDS may choose to participate in the same centralized review as a group.***





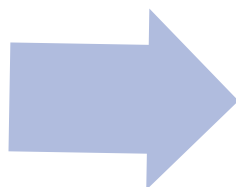
# TER procedures and timelines



*Centralized review: Review team convenes in one place and reviews BTRs of several Parties.*

- Occurs as soon as possible **following the publication of a Party's TER report.**

## How FMCP works?



### Step 1: Q&A phase

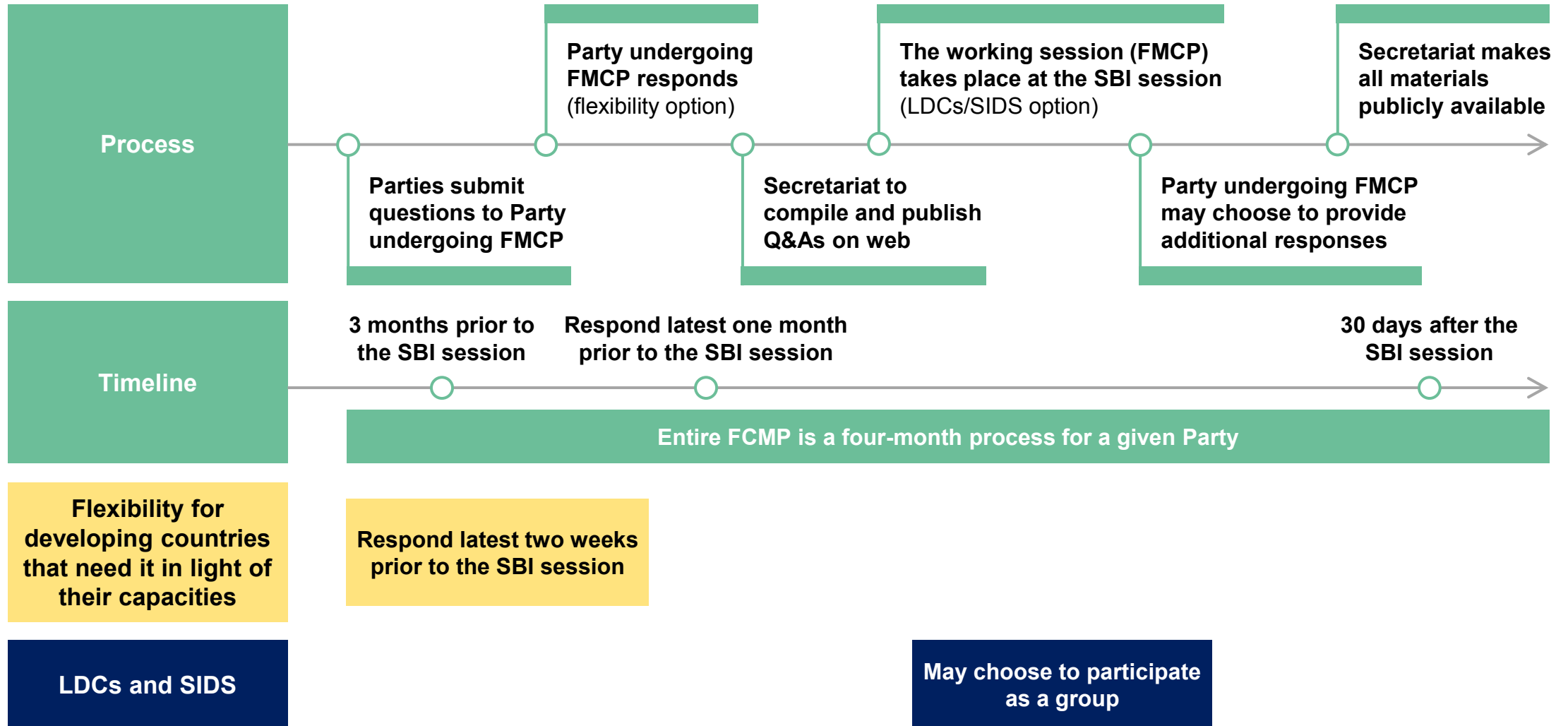
- Other Parties send questions through an online platform
- Party responds to these questions
- Q&As compiled and published on webpage

### Step 2: Working group session phase

- Takes place at the SBI session
- Presentation by the Party
- Discussion by all on the presentation and information considered

*→ All records will be made available on the secretariat's webpage*

# FMCP procedures and timelines





## TER

- Produces an independent assessment of BTRs, demonstrating a commitment to accountability.
- Informs the global community on progress made towards commitments under the Paris Agreement.
- Enhances the understanding of domestic climate actions. Strengthens institutions and builds capacities of national experts.
- National experts gain access to best practices, innovative solutions and lessons learned from other Parties.

## FMCP

- Allows a glimpse into the actions, successes and challenges on climate action and support.
- Builds confidence that all are doing their part.
- Provides a neutral platform for the country to show its efforts and challenges.
- Provides a platform to call for increased support for capacity building needs and to engage with other countries/support providers.
- Facilitates increase in overall ambition.

***What other benefits can you think of?***

# *How to become a review expert?*

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## **Training programme for reviewers and the certification process**



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## BTR Review Training Programme

- A. General and cross-cutting aspects for the technical expert review under the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
- B. Greenhouse Gas Inventory
- C. Tracking Progress in Implementing and Achieving NDCs
- D. Financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support
- E. Climate change impacts and adaptation reported under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

All courses are online with open access, downloadable, self-paced, and include practical exercises



## Examination dates in 2025 →

	<i>1<sup>st</sup> period</i>	<i>2<sup>nd</sup> period</i>	<i>3<sup>rd</sup> period</i>	<i>4<sup>th</sup> period</i>
Registration	13-16 Jan	7-10 Apr	23 Jun – 6 Jul	1-14 Sep
Q&A sessions	6 Feb	2 May	17 Jul	25 Sep
Examination	10-23 Feb	5-18 May	21 Jul – 3 Aug	2- Sep – 12 Oct

## Steps to become eligible as a member of the TER team



### REGISTRATION

Registration to the UNFCCC  
Roster of Experts (RoE)



### NOMINATION

Nominated to  
the UNFCCC RoE



### APPROVAL BY NFP

Nomination approval by  
National Focal Point (NFP)



### EXAMINATION

PASS

Eligible to participate in the  
Technical Expert Review Team  
to review BTRs

- <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/training-programmes-for-expert-reviewers#PA-review-training-programme>



# Additional resources



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[ETFsupport@unfccc.int](mailto:ETFsupport@unfccc.int)  
[www.unfccc.int/CGE](http://www.unfccc.int/CGE)



MRV/Transparency Helpdesk  
<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/transparency/>



[UN Climate Change Transparency LinkedIn Group](#)

# Thank you

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## Questions and reflections?



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