

Technical Expert Review Readiness in Asia: Essential Preparation and Regional Insights: A reviewer's perspective

Webinar
Date: April 22, 2025

Sekai Ngarize
Climate Transparency Independent Advisor :
UNEP-CCC

Overview of presentation

- ETF process overview and key decisions
- Perspectives on the review process from an experienced reviewer's standpoint
- Insights on what makes for a successful review experience
- Practical advice for countries preparing for their first TER
- Observations on common challenges and how countries can address them proactively
- Reflections- How the outcomes of the TER benefits countries

Executed by:



Funded by:



Implemented by:



ETF process overview

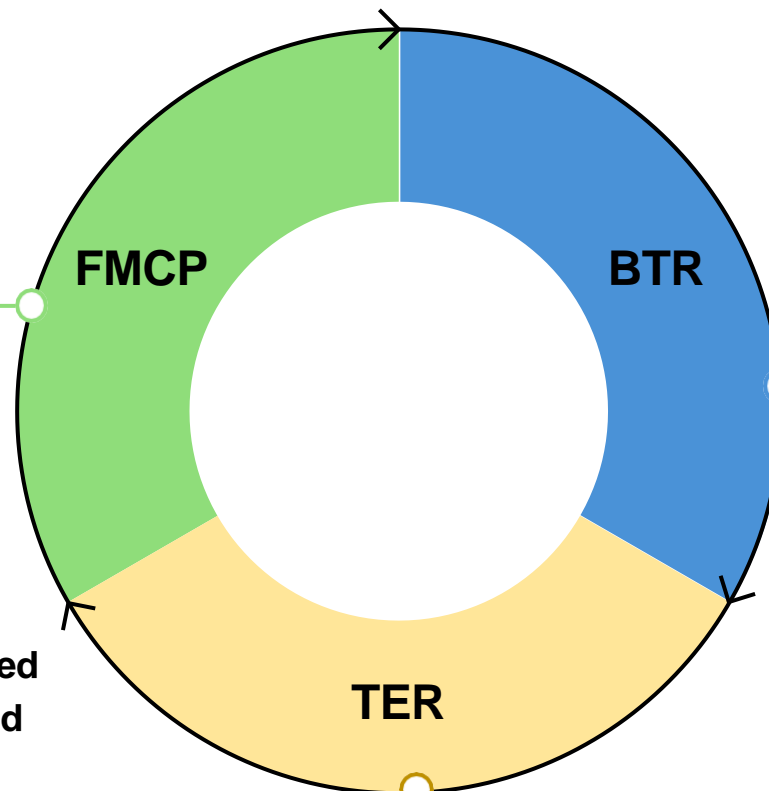
Reporting, review and multilateral consideration

Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress- applies to both developed and developing Parties (apart from the least developed countries and the SIDS)

- Online Q&A
- In session presentation and Q&A (*all shall*)

Technical Expert Review

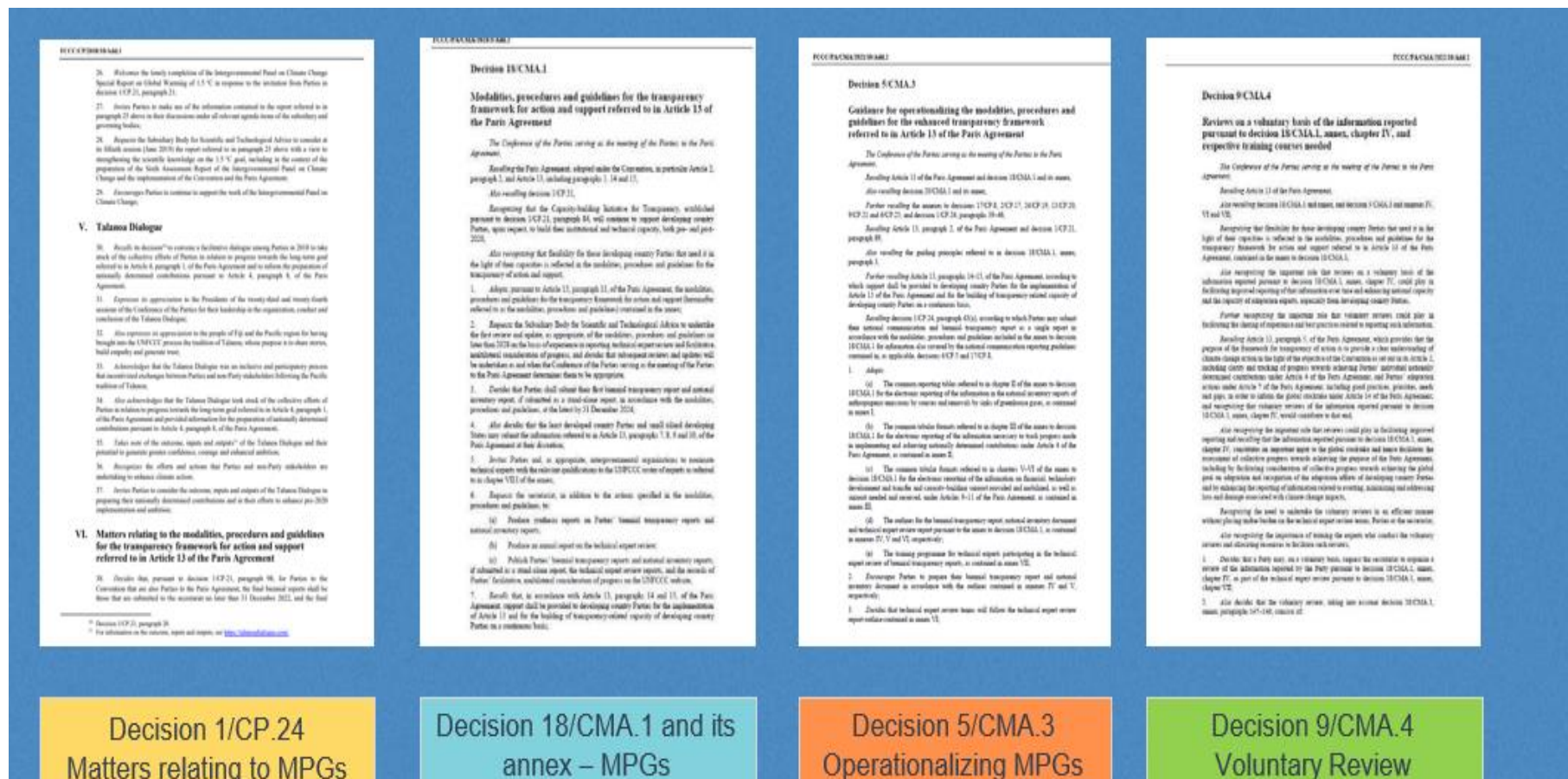
- Consistency of information reported
- Consideration of progress with and achievement of NDC
- Support provided (*developed shall, and other Parties at their discretion*)
- Identification of improvements
- Identification of capacity building needs



Biennial Transparency Report

- GHG inventory (*all shall*)
- Progress in NDCs (*all shall*)
- Support provided / mobilized (*developed shall*)
- Support needed / received (*developing should*)
- Adaptation (*all should*)
- Annex on REDD+ (*some*)

ETF – Key decisions



Executed by:



Funded by:



Implemented by:



copenhagen
climate centre

Perspectives on the review process from an experienced reviewer's standpoint: Understanding the review process



- The ETF is guided by a set of principles outlined in the Paris Agreement and the MPGs (Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex)
- The MPGs require all Parties to submit BTRs every two years, with the first BTRs submitted by 31 December 2024 at the latest. **These BTR reports are subject to a TER.**
- **What does the TER do?**
- **Review of consistency of the reported information with the MPGs :** The TER assesses whether the Party's BTR submission is consistent with the MPGs. This also includes evaluating whether the information provided complies with the five key reporting principles (transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability – also known as the TACCC principles).
- **Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC :** The TERT will assess the information provided in both narrative and tabular format regarding the tracking of progress in implementing and achieving NDCs (BTR, CTF, NID/CRT).
- Parties are granted full flexibility in choosing the type of NDC and the indicators used to track their progress. Therefore, the TER assessment is informed by the accounting guidance adopted by the CMA and the accounting approach(es) selected by Parties, as well as by the broader concept of transparency under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

Executed by:



Funded by:



Implemented by:



Perspectives on the review process from an experienced reviewer's standpoint: Understanding shall/should reporting provisions and the link with the review process



- The MPGs includes a mix of mandatory (shall), encouraged (should), and optional (may) reporting provisions. For example, Reporting of NIRs of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHG is mandatory (“shall”) to all Parties, compared to non-mandatory (“should”) under the previous MRV system
- The TER process makes use of “Checklists” a tool designed to facilitate the Technical Expert Review Team’s (TERT) assessment of information reported in the Party’s biennial transparency report (BTR) for consistency with the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs), in accordance with paragraph 146(a) of the MPGs

Executed by:



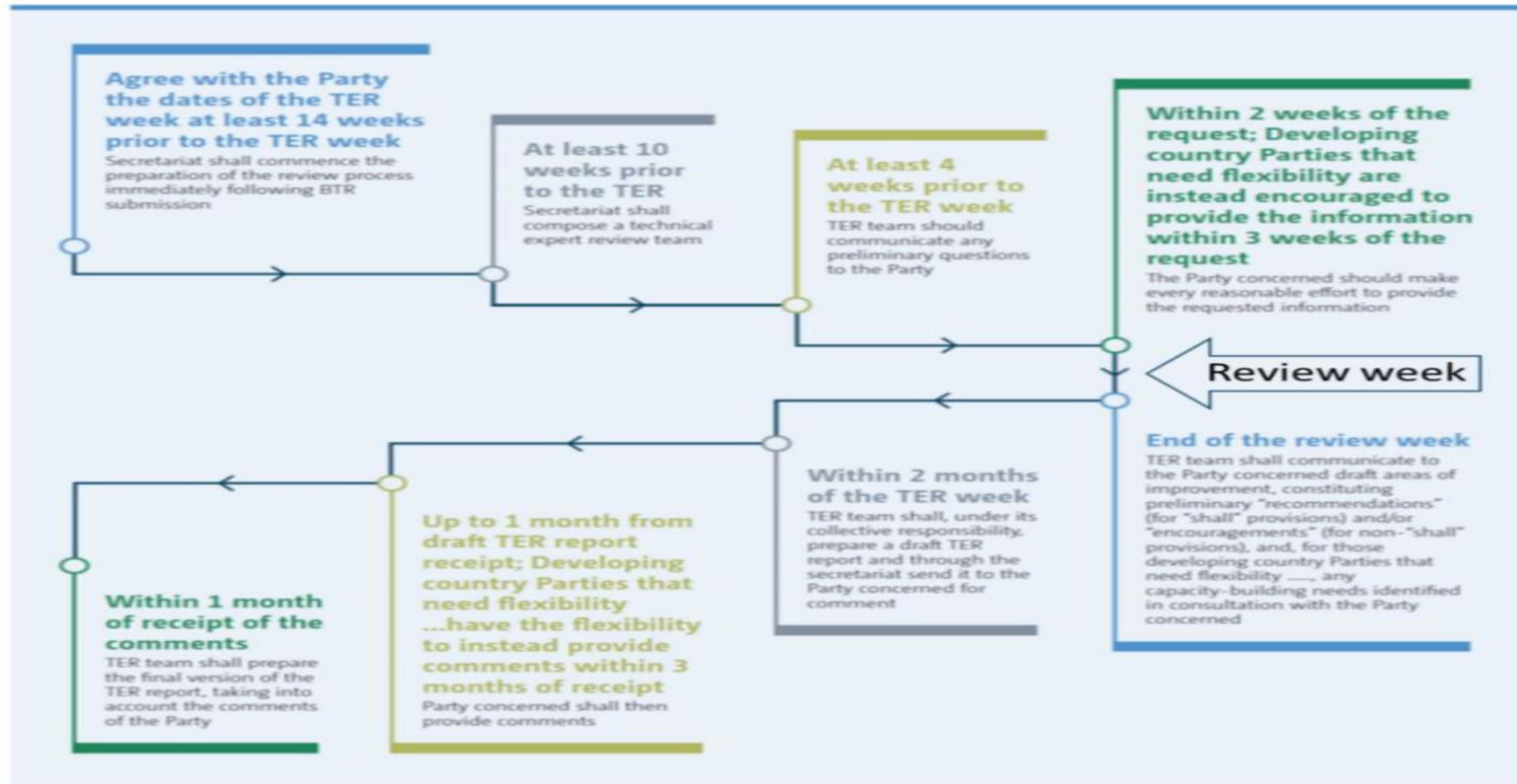
Funded by:



Implemented by:



Insights on what makes for a successful review experience: Understand the Procedures and timelines for in-country, centralized and desk reviews



Executed by:

Insights on what makes for a successful review experience

- **Preparedness by Parties** in terms of understanding what the TERT are looking for in your BTR submissions, means that you need to have good understanding of the MPGs reporting provisions by thematic area.
- **Use of Thematic checklists** based on reporting provisions in the MPGs (shall/should /may) (GHG, NDC tracking. etc.,) helps to facilitate preparation of the general reporting information in your BTR

Executed by:



Funded by:



Implemented by:



Insights on what makes for a successful review experience

Ensuring Transparency is achieved: When the experts can clearly understand why and how the Party reached its conclusions or results. This requires Parties to provide clear, factual and objective information, including on the sources, assumptions and methodologies used.

Ensuring completeness requires that no mandatory reporting element, or category in the context of the GHG inventory, is excluded. In the context of the GHG inventory, it also means complete geographic coverage within the scope of the national GHG inventory. If a Party cannot report completely on a mandatory element for any reason, it should be able to explain the omission or partial reporting.

Executed by:



Funded by:



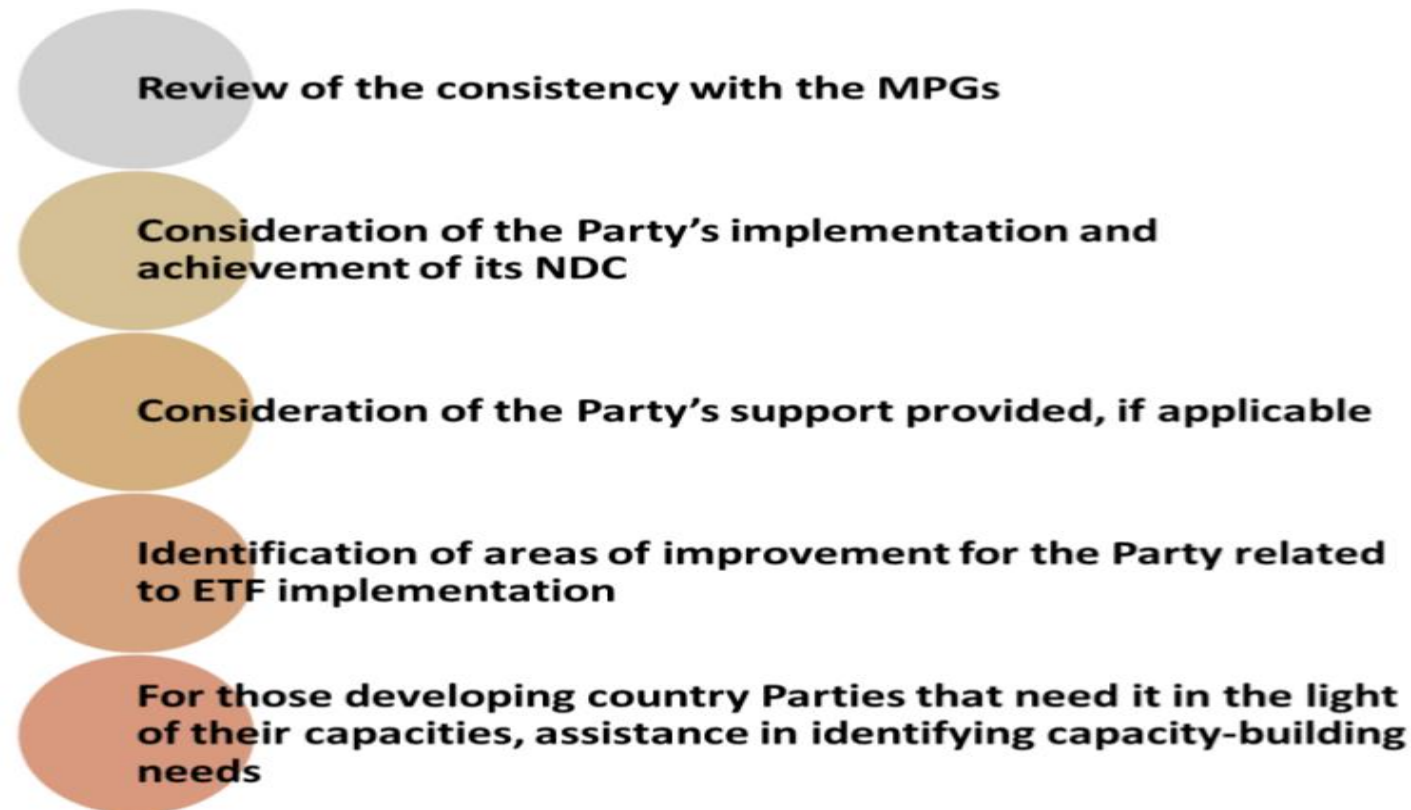
Implemented by:



copenhagen
climate centre

Practical advice for countries preparing for their first TER

- Understand the scope of the TER



Practical advice for countries preparing for their first TER

- Familiarise national experts and stakeholders with the overview of the TER, scope and format of the of TER, information to be reviewed and application of flexibility provisions)
- Understand how the TER relates to reporting and review processes under the Convention and to other processes under the Paris Agreement, including the global stock take.
- Support national experts willing to take the UNFCCC BTRs Training courses

Executed by:

Funded by:

Implemented by:

Observations on common challenges and how countries can address them proactively

Observations on common challenges	How countries can address them proactively
Limited availability of experts from developing countries to perform GHG inventories, BURs and NC reviews, this also translates to the preparation of BTRs, including GHG compilation, NDC tracking, projections, Mitigation, FTC and adaptation	a) Encourage experts from developing countries to take the BTRs training for both BTR crosscutting exams and one thematic area: GHG inventories, NDC tracking, Projections , Mitigation, FTC, Adaptation
<p>i) Preparation and submission of BTRs is largely dependent on provision of support, this has resulted in limited submission of BTRs from some developing countries,</p> <p>ii) Lack of technical capacity to prepare BTRs limits submission of BTRs. This has also affected the transition from BURs to the preparation of BTRs</p>	<p>Support with preparation for funding proposals. As an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, the GEF, upon request, provides financial support to developing countries for the preparation of NCs and BTRs.</p> <p>Enhance technical capacity through other GSP programmes such as CBIT, NDC partnership, regional exchange or knowledge sharing hubs, peer to peer support/reviews etc., In some cases, countries who submitted BURs, have used this as a basis to transition to BTRs</p>
Some Party delegations have limited human resources, MA and FSV can be a challenge to attend during COPs, missed opportunity to exchange information.	Support delegations with human resources and build national capacities to participate in COPs
Data collection continues to be a challenge even for some Annex 1 Parties	Use of data sharing agreements to mandate formalisation of data collection

Executed by:

Funded by:

Implemented by:

Reflections: How the outcomes of the TER benefits countries

- Recognizing that the non-punitive nature of the of Paris Agreement countries , the outcomes from the TER process will inform the following:
 - Identification of capacity building needs
 - Areas of improvements across the thematic areas
 - Support building technical capacity for national experts
- At a personal this process has provided lessons learnt and examples of best practice
- Encourage all experts to take part in the UNFCCC BTR training courses.

Executed by:



Funded by:



Implemented by:





CBIT-GSP
CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY



copenhagen
climate centre

Thank you for your attention!

Sekai Ngarize Advisor – Climate
Transparency UNEP-CCC
sngarize47@gmail.com

