



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

FAO and the Enhanced transparency framework

ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK WEBINAR SERIES

Addressing transparency in agriculture and land use sectors

- 1. THE IMPORTANCE OF TRANSPARENCY IN THE WAY FORWARD TO PARIS AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION – PETER IVERSEN (UNFCCC)*
- 2. THE CURRENT GEF CBIT WORK TO ADDRESS TRANSPARENCY – PASCAL MARTINEZ (GEF)*
- 3. FAO'S WORK ON TRANSPARENCY, ADDRESSING TRANSPARENCY IN THE AGRICULTURE AND LAND USE SECTORS – MIRELLA SALVATORE (FAO)*
- 4. ETF WEBINAR SERIES PACKAGE AND MODALITY – IORDANIS TZAMTZIS (FAO)*



Addressing transparency in agriculture and land use sectors



ETF: Key Elements

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement: Transparency of action and support

In the biennial transparency report:

- **Each Party shall submit a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory report (art.13.7)**
- **Each Party shall submit information on progress made in implementing and achieving Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) (art.13.7)**
- Each Party should provide information on climate change impacts and adaptation;
- Developed Parties shall provide information on financial, technology and capacity-building support provided **(art.13.9)**
- Developing Parties should provide information on financial, technology and capacity-building support needed and received **(art.13.10)** ;

And

- **Each Party shall undergo technical review of information submitted under art. 13.7 and 13.9;**
- **Each Party shall participate in a facilitative, multilateral, consideration of progress**



Key Changes in PA: Developing Countries GHG Inventory

Paris Agreement	BUR
<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines-Cover year T-2 (T-3 with flexibility*)-Recalculations of previous data required-Reporting tables to be finalized at CMA 3-Key category analysis required (with flexibility*)-Reporting on institutional arrangements required (e.g. planning, preparation and management). Shall develop a QA/QC plan (with flexibility*)-Shall report basket of 7 gases (with flexibility*), using AR5 GWP values-Shall quantitatively estimate uncertainty (with flexibility*)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Use of 1996 IPCC Guidelines-Cover inventory year T-4-Activity data should be updated-Reporting at a summary level-Key category analysis should be done-Limited reporting on institutional arrangements (e.g. archiving, inventory as a continuous process). No specific requirements on QA/QC-Shall report CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O (using SAR values); encouraged to report other gases-Should quantitatively estimate uncertainty



This table identifies selected key changes. See the Addendum to the technical handbook for developing country Parties on preparing for implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement for a complete listing

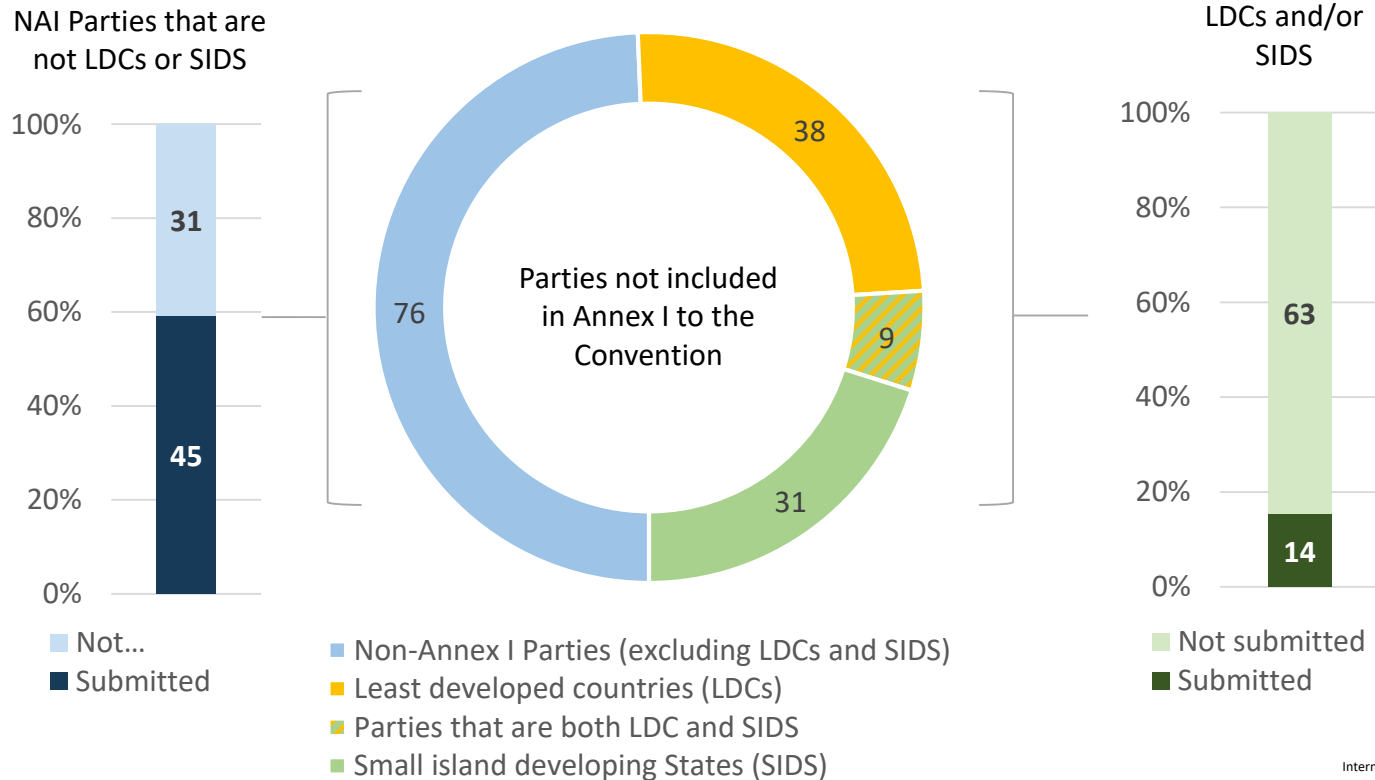
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

- Each Party shall communicate a NDC every five years against which progress will be tracked;
- From the initial NDCs more than 75 percent contain reference to land use. Parties are now in the process of submitting new or updated NDCs;
- For these updates Parties are strongly encouraged to provide the **information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding** of their NDCs described in the annex to decision 4/CMA.1;
- On the basis of the communicated NDCs, Parties need to identify their own indicators for the ETF tracking of progress.



More than 1/3 developing countries submitted BURs

(as of July 2020)



International Consultation and Analysis (ICA)
<https://unfccc.int/ICA>

Participation in the current MRV system is one of the best ways to prepare for participation in the ETF!



Lessons learned from implementing REDD+

- Since the adoption of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ in 2013, 50 developing countries have submitted a REDD+ reference level.
- We have seen Parties report using higher tier methods and use more national derived emission and removal factors instead of default values compared to the what was used for the latest GHG inventory.
- This MRV process has helped building technical, administrative and institutional capacity. Improved capacity to monitor and report forest related emissions and removals which will also be useful for reporting a GHG inventory.
- With sufficient support this could be repeated for the remaining land use categories and for agriculture emissions.



Key capacity-building needs identified by developing country Parties for preparing and reporting information in the BTR (Here GHGI focus only)

- Building the necessary institutional arrangements:
 - a) Formalization of the MRV process, through laws and strengthened coordination procedures
 - b) Retaining institutional capacity including in-house capacity-building and securing adequate financial resources

- On use of methodology and tools for compiling GHGI:
 - a) Enhancing technical capacity (e.g. to use IPCC guidelines, shift to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, conduct uncertainty analysis and key category analysis, projections, development of country specific EFs, etc.)
 - b) Technical backstopping (i.e. development of country-specific emission factors)
 - c) Practical tools/guidelines (i.e. for completing common reporting tables)



Key capacity-building needs identified by developing country Parties for preparing and reporting information in the BTR (GHGI focus only)

- On data and information:
 - a) Enhancement of data collection process and data management; develop QA/QC plan and implement such procedures
 - b) Enhanced data availability and data quality
 - c) Establishment of technology infrastructure (i.e. web-based data management system/platform)
 - d) Establishing data-sharing protocols or developing standardized data-sharing formats to ensure systemic collection of data that are consistent with IPCC guidelines



Key Messages on the ETF Transition



- **ETF constitutes an enhancement** - same set of guidelines for all Parties, but is not completely new!
- Recognizes **different starting points**; flexibility for developing countries that need it in light of capacities
- Robust **institutional arrangements** that are country-driven are one key factor of success
- Developing country Parties continue to **require support** (technical and financial)
- The ICA process (existing MRV arrangements) provides an **essential learning opportunity** for Parties and stakeholders to better prepare for the ETF
- **2024 is not far in the future: The best preparation for the future is taking action today**
- For more information: see our website: <https://unfccc.int/enhanced-transparency-framework>





GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)

Launch of FAO Webinar series: Enhanced Transparency
Framework

8 October 2020

Pascal Martinez

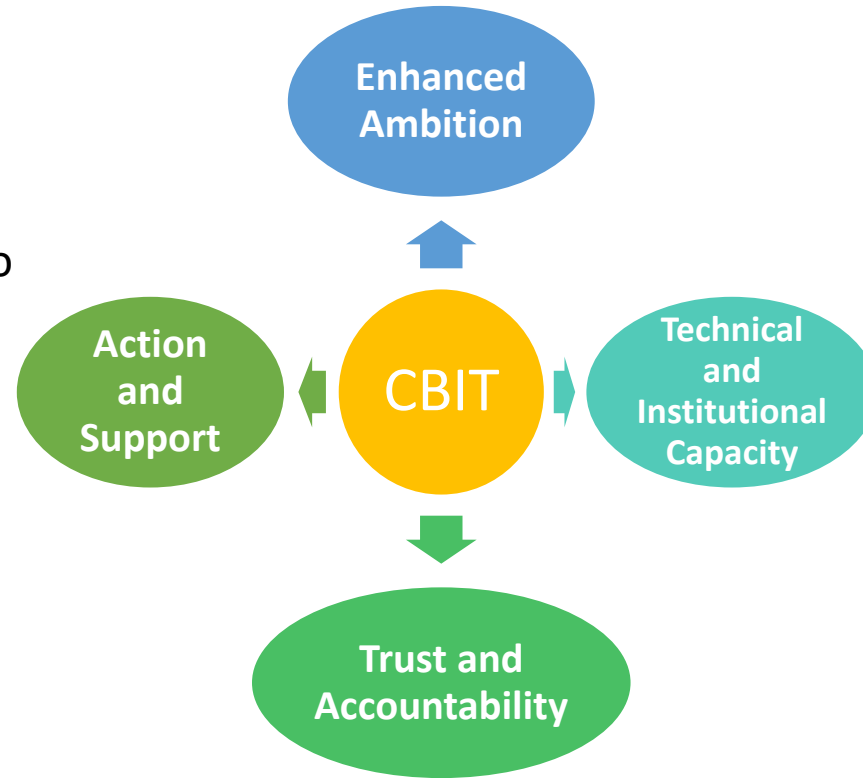
GEF Secretariat

Establishment of the CBIT, supported by GEF

Transparency: cornerstone of the Paris Agreement

- ✓ Each and every Party decides own contributions to Paris Agreement
- ✓ Transparency a precondition to raising climate ambition, and build trust and accountability among Parties
- ✓ Many Parties lack capacity to effectively track, report, and enhance NDCs

➔ **GEF requested in Paris Agreement decision to support establishment and operation of CBIT**



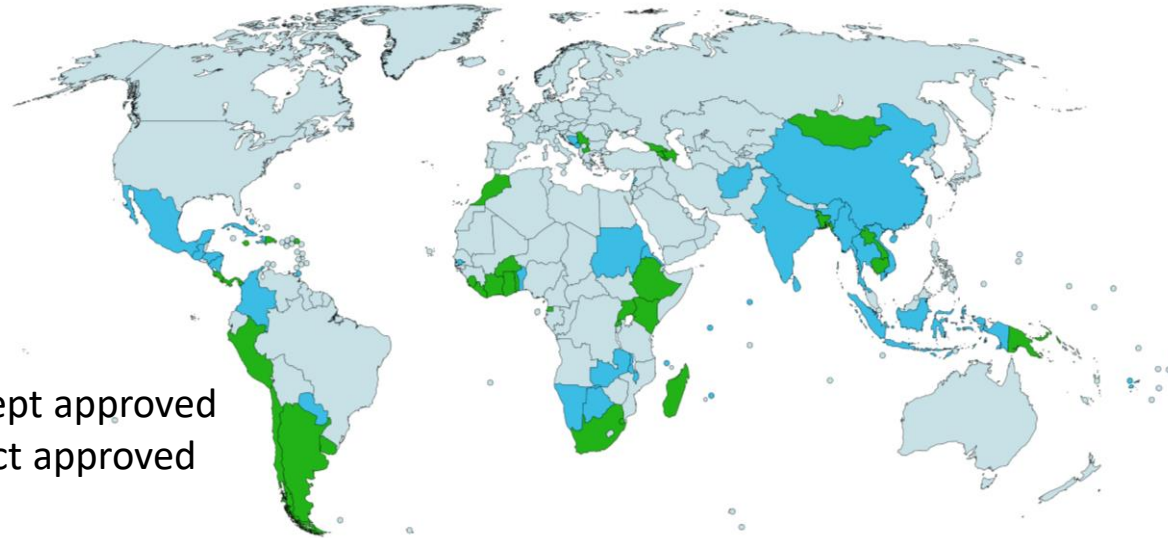
CBIT has 3 aims:

1. To strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;
2. To provide relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement;
3. To assist in the improvement of transparency over time.



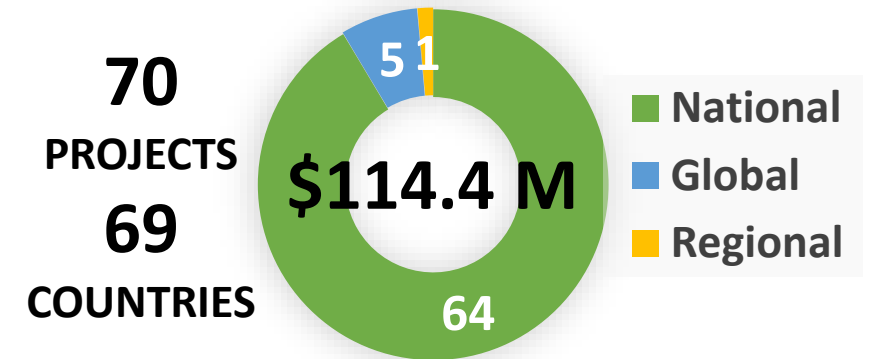
CBIT projects must include the 3 aims!

Summary of CBIT support = 70 projects

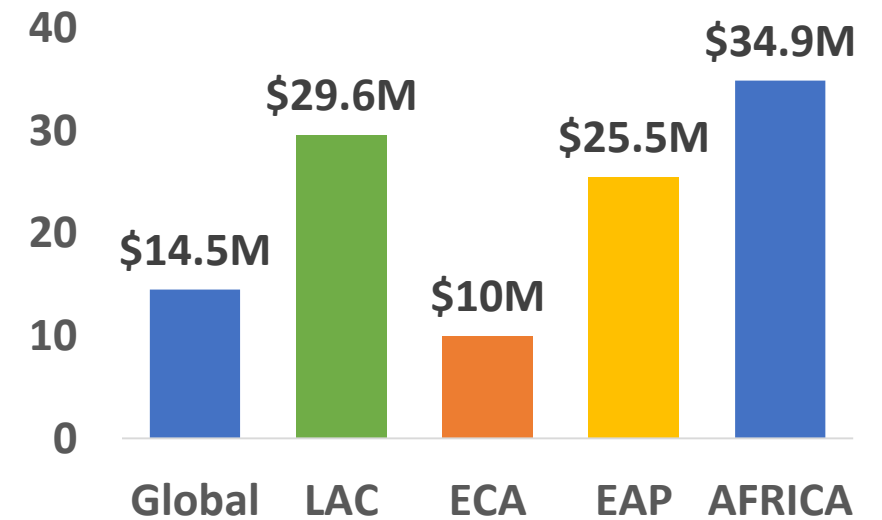


- Concept approved
- Project approved

- ✓ Supporting 45% of non-Annex I Parties
- ✓ 19 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), 11 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and 2 LDC/SIDS
- ✓ 41 projects have begun implementation
- ✓ 5 global projects aim to improve knowledge sharing, coordination and facilitate additional capacity-building
- ✓ 6 agencies involved: CI, FAO, FECO, IDB, UNEP, UNDP

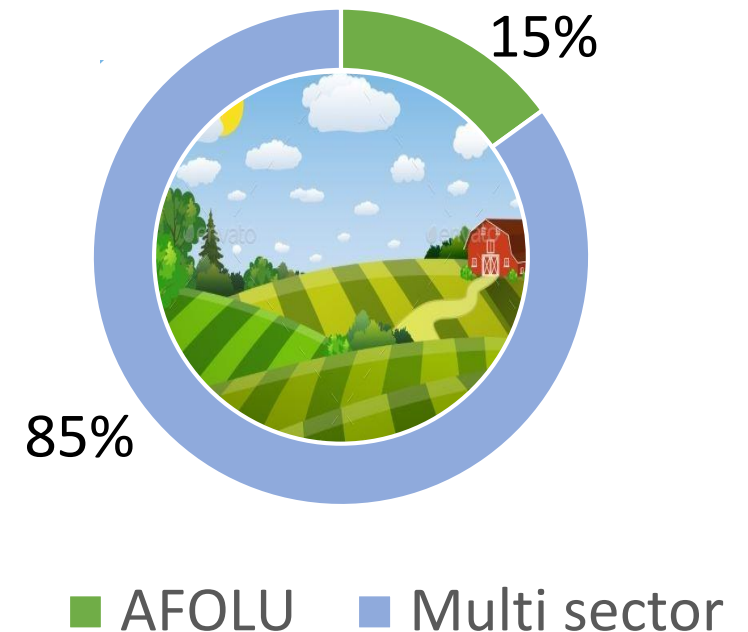


REGIONAL BREAKDOWN



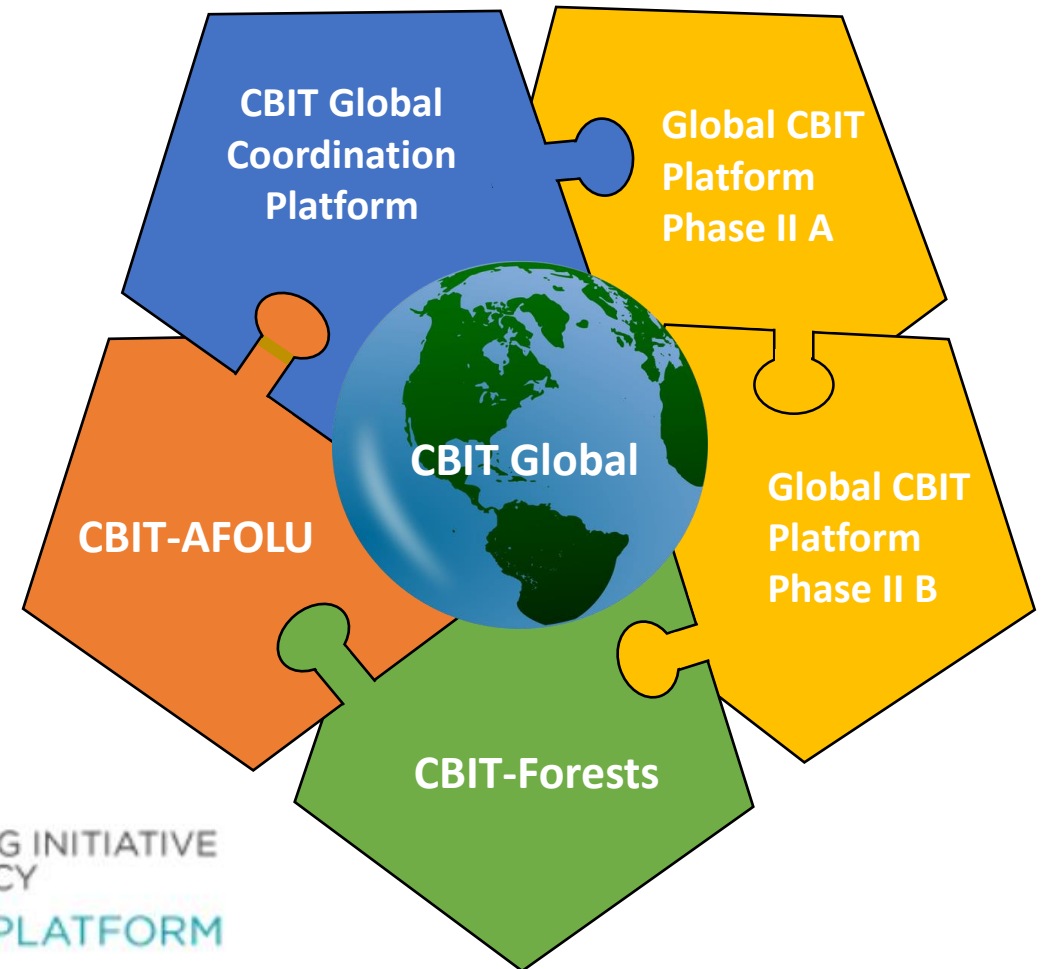
Overview of projects with AFOLU focus: mostly Multisector

- ✓ Specificity of the AFOLU sector
- ✓ 17% focus only on AFOLU sector (12 projects)
- ✓ Countries with important agriculture and forest sectors
- ✓ Budget average: \$1.2 million
- ✓ Key consideration for CBIT projects:
 - Alignment with NDC
 - Alignment and coordination with other support (i.e. GEF, ICAT, etc.)
 - Inter-ministerial coordination
 - Feedback of data and information into policy-development
 - Linkage with the Global Coordination Platform

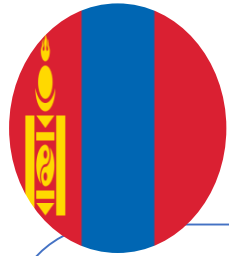


5 Global Facilitating projects: coordination and knowledge-sharing

- ✓ Interconnection as a global community of practice for knowledge sharing, peer-to-peer learning and capacity building
- ✓ 3 leading agencies: UNDP, UNEP and FAO
- ✓ Total budget: \$13 million
- ✓ 2 global projects focused on AFOLU to address sectors specificity.
- ✓ In addition: facilitating knowledge sharing and exchange through partnerships with other support initiatives (ICAT, PATPA, PaSTI, etc.)



Examples from CBIT projects on AFOLU



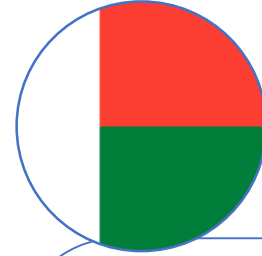
Mongolia
(FAO)

- **Addressing gaps in MRV systems for AFOLU sector—underdeveloped compared to energy, construction and transport**
- Initiated gap analysis on metadata for activity data and emissions factors for the livestock sector to establish country-specific emissions factors in animal husbandry.
- Improving quality assurance and control procedures for the AFOLU sector.



Colombia
(UNDP)

- **Focused on AFOLU and energy sectors—covering 90% of absolute emissions.**
- Improve estimates of CO₂ emissions and removals from prioritized AFOLU land-cover related categories through high quality scientific information
- Develop country-specific emission factors, and fill data gaps on forest fires, logging and firewood consumption.



Madagascar
(CI)

- **Using the National Bureau of Coordination's REDD+ work as the basis for building new national MRV frameworks**
- Key stakeholders will be trained on domestic GHG inventory and MRV systems, and procedures for tracking the country's NDC commitments, among other activities.



Papua New Guinea
(FAO)

- **Assist in refining its NDC, which currently excludes GHG emissions from AFOLU due to data uncertainty.**
- Enhancing institutional arrangements to coordinate preparation of transparency reports for AFOLU,
- Strengthen capacity to assess and report emissions and removals, as well as to design and monitor related emission reduction and adaptation activities.

Key Takeaways and Outlook

- **Projects must support national priorities and needs— as reflected in NDCs and other national reports—and respond to provisions of Article 13**
- **Linking transparency to national development agenda** is key to ensuring ownership and sustainability of new arrangements and systems
- **Global CBIT projects are key to enhance partnerships, maximize learning opportunities, and enable knowledge sharing**
- **CBIT support will continue**



Thank you

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FAO and the Enhanced transparency framework

FAO's work on Transparency

Mirella Salvatore

Climate Change Officer

Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment

FAO

8 October 2020



What is FAO doing on Transparency?

Background and context

The agriculture and land use sectors play an important role in climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Monitoring and reporting emissions, monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and tracking NDC progress under the Enhanced Transparency Framework will deliver co-benefits in terms of Sustainable Development Goals.

Challenges and barriers to be addressed: unavailable data; low levels of methodological sophistication; low technical capacities; and weak involvement in institutional arrangements.



What is FAO doing on Transparency?

Objectives

- Create an enabling environment for more inclusive **institutional arrangements**
- Strengthen **technical capacity** on monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) and monitor and evaluation (M&E), including to collect and analyze agriculture and forest-related data
- Enhance **tracking capacity** while implementing mitigation and adaptation actions in the agriculture and land use sectors



What is FAO doing on Transparency?

Programme & Projects

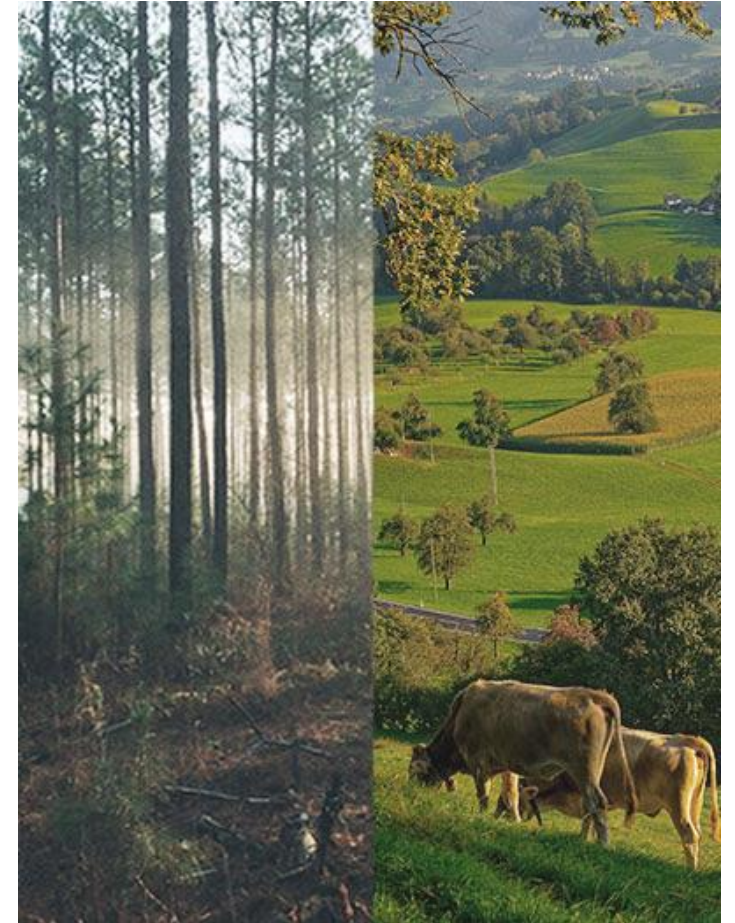
The GEF Capacity Building Initiative on Transparency (CBIT) fund is the main financial source

CBIT-AFOLU programme:

- the global CBIT-AFOLU project supporting around 15 pilot countries
- around 10 CBIT-AFOLU national projects

CBIT- Forest project:

- a global project supporting around 5 pilot countries



What is FAO doing on Transparency?

CBIT-AFOLU Programme

- Strengthening **country capacity** in terms of Institutional Arrangements, MRV and M&E frameworks
- Developing ***ETF-enhanced* Global Products** addressing country needs
- Building **knowledge sharing** and peer-to-peer exchange
- Enhancing **coordination** among on-going Transparency Initiatives and other GEF CBIT implementing agencies



What is FAO doing on Transparency?

Our Partners

Thanks to our Partners, more countries received and will receive FAO technical support on agriculture and land use.

The long-term collaboration with FAO-PATPA raised the profile of the agriculture and land use sectors at the regional level, mostly in Asia and Africa.



GLOBAL SUPPORT
PROGRAMME



Partnership on Transparency
in the Paris Agreement



FAO and the Enhanced transparency framework

www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/
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Thank you!





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Addressing Transparency in the agriculture and land use sectors

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How does FAO address Transparency?

CBIT-AFOLU Programme


- Strengthening **country capacity** in terms of Institutional Arrangements, MRV and M&E
- Developing **ETF-enhanced Global Products** addressing country needs
- Building **knowledge sharing** and peer-to-peer exchange
- Enhancing **coordination** among on-going Transparency Initiatives and other GEF CBIT implementing agencies



How does FAO address Transparency?

Knowledge sharing and peer-to-peer exchange

- Launch the **Transparency in agriculture and land use sectors network**, a lively and supportive group of experts and practitioners working to fulfill the ETF requirements
- Network members **share their knowledge** and experiences; and highlight their capacity **gaps and needs** in addressing transparency in the sectors.
- Membership is **open to everyone**.



FAO AND THE ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK

What-we-do

- Climate change strategy
- Nationally Determined Contributions

Enhanced Transparency Framework

- Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture
- Adaptation and mitigation

Areas of work

Transparency network

- **What is the Transparency network and who can join it?**

The FAO Transparency in agriculture and land use sectors network is a lively and supportive group of experts and practitioners working to fulfill the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement. Network members share their knowledge and experiences; and highlight their capacity needs and gaps in addressing transparency in the AFOLU sectors. Membership is **open to everyone**.
- **What are the components of the Transparency network?**

When you join the Transparency network you will automatically receive regular updates and access to webinars, online courses and other learning opportunities.

The Transparency network also has two sub-components - joining them is optional:

 - 1. The Transparency in agriculture and land use sectors discussion group**

The email-based Transparency discussion group aims at strengthening countries' capacity to respond to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) in the AFOLU sectors. Moderated discussions allow members to

www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/network/



How does FAO address Transparency?

Components and benefits of the network

- The network members will receive **regular updates** and access to webinars, online courses and other learning opportunities developed by FAO. Members have the opportunity to join:
- The **Transparency in agriculture and land use sectors Discussion Group**, with two sub-groups on mitigation and adaptation
- The online public **Roster of transparency practitioners** that increases the visibility of your work and makes easy to connect with other practitioners.

☰ Transparency in agriculture and land use sectors discussion group

Home Discussions Library Calendar Members Admin



The **Transparency discussion group** allows practitioners to share their knowledge and experiences, and highlight their capacity needs and gaps, in addressing transparency in the agriculture and land use sectors. It is facilitated by FAO experts and includes subgroups focusing on **mitigation** and **adaptation**.

Discussions aims at **strengthening countries' capacity to respond to the Enhanced transparency framework (ETF) requirements** in agriculture and land use sectors.

In this space you can:

- share country-specific experiences and lessons learned;
- participate in peer-to-peer learning activities;
- learn more about the ETF-enhanced tools and related training opportunities; and
- access a well-defined list of experts from many countries to create your network.

<https://dgroups.org/fao/transparency/>



How does FAO address Transparency?

Enhancing coordination

- Monthly calls with FAO experts and external partners
- Identify joint activities to reinforce country capacity
- Participate actively in well-structured network of organizations:
 - UNFCCC ETF Coordination events
 - Paris Committee on Capacity-building
 - MRV/Transparency Group of Friends



FAO and the Enhanced transparency framework

www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/
micca@fao.org

Thank you!





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ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK WEBINAR SERIES

Addressing transparency in the agriculture & land use sectors

Iordanis Tzamtzis

Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment

8th October 2020



The Enhanced Transparency Framework webinar series : Why?

addressing transparency in agriculture & land use sectors

enhance countries' knowledge on the ETF & modalities,
procedures & guidelines (dec. 18/CMA.1)

- *explore various aspects of the ETF → specific focus on the agriculture & land use sectors*
- *touch upon most critical ETF topics → modalities, procedures and guidelines/MPGs (dec. 18/CMA.1)*



The Enhanced Transparency Framework webinar series : Why?

addressing transparency in agriculture & land use sectors

enhance countries' knowledge on the ETF & modalities,
procedures & guidelines (dec. 18/CMA.1)

- *tools & guidance → can help countries enhance their capacity & get ready for ETF*
- *introduce specific sections of the MPGs & related ETF-enhanced global products (e.g. e-learning courses, BTR Roadmap tool, M&E training package)*



The Enhanced Transparency Framework webinar series: When?

- webinars will take place from October 2020 – 1st half of 2021
- begin with: general, broad aspects of the ETF (biennial transparency report, institutional arrangements) → in the next month period
- continue with: specific parts of the ETF, as outlined in MPGs (national GHG inventory, NDC tracking progress, information on adaptation)



About the Enhanced Transparency Framework webinar series

- webinars will run in two parallel streams → mitigation & adaptation

Get ready for the biennial transparency report (BTR)

- present the main pillars of the ETF
- the BTR & new reporting requirements (by December 2024)
- explain the elements of the BTR & steps that should be taken in the preparation phase
- BTR Roadmap & Guidance tool → guide countries in the process → approximate calendar for the roadmap



About the Enhanced Transparency Framework webinar series

The role of institutional arrangements (IA) in the ETF

- focus on establishing robust & sustainable IA
- revised version of the IA templates of the U.S. Environment Protection Agency → identify the main elements for assessing countries' status
- identification of possible additional support needed

The National GHG inventory in the MPGs: implication for the AFOLU sector

- present the main elements of Section II of the MPGs
- help understand MPGs + guidance from the E-learning course
- Sharing experiences & lessons learned opportunities



About the Enhanced Transparency Framework webinar series

Quality Assurance (QA) of the National GHG Inventory Management System & National GHG Inventories

- main aspects of the QA within the inventory cycle
- needs for improvement plan
- present the in-country/remote voluntary QA activity (UNFCCC, supported by FAO) → goals, benefits for countries' GHGIs, how to undertake
- 'country perspective'

Tracking NDC progress: the challenges in the AFOLU sector

- present the main elements of Section III of the MPGs
- Importance of the reporting on tracking NDC progress made in implementation and achievement



About the Enhanced Transparency Framework webinar series

Reporting on adaptation in the agriculture sector under the Paris Agreement	<i>Session 1</i>	unpack the main adaptation information needs under chapter IV of MPGs → relevant & can be informed by adaptation in agriculture
	<i>Session 2</i>	use of information from agriculture to report on “national circumstances, impacts, vulnerabilities, adaptation priorities & strategies”



About the Enhanced Transparency Framework webinar series

Reporting on adaptation in the agriculture sector under the Paris Agreement

Session 3

report on “Progress of implementing adaptation actions; monitoring & evaluation of adaptation in the agriculture sector, & losses averted due to investment in the agriculture sector”

Sessions 2 & 3 will:

- dig deeper into the adaptation information areas of the ETF; and
- provide an overview of selected FAO tools to collect & apply adaptation information from agriculture & land use sectors



The Enhanced Transparency Framework webinar series: Who and How?

- first webinar → open to the entire transparency community
- subsequent webinars
 - focus on CBIT-AFOLU countries' needs,
however
 - extra spaces available upon application from interested countries & invitation



The Enhanced Transparency Framework webinar series: Who and How?

Target audience: Government officials with technical expertise in the webinar topics, responsible for ETF-related activities; Technical experts

Expression of interest: Join the transparency network; Submit interest; Invitation; Register through the 'webinars' page within the 'Enhanced Transparency Framework' website



FAO and the Enhanced transparency framework

www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/
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Thank you !

