

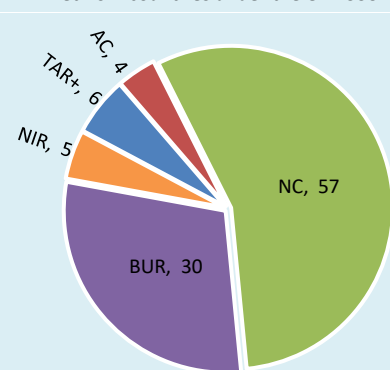
Initial Assessment of Transparency Capacities for Asia

The **Initial Assessment** was developed applying an online survey during December 2022, where 19 of 21 countries responded (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam)

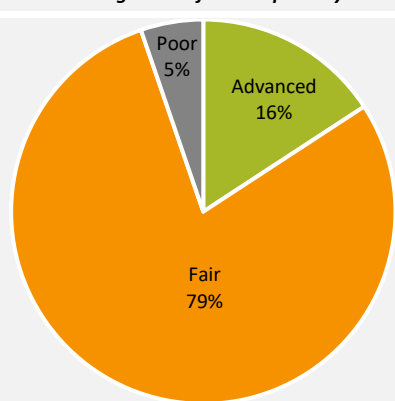
Countries in the Asia are gradually advancing the reporting to the UNFCCC. Since 1999, 21 countries have submitted **more than 100 reports on climate change**. Most of the countries working on third or fourth NC while progress on BUR are comparatively slow, 8 out of 21 have not submitted first BUR. Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Malaysia lead the way in terms of reporting.

Countries are getting support from developed countries and international agencies. However, a **limited institutional capacity and resources, lack of coordination, technical capacity and finance, information and capacity building of human resources** are major challenges in implementing ETF.

Number of total report submissions from network countries under the UNFCCC



Overall status of countries' institutional arrangements for transparency



Countries rated their **transparency systems** and related institutional arrangements as **fair**, which means that institutional arrangements are in place but require major improvements. This **cross-cutting issue** throughout the region is a key element to consider for establishing **robust national transparency systems**.

It is important to highlight that **development of a LT-LEDS, the preparation of a roadmap for the NDC, and the implementation of robust mitigation measures** were identified as key strategic actions that benefited from the outcomes of the national transparency system.

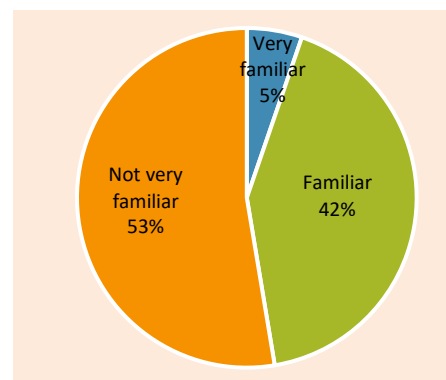
Countries have received transparency support from various organizations, both in the context of GEF Enabling Activities and CBIT projects, as well as other capacity-building support. Hereby, the support assessed as most useful by countries is **in country capacity building and international cooperation**. Strongly aligned with this, some countries highlighted that they are willing to share their experiences, particularly on **institutional arrangements for transparency and challenges and issues in ETF implementation**.

Most countries wish to learn mainly about:

- Transparency for GHG inventory
- NDC tracking
- GHG projections
- Institutional arrangement for transparency
- MPGs requirement/provisions
- MRV of mitigation actions
- Support needed and received tracking
- Adaptation and impacts
- Losses and damages

Implementing the ETF and preparation for the BTR

Level of familiarity with ETF/BTR provisions



More than half countries indicated that **they are not familiar with the ETF/BTR provisions**. Also, countries have **taken steps towards implementing the ETF and preparing their first BTR**, nine countries have already approved project funding from the GEF while eight countries are planned to submit proposal for a BTR submission.

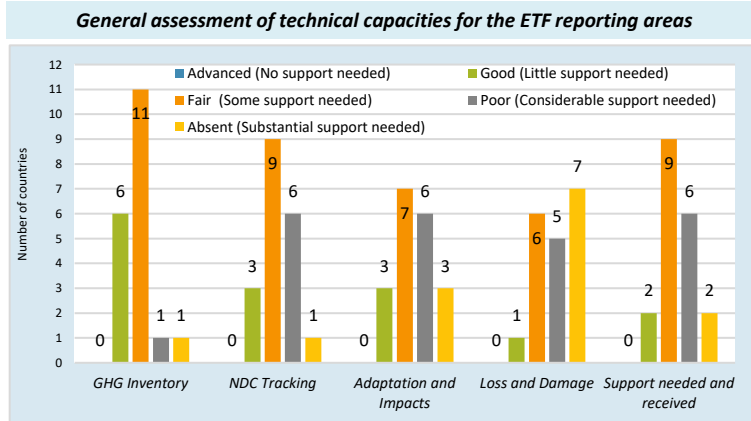
However, challenges remain due to **limited human and financial resources, lack of coordination between agencies and lack of robust data information systems**.

Potential solutions for those challenges are:

- National capacity-building
- Streamlined processes for climate finance access
- Exchange of good practices and lessons learned
- Development of effective climate finance tracking
- Strengthen institutional arrangements
- Climate change delink with political changes

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Technical capacities in each of the ETF reporting areas. The area of GHG inventory received the highest number of countries assessing their technical capacities as either **good** or **fair**, only one country assessed it as **absent**. In fact, all four ETF areas see **absent** technical capacities by some countries, whereby losses and damages see most **absent** technical capacities.



Overall, most countries assessed their technical capacities as **poor** in the areas of NDC tracking, adaptation and impacts, losses and damages as well as support needed and received.

GHG inventory, all countries are using **the 2006 IPCC Guidelines** except one who using 1996 Guidelines. However, most countries do not use the IPCC Inventory Software. Most countries' QA/QC procedures are **partially operational**. Overall, GHG inventory is a high priority area in the region due to lack of robust inventory management system.

NDC tracking and mitigation, half of countries are using a modelling tools; however, technical personal **is not very familiar** with these tools. Only few countries have **partially identified** indicators for NDC tracking, which could be an important area to be covered through regional cooperation and international community.

Adaptation and impacts, countries are using national methodologies and IPCC methodologies. Only four countries in the regions have developed a NAP, most countries **have not yet established** domestic M&E systems, indicating another key regional gap to be addressed. Importantly, most countries are **interested** in assessment of losses and damage, indicating that this region is largely affected by climate change.

Support needed and received, most countries **are tracking** or **partially tracking** their climate finance received and/or estimating their support needs.

Countries' most pressing transparency support or training needs

Based on countries' responses, the three most pressing transparency support or training needs are:

GHG Inventory – IPCC 2006 Guidelines, Provision of MPGs, CRTs



Most countries are requesting capacity-building support in transition to **IPCC 2006 guidelines**, implement and comply with the **MPG provisions and requirements** and understanding the **common reporting tables** in order to increase their technical capacities for preparing and timely reporting their first BTR by 2024.

Tracking progress made in implementing and achieving NDC

- Establishing domestic institutional arrangements
- Describing the NDC in a transparent manner
- Reporting information necessary to track the progress made in implementing and achieving their NDC
- Describing mitigation policies and measures
- Mitigations co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans
- Preparing and reporting of GHG projections



M&E of adaptation actions and L&D assessment



- Establishing and reporting on domestic systems and their approaches
- Tools and methods for loss and damage estimation
- Providing information related to monitoring and evaluation, and to the effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation actions

In addition, **institutional arrangements for transparency** have been identified as the most relevant **cross-cutting issue** related to all ETF reporting areas.