

# Capacity Needs Assessment of Transparency in the Eurasia Region

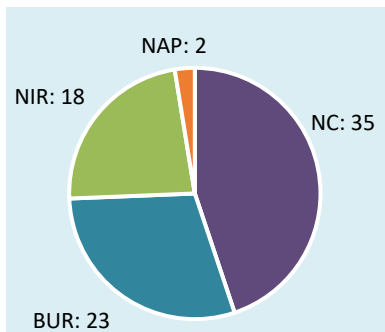
Countries of the Transparency Network for Eurasia within the CBIT-GSP project include Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Türkiye. The Capacity Needs Assessment was developed by applying an online survey from June to August 2023, where 6 of 8 countries responded.

## Overall Transparency System and Reporting

Since 1999, 8 countries in Eurasia *have submitted more than 70 transparency reports*. Most countries have submitted their fourth **National Communication (NC)** and third **Biennial Update Report (BUR)**, with exception of Türkiye, which submitted its 8 NC and 5BR. Also, **Albania** and **Bosnia and Herzegovina** submitted their **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)**.

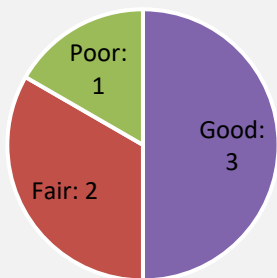
Five countries have received funding approval from GEF for the development of their first **Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs)**, while other countries have submitted their support requests to the GEF.

Total number of climate reports in Eurasia



## Key Findings of the Capacity Needs Assessment of Transparency

Overall Status of Climate Transparency Reporting in Eurasia

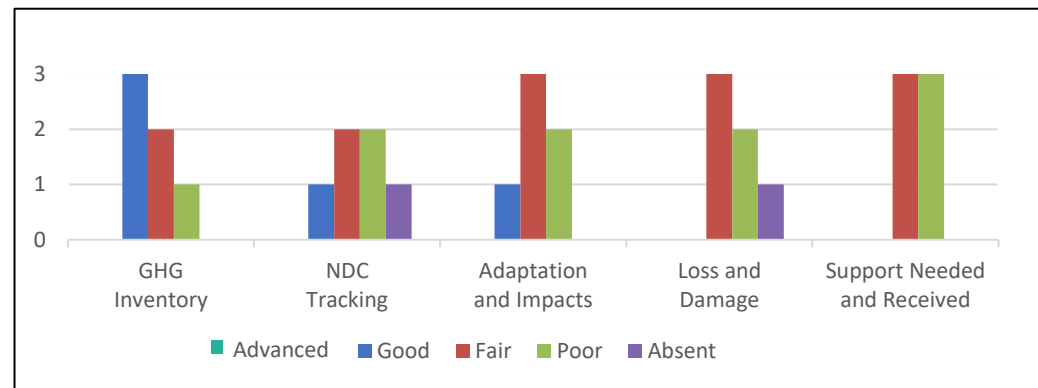


The overall status of countries' transparency system varies. Half of the countries rate their transparency system as **"good"** meaning that the *system was established but requires just minor improvements*.

The other half rates their transparency systems as **"fair"** or **"poor"**, indicating that their systems *need major improvements or are not established*.

No country rates their transparency system as **"advanced"**.

## Institutional Arrangements in the four ETF Reporting Areas



For the area of **GHG Inventory** three countries (Moldova, Serbia and Türkiye) rate their institutional arrangements as **"good"**, while the other three countries (Georgia, North Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina) rate them as either **"fair"** or **"poor"**.

For **NDC Tracking**, five countries (Moldova, Serbia, North Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Türkiye) rate their institutional arrangements as **"fair"**, **"poor"** or **"absent"**, while only one country (Georgia) assesses them as **"good"**.

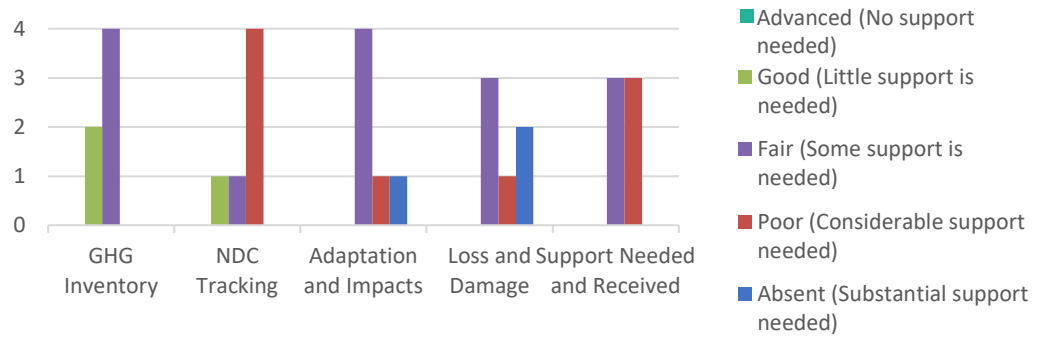
This indicates the need for major improvements and significant support for strengthening institutional arrangements for NDC Tracking.

For the areas of **Adaptation and Impacts**, **Loss and Damage** and **Support Needed and Received**, most countries evaluate their institutional arrangements as **"fair"**, **"poor"** or even **"absent"** signifying major needs for improvements and considerable support needs in these areas.



# Capacity Needs Assessment of Transparency in the Eurasia Region

Technical Capacities to Collect Data and Track Progress in the four ETF Areas



Countries rate their technical capacities for **GHG Inventory** (except of Moldova & Türkiye) and **NDC Tracking** (except of Georgia) as mostly “fair” and “poor”. Similarly, in the areas of **Adaptation and Impacts, Loss and Damage and Support Needed and Received** most countries rate their technical capacities as “fair”, “poor” or even “absent”.

The technical capacities of Eurasian countries to collect data and track progress in the four ETF areas are rated in 90% as “fair”, “poor” or “absent” indicating significant need for enhancing countries’ technical capacities.

**Proposed Activities for In-Country Support in 2023/24, based on Country Requests**

- Preparation of QA/QC plan: Training for relevant institutions (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
- 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the LULUCF sector: Training for GHG inventory team (Georgia)
- Mainstreaming Gender into Climate Reporting: Gender Actions, Best Practices and Lessons Learned (Moldova)
- Tracking Climate Change-Related Support Needed and Received: Best Practices and Learning from Regional Experience (North Macedonia, Georgia, Turkey)
- Tracking Progress towards NDC Implementation: Identification of NDC specific Indicators (Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina)
- Capacity-building for NDC Tracking, and Support for GHG Emission Projections (Montenegro)

**Key Challenges and Gaps towards the ETF**



- Lack of data and data management systems to ensure necessary data flows for transparency reporting
- Lack of understanding of the ETF requirements and technical skills on climate reporting
- Limited capacities in applying 2006 IPCC Guidelines
- Limited in-country training opportunities on transparency and lack of sustainable capacity-building for experts, government officials
- Lack of institutional and technical capacities, and coordination of governmental institutions
- Lack of regular processes for reporting, and project-by-project based reporting

**Proposed Regional Capacity-building Activities for Transparency in 2023/24**

- **ETF requirements** and reporting through the **BTR**
- **Institutional Arrangements for Transparency:** Best practices and lessons learned from network countries
- **Support Needed and Received:** Reporting requirements, and best practices in tracking climate finance
- **NDC tracking and reporting:** Introduction, indicators, experience-sharing and filling CTF
- **Transparency systems and data management:** Best international practices and regional experiences
- **Adaptation and Impacts:** National M&E systems, indicators for adaptation tracking, NAP process - Best practices and regional experiences
- **Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Transparency:** Introduction of the Updated Gender Toolkit for BTRs, Gender Community in Eurasia - Exchange of good practices