Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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CBIT-AFOLU+

project | Global capacity building towards enhanced transparency

Insights to the Technical Expert Review Process from the International Reviewers

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Preparation for the Technical Expert Review under the Enhanced Transparency Framework webinar
18th March 2025


Credit: UN Climate Change

Aspects to focus on during the TER

TERs are ‘guided’ & ‘bounded’ by respective decisions & guidelines

- **Dec. 18/CMA.1** (Modalities, procedures & guidelines for the transparency framework for action & support referred to in Art. 13 of the Paris Agreement (MPGs)): NIR, information necessary to track progress made in implementing & achieving NDC, financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under
- **Dec. 5/CMA.3:** NID, CRT, CTF
- **Dec. 14/CP.19:** REDD+ technical annex to the BTR
- **2006 IPCC GLs for National GHG Inventories**
- **2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC GLs: Wetlands (encouraged)**
- **2019 Refinement to 2006 IPCC GLs (voluntary)**

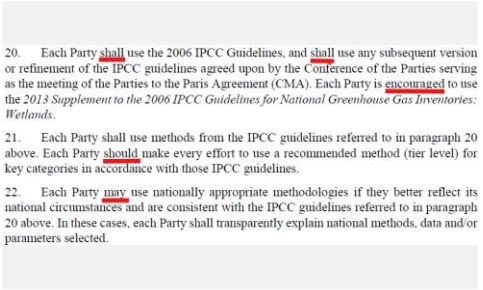
Aspects to focus on during the TER

Respective national capabilities & circumstances

facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respectful of national sovereignty, and will avoid placing undue burden on Parties

Credit: FAO, 2022

Guiding principles: transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability

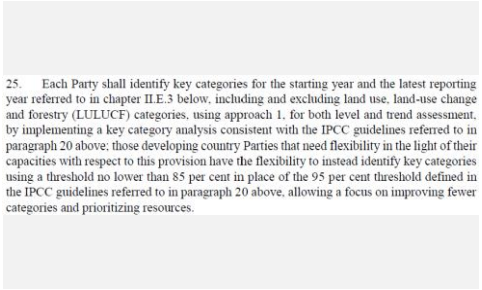


20. Each Party shall use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and shall use any subsequent version or refinement of the IPCC guidelines agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA). Each Party is encouraged to use the *2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands*.

21. Each Party shall use methods from the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above. Each Party should make every effort to use a recommended method (tier level) for key categories in accordance with those IPCC guidelines.

22. Each Party may use nationally appropriate methodologies if they better reflect its national circumstances and are consistent with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above. In these cases, each Party shall transparently explain national methods, data and/or parameters selected.

‘shall’, ‘should’, ‘may’, ‘encouraged’



25. Each Party shall identify key categories for the starting year and the latest reporting year referred to in chapter II.E.3 below, including and excluding land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) categories, using approach 1, for both level and trend assessment, by implementing a key category analysis consistent with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead identify key categories using a threshold no lower than 85 per cent in place of the 95 per cent threshold defined in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, allowing a focus on improving fewer categories and prioritizing resources.

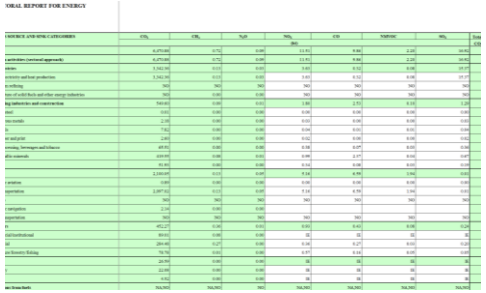
Flexibilities

Last Update: 7 March 2025, 17:00 CET

Party	Date of original submission	First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) and National Inventory Report (NIR), if submitted as a stand-alone report	Date of original submission (Annexes)	Annexes	Technical Expert Review Report (TERR)	FMCP summary report
Afghanistan						
Albania	NID 31 Dec 2024	NID 31 Dec 2024				
Algeria	NID 30 Dec 2024 CRT 30 Dec 2024 BTR 30 Dec 2024	NID 30 Dec 2024 CRT 30 Dec 2024 BTR 19 Feb 2025	Annex on NID 30 Dec 2024 CTF tables NDC 30 Dec 2024 CTF tables support 30 Dec	Annex on NID 30 Dec 2024 CTF tables NDC 30 Dec 2024 CTF tables support 30 Dec		

Credit: UNFCCC, 2025

BTR, NID (reports)



CRT, CTF

United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change

FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/AND/Add.1
Distr.: General
4 October 2024
English only

Report on the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Andorra

Addendum

Summary

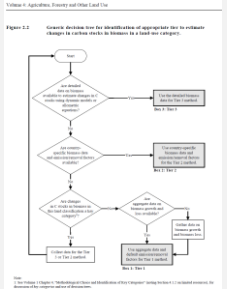
This addendum to the report on the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Andorra, conducted by a technical expert review team in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, contains the results of the review of the consistency of the information submitted by the Party with those modalities, procedures and guidelines, and presents capacity-building needs identified by the Party and by the technical expert review team in consultation with the Party during the review. The review took place from 13 to 17 May 2024 in Andorra la Vella.

Previous TERR

Respective national capabilities & circumstances

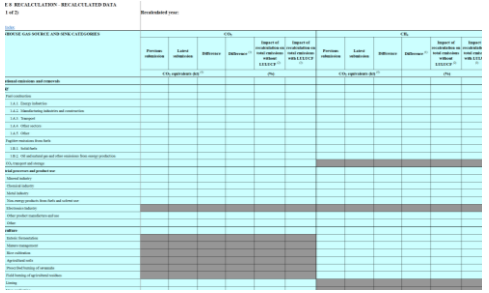
facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respectful of national sovereignty, and will avoid placing undue burden on Parties

Aspects to focus on during the TER

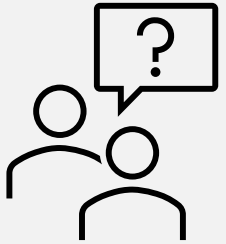


Key categories & methodological choice & decision trees

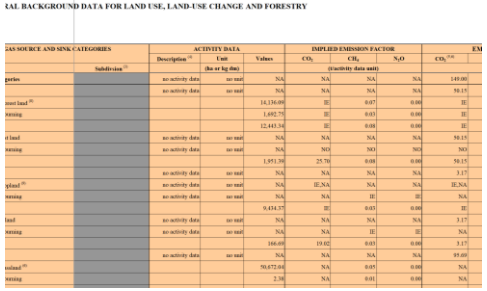
Progress of planned improvements



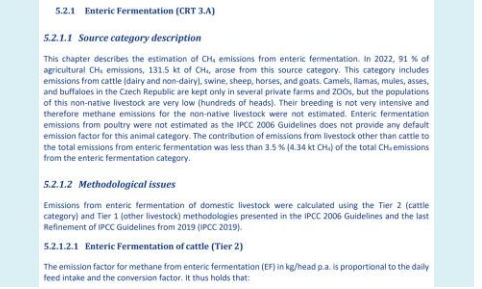
Recalculations & other changes reported



Uncertainties



Notation keys



5.2.1 Enteric Fermentation (CRT 3.A)

5.2.1.1 Source category description

This chapter describes the estimation of CH_4 emissions from enteric fermentation. In 2022, 91 % of agricultural CH_4 emissions, 131.5 kt of CH_4, arose from this source category. This category includes emissions from cattle (dairy and non-dairy), swine, sheep, horses, and goats. Camels, llamas, mules, asses, and buffaloes in the Czech Republic are kept only in several private farms and ZOOs, but the populations of this non-native livestock are very low (hundreds of heads). Their breeding is not very intensive and therefore methane emissions for the non-native livestock were not estimated. Enteric fermentation emissions from poultry were not estimated as the IPCC 2006 Guidelines does not provide any default emission factor for this animal category. The contribution of emissions from livestock other than cattle to the total emissions from enteric fermentation was less than 3.5 % [4.34 kt CH_4] of the total CH_4 emissions from the enteric fermentation category.

5.2.1.2 Methodological issues

Emissions from enteric fermentation of domestic livestock were calculated using the Tier 2 (cattle category) and Tier 1 (other livestock) methodologies presented in the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and the last Refinement of IPCC Guidelines from 2019 (IPCC 2019).

5.2.1.2.1 Enteric Fermentation of cattle (Tier 2)

The emission factor for methane from enteric fermentation (EF) in kg/head p.a. is proportional to the daily feed intake and the conversion factor. It thus holds that:

Sector-specific focus areas (e.g. enteric fermentation in livestock)

Challenges experienced in previous technical reviews

Lack of transparency in the submission	Transparency is the most important characteristic affecting the review quality
Inconsistent information within submission	Difficulties identifying the correct/accurate information
Many pending unresolved issues from previous TERs	Challenging the ‘need’ to raise new issues
Difficulties during the communication with the Party (e.g. lack of clarity in questions/responses, responsiveness)	Losing precious time

Challenges experienced in previous technical reviews

Difficulties within TER team (e.g. bad coordination, different advancement level among TER members) & among TER teams (e.g. inconsistent treatment of issues/findings)

Losing time, affecting quality of TERR, ‘unfair/inconsistent’ efforts/treatment

TER (before, during, after) is demanding (voluntary activity). Members have their own work & commitments

Challenges in allocating the necessary time for a qualitative product

Challenges experienced in previous technical reviews

Sometimes lengthy process from the end of TER week to TERR publication (i.e. Party's comments to draft TERR, QA, editing)

Time & effort to revisit & reread material, revise TERR. It gets discouraging

Main differences between review/analysis in previous MRV and the TER (BTR)

MRV framework	ETF
Reporting Guidelines	
Different *BRs, BURs: dec. 2/CP.17, 19/CP.18 (CTF);* *NCs A1: dec. 6/CP.25, 22/CP.7* *NCs nA1: dec. 17/CP.8* *GHGI A1: dec. 24/CP.19* *Kyoto Protocol*	Unique for BTR *BTR: dec. 18/CMA.1, 5/CMA.3* *NCs: dec. 6/CP.25, 17/CP.8*
Content	
GHGI, mitigation actions, F-T-CB-SR	GHGI, NDC tracking (new element), adaptation, F-TD-CB-SP/SR
Reporting format	
Simple tables (nA1), CRFs (A1), CTFs (A1)	CRTs, CTFs

Main differences between review/analysis in previous MRV and the TER (BTR)

MRV framework	ETF
Reporting Requirements	
Different *e.g. 2006 IPCC GLs vs 1996 Revised IPCC GLs, KCA, time series, uncertainty, notation keys, GWP, gases, methodologies/AD/EFs*	Unique (with some flexibilities for developing country Parties)
Review	
BUR Technical Analysis *dec. 20/CP.19 (using checklist)* Review of GHGI, BR, NC of A1 *dec. 13/CP.20, 22/CMP.1, dec. 4/CMP.11*	Review of BR, TA of BUR superseded by TER of BTR *dec. 18/CMA.1 → consistency of info to dec. 18/CMA.1 → not limited to a checklist* Review of NCs for A1: *+dec.13/CP.20 for additional chapters (e.g. RSO)* Simplified review (procedure) *dec. 18/CMA.1 (paras 151, 155, 161, 163)*

Main differences between review/analysis in previous MRV and the TER (BTR)

MRV framework	ETF
Review	
BUR Technical Analysis *dec. 20/CP.19 (using checklist)* Review of GHGI, BR, NC of A1 *dec. 13/CP.20, 22/CMP.1, dec. 4/CMP.11*	Flexibilities (Reporting) • *Self-determined by developing countries who elect to apply* • *Only for specific provisions in the MPGs* Flexibilities (TER) • *TER cannot review: i. Party's determination to apply flexibility provision, ii. estimated time frame for improvement, iii. Party's capacity to implement original provision without flexibility* • Centralized review instead of an in-country • Responses to preliminary questions within 3 weeks instead of 2 weeks • Comment to draft TERR within 3 months instead of 1 month LDCs & SIDs may participate in the same centralized review as a group

How do I prepare for the TER? *(before TER week)*

Collecting relevant **review material** (BTR, NID, CRT, CTF, country-specific info, previous TERR, etc.)

Allocating sufficient time & familiarizing myself with/**studying** review material – preparing my '**review strategy**'

Sending **preliminary questions** to Party **well in-advance**

Drafting '**zero-order**' TERR

How do I prepare for the TER? *(during TER week)*

Analyzing Party's **responses** to preliminary questions

Continuing reviewing material

Sending further questions to the Party aiming at completing with questions **asap** to give the Party **sufficient time** to respond

Finalizing **TERR**

What to expect from countries during TER?

- ❑ Cooperation
- ❑ Timely responses & clarity
- ❑ Responses to all questions & comments
- ❑ Availability of resource persons (especially during the review week)
- ❑ Transparency & openness
- ❑ Facilitating access to requested material

How can the country be better prepared for TER?

- ❑ Improving national system (institutional, legal & procedural arrangements)
- ❑ Inform well-in advance all involved stakeholders (those that may have a role in TER)
- ❑ Well-structured archiving & QA/QC systems
- ❑ Learn from previous experience

Benefits of TER for countries

- Peer-to-peer assessment, identification of gaps, capacity-building needs, areas of improvements, attract support, progressive improvement of national systems over time
- Builds trust, enhances cooperation among countries, demonstrates accountability
- Credibility of reported information
- Peer-to-peer learning, identifying common challenges & solutions, exchange of best practices, increase expertise
- Improves knowledge about & enhances countries' capacity to analyse national circumstances, enhances PAMs, enhances ambition over time
- Connect with other people & cultures & places, make friends

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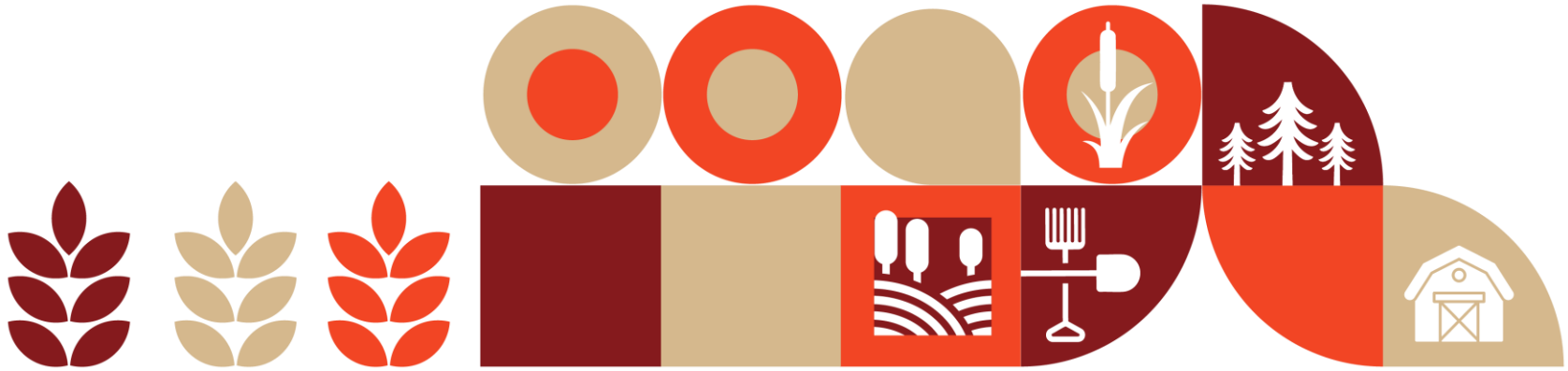

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