Update on outcomes of COP26/CMA3 – MRV/Transparency
Main transparency issues under negotiation at COP26/CMA3 in Glasgow

Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework (ETF)

Support to developing country Parties to implement the ETF
Completion of modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework

✓ Common reporting tables for the electronic reporting greenhouse gases inventories

✓ Common tabular formats for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions

✓ Common tabular formats for the electronic reporting of the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized, as well as support needed and received

✓ Outlines for the biennial transparency report, national inventory document and technical expert review report

✓ Training programme for technical experts participating in the technical expert review of biennial transparency reports

ADOPTED

Urged Parties to swiftly make the necessary preparations for ensuring timely reporting under the ETF in line with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and the timelines set out in decision 18/CMA.1 (first BTRs by, at the latest, Dec 2024)
Support to developing country Parties to implement the enhanced transparency framework

- Completed the terms of reference of the CGE
- Amended the CGE membership by adding 3 additional seats (one each to non-Annex I Parties from the Eastern European region, LDCs and SIDS)
- Comprehensive guidance to the GEF:
  - Consider increasing its support to ETF under GEF-8
  - Consider combining the application process for BTRs and CBIT projects
  - Ensure that financing is delivered in a timely manner
  - Consider raising the funding ceiling for expedited enabling activities
- Established a new agenda items under the CMA to consider support for developing country Parties
- GEF to provide input to this discussion
Snapshot of challenges faced by developing country Parties

Level of knowledge of the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement

- Knowledgeable enough to identify needs and start planning for the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework: 25%
- Limited knowledge: 16%
- Familiar but need more guidance and detailed information to identify needs: 59%

Status of national planning for reporting under the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement

- Yes: 41%
- No: 59%
### Snapshot of challenges faced by developing country Parties

#### Most challenging phase in the national report preparation process

- **Application for GEF funding (i.e. concept note or project proposal development)**: 15%
- **Approval by the GEF secretariat**: 3%
- **Collection of data**: 49%
- **Compilation of information and drafting components of the report**: 8%
- **Disbursement of funds to the implementing agency**: 8%
- **Disbursement of funds to the national executing agency**: 5%
- **Setting up and engaging thematic and national expert groups**: 8%
- **Submission to the UNFCCC secretariat**: 3%
- **Review of the drafts**: 3%
- **Application for GEF funding (i.e. concept note or project proposal development)**: 15%
- **Approval by the GEF secretariat**: 3%

An infographic and a pie chart illustrate the distribution of challenges, with the most significant challenge being the collection of data (49%).
Snapshot of challenges faced by developing country Parties

(i) Extent of mainstreaming of MRV work into the work of line ministries and sectors
- To a full extent: 26%
- To a limited extent: 67%
- Not at all: 7%

(ii) Extent of involvement of the national statistical agency in MRV work
- To a full extent: 22%
- To a limited extent: 76%
- Not at all: 2%

(iii) Extent of exploration of synergistic approach with SDG monitoring
- To a full extent: 7%
- To a limited extent: 76%
- Not at all: 17%
Next steps – facilitate transition to ETF

- Start promoting Glasgow transparency outcomes and universal participation in the ETF
- Start building the new ETF processes, including tools, training and procedures
- Continue to support the existing MRV system (preparing and submitting national communications, on-going reviews & KP conclusion)
- Encourage developing country Parties to transition to the ETF, including accessing funds from the GEF (if needed) as soon as possible
- Accelerate technical support to developing countries