Pacific Transparency Network

Stocktaking of climate reporting in the Pacific

15 April 2025

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Executed by: UN environment programme | copenhagen climate centre
Funded by: gef
Implemented by: UN environment programme

CBIT-GSP: project information

Main Project Information

Project duration: 2022-2026

Project budget: ~ 9 Million USD

Funded by: gef

Implemented by: UN environment programme

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Merging and Continuation of Previous Transparency Programmes

CBIT CAPACITY-BUILDING INITIATIVE FOR TRANSPARENCY
GLOBAL COORDINATION PLATFORM

GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

CBIT-GSP CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY

CBIT-GSP Objectives

- Support developing countries **in the transition to the Enhanced Transparency Framework**
- Provide the global transparency community with a **one-stop shop for transparency** (Online Platform)
- Help countries with **mainstreaming gender considerations** in climate transparency

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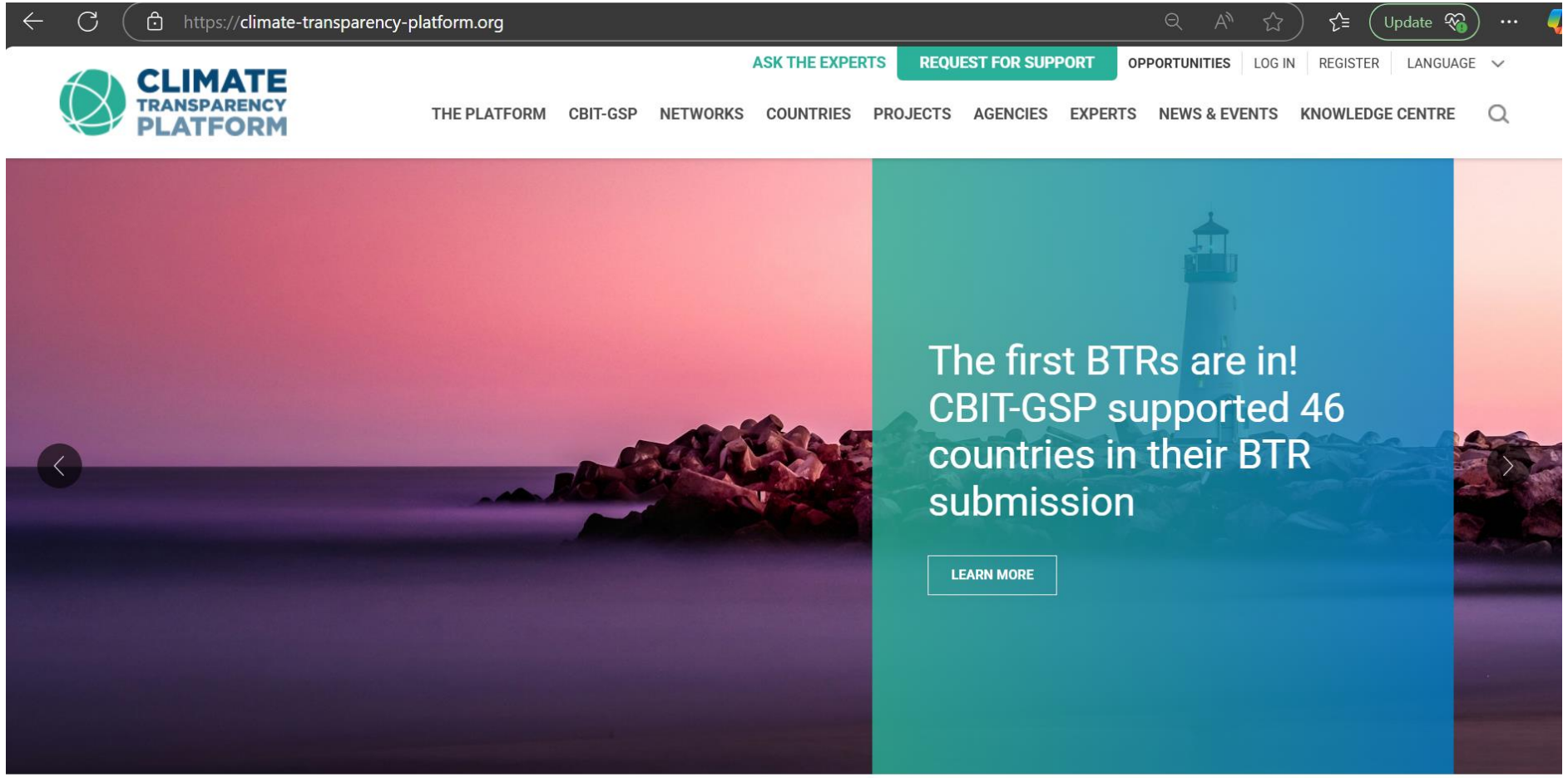
CBIT-GSP: Platform https://climate-transparency-platform.org/



Brief overview of CBIT-GSP

- The Transparency Networks are organised by region and/or language, and two of the Transparency Networks – the Lusophone Cluster and Francophone Network – are implemented through UNDP's Climate Promise Initiative, with funding from the Belgium government.
- The main support modality of the project is its ten Transparency Networks, covering all developing countries around the globe, through which key support is provided to countries in the respective networks.
- The CBIT-GSP project also offers various other tailored support to countries, such as the quality review of country's transparency reports, trainings on specific topics (e.g., IPCC software), the provision of a dedicated gender toolkit (forthcoming), webinars, knowledge products and global meetings where all countries and support providers come together.

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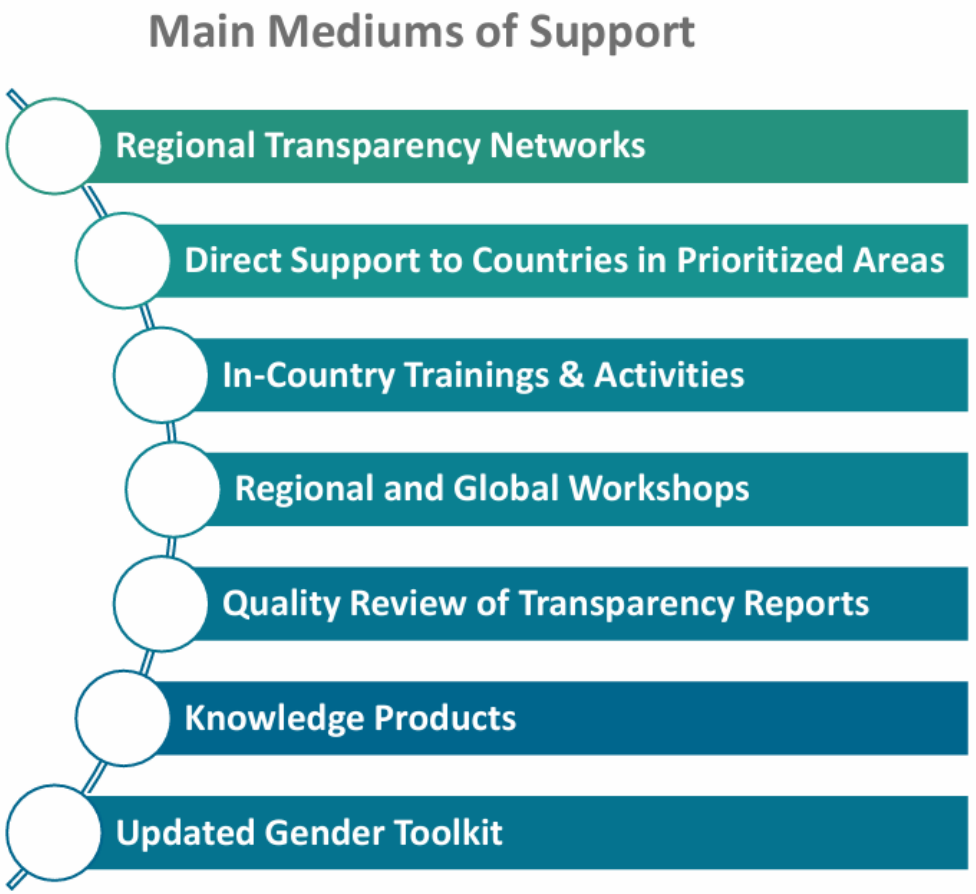
CBIT-GSP: support modalities and areas of support

CBIT-GSP
CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY

Main Areas of Support

Accelerate submission of the last BURs	Support the transition to the BTR
Support sustainable institutional arrangements	Identification/dissemination of best practices
Foster regional and South-South exchange	Support in prioritised areas by the countries



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CBIT-GSP: transparency networks

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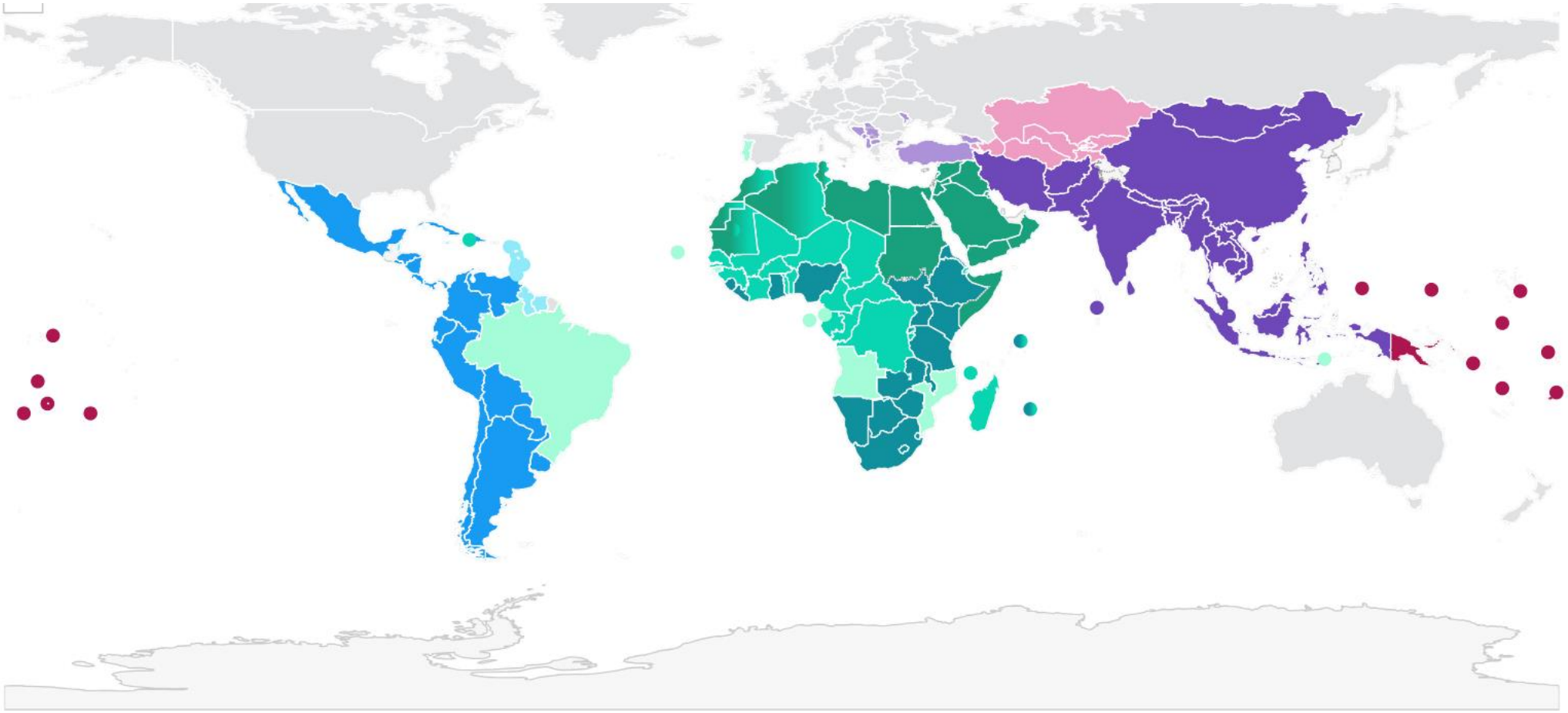
CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY



Anglophone Africa
Anglophone Caribbean
Asia
Central Asia and Caucasus
Eurasia
Francophone
Lusophone Cluster
Middle East and North Africa
Pacific
Spanish speaking Latin America and the Caribbean

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Pacific Islands Countries (PICs) in the Pacific Ocean

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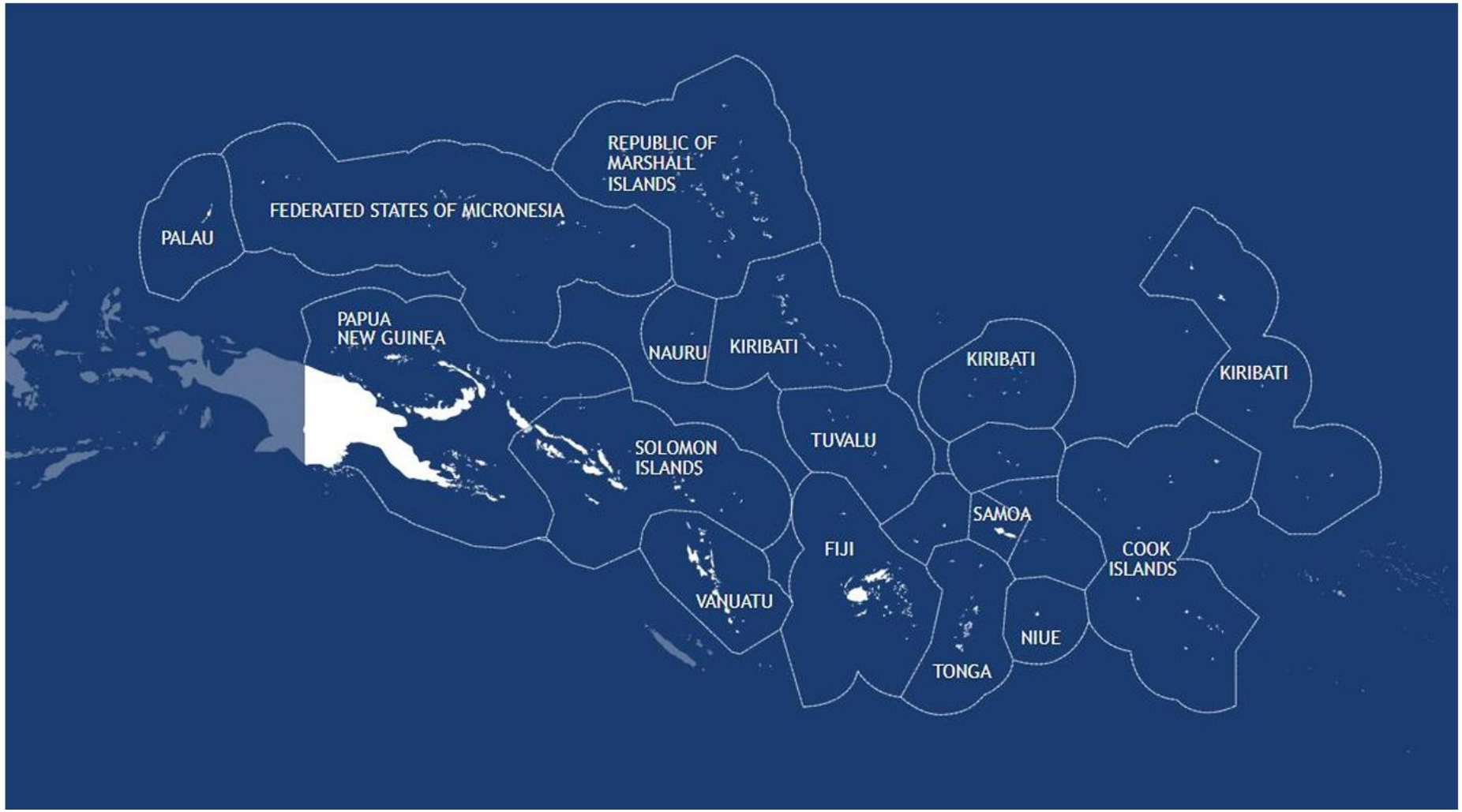
CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY



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PICs – special contexts

Pacific Sub-region	Country	Land Area (sq. km)*	Sea Area/ EEZ (sq. km)*	Island Type*	Popula-tion*	GDP in 2019 (US$ bil-lions)**	GDP per Capita in 2019 (current US$)***	Carbon dioxide Emissions (kilotonnes in 2016)****	Carbon dioxide Emissions (metric tonnes per Capita in 2016)***	Total Green-house Gas Emissions (kilotonnes of CO2e); 2012 or most recent year***	% of electricity generat-ed using renewables; 2018 or most recent year****
Melanesia	Fiji	18,272	1,290,000	High island with a few minor atolls	894,961	5.5	6,175.9	2,046.2	2.3	2,258.0	60%
	Papua New Guinea	462,840	3,120,000	High island with a few small atolls	8,934,475	25.0	2,829.2	5,078.8	0.9	11087 (2016)	62%
	Solomon Islands	28,370	1,340,000	High island with a few atolls	712,071	1.4	2,373.6	183.4	0.3	4,591.0	10%
	Vanuatu	12,190	680,000	High island with a few small atolls	294,688	0.9	3,115.4	113.7	0.5	446.0	6%
Micronesia	Federated States of Micronesia	701	2,980,000	High islands & atolls	105,503	0.4	3568.3 (2018)	124.7	1.3	58 (1996)	5%
	Kiribati	811	3,550,000	Predominantly atolls	118,744	0.2	1,655.1	66.0	0.6	53 (2009)	17%
	Nauru	21	320,000	Raised coral island	11,690	0.1	9,397.0	40.3	3.7	19 (2000)	2%
	Palau	444	629,000	High islands & atolls	17,930	0.3	14,902.0	216.4	12.6	248(2005)	2%
	Republic of the Marshall Islands	181	2,131,000	Atolls	54,590	0.2	3788.2 (2018)	135.7	2.5	5 (1989)	2%
Polynesia	Cook Islands	237	1,830,000	High islands & atolls	17,434	0.4	24,913.0	60.0	4.0	73(2014)	26%
	Niue	259	390,000	Raised coral Atoll	1,562	0	18,757	5	1	11.45 (2009)	0
	Samoa	2,935	120,000	High islands	198,646	0.9	4,324.0	198.0	1.3	356.0	42%
	Tonga	650	700,000	High island with a few small atolls	99,780	0.5	4,903.2	108.3	1.3	155 (2011)	10%
	Tuvalu	26	900,000	Atolls	10,580	0.1	4,059.0	11.0	1.0	5.0	23%

CBIT-GSP – activities

A total of five in-country supports have been delivered in 2024.

- Papua New Guinea – 2
- Solomon Islands – 1
- Samoa – 1
- Cook Islands – 1

Global Event: Global Transparency Forum May 2024 (Tokyo, Japan) (11 PICs joined the Global Forum and Training)

Regional Events in 2025.

- Polynesian Workshop on ETF in March 2025
- Pacific Regional Workshop on ETF and P2P May 2025

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CBIT-GSP: partnership and collaboration in the Pacific

Samoa in-country workshop:

- SPREP (South Pacific Regional Environmental Program) delivered a presentation on the waste sector.
- UNDP (through TNC project) to deliver in-country workshop in Samoa by delivering findings from TNC and facilitating venues and local logistical support.
- GIR (Greenhouse Gas Inventory Research Centre) Korea – delivered a technical presentation during the workshop.

Papua New Guinea in-country workshop:

- UNESCAP – lead the workshop coordination and delivered keynote.
- IPCC – lead hands-on training focusing on waste, IPPU and energy sectors on IPCC software.
- Global Research Alliance (GRA), New Zealand – delivered technical sessions on agriculture and hands-on training on IPCC software covering agriculture sector.
- Regional Pacific NDC Hub – delivered technical session on NDC support.
- RCC-UNFCCC – delivered technical session on NDC3.0

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CBIT-GSP: partnership and collaboration in the Pacific

Polynesian Workshop on ETF (March 2025) :

- UNFCCC
- Government of Australia
- NDC Partnership
- UNEP-CCC, CBIT-GSP
- Regional Pacific NDC Hub
- SPC
- Government of Cook Islands

Pacific Regional Workshop on ETF and Peer-to-Peer Learning (May 2025):

- GIZ Pacific
- New Zealand
- Regional Pacific NDC Hub
- Government of Fiji
- Funding – European Union

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CBIT-GSP: lessons learned in the Pacific

Transparency remains core to the Paris Agreement. Parties needs to continue building trust on transparent reporting in NDC actions and implementations, FTC (finance, technology transfer and capacity building)

- Understanding the stakeholders – **‘political buy-in’**, ‘**blessings from the government**’ – country driven bottom-up approach
- In-country logistical support and local expenses (venue, catering, local transport etc.)
- Taking stock on current activities
- Stakeholders’ availability and planning
- Inclusiveness – gender, youth and community
- Guidance from the Coordinating Agency
- Collaboration with development partners
- Background materials for technical presentations
- Technological challenge
- Challenges with online sessions
- Effectiveness of face-to-face learning (acknowledging traditional custom and knowledge)

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CBIT-GSP: challenges and opportunities

Challenges

- Overall awareness of reporting requirements under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement
- Changes in priorities
- Multiple development partners with diverse portfolios
- Tangible or concrete outcome
- Absorption capacity (in the context of each PICs, considering socio-economy and government settings)

Opportunities

- First-of-its-kind
- Multi-party platform
- Building future transparency workforce

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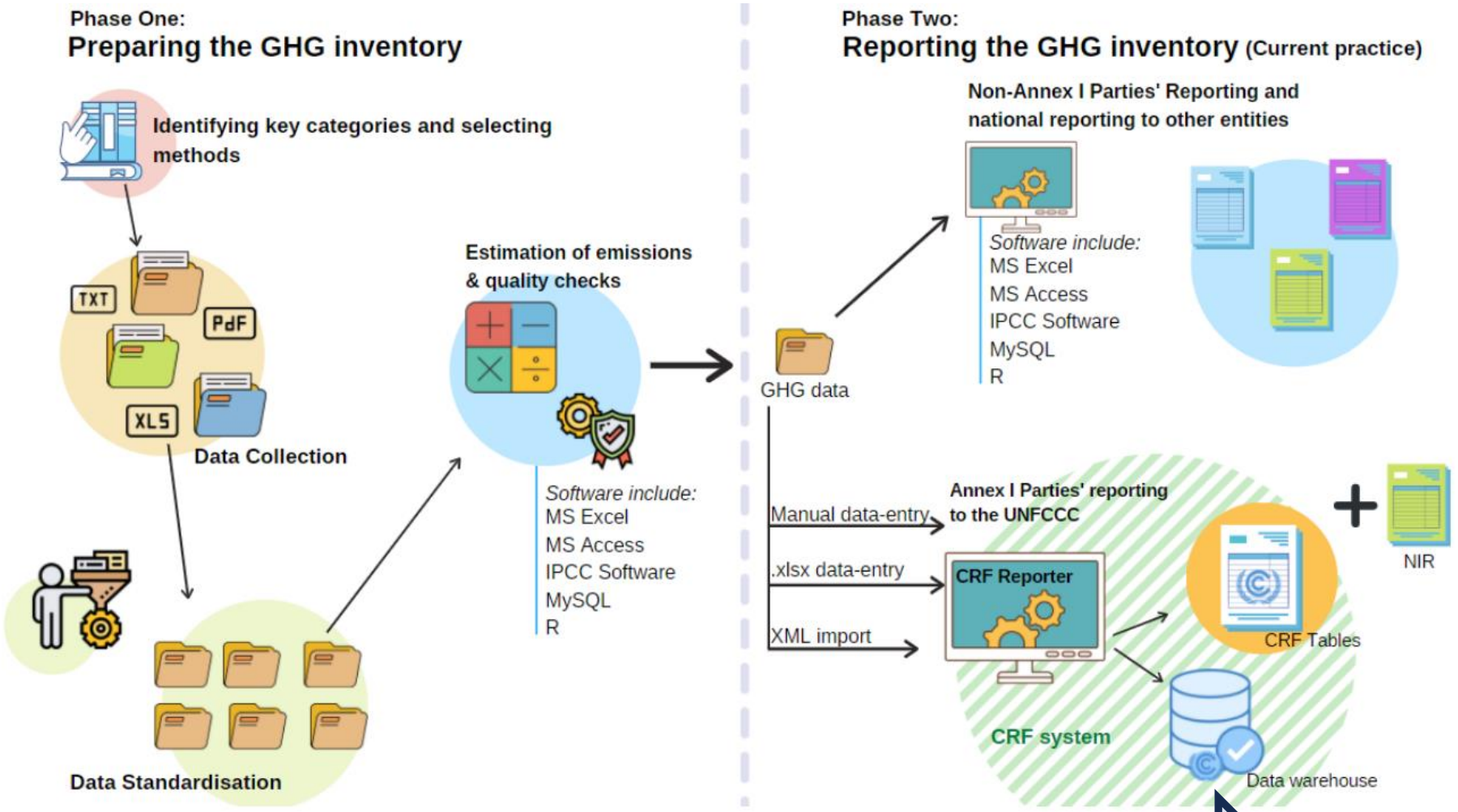
Current reporting practice and future regime



Digitalization? Are we ready with tools and resources?

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Status of climate reporting in the Pacific

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Country	BTR Status	NDC Status	NC Status	BUR Status
Melanesia				
Fiji	Plan in Jun 2025	NDC 2019 (NDC3.0 in 2025)	NC3 2020	BUR1 2024 (to be submitted)
Papua New Guines	Plan in Jun 2025	NDC 2020 (NDC 3.0 in 2025)	NC2 2015	BUR2 2022
Solomon Islands	Plan in Dec 2024	Updated NDC 2021	NC3 2024	BUR1 under review 2024
Vanuatu	Submitted on 20 Feb 2025	NDC 2022 (NDC 3.0 in 2025)	NC3 2021	BUR1 2021
Micronesia				
FSM	Plan by Dec 2024	Updated NDC 2022	NC3 2023 (BUR1 2023)	BUR1 2023 (with NC3 2023)
Kiribati	Planning	NDC 2023	NC2 2013	
Nauru	Initial consideration	Updated NDC 2021	Draft NC3 Dec 2024	
Palau	Plan by Dec 2024	Draft Updated NDC 2024	Draft NC3 2025	
RMI		NDC 2018	NC2 2015	
Polynesia				
Cook Islands	75% complete BTR1	Draft NDC 2022 (NDC 1.0	NC3 2020 BTR with NC4	
Niue		Updated NDC 2024	NC2 2016	
Samoa	Initial consideration	NDC 3.0 2025 (NDC 2.0 2021)	NC2 2010	BUR1 2024
Tonga	Initial consideration	NDC 3.0 2025 (NDC 2.0 2020)	NC3 2020	
Tuvalu	Draft BTR, govt approval	Updated NDC 2023	NC2 2018	

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AOSIS submission on Article 13 – 31 March 2025

ALLIANCE OF SMALL ISLAND STATES

AOSIS Submission

Submission by Palau on behalf of the Alliance of Small Islands States (AOSIS) on the experience and challenges related to implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

March 31st, 2025

The implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, as outlined in Decision 18/CMA.5, paragraph 17, emphasizes the importance of transparency in climate action. For Small Island Developing States (SIDS), which are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, fulfilling the requirements of Article 13—particularly the preparation and submission of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs)—presents unique challenges. These challenges are not only technical but are deeply tied to capacity limitations, resource constraints, and the need for international support, as SIDS often face heightened vulnerabilities and fewer resources compared to other developing countries. Decision 18/CMA.5 encourages all countries to share their experiences and difficulties in implementing this article, providing an opportunity for SIDS and other developing countries to learn from each other and to collectively strengthen the global climate action framework.

One of the primary challenges is the lack of adequate support and resources to prepare first BTRs. There is a lack of technical expertise, human resources, and financial capacity which is required to gather, analyze, and report the necessary climate data. Another issue is the lack of effective institutional arrangements to fulfil the ETF requirements, and countries who do have established institutional arrangements struggle with effectively sustaining them. As a result, many developing countries face difficulties in ensuring accurate and timely reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, adaptation efforts, and progress toward Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and support needed and received. For SIDS, the consequences of climate change are immediate and severe, making the accurate reporting of adaptation efforts particularly critical. However, without external support, it would be extremely difficult to meet the requirements of Article 13. The need for capacity-building in these areas is crucial, especially in person training to ensure concepts are effectively learnt and can be applied.

Challenges with data collection are another significant barrier to transparency for developing countries. Many face issues with the availability and quality of data, particularly historical data required for GHG inventories and tracking climate finance. The absence of standardized and national systems to track finance, as well as the lack of clarity around methodologies to report NDC progress, hampers effective climate finance reporting and NDC tracking. SIDS, due to their small size and geographical dispersion, often struggle with data gaps, especially at the local level. This is further compounded by the limited capacity of local institutions to systematically collect and manage climate-related data. In this context, sharing difficulties and learning from the experiences of other countries, as encouraged by Decision 18/CMA.5, is vital to improve the

- One of the primary challenges is the **lack of adequate support and resources** to prepare first BTRs. There is a lack of technical expertise, human resources, and financial capacity which is required to gather, analyze, and report the necessary climate data.
- Another issue is the lack of **effective institutional arrangements** to fulfil the ETF requirements, and countries who do have established institutional arrangements struggle with effectively sustaining them. As a result, many developing countries face difficulties in ensuring accurate and timely reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, adaptation efforts, and progress toward Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and support needed and received.
- Challenges with **data collection are another significant** barrier to transparency for developing countries.
- **Human resources limitations** are another major challenge.

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Thank you for your attention

Please reach out to us for any question, comments or suggestions!

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