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Middle East and North Africa's Network Second Rapid Capacity Needs Assessment

**Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency –
Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP)**

Prepared by:

Keltoum Ait Belhaj, CBIT-GSP Regional Coordinator for MENA

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Executive Summary

The Capacity Needs Assessment (CNA), conducted between November and December 2024, surveyed 13 out of 17 MENA countries, providing valuable insights into the current state of national transparency systems. The assessment revealed that while some countries have made progress in meeting their transparency obligations, others face significant challenges, particularly in areas such as GHG inventory preparation, NDC tracking, adaptation reporting, and the use of flexibility provisions for BTRs.

Notably, there is wide variation across countries in terms of technical capacity, particularly in sectors like energy and agriculture, where many struggle with data collection and tool utilization.

The assessment also highlighted the varying integration of gender considerations in climate reporting. Some countries require additional support to better mainstream gender issues in their transparency efforts. Additionally, institutional frameworks for transparency reporting are still under development in many countries, and gaps remain in coordination and technical assistance for NDC tracking and loss and damage reporting. The results of the CNA will help shape the 2025 Regional Network Work Plan, ensuring that future efforts are focused on addressing the specific needs identified across the region.

Glossary and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
MPGs	Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines
PA	Paris Agreement
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
FTC	Finance, Technology, and Capacity-building
CRT	Common Reporting Tables
CTF	Common Tabular Format
SIDs	Small Island Developing State
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
NC	National Communication
BUR	Biennial Update Report
NIR	National Inventory Report
NAC	National Adaptation Communication
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
LT-LED	Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
CBIT-GSP	Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency - Global Support Programme

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Introduction

The Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency - Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP) is a global support project for capacity-building on transparency, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), implemented by UNEP, and executed by the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP-CCC). The CBIT-GSP is a five-year project running from 2022 to 2026, offering extensive support to developing countries to comply with the reporting requirements under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

The project aims to provide streamlined support and capacity building at country, regional, and global levels to help developing countries better respond to reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement. Additionally, it seeks to catalyze increased ambition within country NDCs to contribute to the Paris Agreement's temperature goal of staying well below 1,5°C. As part of the CBIT-GSP project, ten (10) Regional Transparency Networks have been established to support south-south collaboration and knowledge exchange. One such network is the Climate Transparency Network for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA).

The Capacity Needs Assessment Report (CNAR) captures the results of a rapid capacity needs assessment carried out to evaluate the current state of transparency systems and related capacities of MENA Regional Network countries to comply with UNFCCC and Paris Agreement reporting requirements. This assessment was conducted through an online survey between November and December 2024, garnering responses from 13 out of the 17 countries within the MENA regional network. These countries include Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Mauritania, and Libya from North Africa, and Iraq, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Somalia, Sudan, Djibouti, and Yemen from the Middle East.

The survey aimed to rapidly assess the status of a country's transparency system and related capacities to comply with the reporting requirements of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. The first rapid assessment, conducted in January 2024, informed the needs and priorities on climate transparency and helped design concrete supporting activities for the respective regional network under the CBIT-GSP project. This updated version of the survey considered the progress countries have made in preparing their first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) and recent climate reporting. It aimed to update the status of a country's transparency system and related capacities, as well as identifying emerging needs to be addressed in the annual work plans of the respective CBIT-GSP regional network for 2025-2026.

This report provides an analysis of the findings from the questionnaire, offering insights into the region's capacity needs and summarizing the key outcomes based on feedback from countries. Respondents primarily represented CBIT-GSP Country Focal Points and thematic experts specializing in GHG Inventory, NDC Tracking, Adaptation, Loss and Damage, and Support Needed and Received. The report identifies three primary priorities for capacity-building needs in these countries, which will serve as critical input for preparing the 2025 Regional Network Work Plan.

Overview of Reports Submitted by the MENA Network to the UNFCCC

Annex 1 presents an overview of the various reports submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat by the 17 countries of the MENA Network. These reports include Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), National Communications (NCs), Biennial Update Reports (BURs), National Inventory Reports (NIRs), Adaptation Communications (ACs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS). While all countries have submitted at least two reports to the UNFCCC, Libya has yet to submit any reports.

The BTRs, a core element of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), remain the least reported document across the region. According to the UNFCCC submission portal, five MENA countries - Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, and Lebanon- have already submitted their first BTRs by December 2024, meeting the submission deadline. This discrepancy arises from technical challenges faced by some countries with the platform, leading them to submit their reports via email to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

NDCs represent the primary national commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in alignment with global climate goals. All MENA Network countries, except Libya and Yemen, have submitted at least one NDC. Most countries in the region have updated their first NDCs, while Algeria, Djibouti, Iraq, and Sudan have retained only their initial versions. Oman is the sole country in the region to have submitted a second NDC.

The submission status of NCs is relatively advanced. Most countries in the MENA Network have submitted at least one NC, with six countries (Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, and Tunisia) having submitted their fourth NCs. Five countries (Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, and Yemen) have submitted their third NCs, with Algeria's most recent submission occurring in December 2024. However, significant gaps persist for certain countries, such as Libya, which has not submitted any reports, Iraq with only one NC submitted in 2017, Somalia with its first NC submitted in 2019, and Sudan, which last submitted its second NC in 2013.

BUR submissions, another critical component of the ETF, also show delays in many MENA countries. Five countries, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Libya, and Sudan—have yet to submit any BURs. Among the countries that have submitted, Lebanon leads with four BURs, followed by Tunisia and Morocco with three BURs each. Saudi Arabia has committed to submitting its second BUR by April 2024, signalling progress. Countries with pending BURs face challenges in meeting the regular update requirements of the ETF.

The submission of NIRs remains limited in the region. Only Algeria, Egypt, Kuwait, Mauritania, and Tunisia have submitted their first or second NIRs, with Algeria submitting its first NIR in December 2023. Many countries prefer to include their inventory data as chapters within their BURs, which may explain the lower standalone submission rate of NIRs.

Adaptation Communications are crucial for reporting on adaptation actions under the Paris Agreement. However, submissions are sparse, with only Lebanon, Sudan, and Morocco having submitted their first ACs. Somalia stands out as the only country in the region to have submitted its second AC. The majority of MENA Network countries have yet to submit an AC.

In line with Article 4, paragraph 19 of the Paris Agreement, only three countries, Morocco, Oman, and Tunisia, have submitted their LT-LEDS. This highlights their long-term vision for low-emission development. The remaining countries in the MENA Network have not yet submitted an LT-LEDS.

I. General Findings on Transparency Capacities

The questionnaire was completed by 13 out of the 17 countries in the MENA region (as shown in the graph below). The majority of responses (10 countries, Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Somalia, Mauritania, Tunisia, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, Jordan) came from the CBIT-GSP National Focal Points, four of whom also serve as the UNFCCC Transparency Focal Points. These individuals play a central role in coordinating national transparency efforts. Notably, many of these focal points possess thematic expertise, particularly in NDC tracking, mitigation, and adaptation, reflecting their dual responsibilities in both coordination and technical implementation.

In some instances, countries submitted their responses through thematic experts instead of the national focal points such as Algeria provided input via a GHG Inventory Expert and Morocco submitted its response through the National Coordinator for the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR).

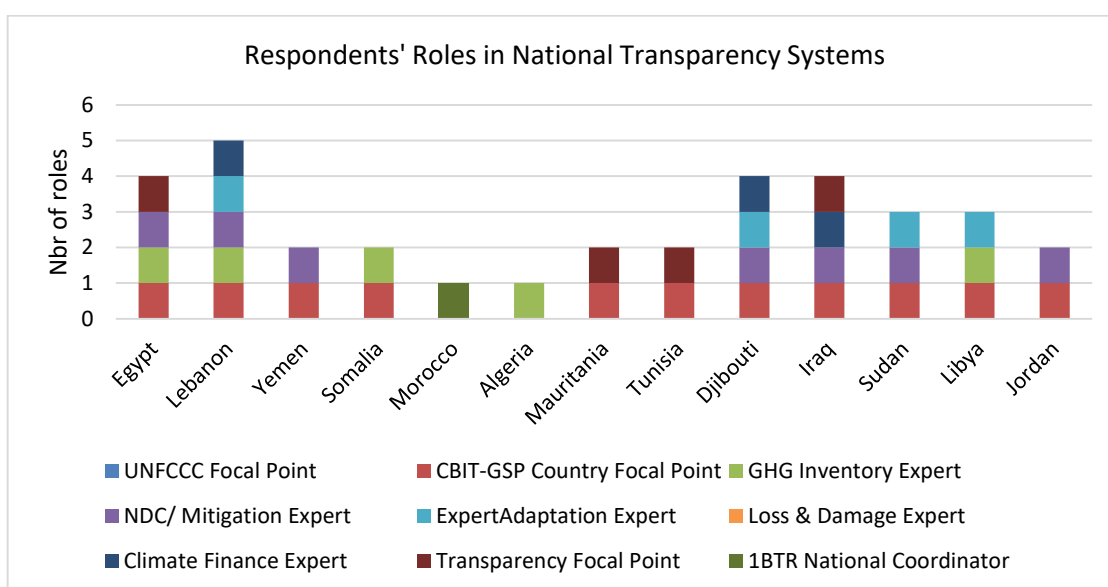


Figure 1. Respondents' Roles in National Transparency Systems

1. Status of the first BTR (1BTR) preparation in MENA Region

Following the responses to the survey, out of the 13 countries listed (see figure below), six countries (Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Jordan) plan to submit their first Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) by December 31, 2024. Two countries (Djibouti, Iraq) aim to submit within the next six months, while another two (Somalia, Libya) plan to complete their submissions by COP-30 in 2025. The remaining three countries (Yemen, Mauritania, Sudan) anticipate submitting their 1BTR in 2026 or later. This reflects varying levels of readiness across the region, with the majority targeting completion by the end of 2024. However, these timelines are the result of numerous challenges that countries are facing, which will be discussed later.

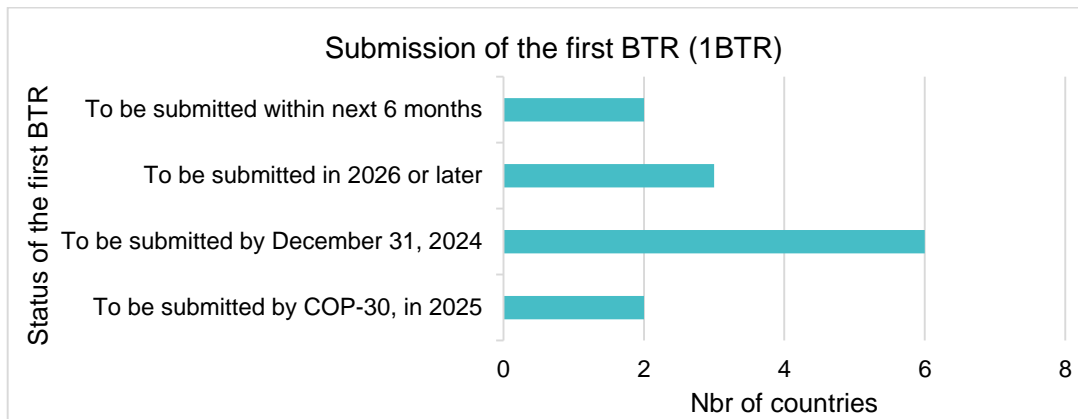


Figure 2. status of the Submission of the first BTR in MENA Region

Several challenges are preventing MENA countries from submitting their first Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) by the December 31, 2024, deadline (see the figure below). Institutional and organizational difficulties were reported by seven countries (Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Somalia, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, Jordan), with Egypt citing unfinished institutional arrangements and MRV systems, and Lebanon highlighting limited time, staff, and resources to establish a new system. Four countries (Yemen, Iraq, Libya, Jordan) face a lack of domestic technical expertise, including changes in team composition. Yemen also reported concurrent efforts on multiple processes (BUR, NAP, NDC, and LED strategy) and challenges in collaboration with international agencies.

A lack of data and access to data was noted by five countries (Egypt, Yemen, Somalia, Iraq, Libya). Somalia emphasized issues related to fragile statehood, limited capacity, coordination issues, and underdeveloped data infrastructure. Similarly, Iraq reported limited expertise, technological gaps, the need for capacity building, and security challenges delaying national training workshops. Political instability and armed conflicts are affecting three countries (Yemen, Sudan, Libya), with Mauritania attributing delays to frequent government changes and ministerial turnover, while Libya cited political divisions as a barrier.

Delays in securing GEF resources were cited by two countries (Lebanon, Iraq), with Iraq emphasizing the need for more flexible financing mechanisms. Some countries (Djibouti, Iraq) are still completing or finalizing their BUR, while Jordan pointed to challenges related to time frames, data collection, processing, and formatting. Additionally, four countries (Yemen, Somalia, Sudan, Mauritania) are applying flexibility provisions for SIDS and LDCs. Algeria also mentioned delays caused by lengthy validation processes with sectors involved in the national GHG inventory.

These interconnected barriers reflect the diverse technical, institutional, and external challenges hindering timely 1BTR submissions in the region. This is why some countries that already intend to submit before the deadline, such as Egypt, Lebanon, and Jordan, did not miss the opportunity to highlight the challenges they are currently facing.

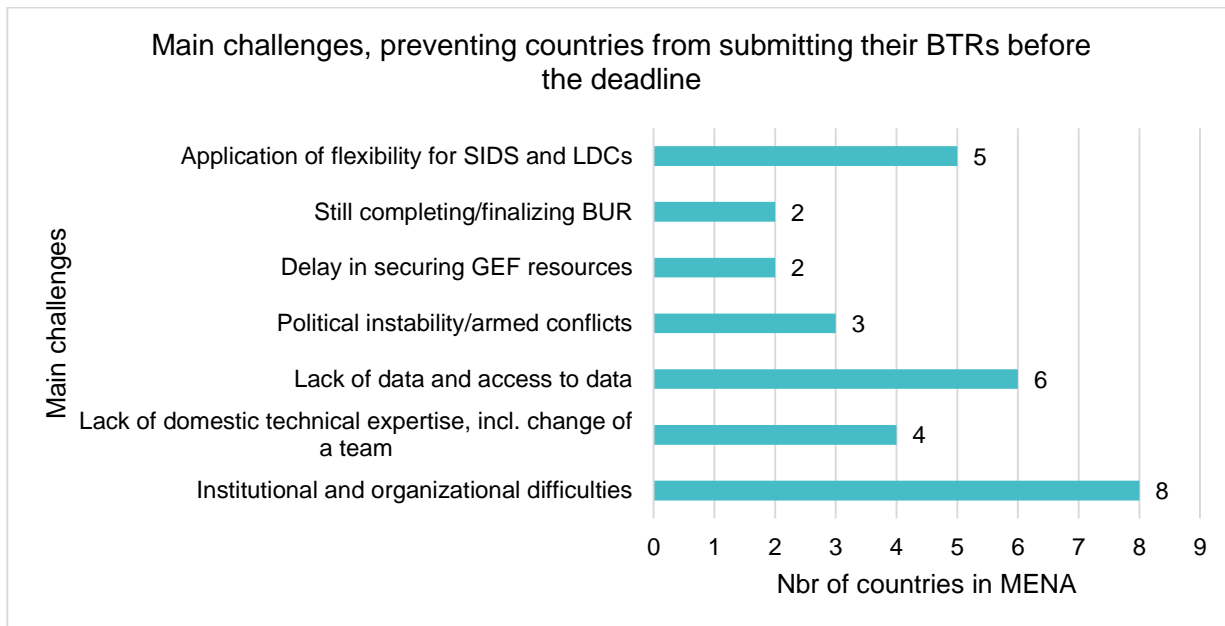


Figure 3. Main challenges, preventing countries from submitting their BTRs before the deadline.

2. Intention to submit an updated NDC 3.0 in 2025 by MENA countries

Based on the feedback from countries on the survey, most countries in the region have stated their intention to submit an updated NDC 3.0 in 2025, reflecting strong participation in the global climate agenda. These countries include Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Somalia, Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania, Tunisia, Djibouti, Iraq, Libya and Jordan. However, Sudan has expressed uncertainty about its ability to submit an updated NDC, primarily due to internal challenges such as instability in institutional arrangements, political instability, and armed conflicts. Libya, on the other hand, is still working on its first NDC.

2.1. Support Needed to understand the linkages between NDC 3.0 and BTR

The survey responses indicate a widespread need for support across the region to understand the linkages between NDC 3.0 and BTR. The majority of countries (ten), notably Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania, Sudan, Libya, Iraq, and Djibouti, highlighted the need for technical support, particularly in areas such as mitigation scenarios, cost-effectiveness, and GHG inventory management. Specific clarifications include Egypt's need for guidance on mitigation scenarios, cost-effectiveness, and Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Morocco raised technical questions about baseline setting and target years for the NDC. Djibouti outlined more detailed needs, including capacity building for GHG inventories, emission modeling, monitoring NDC progress, assessing climate vulnerabilities, and climate finance. Iraq called for in-person workshops and training on NDC implementation challenges, including tools for forecasting emissions and integrating them into the Enhanced Transparency Framework for NDC tracking. Libya, working on tracking its first NDC, requested technical support for data collection, the use of UNFCCC GHG inventory tools, and conducting sectoral assessments. Overall, the responses underscore a region-wide demand for capacity building, data management, projection and modeling tools, and estimating the co-benefits of actions, with some countries also emphasizing Article 6. Additionally, there is a need for institutional support to strengthen coordination, create structures for NDC and BTR preparation, and address policy gaps. Libya's first-time

experience with NDCs and Sudan's challenges due to political instability further highlight the varying stages of readiness and specific support needs within the region.

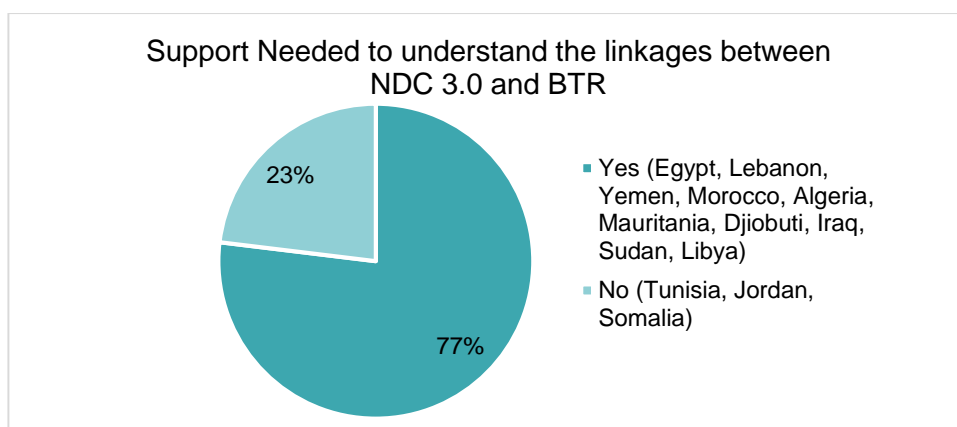


Figure 4. Support Needed to understand the linkages between NDC 3.0 and BTR

3. Assessment of Institutional Arrangements (IA) for Proposed ETF Reporting Areas by Country

The survey responses stated that the institutional arrangements (IA) for the proposed ETF reporting areas vary significantly across countries in the region (see the figure below). Here's the analysis by area:

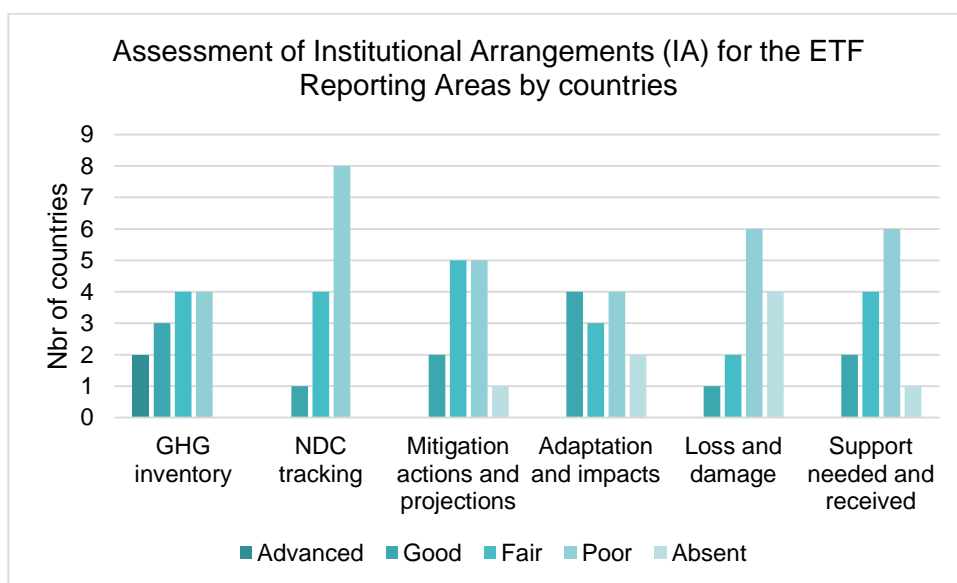


Figure 5. Assessment of Institutional Arrangements (IA) for the ETF Reporting Areas in MENA.

- GHG Inventory:** Only two countries in the region, Tunisia and Mauritania, stated their IA as advanced and fully operational. Three countries (Egypt, Morocco, and Djibouti) assessed their IA as good, requiring only minor improvements. Four countries (Algeria, Iraq, Sudan, and Jordan) reported fair arrangements, with established systems that still need significant improvements. However, four other countries—Lebanon, Yemen, Somalia, and Libya—assessed their arrangements as poor or in process, indicating that they are still in the early stages of establishing systems for GHG inventory data collection and reporting.

- **NDC Tracking:** For NDC tracking, no country assessed its IA as advanced, with only Djibouti reporting good institutional arrangements, needing minor improvements. Egypt, Iraq, Sudan, and Jordan had fair arrangements, suggesting that while some systems exist, substantial improvements are still required. Tunisia faced challenges with its arrangements, which required improvement. All the other eight countries reported poor arrangements, indicating that their IA are still in the process of establishment.

- **Mitigation Actions and Projections:** Mauritania and Djibouti had good institutional arrangements for tracking mitigation actions and projections, requiring only minor improvements. Egypt, Somalia, Iraq, Sudan, and Jordan reported fair arrangements, but significant improvements are still needed to meet ETF requirements. On the other hand, Yemen, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya assessed their arrangements as poor, indicating that their IA are still in the process of establishment. Only Lebanon assessed their IA as absent, signaling major gaps in the development of systems for mitigation actions and projections.

- **Impact and Adaptation:** For impact and adaptation, Mauritania, Djibouti, Iraq, and Sudan reported good institutional arrangements, with minor improvements needed. Egypt, Yemen, and Jordan had fair arrangements, showing established frameworks that require substantial improvement. In contrast, Algeria and Libya reported poor arrangements, while Lebanon and Morocco stated their arrangements as absent, reflecting a lack of systems to assess and report on climate impacts and adaptation measures.

- **Loss and Damage:** In the area of loss and damage, Djibouti reported good arrangements, with only minor improvements required. Somalia and Iraq assessed their arrangements as fair, with some systems in place but still requiring considerable improvements. All the other countries (Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Morocco, Algeria, Jordan, and Libya) reported poor or absent arrangements, indicating a significant need for the development of frameworks to track and report loss and damage effectively.

- **Support Needed/Received:** For tracking support needed or received, Djibouti and Iraq had good institutional arrangements, indicating well-established systems but with minor improvements needed. Egypt, Sudan, Mauritania, and Jordan reported fair arrangements, meaning some support tracking systems exist but still need significant development. On the other hand, Lebanon, Yemen, Somalia, Morocco, Algeria, and Libya stated poor or in-process arrangements, indicating a clear need for support to strengthen institutional frameworks for tracking climate finance and support received.

In summary, the responses stated that while some countries are relatively advanced in establishing systems across various ETF reporting areas, the majority face challenges. Several countries show significant gaps in establishing frameworks for critical areas, and even those with fair arrangements need substantial improvements. All countries, except Lebanon, highlighted the need for external support to improve their institutional arrangements, particularly through technical assistance, capacity-building programs, and exchange of experiences.

4. Assessment of Technical Domestic Capacity for ETF Reporting Areas Across Countries

The survey responses highlight varying levels of technical domestic capacity to develop, report, and submit on the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) reporting areas. The findings are

summarized and analyzed below for each reporting area, considering the responses from 13 MENA countries (see figure below):

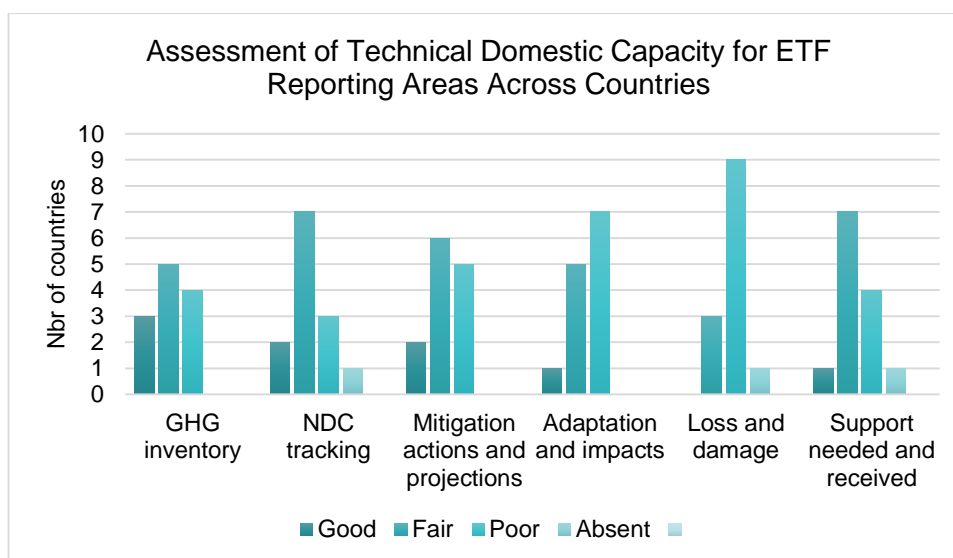


Figure 6. Assessment of Technical Domestic Capacity for ETF Reporting Areas Across Countries

- GHG Inventory:** Tunisia is the only country reporting "Advanced" capacity, requiring no support. Lebanon, Mauritania, and Jordan (3 countries) indicate "Good" capacity with minor support needed. Five countries, including Egypt, Somalia, Morocco, Djibouti and Libya, rate their capacity as "Fair," signaling functional systems that need improvement. Four countries (Yemen, Algeria, Sudan, Iraq) report "Poor" capacity, indicating the need for substantial support. In conclusion, 77% of countries need some level of support, with "Fair" being the most common rating. Focused assistance on data collection, inventory preparation, and reporting processes is essential.

- NDC Tracking:** Two countries (Lebanon, Djibouti) rate their capacity as "Good" with minor support needed. Seven countries, including Egypt, Somalia, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Jordan, and Mauritania, report "Fair" capacity, requiring moderate support. Three countries (Yemen, Algeria, Iraq) rate their capacity as "Poor," and Sudan indicates "Absent," highlighting a critical gap. This means that NDC tracking capacity is moderate across most countries (69%), but 31% face considerable or substantial challenges. Strengthening tracking tools and institutional frameworks is a priority.

- Mitigation Actions and Projections:** In this area, only two countries (Lebanon and Djibouti) reported "Good" capacity, while six countries, including Egypt, Somalia, Libya, Jordan, Tunisia, and Mauritania, rate their capacity as "Fair." Five countries (Yemen, Algeria, Morocco, Iraq, and Sudan) rate their capacity as "Poor." As a result, over 61% of countries require moderate support, while 39% face considerable or substantial difficulties. Support in modeling tools, scenario development, and integration into national systems is critical.

- Impact and Adaptation:** Only Lebanon rates its capacity as "Good." Five countries (Egypt, Morocco, Libya, Jordan, Iraq) rate their capacity as "Fair," while seven others (Yemen, Somalia, Algeria, Tunisia, Djibouti, Mauritania, Sudan) report "Poor" capacity. This area remains weak for 92% of countries. Capacity-building efforts should focus on vulnerability assessments, adaptation planning, and mainstreaming adaptation into reporting frameworks.

- **Loss and Damage:** Regarding Loss and Damage, no country reports "Good" or "Advanced" capacity. Three countries (Somalia, Libya, Jordan) rate their capacity as "Fair." Nine countries (Egypt, Yemen, Lebanon, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Djibouti, Mauritania, Iraq) report "Poor" Capacity and Sudan mentioned "Absent" capacity, with Sudan identifying substantial gaps. It is very clear that this is the weakest area, with 69% of countries requiring considerable or substantial support. Tailored assistance is necessary to address gaps in methodologies and frameworks for loss and damage reporting.

- **Support Needed/Received:** no country stated Advanced with only Djibouti reported "Good" capacity with minor support needs. Seven countries, including Egypt, Lebanon, Mauritania, Tunisia, Iraq, Libya and Jordan, reported "Fair" capacity, requiring moderate support. Four countries (Yemen, Algeria, Morocco, Somalia) report "Poor" capacity with Sudan "Absent" capacity, highlighting challenges in accessing and utilizing support. Approximately 85% of countries require improvements in managing international financial and technical support.

All 13 countries indicated a need for support across the ETF reporting areas, emphasizing capacity-building initiatives such as training sessions, exchange of experiences, consultations, and the introduction of tools.

5. Familiarity with MPG Provisions and Reporting Templates Among MENA Countries

The survey responses reveal varying levels of familiarity with the Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPG) provisions (Decision 18.CMA1) and the associated reporting templates (Decision 5.CMA3) among MENA countries, alongside their expressed need for support to enhance awareness and understanding.

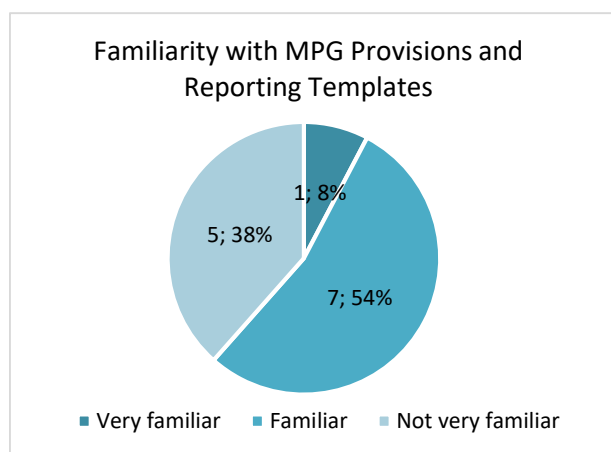


Figure 7. Familiarity with MPG Provisions and Reporting Templates Among MENA Countries

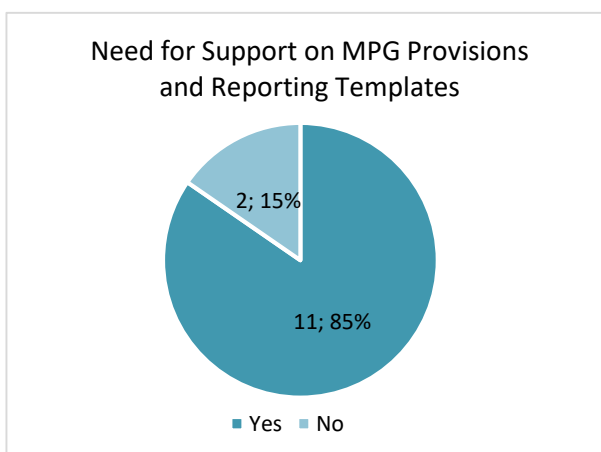


Figure 8. Need for Support on MPG Provisions and Reporting Templates in MENA Countries

As shown in the Figure 7, only one country, Tunisia, reported being "Very familiar" with the MPG provisions, indicating advanced knowledge. Seven countries, including Lebanon, Somalia, Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania, Sudan, and Jordan, assessed their familiarity as "Familiar," demonstrating a moderate understanding. In contrast, five countries, Egypt, Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, and Libya, reported being "Not very familiar," reflecting limited knowledge of the ETF requirements. Overall, while 54% of countries indicated a moderate familiarity, 38%

acknowledged limited understanding, highlighting the need for targeted capacity-building efforts.

Regarding the need for support (figure 8.), (85%) 10 countries, including Egypt, Yemen, Somalia, Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania, Tunisia, Iraq, Sudan, and Libya, expressed a need for assistance to enhance their knowledge of MPG provisions and reporting templates (CTF and CRT Tables). Lebanon and Djibouti, on the other hand, stated that they did not require further support, potentially reflecting sufficient capacity or differing priorities.

To address these gaps, capacity-building efforts should prioritize countries reporting limited familiarity, focusing on practical training sessions, workshops, and dissemination of guidance materials. Peer learning opportunities could be leveraged by involving countries like Tunisia and Lebanon, which demonstrated higher levels of familiarity, in regional exchange and knowledge-sharing events. This approach will strengthen understanding and capacity across the region, ensuring alignment with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) reporting requirements.

6. Use of Flexibility Modality for Reporting on the 1BTR Among MENA Countries

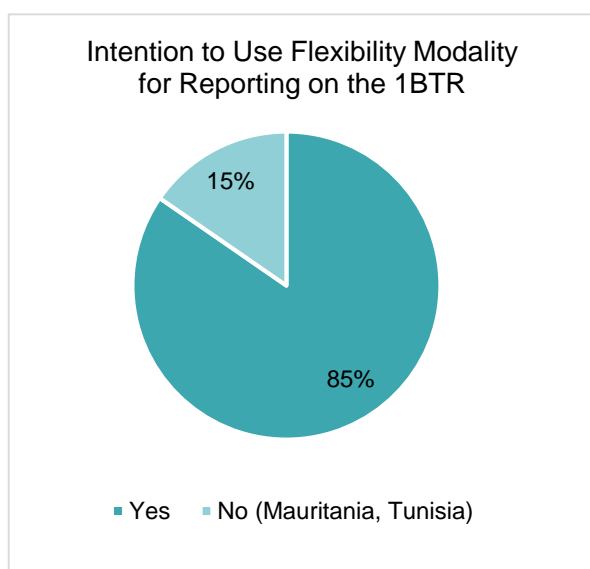


Figure 9. Intention to Use Flexibility Modality for Reporting on the 1BTR Among MENA Countries

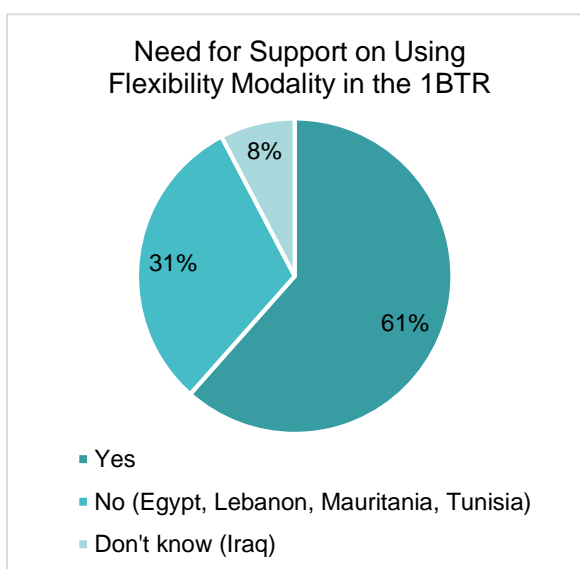


Figure 10. Need for Support on Using Flexibility Modality in the Development of 1BTR Among MENA Countries

The majority of MENA countries (11 out of 13) intend to use the flexibility modality when reporting on their first BTR (figure 9). Countries such as Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Somalia, Morocco, Algeria, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, and Jordan have recognized the need for flexibility to meet the reporting requirements under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). This widespread intention reflects an understanding of the challenges that come with comprehensive reporting and the value of utilizing the flexibility provisions to ease the process. Only two countries, Mauritania and Tunisia, reported that they do not plan to use the flexibility modality, possibly due to their confidence in their technical capacity or the belief that their current systems can meet the requirements without additional flexibility.

While most countries intend to use the flexibility modality, a significant number (9 out of 13) expressed the need for support in using it effectively for the development of their 1BTR (see figure 10.). Countries such as Yemen, Somalia, Morocco, Algeria, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, and Jordan highlighted the necessity for technical assistance in navigating the flexibility provisions. This suggests that despite the intention to use flexibility, these countries recognize gaps in their current capacity to fully implement these provisions. Egypt, Mauritania, Tunisia and Lebanon, on the other hand, indicated that they do not require support, which may suggest that they have a stronger foundation in their reporting processes. Iraq expressed uncertainty, selecting "I don't know" about its support needs, indicating that further guidance may be needed before a clear assessment can be made. This underscores the importance of targeted capacity-building efforts to ensure that countries can effectively use the flexibility modality when developing their 1BTRs.

II. Technical Capacities in key Areas of Transparency in the MENA Region

This section provides an assessment of the technical capacities of countries in the MENA region in preparing chapters related to key reporting areas under the BTR framework. These areas include the National Inventory Report, NDC tracking, Adaptation, Loss and Damage, Support Needed and Received, and Gender Mainstreaming considerations. It also offers an overview of the current status of BTR preparation, the challenges faced, and summarizes the capacity-building needs that should be addressed during 2025.

1. Specific technical capacities related to the National Inventory Report (NIR)

1.1. Status of NIR under the First BTR in MENA Countries

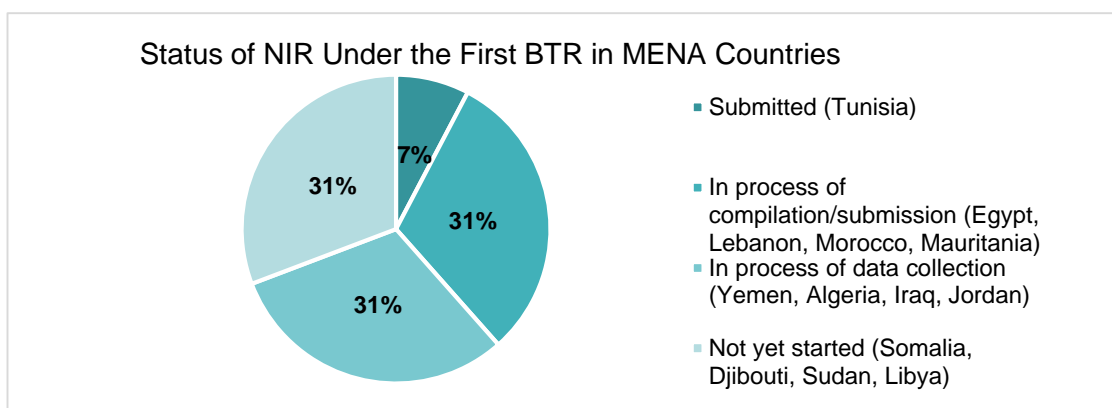


Figure 11. Status of National Inventory Reports (NIR) Under the First BTR in MENA Countries

The responses from MENA countries reveal varying progress in preparing their National Inventory Reports (NIRs) for the first Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR). Among the 13 countries surveyed, four (Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, and Mauritania) reported being in the process of compilation or submission. Four countries (Yemen, Algeria, Iraq, and Jordan) are still in the data collection phase. While this is an essential preparatory step, it highlights challenges related to data availability, accessibility, or coordination among stakeholders. Timely support in data management and harmonization could help these countries progress to the reporting phase more efficiently. Four other countries (Somalia, Djibouti, Sudan, and Libya) have not yet

started their NIR preparation, demonstrating significant capacity gaps. Tunisia stands out as the only country in the region that has successfully submitted its NIR under the 1BTR.

1.2. Major challenges faced in developing NIR under the First BTR

The major challenges identified by MENA countries in developing their NIRs for the 1BTR, as highlighted in the survey responses and the figure 12, revolve around several key areas. The following challenges were commonly reported across the region:

- **Data Collection and Access:** One of the most widespread challenges reported by countries in the MENA region (ten countries: Egypt, Yemen, Somalia, Algeria, Mauritania, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, and Jordan) is the difficulty in collecting reliable and accessible data. This includes issues such as limited availability of historical data, difficulties in obtaining sector-specific data, and challenges in coordinating with national institutions for data sharing.

- **Use of the ETF Reporting Tool for UNFCCC Reporting:** Eleven countries (Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania, Tunisia, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, and Libya) reported difficulties in using the ETF Reporting Tool, which is essential for submitting the Common Reporting Tables for the GHG Inventory chapter. The tool's complexity, coupled with the need for technical expertise to operate it effectively, has led to challenges in data entry and submission. This widespread issue highlights the need for additional support and training across the region to ensure that countries can use the tool efficiently.

- **Filling in the Common Reporting Tables (CRT):** Nine countries (Lebanon, Yemen, Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, and Jordan) highlighted the challenge of completing the CRT tables, which are part of the mandatory electronic reporting system for GHG emissions under the ETF. The complexity of these tables, coupled with the need for accurate and disaggregated data, makes the task particularly difficult. Countries are required to fill out 62 tables for each reporting year, covering the full time series from 1990 (or their NDC reference year). This process is time-consuming and resource-heavy. The challenge is compounded by the fact that many countries do not use the IPCC software, which could streamline the process by enabling the direct extraction of CRT tables in JSON format, thus easing the reporting burden.

- **Use of IPCC Software:** Seven countries (Lebanon, Yemen, Morocco, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, and Libya) reported challenges with using the IPCC software. This underscores the need for additional training and support in utilizing this essential tool for calculating and reporting GHG emissions data based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, particularly as the software allows for the direct extraction of CRT tables, eliminating the need for manual data entry. The technical nature of the software and the lack of proper training have created obstacles for countries that are still developing their technical capacity in GHG inventory preparation.

Other challenges were identified by countries, such as **difficulties in effectively using the IPCC 2006 Guidelines** (Yemen, Djibouti, Sudan, and Libya), which form the foundation for reporting GHG emissions across various sectors. Understanding and correctly applying these guidelines continues to be a challenge for some countries in the region. Five countries (Egypt, Lebanon, Algeria, Sudan, and Libya) reported **difficulties in compiling the narrative and ensuring consistency**, highlighting the need for better coordination between technical teams and reporting experts within national governments. Additionally, several countries (Yemen, Somalia, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, and Jordan) faced challenges in **complying with the MPGs**,

particularly in adhering to the TACCC principles. The use of flexibility modalities also posed difficulties, indicating a gap in understanding or applying these provisions in national reports, as reported by four countries (Yemen, Djibouti, Sudan, and Jordan).

In addition to the previously mentioned challenges, countries in MENA identified other mandatory MPG provisions that posed difficulties in the development of their NIRs. These include **estimating and reporting disaggregated data for F-gases and compiling a consistent annual time series starting from 1990**. Many countries also encountered challenges in **estimating uncertainty and identifying key categories**. Moreover, the preparation of inventory **Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) plans, performing recalculations, and applying global warming potential (GWP) values** were also significant obstacles.

For detailed information on the specific provisions and challenges identified by countries, please refer to Annex 2.

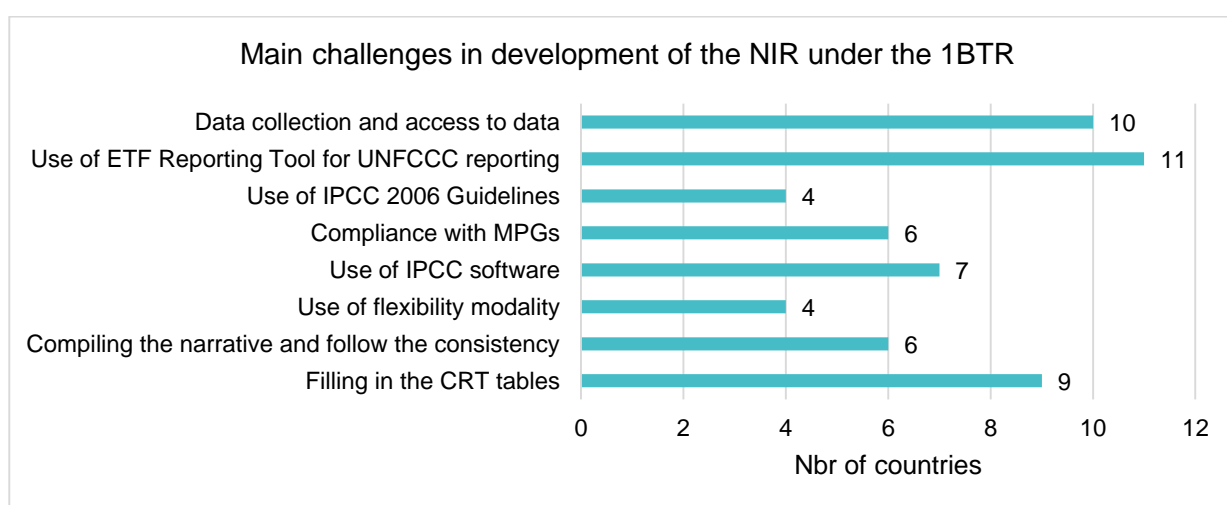


Figure 12. Main challenges in development of the NIR under the 1BTR

1.3. Technical capacity needs identified on GHG Inventory

The responses to the survey indicate a strong consensus among MENA countries, with all respondents acknowledging the critical need for technical support to address the challenges they face. This consensus underscores a widespread recognition of the importance of capacity-building and expert assistance, particularly in areas such as data acquisition and quality assurance, the application of the IPCC methodology, sector-specific modeling, and uncertainty analysis. Moreover, respondents emphasized the need to strengthen capacity on UNFCCC tools, including the CRT and CTF tables, to enhance compliance with international guidelines and streamline the preparation of National Inventory Reports (NIRs).

Several specific technical support needs were highlighted in the responses. These include:

- **Data Acquisition and Quality Assurance:** Improving the collection, validation, and management of GHG data to ensure accuracy and reliability.
- **IPCC Methodology and Modeling:** Providing targeted training on specific components of the IPCC guidelines to address knowledge gaps in national teams.
- **Uncertainty Analysis:** Supporting detailed assessments in certain sectors to improve transparency and confidence in reporting.

- **Sectoral Capacity Development:** Enhancing the skills of national experts across all relevant sectors to ensure comprehensive reporting and long-term sustainability of national GHG inventory systems.

2. Specific technical capacities related to the NDC tracking chapter under the 1BTR in MENA

2.1. Status of NDC tracking Chapters under the 1BTR in MENA countries

The survey responses highlight varied progress among MENA countries in preparing the NDC tracking chapters for their first Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). As shown in the figure below, no country has yet submitted its chapter; however, five countries (Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia) are in the process of compilation or submission. This indicates relatively advanced progress in their BTR preparation, with a strong likelihood of submission on time. Three countries (Iraq, Jordan, Yemen) remain in the data collection phase, facing challenges related to data availability and sectoral coordination. Notably, Jordan faces significant challenges despite expressing its intent to submit on time by December 2024. Meanwhile, five countries (Somalia, Mauritania, Djibouti, Sudan, Libya) have not yet started the preparation of their chapters. Most of these countries (except Libya) are utilizing the flexibility provisions available to LDCs and have no intention to submit on time. For some, delays are primarily due to political instability, weak institutional arrangements, and limited technical and financial resources. This variability underscores the need for targeted support. A regional collaboration mechanism, such as peer learning, could foster knowledge-sharing, while periodic monitoring would help track progress and ensure timely interventions. Tailored, adaptive approaches addressing the specific needs of each country will be essential to support all countries in fulfilling their transparency commitments under the Paris Agreement, even beyond the submission deadline.

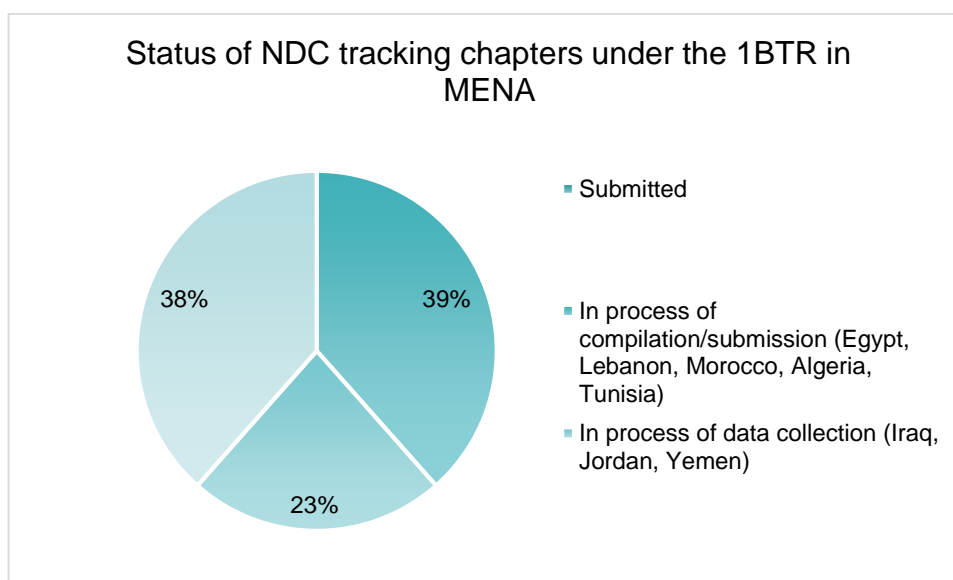


Figure 13. Status of NDC tracking Chapters under the 1BTR in MENA countries

2.2. Major challenges faced in developing NDC Tracking Chapter for the First BTR

Countries identified several key challenges that they are facing in developing their NDC tracking chapters for the first BTRs (see figure.14). Below is a structured analysis of the main challenges, starting with the most widespread:

- **Use of the ETF Reporting Tool for UNFCCC Reporting:** The most commonly cited challenge across the region is the effective use of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) Reporting Tool as mentioned by nine countries (Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Morocco, Tunisia, Iraq, Jordan, Sudan, and Libya). This tool is central to compiling and reporting on NDC tracking under the Paris Agreement. Many countries struggle with its technical aspects, requiring significant capacity-building and guidance to navigate the tool and ensure accurate reporting.
- **Identify and Monitor Targets and Indicators:** Setting measurable targets and developing their indicators to track progress is another major challenge reported by nine countries (Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Algeria, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, and Jordan). This issue reflects gaps in institutional frameworks and expertise in developing effective monitoring systems for NDC implementation. Addressing this will require targeted assistance to improve data collection, establish clear indicators, and strengthen institutional arrangements.
- **Track the Progress of Actions and Their Expected GHG Reductions:** Monitoring and evaluating the progress of mitigation actions remain a significant barrier. Eight Countries (Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Morocco, Iraq, Jordan, Sudan, and Libya) report difficulties in tracking the progress of their actions via the achieved for the last reporting year and their projection to provide the expected GHG reductions by the target year of their NDCs, which hinders their ability to demonstrate progress toward NDC targets. Enhancing technical skills in monitoring and evaluation frameworks will be crucial to overcome this challenge.
- **Filling in the Common Tabular Format (CTF) Tables:** The standardized CTF tables required under the ETF present a technical hurdle for seven countries notably, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen, Mauritania, Iraq, Sudan, and Libya. This issue underscores the need for specialized training to familiarize national experts with these tables, ensuring consistency and completeness in reporting.

Other challenges were mentioned by several countries in the MENA region, including difficulties in **Compliance with Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs)**, as countries like Iraq, Sudan, Jordan, Yemen, Somalia, and Djibouti struggle to understand and adhere to the technical and institutional requirements. Additionally, the **Use of Flexibility Modality** is challenging for Jordan, Djibouti, Sudan, Libya, and Yemen, as they face barriers in understanding and properly applying the flexibility provisions under the MPGs, designed to ease reporting burdens for developing countries.

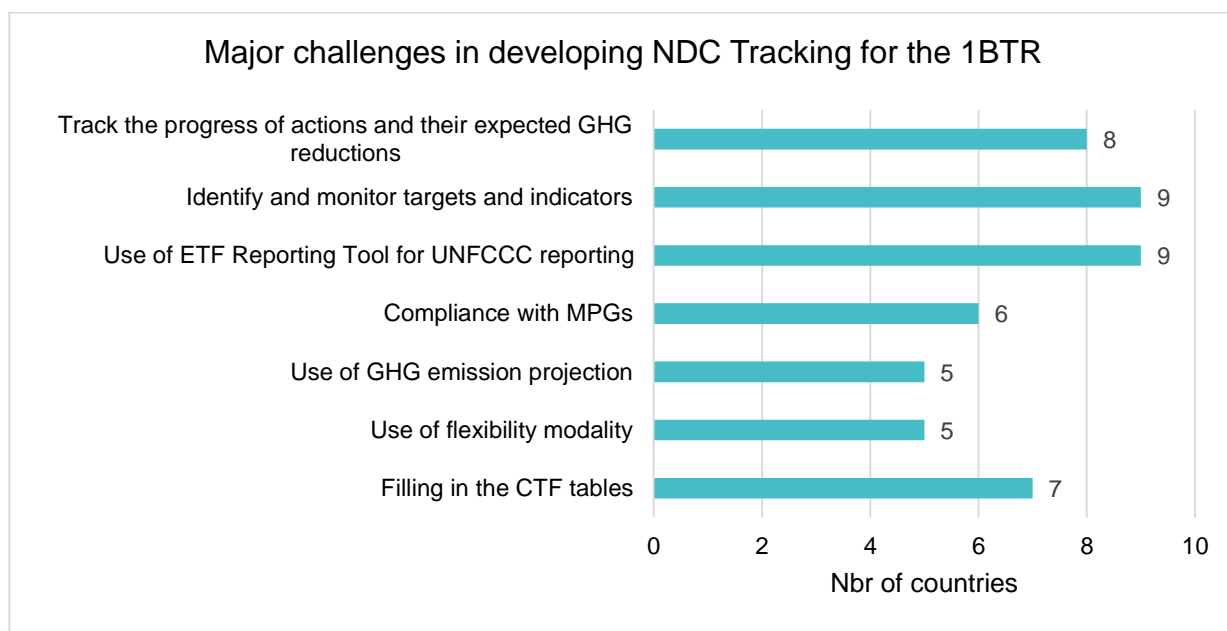


Figure 14. Major challenges in developing NDC tracking Chapter for the 1BTR

Regarding the MPG mandatory provisions, as shown in the table below countries mentioned three major challenges that they are facing in reporting on NDC, notably:

- Mitigation Policies and Measures, Actions, and Plans:** The most significant challenge, cited by ten countries (Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, and Libya), is reporting on mitigation policies and measures, actions, and plans. This includes those with mitigation co-benefits, such as adaptation actions and economic diversification. Countries face difficulties linking these policies to specific outcomes, tracking their implementation, and documenting their impact within the ETF.
- Projections of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions and Removals:** Nine countries (Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Somalia, Morocco, Tunisia, Iraq, Libya, and Jordan) highlighted challenges in preparing GHG projections. Many struggle with limited access to modeling tools, data gaps, and insufficient technical expertise. These projections are critical for evaluating the long-term effectiveness of NDCs and planning mitigation actions.
- Information Necessary to Track Progress:** Eight countries (Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Algeria, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, and Jordan) reported challenges in providing the information necessary to track progress toward implementing and achieving their NDCs. The main issues include identifying clear indicators, data management, and monitoring systems, which are essential for compliance with MPGs.

Table1. Most challenging MPG mandatory provisions countries face/faced in reporting on NDC.

Most challenging MPG mandatory provisions countries face/faced in reporting on the NDC	Countries
Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits	Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Morocco, Moritania, Tunisia, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, Libya
Projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals	Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Somalia, Morocco, Tunisia, Iraq, Libya, Jordan
Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDC	Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Algeria, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, Jordan
National circumstances and institutional arrangements	Yemen, Somalia, Mauritania, Sudan
Description of a Party's NDC	Egypt, Yemen, Algeria, Sudan, Libya
Summary of GHG emissions and removals	Yemen, Sudan, Libya

2.3. Technical capacity needs identified on NDC tracking

Based on their responses, all countries assessed their need for additional support to overcome the challenges they are facing in developing their NDC tracking chapters for the first BTRs. The identified capacity-building and support needs include:

- **Use of GHG Emission Projections and ETF Reporting Tools:** Many countries require support in generating accurate GHG emission projections to track progress on their NDCs. Additionally, technical assistance is needed for utilizing the ETF Reporting Tools to comply with UNFCCC reporting requirements, which is critical for transparency and accountability.
- **Filling in the CTF Tables:** Countries need guidance and training in filling in the CTF tables, which are essential for reporting progress on the implementation of NDCs and other climate actions in a standardized format.
- **Tracking Progress of Actions and Expected GHG Reductions:** A common challenge is the need for improved reporting systems that track the implementation of mitigation policies, plans, and actions, as well as measure the resulting emission reductions. Notably, to monitor the effectiveness of mitigation actions and their corresponding GHG reductions. This requires technical expertise in developing and using monitoring frameworks and tools.
- **Technical Assistance for Emission Projections:** Accurate forecasting of future emissions is crucial for effective NDC tracking. Countries need assistance in refining their methodologies, gathering relevant data, and using appropriate modeling tools to generate reliable projections of GHG emissions and removals.
- **Monitoring Targets and Indicators:** Countries require support in developing robust systems to monitor and report on the progress of climate actions. This includes identifying relevant targets, setting appropriate indicators.
- **Compliance with MPGs and Use of Flexibility Modalities:** Many countries face challenges in complying with the MPGs set by the Paris Agreement. There is a need for support in understanding and effectively applying flexibility provisions, which are designed to ease the reporting burden for developing countries while ensuring transparency.

These identified support needs emphasize the importance of additional capacity-building to enable countries to effectively overcome the challenges they face in preparing and submitting their NDC tracking chapters under the first BTRs.

3. Specific technical capacities related to the Adaptation Section under the first BTR

3.1. Status of the preparation on the Adaptation section under the first BTR

As shown in the figure below, the responses reveal varying progress among countries in developing the "Adaptation" section under their first BTRs. None of the countries have fully submitted or completed this section yet, and no country has indicated that they will not report on this aspect. However, six countries (Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya) are **in the process of compiling or submitting** the adaptation section. This indicates that these countries have made considerable progress in collecting and organizing the necessary data, although they may still face challenges in finalizing their analysis or meeting specific reporting requirements, especially as all these countries (except Libya) have already expressed their intention to submit their BTR on time.

Meanwhile, four countries (Jordan, Yemen, Djibouti, and Iraq) are still in the **data collection phase**. This stage reflects an earlier phase in the preparation process, focused on gathering the required information for the adaptation section. These countries may need additional technical assistance to expedite data collection and move towards compiling their reports, especially Jordan, which has indicated its intention to submit its BTR on time. Finally, Somalia, Mauritania, and Sudan, taking advantage of the flexibility provided to LDCs, have **not yet started** working on their adaptation sections, highlighting the need for targeted support to help these countries initiate their reporting process and overcome potential institutional or technical barriers.

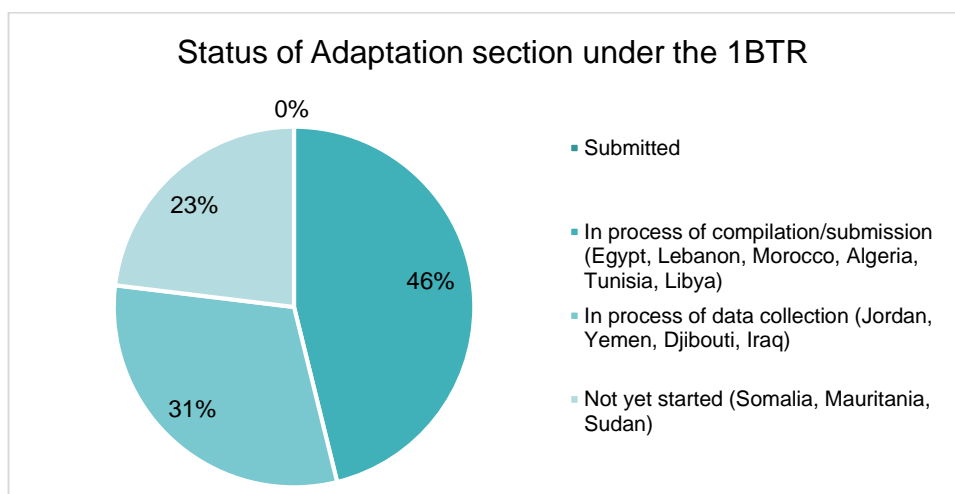


Figure 15. Status of the preparation on the Adaptation section under the first BTR

3.2. Most challenging in reporting on Adaptation

The analysis of the responses (see figure below) reveals several key challenges faced by countries in adaptation reporting under their first BTRs. These challenges span a range of technical, methodological, and institutional aspects. The following points summarize the most common issues identified:

- **Identification of Indicators for Tracking Adaptation:** A majority (eleven) of countries (Egypt, Yemen, Somalia, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, and Jordan) face difficulties in identifying suitable indicators to track adaptation progress. This suggests a widespread need for technical support to define clear, measurable, and context-specific indicators that can effectively monitor adaptation efforts and outcomes.
- **Identification of Mechanisms for Tracking and Reporting on Adaptation:** Ten countries (Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Yemen, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Iraq, Sudan, and Libya) reported challenges in identifying mechanisms for tracking and reporting on adaptation. This highlights a significant gap in establishing robust institutional frameworks and procedures for consistent monitoring and reporting. Countries may need assistance in developing these mechanisms and ensuring coordination among relevant stakeholders.
- **Gaps in Adaptation Data and Information:** A significant number of countries (ten) (Egypt, Lebanon, Somalia, Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, and Yemen) reported gaps in adaptation data and information. This suggests that many countries are still in the early stages of developing comprehensive data systems for adaptation, highlighting the need for enhanced data collection systems, better access to information, and capacity-building in data management.
- **Deviation Between Adaptation Measures and Sustainable Development or DRR:** Nine Countries such as Yemen, Somalia, Mauritania, Tunisia, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, and Jordan identified challenges in aligning adaptation measures with broader sustainable development and disaster risk reduction (DRR) goals. This indicates a need for better integration of adaptation efforts into national development planning and coordination between adaptation and other key policy areas.
- **Reporting on Loss and Damage (8 countries):** Eight countries (Egypt, Yemen, Mauritania, Tunisia, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, and Jordan) identified difficulties in reporting on loss and damage. This challenge is indicative of the complexities in tracking and reporting the impacts of climate change that go beyond adaptation, emphasizing the need for clearer methodologies and reporting guidelines on loss and damage.
- **Tools and Methodologies for Data Collection:** Seven countries (Egypt, Yemen, Algeria, Mauritania, Tunisia, Iraq, and Sudan) reported challenges in utilizing appropriate tools and methodologies for data collection on adaptation. This points to the need for capacity-building in data collection techniques, as well as the development and implementation of standardized methodologies that can be used across various sectors and contexts.
- **Replication of Best Practices and Use of Specific Case Studies:** Only Six countries (Jordan, Iraq, Mauritania, Yemen, Somalia, and Sudan) noted challenges in replicating best practices and utilizing specific case studies for adaptation. This highlights the importance of fostering regional knowledge exchange and learning from successful adaptation practices to enhance adaptation efforts across countries.

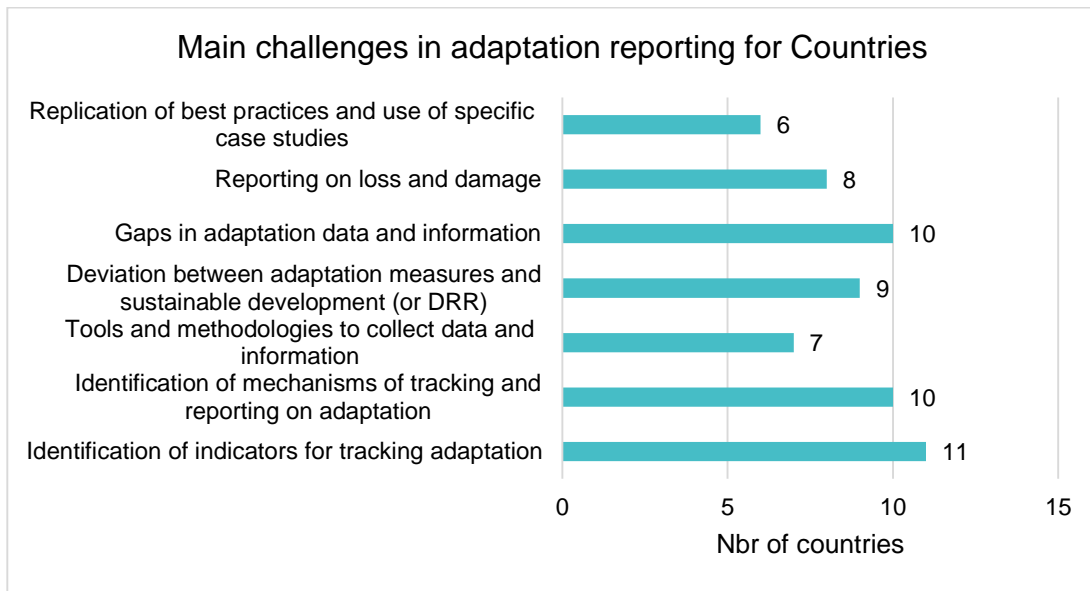


Figure 16. Most challenging in Adaptation reporting countries are facing

The responses from countries regarding the specific challenges they face in adapting to the Paris Agreement's provisions (MPGs) for adaptation reporting highlight a range of technical, institutional, and methodological barriers to effective reporting. Below are the most commonly reported challenges:

- **Monitoring and Evaluation of Adaptation Actions and Processes:** The majority of Countries (ten) such as Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, and Libya highlighted difficulties in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of their adaptation actions. This reflects the need for robust systems for tracking adaptation efforts and ensuring that progress is effectively measured. Countries may need support in developing indicators, setting up monitoring systems, and establishing frameworks to evaluate the effectiveness of adaptation actions.
- **Progress on Implementation of Adaptation:** Eight countries (Lebanon, Yemen, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Iraq, Sudan, and Jordan) reported challenges in tracking progress on the implementation of adaptation measures. This points to the difficulty in assessing how well adaptation measures are being executed and whether they are achieving desired outcomes. It suggests a need for capacity-building in developing and applying monitoring tools, establishing clear targets, and improving reporting systems for progress.
- **Information Related to Loss and Damage:** A high number of Countries (Eight), notably, Lebanon, Yemen, Mauritania, Tunisia, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, and Jordan, identified challenges in providing information related to loss and damage. This reflects the complexity of quantifying and reporting the impacts of climate change, particularly in areas such as disaster impacts, and requires the development of clear methodologies and reporting guidelines to track such information.
- **Integration of Adaptation into National Policies and Strategies:** Seven Countries (Egypt, Yemen, Algeria, Mauritania, Djibouti, Sudan, and Libya) face challenges in ensuring that adaptation strategies, policies, and actions are fully integrated into national policies and strategies. This highlights the need for better alignment between adaptation efforts and broader national development plans, as well as ensuring that climate adaptation is mainstreamed into key sectors such as agriculture, water, and health.

Other challenges were identified by some countries, including difficulties in **addressing impacts, risks, and vulnerabilities** related to climate change (Egypt, Yemen, Algeria, Iraq, and Sudan), **identifying adaptation priorities and barriers** (Egypt, Yemen, Djibouti, Sudan, and Libya), and providing additional information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement (Iraq, Jordan, Yemen, Algeria, and Sudan). Additionally, challenges were reported in articulating **national circumstances, institutional arrangements, and legal frameworks** (Yemen, Somalia, Sudan, and Libya), as well as in sharing cooperation, good practices, and lessons learned (Jordan, Yemen, Mauritania, and Sudan).

Table.2 Most challenging MPG provisions that countries face/faced in reporting on adaptation

Most challenging MPG provisions that countries face/faced in reporting on adaptation	Countries
Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes	Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, Libya
Progress on implementation of adaptation	Lebanon, Yemen, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Iraq, Sudan, Jordan
Information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts	Lebanon, Yemen, Mauritania, Tunisia, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, Jordan
Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies	Egypt, Yemen, Algeria, Mauritania, Djibouti, Sudan, Libya
Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities	Egypt, Yemen, Algeria, Iraq, Sudan
Adaptation priorities and barriers	Egypt, Yemen, Djibouti, Sudan, Libya
Any other information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the PA	Iraq, Jordan, Yemen, Algeria, Sudan
National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks	Yemen, Somalia, Sudan, Libya
Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned	Jordan, Yemen, Mauritania, Sudan

Overall, the responses indicate that countries are facing a range of interlinked challenges in adaptation reporting, many of which can be addressed through targeted capacity-building initiatives, improved data management systems, and the development of standardized reporting frameworks. Enhancing coordination among national institutions, providing technical assistance in the use of tools and methodologies, and fostering regional collaboration will be essential for overcoming these barriers and strengthening adaptation reporting under the first BTRs.

3.3. Technical capacity needs identified on Adaptation Reporting:

The analysis indicates that while countries are facing challenges across several areas of adaptation reporting under the Paris Agreement, the most common difficulties relate to monitoring, evaluating, and tracking adaptation progress. There are also significant challenges in integrating adaptation into broader national policies and strategies, as well as in addressing the impacts, risks, and vulnerabilities of climate change. Institutional and governance challenges also appear to be a barrier for several countries in reporting on national circumstances, legal frameworks, and the integration of adaptation measures into development plans. The reason why all countries in Mena (except Lebanon) highlighted the need for capacity

building and technical assistance in this matter. To address these issues, countries will need targeted capacity-building initiatives, improved data management systems, and better integration of adaptation into national governance structures. The key areas of capacity building are summarized below:

- **Enhancing Capacities for Adaptation Reporting under the BTR Framework:** Support countries in strengthening their reporting capabilities under the Adaptation Chapter of the BTR. This includes familiarizing them with the MPGs of the Paris Agreement to ensure that countries can accurately and comprehensively report on their adaptation efforts. Capacity-building initiatives should focus on improving understanding of these reporting requirements.
- **Establishment of Mechanisms for Tracking, Reporting, and Monitoring:** Provide assistance in creating robust institutional frameworks and systems for consistent tracking and reporting of adaptation actions, while also helping countries develop and implement effective monitoring and evaluation frameworks to assess the effectiveness of these adaptation actions.
- **Development of Indicators for Tracking Adaptation:** Support countries in identifying and developing clear, measurable, and context-specific indicators for tracking adaptation progress.
- **Data Collection and Management:** Enhance capacity in data collection techniques, improve access to relevant adaptation data, and support the development of comprehensive data management systems.
- **Alignment with Sustainable Development and DRR Goals:** Strengthen capacity for integrating adaptation measures with broader sustainable development and disaster risk reduction (DRR) objectives.
- **Reporting on Loss and Damage:** Assist countries in developing clear methodologies and guidelines for tracking and reporting loss and damage associated with climate change.
- **Replication of Best Practices and Case Studies:** Foster regional knowledge exchange and capacity-building to enable countries to replicate best practices and effectively use case studies for adaptation.

These capacity-building actions will address the key challenges and barriers countries face in adapting to the Paris Agreement's reporting provisions and enhance their overall adaptation reporting capacities.

4. Specific technical capacities related to support needed and received

4.1. Status of the Support needed and received chapter under the 1BTR

As shown in the figure below, the responses reveal varying progress among countries in developing the "Support Needed and Received" chapter under their first BTRs. None of the countries have completed or submitted this chapter yet, nor have any indicated that they will not report on this aspect. However, the majority of countries (six) are currently **in the process of compiling or submitting** this chapter, including Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Mauritania. This status indicates that these countries have made significant progress in gathering and organizing relevant data to submit their BTRs on time (except for Mauritania). Nevertheless, they may still face challenges in finalizing data analysis or meeting specific reporting requirements.

On the other hand, five countries, including Jordan, Yemen, Djibouti, and Iraq, are **in the process of data collection** for this chapter. This stage reflects an earlier phase in the preparation process, focusing on gathering the necessary information to detail support needs and received support. These countries may require additional technical assistance to accelerate data collection and transition to the compilation phase, especially Jordan, which has expressed its intention to submit its BTR on time.

Sudan and Libya reported that this chapter has **not yet been started**, as they have yet to begin preparing their first BTRs. This underscores the critical need for targeted support to help these countries initiate and develop their reports effectively.

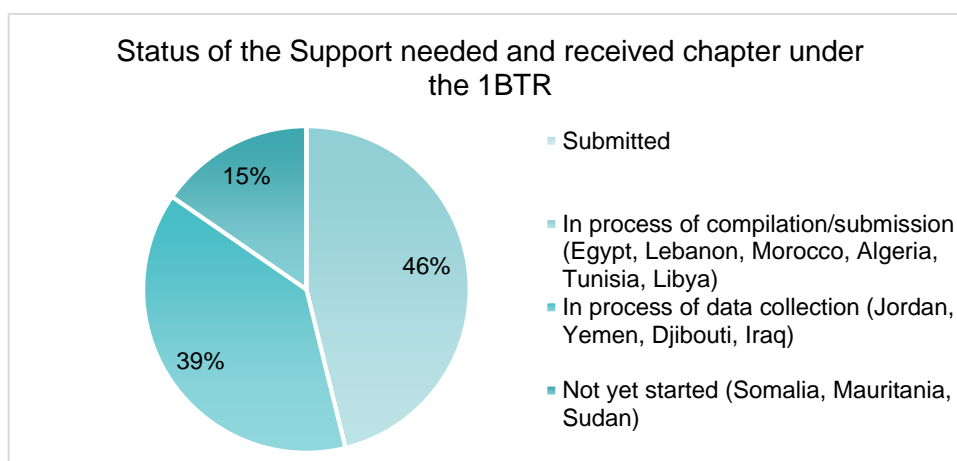


Figure 17. Status of the Support needed and received chapter under the 1BTR.

The progress on the "Support Needed and Received" chapter varies significantly across the region. While some countries are nearing completion, others remain in the early stages or have yet to begin. This highlights a need for tailored capacity-building efforts.

4.2. Most challenging in reporting on Support needed and received

The assessment of responses (see figure below) highlights several challenges faced by countries in reporting on "Support Needed and Received" under their BTRs. These challenges can be grouped into five key areas, reflecting both technical and institutional barriers:

- **Lack of a Unified Domestic Mechanism for Data Compilation:** This challenge was reported by all countries except Algeria (twelve countries), making it the most prevalent issue. The absence of a cohesive system for gathering and managing data and information related to support highlights a critical gap in institutional arrangements. Addressing this challenge will require countries to establish streamlined processes and domestic coordination mechanisms to ensure accurate and consistent data compilation.
- **Lack of Data and Information on Support Areas:** Ten countries, including Egypt, Yemen, Somalia, Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, and Jordan, identified a lack of data and information on finance, technology development/transfer, and capacity-building as a significant hurdle. This limitation indicates the need for enhanced data collection systems, improved access to relevant information, and capacity-building initiatives to ensure countries can accurately report on the support needed and received.

- **Limited Coordination Between Agencies:** Nine countries (Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Somalia, Mauritania, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, and Jordan) reported limited coordination between the agencies responsible for receiving or coordinating support. This lack of synergy among stakeholders complicates the reporting process and increases the risk of inconsistencies. Strengthening inter-agency coordination and communication will be essential to overcome this challenge.
- **Filling in the Common Tabular Format (CTF) Tables:** Completing the CTF tables on support needed and received was identified as a challenge by nine countries (Lebanon, Yemen, Algeria, Mauritania, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, and Jordan). This technical difficulty underscores the need for capacity-building in understanding and utilizing the reporting tools and formats prescribed by the Decision 5CMA.3.
- **Risk of Double Counting:** Only four countries (Morocco, Iraq, Sudan, and Libya) expressed concerns about the risk of double counting when reporting on support. This issue emphasizes the need for clear guidelines and robust tracking mechanisms to avoid duplications and ensure data accuracy.

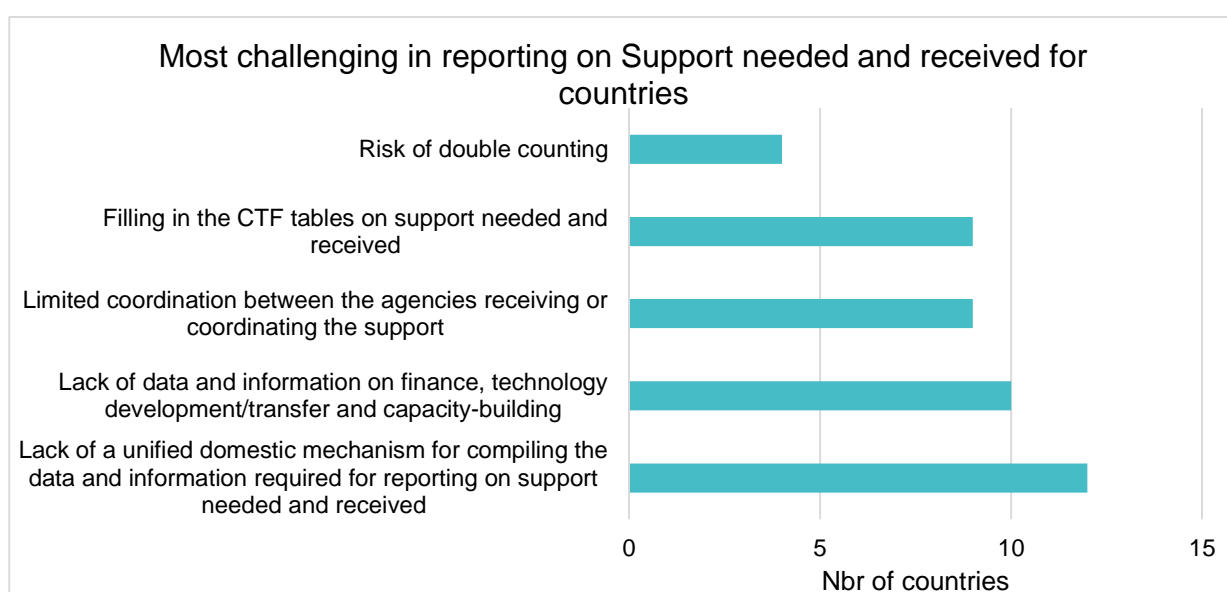


Figure 18. Most challenging in reporting on Support needed and received.

In addition, the assessment of responses (see figure below) regarding the most challenging MPG provisions that countries face in reporting on "Support Needed and Received" under their BTRs highlights several key obstacles, which can be grouped into five main areas.

- **Financial Support (Needed and Received):** The most prominent challenge relates to financial support, especially tracking and reporting on **financial flows received** under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement (reported by ten countries: Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Morocco, Mauritania, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, and Jordan). This issue stems from weak institutional arrangements, insufficient coordination with donors, and a lack of transparent tracking systems. Furthermore, seven countries (Egypt, Yemen, Mauritania, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, and Libya) also struggled to assess and articulate their **financial needs**. These challenges emphasize the importance of developing robust mechanisms for financial tracking and reporting, alongside targeted capacity-building efforts to

address both technical and institutional gaps, particularly in monitoring financial flows and accurately estimating needs.

- **Technology Development and Transfer Support (Needed and Received):** Challenges related to technology development and transfer support were equally pronounced for both **support needed and received** (eight countries each). Countries reporting difficulties in identifying their needs included Egypt, Yemen, Mauritania, Tunisia, Jordan, Iraq, Sudan, and Libya, while challenges in **tracking support received** were identified by Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia, Iraq, and Sudan. Limited technical capacity to assess technological requirements and weak monitoring systems for tracking technology inflows are the primary barriers. Strengthening institutional frameworks and technical capacities to identify needs and report on support received, along with fostering partnerships with donors and technology providers, is essential for effectively addressing these challenges.
- **Capacity-Building Support (Needed and Received):** Reporting on capacity-building support was also highlighted as a challenge by eight countries for **support received** (Lebanon, Yemen, Morocco, Mauritania, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, and Jordan) and only by five countries for **support needed** (Yemen, Mauritania, Iraq, Sudan, and Libya). The tracking received capacity-building support is maybe hindered by a lack of coordination among national institutions and insufficient documentation mechanisms. Similarly, Identifying capacity-building needs requires comprehensive assessments and prioritization, which are constrained by technical and institutional limitations. Addressing these issues will require streamlined reporting systems and enhanced collaboration between national and international stakeholders.
- **Transparency-Related Support (Needed and Received):** Support for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement has been identified as a significant challenge, with eight countries (Egypt, Yemen, Algeria, Mauritania, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, and Jordan) reporting difficulties. Transparency-related support spans multiple sectors and includes financial, technical, and capacity-building assistance, which makes tracking and reporting particularly confusing. It is possible that countries face difficulties in distinguishing between general support and transparency-specific support, leading to a high probability of **double counting** if the information is reported in both the general sections and the final section dedicated to transparency activities. On the other hand, the absence of standardized reporting templates and weak integration across sectors further exacerbate the issue. Strengthening the capacity for transparency reporting and developing a dedicated section within countries' MRV systems to track transparency-related support are crucial steps in overcoming these barriers. Additional efforts in capacity building are needed to clarify this aspect.
- **Underlying Assumptions, Definitions, and Methodologies:** This area can also be highlighted as one of the main challenges, as seven countries (Jordan, Yemen, Somalia,

Mauritania, Tunisia, Iraq, and Sudan) have mentioned that defining consistent methodologies and assumptions represents a significant challenge. Developing these requires technical expertise and standardization, both of which may not be readily available. This lack of resources complicates the ability to effectively report on underlying assumptions, definitions, and methodologies.

On the other hand, only six Countries such as Yemen, Somalia, Algeria, Sudan, Libya, and Jordan, highlighted their challenges in reporting on **national circumstances, institutional arrangements, and country-driven strategies**. These provisions require countries to clearly articulate their unique circumstances and institutional frameworks. However, limited data availability and governance structures in some countries hinder their ability to provide accurate and comprehensive reports.

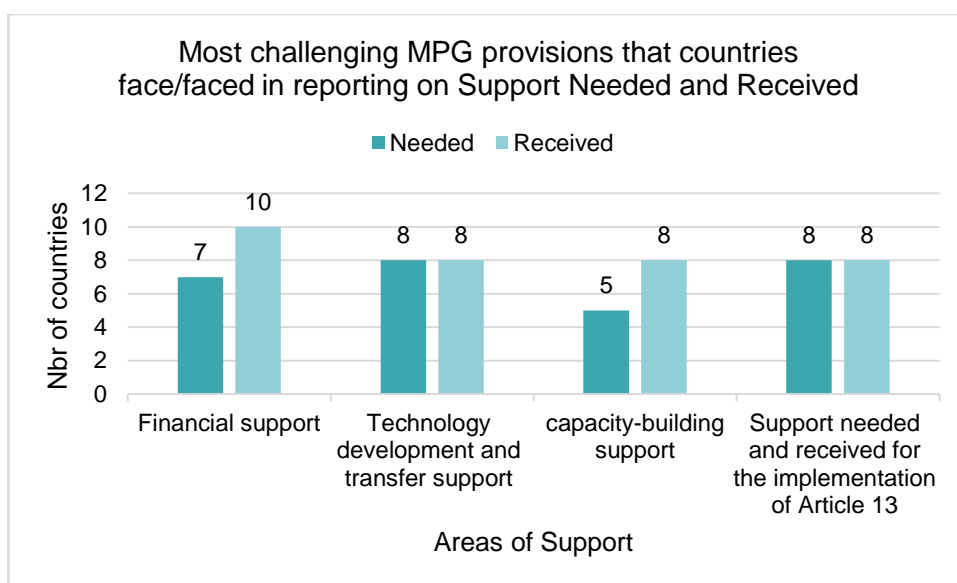


Figure 19. Most challenging MPG provisions that countries face/faced in reporting on Support Needed and Received

4.3. Technical capacity needs identified on Support Needed and Received:

All countries that responded to the survey recognized a need for capacity-building. The responses highlight that challenges in reporting on "Support Needed and Received" are multifaceted, involving institutional gaps, data limitations, and technical hurdles. To address these challenges, targeted capacity-building initiatives are necessary, along with the improvement of domestic data management mechanisms, enhanced coordination among stakeholders, and training on the use of reporting tools and formats. Tailored support to meet these specific needs will be crucial for enabling countries to fulfill their reporting obligations under the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

The assessment also reveals consistent challenges across areas such as underlying assumptions, definitions, and methodologies, financial, technological, and capacity-building support, as well as transparency-related activities. These challenges emphasize the need for improved data collection systems, robust institutional arrangements, and strengthened capacity-building efforts. Regional collaboration platforms, such as the CBIT-GSP MENA Network, can play a vital role in addressing these issues by facilitating knowledge-sharing, providing technical assistance, and supporting countries in aligning their reporting frameworks with the MPG requirements.

The identified capacity-building and support needs include:

- **Development of domestic Transparency Systems for data collection and compilation:** Technical assistance is required to streamline data management processes and improve coordination among domestic stakeholders to ensure accurate and consistent reporting. Additionally, countries need support in designing standardized data collection tools, enhancing access to relevant information, and strengthening national capacity to report on financial, technological, and capacity-building support needs and received support.
- **Filling the Common Tabular Format (CTF) Tables:** Countries need specialized training and guidance in accurately completing the CTF tables, which are essential for reporting on support received and needed. Technical assistance is required to help countries understand the requirements of the tables and ensure that the information reported is consistent.
- **Tracking and Reporting on Financial, Technology, and Capacity-Building Support:** There is a need for assistance in developing transparent tracking systems for financial, technology, and capacity-building support. This includes addressing challenges related to monitoring financial flows and accurately reporting on the support needed and received across these sectors.
- **Strengthening Methodologies for Underlying Assumptions and Definitions:** Countries need technical support to develop consistent methodologies and assumptions for reporting, ensuring that definitions are clear and standardized. This includes training in best practices for aligning methodologies with international guidelines and ensuring consistency across reporting.
- **Transparency-related Support Reporting:** Countries have expressed the need for support in distinguishing between general climate support and transparency-related activities. They require further guidance and clarification on how to differentiate between the two. Additionally, countries would benefit from support in developing dedicated sections within their MRV systems to track transparency-related support, ensuring clarity and preventing the double counting of reported activities.

These identified support needs highlight the importance of additional capacity-building efforts to enable countries to overcome the technical and institutional barriers they face in reporting on "Support Needed and Received" under their BTRs. Tailored technical assistance and targeted training will be essential for countries to meet their reporting obligations and strengthen their transparency frameworks under the Paris Agreement.

5. Gender mainstreaming

5.1. Inclusion of Gender Consideration in recent Climate Reports in MENA Region

The analysis of responses highlights varying levels of integration of gender considerations in recent climate reports among countries (see figure below). Only five countries, including Egypt, Yemen, Algeria, Mauritania, and Jordan, reported a greater extent of gender mainstreaming in their reports. This indicates progress in aligning climate actions with gender-responsive policies. On the other hand, five other countries notably, Lebanon, Morocco, Djibouti, Iraq, and Sudan reported integrating gender considerations to some extent, signalling awareness but incomplete implementation. While, Somalia and Tunisia indicated limited inclusion, while Libya reported no incorporation of gender considerations, revealing a critical gap.

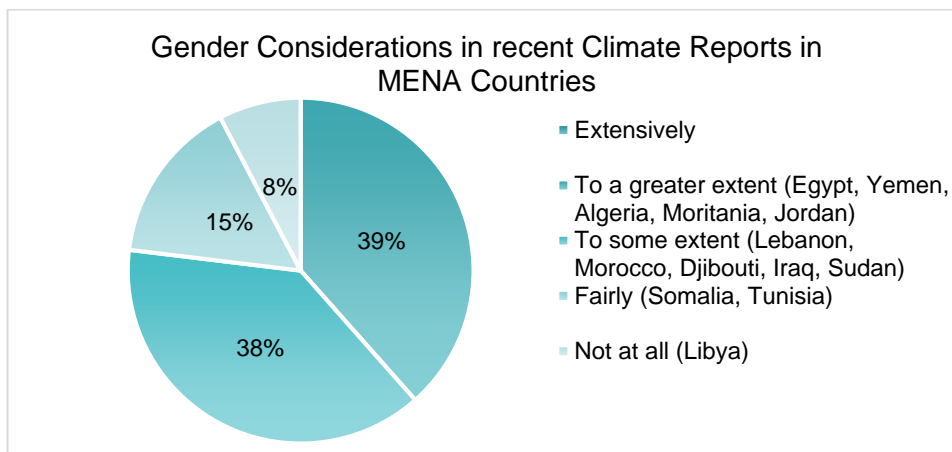


Figure 20. Inclusion of Gender Consideration in recent Climate Reports in MENA Region.

5.2. Support needed on mainstreaming gender considerations in countries' climate reports

In terms of support needs (figure below), several (eight) countries expressed a need for assistance to mainstream gender into their climate reports. Lebanon, Yemen, Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia, Djibouti, Sudan, and Libya explicitly stated this requirement, reflecting a recognition of gender's importance but also a lack of capacity or resources to implement it effectively. Conversely, four countries, notably, Egypt, Algeria, Somalia, and Jordan indicated no need for additional support, implying either existing capacity or satisfaction with their current approaches. However, these countries must ensure that their efforts align with evolving international standards for gender-responsive climate action. On the other hand, Iraq, stated uncertainty about the need for support, which suggests potential gaps in understanding or prioritizing gender considerations. This highlights the need for awareness-raising and technical assistance to address such ambiguities.

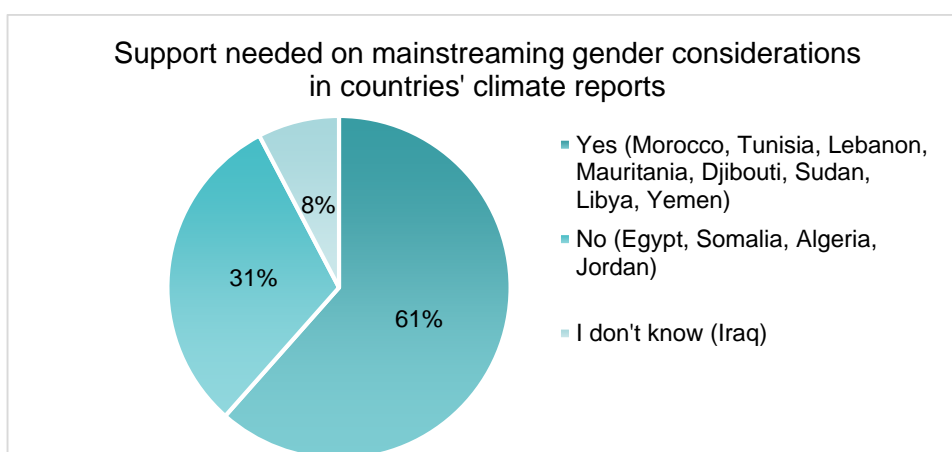


Figure 21. Support needed on mainstreaming gender considerations in countries' climate reports.

In conclusion, while some progress has been made, there are significant disparities in the extent of gender mainstreaming in climate reports across countries. Many countries in the region require targeted capacity-building, technical assistance, and institutional support to fully integrate gender equity into their climate reporting processes. Addressing these gaps is essential to ensuring inclusive and effective climate action.

6. main priority areas resulting from the second capacity needs assessment

The table below provides a concise summary of the main priority needs identified for each ETF Area, as derived from the capacity needs assessment outlined above.

Table.3 Main priority areas resulting from the second capacity needs assessment.

ETF Area	Main priority Capacity Needs
GHG Inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizing the IPCC Software to calculate GHG inventories. • Electronic reporting using the CRTs. • Adopting IPCC Guidelines for data collection and management. • Conducting Uncertainty Analysis and implementing Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures. • Meeting the reporting requirements of Article 13, preparing the NID, and applying flexibility provisions.
NDC Tracking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking NDC preparation with BTR reporting. • Establishing emission projection scenarios, refining methodologies, collecting relevant data, and applying appropriate modeling tools for reliable GHG emission and removal projections. • Completing the CTF tables. • Tracking progress on actions and assessing expected GHG reductions. • Identifying and monitoring targets and indicators for climate actions. • Understanding the MPGs and applying flexibility modalities.
Adaptation and Loss and Damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the reporting requirements and MPGs of the Paris Agreement for adaptation and loss and damage. • Establishing mechanisms and institutional frameworks for tracking, reporting, and monitoring adaptation actions. • Identifying and developing clear, measurable, and context-specific indicators to track adaptation progress. • Enhancing data collection techniques, improving access to relevant adaptation data, and developing comprehensive data management systems. • Developing clear methodologies and guidelines for tracking and reporting loss and damage linked to climate change.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing domestic transparency systems for effective data collection and compilation. • Completing CTF tables and distinguishing between general climate support and transparency-related activities. • Understanding the requirements outlined in the MPGs. • Developing consistent methodologies and assumptions for reporting, ensuring clear and standardized definitions.
Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing capacity-building and technical assistance to integrate gender considerations into climate reporting processes.

Conclusion

The responses to the survey reveal the diversity of readiness, challenges, and support needs across the MENA region as countries work towards fulfilling their obligations under the Enhanced Transparency Framework. While six countries are targeting submission of their first Biennial Transparency Report by the December 31, 2024 deadline, others face delays due to institutional, technical, and external barriers. Key challenges include underdeveloped institutional arrangements, limited technical capacity, data gaps, political instability, and delays in accessing financial resources.

Regarding Institutional Arrangements, most countries are at varying stages of developing frameworks for ETF reporting areas, with notable gaps in NDC tracking, loss and damage, and tracking support needed/received. Enhanced coordination and tailored technical assistance are critical for strengthening institutional capacity. Technical capacity varies widely across the region, with many countries requiring support in areas such as GHG inventory preparation, mitigation actions, and impact and adaptation reporting. Loss and damage remains a significant weakness for most countries.

In terms of Flexibility Provisions, a majority of countries plan to utilize these provisions for their 1BTRs, reflecting the challenges in meeting the full ETF requirements. However, technical assistance is essential to ensure the effective use of these modalities. While some countries demonstrate moderate familiarity with MPG provisions and reporting templates, others require targeted capacity-building, particularly in the use of Common Tabular Formats (CTF) and Common Reporting Tables (CRT).

Additionally, most countries in the region aim to submit an updated NDC 3.0 in 2025, reflecting strong participation in the global climate agenda. However, Sudan faces uncertainty due to internal challenges, and Libya is still working on its first NDC. Countries have expressed a clear need for guidance on aligning NDC updates with BTR preparation, underscoring the importance of capacity building in scenario modeling, emission forecasting, and policy integration.

The assessment of technical capacities in key transparency areas within the MENA region reveals a complex landscape of varying progress, significant challenges, and notable capacity gaps in the preparation of “National Inventory Reports” under the BTR framework. While some countries, such as Tunisia, have successfully submitted their NIRs, many others face substantial hurdles, particularly in data collection, tool utilization, and filling out the CRT tables. The widespread difficulty in using the ETF Reporting Tool and the IPCC software highlights the need for targeted technical support and capacity-building initiatives.

Furthermore, challenges such as limited access to reliable data, inconsistencies in reporting, and a lack of familiarity with flexibility provisions under the Paris Agreement are common across the region. These issues are compounded by a shortage of technical expertise in sectors critical to GHG inventory preparation. The need for comprehensive training on IPCC methodologies, sector-specific modeling, and uncertainty analysis is clear, as is the need for stronger coordination between national institutions and stakeholders. Addressing these challenges in 2025 will require a concerted effort to provide technical assistance and capacity-building focused on data acquisition, tool proficiency, and adherence to international reporting standards. Strengthening the technical capacity of national teams and ensuring robust, long-

term inventory systems will be key to enabling countries in the MENA region to meet their transparency obligations and contribute to global climate goals effectively.

On the other hand, the assessment of technical capacities related to “NDC tracking” in the MENA region reveals significant challenges and disparities in the preparation of NDC tracking chapters under the first BTR. While countries such as Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia are making substantial progress, others, have not yet started preparing their chapters. This variability highlights the diverse levels of capacity across the region and the need for tailored support. The key challenges reported by countries include difficulties with the use of the ETF Reporting Tool, tracking and monitoring NDC targets and indicators, and completing the CTF tables. Many countries also face challenges in linking mitigation policies to specific outcomes, preparing GHG projections, and ensuring compliance with the MPGs. Moreover, the application of flexibility modalities poses a significant barrier for several countries in the region, further complicating their ability to meet reporting requirements. Addressing these challenges will require targeted technical assistance in key areas such as GHG emission projections, ETF Reporting Tool usage, tracking of mitigation actions, and the development of robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks. Countries will also need support in navigating the complexities of the MPGs and utilizing flexibility provisions effectively.

The “Adaptation Reporting” in MENA countries reflects varied progress and significant challenges across the region. While six countries are actively compiling or submitting their adaptation reports, others LDCs countries leveraging flexibility provisions, have not started the process. This disparity emphasizes the need for targeted support to help countries advance through different stages of the adaptation reporting process. Key challenges faced by countries include difficulties in identifying indicators for tracking adaptation, gaps in data collection and management, and challenges in aligning adaptation measures with broader sustainable development and disaster risk reduction goals. Many countries also struggle with establishing effective monitoring mechanisms and reporting on loss and damage, indicating a need for robust systems and methodologies to capture and report adaptation progress. To address these challenges, countries require extensive technical assistance, particularly in the areas of data collection, indicator development, and monitoring and evaluation frameworks. Enhanced institutional frameworks and stronger integration of adaptation into national policies and strategies are crucial for ensuring that adaptation efforts align with broader development goals. Additionally, fostering regional collaboration and knowledge exchange can help countries replicate best practices and overcome common barriers.

The progress of countries in preparing the "Support Needed and Received" chapter under their BTRs varies significantly, with most countries still in the early stages of data collection or compilation. Despite challenges, no country has indicated that it will not report on this aspect, underscoring the importance of this chapter in the transparency framework. However, countries face several technical and institutional challenges, particularly around data collection, coordination between agencies, and completing reporting tools such as the CTF tables. The most prominent challenges include a lack of unified domestic mechanisms for data compilation, gaps in information on finance, technology, and capacity-building support, and difficulties in tracking financial flows and support related to technology development and transfer. To address these challenges, countries need substantial capacity-building support. This includes strengthening domestic data collection systems, improving inter-agency coordination, providing specialized training on reporting tools, and developing clear methodologies for financial and technology support. Regional collaboration platforms, such as the CBIT-GSP MENA

Network, can facilitate knowledge exchange and provide technical assistance to help countries overcome these barriers.

The integration of “gender considerations” into climate reports shows significant variation across the region. While some countries have made notable progress in mainstreaming gender, others have minimal or no inclusion, highlighting critical gaps. Several countries have made partial strides, indicating awareness but still facing challenges in full implementation. Many countries have expressed a need for additional support to effectively integrate gender into their climate reports, pointing to gaps in capacity and resources. While others do not seek further support, it remains important for them to align their efforts with evolving international standards. Overall, targeted capacity-building, technical assistance, and institutional support are crucial to address these disparities and ensure inclusive and effective climate action.

The insights gained from this survey provide a foundation for prioritizing capacity-building initiatives across the MENA region. Addressing the identified gaps will require a multi-faceted approach, including technical training, institutional strengthening, enhanced access to financial resources, and regional collaboration. With targeted support, MENA countries can enhance their readiness to meet ETF requirements, advance climate transparency, and align their reporting efforts with the global climate agenda.

Annex 1: Country Report Status with dates of submissions

Country	BTR Status	NDC	NC	BUR	NIR	AC	LT-LEDS
Algeria	BTR1, 30 /12/202 4	NDC1, 20/10/201 6	NC3, 23/12/202 4	BUR1, 23/12/202 3	NIR1, 23/12/2023 NID1, 30 /12/2024	---	---
Bahrain	---	NDC1 updated, 18/10/202 1	NC3, 28/10/202 0	---	---	---	---
Djibouti	---	NDC1, 11/11/201 6	NC3, 01/12/202 1	---	---	---	---
Egypt	BTR1, 31 /12/202 4	NDC1 (Second updated), 26/06/202 3	NC3, 08/11/201 6	BUR1, 20/12/201 9	NIR1, 08/11/2016	---	---
Iraq	---	NDC1, 15/10/202 1	NC1, 12/08/201 7	---	---	---	---
Jordan	---	NDC1 updated, 12/10/202 1	NC4, 24/07/202 3	BUR2, 02/06/202 1	---	---	---
Kuwait	---	NDC1 updated, 12/10/202 1	NC2, 24/07/201 9	BUR1, 30/09/201 9	NIR1, 23/07/201 9	---	---
Lebanon	BTR1, 31 /12/202 4	NDC1 updated, 16/03/202 1	NC4, 29/12/202 2	BUR4, 29/12/202 1	---	AC1, 16/03/202 1	---
Libya	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mauritania	---	NDC1 updated, 12/10/202 1	NC4, 16/09/201 9	BUR2, 25/02/202 1	NIR2, 29/06/2021	---	---
Morocco	BTR1, 31 /12/202 4	NDC1 updated, 22/06/202 1	NC4, 30/12/202 1	BUR3, 20/04/202 2	---	AC1, 05/01/202 4	LT-LEDS, 21/12/2021
Oman	---	NDC2 updated, 29/11/202 3	NC2, 23/12/201 9	BUR1, 23/12/201 9	---	---	LT-LEDS, 02/05/202 3
Saudi Arabia	---	NDC1 updated, 23/10/202 1	NC4, 30/03/202 2	BUR2, 03/04/202 4	---	---	---
Somalia	---	NDC1 updated, 31/07/202 1	NC1, 19/01/201 9	BUR1, 03/04/202 3	---	AC2, 09/05/202 3	---
Sudan	---	NDC1, 22/09/202 2	NC2, 14/11/201 3	---	---	AC1, 22/09/202 2	---

Tunisia	BTR1, 31 /12/202 4	NDC1 updated, 12/08/202 2	NC4, 02/01/202 4	BUR3, 28/12/202 2	NIR, 04/02/2024	---	LT-LEDS, 02/11/202 2
Yemen	---	---	NC3, 05/12/201 8	BUR1 19/02/201 9	---	---	---

Annex 2: Most challenging MPG mandatory provisions that countries in MENA face/faced in development of the NIR

Most challenging MPG mandatory provisions that countries in MENA face/faced in development of the NIR	Countries
Provide the CRT, including its report using the ETF Reporting Tool	Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Somalia, Morocco, Tunisia, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, Libya
Quantitatively estimate and qualitatively discuss the uncertainty, including its report	Lebanon, Yemen, Mauritania, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, Jordan
Estimate and report disaggregated data of F-gases by chemical and category in units of mass and CO2 eq.	Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Somalia, Algeria, Sudan, Libya
Apply the definitions of the GHG inventory principles from 2006 IPCC Guidelines (TACCC)	Yemen, Somalia, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, Libya
Report a consistent annual time serie starting from 1990	Lebanon, Yemen, Morocco, Sudan, Libya, Jordan
Use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines	Yemen, Morocco, Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, Libya
Identify key categories, including its description (approach and level of disaggregation used), and individual and cumulative percentages	Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Yemen, Mauritania,
Elaborate and report an inventory QA/QC plan	Egypt, Yemen, Mauritania, Djibouti, Sudan, Jordan
Estimate and report HWP using production approach	Lebanon, Yemen, Algeria, Mauritania, Sudan
Report on its national entity, inventory preparation process, archiving, process for the official consideration and approval of the inventory	Egypt, Yemen, Iraq, Sudan
Use the recommended method (tier level) for key categories in accordance with IPCC guidelines	Egypt, Yemen, Morocco, Sudan, Libya
Perform recalculations in accordance with the IPCC guidelines, including its report	Lebanon, Yemen, Somalia, Iraq, Sudan, Libya
Use of notation keys where numerical data are not available	Lebanon, Yemen, Morocco, Iraq, Libya
Latest reporting year shall be no more than two years prior to the submission of the NIR	Iraq, Jorda, Sudan, Yemen
Implement general inventory QC procedures, including its report	Yemen, Djibouti, Libya, Jordan
Use global warming potential (GWP) values from IPCC' AR5	Yemen, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, Jordan
Provide a national inventory document	Yemen, Sudan, Libya
Report information on the reasons for lack of completeness, including information on any methodological or data gaps	Jordan, Yemen, Sudan
Estimate and report seven gases: CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6 and NF3.	Yemen, Sudan, Libya
Report the following sectors: Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste	Yemen, Iraq, Sudan